of the plants flowered but they are all in good condition. All the plants of the new Chinese genus of the Witch Hazel Family (*Sinowilsonii*) appeared to be uninjured in May but many of the branches died after the leaves were fully grown, and although these plants may recover their present condition is not satisfactory.

Evergreen Barberries. It is a satisfaction to be able to report that the four species of evergreen Barberries from western China in the collection, *Berberis Julianae*, *B. Sargentiana*, *B. Gagnepainii* and *B. verruculosa*, are now in good condition, although the leaves of all but the last species were killed and many of those of *B. verruculosa* were injured. It may be expected therefore that these beautiful plants may continue to live in eastern Massachusetts if suitable positions can be found for them.

Corylopsis. The two species of western China which were covered with flowers in the spring of 1917, *C. Willmottiae* and *C. Veitchiana*, were killed to the ground by the cold of the winter and are now represented by feeble stump-shoots, and it is doubtful if these plants can be successfully and permanently grown in this climate. The Japanese *C. pauciflora* and *C. spicata*, which lost their flower-buds and some branches have not looked well through the summer but are recovering. Another Japanese species, *C. Gotoana*, which was uninjured in bud and leaf, seems destined to become a popular garden plant in the northern states.

Several other shrubs which were injured by the winter and in May and June gave little promise of recovery, are now alive and will probably entirely recover. Among them is a plant of the Japanese *Lindera obtusiloba* which, although it has been growing in the Arboretum for twenty-five years, is still one of the rarest plants in the collection as it has not borne seeds and has proved difficult to propagate. This plant is most beautiful in the autumn when the leaves during the first week in November are the color of gold. Another Japanese Benzoin, *B. sericea*, which was injured by the winter will probably recover, although this plant has suffered in less severe winters and will probably never be valuable in this climate. The two *Dipeltas*, a Chinese genus related to *Weigela*, which were killed to the ground have produced shoots from the roots. These plants, although they have flowered sparingly in the Arboretum, have suffered from cold before and it is doubtful if they can be successfully grown in Massachusetts. *Rhus Potaninii*, *Cornus paucinervis*, *Salix Bockii*, *Osmaronia cerasiformis* and *Ceanothus Wrightii* have recovered, as was predicted in the Bulletin issued on the 16th of May. The most important of these for the garden is *Cornus paucinervis* for it flowers here late in July when comparatively few shrubs are in bloom. It is a narrow shrub with numerous upright stems five or six feet high, small narrow pointed leaves with only two or three pairs of veins, small flat clusters of white flowers and small black shining fruits. If this plant proves as hardy in eastern Massachusetts as it has at Rochester, New York, it will be one of the most valuable of Wilson's introductions from western China. *Coluteas* bloom on the branches of the year and all the species, although they had been killed

to the ground were later as full of flowers and fruits as they were in ordinary seasons.

The following plants believed to be dead in the spring are still alive, although it is doubtful if they can be permanently successful in this climate: *Stachyurus chinensis*, *Staphylea holocarpa*, *Poliothyrsis sinensis*, and *Fortunearia sinensis*. The *Staphylea*, which Wilson believed to be one of the handsomest of the small trees which he saw in China, has never done well in the Arboretum, and although there is still life in some of the small plants it is doubtful if it ever flowers here. *Viburnum ovatifolium*, which was reported in May to have been killed, has grown again from the roots, and all the Chinese *Viburnums* with deciduous leaves are now in good condition. The two evergreen species which live here, *V. rhytidophyllum* and *V. buddleifolium*, lost their leaves from the cold but are now covered with a new growth and look as well as they usually look here at this season of the year. They are better suited, however, for a milder climate than that of New England. *Lonicera Henryi*, a Chinese species with twining stems and evergreen foliage, was killed to the ground but is growing again. This beautiful plant flowered for several years in the Arboretum and was believed to be perfectly hardy and an important addition to the small number of broad-leaved evergreens which can be successfully grown in the northern states.

Broad-leaved Evergreens. The colors which the leaves of a few of these assume in the autumn add greatly to the beauty of these plants in November. The most conspicuous change of leaf color on any of these plants is on the Rocky Mountain *Mahonia* (or *Berberis*) *repens*. From light bluish green the leaves turn to pale violet color in the autumn. This is one of the handsomest and hardiest evergreen plants which can be used here to cover the ground under larger plants; it grows only a few inches high, spreads rapidly by underground stems, and the bright yellow flowers are large and conspicuous. It is unfortunate that eastern nurserymen have not yet learned the value of this plant. The small dark green leaves of the Box Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia brachycera*) become in the autumn deeply tinged with red when the plant is fully exposed to the sun, and the leaves of *Pachystima Canbyi* are more or less tinged with violet. These are two of the rarest plants in the United States, being known now only in two localities, the first in Pennsylvania and the other in West Virginia where the *Pachystima* has not been seen, however, for nearly fifty years. The leaves of *Leucothoe Catesbaei* often turn deep bronze color in the autumn. This plant which has always been considered hardy in eastern Massachusetts, suffered seriously during the winter. Most of the plants lost the ends of their branches and their leaves, and many were killed outright in a particularly favorable position for this shrub where it had been established for nearly twenty years. The *Rhododendrons* are in good condition and generally well furnished with flower-buds, and the Laurels (*Kalmia latifolia*) have not before in the Arboretum given such promise of abundant bloom.

1918. "Corylopsis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(16), 63–64. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320884>.

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