(*Ilex glabra*) on Bussey Hill Road have not in any previous spring been as discolored as they are now. Many of the leaves are killed but the plants will recover, and the temporary injury should not be counted against this beautiful plant which is one of the best of the broad-leaved Evergreens which can be grown in this climate. It is a handsomer plant than the black-fruited Evergreen *Ilex crenata* from Japan. This Holly in both its broad and narrow-leaved forms grew well in the Arboretum during many years but has gradually been killed by cold, and the last survivor growing on Azalea Path now looks as if it could not survive. This Japanese Holly grows well and is a handsome plant in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, but the New England climate is too severe for it.

Pieris (Andromeda) floribunda, judged by an experience of fifty years, is the only broad-leaved Evergreen to which nothing ever happens here. Borers do not weaken the stems, the leaves are never discolored, and the flower-buds formed in autumn and conspicuous during the winter are never injured by the lowest temperature which has been recorded in southern New England. It is a round-topped shrub of compact habit, occasionally eight or ten feet across and four or five feet high, with small pointed, dark green leaves and short terminal clusters of white flowers. A native of high altitudes on the southern Appalachian Mountains, this *Pieris* is rare and local in distribution as a wild plant, but for more than a century it has been esteemed in England and largely propagated by English nurserymen. Plants can now be found in several American nurseries.

Prunus subhirtella will be in bloom when this bulletin reaches its Massachusetts readers, and when it is covered with its drooping pink flowers this, the Spring Cherry of the Japanese, is the most charming plant which can be seen in the Arboretum at any time during the entire year. It has been described as the most floriferous and delightful of all the Japanese Cherries; and it is certainly the most satisfactory of them all in this country, for it is hardy, the flower-buds are rarely injured, and the flowers last in good condition longer than those of any other Cherry-tree. This tree or large bush is not known as a wild plant, and although it has been much planted in the gardens of western Japan it is rarely seen in those of Tokyo and Yokohama. For this reason perhaps it has not often been imported from Japan into the United States and Europe. Another reason for its rarity is the fact that although it bears every year abundant fruit, the seeds do not produce plants similar to the parent but always trees of its varieties, principally the var. *ascendens* which is a narrow tree fifty or sixty feet high with a tall trunk. This tree has the rather small drooping flowers of the better known Weeping Japanese Cherry (*P. subhirtella pendula*) which is not now uncommon in American gardens. For these reasons the typical *Prunus subhirtella*, a plant of the first class for the decoration of northern gardens, is still extremely rare in this country. It can be increased from cuttings without much trouble but a better way to propagate it is by grafts on its own seedlings. If anyone wants to raise stock for this purpose seeds can be obtained from the Arboretum.

1922. "Prunus subhirtella." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(2), 7-7. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321183>.

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