Evonymus yedoensis. The fruit of few other plants in the Arboretum is now more beautiful than that of this Evonymus. It is a large, vigorous, hardy, tree-like shrub or small tree with a short trunk and wide-spreading branches which form a symmetrical round-topped head. The leaves are unusually large for a plant of this genus and, having turned yellow, have now nearly all disappeared, leaving in full sight the fruit which covers the branches from end to end. It is rose color, about half of an inch in diameter, that is unusually large for that of an Evonymus, and as it opens shows the bright scarlet shining seeds. This was one of the plants sent direct to the United States from Japan between 1860 and 1870, and has been growing in the Arboretum for fully thirty years. It is still, however, little known and rare in American and European gardens. There are several specimens, large and small, in the Evonymus Group on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road which is better worth a visit late in the autumn than at any other time of the year.

Evonymus europaeus. This, the Burning Bush as the English call it, is a widely distributed and variable European shrub or small tree. The fact that the leaves usually remain green or nearly green on the branches until after the fruit has colored and opened adds to its beauty. The fruit is about two-thirds the size of that of *E. yedoensis* and deep dull red with lustrous bright orange-colored seeds. There are several forms of this small tree in the collection. One of the handsomest of these has been raised here from seeds sent to the Arboretum from Hungary. On this form the leaves are now dark purple on the upper
side and green below. With this are plants of the variety ovatus with leaves as fresh and green as they were at midsummer.

**Evonymus radicans var. vegetus.** Visitors to the Evonymus Collection should look also at the plants of this broad-leaved evergreen from the forests of Hokkaido. Although it is capable of climbing high up the trunks of trees and the sides of buildings it has been grown in the collection as a broad, low, round-topped shrub. Of all the forms of *E. radicans* it is the hardiest and the best for this climate; none of the others bloom here so freely or produce such abundant crops of fruit. This is white, slightly tinged with yellow and the seeds, which can now be seen, are bright orange color.

**Platanus orientalis.** This name now appears in many American nursery catalogues, and a tree under this name has been largely planted in recent years in the middle and less commonly in the New England States. This tree, however, is not *Platanus orientalis*, which has leaves deeply divided into long pointed lobes, and is a native of southeastern Europe and of western and southern Asia Minor. Under favorable conditions it grows to an enormous size and attains a great age. Very large specimens can be seen in Greece, in the neighborhood of Constantinople, in Dalmatia, and in other countries of southern Europe. There are a few old trees in Great Britain, some of which are believed to be more than two centuries old. In the Arboretum *Platanus orientalis* is only a small bush, the branches being killed to the ground nearly every winter, and we have no information of the occurrence of any other specimen in the eastern United States. This noble tree will probably be hardy and grow to a large size in some parts of California. The tree which is grown as *Platanus orientalis* in the eastern United States is *Platanus acerifolia*, which is easily distinguished from the Oriental Plane by the much less divided leaves which in shape are very similar to those of the native Plane tree. It is this tree which has been so generally planted in London that it is often called the London Plane. The origin of this tree is unknown. Some students believe it is a hybrid between the Oriental Plane and the Plane-tree of the eastern United States; others that it is a species from the mountains of Asia Minor, Afghanistan or northern Persia. No tree, however, like *P. acerifolia* is now known to grow wild in any part of that region, and those who support its hybrid origin point out the fact that the leaves resemble those of the American species and that the fruit is usually furnished with the terminal prickle which is found on that of *Platanus orientalis*. Whatever its origin *Platanus acerifolia* is a noble tree, and the Planes in the streets and squares of London, in spite of the difficulties of London conditions for trees, are probably the finest trees to be found in any city. This tree has been cultivated in the United States for more than a century and has proved an excellent tree for street planting in the middle Atlantic states; it is a comparatively new tree to New England where it is generally satisfactory, although it sometimes suffers from severe cold. It is desirable that the name, *Platanus orientalis* should disappear from American nursery catalogues.
The Japanese Yew. The value of this plant for the northern states has been pointed out before in theseBulletins, and as the years pass its hardiness and value are confirmed by longer trial. There are three or four quite distinct forms of this plant. The one probably most often seen here grows as a large, vase-shaped shrub with several spreading stems. Plants of this sort have been raised in the Arboretum from the seeds of tall forest trees collected by Professor Sargent in Hokkaido. Among these plants there are some which are beginning to develop a single leader and promise to grow into trees. There is another form which is grown in some American nurseries under the unpublished name of variety capitata. This is merely a seminal form which begins to grow with a single leader with treelike habit as soon as the seeds germinate. For those who want the Japanese Yew in the form of a tree rather than a bush this form will best produce the desired results. Another bushy form with wide-spreading, nearly horizontal branches, which on plants thirty or forty years old often turn up at the ends and darker green leaves, is often seen in American gardens in which specimens only four or five feet high but sometimes twenty feet in diameter are found. In this country this variety is generally called variety brevifolia, but the correct name for it is var. nana. A dwarf, round-topped plant (var. compacta) is the smallest and most compact of all the forms of the Japanese Yew in this country. A good plant of this dwarf form can be seen in the Arboretum collection where it has been growing for many years. Plants intermediate between the varieties compacta and nana, differing in size and habit, are sometimes found in American gardens. What is probably the largest Japanese Yew in the United States is one of the bushy vase-shaped plants which was planted about 1870 by Dr. George R. Hall in his garden in Warren on Bristol Neck, Rhode Island. In October, 1889, this plant was twelve feet high and covered a space on the ground of forty feet round. In October, 1916, twenty-seven years later, it is twenty-two feet tall and covers a space one hundred and thirty-two feet round. In 1887 there were only a few fruits on this Yew, but this year it is bearing such a great crop that the berries make the whole plant look red. The foliage unfortunately is not dense, and the plant is evidently failing, probably from insufficient nourishment. The Japanese Yew is now reported to be perfectly hardy in central New Hampshire and in Minneapolis, Minnesota, parts of the country where the winter cold is much greater than it is in eastern Massachusetts, and there is no reason to doubt the statement which has been made that this Yew is the most valuable plant which Japan has furnished our north Atlantic states.

Sorbus commixta. This Japanese Mountain Ash was the first of the species from eastern Asia cultivated in the Arboretum where it was first planted in 1888. It is a common plant in Japan, and as it grows here it is a narrow tree with a tall clear stem, leaves composed of narrow leaflets, flower-clusters of moderate size and bright red fruits. It is chiefly interesting on account of the beautiful orange and red colors of the leaves which turn later and more brilliantly than those
of the other Mountain Ashes in the collection. This tree is growing with other species of Sorbus on the right-hand side of the path leading into the Shrub Collection from the Forest Hills Gate.

**Berberis diaphana.** In the early days of November no Barberry in the Arboretum equals this Chinese species in the brilliancy of its scarlet leaves. It is a low, broad, compact, round-topped shrub with small leaves which appear very late in the spring, usually solitary but large, pale yellow flowers and large oblong red fruits. The beauty, however, of this plant is chiefly found in its habit and in the color of the leaves in late autumn. There is a plant of this Barberry in the Shrub Collection and others in the supplementary Barberry Collection on Hickory Path near Centre Street.

**Crataegus Boyntonii.** This small tree, which is a native of the Appalachian foothills from southwestern Virginia to Alabama, and one of the largest of the Intricatae Group, is well worth a place in collections of these plants for the brilliant orange and red colors of the leaves at this time. It has large flowers in few-flowered clusters, yellow anthers and nearly globose yellow-green fruit flushed with red which is still to be found on the plant in the Arboretum where it can be seen among the other Intricatae on the lower side of the road at the eastern base of Peter's Hill.

**Crataegus Buckleyi.** This is another arborescent species of the Intricatae, which inhabits mountain slopes from two thousand to three thousand feet elevation from southwestern Virginia through western North Carolina to eastern Tennessee. It has flowers in more compact clusters than those of C. Boyntonii, rose-colored anthers, and sub-globose, red or russet-red fruit. The leaves of this little tree turn as brilliantly as those of the last named species near which it is growing.

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, 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.