round-topped shrub with large solitary flowers and leaves which in early November turn to as brilliant shades of scarlet as those of any other plant in the Arboretum. Other species which are particularly attractive in the autumn are *Berberis koreana*, *B. lucida*, *B. amurensis*, *B. dictyophylla* and *B. Vernae*.

A few shrubs still retain the summer color of their foliage. In addition to *Ligustum vulgare* mentioned in a recent Bulletin are the two Japanese vines of *Akebia*, *quinata* and *A. lobata*. *A. quinata*, with leaves composed of five leaflets, and with small dark purple flowers, is well known in American gardens, *A. lobata* is less well known in this country; it differs from *A. quinata* in the three, not five, rather larger leaflets which turn late in the autumn just before falling to a handsome dark bronze color. In this country the *Akebias* rarely produce fruit, which resembles in shape a short thick banana and is pale violet in color and contains many small seeds embedded in sweet juicy pulp. Of that of *A. lobata* the Japanese are fond as the fruit is found in great quantities in the markets of northern Japan. This species has never produced fruit here in the Arboretum, and occasionally has been killed nearly to the ground in severe winters.

***Lonicera Maackii* var. *podocarpa*.** Of the plants conspicuous in late October and early November for the beauty of their bright green leaves and scarlet fruit none perhaps is more beautiful than this Honeysuckle which was introduced by Wilson from central China. It is a large, vigorous and hardy shrub with wide-spreading branches and open habit. The flowers are larger than those of most Honeysuckles, are white, and in one form are slightly tinged with rose color. It is still covered with bright green leaves, and the large scarlet lustrous fruits are only just ripe. The best specimen of this Honeysuckle in the Arboretum can be seen in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. The type of this species, *Lonicera Maackii*, is a native of eastern Siberia and is an old inhabitant of the Arboretum where it is growing in the Shrub Collection. It is a narrow shrub with stems more erect than those of the form from central China. The flowers are pure white and more beautiful than those of the Chinese plant, but the fruit just now ripe is smaller and the leaves have already fallen.

***Ribes fasciculatum* var. *chinense*.** The Chinese Currant is interesting because it is the only species here with fruit which does not ripen until late in the autumn. The beauty of the scarlet fruit is increased, too, at this time by the color of the leaves which have now turned to shades of orange and scarlet. There is a plant of this Currant in the Shrub Collection and also in the supplementary *Ribes* Collection opposite the Administration Building.

***Evonymus semipersistens*.** This is a rare Chinese shrub which is little known in this country and of which there is a large specimen still standing in the old *Evonymus* Group on the right hand side of the Meadow Road. The fruit of this species has no ornamental value for it is small and hidden by the foliage, and its value is found in the persistence of the leaves which remain perfectly green and do not fall

1924. "Ribes fasciculatum var. chinense." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 10(17), 66–66.

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