open irregular head is not particularly attractive. Of better habit is *Pyrus serrulata*, a fast-growing tree with large flowers which have been only sparingly produced in the Arboretum. The Chinese form of *Pyrus pashia* raised from Wilson's seeds is also established in the Arboretum where it is now flowering. The Himalayan form of this tree was first sent to Europe in 1825, but has not been tried in the Arboretum where it would probably not be hardy. In addition to the four Pear-trees from western China there are five other Chinese species established here, *P. ussuriensis*, the wild Pear-tree of Korea and Manchuria, and extending into northern China and into Japan; *P. Bretschneideri*, a northern tree with juicy yellow fruit of good flavor; *P. ovoides*, another northern species with yellow fruit tapering from a broad base to a narrow apex, and *P. betulaeifolia* and *P. phaeocarpa*, species with small brown fruit, that of the latter globose on some individuals and pyriform on others. Taken as a whole the Chinese Pear-trees make one of the interesting groups in the Arboretum, and as early spring flowering trees they take rank with the Crabapples, although the open flowers, which are often tinged with pink while in the bud, are white and so lack the variety of colors which add so much beauty to the flower-buds and flowers of the Asiatic Crabapples.

Two Korean Azaleas. Two of its most beautiful plants have come to the Arboretum from Korea, *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *Schlippenbachii* and *R. (Azalea) poukhanense*. The former is a shrub which on the wind-swept, grass-covered cliffs of the Korean coast rises only a few inches above the surface of the ground, but in the forests of the north is a shrub twelve or fifteen feet high with a tall, stout stem. The leaves of this *Azalea* are clustered at the ends of the branches, and are broadest at the apex; they are larger than those of most *Azaleas*, becoming sometimes three inches long and an inch or an inch and a half wide. The flowers, which appear before the leaves, are in clusters, pale pink with dark spots at the base of the upper three lobes of the corolla, and three inches in diameter. There can be little doubt of the hardiness of this *Azalea*, for in northern Korea it grows to its largest size where the thermometer falls to 30° below zero Fahrenheit and a freezing temperature is not uncommon in August. In the Arboretum the flower-buds were not injured by the cold winter of 1917-18 on plants growing in an exposed position. Although known to Russian botanists as long ago as 1870 this plant does not appear to have attracted the attention of western gardeners until 1892 when the late J. H. Veitch found a plant growing in a nursery in Tokyo and sent it to England. In the edition of the Catalogue of the Yokohama Nursery Company, of 1901, *Azalea Schlippenbachii* appeared, and at about this time it was imported by Mr. Thomas E. Proctor and planted in his garden in Topsfield, Massachusetts, where the plants are still growing. These are the oldest and largest in the United States, for the Arboretum plants were raised here from seeds brought home by Mr. J. G. Jack from Korea. *R. Schlippenbachii*, although it has remained exceedingly rare in western gardens, will probably be much better known in a few years, for in the autumn of 1917 Mr. Wilson sent from Korea a large

quantity of the seeds to the Arboretum. These were distributed among the best gardeners in the United States and in Europe, and as several thousand seedlings have been raised in the Arboretum nurseries, there seems now to be no reason why this beautiful plant should not become one of the chief beauties of spring gardens in regions too cold for the successful cultivation of any other Azalea with such large and beautiful flowers. The other Korean Azalea now in flower, *R. poukhanense*, is a smaller plant, rarely growing more than three feet high on the Pine-covered mountain slopes of the central part of the peninsula. It was first raised at the Arboretum from seeds also brought home by Mr. Jack, and its beautiful rose-lilac, fragrant flowers have been freely produced here now every spring for several years. As it grows in the Arboretum this Azalea is a low, broad, round-topped shrub with its lower branches close to the ground. Roots are produced by such branches and would, if cut off and planted, probably soon produce flowering plants. *Rhododendron poukhanense*, although practically unknown as a garden plant beyond the limits of the Arboretum, deserves a place in all New England collections. These two Azaleas are now in bloom on Azalea Path where *R. (Azalea) Kaempferi* will soon be covered with its red or salmon-colored flowers, and *R. (Azalea) rhombicum* has been in bloom during the past week. This is a hardy Japanese species with rose-purple flowers which are beautiful on plants so placed that the color of the flowers does not conflict with that of other Azaleas.

Early flowering Viburnums. Two Viburnums have been flowering for several days, one from northeastern North America and the other from the sea cliffs of southern Korea. The American species, *Viburnum alnifolium*, the Hobble Bush or Moosewood of cold wet northern woods, is one of the species with wide flat clusters of small flowers surrounded by a ring of showy white sterile flowers; the fruit is red when fully grown but finally becomes black, and the large leaves turn deep wine color in the autumn. The Korean species, *Viburnum Carlesii*, is fast becoming a popular plant in American gardens. The chief value of this shrub is in the white extremely fragrant flowers which are produced in compact clusters and open from rose-pink buds. The buds do not all open at the same time and the mixture of pink buds with open flowers adds greatly to the interest and beauty of this shrub.

The Asiatic Crabapples are beginning to bloom and *Malus baccata* var. *mandshurica*, *M. micromalus* and *M. Halliana* have been in flower for several days. The large white flowers of the first of these trees are more fragrant than those of any other Asiatic Crabapple in the collection which now contains all the species and many varieties and hybrids.

1919. "Two Korean Azaleas." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(3), 11–12. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320908>.

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