

to the height of twenty feet and forming a broad shrub with erect and slightly spreading branches. Southward, especially on the rich bottom-lands of southern Arkansas and eastern Texas, it becomes a tree sometimes fifty feet high with a short trunk eight to ten inches in diameter. There are large specimens in the Arboretum among the other Cornels near the junction of the Meadow and the Bussey Hill Roads and near the South Street Gate to Peter's Hill.

**Tripterygium Regelii.** Climbing plants with handsome foliage and conspicuous inflorescence which are hardy in New England are not numerous, and Mr. Jack's introduction several years ago from Korea of this vine made an important addition to the number. It is a near relative of the Bitter Sweet (*Celastrus*) and a native of Japan and Korea where it rambles over rocks and bushes, and often climbs with stems fifty and sixty feet long into the tops of trees. It has long-pointed dark green leaves often six inches in length, and small white flowers in terminal open clusters ten or twelve inches long which are followed by showy three-lobed and three-winged fruits from half an inch to an inch in length. By pinching the young shoots this vine can be grown as a shrub. As a vine it is growing on the trellis at the eastern end of the Shrub Collection, and there is a fine plant grown as a shrub and covered with flowers on the Centre Street Walk.

**Periploca sepium.** This is another handsome twining plant which Mr. Jack brought to the Arboretum from Korea. It is growing on a trellis near the *Tripterygium*, and is a plant with slender stems, pointed, dark green, very lustrous leaves about three and a half inches in length and not much more than half an inch in width, and small flowers in few-flowered clusters which are not showy but are pleasantly fragrant. Unfortunately the Arboretum plant has not yet produced its slender pod-like fruits, but as the plant sends up numerous root-suckers it might easily be propagated and become common in gardens. Much better known is *Periploca graeca* from southern Europe and western Asia which has not yet proved hardy in the Arboretum.

**Fruits in the Arboretum.** The Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*) has been covered during the past week or ten days with its showy red or yellow fruits, and open the season of ripe fruits of many hardy trees and shrubs which are often more beautiful than when in flower. The climate of this part of the world is suited for the abundant production and the high color of the fruits of the trees and shrubs of northeastern Asia; and European plant lovers who come to the Arboretum in summer and autumn are always astonished and delighted with the abundance and beauty of the fruits they find here. On the Red and White Maples the fruit ripens in May, and until the first of November there will be a succession here of ripening fruits. The fruits of a few trees and shrubs will remain on the branches and keep much of their brilliancy until April, and there is therefore only a few weeks during the year when one cannot find showy fruits in the Arboretum.



1925. "Tripterygium Regelii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 11(15), 60–60. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321624>.

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

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321624>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321624>

#### **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>.