Some Asiatic Burning Bushes. (Evonymus.) One of these plants, *Evonymus Bungeanus*, which has been an inhabitant of the Arboretum for thirty years, deserves more general cultivation than it has yet received in this country. It is a small tree or treelike shrub with slender rather pendulous branches and narrow, pointed, pale green leaves; these are now turning yellow or yellow and red, but the great beauty of this plant is in the rose-colored fruit which every year is produced in great quantities and remains on the branches for several weeks after the leaves have fallen, making this native of northern China a desirable plant for the autumn garden.

*Evonymus lanceifolius.* This shrub, which is one of Wilson's introductions from western China, promises to become a valuable garden plant in this climate. On the mountains of western China it grows as a large bush or occasionally as a tree, and is sometimes fifty feet high with a tall trunk nearly a foot in diameter. In the Arboretum, where it is growing in the Evonymus Group on the Meadow Road, it is perfectly hardy and is now a bush from three to four feet tall and broad, covered with bright scarlet fruit and leaves which are still partly green and are partly turned to shades of orange and red. In the size and brilliancy of the fruit few of the plants of this group equal this Chinese species.

*Evonymus yedoensis.* The leaves have already fallen from this Japanese plant in the Evonymus Group, but the large rose-colored fruits which now cover the naked branches make it one of the conspicuous plants in the Arboretum.
Evonymus semipersistens. There is a large specimen of this little known Chinese plant in the collection. Fruit of this Evonymus has no ornamental value for it is small and hidden by the foliage, and its value is found in the persistence of the leaves which remain perfectly green and do not fall until December. This is one of the handsomest of the shrubs in the Arboretum which retain their foliage, without change of color until the beginning of winter. Such plants are valuable in the autumn garden to contrast with plants of brilliant autumn coloring. Another valuable plant for this purpose is

Magnolia glauca, the Sweet Bay of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions from Massachusetts to Texas. This Magnolia is still covered with its bright green shining leaves which are silvery white on the lower surface and these will not become discolored or fall for at least another month. Attention has often been called in these Bulletins to the value of this tree in New England gardens. Few deciduous-leaved trees have more beautiful and more persistent foliage; the cup-shaped creamy white flowers continue to open during at least two months of early summer and fill the air with their abundant fragrance, and the fruit, like that of all the Magnolias, is interesting and handsome when the bright red seeds hang from it on slender threads.

Ligustrum vulgare. This is the European Privet and another plant which retains its dark green leaves well into the winter. During the last twenty or thirty years much attention has been paid by botanists and gardeners to the Privets of eastern Asia where many species have been discovered. None of these, however, are as valuable in this climate as the European species, which is perhaps the handsomest here of all black-fruited shrubs. The bright shining fruit is borne in compact clusters which are on the ends of the branches and stand up well above the dark green lustrous leaves; they remain on the plants during the early winter months and after the leaves have fallen. During the first half of the nineteenth century this Privet was a common garden plant in the northern United States where it was much used in hedges; and it is now sparingly naturalized in the northern and middle states. There are several forms of this Privet in cultivation, including one with yellow fruit (var. chloroearpum) which can now be seen covered with fruit in the Shrub Collection. The variety foliolosum is also growing here; this has rather narrower leaves and larger fruits than the common form and at this season of the year is one of the handsomest plants in the Arboretum.

Myrica carolinensis. This is the common Wax Myrtle of the northern United States and one of the plants which holds its dark green shining leaves very late in the autumn without change of color. Now the plants are covered with their small gray fruits, unlike in color those of any other plant hardy in this climate. Naturally the Wax Myrtle grows on sterile sandy soil and, spreading into wide masses, makes attractive thousands of acres of barren fields during several months of the year. The Wax Myrtle takes kindly to cultivation; in good soil it grows rapidly and forms a tall round-headed shrub, and it can be used with advantage to cover soil so poor that few plants can be kept alive
in it. From the waxy substance which covers the seeds of this shrub and that of the arborescent *Myrica cerifera* of the southern coast early settlers in America made wax candles which are still occasionally produced in some parts of Cape Cod where *Myrica carolinensis* grows in immense quantities.

**Lonicera Maackii**, var. *podocarpa*. Of the plants in the Arboretum conspicuous at this time for the beauty of their fruit none perhaps is more beautiful than this Honeysuckle which was introduced by Wilson from central China. It is a large, vigorous and hardy shrub with wide-spreading branches and open habit. The flowers are larger than those of most Honeysuckles and are white and in one form white slightly tinged with rose color. The period of the greatest beauty of this plant, however, is late October, for now it is still covered with bright green leaves and the large scarlet lustrous fruits are only just ripe. The best specimens of this Honeysuckle in the Arboretum can be seen in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. The type of this species, *Lonicera Maackii*, is a native of eastern Siberia and is an old inhabitant of the Arboretum where it is growing in the Shrub Collection. It is a narrow shrub with stems more erect than those of the form from central China. The flowers are pure white, and more beautiful than those of the Chinese plant, but the fruit which is now ripe is smaller, and the leaves have already fallen.

**Ribes fasciculatum**, var. *chinense*. This Chinese Currant is interesting because it is the only species here with fruit which does not ripen until late in the autumn. The beauty of the scarlet fruit is increased, too, at this time by the color of the leaves which have now turned to bright shades of orange and scarlet. There is a plant of this Currant in the Shrub Collection, but the plants in the supplementary Ribes Collection opposite the Administration Building are in better condition.

**Evonymus radicans**, var. *vegetus*. Attention is again called to this form of a well known plant from Japan, for the plants in the Evonymus Group on the Meadow Road are now covered with their handsome fruit; this is pale yellow or nearly white, and as it ripens the bright orange color of the seeds is displayed. This northern variety is the best for general cultivation in this climate as it appears to be hardier than more southern forms; the leaves are broader and it flowers and fruits much more freely; indeed it is the only form which produces much fruit in the Arboretum and the fruit adds greatly to the beauty of the plants. Like the other vigorous growing varieties it may be grown against a wall to which it clings firmly or as a broad, round-headed bush. There is a form of this Evonymus with leaves hardly a quarter of an inch long and known both as var. *minimus* and as var. *kewensis* which appears to be still little known in the United States. It is a good plant for the rock garden and for the margins of garden walks. The form from western Chinadiscovered by Wilson, var. *acutus*, has narrower pointed leaves distinctly veined below. Here in the Arboretum the plants of this form lie flat on the ground and show no tendency to rise and form a bush. They have proved perfectly hardy.
but have not flowered yet. A mat of these handsome Chinese plants can be seen among the other Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. If this form retains in cultivation the prostrate stems of its present state it may prove an excellent subject for covering the ground under trees and shrubs.

**Asiatic Crabapples.** Many of these small trees and shrubs are well covered with fruit this year. When the whole group is considered few plants are more valuable for garden decoration in this climate if attention is paid to keeping them free from the scale insects which are destructive to all plants of the Apple tribe. All the Asiatic Crabs are perfectly hardy; they grow quickly in good soil, and many of them begin to flower and produce fruit when only a few years old. No plants are more beautiful at the end of May when they are covered with their countless pink and white flowers; and on some of them the fruit is showy and long persistent. The original Arboretum collection of these plants is on the bank rising from the left-hand side of the Forest Hills road, but there is a larger supplementary collection at the eastern base of Peter's Hill. Here will be found nearly every species and many of the varieties and hybrids of these plants. A few of the conspicuous plants just now are *Malus ringo* with yellow fruit, interesting as the plant from which the Apple cultivated in China has been derived, and the only Apple cultivated in Japan until recent years. *Malus floribunda* and the hybrid raised in the Arboretum from that species, *Malus Arnoldiana*, with yellow fruits are now conspicuous, as are *Malus zumi* and *M. Sargentii* from Japan with bright scarlet fruit; the latter is the only Apple which is shrubby in habit. Interesting, too, is the form of the Japanese *Malus torego* from northern China with small fruits yellow on some plants and red on others. These are only a few of the plants in this large collection which at this time deserve careful study.

An illustrated guide to the Arboretum containing a map showing the position of the different groups of plants has recently been published. It will be found useful to persons unfamiliar with the Arboretum. Copies of this guide can be obtained at the Administration Building in the Arboretum, from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, from The Houghton, Mifflin Company, 4 Park Street, Boston, at the Old Corner Bookstore, Bromfield Street, Boston, and at the office of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, 50 State Street, Boston. Price, 30 cents.

The subscription to these Bulletins is $1.00 per year, payable in advance.