grown is yellow, then pink, and finally blue-black, the three colors often appearing at the same time in the same cluster. The fruit of *Viburnum cassinoides* is larger than the bright blue fruit of the other summer-flowering species, *V. dentatum*, *V. venosum* and *V. Canbyi* which bloom in the order in which they are mentioned here. They are large round-topped bushes with coarsely toothed leaves and large clusters of white flowers; they are all good garden plants and respond to generous treatment with more vigorous growth, a better habit and handsomer foliage. There is a large collection of deciduous-leaved Viburnums in the Arboretum and there is now a good opportunity here to judge the comparative values of the plants from different countries, and this comparison shows that the flora of eastern North America contains more handsome garden plants in this genus than all the rest of the world. In Japan there are species like *Viburnum tomentosum*, *V. Sieboldii* and *V. dilatatum* which are beautiful garden plants, and the European Traveler's Tree, *V. lantana*, is one of the handsomest and most distinct of the early-flowering Viburnums which can be successfully grown here. In claiming the superiority of the American species for American gardens it must be remembered that none of these species have red fruit, which is produced by several of the eastern Asiatic species. The most successful of the red-fruited species in the Arboretum have been *V. dilatatum* and *V. Wrightii*. These should find a place in American collections, especially the former which is here a hardy, free-flowering plant of compact habit, which has few rivals in the beauty of its brilliant and abundant bright red fruit.

Cornus kousa. The flower-buds of the native *Cornus florida* were practically all killed by the cold of the past winter except those on lower branches which had been buried in snow. It is interesting to find, therefore, that the flower-buds of the related species from eastern Asia, *Cornus kousa*, were not injured and that the Arboretum plants have not before been more fully covered with flowers. The form from western China discovered by Wilson, which has before bloomed only sparsely in the Arboretum, is this year white with the bracts of the flower-clusters. The flower-bracts of the Chinese plant are broader and closer together than those of the Japanese plant and it promises to be more valuable here for garden and park decoration. The flower-bracts, however, of both forms of the Asiatic plant are pointed, making a star-like inflorescence, and are much narrower than those of *Cornus florida* which is still the handsomest of the "Flowering Dogwoods" which can be grown in Massachusetts.

Rhododendron (Azalea) calendulaceum. The plants of the flame-colored Appalachian Azalea on Azalea Path furnish this week the most brilliant display in the Arboretum. No other Azalea which can grow in the open ground in this climate equals this in beauty with the exception, perhaps, of the pink-flowered *R. Vaseyi* which blooms before its leaves appear. On *R. calendulaceum* and the other late-blooming American species a beauty of the flowers due to their contrast with the well grown leaves is not found on *R. Vaseyi* or on any of the Asiatic Azaleas which can be grown in the northern states.

Philadelphus splendens was inadvertently omitted from the list of Arboretum hybrids printed on page 31 of these Bulletins for the current year.

1920. "Rhododendron (Azalea) calendulaceum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 6(10), 40–40.

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