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

seen in American gardens. It might well be better known and more generally used for there is no other plant so well suited to cover the brick or stone walls of tall buildings in the northern United States. *Schizophragma hydrangeoides*, also a native of Japan, can be seen on the wall of the Administration Building next to the Hydrangeas. It blooms later.

Rhododendron (Azalea) calendulaceum. The plants of this Appalachian Azales now in flower on Azalea Path and the Laurels and Rhododendrons at the northern base of Hemlock Hill have been during the past ten days the brilliant features of the Arboretum. The flowers of this Azalea vary from clear yellow to flame color, and unlike the Azaleas which bloom in early spring like the Appalachian *R. Vaseyi* and the Korean *R. Schlippenbachii* the leaves are fully grown before the flowers open. This adds to the beauty of this Azalea when it is flowering and makes it for many persons the most beautiful as it is the showiest of the American Azaleas. The flame-colored Azalea has been largely used in Europe in the making of the Ghent Hybrid Azaleas, and these are hardy, long-lived and valuable in this climate in proportion to the preponderance of this American plant in their parentage.

Cornus kousa. The attention of northern gardeners is again called to this tree which is the Japanese representative of the "Flowering Dogwoods" of North America. Here in Massachusetts the western species *Cornus Nuttallii*, which has never been a particularly successful plant in cultivation, is not hardy; and the flower-buds of the eastern species (*Cornus florida*) and its varieties are often killed in severe winters unless the trees are in exceptionally protected and sheltered positions. During the past winter the flower-buds on nearly all the trees in eastern Massachusetts were killed, with the exception of those on the branches which had been covered by snow. It is interesting therefore to find that the Japanese tree has not before been more thickly covered with open and uninjured flowers than it is this week. The flower-bracts, which are the conspicuous part of the inflorescence, are narrower than those of *Cornus florida* and are pointed, not rounded at apex. The individual inflorescence of the American tree is larger and perhaps more beautiful than that of the Japanese tree, but as this does not open until the leaves are nearly full grown *Cornus kousa* at this season of the year is an object of exquisite beauty. The form of this tree discovered by Wilson in western China and now growing with other Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill is also now covered with uninjured flowers and their bracts. The bracts are wider and closer together than those of the Japanese plant making the Chinese form even a handsomer garden plant. In the American plants the scarlet drupes are gathered in an erect head but are not united, but in the Asiatic plants they are firmly joined together in a compact globose head which is suspended from the branch on a slender stem. This habit of the fruit adds to the beauty of the plants in autumn when the leaves assume as brilliant a color as those of the American plant. The Chinese form of *Cornus kousa* produces quantities of fruit in the Arboretum and there is no reason why it should not become common in American gardens.

1923. "Hydrangea petiolaris." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(10), 39–40. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321376>.

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