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Cornus kousa. This is the Asiatic representative of the Flowering Dogwood of the eastern states (*Cornus florida*) and of the Flowering Dogwood of the Northwest (*Cornus Nuttallii*). *C. kousa* was one of the Japanese plants which reached the United States in the early years of Japanese plant introduction into this country, and although it has never become common in American gardens it is occasionally seen in those of Boston and New York. The white bracts which surround the head of flowers and are a conspicuous feature of all the Cornels of this group are narrowed and placed further apart on *C. kousa* than on the eastern Flowering Dogwood, and are long-pointed and not, as in the American plant, rounded or emarginate at the apex. On the American plant the end of the bract is often discolored, while in the Asiatic plant the bracts are pure white to the tips. The flower-buds of *C. florida* are often killed in Massachusetts in severe winters but the extreme cold of recent years has not injured those of *C. kousa*. The Japanese plants bloom several weeks later than *C. florida* and when the leaves are nearly fully grown. In Japan it sometimes becomes a small tree with a single trunk; in this country, so far as we have observed, it grows always as a shrub with several erect stems. In central China *Cornus kousa* was found by Wilson, and a plant from his Chinese seed is well established among the Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill where it is now a shrub about twelve feet high with numerous erect stems. It is handsomer than any of the Japanese forms with longer and broader floral bracts often overlapping below the middle. In the Arboretum the head of bracts is sometimes four and a half inches broad and in China Wilson measured them five inches across.

On a Japanese plant the heads of bracts here are rarely three and one half inches in diameter. The Chinese plant flowered first in the Arboretum in 1917 and the flower-buds have never been injured by cold. It is blooming more freely than ever before and is an object of great beauty. In China it grows as a small tree with a trunk sometimes a foot in diameter and there is no reason probably why it cannot be trained as a tree in this climate. The fact that it blooms when the leaves are nearly fully grown adds to the value of this Asiatic Cornel, and it is certainly when in flower one of the most ornamental small trees or shrubs found by Wilson in China. On the American plants the scarlet fruits are gathered in an erect head and are not united as in the Asiatic plants. This habit of the fruit adds to the beauty of the plant in the autumn when the leaves assume the brilliant colors of those of the eastern American plant. The Chinese form of *C. kousa* fruits freely in the Arboretum, and there is no reason why it should not become common in American gardens where it certainly should be one of the handsomest of the plants recently introduced into this country by the Arboretum.

Cornus rugosa. Attention is called again to the value of this common native shrub for the decoration of parks and gardens where, like many other eastern American shrubs, it is rarely seen. *C. rugosa* or *C. circinnati*, the name by which it is best known, is a shrub sometimes ten feet high which with plenty of space spreads into broad thickets. The young branches are green blotched with purple, becoming purple as they grow older. The leaves are broad, sometimes nearly circular and dark bluish green; the flowers are ivory white, in compact clusters, and are followed in the early autumn by bright blue or nearly white fruits. This Cornel has been much planted in the Arboretum and has been greatly improved by cultivation.

Hydrangea petiolaris. The specimen of this vine, the Japanese Climbing Hydrangea, on the southeastern corner of the Administration Building, is one of the great sights of the Arboretum at this season of the year when it is covered with flower-clusters from the ground to the eaves of the building. The leaves of few plants unfold here as early in the spring, and there is but one other climbing plant with conspicuous flowers really hardy in this climate, *Schizophragma hydrangeoides*, able to attach itself to a brick or stone wall or to the trunk of a tree. The flower-clusters of the Climbing Hydrangea are surrounded by a circle of white sterile flowers from eight to ten inches in diameter; they are terminal on short lateral branches which stand out from the main stem of the plant and give it an irregular surface which adds to its beauty and interest. This Hydrangea was first raised at the Arboretum in 1878 and can now be occasionally seen in American gardens. It might be better known and more generally used for there is no other plant so well suited to cover the brick or stone walls of buildings in the northern United States. *Schizophragma hydrangeoides*, which is also a native of Japan, can be seen on the wall of the Administration Building next to the Climbing Hydrangea where it blooms later. Several Chinese shrubby species of Hydrangea open at this time their flowers which are arranged in broad flat-topped clusters surrounded by a ring of large pure white ray flowers. The best known

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