this tree attains in Japan. Some of the most valuable of the Lindens are hybrids. Attention has already been called in this Bulletin to *Tilia vulgaris*. The Crimean *Tilia euchlora* is believed to be a natural hybrid between *T. caucasica* and *T. caudata*. One of the handsomest of the Linden-trees in the Arboretum, *T. spectabilis*, is supposed to be a hybrid of *T. glabra* and *T. petiolaris*. It is a fast growing tree with leaves as large or larger than those of *T. glabra* but silvery white like those of its other parent. A variety of this hybrid called "Moltkei" originated many years ago in a German nursery. It is a tree of denser habit and darker leaves than *T. spectabilis* and grows well in the Arboretum. The Arboretum collection of Lindens has been arranged in the meadow on the right hand side of the Meadow Road. It now contains forty-five species, hybrids and varieties, and offers a good opportunity for the study of these trees, although they are of course too young to show their habit at maturity. Many of them, however, have produced flowers and ripened fruit for several years, and every year information of their permanent value in this region is accumulating.

The Sorrel Tree, *Oxydendrum arboreum*, is already covered with flowers which will open before the end of the month. This tree is a native of the southern Appalachian forests. It has deciduous bright green, shining leaves which have a pleasant acidulous flavor and in the autumn turn bright scarlet, Andromeda-like flowers erect on the branches of spreading or slightly drooping terminal clusters, and pale capsular fruits which in the autumn are conspicuous among the brilliant leaves. In its native forests the Sorrel-tree sometimes grows to a height of sixty feet, but as it grows slowly and begins to flower at the north when only a few feet high it will probably never attain a great size here. It is one of the handsomest, nevertheless, of summer-flowering trees which can be grown in New England. There is a group of these plants among the Laurels at the northern base of Hemlock Hill.

The summer-flowering Buckeye, *Aesculus parviflora*, is already covered with its tall narrow spikes of small, slender, white flowers with long exserted stamens, and is perhaps the most conspicuous of the summer-flowering shrubs, with the exception of Hydrangeas, which are hardy in the Arboretum. It is a native of the southeastern states from South Carolina to Florida and Alabama, and nowhere abundant it appears to be most common in northern Alabama. It has long, however, been a favorite in gardens in which it produces stems seven or eight feet high and in good soil and with sufficient room spreads into great thickets often twenty or thirty feet across.

Cornus amomum, the Silky Cornel, is the last of the American Dogwoods to bloom and flowers can still be found on many of the plants in the Arboretum where they have been largely used. In cultivation it is not a satisfactory plant unless it can be given sufficient room for its wide-spreading branches to extend freely over the ground. When crowded by other plants the branches become erect and it loses its real beauty and value. To be seen at its best this Cornel should have a clear space with a diameter of not less than twenty feet in which to spread. It is well suited for the front of groups of trees and shrubs,

and there is no better shrub to plant by the margins of ponds and streams where its long branches can hang gracefully over the water. Its purple stems are attractive in winter, and the bright blue fruits which ripen in the autumn add to the value of this native shrub. Its value and beauty as a water-side plant can be seen at two of the small ponds near the end of the Meadow Road.

Cornus paucinervis, introduced by Wilson from China, is the last of the Dogwoods to flower in the Arboretum. It is a shrub now six or seven feet tall with erect stems and short spreading branches, small, narrow pointed leaves with only two or three pairs of prominent veins, small clusters of white flowers and black fruit. This shrub grew and flowered well for several years in the Arboretum but was badly injured by the exceptional cold of the winter of 1917-18; it has partly recovered and the plant in the Chinese collection on the southern slope of Bussey Hill is now covered with flowers. A native of low level lands in central China where the Orange flourishes and rarely ascending to altitudes of three thousand feet, it is not surprising that the New England climate is too severe for it. Further south *Cornus paucinervis* should be a valuable summer-flowering shrub.

Calluna. There is a good collection of the varieties of the Scotch Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) in the Arboretum and the bright crimson flowers of the first of them to bloom here (var. *rubra*) are already open. The flowers of some of the white-flowered varieties are beginning to open and for several weeks now the different Heathers will be an interesting feature of the Shrub Collection. It does not appear to be very generally known in this country that the European Calluna is hardy in northeastern North America, where it has become naturalized near the northern border of Massachusetts and in Nova Scotia. On one Massachusetts estate where it was planted only a few years ago it has spread over several acres, and in late July or early August makes a great show. Calluna should be planted in not too rich, thoroughly drained soil and in full exposure to the sun. The ends of branches are sometimes killed in winter but this does not do the plants permanent harm; and the advantage of the severe pruning of the old wood the plants receive in early spring before they begin to grow is seen in the compact habit and abundant bloom of the plants in the Arboretum collection. Unless they are so pruned the plants become thin and bare of leaves, and are often short-lived.

Philadelphus argyrocalyx. This handsome plant has flowered this year for the first time in the Arboretum where it is established in the Shrub Collection. A native of the southwest, the Arboretum plants were gathered in 1916 by Mr. Alfred Rehder on the Sacramento Mountains, New Mexico, at altitudes of eight thousand five hundred feet. It is a small shrub with small elliptic leaves. The flowers are solitary, an inch across, and the calyx, like the lower surface of the leaves, is covered with a thick mat of snow white hairs. It flowers late, at the same time or only a little earlier than the hybrid *Philadelphus insignis* which blooms later than any other *Philadelphus* in the Arboretum collection.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until the Autumn.

1922. "Cornus amomum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(15), 59–60. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321277>.

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