Other species and hybrids well worth the attention of plant lovers who find pleasure in surrounding themselves with hardy trees and shrubs are the Japanese *Malus micromalus*, the Chinese *M. toringoides* and *M. transitoria*, and *Malus sublobata*, a hybrid of uncertain origin, which is now the tallest of the Crabapples in the collection, and promises to become a large tree. This hybrid is particularly attractive in the autumn when it is covered with bright yellow fruits.

Rhododendron Schlippenbachii opened its first flowers this year on Azalea Path May 5th and earlier than those of any other Azalea in the collection. It is one of the commonest shrubs of Korea and is often the dominant undergrowth in open woods. From Korea it crosses into northeastern Manchuria where it grows on the shores of Possiet Bay; it occurs, too, in two localities in northern Japan. Wilson found it extremely abundant in Korea on the lower slopes of Chirisan and on the Diamond Mountains, which were when he visited this region early in July "a wonderful sight with literally miles and miles of the purest pink from the millions of flowers of this Azalea." In Korea this Azalea on the wind-swept, grass-covered cliffs of the coast grows less than a foot high and is covered with flowers. In the forests of the interior it often grows to a height of fifteen feet and forms a tall and slender or a broad and shapely shrub. The leaves are large for those of an Azalea, being from three and a half inches to four inches long and sometimes nearly three inches wide, and are arranged in whorls of five at the end of the branches. This plant grows further north than any other Azalea with the exception of the North American *Rhodora*. The thermometer in the region of Diamond Mountains usually registers every winter a temperature of 35° to 40° below zero Fahrenheit. There is therefore no reason why this Azalea should not flourish in the coldest parts of New England. It has flowered now for several years in the Arboretum, and planted in an exposed sunny position has never suffered. Its hardiness and the beauty of its flowers make it one of the most valuable shrubs if not the most valuable, which northeastern North America has obtained from northeastern Asia. The flowers are perhaps more beautiful than those of any other Azalea. The plant and the flower-buds are hardy but young plants grown in frames start to grow so early that if they are transferred to the open ground in the spring the young growth is often killed by frost. It is therefore wise to move them from the nursery to the open ground in the autumn; slightly protected the young plants come safely through the winter and do not start to grow in the open ground until the danger of frost has passed. Even better results are obtained by potting young plants in the autumn, keeping them in a deep frame or pit during the winter and allowing them to finish their year's growth in the pots before they are planted out. The young plants make only one growth during the season and are certainly more difficult to manage than most Azaleas, but this Korean plant is worth a great deal more trouble than it takes to get it started.

Virburnum Carlesii is already in bloom in the collection on the Bussey Hill Road. This hardy Korean shrub with white, delightfully fragrant flowers in small, compact clusters, opening from rose-pink buds, always attracts attention and is fast becoming known in American gardens. With the exception of the American Hobble Bush, it is the earliest of the Viburnums to flower.

1923. "Virburnum Carlesii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(4), 16–16. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321333>.

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