

Deutzia discolor is another fairly hardy species from central China with hemispherical clusters of white flowers which are three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The variety *major* of this species has rather larger flowers and is a larger and apparently a more vigorous plant. It can be seen with other Chinese species on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

Deutzia kalmiaeflora. *Deutzia purpurascens* is not hardy but by crossing it with *D. parviflora* a hardy or nearly hardy plant has been obtained to which the name of *D. kalmiaeflora* has been given. This hybrid has carmine-colored flowers about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, in small compact clusters. When it does well this is one of the handsomest of the hybrid Deutzias.

Deutzia Sieboldiana is a dwarf Japanese species with small white flowers and much less valuable as a garden plant than many of the other species. A hybrid (*D. candelabrum*) obtained by crossing it with *D. gracilis* is a handsome plant with gracefully drooping branches which are covered with elongated clusters of white flowers.

Cornus controversa. This handsome Cornel, like the native *Cornus alternifolia*, has alternate leaves and wide-spreading branches, but the flower-clusters are broader; it blooms here a week or ten days earlier, and it is a much larger tree, as Wilson saw specimens in western China fully sixty feet high. It is a native of the Himalayan Mountains, western China and of Japan. The plants raised from the seeds collected by Wilson in China have proved perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where they are growing vigorously and are now in bloom in the supplementary Cornel collection in the rear of the Phellodendron Group on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road. The largest plant in the Arboretum and probably the largest in the United States is also in flower in the nursery near the top of Peter's Hill. This Cornel gives every promise of being a valuable ornamental tree in this climate.

Laburnums. These plants in England, at least, are popularly called Golden Chain from their long drooping clusters of bright yellow flowers. In many European countries, especially in Great Britain, the Laburnums are among the most popular and most beloved garden plants, but are less commonly seen in this country. *Laburnum anagyroides*, better known as *L. vulgare*, has been more often planted here than the other species and varieties. It is a native of southern Europe and is a small tree usually from twenty to thirty feet high. It is not always perfectly hardy in Massachusetts, but occasionally large specimens can be seen in old gardens in the suburbs of Boston, and just now such trees are completely covered with flowers and are beautiful and impressive objects. There are several varieties of this Laburnum in the Arboretum collection and several of them are in bloom. The var. *bullatum*, often called var. *involutum*, has curled and contorted leaves and is the least attractive of all the Laburnums. The var. *quercifolium* has sinuately lobed leaflets; var. *pendulum* has pendulous branches, and the var. *semperflorum* produces a second crop of flowers in the autumn.



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