Rhododendron caucasicum is a dwarf, white-flowered species which is still little known in this country. The variety called *Boule de Neige* is much used in Europe as a stock plant for its varieties and hybrids, and is growing in the Arboretum. Another variety or hybrid about which we practically know nothing beyond the fact that it is hardy and one of the most beautiful of all dwarf *Rhododendrons* is called *Mont Blanc*. The flowers of this are pink when they open but soon turn pure white. In 1908 the Arboretum imported from T. J. Seidel, the well known nurseryman at Schwepnitz, near Dresden, a set of *Rhododendrons* which are the most promising hybrids which have ever been in the Arboretum where practically nothing is known about their origin except that they show evidences of the blood of *R. caucasicum*. They are dwarf compact plants which bloom every year a week or ten days earlier than the *Catawbiense Hybrids* and are perfectly hardy. No indication of their parentage is given in the names which are: Adalbert, Adam, Alarich, Albert, Annedore, Arno, Attila, August, Anton, Bella, Bismarck, *Boule de Neige*, Calliope, Daisy, Desiderius, Diana, Donar, Echse, Eli, Eva, Fee and Viola. We do not know of any plants under these names except those in the Arboretum, and an effort will be made to find out from the raiser their parentage. Although much smaller both in the size of the flower-clusters and that of the plant, they are much more satisfactory in this climate than any of the *Catawbiense Hybrids*. Unfortunately they can no longer be imported from Europe, but it may be possible to obtain stock on which they can be propagated, and of course good varieties may be obtained from seeds. On the whole this race is the most promising for New England and best worth the attention of growers. Many of the varieties are still in flower and others are fading.

Lonicera Maximowiczii var. *sachalinensis*. Although this shrub has been known to science for a number of years, it was introduced into cultivation by Wilson who collected seeds at the base of the Diamond Mountains in northern Korea in August, 1917, where it grows as a shrub four or five feet high with erect branches. It is distinguished from the better known *Lonicera Maximowiczii*, which is widely distributed through northeastern Asia and has been an inhabitant of the Arboretum for many years, by its leaves which are bright red as they unfold and glaucous and glabrous on the lower surface. Last year it had a few flowers but this year the plant in the Shrub Collection is covered with its scarlet, long-stalked flowers which will be followed by red fruit. This as it is growing this year is one of the handsomest of the new introductions and a plant which should be known to the lovers of beautiful shrubs.

Lonicera Maackii, which is a native of northern China, is covered just now with its large white flowers, and in bloom is a handsomer plant than the variety *podocarpa* discovered by Wilson in western China. This is almost a tree with small white flowers but brilliant red fruit which ripens while the leaves are still green in the autumn, the green leaves making a beautiful contrast with the fruit, and for autumn decoration make it one of the most desirable of all fruit-bearing small trees or shrubs. The largest plant in the collection is among the Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

1924. "Rhododendron caucasicum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 10(8), 31-31. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321462>.

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