Laburnum alpinum. The large plant of this Laburnum on the right hand side of the Forest Hills Road just below the Forest Hills entrance is covered again with its long racemes of clear yellow flowers which has shown here for many years its value for northern gardens. *L. alpinum*, which is a native of the elevated regions of southern Europe, is usually spoken of as the "Scotch Laburnum" probably because it is a favorite in the gardens of north Britain. In those of northern New England it is extremely rare. It is hardier than *L. vulgare*, or as it is now called *L. anagyroides*, a small tree with shorter racemes of flowers. This has been a good deal planted in the eastern states, and at the north is not always hardy. Occasionally a good specimen can be seen in the neighborhood of Boston. There are several varieties of this Laburnum which have not, however, grown well in the Arboretum. A better plant for New England than *L. vulgare* is its hybrid with *L. alpinum*, known as *L. Watereri* or *L. Parksii*. This is a small tree, and when in flower the handsomest tree with yellow flowers which can be grown in this climate. It blooms about two weeks earlier than *L. alpinum*.

Cornus alternifolia. This is the handsomest native Dogwood with the exception of *Cornus florida*, and it has for some reason or other proved very difficult to grow, but fortunately is represented by several good native specimens growing in the Arboretum. It differs from all the other American Dogwoods as it has alternate leaves and branches. Fortunately the Chinese species, *Cornus controversa*, has proved easier to grow and is a plant of first-rate merit.

Cornus controversa is a widely distributed tree in Japan, Korea and western China. Wilson photographed in Szech'uan a specimen sixty feet high with a trunk seven feet in girth. In the Cornus Collection on the right hand side of the Meadow Road are plants raised from seeds collected by Wilson in western China in 1907 and these are now in bloom. The largest of these trees is in the Peter's Hill Nursery. This plant was sent here in 1913 by the Park Department of the City of Rochester, New York. It is now about twenty-five feet high with a short trunk and a head twenty-six feet in diameter. The branches are long, crowded and spread at right angles with the stem, drooping slightly at the ends, the lowest sweeping the ground. The upper side of the branches is thickly covered with flat flower-clusters six or seven inches in diameter and raised on erect stems. The flowers are white or white faintly tinged with yellow and are followed by black, shining fruits which are eaten by the birds as fast as they ripen. As it grows on Peter's Hill this Cornus is a magnificent plant and the handsomest of the species in the Arboretum, with the exception of the species with white floral bracts represented here by *C. florida* and *C. kousa*. To the student of botanical geography *C. controversa* is interesting as a living witness of the relationship between the floras of eastern Asia and eastern North America, for in the genus *Cornus* with many species there are but two with alternate leaves, *C. controversa* common in eastern Asia, and *C. alternifolia* in eastern North America.

1924. "Cornus alternifolia." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 10(9), 36–36. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321474>.

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