

tree is readily distinguished from *Tilia glabra* by the short, firmly attached grey hairs which cover the under surface of the leaves during the season. This is a smaller tree than *Tilia glabra* rarely growing to the height of 75 feet. In Canada it has been found as yet only in the neighborhood of Montreal; it ranges to the coast of southern New England and New York, through the Middle States and along the Appalachian Mountains to those of North Carolina and Tennessee and from western New York to northern Wisconsin. This tree is now well established in the Arboretum where it has grown rapidly and is now well covered with flowers which open a week or ten days before those of *T. glabra*. The leaves of this tree have not been attacked here by red spiders. Two other American Lindens are established in the Arboretum, *Tilia heterophylla* var. *Michauxii* and *T. monticola*. The lower surface of the leaves of these trees is covered during the season with silvery white felt. The handsomer of these trees, *Tilia monticola*, grows naturally only on the Appalachian Mountains at altitudes between 2000 and 3000 feet and from southwestern Virginia to eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. This Linden is always a conspicuous object for the leaves which are very oblique at the base droop on long slender stalks and are oblong and larger than those of the other American Lindens. This promises to be an excellent tree for more general cultivation in northern parks and gardens. The other hardy species, *T. heterophylla* var. *Michauxii*, has grown more slowly in the Arboretum than *T. monticola* and is less distinct and beautiful. These two species and *T. neglecta* are growing side by side and close to the grass path in the rear of the Linden collection and can be easily compared. The Linden collection now contains some thirty species and hybrids and forms one of the most satisfactory and interesting groups of trees in the Arboretum. It is arranged in the meadow on the right hand side of the Meadow Road.

The last Azaleas. As the yellow or flame colored flowers of *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *calendulaceum* wither those of another Appalachian species *R. (Azalea) arborescens* begin to open. The flowers are white with bright red stamens and style and deliciously fragrant and do not open until after the leaves have grown nearly to their full size. The home of this plant is on the Appalachian Mountains on which it is found from western Pennsylvania to northern Georgia, in the neighborhood of streams in the rich soil of sheltered valleys growing to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet; and on the Carolina Mountains is often not more than three or four feet tall forming at altitudes of about 5,000 feet above the sea, great thickets often many acres in extent. Recent studies of this plant show that its value as a garden plant is not generally understood and appreciated. The flowers vary to an unusual degree in size and in the length and diameter of the corolla-tube and although the corolla is usually pure white a form is now known in which the corolla is suffused with rose; in another it is more or less striped with rose; in another form the corolla is tinged more or less deeply with yellow, and in another it is marked by a yellow blotch. These forms are all worth places in a collection of Azaleas, and it is possible that if seedlings were raised from them other and perhaps more

distinct forms might occur among them. The last of the Azaleas, *Rhododendron viscosum*, begins to open its flowers a few days later than those of *R. arborescens*. They are white in color and more fragrant than those of other Azaleas and smaller than those of *R. arborescens* with a long slender corolla-tube. There is also a form on which the flowers are deeply tinged with rose-color. The Clammy Azalea or Honeysuckle as this *Rhododendron* is called in the country is an inhabitant of swamps and is common in the Cape Cod region and southeast. In cultivation this shrub grows as freely and flowers as abundantly on dry hillsides as it does in its native swamps and masses of it on the low side of Azalea Path are now covered with flowers.

The Fernleaved Beech-Tree. At the meeting last month in Newport, Rhode Island, of delegates and members of the Garden Clubs of America, the fine specimen of the Fernleaved Beech-tree which stands in the grounds attached to the Redwood Library attracted interest and curiosity among the members judging by the questions which have come to the Arboretum about it in the last few days. The Redwood Library tree is not a Red-wood tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*) as many persons living in Newport once believed it to be, but a form of the European Beech-tree, to which the names *heterophylla*, *asplenifolia*, *incisa*, *laciniata*, and *salicifolia* have been given. The leaves of this variety assume different shapes even on the same tree, and are sometimes long, narrow and nearly entire, and sometimes divided nearly to the midrib with narrow lobes. The origin of this tree which has been cultivated in Europe certainly since the beginning of the 18th century is not known. It was probably first found growing naturally in the woods as the original Purple Beech was found, but where it was first seen and the names of the men who found and propagated it are not recorded. Neither is it known at the Arboretum who planted the tree in front of the Redwood Library. Judging by its size this tree must be at least a hundred years old, and so far as is known here it is the largest specimen in the United States. There are three shapely specimens of the Fernleaved Beech-tree in this Arboretum which were planted in 1885 and 1886 and are growing rapidly.

Ehretia accuminata a member of the Burrage Family is flowering on Hickory Path near Centre Street for the first time in the Arboretum. This interesting tree is a native of southern Japan, southern and central China and southward, and sometimes grows to a height of sixty feet. The leaves are alternate, light yellow green, pointed at the ends, from 6-8 inches long and from 2-2½ inches wide and are somewhat pendant and incurved on their long petioles. The minute white flowers are borne in axillary panicles shorter than the leaves, and form a compound terminal inflorescence from 12-18 inches in length. The flowers which have a strong rather disagreeable odor are followed by drupe-like fruits at first orange but becoming black at maturity. The plants of *Ehretia accuminata* growing in the Arboretum were raised from seed collected by Wilson in western Hupeh and sown here in 1908. The tree now in flower is about 12 feet high. *Ehretia accuminata* has not always proved entirely hardy in the Arboretum and it is not probable that it will ever grow to a large size here.



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