side and green below. With this are plants of the variety *ovatus* with leaves as fresh and green as they were at midsummer.

Evonymus radicans var. vegetus. Visitors to the Evonymus Collection should look also at the plants of this broad-leaved evergreen from the forests of Hokkaido. Although it is capable of climbing high up the trunks of trees and the sides of buildings it has been grown in the collection as a broad, low, round-topped shrub. Of all the forms of *E. radicans* it is the hardiest and the best for this climate; none of the others bloom here so freely or produce such abundant crops of fruit. This is white, slightly tinged with yellow and the seeds, which can now be seen, are bright orange color.

Platanus orientalis. This name now appears in many American nursery catalogues, and a tree under this name has been largely planted in recent years in the middle and less commonly in the New England States. This tree, however, is not *Platanus orientalis*, which has leaves deeply divided into long pointed lobes, and is a native of southeastern Europe and of western and southern Asia Minor. Under favorable conditions it grows to an enormous size and attains a great age. Very large specimens can be seen in Greece, in the neighborhood of Constantinople, in Dalmatia, and in other countries of southern Europe. There are a few old trees in Great Britain, some of which are believed to be more than two centuries old. In the Arboretum *Platanus orientalis* is only a small bush, the branches being killed to the ground nearly every winter, and we have no information of the occurrence of any other specimen in the eastern United States. This noble tree will probably be hardy and grow to a large size in some parts of California. The tree which is grown as *Platanus orientalis* in the eastern United States is *Platanus acerifolia*, which is easily distinguished from the Oriental Plane by the much less divided leaves which in shape are very similar to those of the native Plane tree. It is this tree which has been so generally planted in London that it is often called the London Plane. The origin of this tree is unknown. Some students believe it is a hybrid between the Oriental Plane and the Plane-tree of the eastern United States; others that it is a species from the mountains of Asia Minor, Afghanistan or northern Persia. No tree, however, like *P. acerifolia* is now known to grow wild in any part of that region, and those who support its hybrid origin point out the fact that the leaves resemble those of the American species and that the fruit is usually furnished with the terminal prickle which is found on that of *Platanus orientalis*. Whatever its origin *Platanus acerifolia* is a noble tree, and the Planes in the streets and squares of London, in spite of the difficulties of London conditions for trees, are probably the finest trees to be found in any city. This tree has been cultivated in the United States for more than a century and has proved an excellent tree for street planting in the middle Atlantic states; it is a comparatively new tree to New England where it is generally satisfactory, although it sometimes suffers from severe cold. It is desirable that the name, *Platanus orientalis* should disappear from American nursery catalogues.

1916. "Platanus orientalis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(17), 66–66. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320612>.

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