

outward and upward and are unequal in length and soft to the touch. The grooved shoot is a ready means of distinguishing the species. There is a variety *umbellata* with green cones, many specimens of which are growing in the Arboretum, all of them less compact in habit than the type. The Greek Fir (*Abies cephalonica*) has dark green, ascending and spreading leaves harsh to the touch. As a wild tree it grows 100 feet tall and is somewhat variable in appearance. The branches are smooth, shining red-brown, and its pungent leaves are spread radially and slightly directed forward. The Cilician Fir (*Abies cilicica*) with soft, dark green foliage is looser in habit than its relative, the Nordmann Fir, and its foliage is duller in appearance. The branchlets are gray and covered with hairs and the leaves spread upwards and forward except on the weak shoots, where they are radially arranged. On the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor it is a tree 100 feet tall with smooth, ashy gray bark, which becomes scaly on old trees. The Nordmann or Caucasian Fir (*Abies Nordmanniana*) with lustrous, dark green foliage, silvery on the under side, is one of the most beautiful of all Silver Firs. Fortunately, it does well in Massachusetts and is hardy as far north as southern Ontario. In cultivation it is dense in habit, its branches are not wide-spreading and it forms a narrow, pyramidal tree easily recognized by its shining foliage. This Silver Fir is found on the Caucasus, on the mountains of Asia Minor and also in Greece. *Abies Fargesii* is one of the new species from western China and bids fair to rank among the most useful of the Silver Firs. It is easily recognized by its remarkable, shining, brown-purple shoots, its dark green leaves, spreading and of unequal length, and white on the underside. In China it is a tree 100 feet tall with massive, tabuliform branches. Introduced by the Arboretum in 1910, it has grown slowly but has not suffered winter injury. The rate of growth is now more rapid and promises to equal that of other species. Two other Chinese Silver Firs (*A. recurvata* and *A. chinensis*) have also proved hardy and are growing well.

Hybrid Philadelphus Lemoinei and its various forms are now in full blossom in the group facing the Lilac collection. While the varieties differ in the size, shape and character of the flower, they agree generally in being twiggy shrubs of compact, rounded habit and remarkably floriferous, and the fragrance of their single or semi-double blossoms is delightful. Among the best of this particular group may be mentioned Mont Blanc, Candelabre, Monteau d'hermine, Erectus, Boule d'argent and Avalanche. This most pleasing group of *Philadelphus* resulted from crossing *P. microphyllus*, which is native of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, with the Eurasian *P. coronarius* and worthily commemorates the hybridist to whom gardens owe so many beautiful shrubs. *P. Lemoinei* has been crossed with other species and one result of this is the handsome Albrâtre with double flowers.

Viburnum dilatatum is a first-class shrub of good habit, perfectly hardy and abundantly floriferous. It covers itself in the fall with dark scarlet fruit and is possessed of a whole catalogue of qualities not excelled by any other species. Native of the Orient, it is found in

China, Korea and Japan, and is a bush sometimes 8 feet tall and more in diameter, with stout, ascending, pubescent branches and hairy obovate to oblong-obovate, coarsely toothed leaves. The very numerous flowers are borne in broad, flattened clusters, each from 2 to 5 inches in diameter. The flowers are all fertile, almost every blossom sets fruit, and the result in autumn is a mass of scarlet berries. The individual fruit is small and more or less oval, but so abundantly produced as to weigh down the bush. There is a variety (*xanthocarpum*) with pale yellow fruits, and remarkable as the only *Viburnum* outside the *Opulus* group in which fruit of this color is found.

Elaeagnus angustifolia, the so-called Russian Olive, is a useful tree especially for gardens near the sea. It grows some 20 to 25 feet tall and has one or several trunks which are studded with burr-like growths and clad with brown, fibrous bark which splits and shreds off. The leaves are lance-shaped, silvery gray and the tree is conspicuous from a distance. The flowers, produced several together from the axils of the current season's growth, are pale yellow, tubular, with reflexed lobes. These are followed in due season by ovoid, yellowish fruits, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The tree flowers freely but it is the silvery gray foliage and rugged trunks that are most attractive. It is native of southern Europe and western Asia and has been in cultivation since the sixteenth century.

Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa would appear to be the most satisfactory of the evergreen Cotoneasters that can be grown in Massachusetts. In the Arboretum it is a bush some 4 feet tall with many slender, ascending-spreading branches. The dark green, lance-shaped, leathery leaves, each from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, are wrinkled above and covered on the under side with grayish white hairs. The flowers are pure white, borne in flattened clusters, each about 2 inches across, and when in blossom this shrub is as handsome as any *Spiraea*. The fruits, small and bright red, ripen late and are long retained on the bush. A native of western China, it was introduced by the Arboretum in 1908. It is a matter of some surprise that this handsome species should withstand the rigors of New England's climate. On Rhode Island and other places south it grows with greater freedom and rapidity, and in California it is now a favorite garden shrub.

Cornus kousa chinensis. Attention is again called to this magnificent plant, now at the height of its beauty on Bussey Hill. The bracts are pure white and when seen from a distance completely hide the foliage. Nearby the Chinese Dogwood some handsome plants of *Hydrangea xanthoneura* and its varieties, *Wilsonii* and *setchuenensis*, together with the closely related *H. Rosthornii* are in full bloom, each shoot and branch terminating in a loose, broad, flattened-round cluster of white blossoms. These are hardy shrubs, native of western China, introduced by the Arboretum in 1908. E. H. W.

The Arboretum is served by the new Gray Line Motor Bus Service. Busses leave Park Square, corner of Boylston and Charles Streets, every half hour.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1928. "Viburnum dilatatum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(13), 50-52.

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