seeds collected the previous year by Professor Sargent in Japan. The original plants here are now dense mats of bright green foliage ten feet across and only a few inches high.

Picea glauca var. albertiana conica. The original plant of this little Spruce was found in 1904 near Banff in Alberta by Professor Jack and the largest plants now in cultivation are only about three feet tall. No other dwarf Spruce is so pyramidal in habit and so dense in foliage, and Professor Jack's introduction proves to be one of the most interesting and distinct of all the dwarf conifers. Much attention has been paid to it in England during the last two or three years and it is now found in a few American nurseries.

Callicarpa japonica. The so-called French Mulberry, *Callicarpa americana*, in late autumn and early winter when it is covered with its violet colored fruit is one of the handsomest shrubs of the southern states where it is common and attracts the attention and curiosity of northern travelers. The French Mulberry unfortunately is not hardy in New England, but it can be well replaced here by a Japanese and Korean member of the genus, *Callicarpa japonica*. This shrub was first cultivated in the Parsons' Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, sixty years ago. It soon disappeared from American gardens but was raised at the Arboretum in 1887 and has now been well established here for many years. It is a smaller shrub than the American species with smaller leaves and smaller, rather lighter-colored, lustrous violet fruit. The Korean form of this plant, which has been growing in the Arboretum since 1904, is a more vigorous plant with rather larger fruit. This autumn the fruit has been unusually abundant and the Korean *Callicarpa* has been one of the most beautiful objects in the Arboretum. The attention of lovers of hardy shrubs is again called to the beauty and value of this plant. Other Asiatic species in the collection are the Japanese and Korean *Callicarpa dichotoma* and the west China *C. Giraldii*. The latter is not very hardy and has not produced fruit here yet, and *C. dichotoma*, which is hardy, ripens its fruit very late and as an ornamental plant is inferior to *C. japonica*. These *Callicarpas* are arranged in a group on the upper side of Azalea Path close to its entrance from the Bussey Hill Road.

Ilex serrata. The two so-called Black Alders of the United States, *Ilex verticillata* and *Ilex laevigata*, have not before in the Arboretum been more thickly covered with their bright red fruit which remains on the branches long after the leaves have fallen and makes them conspicuous objects during the last two months of the year. Although smaller than that of the American species, the fruit of the Japanese *Ilex serrata* is more lustrous and even more beautiful. This is a narrow and more slender shrub than the American Black Alders which in Japan is common and widely distributed, and grows to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. It is hardy in the Arboretum where it has been growing for many years by Hickory Path near Centre Street, and where the plants are now covered with fruit which will remain on the branches until the leaves unfold in the spring.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until next spring.

1922. "Ilex serrata." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(17), 68–68. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321296>.

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