it is the last of all the *Viburnums* in the Arboretum to flower. There are large specimens of this plant in front of the Administration Building and at other points on the Meadow Road. All these *Viburnums* can be improved by cultivation and with generous treatment grow into larger and handsomer bushes than the wild plants, and bear larger leaves and better flowers and fruit. Few shrubs better deserve a place in American parks and gardens where they are still less often seen than they should be. Two rare American *Viburnums* can now be seen in flower in the Arboretum, *V. molle*, a native of southern Kentucky and southern Missouri, with which *V. venosum* was once confused, and *V. bracteatum* which is known to grow naturally only on the cliffs of the Coosa River near Rome, Georgia. One of the few plants in cultivation is on Hickory Path near Centre Street. *V. molle* is in flower near it.

Red-fruited *Viburnums*. With the exception of the two species which belong to the *Opulus* Group no American *Viburnum* has red fruit, but in eastern Asia there are several red-fruited species. The handsomest of these in the Arboretum is *V. dilatatum*, which is a native of Japan, Korea and western China. It is a large, shapely and vigorous shrub with broad, abruptly pointed leaves and wide flat clusters of flowers which are followed by small bright red fruits. This is a good shrub for the decoration of summer and autumn gardens. It is in the general *Viburnum* collection, and there are good plants on the right hand side of the Bussey Hill Road opposite the upper end of the Lilac Group. There is a form with yellow fruit (var. *xanthocarpum*) which is an attractive and interesting plant. The fruit of *V. dentatum* is smaller and less showy than that of another red-fruited Japanese species, *V. Wrightii*. This is a smaller shrub and flowered some time ago. The flower-clusters are smaller than those of *V. dilatatum* and the plants are not always perfectly hardy in exposed situations, but the fruit is larger and handsomer than that of the other red-fruited *Viburnums* of eastern Asia. Another of these plants, *V. theiferum*, from western China is not yet in flower. It is a tall narrow shrub with erect stems, small leaves and small flower-clusters. It has little to recommend it as a flowering plant but the fruit is large, abundant and of good color, and the plant has an economic interest as an infusion of the leaves is the "sweet tea" used by the monks of the monasteries on Mt. Omei, one of the five sacred mountains of China.

***Hydrangea petiolaris*.** The specimens of this vine, the Japanese Climbing *Hydrangea*, on the southeast corner of the Administration Building is now one of the great sights of the Arboretum as it is covered with flower-clusters from the ground to the eaves of the building. The leaves of few plants unfolded here as early in the spring and there is but one other climbing plant with conspicuous flowers really hardy in this climate, *Schizophragma*, able to attach itself firmly to a brick or stone wall or to the trunk of a tree. The flower-clusters of the Climbing *Hydrangea* are surrounded by a circle of white sterile flowers and are from eight to ten inches in diameter; they are terminal on short lateral branches which stand out from the main stem of the plant and give it an irregular surface which adds to its beauty and interest. This *Hydrangea* was first raised at the Arboretum in 1878 and can now be occasionally

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