

protected from the attacks of insects by the pungent aromatic oil with which the leaves abound. The genus has been growing in the Arboretum since 1905 when Professor Jack brought from Korea the seeds of *Evodia Daniellii*. This handsome tree has flowered now for several years in the Arboretum. *Evodia hupehensis* and *E. Henryi*, common inhabitants of the forests of western China, are also growing in the Arboretum; the former is a larger tree than the other Chinese species and flowers here abundantly.

Rhus javanica is an eastern Asiatic Sumach which is perhaps better known as *R. Osbeckii* or *R. semialata*. It is one of the handsomest trees which flower in New England in August. Here, however, it is rarely twenty feet high with spreading branches which form a broad round-topped head of handsome light green pinnate leaves with a broad-winged petiole and rachis. The flowers are white in erect, long-branched, terminal clusters ten or twelve inches in length and stand well above the leaves. The fruit is globose, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, red and arranged in compact clusters. The leaves of few trees or shrubs turn in the autumn to a more brilliant scarlet. For its conspicuous inflorescence and the splendor of its autumn foliage this Sumach should more often find a place in our northern gardens.

To the Aralia Family the Arboretum is indebted for three handsome trees which flower in early summer or in autumn; these are *Acanthopanax ricinifolium*, *Aralia spinosa* and *A. chinensis*. *Acanthopanax ricinifolium* is a tree which is common in the forests of northern Japan and Korea where it is often seventy or eighty feet high with a massive trunk and great wide-spreading branches armed, like the stems of young trees, with many stout prickles. The leaves hang on long stalks and are nearly circular, five- or seven-lobed and often fifteen or sixteen inches in diameter. The flowers are small, white and produced in compact, long-stalked clusters which form a flat, compound, terminal panicle from twelve to eighteen inches across and are followed in late autumn by shining black fruits which remain on the branches until after the beginning of winter. This tree is perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where it has been growing now for more than thirty years and flowers and ripens its seeds here every year. This tree can be seen on the right hand side of the Meadow Road close to the banks of the little pond near the junction with the Bussey Hill Road.

Aralia spinosa, the so-called Hercules Club of the southern United States, where it is a common inhabitant of the borders of woods and the banks of streams, is a tree often thirty feet in height with a tall trunk and wide-spreading branches covered with stout orange-colored prickles. The leaves are borne at the ends of the branches and are long-stalked, twice pinnate and from three to four feet in length and two and a half feet in width. The small white flowers are arranged in compound clusters which rise singly or two or three together above the leaves and are three or four feet in length. The fruit is black, rather less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, and ripens in early autumn. This Aralia is now well established on the slope at the northern base of Hemlock Hill in the rear of the Laurel plantation, and is



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