looks more like a *Spiraea* than a *Cotoneaster*. The flowers are white, in small clusters which stand up well above the leaves. The fruit is bright red and lustrous, but it has not yet been produced here very profusely and as it is a good deal hidden by the leaves this species is not as showy in the autumn as several of the others. *C. nitens* and *C. divaricata* are covered with their small bright red flowers which make them attractive at this season of the year. They are large and vigorous shrubs with arching stems and dark green and very lustrous leaves; the former has reddish black fruit and *C. divaricata*, which is the larger plant of the two has bright red fruit. All the plants in this group are good garden plants in this climate, and among them are some of the most valuable additions which have been made in recent years to the New England garden flora. The largest specimens of the Chinese *Cotoneasters* are among the other Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill; many of them are also in the general Shrub Collection and on Hickory Path near Centre Street.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. This handsome Chinese shrub or small tree has flowered unusually well in the Shrub Collection this year. It has dark green leaves and erect and spreading racemes of white flowers marked with red at the base of the petals, and fruit like that of a Buckeye. This interesting plant is related to the so-called Texas Buckeye, *Ungnadia*, and to *Koelruteria*, the yellow-flowered Chinese tree which blooms here at midsummer. *Xanthoceras*, of which there is but a single species, is not new in gardens. It is very hardy but has a way of dying without any apparent cause, and for this reason it is not as often cultivated as it might be for when it flowers as it has here this year few shrubs are more beautiful.

Symplocos paniculata, or as it is often called, *S. crataegoides*, is a native of Japan, China and the Himalayas. The form which is cultivated here is Japanese, and is a tall, broad shrub, with large, obovate, dark green deciduous leaves, small white flowers in abundant, compact panicles which open after the leaves are nearly full grown and are followed in the autumn by bright blue fruits about one-third of an inch in diameter. Although the plants are attractive when in bloom, the fruit of a color unusual among that of hardy shrubs is the most interesting thing about it. There are large plants now in flower in the general Shrub Collection and on the side of the Bussey Hill Road just above the Lilacs. Apparently this shrub does not flourish in soil impregnated with lime, at least it has been found impossible to make it live in Rochester, New York.

The cold and rainy season has so delayed the blooming of early flowering plants like Lilacs, which were three weeks later than usual, that trees and shrubs whose flowering periods are normally several weeks apart are now in bloom together, and probably there has never been a time when so many different flowers could be seen here at once as are open this week. Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Wisterias, Viburnums, Cornels, Laburnums, American Crabapples, Hawthorns, Roses, Diervillas, Dipeltas, Syringas, Horsechestnuts, Buckeyes, Maples, Barberries, Siberian Pea-trees, Aronias, Robinias, Mountain Ashes, and *Cotoneasters* are a few of the genera represented by many species which are now covered with flowers in the Arboretum.

1917. "Xanthoceras sorbifolia." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(9), 36–36. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320702>.

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