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.

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