bright red lustrous fruits more brilliantly colored and handsomer than those of any other hardy red-fruited *Viburnum* with the exception of the European *Viburnum Opulus* and the American *V. americanum*, the so-called Highbush Cranberry, which were in bloom several weeks ago.

A Dwarf Spruce. In the May 7th issue of *The Gardeners' Chronicle* of London there is a figure and description of a little conifer which is called *Picea albertiana*, although some doubt is thrown on the accuracy of the name. *Picea albertiana* is a form of the White Spruce found only in the Gaspé Peninsula of eastern Canada and in the valleys of the Black Hills of South Dakota and of the Rocky Mountains of northern Wyoming, Montana and northward, and chiefly distinguished from the common White Spruce of the east by its shorter and broader cones. As this tree grows or grew a few years ago on the borders of streams and lakes or in groves surrounding mountain meadows in northern Montana, it is one of the splendid trees of the continent, rising to the height of one hundred and fifty feet with a trunk from three to four feet in diameter and a narrow pyramidal head of slightly pendulous branches. A plant of a dwarf variety of this Spruce a few inches high was found by Professor Jack near Laggan, in Alberta, in 1904, and from this plant has been raised all the specimens in cultivation. They are all conic in shape and very compact, and the largest of them, in Massachusetts at least, are not much more than two feet high. *Picea glauca* is now the recognized name of the White Spruce and this dwarf, the plant figured in *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, has been named *Picea glauca* var. *albertina conica*. It is certainly one of the most distinct of dwarf Spruces, and as it can be easily and quickly propagated from cuttings there is no reason why it should not be within the reach of every one interested in rock gardens for which it is well suited.

A handsome climbing plant. Mr. H. H. Richardson exhibited on June 4th, before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a flower-covered branch of the Southern Cross Vine which has been growing for several years in the open in his garden in Brookline. It is claimed that the Cross Vine has flowered in a Rhode Island garden but its beautiful red and yellow, tubular, two-lipped flowers have not been seen in Massachusetts outside of Mr. Richardson's Brookline garden where several plants are clinging to the trunks of trees and are now fully twenty feet high. This vine climbs by the aid of tendrils by which it attaches itself to the rough bark of trees, but as the tendrils are not furnished with such adhesive disks as occur on some forms of the Virginia Creeper the vine is unable to attach itself to a wall. The adopted name for this plant is now *Anisostichus capreolata*; it has been more often called *Bignonia capreolata*. It grows in rich soil and is common southward from southern Virginia and southern Illinois to Florida and Louisiana, often climbing into the tops of the tallest trees which it enlivens in very early spring with its abundant and showy flowers. The common name of this plant is due to the cross which can be seen in a transverse section of the stem. The Cross Vine, although it may not flower for every one, is one of the interesting additions which have been made recently to the garden flora of Massachusetts.

1921. "A handsome climbing plant." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 7(10), 40-40. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321137>.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321137>

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