NEW AND RARE ORNAMENTAL WOODY PLANTS
RECENTLY DISTRIBUTED BY THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM

ONE of the functions of the Arnold Arboretum always has been to distribute
new or rare ornamentals of high quality to the commercial propagators and
so make them available to the plant-buying public. Many gardeners in the north-
ern United States may not have had the opportunity to realize that the Arnold
Arboretum has been doing this since it was established in 1872. Propagating
material of plants not available in the trade in the form of seeds, cuttings, scions
and budwood is frequently given commercial nurserymen who request specific
items. Fifteen years ago a special program for the distribution of new or rare
plants was started, and over a hundred species and varieties of new or rare orna-
tmental woody plants have been distributed to commercial sources as a result. It
is always easy to lose sight of the fact that new plants are being made available
to commercial sources (especially when no extensive advertising accompanies the
program!). In 1941 a general program of propagation was started at the Arnold
Arboretum in which particular new or rare ornamental woody plants were specifi-
cally grown for the nurseryman.

Our experience had shown (see ARNOLDIA, Series 4, Vol. VIII, No. 3, May
1940) that seeds, buds, cuttings and scions when given to nurserymen frequently
"failed" for several reasons. As a result, rare specimens in the Arboretum were
being heavily cut in order to provide commercial growers with propagating ma-
terial. Too often young plants propagated by nurserymen from such material,
easily obtained, were quickly sold or forgotten, and requests were repeatedly
made to the Arnold Arboretum for more propagating material.

As a result of years of experience, it was decided to actually grow plants here
in the Arboretum, and to offer these to the commercial growers under the agree-
ment with the Arboretum that such plants could neither be sold nor patented,
but could be used for propagating purposes by the nurseryman receiving them.
These plants are sent only to those nurserymen requesting them specifically, since it is reasonable to expect that all commercial propagators are not interested in all types of woody plant materials.

The plants noted in this issue of Arnoldia are either new or rare in American gardens and are certainly worthy of greater use. The plants listed in this issue of Arnoldia are those distributed under this program for 1949-1955, inclusive. Those distributed for the years 1941-1948 are listed in Arnoldia 8: 9-12, Dec. 3, 1948. Fourteen of those here described have been introduced by the Arnold Arboretum for the first time anywhere, and an additional eight of them have been introduced into the United States by the Arnold Arboretum for the first time. They have been sent to one or more commercial propagators as plants and the recipient nurserymen are noted in the following pages. Gardeners who are interested in obtaining any of the following plants should write the nurserymen receiving them. Plants sent out in 1954 and 1955 would not yet be available from the nurserymen since there has not been sufficient time for such plants to have been propagated and grown for sale.

The following list of plants and the probable sources from which they may be purchased, will serve as a finding list, we hope, for those adventurous gardeners who may wish to acquire some of this material.

**Plants sent to cooperating nurserymen with notes accompanying them**

* first introduced in the United States by the Arnold Arboretum.

** first introduced into cultivation anywhere by the Arnold Arboretum.

numbers refer to "List of Cooperating Nurserymen" (page 50), who have received the plant for propagating purposes.

**Acer rubrum schlesingeri** 30+' In the Arnold Arboretum since 1888

Distributed: 1951—1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42

The original grafts were obtained from a tree on the property of Mr. B. Schlesinger of Brookline, Mass. The tree is identical with the common red maple except that the foliage turns color in the fall anywhere from two to four weeks before the color changes in the foliage of the species. At one time we thought this characteristic might be due to soil conditions or the location where the tree was growing, consequently, scions from this variety were grafted on seedling red maples, but both the scion and the understock were allowed to grow. In the fall, it was clearly evident that the variety schlesingeri would produce autumn color several weeks before the seedling understock on which it was growing, regardless of where it was planted.
PLATE IX

Two large-growing Oriental hornbeams that may have merit as dense shade trees, although they are often difficult to transplant. (Above) *Carpinus japonica*. (Below) *Carpinus cordata*. 
**Acer triflorum 24'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1923  
Distributed: 1938 — 9, 13, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42  
This small maple is a native of Korea and Manchuria. Closely related to *A. nikoense* it may be an addition to that group of shade trees for the small place.

*Acer truncatum 24'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1905  
Distributed: 1938 — 9, 13, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 41  
First introduced into America by the Arnold Arboretum in 1905 from northern China, this is another small tree which has proved fairly hardy ever since. Another small and interesting shade tree of possible merit where it will prove suitable.

**Albizia julibrissin rosea 36'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1918  
Redistributed: 1950—2, 3, 6, 10, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43  
This hardy form of the silk tree has been distributed by the Arnold Arboretum on many occasions since it was first introduced by E. H. Wilson from Korea in 1918. It is unfortunate that extremely few nurserymen in the northern part of the country are offering it, for it is a truly beautiful tree, with wide spreading branches, very delicate foliage, and pale pink flowers appearing a greater part of the summer. Grown extensively throughout the South, those plants are not hardy in the North, but this is, even as far north as Boston. It is one of the idiosyncrasies of growing this plant, that it must be well protected from bitter winter cold the first few winters, when it is prone to die back somewhat, but, once established, it will grow vigorously in good soil, often increasing 6'-8' a year.

*Carpinus cordata 45'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1886  
Distributed: 1950 — 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 32, 34, 39, 42  
1952 — 4, 7, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 34, 39, 41, 42  
1953 — 9, 19, 20, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42  
In the past few years the Arboretum has distributed four of the *Carpinus* clan, merely because these are small trees and may have merit on the small property or along streets in some areas. This species is a native of western China, with handsome foliage.

**Carpinus japonica 45'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1892  
Distributed: 1952 — (seeds only) 4, 9, 19, 20, 21, 25, 32, 34, 39, 41  
1953 — 1, 9, 10, 18, 20, 21, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41  
A native of Japan this is another small tree and seems to be the only one of the four here mentioned available commercially in the United States at this time.
(Left) *Crataegus monogyna inermis.* A low, dense, round-headed tree that may have merit for planting as a street tree in areas where hawthorns are deemed satisfactory. (Right) The upright growing variety of the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida fastigiata.*
Carpinus orientalis 15’
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1885
Distributed: 1953—1, 9, 10, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42

Often only a shrub or a very small tree, this is a native of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor. Because of its very small size and the fact that all Carpinus species are difficult to transplant, this species may not prove as popular as some of the taller growing hornbeams.

**Carpinus turczaninovi 15’**
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1905
Distributed: 1953—1, 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42

The last of the four Carpinus here mentioned, this was first introduced into cultivation by the Arnold Arboretum from western China and Korea. Although these Carpinus species do make small, compact trees, it is doubtful if they will prove popular with nurserymen for they are notably slow in growth and are difficult to transplant. Such traits make saleable trees expensive and hence not too popular with the buying public.

Ceanothus pallidus roseus 2’
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1889
Distributed: 1950—38

This interesting hybrid has been growing in the Arnold Arboretum for many years. Growing only about 2’ tall, the pink flowers are interesting when they appear in late June, but the red fruit capsules which remain colorful for many weeks, are its chief point of interest. Like most of the other Ceanothus species, it will do well in dry soils.

**Cedrus libani (hardy strain) 120’**
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1903
Redistributed: 1951—(seed only) 21, 32

The Cedar of Lebanon had been tried in the North many times prior to the turn of the century, but as a result of many attempts in the New England area, it failed to prove hardy over winter. In 1903, Professor Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, sent a special expedition to the uppermost parts of the Taurus Mountains where this tree was native in Asia Minor, believing that seed collected from trees growing normally in the coldest areas of their habitat, might prove hardier in America. Seeds collected on that expedition were sent to the Arnold Arboretum, and resulted in sturdy trees that have proved hardy under New England conditions ever since. This species has been of ornamental value in those northern gardens where the other two members of the genus (C. atlantica and C. deodara) will not live over winter.

Cornus alba sibirica 9’
Brought in from Europe in 1950 to re-establish true plant
Distributed: 1955—1, 6, 10, 12, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 34, 38, 45

[ 38 ]
(Above) The large white flowers of the new *Magnolia loebneri* "Merrill." (Below) The flower buds of *Erodia danielli* appear in late summer and are followed by red fruit capsules which open up, disclosing shiny black seeds.
This is an old, popular favorite, but a few years ago Dr. John Wister, Director of the Arthur Hoyt Scott Arboretum at Swarthmore College, pointed out the fact that plants of this name were badly mixed in the American trade. The Arnold Arboretum checked this and found the same thing to be true. Hence, several plants were imported from various sources in Europe, tested in the nurseries of the Arboretum for a few years, and finally this clone was selected as being the true plant, with vividly red stems in the winter, especially when they are heavily pruned every few years. This clone was offered to the commercial growers only if they wanted it, i.e., as a means of introducing the true plant back into the American trade.

*Cornus florida fastigiata 40'  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1910  
Distributed: 1934—7, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 39, 40, 41, 44

There are few forms of the flowering dogwood with growth habits different from that of the species, the weeping dogwood (Cornus florida pendula) being one commercially available. The fastigiate form has been growing in the Arboretum for almost half a century. There are undoubtedly other fastigiate forms to be found throughout the country, but this one was determined as interesting enough to be propagated and distributed primarily for its form.

Crataegus monogyna inermis 20'  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1914  
Distributed: 1955—9, 12, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34

This variety was first described as originating in Europe in the 1890's. Although it has been growing in the Arnold Arboretum for forty years, apparently no sources are available in this country where it can be bought. Very slow in growth, our 40-year-old plants are only 12' tall and practically thornless. Their outstanding ornamental characteristic is the fact that the branches form a densely rounded head, adaptable as a small street tree in locations where a hawthorn will prove acceptable. The flowers are single and white, the fruits are 3” long, elongated and dark red. It is easily propagated by budding and grafting. Probably this variety was also introduced into America first by the Arnold Arboretum.

Cytisus praecox 6'  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1924  
Redistributed: 1950—38

Repeatedly sent out by the Arnold Arboretum since 1940, when it was only offered by two or three nurseries in the United States. It is indeed a satisfaction to find this excellent ornamental becoming more easily available to the gardening public. It is being offered by well over a dozen nurseries now, valued for its lemon yellow pea like flowers, dense green stems all winter long, and its ability to grow in very poor dry soils. Usually the Arboretum does not actively propagate plants for distribution when they are offered by more than three or four nurseries, but in this case, additional plants were available at this time.
*Cytisus praecox luteus 4'  In the Arnold Arboretum since 1945
Distributed: 1954—8, 9, 17, 20, 24, 25, 26, 34, 39, 40, 43, 44
This is a smaller edition of C. praecox, our ten-year-old plant, being 8' tall and about 4' across. The flowers are slightly darker yellow. Like all Cytisus, it is very easy to propagate from cuttings, and older plants are difficult to move. The plantsman would do best by buying potted plants and placing them immediately in their permanent spot in the garden. Like the Warminster broom, the stems are green all winter and give it an effect akin to an evergreen.

*Euonymus alata clone 8'  In the Arnold Arboretum since 1905
Distributed: 1954—7, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 29, 31, 34, 39, 41, 45
This plant has been growing in the Arnold Arboretum since 1905 when it was first introduced by the Arboretum as a seed from Korea. It is now 8' tall and 17' across. Its only value rests in the fact that it is a low but very wide spreading form of E. alatus, with all the other attributes of the species.

**Evodia danielli 25'  In the Arnold Arboretum since 1905
Distributed: 1952—4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 34, 35, 39, 41
This tree is the smaller of the two species, growing about 25' tall and being fairly weak wooded. However, the flowers are borne in large clusters the last part of the summer, being somewhat like those of a large and loose Viburnum cluster and these are followed by red fruit capsules which eventually split open and disclose shiny black seeds. For late flower and early fall fruit color, these species may have merit, as well as for the fact that they are vigorous, growing rapidly from seed, and the flowers are most attractive to bees.

*Evodia hupehensis 60'  In the Arnold Arboretum since 1908
Distributed: 1952—4, 7, 9, 10, 13, 19, 24, 25, 34, 39, 41
This has become listed by at least three nurseries during the past few years, but, because it was first introduced into America by the Arnold Arboretum it also was distributed for further trial. It grows to approximately 60' in height, and has the same merits and weaknesses of E. danielli.

**Forsythia 'Farrand' 8' Originated in the Arnold Arboretum 1939
Distributed: 1952—6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 39, 41, 42
The artificial doubling of chromosomes has been a promising technique in producing new varieties of forsythia. In 1939, Dr. Karl Sax and his students, treated F. intermedia spectabilis with colchicine and produced a tetraploid plant. This was pollinated with pollen from nearby species, including F. ovata, and gave rise to several dozen triploids. Several of these had exceptionally large flowers—up to
**Hypericum buckleyi** 10”

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1889

Distributed: 1950-38

This native ground cover of the southeastern United States, was first valued as an ornamental by Professor Sargent who gives credit to the Arnold Arboretum for first introducing it into cultivation. It is a low deciduous shrub, not over 10” tall. A single plant will quickly grow into a round mass of foliage with procumbent stems along the ground, several feet long. The bright yellow flowers appear in mid-June and are an inch in diameter, and although the procumbent stems do not root very much as they lay on the ground, nevertheless they do cover the soil most effectively.

*Ilex yunnanensis* 12’

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1901

Distributed: 1952-2, 4, 7, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24, 32, 33, 35, 36, 39, 41

The Yunnan holly is another of the Arboretum’s introductions, and is just now being listed by one or two nurserymen, although it has been growing here since 1901. This is the evergreen holly with small, box-like leaves and bright red fruits in the fall. Its neat, pyramidal habit, and its ability to produce fruits even when grown in the greenhouse as a pot plant, may enhance its popularity when more people become acquainted with it.

Juglans nigra laciniata 150’

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1941

Distributed: 1954-24, 39, 40

Apparently not listed by Rehder, Gray or Bailey in their monumental works on woody plants, this variety was first spotted as a seedling in the Milton State Nurseries, Milton, Pa., in 1926. Few people plant the black walnut now as an ornamental, but this is just one of many obscure examples, of where a rare seedling has almost been wiped out by lack of interest and has been saved by one or two plantmen for posterity. The finely cut leaves make this variety much more desirable as an ornamental than the species.

*Kalopanax pictus* 90’

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1892

Redistributed: 1951—(seeds only) 9, 25, 32, 42

1952—2, 4, 6, 15, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 36, 39, 41, 42

Still only listed by one nursery (as far as can be determined) this fine tree first introduced into America by the Arboretum in 1892, has been distributed many times, this last in the form of generous quantities of seed. The seed takes two years to germinate, one of the reasons why many a plant grower becomes overly impatient and passes it up. It is a tree of tropical appearance, with 5-7 lobed
PLATE XII

(Above) The hybrid mock-orange "Bouquet Blanc" has flowers distributed uniformly over the entire plant. (Below) *Philadelphus splendens* is one of the few mock-oranges which can be used as a specimen with branches sweeping the ground.
leaves sometimes 14/" across. Thorns are present on young plants, and the flowers are akin to those of aralias. This plant can also be propagated by root cuttings.

**Larix decidua pendula** 100' In the Arnold Arboretum since 1883
Distributed: 1954—20, 24, 26, 28, 39, 41, 45
This is the pendulous form of the European larch, making a very beautiful specimen, but of course, susceptible to the common larch pests.

**Ligustrum vicaryi** 12' In the Arnold Arboretum since 1936
Distributed: 1950—1, 2, 3, 6, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 36, 37, 39, 42, 45
This excellent plant, a hybrid of *L. ovalifolium aureum* and *L. vulgare*, probably originated in the garden of Vicary Gibbs of Aldenham, England. It is of particular merit because of its golden yellow foliage throughout the entire growing season, especially when it is grown in the full sun. For this it is superior to some privets with variegated leaf margins which may become unsightly at certain times of year. The leaves of this plant remain on until well into November, and retain their yellow color, providing they are grown in full sun. In shade or partial shade, they tend to take on a much more green color.

**Lonicera amoen a alba** 9' In the Arnold Arboretum since 1949
Distributed: 1954—7, 18, 20, 25, 26, 34, 39, 40, 41
The species is a hybrid of *L. tatarica* and *L. korolkowi* with small grayish green leaves, and a dense mounded form. This variety has white flowers and red fruits, being valued chiefly for its densely mounded form which shows off much better than the stiffly upright form of *L. tatarica*. It was probably introduced into America by the Morton Arboretum of Lisle, Illinois, prior to 1949, but apparently no commercial nurseries are listing it in their catalogues at the present time.

**Lonicera japonica aureo-reticulata** Vine In the Arnold Arboretum since 1883
Distributed : 1950—38
This variety of the Japanese honeysuckle has leaves that are veined or netted with yellow, thus making it a rather conspicuous landscape specimen, but it is a shy bloomer and does not grow nearly as fast as the species. The Chinese name for this plant means "Gold and Silver flower," singularly appropriate.

**Lonicera tatarica "Arnold Red"** 9' Originated in the Arnold Arboretum in 1947
Distributed: 1954—6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 31, 32, 34, 39, 41, 44, 45
This originated as a seedling of *Lonicera tatarica pulcherrima* and has the darkest red flowers (1" in diameter) of any *Lonicera tatarica* variety, even darker than
those of *L. tatarica sibirica*. The fruits are often as much as \( \frac{3}{8} \) in diameter. In other characteristics and in its habit of growth, it is similar to *L. tatarica*. Although only released in 1954 this should become available shortly for it is very easily propagated. Unless dark red flowers or large fruits are wanted, it has no special merit over the species.

**Lonicera yunnanensis**  
Twining shrub  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1949  
Distributed: 1949—21

A low evergreen honeysuckle, native in southwestern China, which probably is not hardy in the northern United States, but still is worthy of a trial in the warmer sections. It resembles somewhat the native American *L. dioica*, except that it is evergreen.

**Magnolia loebneri “Merrill”**  
50′  
Originated in the Arnold Arboretum in 1939  
Distributed: 1950—38  
1951—38  
1955—2, 9, 10, 12, 14, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 43, 44

This excellent ornamental tree is a cross between *M. stellata* and *M. kobus* made by Dr. Karl Sax of the Arnold Arboretum. Five years after the seed was planted the plant bloomed, which is rather unusual since one of its parents (*M. kobus*) is often black-listed because it does not flower until it is nearly twenty years old. The flowers of Magnolia “Merrill” have about as many petals as those of *M. stellata* (15 plus) but the petals are slightly larger and the flowers are also slightly fragrant. What makes this new magnolia of real value is the fact that it is a vigorous growing tree, the original plant being over 25′ tall now. *Magnolia stellata* grows very slowly, forty-year-old plants in front of the Arboretum Administration Building being only about 18′ tall. So, as a vigorous growing tree with a single trunk and a bearer of flowers when it is very young, this tree has merit.

**Phellodendron amurense** (male)  
45′  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1874  
Distributed: 1954—8, 25, 26, 39, 41

The Amur cork tree was first introduced into the United States by the Arnold Arboretum in 1874, and this very tree is still alive today. It is a fast growing, wide spreading tree, with a rather loose, open top, excellent for producing light shade. The bark is deeply furrowed and looks somewhat like cork, but it is not sufficiently thick to be commercially of value. The reason some people are not enthusiastic about this tree is because of the fact that the sexes are separate and the fruiting plants produce large grape-like clusters of fruit that can be a nuisance on the lawn. To overcome this bad characteristic, the Arboretum distributed trees which were known to be staminate or male (non fruit producers) and at the same time distributed plenty of seed so the commercial growers could grow their
own understock on which they could graft the male plant. In doing this, it was hoped that such non-fruiting trees would become more popular.

**Philadelphus “Argentine” 4’**

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1914  
Distributed: 1952 - 1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 32, 35, 42  
This is one of the largest flowered of the *P. virginalis* clones, having double flowers at least 2” in diameter. It originated in the famous French nurseries of Victor Lemoine slightly before 1914, and grows about 4’ tall.

**Philadelphus “Bouquet Blanc” 6’**

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1905  
Distributed: 1952 - 6, 11, 14, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 32, 35, 39  
A taller clone of the Virginal mock-orange, this will grow about 6’ high, with single flowers an inch in diameter, and a mound-like habit, bearing its flowers evenly distributed about the entire plant. Not all of the mock-oranges have this very desirable trait.

**Philadelphus splendens 9’**

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1921  
Redistributed: 1952 - 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 32, 35, 39, 41  
Still only listed by one nursery, this excellent single flowered Philadelphus has been distributed many times by the Arnold Arboretum because of the fact that it is one of the few which face the ground well on all sides and so can be used as a specimen plant. Many another mock-orange is leggy at the base and must be placed at the rear of the shrub collection to hide its unattractive habit.

**Pinus bungeana 75’**

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1879  
Distributed: 1952 - 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 32, 34, 35, 39, 41, 42  
The Lace-bark pine is a native of northwestern China and was supposedly introduced into America about the middle of the last century. The dense, very dark green foliage is of great ornamental value in itself, but the plant is also blessed with a characteristic exfoliating bark making it almost white in patches. It also has the desirable habit of holding its leaves about five years, which is considerably longer than most pines and is the reason for its dense foliage appearance. This fine tree is still extremely difficult to locate in nursery catalogues, and might be termed one of the best of the conifers for specimen planting.

**Prunus maritima “Premier” 6’**

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1942  
Distributed: 1950 - 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 32, 34, 39, 42, 45  
This beach plum variety was one of several found in New England and named by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. “Premier” came from a plant found on Plum
PLATE XIII

(Left) Sorbus alnifolia, one of the best of the Sorbus class as an ornamental tree valued for its fruit, flower and autumn color. (Right) The bright red, globular fruits of Viburnum tohophyllum are among the most conspicuous of the many viburnums.
Island, just below Newburyport, Massachusetts. The original plant when found was a shrub 4' high and 20' across with fruits nearly an inch in diameter. This cannot be termed "the best" of all the beach plum varieties, but certainly it is among those well worthy of cultivation.

**Pseudolarix amabilis** 120'  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1891  
Distributed: 1951—(seed only) 21, 25, 32  
1952—18, 19, 24, 25, 32, 33, 35, 39, 41  
The Golden larch of China is one of the most beautiful of exotic trees hardy in the North. Originally found by Robert Fortune as an ornamental pot-plant in China, eleven years later he found it growing in a monastery garden. It is not for the small garden since a tree 30' tall will be just as broad. Its beautiful golden yellow autumn color makes it very worth while, and the unique cones, appearing on the upper sides of the branches are of great interest throughout the fall. It has no serious insect or disease pests, but is deciduous, not evergreen.

**Pyracantha coccinea "Kazan" 6'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1951  
Distributed: 1955—2, 7, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36  
At least one nursery has been offering this variety of the firethorn in recent years. It is supposed to be more hardy than *P. coccinea lalandi*, but unfortunately the winters during the past few years have not been sufficiently cold so that we have been unable to make a good comparison. However, this variety was propagated and distributed for hardiness trials in the northern part of the United States.

**Rosa virginiana alba 6'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1939  
Distributed: 1950—6, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 32, 34, 42, 45  
A white flowered form of the native and wide spread Virginia rose, this was given the Arboretum by Mr. Will C. Curtis, of Sudbury, Mass., who has made a most rewarding hobby of collecting white flowering varieties of many of our ornamental plants.

**Sambucus canadensis fructu-lutea 12'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1945  
Distributed: 1950—14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 26, 32, 34, 39, 42, 45  
Merely the yellow fruiting form of the native elderberry.

**Sorbus alnifolia 60'**  
In the Arnold Arboretum since 1892  
Distributed: 1953—1, 9, 10, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41  
Another one of the really forgotten or overlooked ornamental trees, this plant was first introduced into cultivation by the Arnold Arboretum in 1892, being a native of Japan, central China and Korea. The tree produces profuse flat flower
clusters, made up of very small white flowers, appearing in late May. In the fall the fruits appear a bright orange, and the autumn color of the foliage is a brilliant orange to scarlet, especially when the tree is planted with a western exposure. The bark of the trunk is light gray, very similar to that of the American beech, and so makes this tree of much interest throughout the entire year. In the Arnold Arboretum we have found that this species is not nearly as susceptible to attacks from borers as are many of the other mountain-ash. It is well worth growing as a vigorous and very large specimen.

*Viburnum lobophyllum 15'*

In the Arnold Arboretum since 1917

Distributed: 1952—2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41

1954—9, 17, 23, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 40, 41, 44

Only one nurseryman now lists this most desirable Chinese viburnum. The profuse crop of round, shining red berries, sets this plant apart from most of its relatives every fall, although it is somewhat similar in general effectiveness to the European highbush cranberry and Sargent’s viburnum.

Donald Wyman
List of Cooperating Nurserymen
(Those nurserymen receiving the plants listed from the Arnold Arboretum have been listed according to number under each plant)

3. Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Calif.
5. Beardslee Nurseries, Blackmore Road, Perry, Ohio
8. W. B. Clarke & Co., P. O. Box 343, San Jose, Calif.
11. Descanso Gardens, La Canada, Calif.
12. Tom Dodd Nurseries, Inc., Semmes, Alabama
13. Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa
15. R. L. Gardner Nursery, Rt. 7, Box 266A, Yakima, Wash.
16. Glen St. Mary Nurseries, Glen St. Mary, Fla.
17. Hicks Nurseries, Westbury, Long Island, N.Y.
18. Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N.Y.
20. Kingsville Nurseries, Kingsville, Md.
21. Henry Kohankie & Son (now Horton Nurseries), Painesville, Ohio
22. Koster Nursery, Bridgeton, N.J.
23. Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa
24. Le Blanc Gardens, Kent, Wash.
25. Linn County Nursery, Center Point, Iowa
27. Mt. Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa

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28. W. A. Natorp Co., 4400 Reading Rd., Cincinnati 29, Ohio
29. T. G. Owen & Son, Inc., P. O. Box 946, Columbus, Miss.
30. Perkins de Wilde Nurseries, Shiloh, N.J.
31. Pine-Croft Nurseries, Exeter, N.H.
32. Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N.J.
34. The Siebenthaler Co., 3001 Catalpa Drive, Dayton 5, Ohio
36. Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Texas
38. Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio
40. White Flower Farm, Litchfield, Conn.

**Foreign Nurseries**

42. Hillier & Sons, Winchester, England
43. Jackman & Sons Nurseries, Woking, England
44. den Ouden Nurseries, Boskoop, Holland
45. Manitoba Hardy Plant Nursery, Dropmore, Manitoba, Canada