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

until December. This is one of the handsomest of the shrubs in the Arboretum which retain their foliage without change of color until the beginning of winter. Such plants are valuable in the autumn garden to contrast with plants of brilliant autumn coloring. Another valuable plant for this purpose is *Magnolia glauca*, the Sweet Bay of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions from Massachusetts to Texas. This *Magnolia* is still covered with its bright green shining leaves which are silvery white on the lower surface and these will not fall for at least another month. Attention has often been called in these Bulletins to the value of this tree in New England gardens. Few deciduous-leaved trees have more beautiful and more persistent foliage; the cup-shaped, creamy white flowers continue to open during at least two months in early summer and fill the air with their fragrance, and the fruit, like that of all the *Magnolias*, is interesting and handsome when the bright red seeds hang from it on slender threads.

Roadside Plants. Much attention has been paid here for several years in experimenting to secure the best plants to occupy the narrow beds between the driveways and the gravel paths which follow them, and thus far the most satisfactory plant found for this purpose has been *Rosa virginiana*, often called *R. lucida*, the seashore Rose of New England, an upright shrub from two to three feet in height which is still covered with its leaves lustrous in the early season and turning yellow late in October. A plant which came here many years ago from the island of Mt. Desert on the coast of Maine, and now distinguished as var. *lamprophylla*, is a handsomer plant than the typical form, of denser habit and with darker green lustrous leaves. The large pink flowers and the showy red hips are similar to those of the common form. The other plants which have been most successfully used for this purpose are the Fragrant Sumach (*Rhus canadensis*) and *Xanthorhiza apiifolia*. The Fragrant Sumach is a widely distributed North American shrub which rarely grows more than five feet tall, and when planted in good soil is often broader than high with lower branches spreading flat on the ground and upper branches erect, spreading or drooping. In early spring before the leaves appear the branches are covered with clusters of small bright yellow flowers which in June are followed by dull red fruits which are much hidden by the small compound leaves. Among the small shrubs in the Arboretum few are more brilliant at this season of the year for the leaves turn gradually to bright scarlet and orange. The *Xanthorhiza* has also been largely and successfully used here; it makes a neat border plant and is also well suited to grow under shrubs or trees. This low shrub spreads rapidly by underground stems which do not grow more than twelve to eighteen inches high. The small purple flowers, which are arranged in drooping clusters, appear as the leaves unfold; these are pinnate, of a cheerful green color, and turn late in the autumn pale yellow, orange or occasionally scarlet.

Some dwarf broad-leaved evergreens. The color which the leaves of a few of these assume in the autumn add greatly to the interest of these plants in November. The most conspicuous change of color on any of those in the Arboretum is on the Rocky Mountain *Mahonia* or

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