leaves which at the end of vigorous branches are often broad at base. The flowers with ten stamens and large yellow anthers, are nearly an inch in diameter, and are arranged in hairy, from three- to six-flowered clusters. The fruit is borne on erect stems, and is subglobose with flattened ends, or short-oblong or pear-shaped, and is bright yellow or orange with a red cheek, hairy at the ends and about half an inch in diameter. *C. modesta* was discovered near Rutland, Vermont; it grows also in eastern New York, Connecticut, and Berks County, Pennsylvania.

The Chinese Flowering Dogwood. This form of the Japanese *Cornus* from western China which was discovered and introduced by Wilson is showing this week more clearly than ever before its value as a garden plant in this part of the country, for the specimen among the Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill has not before been so wreathed in flowers. The bracts under the flower-clusters, which are the conspicuous features of the inflorescence in all the so-called Flowering Dogwoods, are broader than those of the Japanese form and overlap below the middle, so that they form, like those of the American species, a cup at the end of the branch. The seeds of the Asiatic Flowering Dogwoods are united into a solid globose mass, but in the American species do not become united. The Chinese Flowering Dogwood is rare in cultivation, and the specimen in the Arboretum is probably the only large one in this country. For several years the Arboretum plant has ripened a few seeds and it is not impossible that this year the seeds may be more numerous. It is an interesting fact that here in Massachusetts the Chinese and Japanese Flowering Dogwoods are hardier than the native species, for *Cornus florida* loses many of its floral bracts in severe winters, and is often killed or severely injured here in winters like the last which greatly injured the bracts of most of these trees in this part of the country.

Rosa Moyesii, which was introduced by Wilson from western China and which has received a great deal of attention in England and in the middle United States where it is greatly valued as a garden plant, and as a parent in breeding new races of Roses, has proved until this year a failure in the Arboretum. The plants have not usually been entirely hardy here, and the flowers have been few and of poor quality. The plants, however, on the southern slope of Bussey Hill were not injured last winter and is now covered with flowers. *Rosa Moyesii* is a large shrub up to ten feet in height, with stout branches sparingly armed with short straight prickles and blood red flowers from an inch and a half to two inches and a half in diameter. The deep orange-red fruit is two and one half inches long, contracted below the apex, and as beautiful as the flowers.

Rhododendron (Azalea) calendulaceum, the flame Azalea of the southern Appalachian forests, which has been planted in numbers on Azalea Path and is scattered through the Arboretum shrubberies, is now the most conspicuous plant in the Arboretum. The most brilliant of the Azaleas which can be grown in the north, its only rival as the most beautiful flowering shrub in North America is the Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).

1922. "Rhododendron (Azalea) calendulaceum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(10), 40–40.

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