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.

1923. "The Fernleaved Beech-Tree." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(13), 52-52. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321391>.

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