Stewartia pseudocamellia is one of three species of these handsome trees common in Japan. They all agree in having polished, cinnamon-brown trunks and on this account are conspicuous among other trees of the forests. They have white Camellia-like flowers, each from 2 to 3 inches in diameter and a prominent mass of yellow stamens. As they flower in July, they have special value in gardens. Around Nikko and other mountainous parts of Japan, S. pseudocamellia is a common tree but it is scarce in gardens and difficult to purchase. When young the branches are ascending, forming a vase-shaped crown, but with age the tree becomes more or less round-topped. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate to obovate in shape and from 2 to 3½ inches long. The flowers are borne singly in the axils of the current season's growth. The bud is globular and looks like a small snowball among the leaves but as it expands its cupped, Camellia-like appearance is very noticeable. In the autumn the leaves turn to a blackish purple and are distinct in color from those of any other tree in the Arboretum. The two other Japanese species (S. monadelpha and S. serrata) are found in the more southern districts. The first-named is characterized by having its styles united into one column and is a feature of the forests of Yakushima, where trees 80 feet tall and 12 feet in girth of trunk occur. The polished stems of this tree stand out in marked contrast to the rich dark green of Cryptomeria, Hemlock and Fir. Neither is hardy in the Arboretum. S. sinensis is a comparatively new species, native of central China but, unfortunately, not hardy in the Arboretum. This is a bush or small tree with flowers similar to those of S. pseudocamellia and remarkable for its very large, hairy fruit. It does very well in England and could be grown in parts of this country enjoying a climate milder than that of Massachusetts.

Stewartia koreana is a new and rare species found on Chiri-san and other mountains in south Korea. It is a smaller tree than S. pseudocamellia with broader, elliptic-ovate leaves and larger, flatter flowers. It was raised in the Arboretum from seeds collected by Wilson in 1917 and blossomed for the first time last year. It is perfectly hardy and promises to be a valuable flowering tree.
Stewartia pentagyna is an American species found from North Carolina to Florida. It is a shrub or tree-like bush with ovate to oblong-ovate leaves, each from 2 to 5 inches in length. The flowers are cup-shaped, 3 to 4½ inches across with concave petals and orange-colored anthers. More beautiful is its variety (grandiflora), which has purple stamens. The bright green leaves change in the autumn to orange and crimson. A second American species (S. malacodendron), also known as S. virginica, is, unfortunately, not hardy in the Arboretum. This species differs from S. pentagyna by having the styles united and by its smaller, differently shaped leaves. The species of Stewartia hardy in the Arboretum may be seen on Bussey Hill.

Ehretia thyrsiflora is the only tree of the Borage family that is hardy in the Arboretum. It is native of southern Japan and eastern China and is a very interesting addition to the list of hardy trees. The specimens growing here were raised from seeds sent by Wilson in 1907 and may be seen on Bussey Hill and along the Centre Street Path. They are about 12 to 15 feet tall with spreading branches, polished, yellowish green shoots and petioles, and handsome, dark green, oblong-obovate leaves, each from 3 to 5 inches long and sharply serrated along the margins. The flowers superficially resemble those of the Privet (Ligustrum) and are borne in thyrsoid panicles, each from 4 to 6 inches long, at the end of the current season’s shoots. In a wild state the paniced masses of flowers are often a foot in length. The flowers are small, white and give off an unpleasant odor. The fruit is small, shot-like and has no ornamental value. In China and Japan this is a tree 75 feet tall with gray, fissured, fibrous bark. It suckers somewhat and may be propagated by this means and also by root-cuttings.

Catalpa speciosa is now in blossom. This is a magnificent flowering tree native of the Mississippi Valley, where it is often more than 100 feet tall with a trunk 12 feet in girth. It has broad, heart-shaped, long-pointed leaves and terminal clusters of large blossoms. The Pentstemon-like corolla has fringed lobes and is more or less striped and dotted with brown-purple on the lower half and marked within the tube with yellow. For park and large garden this is an excellent tree but it has no place in the suburban lot and much less should it be used as a street tree, its disadvantages being that the leaves unfold late and fall early without any change of color, and for much of the year the tree is gaunt in appearance. This is the handsomest of a group of summer flowering trees, of which five species are growing in the Arboretum.

Magnolia virginiana, better known as M. glauca, the Sweetbay, is now in full bloom on the right just within the Jamaica Plain Gate. This is one of the most delightful of native trees with pure white, cupped blossoms, which emit a delightful odor and fill the air around with pleasant fragrance. It reaches its northern limits around the town of Magnolia in Massachusetts, where it is a deciduous shrub 10 to 12 feet tall. It extends near the coast southward to Florida and to Texas, where it is often a tree 60 and more feet tall and retains its leaves throughout the winter. It has been in cultivation for more than a
century but it is even now much too rarely seen in our gardens. The shoots are smooth, bright green and if bruised emit a spicy odor. The leaves are more or less elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, each from 3 to 5 inches in length, dark lustrous green on the upper surface, glaucous and clothed with soft, appressed silky hairs on the under side. The individual flowers are each from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, pure white and borne erect at the ends of the shoots. Often a second crop appears in late August and September. The fruit is small and ellipsoid and when ripe opens and exposes seeds clad in red jackets. Its flowers and foliage in summer, its fruit in autumn and cheerful apple-green shoots in winter, make this Magnolia ornamental the year round. It is readily raised from seeds and while not especially particular as to situation does best in a moist soil rich in vegetable humus.

**Spiraea Veitchii** is the last of its group to open its blossoms, and is the tallest and one of the handsomest of Spiraeas. It is a shapely, round-topped bush from 8 to 12 feet tall, with ascending-spreading stems. The individual flowers are small, but are crowded together in broad, rounded clusters, each from 3 to 5 inches in diameter, which terminate short, lateral shoots and often form arching sprays, each from 2 to 4 feet in length. The light green leaves vary from elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate and are smooth and quite entire. Native of the higher mountains of central China and introduced into cultivation by seeds collected by Wilson in 1901, it is perfectly hardy, and its late flowering qualities give it additional value. The odor of its flowers is reminiscent of Hawthorn blossoms. Fine plants may be seen in the Shrub Garden, on Bussey Hill and on Centre Street Path.

**Rhododendron arborescens.** Here and there about the Arboretum bushes of the Flame Azalea (*Rhododendron calendulaceum*) are still in bloom, but the species that is now beginning to make display is *R. arborescens*. This is another southern Appalachian Azalea found chiefly on the banks of mountain streams, ascending to an altitude of 5200 feet on the mountains of North Carolina. It is a plant of compact growth, forming a dense bush from 5 to 10 feet tall and about as much in diameter. The more or less oblong-lanceolate leaves, each from 2 to 4 inches in length, are dark, somewhat glossy green on the upper surface and glaucous beneath. The flower clusters, each of three to a dozen or more fragrant flowers, nestle among the leaves and terminate every shoot. The corolla, often pinkish in the bud, has a long, slender tube and five wide-spreading slightly reflexed lobes, pure white, often with a yellow blotch on the face of the upper corolla lobe. The long out-thrust stamens and pistil are crimson-pink and a pleasing feature. This is a very hardy species, valuable on account of its fragrance and of its late flowering qualities. On the western slopes of Bussey Hill there is a large planting and here and there by the roadside throughout the Arboretum isolated bushes of this Azalea at the moment make their presence known by their fragrance.

E. H. W.

A sketch map of the Arnold Arboretum free on application.