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*.

1918. "Forsythias." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(15), 60–60. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320876>.

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