base of Hemlock Hill in the rear of the Laurel plantation and is spreading rapidly there over a considerable area by shoots from underground stems. The Asiatic tree *Aralia* resembles in general appearance the American Hercules' Club, but is distinct from that tree in the absence of stalks to the leaflets. There are a number of geographical forms of this tree; the one which is most commonly cultivated in this country is a native of Manchuria and eastern Siberia (var. *mandshurica*) which is sometimes found in commercial nurseries under the name of *Dimorphanthus mandshuricus*. The Japanese form (var. *glabrescens*) is chiefly distinguished from it by the pale color of the under surface of the leaflets; it is less hardy than the Manchurian form and is not often seen in this country.

Oxydendrum arboreum, or as it is often called the Sorrel-tree or the Sour Wood, is with the exception of the Hercules' Club the only North American tree hardy in the Arboretum which does not begin to flower before the middle of July. It is a native of the southern Appalachian mountain forests and the only tree of the Heath Family which can be grown in this climate, with the exception of the Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and the Rose Bay (*Rhododendron maximum*) which are shrubs at the north and only exceptionally trees in a few favored valleys of the southern mountains. The Sorrel-tree in its native forests grows fifty or sixty feet high, but at the north as it begins to flower abundantly when only a few feet tall, it is not probable that in this climate it will ever attain a considerable size. It is well worth growing, for its bright green shining leaves which have a pleasant acidulous flavor and in autumn turn bright scarlet, for its white Andromeda-like flowers erect on the branches of spreading or slightly drooping terminal clusters, and for its pale fruits which in the autumn are conspicuous among the brilliant leaves. There is a group of these plants among the Laurels at the northern base of Hemlock Hill which will flower at the end of July or early in August.

Stewartia pseudo-camellia is another summer flowering tree. It was one of the early plants which come direct to the United States from Japan, and before 1870 was distributed from the Parsons Nursery at Flushing, Long Island. It produces in August its pure white, cup-shaped flowers, which resemble those of a single Camellia; the autumn color of the leaves is dark bronze purple, distinct from that of any other plant in the Arboretum and handsome and interesting; the smooth pale gray bark which separates in large pale plates adds, too, to the interest of this tree. There are two specimens on the upper side of Azalea Path.

Evodias are handsome little trees which also flower here after mid-summer. They belong to the Rue family, and are widely distributed in eastern Asia and occur also in Australia and Madagascar. The species have pinnate leaves, white or pinkish unisexual flowers in small clusters terminal on the shoots of the year, and dry, capsular fruit. Like the *Phellodendrons*, to which *Evodia* is related, they are protected from the attacks of insects by the pungent aromatic oil with which the leaves abound. *Evodia* has been growing in the Arboretum since 1905 when Professor Jack brought the seeds of *E. Daniellii* from Korea.

1923. "Stewartia pseudo-camellia." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(14), 55–55. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321399>.

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