contains many small seeds imbedded in sweet juicy insipid pulp of which the Japanese appear fond, as the fruit of *A. lobata* is found in September in great quantities in the markets of the towns of northern Japan.

Vaccinium Carlesii, although discovered in Korea only a few years ago, is fast becoming a popular garden plant in the United States where it is admired for its compact clusters of fragrant white flowers which open from rose-colored buds, closed buds and open flowers occurring together in the same cluster. The value of this handsome little shrub is increased by the autumn color of the leaves which are now dark bronze purple. Little has been known of this plant in its native country but Mr. Wilson, who has passed the last two summers in Korea, writes of it, "This is a maritime species fond of cliffs and rocky soil; it grows in localities rather remote one from the other and is nowhere common."

Witch Hazels (*Hamamelis*). The different species of this genus add to the interest of the Arboretum in the autumn and winter by the colors of their leaves and the opening of their flowers. The first species to change its color is *Hamamelis japonica*, one of the winter-flowering species. The leaves of the other Witch Hazels turn bright clear yellow in the autumn, but the autumn color of the leaves of the Japanese species is scarlet and orange. During a week early in October the leaves were brilliant but they have now fallen. The pale clear yellow autumn leaves of the eastern American species (*H. virginiana*) have nearly all fallen from the branches which are now covered with pale yellow flowers. The leaves of the other American species (*H. vernalis*) are still green on some individuals and on others are beginning to turn yellow. Toward the end of December or early in January this shrub, which grows naturally along small streams in southern Missouri, will be covered with flowers. The dull blue-green leaves of the Chinese *Hamamelis mollis* are still as green as they were in mid-summer but later they will turn to a beautiful shade of pale yellow. The flowers of this remarkable plant open usually late in January or early in February and are larger and more conspicuous than those of the American or Japanese species. No winter garden can be complete without these winter-flowering shrubs.

Enkianthus. The autumn colors of the leaves of the four Japanese species of this genus of the Heath Family which are established in the Arboretum have been remarkably brilliant during October and it is unfortunate that these handsome plants are not more generally found in gardens in those parts of the United States where the presence of lime does not make the cultivation of plants of the Heath family impossible. All the species have bell-shaped flowers arranged in gracefully drooping clusters, but their greatest beauty is in the color of their autumn leaves. This is scarlet, crimson or deep wine color on the different species. The deep crimson or scarlet colors which the leaves of *E. perulatus* or *japonicus* assume make this the showiest of the species at this season and one of the most popular plants in Japan where it is usually cut into dense round balls. In the Arboretum this shrub has

not produced seeds and it has remained rarer in this country even than the other species. The large group of these plants on the right-hand side of Azalea Path shows the habit and autumn coloring of the leaves of the different species.

Blueberries in autumn. The leaves of all the deciduous-leaved Blueberries and Huckleberries turn bright scarlet late in the autumn, and as a ground cover in native woods there are no more beautiful plants than the three dwarf Blueberries of the eastern states, *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*, *V. canadense*, *V. vacillans*. In the whole northern hemisphere there is hardly a shrub which equals the Highbush Blueberry, *V. corymbosum*, for the decoration of New England gardens. The white flowers in drooping clusters are beautiful, the blue-black fruits are even more beautiful than the flowers, but it is in the late autumn that this shrub is most valuable as a garden or woodside ornament for the crimson of its autumn leaves is not surpassed in intensity by that of any other shrub. There is considerable variety in the shades of color in the leaves of different individuals, and on some plants crimson and green leaves are found together. There are a number of plants of this Blueberry on the sides of Azalea Path near its entrance from Bussey Hill Road which show the variety of autumn leaf color of this Blueberry.

Forsythias. The leaves of all the Forsythias usually fall, like those of the garden Lilacs, without having greatly changed color, but occasional plants of *F. suspensa* var. *Fortunii* occur on which the upper surface of the leaves turn bronze purple while the lower surface retains its summer color. Such plants are more valuable than those with green autumn leaves and should be propagated.

Barberries in late October. The leaves of many of the Barberries in the Arboretum collection have now turned crimson, scarlet, or scarlet and orange, making these plants which are now covered with scarlet fruit conspicuous. Of the species closely related to the common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) the handsomest perhaps is the Japanese *Berberis Regelii*, a large shrub with large pale flowers, large fruit and leaves which turn orange and scarlet. Although still rare here, this plant was brought to the United States more than fifty years ago and was long cultivated in the Parsons' Nursery on Long Island as *Berberis Hakkadate*. The Chinese *B. diaphana* is probably now the handsomest of the species with dark crimson autumn foliage. This is a low, round-topped shrub broader than high, with large solitary flowers which rarely produces fruit here. The only objection to it is that the leaves unfold so late that the plants appear dead when other Barberries are covered with nearly fully grown leaves. Among the new Chinese species the most beautiful Barberry in the autumn is *B. circumserrata*, a small round-topped shrub with large solitary flowers and leaves which in another week will be of as brilliant shades of scarlet as those of any plant in the Arboretum. Other species which are particularly attractive this week are *B. koreana*, *B. lucida*, *B. amurensis*, and *B. dictyophylla*.

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