little ponds near the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill Roads add much to the beauty of the Arboretum in July. Growing with *Sambucus canadensis* in the Shrub Collection is a form with leaflets deeply divided into narrow segments (var. *acutiloba*) and more curious than beautiful. There are in the collection also a form with yellow fruit (var. *chlorocarpa*), and var. *maxima*, which originated a few years ago in a European nursery and which has flower-clusters three times as large as those of the wild plant and such large and heavy bunches of fruit that the branches can hardly support them. A variety with yellow leaves (var. *aurea*) is also in the collection. More objectionable than many yellow-leaved shrubs because it is hardier and grows more rapidly to a larger size than many of them, this plant now disfigures many European gardens and is too often seen in those of this country.

Cytisus nigricans. Of the small yellow-flowered shrubs of the Pea Family, which are such a feature of the flora of southern and south-eastern Europe, and are so important and highly valued in the gardens of western Europe, the best known in Massachusetts is the Woad Wax, *Genista tinctoria*. Brought early from England as a garden plant, it long ago escaped from a Salem garden and has spread over and ruined for agriculture hundreds of acres in Essex County. Planted in the Arboretum it has spread among the native plants like dwarf Roses and Goldenrods which form a considerable part of the ground cover among the groups of Hickories and Oaks, and now enlivens the valley through which the Valley Road extends from Centre to South Street. There is a taller variety of the Woad Wax (var. *elatio*) with larger flowers growing in the Arboretum. More beautiful and the handsomest of these plants which an experience of many years has shown to be suited to New England gardens is *Cytisus nigricans*. This native of northern Italy, Austria and Hungary is now in bloom in the Shrub Collection, and no plant now flowering there is more distinct and beautiful. As it grows in the Arboretum it is a compact, round-topped bush from two to three feet tall and broad. It differs from most of the related plants in the arrangement of the flowers which are borne in long erect racemes terminal on branches of the year. They are bright yellow and produced in great profusion.

Early flowering Summer Hydrangeas. The handsomest and most valuable of these eastern Asiatic plants here is the so-called Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*) of Japan. This plant was first raised at the Arboretum in 1878 and is now seen in a few American gardens. A plant now growing here on the Administration Building is one of the great sights of the Arboretum, for it has grown with unusual vigor and is clothed with leaves and covered with its broad heads of flowers from the ground to the eaves of the building. The leaves of few plants unfold here so early in the spring, and there is but one other vine, *Schizophragma*, with deciduous leaves and showy flowers able in this climate to attach itself firmly to a brick or stone wall, or to the trunk of a tree. The flower-clusters, surrounded by a circle of sterile flowers, are from eight to ten inches in diameter and terminal on short lateral branches which stand out from the body of the plant and give it an irregular surface which adds to its interest and beauty.

1922. "Cytisus nigricans." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(12), 47-47. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321251>.

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