hardy and where it flowers abundantly every year. It is the only bright red-flowered Azalea which is hardy in the Arboretum, and although the flowers are less beautiful than those of *R. Schlippenbachii* and *R. japonicum* the plants when in bloom make a more brilliant and sensational display than any others which can be grown in this climate. The flowers are soon injured by a hot sun and the best results have been obtained with this Azalea with plants grown under the shade of trees or on the north side of Conifers, as at the northern base of Hemlock Hill in the rear of the Laurels (*Kalmia latifolia*). The plants are covered with opening flower-buds and before the end of this week will make on Azalea Path and Bussey Hill Road one of the great flower festivals of the Arboretum year.

Rhododendron japonicum is common and widely distributed over a large part of the main island of Japan where it grows on grass-covered slopes and among other shrubs. It was first raised here in 1893 from seeds collected by Professor Sargent on the hills above Nikko. It was, however, long mistaken here for another plant and has suffered from the confusion of names which at different times have been given to it. In recent years its value as a garden plant, however, has been recognized at the Arboretum; and it is now realized that it is the handsomest of the yellow or orange-flowered Azaleas, with the exception of its hybrids and of the Appalachian *R. calendulaceum*, and, with the exception of *R. Schlippenbachii*, the handsomest of the Asiatic Azaleas which can be grown in the northern states. There is a form of this plant with deep yellow flowers (var. *superba*) in the collection which promises to be a good garden plant here. The hybrid raised in Mr. Hunnewell's garden at Wellesley, Massachusetts, between *R. japonicum* and the Chinese *R. molle* (*R. sinense*) and called "Louisa Hunnewell" is the most beautiful of all yellow-flowered Azaleas, and the most beautiful hardy hybrid Azalea which has been raised in the United States. It is of the same parentage as that of the Azaleas which have been propagated in large numbers in Dutch and Belgian nurseries during the last thirty or forty years and sold under the name of *Azalea mollis*. The correct name for this hybrid is *Rhododendron Kosterianum* and it must not be confused with the true *Rhododendron* or *Azalea mollis* which is a yellow-flowered plant from the hills of eastern China, and, as we have already said, one of the parents of *R. Kosterianum*.

Chaenomeles. This is the generic name now given to the red-flowered Quince which was formerly called *Pyrus japonica*. This plant has been in American gardens for many years and at one time was one of the most popular garden and hedge plants in the country, especially in the middle and southern states where it is still common. It is not rare in New England, although perhaps less common here than southward. The flower-buds sometimes suffer here in severe winters, and the plants need constant attention to save them from the San José scale which commonly infests this Quince. Although first introduced into Europe from Japanese gardens, it is not a Japanese but a Chinese plant and is properly called *Chaenomeles lagenaria*. There is a collection of garden varieties of this Quince chiefly raised in Germany in the Shrub Col-

1921. "Rhododendron japonicum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 7(3), 11–11. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321093>.

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