Fruits. On the whole it is not a good year for fruits in the Arboretum. Many Asiatic Crabapples are without fruit, and when there is fruit on these plants the crop is a small one. Many Viburnums, too, are without fruit. Many of the Barberries and Cotoneasters, however, are now covered with ripe or ripening fruits, and on the Hawthorns (*Crataegus*), more plants are covered with fruit than in any year since the collection of several hundred species was established.

***Ilex geniculata*.** This rare Japanese Holly is as usual an object of beauty and interest in the Arboretum at this season of the year. It is a rather narrow shrub from three to four feet high, with small dark green leaves, and the small unisexual yellowish green flowers peculiar to most Hollies, and its beauty is found only in the small bright scarlet lustrous fruits which hang gracefully on their slender stems from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in length. This plant, which seems to be still almost entirely unknown in American and European gardens, was sent in 1904 from the Botanic Garden in Tokyo, and the following year Mr. J. G. Jack brought seeds home from Japan: seeds, too, were later collected by Mr. Wilson in Japan. It has been producing fruit here during the last seventeen years. It is a shrub well worth a place in any garden, and as the fruit continues to hang on the branches late into the winter without much change of color this will prove more valuable in winter bouquets and the winter decoration of homes than the better known Japanese *Ilex serrata*, quantities of the fruit-covered branches of which are sold in the streets of Japanese cities every autumn. This is a taller and much more common shrub than *Ilex geniculata*, and has been established for many years in the Arboretum where the male and female plants are on the upper side of Hickory Path near Centre Street. These red-fruited shrubby Hollies are commonly represented in the flora of eastern North America by two species, *Ilex verticillata*, the so-called Black Alder, and the less common but handsomer *Ilex laevigata*. These are large and shapely, fast-growing, hardy shrubs with larger but rather less lustrous fruit than the Japanese species. Of the two American species *Ilex laevigata* flowers and ripens its fruit the earlier; the flowers of the male plant are raised on long stalks; the fruit is rather larger and the leaves are of a darker green. *Ilex laevigata* is not a common plant in cultivation. The fruit-covered branches of the two species are well suited for the winter decoration of rooms, and those of *Ilex verticillata* are now occasionally seen in the shops of city florists.

Evonymus planipes is one of the shrubs which should be mentioned at least once every year in these Bulletins until it becomes common in American gardens. It is a native of northern Japan, with large dark green leaves, and large crimson fruits hanging gracefully on long slender stems and more showy and beautiful than those of any other Burning Bush which has ever produced fruit in this Arboretum.

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