olina Mountains to altitudes of from two thousand to two thousand five hundred feet. It grows usually in swamps. The beautiful species introduced by Wilson from central China with persistent leaves, *I. ilicifolia*, is not hardy here.

Ceanothus pallidus plenus is the only one of the hybrid Ceanothus tried in the Arboretum which has proved hardy. It has been growing here since 1889 and is an attractive shrub of dwarf compact habit which every year late in June covers itself with clusters of pale pink double flowers. It is believed to be a hybrid of *C. ovatus* and *C. Delilianus* which is a hybrid of *C. americanus* and *C. coeruleus*, a Mexican species often called *azureus*. Hybrid Ceanothus are popular plants in Europe, especially in France and Germany, but are not often seen in this country although south of New England many of them would probably flourish. Ceanothus is an American genus with three species in the eastern United States; it is represented by a few species in the Rocky Mountain region and is most abundant in California where several beautiful plants of this genus occur, and in Mexico. The two species of the northeastern states, *C. americanus* and *C. ovatus* with its variety *pubescens*, and the Colorado *C. Fendleri*, are the only species which are hardy in the Arboretum. The northeastern species are attractive small shrubs with white flowers and are good plants to naturalize on the borders of woods and by the side of roads. *Ceanothus Gloire de Versailles*, a form of *C. coeruleus* with bright blue flowers is one of the popular garden plants in temperate Europe and might well be grown in the gardens of the middle states.

Two Japanese Hollies with deciduous leaves and red fruit, *Ilex serrata* and *I. geniculata*, are in flower on Hickory Path near Centre Street. The berries of the former are smaller than those of our native Black Alder, *I. verticellata*, but they are of a brighter color and remain on the branches although changed in color by severe cold until the leaves of the following year are fully grown, and in the autumn the leafless branches covered with fruit are sold in great quantities in the streets of Tokyo and other Japanese cities. *Ilex geniculata* is a delightful little plant with small bright scarlet fruit gracefully hanging on long slender stems. Little known, it is a plant for any garden.

The ripening of fruits has already begun and the varied and beautiful fruit of many trees and shrubs will make the Arboretum an interesting place to visit for several months, and one of the best places in America to supply birds with food. Although not yet ripe, the bright red "keys" of the Tartarian Maple are now the showiest fruits in the Arboretum. They are the chief ornament of this hardy little tree of southeastern Europe and western Asia (*Acer tataricum*), many years ago much more often seen in American gardens than it is now. The fruit on several Bush Honeysuckles is ripe or nearly ripe. A few of the most conspicuous of these plants now are those of the hybrids of the Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), called *L. bella*, *L. muendeniensis*, and *L. notha*. There are varieties, too, of *L. tatarica* with red and with yellow fruit which are attractive at this season of the year and the bright yellow flowers of *Lonicera Ruprechtiana* var. *canthocarpa*

1922. "Ceanothus pallidus plenus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(14), 55–55. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321269>.

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