

in our northern gardens. *L. alpinum* is a native of the elevated regions of southern Europe, and is usually spoken of as the "Scotch Laburnum" probably because it is a favorite in the gardens of northern Britain. In those of New England it is extremely rare, although it is the handsomest large shrub with yellow flowers which is perfectly hardy here. It is hardier than *L. vulgare*, or, as it is often called, *L. anagyroides*, the small tree with shorter racemes of flowers which has been a good deal planted in the eastern states and which at the north is not always hardy, although occasionally good specimens are to be seen in the neighborhood of Boston. There are several garden forms of this Laburnum. A better plant for New England than *L. vulgare* is its hybrid with *L. alpinum*, known as *L. Watereri* or *L. Parksii*, already out of bloom. This is a hardy small tree and when in flower the handsomest tree with yellow flowers which can be grown in this climate.

Some Asiatic Spiraeas. One of the handsomest of all Spiraeas is *S. trichocarpa*, a common and widely distributed shrub in northern Korea where Wilson found it on the Diamond Mountains in the autumn of 1917, and sent seeds to the Arboretum. He describes it as a dense bush about three feet high with spreading rigid, and slightly drooping branches. It promises, however, to grow to a larger size in cultivation in this country. The flowers are white, and arranged in rounded or dense, conical, many-flowered clusters an inch and a half in diameter, at the end of short lateral leafy branches. This Spiraea has proved perfectly hardy in the Arboretum and promises to be an important addition to American gardens. A copy of a photograph of the wild plant made by Wilson in Korea appeared in the Gardeners' Chronicle, of London, August 11, 1923. *S. Henryi* is a taller shrub, growing to a height of eight or ten feet with spreading branches, and branchlets sparingly pilose or nearly glabrous, obovate or oblong to oblanceolate leaves cuneate at the base and acute or rounded at the usually coarsely dentate apex. The flower-clusters are about two inches across and the flowers are a quarter of an inch in diameter. This is one of Wilson's introductions from western China, and has proved an excellent garden plant in this country. These two plants can best be seen on the lower side of the Centre Street Path. *S. Sargentiana*, another of Wilson's discoveries in western China, now growing with other Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill, has not always proved perfectly hardy in this climate but this year for the first time is flowering profusely. It is a graceful shrub, very similar to *S. canescens*, growing to the height of about six feet with slender spreading branches, terete branchlets first puberulous but soon becoming glabrous, with oblong-elliptic leaves narrowed into the petiole, slightly toothed at the apex, puberulous above and villose below. The flowers are produced in dense flat corymbs an inch to an inch and three-quarters across, and the white flowers are a quarter of an inch in diameter with a villose calyx.



1925. "Some Asiatic Spiraeas." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 11(10), 40–40. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321596>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216996>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321596>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321596>

Holding Institution

Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by

BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.

Rights Holder: Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

Rights: <https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.