

China, Korea and Japan, and is a bush sometimes 8 feet tall and more in diameter, with stout, ascending, pubescent branches and hairy obovate to oblong-obovate, coarsely toothed leaves. The very numerous flowers are borne in broad, flattened clusters, each from 2 to 5 inches in diameter. The flowers are all fertile, almost every blossom sets fruit, and the result in autumn is a mass of scarlet berries. The individual fruit is small and more or less oval, but so abundantly produced as to weigh down the bush. There is a variety (*xanthocarpum*) with pale yellow fruits, and remarkable as the only *Viburnum* outside the *Opulus* group in which fruit of this color is found.

Elaeagnus angustifolia, the so-called Russian Olive, is a useful tree especially for gardens near the sea. It grows some 20 to 25 feet tall and has one or several trunks which are studded with burr-like growths and clad with brown, fibrous bark which splits and shreds off. The leaves are lance-shaped, silvery gray and the tree is conspicuous from a distance. The flowers, produced several together from the axils of the current season's growth, are pale yellow, tubular, with reflexed lobes. These are followed in due season by ovoid, yellowish fruits, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The tree flowers freely but it is the silvery gray foliage and rugged trunks that are most attractive. It is native of southern Europe and western Asia and has been in cultivation since the sixteenth century.

Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa would appear to be the most satisfactory of the evergreen Cotoneasters that can be grown in Massachusetts. In the Arboretum it is a bush some 4 feet tall with many slender, ascending-spreading branches. The dark green, lance-shaped, leathery leaves, each from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, are wrinkled above and covered on the under side with grayish white hairs. The flowers are pure white, borne in flattened clusters, each about 2 inches across, and when in blossom this shrub is as handsome as any *Spiraea*. The fruits, small and bright red, ripen late and are long retained on the bush. A native of western China, it was introduced by the Arboretum in 1908. It is a matter of some surprise that this handsome species should withstand the rigors of New England's climate. On Rhode Island and other places south it grows with greater freedom and rapidity, and in California it is now a favorite garden shrub.

Cornus kousa chinensis. Attention is again called to this magnificent plant, now at the height of its beauty on Bussey Hill. The bracts are pure white and when seen from a distance completely hide the foliage. Nearby the Chinese Dogwood some handsome plants of *Hydrangea xanthoneura* and its varieties, *Wilsonii* and *setchuenensis*, together with the closely related *H. Rosthornii* are in full bloom, each shoot and branch terminating in a loose, broad, flattened-round cluster of white blossoms. These are hardy shrubs, native of western China, introduced by the Arboretum in 1908. E. H. W.

The Arboretum is served by the new Gray Line Motor Bus Service. Busses leave Park Square, corner of Boylston and Charles Streets, every half hour.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1928. "Cornus kousa chinensis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(13), 52-52.

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