

flowers are pale pink, gaping, with very large and prominent yellow anthers which add much to the beauty of the blossoms. Like all the tribe it is free flowering and deserves to be better known.

Lonicera spinosa *Alberti*, a native of Turkestan, is now in bloom in the Shrub Garden. This is a low growing bush with slender, arching branches, blue-green, narrow-oblong leaves and axillary, pink flowers, usually in pairs, star-shaped with straight stamens tipped by straw-colored anthers. While this plant is perfectly hardy, it, like many other natives of central Asia, does not grow well in the Arboretum. It is happiest where the climate is less changeable and where spring frosts are not known. Somewhat similar in general appearance, but more vigorous of habit, is *L. syringantha* and its variety *Wolfii*, both with heliotrope-scented blossoms. This species is native of extreme north-western China, where it is common in sub-alpine regions, forming a tangled mass, either prostrate or up to 5 or 6 feet tall. A related species, distinguished by having the under side of the leaves covered with a felt of pale gray hairs, is *L. thibetica*, a native of the upland thickets of the Chino-Thibetan borderland. This is a hardy shrub of compact habit with arching branches, forming a dense rounded mass seldom more than 5 feet tall and producing in abundance axillary fascicles of pink blossoms.

Lonicera Maximowiczii sachalinensis is a newcomer from north-eastern Asia, having been raised in the Arboretum from seeds sent in 1917 by E. H. Wilson from Korea. A rounded bush 5 to 8 feet tall and more in diameter, this species has perfectly smooth, oblong-ovate leaves, each about 1½ inches long and ½ to ¾ of an inch broad, dark green on the upper and gray-green on the lower surface. The flowers are carmine, produced in pairs at the end of a long, slender peduncle. The corolla is gaping, with prominent white filaments and straw-colored anthers. In the great family of Bush Honeysuckles the color is almost unique and no species flowers more freely. The fruits are scarlet and ripen in July. Shapely of habit and free growing, this new species promises to be of much value in ornamental planting.

Syringa Julianae, a mid-season flowering species of Lilac, may now be seen in full blossom at the top of the Lilac bank. This is a native of central China, where it grows in rocky places between elevations of from 6000 to 9000 feet above sea level. It has ovate, pointed leaves, each 1½ to 2½ inches long and 1 inch and 1¼ inches broad, more or less covered with soft hairs. The flowers, borne in terminal panicles, are deep lilac-purple in the bud becoming paler as they open. It has relatively slender, ascending-spreading shoots and forms a broad, rounded mass. Like other Lilac species it is perfectly hardy in the Arboretum and each and every year puts forth a wealth of blossom. *S. Wolfii*, a native of Korea and adjacent regions of Manchuria, where it grows in forest glades, on the margins of woodlands and in thickets, is also in bloom. Related to the well known *S. villosa*, this has spreading, often nodding panicles of dark lilac-purple blossoms. The corolla tube gradually increases in width from the base upwards and terminates in four hooked lobes.

E. H. W.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1930. "Lonicera spinosa Alberti." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(7), 28–28.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322159>.

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