crimson lustrous fruit which hangs gracefully on long slender stalks, and is larger and more beautiful than that of any other Burning Bush in the collection. Still rare and little known in gardens, it is an ornamental shrub of the first class in this climate.

Cotoneasters. The fruit of some of the species, like that of *C. racemosa soongarica*, was ripe in August. This is one of the handsomest of the new Chinese species when the long gracefully arching branches are covered with its erect clusters of white flowers, and when these are followed by the abundant showy orange-red fruit. All the forms of *C. horizontalis* are still covered with their small lustrous leaves and small bright red fruit. Of this group the var. *purpusilla* is proving the best garden plant here. Other red-flowered species which are now at their best are *C. adpressa* and *C. apiculata*, low growing species with spreading stems. Handsome, too, now are the large growing *C. davurica*, *C. Dielsiana*, and *C. Franchettii*, for they are also covered with green leaves and red fruit. *C. nitens*, a species with red flowers and small black fruit, is also a handsome autumn plant for none of the Chinese Cotoneasters have more lustrous leaves and more gracefully spreading and drooping branches.

Lonicera Maackii var. podocarpa. Of the plants in the Arboretum conspicuous at this time for the beauty of their fruit none perhaps is more beautiful than this Honeysuckle which was introduced by Wilson from central China. It is a large, vigorous and hardy shrub with wide-spreading branches and open habit. The flowers are larger than those of most Honeysuckles and are white, and in one form white slightly tinged with rose color. The period of the greatest beauty of this plant, however, is late October, for now it is still covered with bright green leaves and the large scarlet, lustrous fruits are only just ripe. The best specimens of this Honeysuckle in the Arboretum can be seen in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

Some American Plum-trees. For the beauty of their fruit some of the Plum-trees from the region which extends from southern Illinois to Oklahoma and northern Texas are among the most important additions which in recent years have been made to gardens. The bright scarlet fruit of some of the species ripens in October when the leaves are still fresh, green and lustrous: and in October there is not a Crab-apple or a Hawthorn which equals them in beauty. Many of the Plum-trees are growing in the Arboretum which is responsible for their introduction into northern gardens, but to see them in their beauty it is necessary to visit the parks of Rochester, New York, for in the Arboretum it is now necessary to pick the fruit before it ripens, that the plants may not be broken down by boys who appear to be less lawless in Rochester than they are in Boston. The best of these plants for autumn decoration are *Prunus hortulana*, the handsomest and one of the largest of all Plum-trees (the largest Arboretum specimen was entirely ruined by boys a few years ago); *P. Reverchonii*, which grows on the prairies of northern Texas as a low shrub but in cultivation becomes a small tree, and some of the large Oklahoma forms of *P. angustifolia*. Lovers of plants will be repaid by an autumn journey to Rochester to see the Plum-collections.

1922. "Cotoneasters." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(16), 64–64. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321283>.

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