once and most of them are still growing here. They are all quite small with the exception of *Tilia japonica* which was raised at the Arboretum from seeds collected in Japan by Professor Sargent in 1892. It is a small tree here with leaves very similar to those of *Tilia cordata*, of which it has sometimes been considered a variety. The Japanese tree is chiefly interesting as the first of all the Lindens here to unfold its leaves in the spring. When Lindens bloom is a happy time for bees, for the flowers of all Linden-trees contain large quantities of nectar. Unfortunately that of *Tilia tomentosa* and *T. petiolaris* is poisonous.

Tripterygium Regelii. Climbing plants with handsome foliage and a conspicuous inflorescence easy to grow and hardy in New England are not too numerous, and Mr. Jack's introduction several years ago from Korea of *Tripterygium Regelii* made an important addition to the number. It is a near relative of the Bitter Sweets (*Celastrus*) and a native of Korea and northern Japan, where it rambles over rocks and bushes, and often climbs with stems fifty or sixty feet long into the tops of trees. The leaves are long-pointed, dark green, and often six inches in length. The small white flowers are produced in narrow open clusters ten or twelve inches long, and they are followed by showy, three-lobed, and three-winged fruits from half an inch to an inch long. By pinching the young shoots this vine can be grown as a shrub. Such a plant is now growing and flowering in the Shrub Collection, where it is also growing naturally on the trellis next to the different species of *Celastrus*.

Periploca sepium. This is another handsome twining plant which the Arboretum owes to the labors of Mr. Jack in Korea. It is growing on the trellis near the *Tripterygium* and is unusually full of flowers this year. It is a plant with slender stems, pointed dark green and very lustrous leaves about three and a half inches in length and not much more than half an inch in width, and small flowers in few-flowered clusters. The flowers do not make much show when seen from a distance, but on close examination show that they are green on the outside, dark purple with a five-lobed crown at the base on the inside, and that they are pleasantly fragrant. The plants in the Arboretum have not yet produced their slender pod-like fruits, but as they send up numerous root suckers this vine can be easily propagated and might soon become common in northern gardens. Much better known is *Periploca graeca* from southern Europe and western Asia which has not yet proved hardy in the Arboretum.

Lonicera prostrata. The attention of persons looking for plants suitable for ground cover is directed to this Honeysuckle discovered by Wilson near Sungpan in Szech'uan, western China, at an altitude of about twelve thousand feet above sea-level. It has long slender branches which lie flat on the ground, so that the plant is only a few inches high, small bluish green leaves, small inconspicuous yellow flowers and small red fruit. As a garden plant this Honeysuckle has nothing to commend it but its habit which should make it useful to cover the ground among large shrubs and on the borders of shrubberies. *Lonicera prostrata* is growing on the southern slope of Bussey Hill with the other new Chinese shrubs.

1920. "Periploca sepium." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 6(11), 44-44. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321060>.

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