grows only from the southern side of Cape Cod to New Jersey. Its flowers are followed by those of *V. Canbyi* which is the largest and handsomest of this group of Viburnums, and one of the handsomest of the summer-flowering shrubs in the Arboretum, where it is represented by round-topped plants some twelve feet high and broad. By some botanists this shrub is considered a variety of *V. venosum* which it resembles, but the leaves and flower-clusters are larger; it blooms ten or twelve days later, and the flowers and fruits are larger. Its home, too, is not on the seashore but in northern Delaware and the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, and in central Indiana. This Viburnum reproduces itself from seeds and there is therefore no reason why it should have remained so rare in gardens.

Zenobia pulverulenta has not before been so thickly covered with flowers and this week has been the most beautiful shrub in the Arboretum. *Zenobia* is related to the *Andromedas* and is chiefly distinguished by its open campanulate flowers and four-awned anthers. The leaves are thickly covered with a glaucous bloom, and the ivory white flowers, which are about half an inch long and broad, are borne on slender arching stems in axillary clusters forming long terminal racemes on the upper part of the branches of the previous year. There is a form of this shrub (var. *nitida*) with leaves green on the two surfaces. *Zenobia* is a southern genus with one species, and the fact that it is hardy in New England shows that only experiment will show whether a plant is hardy in any given locality remote from its natural habitat. The green-leaved variety grows in countless thousands along the borders of the great swamp across the river from New Berne on the coast of North Carolina. The white-leaved form, which was found by William Bartram on the lower Cape Fear River in North Carolina, appears to be less common and apparently has not been collected in recent years; that is the two forms of this plant grow in a region which could not be expected to produce plants hardy in Massachusetts.

Evonymus radicans is the only evergreen climbing plant really hardy in this climate which can attach itself firmly to stone, brick or concrete walls. There are a number of varieties of this variable plant in cultivation, and the handsomest of them is the broad-leaved form from northern Japan, known as var. *vegetus*. This plant can grow in Massachusetts to the eaves of a tall house and completely clothe its walls with a cover which grows thicker by an annual shortening of the branches, or if a wall is not provided for it to cling to it will grow as a low round-topped dense shrub. Like the other forms of the species it can also be used to cover the ground under trees and shrubs, but as a ground cover it is improved by occasional clipping. This variety *vegetus* is now covered with its small yellow-green flowers which will be followed by abundant pink fruit, which adds greatly to the decorative value of this variety which is the only form of *E. radicans* which has flowered in the Arboretum. The extreme cold of two recent winters injured the leaves on many plants of this var. *vegetus* in eastern Massachusetts, but the wood was not hurt and the branches were soon covered with a new crop of leaves.

1920. "Evonymus radicans." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 6(12), 48–48. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321066>.

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