of rusty brown hair; the flowers are creamy white and the fruit is dark blue covered with a glaucous bloom. This *Viburnum* has been growing in sheltered positions in the Arboretum for several years, and a plant on the upper side of Hickory Path near Centre Street has not before been more thickly covered with flower-buds. The Japanese *Viburnum Sieboldii* under favorable conditions can grow to a height of twenty-five feet although it is often a shrub in habit. It has long, bright green oblong, coarsely toothed leaves, and flowers in flat clusters from two and a half to four inches in diameter and handsome oblong fruit pink at first when fully grown becoming black and lustrous at maturity and then soon falling from the branches. The leaves when crushed emit a most disagreeable odor. For the decoration of American gardens this Japanese plant is inferior to either of the three American arborescent species.

The Mountain Halesia or Silver Bell Tree. (*Halesia monticola*). Until the beginning of the present century the botanists who visited the high Appalachian Mountains took it for granted that the *Halesia* which grows at altitudes above 2500 feet was the same as the bushy tree of the foothills and upland valleys of the Piedmont region and southward. This idea having been generally accepted, and as the lowland plant had for more than a century been common in gardens, no attempt was made to cultivate the mountain tree, and the gardens of the United States and Europe have been deprived of one of the handsomest trees of the North American forests. The tree of the high mountains is not rarely eighty or ninety feet high with a straight trunk sometimes from three to three and a half feet in diameter, often free of branches for fifty or sixty feet from the ground, and covered with bark separating into great platelike scales like those of a scaly-barked Hickory or a Swamp Cottonwood. The flowers are somewhat larger and the fruit is twice as large as the flowers and fruit of the lowland tree. The habit of the plant and the size of the flowers and fruits are reproduced in the seedlings which begin to grow as trees with a single stem. The seedlings show no variation in habit, and the young trees grow with a single straight stem with short branches which form a narrow symmetrical pyramidal head. The young trees often begin to flower and to produce fertile seeds before they are ten feet tall. This mountain tree has proved to be perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where it is growing rapidly and where it has now flowered and produced fruit since 1913. It is a tree which seems destined to play an important part in the decoration of American parks and which may prove useful for street and roadside planting.

Neillia sinensis is now in great beauty on the upper side of Hickory Path growing in the shade of a Japanese Walnut-tree. It is a shrub from western China introduced by Wilson and the best representative of a genus of the Rose Family which has been grown in the Arboretum. It is a large wide-spreading shrub with slender stems and dark green, long-pointed coarsely serrate leaves with prominent veins deeply impressed on the upper side of the leaf. The flowers are cylindric, clear pale pink in color and nearly half an inch long; they are borne in slender, nodding racemes from three to four inches in length, terminal

on short lateral branchlets of the year, and do not open until the leaves are nearly fully grown. It has been found in the Arboretum that the plant grows best in partial shade in moist but well drained soil. There are several other species of *Neillia* in the Arboretum collection. None of them, however, have any value as garden plants in this climate. Some of them are killed to the ground nearly every year and the flowers of others are inconspicuous. *Neillia sinensis*, however, is a garden plant of so much value that it seems destined to become popular as soon as it is better known.

Crataegus Canbyi is now well established in the Peter's Hill collection of American Hawthorns and is now covered with flowers. It is a native of Newcastle County, Delaware, and has been found on the shores of Chesapeake Bay, near Perrysville, Cecil County, Maryland, and occasionally in eastern Pennsylvania. It is a tree sometimes twenty feet high with a trunk up to eighteen inches in diameter, and long, spreading branches which form an open head which is occasionally from thirty to thirty-five feet in diameter. The leaves are pointed, dark green, lustrous, and nearly fully grown when the flowers open; these have usually ten stamens and small rose-colored anthers. The fruit, which ripens in October, and does not fall from the branches until after the beginning of winter is short-oblong, dark crimson in color and very lustrous. *Crataegus Canbyi* is one of the handsome species of the great *Crus-galli* group which is distributed in many forms from the valley of the St. Lawrence River to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, in western Florida, and westward to the borders of the Great Plains in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. This tree is named for the late William M. Canby, of Wilmington, Delaware, one of the most industrious and intelligent of the collectors and students of the North American flora, by whom it was first distinguished in his careful investigations of the Hawthorns of his native state.

Malus transitoria which is still covered with flowers is the last of the Asiatic Crabapples to bloom in the Arboretum. It was discovered by William Purdom in the Chinese Province of Shensi, and as it grows here is a large round topped shrub as broad as high, and not a tree. The flowers are more or less deeply tinged with rose color as the buds open but the petals become pure white. The fruit is ellipsoidal in shape, rose-pink, darker on one side than on the other, very lustrous, and about three quarters of an inch long. *Malus transitoria* which when covered with flowers as it is this year is a handsome plant; it has, too, a special value in prolonging the flowering period of the Asiatic Crabapples, among which are found some of the most beautiful flowering trees which can be successfully grown in New England.

Aesculus carnea. Two forms of this tree, the so-called red-flowered Horsechestnut, now attract much attention in the Arboretum; they are the var. *Briotii*, with scarlet flowers, and the var. *plantierensis*, with large clusters of pale pink flowers marked with red at the base of the petals. This was raised several years ago in a French nursery and is sometimes believed to be a hybrid of the European *A. Hippocastanum* and *A. carnea*. Whatever its parentage it is when in flower one of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Horsechestnuts.

1923. "Neillia sinensis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(8), 31–32. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321366>.

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