Amelanchiers. Shad Bushes, as Amelanchiers are often called because they are supposed to flower when shad begin to ascend the rivers from the sea, add much to the beauty in early May of the Arboretum where they have been planted in considerable numbers. Amelanchier is almost entirely confined to North America where many species are found from Saskatchewan to Louisiana and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one extra American species occurring in central Europe and another in central China. All Amelanchiers produce abundant pure white flowers in short drooping racemes, and blue-black sweet and edible berry-like fruits. The American species vary from shrubs hardly more than a foot or two high up to trees exceptionally sixty or seventy feet tall. The first species to flower, *A. canadensis*, is the larger of the two tree species, and although it grows in western New York to a large size it is more common in the south where it is often the only species. The more common northern tree, *A. laevis*, is a native of the Arboretum and is readily distinguished in early spring by the purple color of its young leaves. *A. oblongifolia*, which is a large arborescent shrub, is also a native of the Arboretum. It is this species which is gray in early spring from the thick felt of pale hairs on the young leaves and flower-clusters, and which has been largely planted along the Arboretum drives and is in bloom this week. A large collection of the shrubby species, American and foreign, is in the border on the left-hand side of the Meadow Road and on some of these plants flowers will open until nearly the end of May. For the lovers of flowers the season of Shad Bushes is one of the interesting periods in the Arboretum.

Unfolding leaves. The leaves of many trees are highly colored when they first unfold and such trees, like many of the American Oaks, are as distinct and attractive in the spring as they are in their autumn colors. In Massachusetts Oak leaves are still closely infolded in their buds, but young leaves now give beauty and distinction to at least two Asiatic trees, *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* and *Acer griseum*. The former is an old inhabitant of the Arboretum, having been raised here first in 1878. It is the largest Japanese tree with deciduous leaves, growing from the ground with numerous great stems. The flowers and fruits are inconspicuous, but the pyramidal habit of the tree is handsome and interesting. It owes its name to the shape of the leaves which resemble those of the Redbud (*Cercis*); these as they unfold are of a delicate rose pink color, and although they turn clear bright yellow in the autumn it is during the last week of April and in the first days of May that the *Cercidiphyllum* is more beautiful than at any other season of the year. *Acer griseum* is a Chinese Box Elder or Negundo discovered by Wilson in central China, and just now very distinct in the red color of the young leaves. This Maple as it grows on the mountains of China is a tree sometimes seventy feet high, with a short trunk and a rather narrow head of ascending branches. Among Maples it is distinct in the beautiful lustrous bright reddish brown bark which separates freely in thin plates like that of some Birch-trees. This is the most distinct and the handsomest of the Maples introduced from China in recent years which have proved perfectly hardy in the Arboretum, but unfortunately it is still extremely rare in western gardens.

1919. "Unfolding leaves." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(2), 7-7. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320902>.

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