

when seeds were received from Wilson. So far the plant has never suffered winter injury and it blooms more abundantly each succeeding year. It is a shrub of almost tree-like dimensions and easily the finest of the tribe. *Exochorda* is an Oriental genus, related to *Spiraea*, of which four species are known. The first discovered was *E. grandiflora*, which was sent from eastern China to Europe, in 1849, by Robert Fortune and is a very familiar shrub in gardens. North central China is the home of the pink tinted *E. Giraldui*. A third species, *E. Korolkowii*, widely known as *E. Alberti*, is native of Turkestan. Less floriferous than other species, it is one of the first shrubs to burst into leaf in the spring. All three may be seen in the Shrub Garden. A fourth species, *E. serratifolia*, native of Korea, is not in cultivation. A hybrid between *E. grandiflora* and *E. Korolkowii* has been named *E. macrantha*. It differs from its parents chiefly in its more upright habit and in having somewhat larger flowers, each with about twenty stamens. This may be seen in the border alongside Centre Street Path.

**Caragana arborescens.** *Caragana* is a genus of shrubs wide-spread from southern Russia eastward through northern Asia, and southward on the mountains of the Chino-Thibetan borderland to the Himalayas. A number of the species are among the hardiest exotic plants introduced into this country. As a hedgeplant in the northwestern states and northward into Saskatchewan, *C. arborescens* is indispensable for hedge and shelter planting. The flowers are pea-shaped, bright yellow in a majority of the species, pink in others. In the Shrub Garden a collection of about a dozen species and many varieties of this useful genus may be seen.

The typical *C. arborescens* is a tall, tree-like shrub of upright habit and clear, yellow flowers. There is a variety (*Lorbergii*) with elegant narrow grass-green leaves; another (*pendula*) is well described by its name, while the variety *nana* is a dwarf, stunted shrub with contorted branches. None are so useful as the type. Another species long known in gardens is *C. frutex*, which is an upright shrub some ten feet tall, with rich yellow flowers and glabrous, dull green leaves. A handsome variety of this species, also native of the Altai Mountains, is *xerophytica*, with slender branches forming a broad bush some five feet tall. A species from western China of dense, twiggy habit, and exceedingly floriferous, is *C. Maximowicziana*. Another Chinese species, named *C. chamlagu*, has comparatively large solitary flowers, yellow flushed with red. The Siberian *C. microphylla* is a shrub growing some ten feet tall, with long, spreading branches, while *C. pygmaea* is usually more or less prostrate; its slender stems forming a hummock-like mass a yard high.

**Rhododendron Schlippenbachii.** The blossoms on this lovely Korean Azalea are now open on the Bussey Hill. A sturdy bush of upright habit, bearing on naked twigs terminal clusters of large pale to pure pink blossoms. This is a very hardy and satisfactory Azalea. The Arboretum's experience is that it transplants from the open ground with less difficulty in the autumn than in the spring. E. H. W.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1927. "Caragana arborescens." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(6), 24–24.

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