cies and has been much more generally planted. In commercial nurseries it is often sold under the name of *Dimorpanthus mandschuricus*. Japanese and Chinese varieties of this *Aralia*, although less hardy than its Siberian representative, can be seen in the group of these plants near the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill Roads.

Rhus javanica, an eastern Asiatic Sumach which is perhaps better known as *Rhus Osbeckii* or *R. semialata*, is a good August flowering tree in New England. In this country it is rarely twenty feet high, with spreading branches which form a broad round-topped head of handsome, light green, pinnate leaves with a broad-winged petiole and rachis. The flowers are white in erect, long-branched, pyramidal clusters, ten or twelve inches long and standing well above the leaves. The fruit is globose, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, red, and in compact clusters. The leaves of few trees or shrubs turn in the autumn to a more brilliant scarlet. For its showy August inflorescence and the splendor of its autumn foliage this Sumach should find a place in the planting lists for northern gardens.

Evodias are small summer-flowering Asiatic trees of the Rue family, widely distributed in eastern Asia and found also in Madagascar and Australia. The species have pinnate leaves, white or pinkish unisexual flowers in small clusters terminal on the shoots of the year, and dry capsular fruit. Like the *Phellodendrons* to which *Evodia* is related, they are protected from the attacks of insects by the pungent aromatic oil with which the leaves abound. *Evodia* has been growing in the Arboretum since 1905 when Professor Jack brought the seeds of *E. Daniellii* from Korea. This handsome tree has flowered now for several years in the Arboretum. *E. hupehensis*, a common inhabitant of the forests of western Hupeh where Wilson found it growing to a larger size than the other Chinese species of this genus, is also established and flowers in the Arboretum.

Stewartia pseudo-camellia, another summer-flowering tree, was among the first plants to reach the United States direct from Japan, and before 1870 was distributed from the Parsons Nursery at Flushing, Long Island. It produces its pure white, cup-shaped flowers, which resemble those of a single *Camellia*, in August; the autumn color of the leaves is dark bronze purple, distinct from that of any other plant in the Arboretum and handsome and interesting; the smooth pale gray bark which separates in large pale plates adds, too, to the interest of this tree. There are two specimens on the upper side of Azalea Path.

A handsome dwarf Conifer. Among a large number of seedlings of the Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) raised at the Arboretum from seeds planted in 1881 two individuals are dwarf in habit. The smaller of these plants is now only ten feet high with a spread of branches of twelve feet, and the other is thirteen feet high with a spread of fifteen feet. They show no tendency to form a leader, and look as if they would continue to grow more rapidly in breadth than in height. In their wide-spreading and gracefully drooping branches they are more beautiful even than the well-known weeping form of *Tsuga canadensis* which has usually been considered the handsomest of dwarf conifers.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until the autumn.

1921. "Stewartia pseudo-camellia." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 7(15), 60–60. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321171>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216958>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321171>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321171>

Holding Institution

Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by

BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.