ern Europe, *C. maxima*. This is a vigorous and hardy shrub with large leaves and a large oblong nut enclosed in a husk produced in a long narrow tube and nearly twice the length of the nut. It is this plant and its selected forms which produce the filberts of commerce, which are also probably obtained from hybrids of *C. maxima* and *C. Avellana*. A variety of *C. maxima* with very dark red-purple leaves is the largest and most vigorous of all purple-leaved shrubs. Of the shrubby Asiatic species in the collection *C. heterophylla* of Japan or eastern China is an oriental representative of *C. Avellana*, from which it may be distinguished by the more regular dentation of the husk. The still little known var. *sutchuenensis* of this species from western China is growing well in the Arboretum but has not yet produced fruit. *C. Sieboldiana* with the long beak to the fruit is related to the American *C. rostrata*; it is a shrub which often grows to the height of fifteen feet and differs from the Korean and Mandshurian Hazel (var. *mandshurica*), often considered a species (*C. mandshurica*) in its much shorter tube of the husk. In the collection there is also a plant for which the Arboretum is indebted to Dr. R. T. Morris of New York and which is believed to be a hybrid of *C. americana* and *C. Avellana* var. *pontica*. This hybrid, which was raised artificially by Dr. Morris, has not flowered in the Arboretum. The Arboretum still needs the following species: *Corylus ferox* and *C. Jacquemontii* of the Himalayas, *C. hallaisensis* of southern Korea, and *C. colchica* of the Caucasus. It lacks, too, many varieties of *C. Avellana* and several of its supposed hybrids.

Coluteas, or Bladder Sennas as they are popularly called, are shrubs of the Pea Family with deciduous pinnate leaves, small leaflets, long-stemmed racemes of yellow or dark orange-red flowers and large inflated reddish brown pods. The flowers open in succession from June until August, and the pods from the early flowers are fully grown when the late flowers are still opening, the flowers and fruits together making an attractive appearance, as can be seen in the Shrub Collection where three species are now covered with flowers and fruits. They are *C. arborescens*, a native of the Mediterranean region and southeastern Europe, with dull green leaves and bright yellow flowers; *C. cilicica*, a native of Asia Minor, with blue-green leaves and yellow flowers; and *C. orientalis*, a native of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor, with glaucous leaves and reddish brown flowers. There is a dwarf compact form of *C. arborescens* (var. *bullata*) in the Arboretum, but the other species and a supposed hybrid (*C. media*) between *C. arborescens* and *C. orientalis* have not succeeded here.

Shrub. This is the old and usually accepted popular name for the plants of the North American genus *Calycanthus*, famous for the fragrance of the flowers of at least one of its species. One of the three or four species, *C. occidentalis*, a native of California, although it has often been planted in the Arboretum has not proved hardy here. Two of the eastern species are now covered with flowers in the Shrub Collection where, helped by the mild winter, they are in unusually good condition. The best known species, at least in gardens, *Calycanthus floridus*, to which the name Shrub properly belongs on account of the delightful fragrance of the red-brown flowers, is better worth a place in the garden than the other species of the genus, although in Massachusetts the

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