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.

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