known perhaps as *P. triflora*, flowers only a little later than the Canada Plum, and the flower-buds which completely cover the wide-spreading branches are already opening. This tree is interesting because it is the only native Plum in eastern Asia and the tree from which the so-called Japanese Plums of gardens have been evolved.

Corylus chinensis. The fact that this tree has again escaped injury by a severe winter and is flowering in the Arboretum for the second time will interest the large number of persons in this country who are now associated together for the study and improvement of nut-bearing trees. *Corylus chinensis* is a splendid tree widely distributed but nowhere abundant on the mountains of Hupeh and Szech'uan. It is a tree with spreading branches usually from fifty to seventy feet tall, with a trunk two or three feet in diameter, although Wilson measured one tree growing near Fang Hsien in Hupeh which was 120 feet high with a trunk nearly seven feet in diameter. No other Hazel of this size has been reported before or since. The Arboretum plants ripened a few nuts in the autumn of 1919; the nuts vary in size but are thick-shelled, and are enclosed in an involucre which also varies in shape and thickness. Compared with cultivated Hazel-nuts they have no comestible value. *Corylus chinensis*, however, may prove valuable as a parent of a race of large-growing Hazels with good fruit, or as a vigorous stock on which to graft some of the forms of *C. Avellana* with improved fruit. But whether it proves valuable or not in improving Hazel-nuts *Corylus chinensis*, if it grows here as it does on its native mountains, should prove an interesting and valuable addition to the exotic trees which can be cultivated in this country.

The Nutmeg Hickory. It is a matter of congratulation that this Hickory-tree (*Carya myristicaeformis*) has been growing for several years in the Arboretum and has not been injured by the severe winters of recent years. This is one of the rare and handsome trees of southeastern North America, and one of the most interesting of Hickory-trees because it unites two distinct groups of species of these trees – the group with valvate bud-scales and thin-shelled nuts in thin husks, of which the Bitternut and the Pecan are representatives, and the group with imbricated bud-scales and thick-shelled nuts in more or less thickened husks, of which the Shagbark Hickory and the Pignut are representatives. The Nutmeg Hickory is a magnificent tree often a hundred feet high, with a tall stem and leaves silvery white on the lower side of the leaflets. The nuts somewhat resemble in shape those of the Pecan but are marked by longitudinal bands of small gray spots. The Nutmeg Hickory grows only in a few isolated stations from eastern South Carolina to eastern Texas. It is most abundant in southern Arkansas where the seeds were gathered from which the Arboretum plants have been raised.

1920. "The Nutmeg Hickory." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 6(2), 8–8. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321020>.

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