Cornus amomun, the Silky Cornel, which has been much used in the Arboretum, is now opening its flowers. In cultivation it is not a satisfactory plant unless it can be given sufficient room for its wide-spreading branches to extend freely over the ground. When crowded by other plants the branches become erect and it loses its real beauty and value. To be seen at its best this Cornel should have a clear space with a diameter of not less than twenty feet in which to spread. It is well suited for the front of groups of trees and shrubs, and there is no better shrub to plant by the margins of ponds and streams where its long branches can hang gracefully over the water. Its purple stems are attractive in winter, and the bright blue fruits which ripen in the autumn add to the value of this native shrub. In the Cornel Group, at the junction of the Meadow and the Bussey Hill Roads, there is a good specimen of this plant, and its value for planting near water can be seen on the border of the small pond in the rear of the Cornel Group.

Red-fruited Viburnums. With the exception of the species which belong to the Opulus Group no American Viburnums have red fruit, but in eastern Asia there are several red-fruited species. The handsomest of these in the Arboretum is *V. dilatatum*, which is a native of Japan, Korea, and western China. It is a large, shapely and vigorous shrub with broad, abruptly pointed leaves and wide flat clusters of flowers which are followed by small bright red fruits. This is a good shrub for the decoration of summer and Autumn gardens. The fruit is smaller and less showy than that of another red-fruited Japanese species, *V. Wrightii*. This is a smaller shrub and flowers earlier than *V. dilatatum*. The flower-clusters are smaller and the plants are not always perfectly hardy in exposed situations, but the fruit is larger and handsomer than that of the other red-fruited Viburnums of eastern Asia. Another of these plants, *V. theiferum*, from western China is not yet in flower. It is a tall narrow shrub with erect stems, small leaves and small flower-clusters. It has little to recommend it as a flowering plant but the fruit is large, abundant and of good color, and the plant has an economic interest as an infusion of the leaves is the "sweet tea" used by the monks of the monasteries on Mt. Omei, one of the five sacred mountains of China.

Potentilla fruticosa Veitchii. Nearly all the shrubby species of this genus and their hybrids are attractive plants with yellow, white or cream-colored flowers which look like miniature Roses. *P. fruticosa* is pretty generally distributed in most of the countries of the Northern Hemisphere, and in the western part of Massachusetts has now taken such possession of the ground that it has ruined hundreds of acres of upland pastures. The flowers are bright yellow, but on a variety from western China (var. *Veitchii*) the flowers are pure white. This is a dwarf shrub which blooms here freely every year, and the plants are covered during several weeks with flowers which begin to open at the end of May. This plant can be seen in the Shrub Collection and with the other Chinese plants on Bussey Hill.

1919. "Cornus amomun." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(10), 40–40. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320962>.

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