a half in diameter, often free of branches for fifty or sixty feet from the ground and covered with bark separating into great platelike scales like those of a scaly-barked Hickory or a Swamp Cottonwood. The flowers are about one-third larger and the fruit is twice as large as the flowers and fruits of the lowland tree. The habit of the plant and the large flowers and fruits are reproduced in the seedlings, which when the seeds germinate begin to grow as trees with a single stem. The seedlings show no variation in habit, and the young trees grow with a single straight stem with short branches which form a narrow symmetrical, pyramidal head. The trees often begin to flower and to produce fertile seeds before they are ten feet tall. The mountain Halesia has been described as a variety (var. *monticola*) of *H. carolina* but it will probably be, when better known, considered a species. This tree was introduced into cultivation by Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey who for many years has maintained in western North Carolina a nursery of Appalachian plants. By him it was sent to the Park Department of Rochester about twenty-five years ago, and in 1907 it came from Rochester to the Arboretum. This mountain tree has proved to be perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where it is growing rapidly and where it has now flowered and produced fruit since 1913. It is a tree which seems destined to play an important part in the decoration of American parks and which may prove useful for street and roadside planting.

Photinia villosa. This small tree or arborescent shrub which has been covered with bright red autumn leaves was last week the most conspicuous object in the Shrub Collection. It is a native of Japan and China, and although it was introduced from Japan, probably in 1864, by the Parsons Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, it does not appear to be well known in this country. Photinia is related to *Crataegus*; it has small white flowers in clusters, and small, shining, scarlet fruits which remain on the branches until after the leaves fall.

Cotinus americanus. The so-called Smoke-tree (*Cotinus coggygria*) of eastern Europe is found in many old-fashioned gardens in which it is conspicuous in summer by the great clusters of the much-lengthened, hairy, colored stems of the small flowers. Much less well known is the American species of this genus. The American Smoke-tree grows naturally only in the neighborhood of Huntsville in northern Alabama, in southern Missouri, and in eastern Oklahoma and Texas. First raised in the Arboretum in 1882 from seeds collected on the high limestone ridge a few miles south of Huntsville, Alabama, the American *Cotinus* has proved perfectly hardy here. It has grown, however, into a broad tall shrub and not as a tree, although on the Huntsville ridge trees thirty feet tall were once abundant. The "smoke" of the American species as compared with that of the Old World plant is inconspicuous, and its value is found in the splendid orange and scarlet coloring of the leaves at the end of October when it is one of the conspicuous plants of the Arboretum. A large specimen can be seen on the left hand side of the Meadow Road next to the Sumachs, and there is another by the road near the top of Peter's Hill.

1919. "Cotinus americanus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(16), 64-64. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320998>.

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