buds have not been injured by the low temperature of recent winters. There is every reason to believe therefore that it will be possible to cultivate *R. Schlippenbachii* anywhere in the northern states where the soil is not impregnated with lime. If this prediction proves true New England will be able to add to its gardens one of the most beautiful of all the Azaleas. This plant, unfortunately, is still rare in gardens. Although known to Russian botanists as early as 1872, it did not reach England until twenty years later when the late J. H. Veitch sent to London a plant which he had found in a nursery garden near Tokyo. The plants in the Arboretum were raised here from seeds brought by Mr. Jack from Korea, and at different times a few plants have reached this country from the Yokohama Nursery Company. Fortunately Mr. Wilson during his journey in Korea in 1917 secured a large quantity of the seeds of this Azalea; this has been widely distributed by the Arboretum in the United States and Europe and has produced several thousand plants. There is reason to hope, therefore, that this loveliest of the hardy Asiatic Azaleas will become a common inhabitant of northern gardens.

Broad-leaved Evergreens. In addition to the two Rhododendrons with evergreen leaves mentioned in the first Bulletin of the present year there are only two broad-leaved evergreen plants which flower here in April and are perfectly hardy. They are *Andromeda floribunda* and the Leather Leaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*). The former is a native of the high southern Appalachian region and has been known in gardens for at least a century; it is not, however, often seen in those of New England in which, with the exception of the Laurel (*Kalmia*) and a few Rhododendrons, it is the handsomest evergreen shrub which can be successfully grown. It is beautiful, too, throughout the year for the dark green leaves, although not large, are always lustrous; the flower-buds, which are formed in the autumn, are large, nearly white, and conspicuous during the winter, and open into bell-shaped white flowers arranged in short terminal clusters which cover the plants during several weeks and are not injured by spring frost. This *Andromeda* under favorable conditions sometimes grows five or six feet high, with a diameter often greater than its height. It is a good subject to use as a single specimen or on the margin of beds of taller growing evergreens, like Rhododendrons or *Kalmias*, and no broad-leaved evergreen is better suited for the decoration of large rock gardens. The related species from Japan, *Andromeda japonica*, is a larger plant, sometimes tree-like in growth in its native country, with larger and more beautiful flowers which unfortunately in this climate are generally ruined by spring frosts. The Leather Leaf is an inhabitant of cold, wet northern bogs which it sometimes covers almost to the exclusion of other plants. It is a dwarf shrub with small obtuse scurfy leaves and small, white, axillary flowers. The Leather Leaf is a less beautiful plant than *Andromeda floribunda* but it is a hardy, broad-leaved evergreen and therefore valuable in a region where so few such plants can be successfully grown. Although naturally a bog plant, the Leather Leaf flourishes when planted in drier soil and the plant in the Shrub Collection and its dwarf form (var. *minor*) are unusually full of flowers this spring.

1920. "Broad-leaved Evergreens." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 6(3), 12–12. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321024>.

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