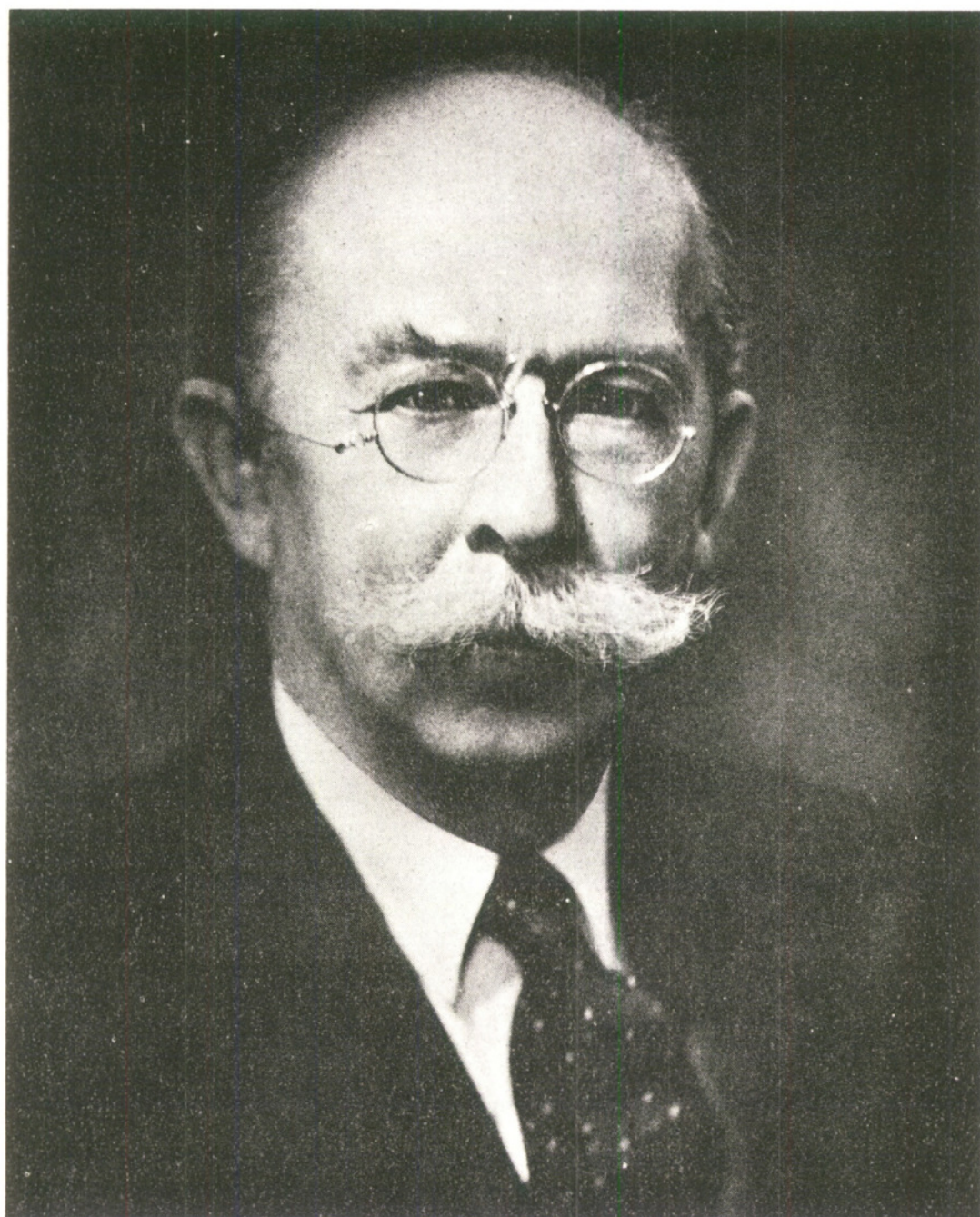




Alfred Rehder.

PHOTOGRAPH—BACHRACH
FULLTONE—MERIDEN

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ALFRED REHDER. 1863-1949

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With portrait

ON THE TWENTY-FIRST OF JULY, nineteen hundred and forty-nine, Alfred Rehder died quietly at his home in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, within two months of his eighty-sixth birthday. So ended the life of one of the most indefatigable workers in horticultural science that the world has ever known. Much of his knowledge and experience has been preserved in his writings, but his keen observation and unerring judgment are gone. These intangible characteristics cannot be released for future generations. Now they are only a memory.

The eldest of six children, he was born on the fourth of September in 1863 at Waldenburg in Sachsen, Germany, to Paul Julius (1833-1917) and Thekla (Schmidt) Rehder (1839-1897). He is survived by a sister, Elisabeth Behncke, now eighty-two, living in Hannover, Germany, with her children and grandchildren, and a brother, Guido, aged eighty, living in Sao Paulo, Brazil with his family. At the time of Rehder's birth his father was Park Director to the Princes of Schönburg-Waldenburg and lived in a wing of the old castle, the larger part of which had been destroyed in the Revolution of 1848.

The boy was born into and grew up in an atmosphere likely to stimulate his interest in plants. His paternal grandfather, Jakob Heinrich Rehder (1790-1852), was a native of Eutin near Lübeck on the Baltic Sea and had been Park Director for Prince Pückler; he had helped the Prince to develop the famous park at Muskau in Upper Lusatia, Silesia, where the naturalistic type of landscape gardening then popular in England was introduced in place of the more formal Italian and French style. His paternal grandmother, Auguste Friederike Schmidt (1821-1890), was the daughter of the head gardener on the estates of the Counts Brühl in Brandenburg.

On his mother's side of the family Rehder's grandfather was Johann Julius Schmidt (1796-1872), a physician of Hohenleuben, Thuringia; he, as a youth of seventeen, had assisted his stepfather, also a doctor, to care

for the wounded after the famous "Battle of Nations" near Leipzig, and, while a medical student at Jena, had taken part in the celebrated "Wartburg Festival" of 1817, in requital for which an angered Metternich had inflicted drastic repressive measures on the German people; he had possessed an ardent interest in archaeology, organizing in 1825 a local antiquarian society, the oldest such society in Germany, and a museum which was housed in a castle offered for the purpose by the Princes of Reuss. He had married Luise Hauschild (1810-1891), a member of a Thuringian family which had long held positions both in the church and in the government.

Rehder's early education was received at a local school in Waldenburg, where he spent four years. He was then sent to live with an uncle who was a pastor in a small town in Thuringia. Here he prepared for entrance to the Gymnasium. In 1876, at the age of thirteen, he enrolled at the Gymnasium at Zwickau, Sachsen, where he studied until 1881. He then returned to his family home at Waldenburg as apprentice to his father, remaining three years. His excellence in botanical science was already obvious, for during this period he read proof for two books written by Otto Wünsche, his botany master at the Gymnasium, and published anonymously, in 1883, his first botanical paper, "Einiges über Pilze." This came out in a local paper (*Schönbürger Tageblatt*, no. 188, p. 3; no. 196, p. 3; no. 197, p. 3), and was later reprinted in a Chemnitz paper (*Chemnitzer Tageblatt*, *Landwirthschaftliche Beilage*). During this period of residence with his parents Rehder also found time to take several walking tours through the beautiful Thuringian countryside, a pastime dear to every German youth.

In 1884 he went to Berlin, where he studied at the Botanic Gardens of the University for two years, until 1886, receiving instruction from the renowned botanists, Professors August Wilhelm Eichler and Paul Ascherson. This period of intellectual work was followed by six months of employment with a florist in Frankfurt am Main. His next post was at the park at Muskau which his paternal grandfather had helped to make famous. He worked here for a year under Gustav Schrefeld, who was later to become his father-in-law. During the winter of 1888-89 he moved to the Grand Ducal Botanic Garden in Darmstadt, Hesse, as head gardener and later in 1889 transferred to the Botanic Gardens at Göttingen in Hannover. It was at Göttingen (1889-1895) that his past training and inherent ability began to shape his career, for, as head gardener, he instituted a complete reorganization of the Gardens and, because of his growing interest in botany, began research in that field, writing articles and initiating a correspondence with botanists of renown. Such independence, for Rehder had developed his contacts without approval from the Director of the Garden, aroused the displeasure of his superior. Since neither man was willing to submit to the will of the other, their continued association became impossible, and the matter ended with Rehder's withdrawal. Later that year (1895) he transferred to Erfurt, where he held for three years

the post of Associate Editor of Möller's *Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung*. During this time he wrote prolifically, publishing more than a hundred articles.

In March 1898, at the age of thirty-four, Rehder sailed from Germany on a six-months trip to the United States, expecting to return in the autumn. The objects of his visit were to make dendrological studies for Möller's *Deutsche Gärtner-Zeitung* and to investigate for the German government fruit-growing and viniculture in the northeastern states.

Rehder's advent into the United States could hardly be termed auspicious. From accounts that he gave me during our association, it seems that not only was he not met at the pier in Boston, but was detained by the port authorities until finally released through the instrumentality of C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum. Evidently the port authorities had failed to discern his botanical and horticultural potentialities! To supplement the inadequate income from his papers for the *Gärtner-Zeitung* and from his investigations for the German government, for a time he weeded the shrub collection at the Arboretum for a wage of one dollar per day.

However, before his stay of six months had expired, Sargent, recognizing his keen intelligence where plants were concerned — and envisioning his future usefulness to the Arboretum — persuaded him to remain in this country. At the time the now famous "Bradley Bibliography" was in the formative stage. To bring together "the titles of all publications relating wholly or in part to woody plants, including books, pamphlets, and articles in periodicals and other serials in all languages published up to the end of 1900" was a monumental task and enough to cause even a more mature or experienced man to have misgivings. One of Rehder's first major assignments was to prepare the data for this publication. About the same time a chance encounter with L. H. Bailey of Cornell University resulted in his being asked to prepare the text for the important woody genera which were to be included in Bailey's four volumes of "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture."

By 1902 Rehder had begun his compilation for the Bradley Bibliography but took time for a return visit to Germany during the year. He was then preparing his "Synopsis of the genus *Lonicera*," which appeared in 1903 in the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Missouri Botanical Garden. One might wonder that the preparatory work for the synopsis of such a large genus could be accomplished in so short a time. Actually, it had been going on for years, during which the writer had been observing the horticultural species of the genus as living specimens cultivated in the botanical gardens of Europe and as mounted specimens in the herbaria, studying them and making notes. After fifty years this publication remains today the most important work on the genus *Lonicera*. In examining his recent "Bibliography of Cultivated Plants," one is amazed to see how his sections, species, and varieties have stood up through the years.

From 1904 to 1906 he was again in Europe, this time visiting the botanical libraries of all the countries from Spain to Russia for the purpose

of obtaining the bibliographic data for the Bradley Bibliography. His experiences in Russia are worth repeating in the light of present-day conditions. Upon entering the country the examination of his baggage, particularly of his bibliographical lists and card indices, had been very thorough. These items were viewed with great suspicion, and it was only with difficulty that the officials were convinced of their harmlessness. As it was just before the outbreak of the October revolution of 1905 that he happened to be in the country, he had to leave hurriedly before the border was closed and the railroad service interrupted (this remained very irregular for many weeks). More than two months elapsed before some of his baggage, which had remained behind and was almost given up for lost, was finally delivered. Officials of a later Soviet government behaved similarly in 1928 when he visited the country a second time. On this later trip his photographs of plants, especially those on the undeveloped films, created distrust. Also a small, roughly sketched map given to aid him in finding his way to a friend's home was viewed with alarm by the officials and was confiscated. In Finland, in 1905, particularly at Helsingfors, he noted a similar tension between the Russian military and the Finnish population. In contrast, he was impressed by the lack of excitement and suspicion in both Norway and Sweden when these two countries were convulsed by the truly important political upheaval taking place there, namely, the separation of Norway from Sweden in October, 1905. Considering the unsettled conditions which he encountered on this trip, he undoubtedly was thankful that he had the protection of his United States citizenship, which he had had the foresight to complete early in 1904 before embarking upon the tour.

On this same trip he attended the International Botanical Congress of 1905 at Vienna as a representative of Harvard University. Another important event which took place during the trip was his marriage, in Dresden, on March 31, 1906, to Anneliese Hedwig Schrefeld, the daughter of the park director Gustav Schrefeld, with whom he had formerly worked at Muskau. Mrs. Rehder, a daughter and two sons survive Professor Rehder. There are also four grandchildren.

Upon his return to the United States he continued assembling data for the Bradley Bibliography and arranging the same for publication. The work eventually appeared between the years 1911 and 1918 in five large quarto volumes with a total of 3895 pages. This tremendous contribution to botany is still much in demand. It won for Rehder an honorary Master of Arts degree from Harvard University in 1913.

Even while journeying in Europe Rehder continued publishing. As a collaborator to Sargent's illustrated "Trees and Shrubs of North America," published during the years 1902-1909, he contributed the data for ninety-one species. This was close to fifty per cent of the written work.

Almost concomitant with Rehder's appearance at the Arnold Arboretum was that of E. H. Wilson from England. In April 1899, Wilson arrived at Boston on a "stop-over" during his first journey to China for James

H. Veitch. After a second journey for Veitch in 1903, he made two more collecting trips to China, these last two under the auspices of the Arnold Arboretum. Between December 31, 1906, and May, 1909, he collected herbarium specimens (65,000), seeds (1593 packets), bulbs and cuttings (168), and even some roots of trees and shrubs for the collections of the Arnold Arboretum. In 1910 he left for his fourth and final trip to China, this time primarily to collect cones for the same institution.

These collections of Wilson were the foundation of Rehder's interest in Chinese plants and the beginning of the famous combination of "Rehder & Wilson," cited so often as the authors of many Chinese species. Under Sargent's editorship another publication, "Plantae Wilsonianae," was begun. The major contributor was Rehder, who furnished the copy for eighty-eight of the one hundred and seventeen genera treated in the initial volume — as author for forty-one, as senior author with Wilson for forty-six, and as junior author with Th. Loesener for one (*Euonymus*). The three volumes were published between the dates July 31, 1911, and January 31, 1917. According to Professor Sargent, one half of the Wilson numbers were enumerated in the first volume.

During this period Rehder made his third and fourth trips to Europe (1909 and 1911). On the latter of these he was accompanied by his wife and their two sons, Harald Alfred (born in 1907) and Gerhard Oskar (born in 1908). Their third child, Sylvia Sophie (now Mrs. Warren F Witherell) was born in 1912.

In 1918, on the death of Charles Edward Faxon,* Rehder was advanced to the curatorship of the herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum, a post he retained until his retirement from the University in 1940. According to the report issued by the President and Treasurer of Harvard College for the year 1919–1920, the herbarium contained approximately 177,400 mounted specimens. At the time of Professor Rehder's retirement, the herbarium consisted of 494,467 mounted specimens, showing an increase of over 300,000 specimens in the twenty-two years that he was in charge.

On July 21, 1919, under Professor Sargent's editorship, the first number of Volume I of the Journal of the Arnold Arboretum was issued. Although Rehder's name does not appear as an editor until the first number of Volume VII in January 1926, the Journal was the product of his urging, and the editorial style was his, the same style that he had been using for years. With Volume VIII, Number 2, after the death of Professor Sargent, Rehder became senior editor. He continued to act in this capacity through the publication of Volume XXI in 1940, the year of his retirement.

Again collaborating with E. H. Wilson in 1921, this time in "A Monograph of Azaleas," Rehder treated the American entities of the subgenus *Anthodendron* of *Rhododendron*, while Wilson contributed the work on the Oriental representatives.

During this period active and final preparations were being made on his "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs Hardy in North America, Ex-

* February 6, 1918.

clusive of the Subtropical and Warmer Temperate Regions." In using this volume one can hardly realize the work and research necessary for its preparation. Besides the better-known species of America and Europe, there were here brought together for the first time the Chinese species which were so rapidly being introduced into gardens all over the world. When the book was finally published in 1927, it became almost overnight a bible for nurserymen, gardeners, and those interested in gardening and cultivated plants. A second printing was necessary, so great was the demand. Later, in 1940, a revised second edition was published because of the nomenclatural changes and additions which had occurred during the years. Inquiries have been coming in for word regarding a third edition!

In 1928 Mr. Rehder again visited the herbaria and libraries of Europe, this time concentrating on obtaining photographs and fragments of types of the Chinese species described by H. Léveillé. The collections included were those of J. Esquirol, J. Cavalerie, E. Bodinier, d'Argy, E. E. Maire, Jean Py, F. Ducloux, E. Taquet, J. Chaffanjon, and others. These photographs and fragments were the basis for his series of articles on "Notes on the ligneous plants described by H. Léveillé from eastern Asia" which were published 1929–1937. A profound knowledge of Chinese plants was necessary for such an undertaking, since Léveillé had published new species with an abandon seldom seen. A very large number of these novelties had been placed in genera and families far removed from their true relationships. In his methodical manner of working, Rehder shifted these misplaced entities to their correct genera, and reduced to synonymy within their own genera many other species. In the final summation, very few of Léveillé's host of species survived the "holocaust."

Again, in the summer of 1930, Rehder visited Europe as a representative of the Arnold Arboretum and Harvard University at the International Congress held in Cambridge, England, and worked actively on the committees dealing with nomenclature. During this same year "The Species of *Rhododendron*," published by the *Rhododendron* Society, appeared. To this great work Rehder contributed the material on the series *Albiflorum*, *Azalea*, and *Semibarbatum*. For this, and because of his general interest in and knowledge of the genus *Rhododendron*, he was awarded the Loder *Rhododendron* Cup by the *Rhododendron* Society in 1936. A year later he was given a gold medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

In 1934 he was included in the faculty of Harvard University by his appointment as Associate Professor of Dendrology. This was a distinct honor conferred upon him by the University, since, because of a speech impediment, he was not given any teaching assignment. He did, however, assist graduate students in their research problems whenever called upon, and very few students indeed worked at the Arboretum without seeking frequent aid from him. Often this assistance was so casually given that it could hardly be recognized as "aid."

Professor Rehder's last journey took place in 1935, when as an active

worker he again attended the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam, Holland. At this meeting he was appointed as one of the two American members of the International Committee on Nomenclature of Vascular Plants. The other American member, Charles Alfred Weatherby of the Gray Herbarium, died suddenly one month to the day (June 21, 1949) before Professor Rehder.

On September 4, 1933, he celebrated his seventieth birthday, arriving at an age when most men retire. But he was to continue active work in the department for another seven years. His retirement took place on August 31, 1940, just four days before his seventy-seventh birthday. At that time he neither appeared nor felt old. He was heard to assert, and emphatically, two months before his seventy-seventh birthday, that he was not seventy-seven, but "only seventy-six." And that was precisely his reaction to his years.

After his retirement he started one of the largest pieces of work in his career, namely, his "Bibliography of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the Cooler Temperate Regions of the Northern Hemisphere." Here are assembled the accepted names, with synonyms, of all the entities treated in his Manual. Added to these are the important literature citations for all the names recorded. This volume comprises 645 pages (double column), with an index of 180 more pages (triple column). Preparation for such a volume is not for the timid; it took assurance and confidence in self even to contemplate such an endeavor. However, he had been very farsighted in his preliminary work for the Bibliography, having had the concept in mind for many years. Since 1915, probably with this *magnum opus* in mind, he had been compiling a card catalogue containing all available references found in the periodical literature which would be useful in the classification and identification of woody plants. Incorporated also were references to new varieties and forms, references which are very necessary in dealing with cultivated plants and which are not listed in Index Kewensis. Close to 150,000 cards were in the catalogue when he began actual work on the Bibliography.

Following his retirement in 1940 at the age of seventy-six, he worked daily at his desk during the morning, leaving the afternoon for resting or doing things about his garden and home. He continued active in this manner until early 1949, when small signs, apparent only to those who had been associated with him for years, suggested that his stamina was failing and that only the determination to complete his final task was carrying him along. And such was the case. The Bibliography was published on June 14, 1949, and Rehder was very pleased with the finished product. One of his last activities was the autographing of several copies of the book for distribution to friends who had made its publication possible. He continued working at the Arboretum until early July, even though one of his arms was somewhat incapacitated. Finally his visits to the building ceased.

Rehder's life had been lived just as he wished it. In his later days he

once remarked that he was content with what he had accomplished, and that he felt that throughout his whole life any decision regarding a contemplated change had been made for the better.

In spite of his record of scientific accomplishments, Professor Rehder found time for other activities and possessed an interest in matters far removed from horticultural fields. He loved his home and family and was immensely proud of his grandchildren. His garden, the birds that sought it out, and the bird bath which they visited, received much attention. At the office, squirrels were constant visitors to his window ledge. In winter he fed them nuts, and occasionally the impatient animals would sit close up to the window and all but tap on it for attention.

In discussing the arts with him one could not but be impressed by his knowledge. It was a joy to hear him tell of his younger days in Germany when he had season tickets to the opera, and to listen to his recounting of the magnificent productions he had witnessed and the stars of the golden heyday of opera to whom he had offered homage.

Those who had the privilege of working closely with Professor Rehder will always value the association. Even-tempered, he was seldom annoyed by any shortcomings of the staff. In fact, his attitude toward the younger members who grew up under his tutelage and remained to replace him was quite paternal.

His position in botany and in horticulture is so lofty and so unique that it would be folly to compare him with others in these categories. By his farsightedness of purpose and by the intermingling of his projects he has produced such a volume of useful work that he has carved his own monument; over one thousand published papers bear his signature.

At the time of his death he was associated with many societies and organizations. As an Honorary Fellow he belonged to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Horticultural Society of London. With the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science he was recorded as a Fellow. Honorary membership was bestowed upon him by the Deutsche Dendrologische Gesellschaft, Ceskoslovenske Dendrolijické Spolecnost, Rhododendron Society, and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. With the Peking Society of Natural History and the Botanical Society of Japan he was a Corresponding Member, while with the Linnean Society of London he held the status of Foreign Member. He belonged also to the Society for Horticultural Science, Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft, Boston Natural History Society, New England Botanical Club, Society of Plant Taxonomists, and the Botanical Society of America.

The following genera and species were named for Professor Rehder in recognition of his work in botany and horticulture.

Acanthopanax Rehderiana Harms in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 2: 561. 1916.
Araliaceae.

Aecidium Rehderianum Magnus in Abh. Bot. Ver. Prov. Brandenb. 29: 7. 1887. (*Fungi*.)

- Berberis Rehderiana* Schneider in Bull. Herb. Boiss. sér. II, 5: 659. 1905. *Berberidaceae*.
- Carrierea Rehderiana* Sleumer in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. 45: 14. 1938. *Flacourtiaceae*.
- Cedrela Rehderiana* Li in Trop. Woods, 79: 21. 1940. *Meliaceae*.
- Clematis Rehderiana* Craib in Kew Bull. 1914: 150. 1914. *Ranunculaceae*.
- Croton Rehderianus* Croizat in Jour. Arnold Arb. 21: 100. 1940. *Euphorbiaceae*.
- Deutzia Rehderiana* Schneider in Bot. Gaz. 63: 398. 1917. *Saxifragaceae*.
- Emmenopterys Rehderi* Metcalf in Lingnan Sci. Jour. 11: 528. 1932. *Rubiaceae*.
- Eurya Rehderiana* Kobuski in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 25: 349. 1937. *Theaceae*.
- Euonymus Rehderianus* Loesener in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 488. 1913. *Celastraceae*.
- FRAXINUS REHDERIANA Lingelsheim in Engler, Pflanzenr. IV. 243: 42. 1920 = *F. caroliniana* var. *Rehderiana*. *Oleaceae*.
- Fraxinus caroliniana* Miller var. *Rehderiana* Sargent in Jour. Arnold Arb. 2: 173. 1921. *Oleaceae*.
- Fraxinus Rehderi* Haeckel in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. Beih. 108, 1: 33 (Haeckel & Troll, Bot. Ergeb. Hindukusch). 1938. *Oleaceae*.
- Hydrangea Rehderiana* Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubholzk. 2: 940. 1912. *Saxifragaceae*.
- Jasminum Rehderianum* Kobuski in Sunyatsenia 3: 110. 1936. *Oleaceae*.
- Leptodermis Rehderiana* Winkler in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. 18: 157. 1922. *Rubiaceae*.
- Litsea Rehderiana* Allen in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 25: 381. 1937. *Lauraceae*.
- Lonicera Rehderi* Merrill in Philipp. Gov. Lab. Bur. Bull. 29: 49. 1905. *Caprifoliaceae*.
- LONICERA REHDERI Lévillé in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. 10: 145. 1911 = *Jasminum sinense* Hemsl. *Oleaceae*.
- Machilus Rehderi* Allen in Jour. Arnold Arb. 17: 326. 1936. *Lauraceae*.
- Mussaenda Rehderiana* Hutchinson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 3: 397. 1916. *Rubiaceae*.
- Osmanthus Rehderianus* Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7: 1006. 1936. *Oleaceae*.
- Ostrya Rehderiana* Chun in Jour. Arnold Arb. 8: 19. 1927. *Betulaceae*.
- Paederia Rehderiana* Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7: 1377. 1936. *Rubiaceae*.
- Paradombeya Rehderiana* Hu in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol., Bot. Ser. 10: 145. 1940. *Sterculiaceae*.

- Paulownia Rehderiana* Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 53: 153. 1921. *Scrophulariaceae*.
- Philadelphus sericanthus* Koehne var. *Rehderianus* Koehne in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 145. 1911. *Saxifragaceae*.
- Phoradendron Rehderianum* Urban in Arkiv Bot. Stockholm, 23a(no. 5): 62. 1930. *Loranthaceae*.
- Populus acuminata* Rydberg var. *Rehderi* Sargent in Jour. Arnold Arb. 1: 61. 1919. *Salicaceae*.
- Potentilla Rehderiana* Handel-Mazzetti in Act. Hort. Gothoburg. 12: 301. 1940. *Rosaceae*.
- Prunus Rehderiana* Koehne in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 205. 1912. *Rosaceae*.
- Pseudotsuga Rehderi* Flous in Trav. Lab. For. Toulouse, 2(art. 6): 10. 1934. *Pinaceae*.
- × *Pterocarya Rehderiana* Schneider in Ill. Handb. Laubholzk. 1: 93. 1904. *Juglandaceae*.
- PYRUS MONTANA* Nakai var. *REHDERI* Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor. 6: 53. 1916 = *P. pyrifolia* (Burm.) Nakai var. *culta* (Makino) Nakai. *Rosaceae*.
- Quercus Rehderi* Trelease in Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 56: 51. 1917. *Fagaceae*.
- QUERCUS REHDERIANA* Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 62: 129. 1925 = *Q. semecarpifolia* Smith var. *glabra* (Franch.) Handel-Mazzetti. *Fagaceae*.
- Rehdera* Moldenke in Fedde, Rep. Spec. Nov. 39: 47. 1935. *Verbenaceae*.
- Rehderodendron* Hu in Bull. Fan Mem. Inst. Biol. 3: 77. 1932. *Styracaceae*.
- Rehderophoenix* Burret in Notizbl. Bot. Gard. Mus. Berlin 13: 86. 1936. *Palmae*.
- Salix Alfredi* Görz in Jour. Arnold Arb. 13: 403. 1932. *Salicaceae*.
- Salix Rehderiana* Schneider in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 3: 66. 1916. *Salicaceae*.
- Sambucus Rehderana* Schwerin in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. 29: 220. 1920. *Caprifoliaceae*.
- Scutellaria Rehderiana* Diels in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 10: 889. 1930. *Labiatae*.
- Sinojackia Rehderiana* Hu in Jour. Arnold Arb. 11: 227. 1930. *Styracaceae*.
- Sorbus Rehderiana* Koehne in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 464. 1913. *Rosaceae*.
- Syringa Rehderiana* Schneider in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 299. 1912. *Oleaceae*.
- Syzygium Rehderianum* Merrill & Perry in Jour. Arnold Arb. 19: 243. 1938. *Myrtaceae*.

Ternstroemia Rehderiana Kobuski in Jour. Arnold Arb. 21: 148. 1940.
Theaceae.

The following new genera were described by Rehder:

× *Amelasorbus* (*Amelanchier* × *Sorbus*) Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb.
6: 154. 1925. *Rosaceae*.

Burretiodendron Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 17: 47. 1936. *Tiliaceae*.

Fortunearia Rehder & Wilson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 427. 1913.
Hamamelidaceae.

Handelioidendron Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 16: 65. 1935. *Sapin-*
daceae.

Heptacodium Rehder in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 2: 617. 1916. *Caprifoliaceae*.

Huodendron Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 16: 341. 1935. *Styracaceae*.

Kalminopsis Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 13: 31. 1932. *Ericaceae*.

Plagiopetalum Rehder in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 3: 452. 1917. *Melas-*
tomaceae.

× *Pyracomeles* (*Pyracantha* × *Osteomeles*) Rehder ex Guillaumin in
Bull. Soc. Nat. Hort. France, sér. 6, 4: 198, fig. 1937. *Rosaceae*.

Sargentodoxa Rehder & Wilson in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 1: 351. 1913.
Sargentodoxaceae.

Tetraplasia Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 1: 190. 1920. *Rubiaceae*.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF ALFRED REHDER *

1883

Einiges über Pilze. (Schönburger Tageblatt, no. 188, p. 3; no. 196, p. 3;
no. 197, p. 3). [Anonymous.] Reprinted Aug. 16, 25, 26, in Chemnitzer
Tageblatt, Landwirthschaftliche Beilage.

1885

Beiträge zur Flora des Muldenthales. (Naturf. Ver. Zwickau Jahresber.
1884: 29–33). — Reprinted: 5 p. 0 [Zwickau, 1885].
Botaniker-Latein. (Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 9: 347–348).

1889

Einige zierliche Ahorn-Arten. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 4: 189).
Selaginella Kraussiana als Schmuck für Kalthäuser und Zimmer. (l.c. 190).
Ulmus campestris umbraculifera und *Ulmus campestris Koopmanni* als Heck-
enpflanzen. (l.c. 199–200).

1891

Ueber Dimorphismus bei *Forsythia*. (Gartenfl. 40: 395–400, ill. 82). —
Separate.

1892

Elaeagnus edulis = *E. longipes*. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 7: 366).
Vermehrung der *Spiraea Van Houttei*. (l.c. 366).

* Compiled by Anneliese Rehder.

1893

- Die strauchigen Spiräen der deutschen Gärten. Von H. Zabel. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 8: 426). — A review.
Deutsche Dendrologie . . . Von E. Koehne. (l.c. 436). — A review.
Die Kreuzungen der Gattung *Lonicera*. (Gartenfl. 42: 100–106, ill. 18–19).
— Separate. Includes hybrids of species from E. Asia.
Hydromistria stolonifera G. F. W. Mey. mit männlicher Blüte. (l.c. 539).
Azolla filiculoides Lam. winterhart und fruchtend. (l.c. 594).

1894

- Caryopteris incana* Maxim. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 9: 18).
Anzucht verschiedener Gehölze. (l.c. 19).
Goldgelb gefleckte *Aesculus Hippocastanum*. (l.c. 20).
Dracaena rubra. (l.c. 378).
Einige neue oder wenig bekannte Gehölze. (Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. Mitteil. 3: 42–45).

1895

- Vermehrung von *Xanthoceras sorbifolia*. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 10: 121). — The propagation of *Xanthoceras sorbifolia*. (Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 17: 621).
Veredlung der Blutbuchen. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 10: 139).
Die *Loniceren* unserer Gärten in Berücksichtigung ihres landschaftlichen Wertes. (l.c. 362–365).
Magnolia stellata Maxim. (l.c. 433–434, 1 ill.).
Die Gattung *Deutzia*. (l.c. 438–440).
Selbstklimmender Wilder Wein. (l.c. 440).

1896

- Anemone japonica* und ihre Abarten. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 11: 22).
Aponogeton distachyus L. fil. als Wasserpflanze fürs Freie. (l.c. 44–45).
Empfehlenswerte Treibsträucher. (l.c. 65, 106–107, 3 ill.).
Neue Gehölze. (l.c. 69–70, 87–89, 114–115).
Salix alba vitellina pendula, eine empfehlenswerte Trauerweide. (l.c. 89).
Rhus Cotinus. (l.c. 105–106).
Winterharte Magnolien. (l.c. 143–144, 159–160).
Ueber Forsythien. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 11: 184–185). — Die Forsythien (Chemnitzer Tageblatt, no. 131, 5th Beilage, p. 2, d. 31 Mai).
Die kanadische Felsenbirne. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 11: 192).
Paeonia arborea als Einzelpflanze. (l.c. 201–202, 1 ill.).
Ueber *Deutzia Lemoinei*. (l.c. 205).
Die Kirschpflaume, *Prunus Myrobalana*. (l.c. 214–215).
Unterpflanzung einer Kastanienallee. (l.c. 216–217).
Lonicera nervosa. (l.c. 217).
Polygonum baldschuanicum und *P. vacciniifolium*. (l.c. 226, 446).
Neue winterharte *Rhododendron*. (l.c. 226–227).
Escallonia Philippiana. (l.c. 228).
Picea Breweriana, die amerikanische Trauerfichte. (l.c. 241).
Die Vermehrung der Coniferen durch Wurzelstecklinge. (l.c. 242).
Ranunculus aconitifolius flore pleno. (l.c. 246)

- Rhododendron Smirnowi*. (l.c. 249).
Cassinia fulvida Hook. fil. (l.c. 271).
Lonicera Caprifolium in Hochstammform. (l.c. 271).
 Forsythien-Hecken. (l.c. 272).
Philadelphus Lemoinei. (l.c. 293–294, 1 ill.).
 Wörlitz. (l.c. 300–303, 317–318, 6 ill.).
Clematis montana Hamilt. (l.c. 323).
 Das Arboretum von "La Maulevrie." (l.c. 324–325).
 Die Ziele und Bestrebungen der Deutschen dendrologischen Gesellschaft (l.c. 328–329).
 Die Jahresversammlung der Deutschen dendrologischen Gesellschaft. (l.c. 329–330).
Delphinium sulphureum. (l.c. 333–334, 1 ill.).
Rosa hybrida "Anemonen-Rose." (l.c. 345–346, 1 ill.).
Rosa multiflora. (l.c. 349, 1 ill.).
Viburnum Tinus als Hochstamm. (l.c. 357, 1 ill.).
Yucca filamentosa und andere winterharte Arten. (l.c. 361–362, 1 ill.).
Polygonum polystachyum Wall. (l.c. 385–386, 1 ill.).
Colchicum und Herbst-Crocus. (l.c. 389–390, 399–400, 2 ill.).
 Die Schlingpflanze *Actinidia Kolomikta*. (l.c. 397–398, 1 ill.).
Picea sitchensis. (l.c. 403–404, ill.).
Azalea obtusa alba als Treibstrauch. (l.c. 450–451).
Forsythia suspensa. (Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 19: 566).

1897

- Winterharte Kakteen. Zwei neue winterharte Opuntien: *Opuntia rhodantha* und *O. xanthostema*. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 12: 13–14, 1 ill.).
 Zierfrüchtige Gehölze. (l.c. 20–21, 29–30, 44–45).
 Die Jadoo-Faser als Ersatz der Kulturerde. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 12: 27).
Chrysanthemum nipponicum Franch. (*Leucanthemum nipponicum* Hort.). (l.c. 87).
Urceolina miniata. (l.c. 105–106, 1 ill.).
Conandron ramondioides. (l.c. 109, 1 ill.).
Fendlera rupicola. (l.c. 157).
Ceanothus Fendleri Gray. (l.c. 181).
Corylopsis pauciflora und *spicata*. (l.c. 181–182).
 Jubiläums-Gartenbau-Ausstellung zu Berlin vom 27. April bis 13. Mai. — Nadelhölzer. Laubhölzer. Stauden. (l.c. 184–185, 1 ill.).
 Die härtesten unserer Tannenarten. (l.c. 185–186).
Stephanandra Tanakae Franch. & Sav. (l.c. 228).
Pterostyrax hispida. (l.c. 228).
Hedera Helix digitata und andere Formen. (l.c. 229–230, 1 ill.). — *Le Lierre grim pant et ses variétés*. (Semaine Hort. 1898. 2: 237–238, ill. 305).
Acanthopanax ricinifolium Sieb. & Zucc. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 12: 233–234, 1 ill.).
Hydrangea petiolaris Sieb. & Zucc. (l.c. 236–237, 2 ill.). — *Hydrangea petiolaris*. (Semaine Hort. 1898. 2: 191, ill. 288).
Pueraria Thunbergiana Benth. Ein japanischer Schlingstrauch. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 12: 237).
Rhododendron und andere Gehölze auf dem Ohrberg bei Hameln. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 12: 251–253, 1 ill.).

- Von der Rosen-, Blumen- und Pflanzen-Ausstellung zu Frankfurt a. M. (l.c. 286, 3 ill.).
- Die Wildrosen auf der allgemeinen Rosen-, Blumen- und Pflanzen-Ausstellung zu Frankfurt a. M. (l.c. 287–288, 1 ill.).
- Aesculus parviflora* Walt. (*A. macrostachya* Mehx.) (l.c. 305–306, 1 ill.).
- Zwei neue Paeonien: Mikado und Margaret Attwood. (l.c. 307).
- Paeonia lutea*, eine neue gelbe Paeonie. (l.c. 307).
- Paeonia albiflora* mit einfachen Blumen. (l.c. 307).
- Empfehlenswerte Centaureen für den Blumenschnitt. (l.c. 311–312, 2 ill.).
- Aponogeton distachyus* im botanischen Garten zu Jena. (l.c. 321, 1 ill.). —
L'Aponogeton distachyus. (Semaine Hort. 1898. 2: 202–203, ill. 292).
- Cosmos bipinnatus* Cav. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 12: 329, 1 ill.).
- Paeonia triternata* Pall. (l.c. 333).
- Paeonia tenuifolia* L. (l.c. 333–334).
- Empfehlenswerte *Acanthus*. (l.c. 335, 1 ill.). — *Acanthus mollis* Candelabrum. (Semaine Hort. 1898. 2: 201–202, ill. 293).
- Winterharte immergrüne Gehölze. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 12: 336–338).
- Silene coeli-rosea* A. Br. (l.c. 346).
- Höhere ausdauernde *Sedum*-Arten. (l.c. 349–350, 1 ill.).
- Asclepias tuberosa*. Eine empfehlenswerte Schnittstaude. (l.c. 350–351).
- Betula Maximowiczii* Rgl. (l.c. 354).
- Hibiscus syriacus*. (l.c. 355, 1 ill.).
- Vitis Coignetiae* Pull. (l.c. 369–370).
- Der Speierling, *Sorbus domestica* L. (l.c. 376–379, 6 ill.). — Pomol. Monatsh.
- Trauer-Caraganen. *Caragana pygmaea*. — *C. arborescens pendula*. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 12: 425–426, 1 ill.).
- Cercis chinensis* als Treibstrauch. (l.c. 427).
- Stuartia Pseudo-Camellia* Maxim. (l.c. 454).
- Prunus subhirtella* Miq. (l.c. 454).
- Aralia chinensis* L. (l.c. 461–462, 1 ill.).
- Rhododendron Metternichii* Sieb. & Zucc. (l.c. 463).
- Parrotia persica* C. A. Mey. (l.c. 464).
- Culture du *Cassinia fulvida*. (Jardin. 11: 265).
- Spiraea arguta* Zabel (*S. multiflora Thunbergii*). (Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 22: 40).

1898

- Anmerkung zu: Nochmals *Rhus Vernix* von V. H. Braun. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 13: 15).
- Styrax Obassia* und verwandte Arten. (l.c. 16–17, 1 ill.).
- Neue Gehölze. (l.c. 18–20, 30–31, 52–53, 66–67, 130–131).
- Lilium speciosum* und *Gunnera scabra* im Prinz Emil-Garten zu Bessungen-Darmstadt. (l.c. 37–38, 1 ill.).
- Trauerweiden. (l.c. 88–91, 4 ill.). — *Les Saules pleureurs*. (Semaine Hort. 2: 361, 372, ill. 370–371, 373–374). — Weeping Willows. (Gard. 1899. 55: 15–16, 1 ill.).
- Rubus sorbifolius*, die sogenannte Erdbeer-Himbeere. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 13: 122, 161).
- Zwei empfehlenswerte Pyramidenbäume. *Ulmus montana Dampieri montana* Wredei und *Tilia platyphyllos pyramidalis*. (l.c. 160–161, 2 ill.).

- Sophora japonica und verwandte Arten. (l.c. 182–184, 2 ill.).
 Azaleen-Gruppen. (l.c. 222).
 Evonymus obovata Nutt. (l.c. 222).
 Disanthus cercidifolia Maxim. (l.c. 222).
 Der Missbrauch mit buntlaubigen Pflanzen in Anlagen. (l.c. 238–239)
 Epheu in Baumform und Quercus Ilex. (l.c. 274, 2 ill.).
 Vertilgung der Lärchenmotte. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 13: 278).
 Einige frühblühende winterharte Ericaceen. Erica carnea — Chamaedaphne
 calyculata — Andromeda floribunda — A. japonica. (l.c. 332–334, 3
 ill.). — Quelques Ericacées à floraison précoce. (Semaine Hort. 1899.
 3: 3–4, ill. 1–3).
 Berberis Thunbergi. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 13: 329–330, 2 ill.).
 Phillyrea Vilmoriniana. Eine winterharter immergrüner Zierstrauch.
 (l.c. 349–350, 1 ill.). — Phillyrea Vilmoriniana. (Semaine Hort. 2:
 522, ill. 457).
 Aristolochia macrophylla Lam. (A. Siphon) im botanischen Garten zu Jena.
 (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 13: 373–374, 1 ill.).
 Einige empfehlenswerte winterharte Schlingpflanzen und ihre Verwendung.
 (l.c. 378–380, 5 ill.). — Plantes grimpantes rustiques. (Semaine Hort.
 2: 541–542, ill. 468–472).
 Viburnum tomentosum und V. tomentosum plicatum. (Möller's Deutsch.
 Gärt.-Zeit. 13: 400–401, 3 ill.). — Viburnum tomentosum et V. pli-
 catum. (Semaine Hort. 2: 502–503, ill. 443–445).
 Cornus florida L. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 13: 405–406, 1 ill.). —
 Cornus florida. (Semaine Hort. 1899. 3: 9, ill. 7).
 Wistarien in Hochstammform. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 13: 476–478,
 2 ill.).
 Kreuzungen der Clematis coccinea. (l.c. 481–482, 1 ill.).
 Clematis paniculata Thbg. (l.c. 488–489, 2 ill.).
 Gefüllte Clematis von Luther Burbank. (l.c. 497, 4 ill.).
 Schutz der Herbarien gegen Insekten. (l.c. 510).
 Robinia Pseudacacia pyramidalis Hort. (l.c. 510–511).
 Azalea sinensis und A. pontica (A. mollis). (l.c. 441–442).
 Die Arten der Gattung Andromeda. (l.c. 544–545, 1 ill.).
 Die Stecklingsform von Taxus baccata. (l.c. 565–566, 1 ill.).
 Rosa Wichuraiana Crep. (l.c. 582–584, 4 ill.).
 Das Arnold-Arboretum. (Mitteil. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. 7: 89–93).

1899

- Neue Gewächshaus-Bauart in Nord-Amerika. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-
 Zeit. 14: 8).
 Neuerungen im amerikanischen Rosen-Treibverfahren. (l.c. 9–10, 4 ill.).
 Gordonia pubescens L'Herit. (l.c. 25–26, 1 ill.).
 Blumenläden in Boston zu Weihnacht. (l.c. 49–50).
 Aus den Gärten Newports. (l.c. 76–78, 8 ill.).
 Chrysanthemum-Schaupflanzen in Boston. (l.c. 102–103, 3 ill.).
 Neue Gewächshaus-Bauart. (l.c. 122–123, 3 ill.).
 Rhus semialata Murr. (l.c. 165–167, 2 ill.).
 Sambucus canadensis Linn. (l.c. 169–170, 2 ill.). — The Canadian Elder.
 (Gard. 55: 385, 1 ill.).
 Amerikanische Nelken-Sorten. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 14: 191–
 192, 8 ill.).

- Nelken-Halter. (l.c. 202–203, 2 ill.).
 Die Gattung *Syringa*. (l.c. 205–209, 1 ill.).
 Drei empfehlenswerte weissblühende Ziersträucher. *Styrax japonica* — *Philadelphus Falconeri* — *Fendlera rupicola*. (l.c. 229–231, 4 ill.).
Viburnum dilatatum und andere Arten der Gattung. (l.c. 241–243, 2 ill.).
Cornus Kousa. Ein schönblühender Zierstrauch. (l.c. 328–329, 2 ill.).
Azalea Vaseyi. Ein reich- und frühblühender Zierstrauch. (l.c. 332–333, 2 ill.). — *Azalea Vaseyi*. (Gard. 56: 119–120, 1 ill.).
Halesia und *Pterostyrax*. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 14: 352–354, 3 ill.).
Phlox glaberrima. Eine empfehlenswerte Staude. (l.c. 409–410, 1 ill.).
Chionanthus virginica. (l.c. 412–413, 2 ill.).
 Zwei empfehlenswerte Frühlingsblüher für Parkanlagen. *Narcissus poeticus* — *Trillium grandiflorum*. (l.c. 419–420, 2 ill.).
Syringa japonica und *Syringa pekinensis*. (l.c. 424, 4 ill.).
Cercis canadensis. Ein frühblühender Zierbaum. (l.c. 434–435, 2 ill.).
Cladrastis lutea. Ein schönblühender Zierbaum. (l.c. 444, 2 ill.).
 Empfehlenswerte Zieräpfel. (l.c. 454–456, 6 ill.).
 Howard's Stern-Petunie. (l.c. 541–542, 1 ill.).
 Die japanischen Pflaumen. (l.c. 544–546, 6 ill.).
 Einige empfehlenswerte zierfrüchtige Gehölze. (l.c. 568–570, 7 ill.).
 A giant Snowdrop for early winter. (Florist's Exchange, 11: 282, 1 ill.).
 Notes on *Kalmias*. (American Florist, 14: 1336–1338, 1 ill.). — Gardening, 7: 289–290, 1 ill.).

1900

- Amerikanische Gewächshausbauten und Schnittblumen-Kulturen. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 15: p. 4–7, 28–31, 50–51, 62, 66, 88–90, 108–110, 39 ill.; 1901, 16: 336–338, 9 ill.).
 Zwei empfehlenswerte frühblühende Spiraeen. *Spiraea arguta* und *Spiraea Vanhouttei*. (l.c. 15: 16–17, 2 ill.).
Rudbeckia triloba Linn. (l.c. 35–36, 1 ill.).
 Neue Canna und ein neues Ageratum. *Canna Florence Vaughan*, *Victory* und *Martha Washington* — *Ageratum mexicanum* Stella Gurney. (l.c. 184, 3 ill.).
Rhus typhina laciniata. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 15: 211–212, ill.).
Cornus candidissima und verwandte Arten. (l.c. 214–215, 1 ill.).
 Die Gemüsetreiberei von W. W. Rawson in Arlington (Nord-Amerika). (l.c. 260–262, 5 ill.).
Prunus pendula. (l.c. 319–321, 4 ill.).
 Strassenbepflanzungen in Nord-amerikanischen Städten. (l.c. 358–361, 9 ill.).
Tsuga canadensis var. *pendula*. (l.c. 367–368, 491–492, 3 ill.).
Ampelopsis an *Ulmus americana*. (l.c. 389, 1 ill.).
 Unterricht im Gartenbau, besonders in der Landschaftsgärtnerei, in den Vereinigten Staaten. (l.c. 373–377).
 Strassenbäume im östlichen Nord-Amerika. (l.c. 392–397, 404–405, 576–579, 23 ill.).
Chionanthus virginica. (l.c. 413–414, 1 ill.).
Daphne Cneorum. (l.c. 417–418, 2 ill.).
Rosa setigera. (l.c. 423–424, 1 ill.).

Empfehlenswerte Stuartien. (l.c. 479–480, 2 ill.). — Quelques Stuartias. (Semaine Hort. 4: 559–560, 584).

Empfehlenswerte Amelanchier-Arten. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 15: 494–496, 7 ill.).

Die Gattung Enkianthus und ihre Arten. (l.c. 549–550, 1 ill.).

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. (l.c. 592–593, 3 ill.).

Abelia. (Bailey, Cycl. Am. Hort. 1: 1; Stand. Cycl. Hort. 1: 171–172, 1 ill. 1914).

Acanthopanax. (l.c. 1: 11; l.c. 1: 192–193, 3 ill.).

Acer. (l.c. 1: 12–16, 7 ill.; l.c. 1: 195–205, 13 ill.).

Actinidia. (l.c. 1: 22, 1 ill.; l.c. 1: 212–213, 1 ill.).

Adenocarpus. (l.c. 1: 23–24; l.c. 1: 215).

Aesculus. (l.c. 1: 31–32, 1 ill.; l.c. 1: 226–228, 3 ill.).

Ailanthus. (l.c. 1: 37, 1 ill.; l.c. 1: 241–242, 1 ill.).

Akebia. (l.c. 1: 38–39, 2 ill.; l.c. 1: 242–243, 2 ill.).

Albizzia. (l.c. 1: 42; l.c. 1: 243–244, 1 ill.).

Alhagi. (l.c. 1: 43; l.c. 1: 246).

Alnus. (l.c. 1: 47–48, 2 ill.; l.c. 1: 251–254, 3 ill.).

Ampelopsis. (l.c. 1: 59–60, 3 ill.; l.c. 1: 277–278, 1 ill.).

Andromeda. (l.c. 1: 61–62; l.c. 1: 281–282, 1 ill.).

Aphananthe. (l.c. 1: 74–75; l.c. 1: 307–308).

Aralia. (l.c. 1: 88; l.c. 1: 343–345, 1 ill.).

Arbutus. (l.c. 1: 90; l.c. 1: 383–384, 2 ill.).

Arctostaphylos. (l.c. 1: 91, 1 ill.; l.c. 1: 385–386, 2 ill.).

Asimina. (l.c. 1: 104, 1 ill.; l.c. 1: 405–406, 1 ill.).

Atraphaxis. (l.c. 1: 117; l.c. 1: 427).

Azalea. (l.c. 1: 119–123, 4 ill.; l.c. 1: 438–439).

Azara. (l.c. 1: 123; l.c. 1: 439).

Baccharis. (l.c. 1: 124; l.c. 1: 440).

Benzoin. (l.c. 1: 153, 1 ill.; l.c. 1: 487, 1 ill.).

Berberidopsis. (l.c. 1: 153; l.c. 1: 487).

Berberis. (l.c. 1: 153–156, ill. 225–229; l.c. 1: 487–493, 5 ill.).

Berchemia. (l.c. 1: 156; l.c. 1: 493).

Betula. (l.c. 1: 158–160, ill. 231–234; l.c. 1: 496–500, 5 ill.).

Broussonetia. (l.c. 1: 183; l.c. 1: 579–580).

Bruckenthalia. (l.c. 1: 184; l.c. 1: 581).

Bryanthus. (l.c. 1: 185–186; l.c. 1: 583).

Buddleia. (l.c. 1: 187–188; l.c. 1: 585–586, 1 ill.).

Buxus. (l.c. 1: 196–197, ill. 292; l.c. 1: 601–602, 2 ill.).

Caesalpinia. (l.c. 1: 206–207; l.c. 2: 612–613. 1914).

Callicarpa. (l.c. 1: 217; l.c. 2: 628–629, 1 ill.).

Calluna. (l.c. 1: 218–219; l.c. 2: 631, 1 ill.).

Calophaca. (l.c. 1: 221–222; l.c. 2: 636, 1 ill.).

Calycanthus. (l.c. 1: 223, ill. 324–325; l.c. 2: 637–638, 2 ill.).

Calycotome. l.c. 1: 223; l.c. 2: 638).

Camellia. (l.c. 1: 225, ill. 328–331; l.c. 2: 641–642, 4 ill.).

Caragana. (l.c. 1: 242–243, ill. 357; l.c. 2: 659–660, 2 ill.).

Cardiandra. (l.c. 1: 243–244; l.c. 2: 661).

Carpenteria. (l.c. 1: 253; l.c. 2: 672–673).

Carpinus. (l.c. 1: 253, ill. 376; l.c. 2: 673–674, 1 ill.).

Carrieria. (l.c. 1: 253; l.c. 2: 674).

- Caryopteris. (l.c. 1: 254–255, ill. 379; l.c. 2: 679, 1 ill.).
Cassiope. (l.c. 1: 256; l.c. 2: 681).
Castanea. (l.c. 1: 256–257, ill. 380–382; l.c. 2: 681–682, 3 ill.).
Castanopsis. (l.c. 1: 257; l.c. 2: 682–683, 1 ill.).
Catalpa. (l.c. 1: 258–259, ill. 383–385; l.c. 2: 684–685, 3 ill.).
Ceanothus. (l.c. 1: 264–265, ill. 390; l.c. 2: 695–697, 1 ill.).
Cedrela. (l.c. 1: 265–266, ill. 391; l.c. 2: 697–698, 1 ill.).
Cedrus. (l.c. 1: 266–267, ill. 392; l.c. 2: 699–700, 2 ill.).
Celastrus. (l.c. 1: 267, ill. 393; l.c. 2: 700–701, 2 ill.).
Celtis. (l.c. 1: 272–273; l.c. 2: 710–711, 1 ill.).
Cephalanthus. (l.c. 1: 275–276; l.c. 2: 714, 1 ill.).
Cephalotaxus. (l.c. 1: 276; l.c. 2: 715–716).
Cercidiphyllum. (l.c. 1: 278; l.c. 2: 719–720, 1 ill.).
Cercis. (l.c. 1: 278, ill. 411–412; l.c. 2: 720–721, 2 ill.).
Cercocarpus. (l.c. 1: 278–279; l.c. 2: 721).
Chamaebatia. (l.c. 1: 285–286; l.c. 2: 729).
Chamaecyparis. (l.c. 1: 286–287, ill. 417–419; l.c. 2: 730–732, 3 ill.).
Chamaedaphne. (l.c. 1: 287, ill. 420; l.c. 2: 732, 1 ill.).
Chimaphila. (l.c. 1: 298, ill. 437; l.c. 2: 747–748, 1 ill.).
Chiogenes. (l.c. 1: 299; l.c. 2: 748).
Chionanthus. (l.c. 1: 299, ill. 438; l.c. 2: 748, 1 ill.).
Cistus. (l.c. 1: 320–321; l.c. 2: 776–778, 1 ill.).
Cladothamnus. (l.c. 1: 326; l.c. 2: 785).
Cladrastis. (l.c. 1: 326; l.c. 2: 785).
Clethra. (l.c. 1: 335; l.c. 2: 801–802, 1 ill.).
Cocculus. (l.c. 1: 340; l.c. 2: 808).
Colutea. (l.c. 1: 357; l.c. 2: 834, 1 ill.).
Coriaria. (l.c. 1: 372–373; l.c. 2: 846–847, 1 ill.).
Cornus. (l.c. 1: 376–379, ill. 553–558; l.c. 2: 851–855, 8 ill.).
Corylopsis. (l.c. 1: 381; l.c. 2: 858–859).
Corylus. (l.c. 1: 381–382, ill. 560–562; l.c. 2: 859–860, 2 ill.).
Cotoneaster. (l.c. 1: 385–386; l.c. 2: 865–867, 2 ill.).
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Cyrilla. (l.c. 1: 439; l.c. 2: 944).
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- Euptelea*. (l.c. 2: 565; l.c. 2: 1175, 2 ill.).
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Fontanesia. (l.c. 2: 595; l.c. 3: 1252–1253).
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Forsythia. (l.c. 2: 603–604, ill. 855–858; l.c. 3: 1268–1269, 4 ill.).
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Hedera. (l.c. 2: 716, ill. 1023; l.c. 3: 1437–1438, 1 ill.).
Hicoria. (l.c. 2: 746–748, ill. 1060–1068).
Hovenia. (l.c. 2: 777; l.c. 3: 1611).
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Laburnum. (l.c. 2: 864–865, ill. 1219; l.c. 4: 1762–1763, 1 ill. 1916).
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Ligustrum. (l.c. 2: 911–913, ill. 1272–1276; l.c. 4: 1859–1862, 2 ill.).
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Liriodendron. (l.c. 2: 930–931, ill. 1302; l.c. 4: 1890, 2 ill.).
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 Ein Ausflug nach Nord-Karolina. (Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. Mitteil. 9: 88–94).

1901

- Sorbaria Aitchisoni*. Ein wertvoller neuer Blütenstrauch. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 16: 17–19, 1 ill.).
 Amerikanische Friedhöfe. (l.c. 28–33, 45–46, 15 ill.).
 Einiges über den Obstbau in den nordöstlichen Vereinigten Staaten. (l.c. 87–93, 15 ill.).
Symplocos crataegoides. (l.c. 100–101, 2 ill.).
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Thuja occidentalis var. *Douglasii*. (l.c. 357–358, 1 ill.).

- Crataegus coccineoides* und andere neue Weissdorn-Arten. (l.c. 358–359, 2 ill.).
- Einige Beobachtungen über amerikanische Parkstrassen und ähnliche Strassenzüge. (l.c. 371–375, 13 ill.).
- Thuya occidentalis* var. *Douglasi* oder *Thuya occidentalis* var. *filiformis*? (l.c. 397–398).
- Jahresversammlung der deutschen dendrologischen Gesellschaft. (l.c. 426–428).
- Lonicera japonica* als Bodendecke. (l.c. 609–610, 1 ill.).
- Viburnum prunifolium*. (l.c. 628, 1 ill.).
- Nelumbium speciosum*. (l.c. 629, 1 ill.).
- Neillia*. (Bailey, Cycl. Am. Hort. 3: 1064. 1901; Stand. Cycl. Hort. 4: 2116–2117, 1 ill. 1916).
- Orixa*. (l.c. 3: 1174; l.c. 4: 2407, 1 ill.).
- Othera japonica*. (l.c. 3: 1179).
- Pachistima*. (l.c. 3: 1185; l.c. 5: 2424. 1916).
- Paliurus*. (l.c. 3: 1192; l.c. 5: 2436).
- Parrotia*. (l.c. 3: 1218; l.c. 5: 2476).
- Paulownia*. (l.c. 3: 1223–1224, 1 ill.; l.c. 5: 2488, 1 ill.).
- Peraphyllum*. (l.c. 3: 1274; l.c. 5: 2546).
- Periploca*. (l.c. 3: 1278–1279; l.c. 5: 2553, 1 ill.).
- Pernettya*. (l.c. 3: 1279–1280; l.c. 5: 2555).
- Petteria*. (l.c. 3: 1284; l.c. 5: 2563).
- Phellodendron*. (l.c. 3: 1296–1297; l.c. 5: 2577–2578).
- Philadelphus*. (l.c. 3: 1297–1299, ill. 1748–1749).
- Phillyrea*. (l.c. 3: 1304; l.c. 5: 2583).
- Photinia*. (l.c. 3: 1313; l.c. 5: 2595–2596, 1 ill.).
- Physocarpus*. (l.c. 3: 1327–1328, ill. 1790; l.c. 5: 2610–2611, 2 ill.).
- Picea*. (l.c. 3: 1331–1335, ill. 1794–1799; l.c. 5: 2615–2621, 6 ill.).
- Picrasma*. (l.c. 3: 1335; l.c. 5: 2621).
- Pieris*. (l.c. 3: 1335–1336, ill. 1800–1801; l.c. 5: 2621–2622, 3 ill.).
- Pinus*. (l.c. 3: 1346–1357, ill. 1813–1832; l.c. 5: 2632–2646, 28 ill.).
- Planera*. (l.c. 3: 1362; l.c. 5: 2655).
- Platanus*. (l.c. 3: 1366–1368, ill. 1846–1847; l.c. 5: 2706–2708, 3 ill.).
- Platycarya*. (l.c. 3: 1368; l.c. 5: 2708).
- Platycrater*. (l.c. 3: 1370; l.c. 5: 2711).
- Podocarpus*. (l.c. 3: 1381; l.c. 5: 2724–2725).
- Pseudolarix*. (l.c. 3: 1458–1459, ill. 2006; l.c. 5: 2845–2846, 1 ill.).
- Pseudotsuga*. (l.c. 3: 1459–1460, ill. 2007; l.c. 5: 2846–2847, 1 ill.).
- Ptelea*. (l.c. 3: 1462; l.c. 5: 2850–2851, 2 ill.).
- Pterocarya*. (l.c. 3: 1464, ill. 2013; l.c. 5: 2853–2854, 1 ill.).
- Pterostyrax*. (l.c. 3: 1465, ill. 2014; l.c. 5: 2855, 1 ill.).
- Purshia*. (l.c. 3: 1466; l.c. 5: 2862).
- Pyracantha*. (l.c. 3: 1467–1468, ill. 2016; l.c. 5: 2863–2864, 1 ill.).
- Quercus*. (l.c. 3: 1477–1484, ill. 2038–2054; l.c. 5: 2880–2891, 19 ill.).
- Notes on hybrids of *Quercus ilicifolia*. (Rhodora 3: 137–140, pl. 24).
- Notes on *Basilima* and *Schizonotus* of Rafinesque. (Bot. Gaz. 32: 56–58).
- Notes on *Celastrus*. (Am. Florist, 16: 1412–1413, 1 ill.).
- Einige neuere und wenig bekannte Gehölze. (Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. Mitteil. 10: 111–117).

1902

- Crataegus monogyna* var. *pendula*. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. 17: 25, 1 ill.).
- Nymphaeen-Bassin mit Uferbepflanzung. (l.c. 37, 1 ill.).
- Rosa rugosa* als Hochstamm. (l.c. 44).
- Blumenläden in Boston im November. (l.c. 59).
- Bilder aus amerikanischen Parkanlagen. (l.c. 85–90, 145, 592–593, 27 ill.).
- Sequoia gigantea* var. *pendula*. (l.c. 133–134, 1 ill.).
- Amerikanische Teppichbeet-Künsteleien. (l.c. 188, 3 ill.).
- Rhus Cotinus*. Ein wertvoller Zierstrauch für Einzelstellung und Saumpflanzung. (l.c. 217–218, 1 ill.).
- Pflanzenschmuck amerikanischer Wohnhäuser. (l.c. 247–248, 10 ill.).
- Andromeda* (*Pieris*) *floribunda*. Ein empfehlenswerter immergrüner Zierstrauch. (l.c. 295, 1 ill.).
- Celastrus*. Empfehlenswerte zierfrüchtige Schlingsträucher. (l.c. 305–306, 2 ill.).
- Fothergilla major*. Ein interessanter frühblühender Zierstrauch. (l.c. 395–396, 2 ill.).
- Azalea indica* var. *Kaempferi*. Eine empfehlenswerte winterharte Azalee. (l.c. 417–418, 2 ill.).
- Cedrela sinensis*. (l.c. 495, 1 ill.).
- Die beiden härtesten Magnolien, *Magnolia Kobus* und *M. stellata*. (l.c. 529–530, 1 ill.).
- Internationale Hybridisations-Konferenz in New York. (l.c. 560–562, 566–568).
- Raphiolepis*. (Bailey, Cycl. Am. Hort. 4: 1501. 1902; Stand. Cycl. Hort. 5: 2911. 1916).
- Retinispora*. (l.c. 4: 1508–1509, ill. 2094; l.c. 5: 2921–2922, 1 ill.).
- Rhamnus*. (l.c. 4: 1509–1511, ill. 2095; l.c. 5: 2923–2925, 2 ill.).
- Rhododendron*. (l.c. 4: 1516–1525, ill. 2104–2112; l.c. 5: 2930–2948, 17 ill.).
- Rhodothamnus*. (l.c. 4: 1526; l.c. 5: 2949).
- Rhodotypos*. (l.c. 4: 1526; l.c. 5: 2949, 1 ill.).
- Rosa*. (l.c. 4: 1546–1559, ill. 2146–2166; l.c. 5: 2981–2999, 30 ill.).
- Sassafras*. (l.c. 4: 1616–1617, 1 ill.; l.c. 6: 3081–3082, 2 ill. 1917).
- Schizandra*. (l.c. 4: 1625; l.c. 6: 3110–3111).
- Schizonotus*. (l.c. 4: 1626–1627, ill. 2269).
- Schizophragma*. (l.c. 4: 1627; l.c. 6: 3112–3113).
- Sciadopitys*. (l.c. 4: 1628–1629, ill. 2271–2272; l.c. 6: 3115–3116, 2 ill.).
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- Sorbaria*. (l.c. 4: 1685–1686, ill. 2350; l.c. 6: 3193–3194, 1 ill.).
- Sorbus*. (l.c. 4: 1686–1689, ill. 2351–2354; l.c. 6: 3194–3198, 5 ill.).
- Spartium*. (l.c. 4: 1694–1695; l.c. 6: 3201).
- Spiraea*. (l.c. 4: 1699–1706, ill. 2363–2369; l.c. 6: 3207–3215, 10 ill.).
- Staphylea*. (l.c. 4: 1717–1718, ill. 2393; l.c. 6: 3227–3228, 2 ill.).
- Stephanandra*. (l.c. 4: 1721–1722, ill. 2397; l.c. 6: 3237, 2 ill.).
- Stuartia*. (l.c. 4: 1748, ill. 2437; *Stewartia*. l.c. 6: 3240–3241, 2 ill.).
- Styrax*. (l.c. 4: 1749–1750, ill. 2439; l.c. 6: 3279–3280, 1 ill.).
- Symplocos*. (l.c. 4: 1758–1759; l.c. 6: 3295–3296, 1 ill.).
- Syringa*. (l.c. 4: 1759–1763, ill. 2450–2456; l.c. 6: 3297–3302, 7 ill.).
- Tabebuia*. (l.c. 4: 1764; l.c. 6: 3303, 1 ill.).

- Tamarix*. (l.c. 4: 1768–1769, ill. 2462; l.c. 6: 3307–3309, 1 ill.).
Taxodium. (l.c. 4: 1771–1772, ill. 2469; l.c. 6: 3314–3315, 1 ill.).
Taxus. (l.c. 4: 1772–1773, ill. 2470–2471; l.c. 6: 3315–3316, 3 ill.).
Tecoma. (l.c. 4: 1775–1778, ill. 2474–2476; l.c. 6: 3316–3317, 1 ill.).
Thuja. (l.c. 4: 1802–1804, ill. 2503–2507; *Thuja*. l.c. 6: 3334–3337, 7 ill.).
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Berberis Sieboldi, Miq. (Sargent, Trees & Shrubs 1: 27, pl. 14).
Ilex serrata Thunb. (l.c. 29–30, pl. 15).
Acer capillipes Maxim. (l.c. 31, pl. 16).
Acer Tschonoskii Maxim. (l.c. 33, pl. 17).
Malus Halliana Koehne. (l.c. 35–36, pl. 18).
Viburnum Wrightii Miq. (l.c. 37–38, pl. 19).
Lonicera saccata Rehd. (l.c. 39, pl. 20).
Lonicera Koehneana Rehd. (l.c. 41, pl. 21).
Lonicera ferruginea Rehd. (l.c. 43, pl. 22).
Lonicera arizonica Rehd. (l.c. 45, pl. 23).
Lonicera Griffithii Hook. f. & Thoms. (l.c. 47–48, pl. 24).
Enkianthus subsessilis Makino. (l.c. 49, pl. 25).

1903

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Rhododendron yunnanense. (l.c. 173–174, 1 ill.).
Catalpa bignonioides Walt. und *C. speciosa* Ward. (l.c. 229–230, 3 ill.).
Cytisus praecox. (l.c. 265–266, 1 ill.).
 Ein Ausflug nach Jamaika. (l.c. 341–346, 356–360, 26 ill.).
Malus Sargentii Rehd. Ein empfehlenswerter Zierapfel. (l.c. 389–390, 1 ill.).
Viburnum pubescens Pursh. Ein empfehlenswerter Zierstrauch. (l.c. 404–405, 2 ill.).
Clethra alnifolia. Ein empfehlenswerter sommerblühender Zierstrauch. (l.c. 473–474, 2 ill.).
Kalmia latifolia. Ein immergrüner Blütenstrauch. (l.c. 576–579, 4 ill.).
Malus Sargentii Rehd. (Sargent, Trees & Shrubs, 1: 71, pl. 36).
Eriolobus Tschonoskii Rehd. (l.c. 73–74, pl. 37).
Ribes fasciculatum Sieb. & Zucc. (l.c. 75–76, pl. 38).

- Cornus Purpusii* Koehne. (l.c. 77–78, pl. 39).
Cornus Arnoldiana Rehd. (l.c. 79, pl. 40).
Cornus brachypoda C. A. Mey. (l.c. 81–82, pl. 41).
Viburnum Sargentii Koehne. (l.c. 83–84, pl. 42).
Viburnum venosum Britt. (l.c. 85, pl. 43).
Lonicera Myrtillus Hook. f. & Thoms. (l.c. 87–88, pl. 44).
Lonicera thibetica Bur. & Franch. (l.c. 89–90, pl. 45).
Lonicera tragophylla Hemsl. (l.c. 91, pl. 46).
Tecoma hybrida Jouin. (l.c. 93, pl. 47).
Picea morindoides Rehd. (l.c. 95, pl. 48).
Tilia mongolica. (l.c. 121, pl. 61).
Euonymus Sieboldianus Bl. (l.c. 123–124, pl. 62).
Euonymus Bungeanus Maxim. (l.c. 125, pl. 63).
Euonymus patens Rehd. (l.c. 127, pl. 64).
Euonymus radicans Miq. (l.c. 129–130, pl. 65).
Acer argutum Maxim. (l.c. 131–132, pl. 66).
Acer diabolicum K. Koch. (l.c. 133–134, pl. 67).
Viburnum bracteatum Rehd. (l.c. 135, pl. 68).
Lonicera Webbia DC. (l.c. 137–138, pl. 69).
Lonicera interrupta Benth. (l.c. 139–140, pl. 70).
Ligustrum ciliatum Bl. (l.c. 141–142, pl. 71).
Ligustrum amurense Carr. (l.c. 143, pl. 72).
 The truth about the Strawberry-Raspberry (*Rubus illecebrosus*). (Am. Gardening, **24**: 603, 1 ill.).
 Synopsis of the genus *Lonicera*. (Missouri Bot. Gard. Ann. Rep. **14**: 27–232, pls. 1–20).
 Einige neuere oder kritische Gehölze. (Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. Mitteil. **12**: 115–126).

1904

- Einige empfehlenswerte amerikanische *Prunus*-Arten. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. **19**: 52–55, 7 ill.).
 Die "Erdbeer-Himbeere" *Rubus illecebrosus*. (l.c. 57).
 Wasserpflanzen in amerikanischen Parkanlagen. (l.c. 76–77, 6 ill.).
Viburnum cassinoides, ein empfehlenswerter Zierstrauch. (l.c. 85–86, 2 ill.).
Tecoma hybrida Jouin. (l.c. 123–124, 2 ill.).
 Linden als Alleebäume. (l.c. 188–191, 4 ill.).
Rosa lucida var. *alba*. Eine empfehlenswerter Wildrose. (l.c. 205–206, 1 ill.).
Viburnum venosum, ein empfehlenswerter Zierstrauch. (l.c. 217–218, 1 ill.).
 Der amerikanische Efeu, *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*. (l.c. 251).
Oxydendrum arboreum. (l.c. 253–254, 1 ill.).
Viburnum Sargentii Koehne. Ein empfehlenswerter Zierstrauch. (l.c. 329–330, 2 ill.).
 The Pseudo-monoclinism of *Chionanthus virginica*. (*Rhodora*, **6**: 18–20, 4 ill.). — Separate.
 Preliminary lists of New England plants. — 14 — Cornaceae — Caprifoliaceae. (l.c. 54–61). — Separate.
 Wie sind Aiton und andere zu der irrtümlichen Annahme gelangt, dass in Amerika eine Silberlinde vorkommt? (Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. **13**: 209–210). Reprinted under the title: Silberlinde, *Tilia alba*. 2 p. n. t-p.

1905

Einige Bemerkungen über westamerikanische Koniferen. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. **20**: 110–116, 121–125, 29 ill.).

Deutzia Vilmorinae Bois. (l.c. 319).

Der internationale botanische Kongress zu Wien und die Regelung der botanischen Nomenklatur. (l.c. 331–335).

Rehmannia angulata. (l.c. 354–355).

Unsere empfehlenswerten Schlingsträucher und ihre Verwendung. (l.c. 366–370, 380–385).

Musa paradisiaca var. *rubra* Chalot, eine rotblättrige Banane. (l.c. 378).

Impatiens Holstii, eine neue Gruppenpflanze. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. **20**: 390).

Malus Zumi Rehd., eine neuer Zierapfel aus Japan. (l.c. 392–393).

Prunus cerasifera var. *Moseri*, eine rotblättrige und gefülltblühende Varietät. (l.c. 405–406).

Bemerkungen zu einigen Liguster-Arten. (l.c. 471–472).

Neuere Ahornarten aus China. (l.c. 483).

Acer truncatum Bunge. (Sargent, Trees & Shrubs, **1**: 151–152, pl. 76).

Acer Oliverianum Pax. (l.c. 153, pl. 77).

Acer sinense Pax. (l.c. 155, pl. 78).

Acer Wilsoni Rehd. (l.c. 157, pl. 79).

Acer erianthum Schwerin. (l.c. 159, pl. 80).

Acer flabellatum Rehd. (l.c. 161, pl. 81).

Acer caudatum Wall. (l.c. 163–165, pl. 82).

Acer Davidii Franch. (l.c. 167–168, pl. 83).

Acer urophyllum Maxim. (l.c. 169, pl. 84).

Acer tetramerum Pax. (l.c. 171–172, pl. 85).

Acer barbinerve Maxim. (l.c. 173, pl. 86).

Acer Franchetii Pax. (l.c. 175, pl. 87).

The Maples of eastern continental Asia. (l.c. 175–181).

Parthenocissus quinquefolia Planch. (l.c. 183–185, pl. 88).

Parthenocissus dumetorum Rehd. (l.c. 187–188, pl. 89).

Parthenocissus texana Rehd. (l.c. 189–190, pl. 90).

Malus Zumi Rehd. (l.c. 191, pl. 91).

Oroxylon flavum Rehd. (l.c. 193, pl. 92).

Nonnullae species novae generis Aceris. (Fedde, Repert. Nov. Spec. Veg. **1**: 5–8).

Die amerikanischen Arten der Gattung *Parthenocissus*. (Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. Mitteil. **14**: 129–136).

1906

Selbstklimmender Wilder Wein. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. **21**: 25–26, 1 ill.).

Mitteilungen der Deutschen dendrologischen Gesellschaft für 1905. (l.c. 242–244). — A review.

Die Samen- und Blumenzweibel-Kulturen von Max Herb in Neapel. (l.c. 460–465, 8 ill.).

Säulen- und Pyramiden-Weissdorn. (l.c. 487–488).

Lonicera proterantha Rehder, spec. nov. — In Diels, L., Ulbrich, E., Knuth, R., et Rehder, A.: *Novitates Filchnerianae tibeticae et chinenses*. (Fedde, Repert. Nov. Spec. Veg. **2**: 66–67).

1907

- Quercus prinoides* Willd. var. *rufescens*, var. nov. (*Rhodora*, **9**: 60–62).
 Some new or little known forms of New England trees. (*Rhodora*, **9**: 109–117). — Separate.
Berberis diaphana Maxim. (Sargent, *Trees & Shrubs*, **2**: 19, pl. 109).
Berberis Bretschneideri Rehd. (l.c. 21, pl. 110).
Malus Dawsoniana Rehd. (l.c. 23, pl. 111).
Acer sutchuense Franch. (l.c. 25, pl. 112).
Rhododendron Kaempferi Planch. (l.c. 29–30, pl. 113).
Viburnum cinnamomifolium Rehd. (l.c. 31, pl. 114).
Viburnum propinquum Hemsl. (l.c. 33, pl. 115).
Viburnum Henryi Hemsl. (l.c. 35, pl. 116).
Viburnum ternatum Rehd. (l.c. 37, pl. 117).
Viburnum rhytidophyllum Hemsl. (l.c. 39, pl. 118).
Viburnum furcatum Bl. (l.c. 41–42, pl. 119).
Viburnum phlebotrichum Sieb. & Zucc. (l.c. 43, pl. 120).
Viburnum theiferum Rehd. (l.c. 45, pl. 121).
Lonicera mucronata Rehd. (l.c. 47, pl. 122).
Lonicera retusa Franch. (l.c. 49, pl. 123).
 New Asiatic Honeysuckles. (l.c. 49–51).
 Handbook of Dendrology: Review of Schneider's *Illustriertes Handbuch der Laubholzkunde*. (*Bot. Gaz.* **43**: 214–215).
Rhododendron albiflorum with double flowers. (l.c. 281–282).
 Einige neuere oder seltene Gehölze. (*Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. Mitteil.* **16**: 69–76).

1908

- Evonymus radicans* var. *vegeta* Rehd.; ein empfehlenswerter immergrüner Zierstrauch. (*Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit.* **23**: 13–14, 1 ill.).
 The New England Species of *Pseodera*. (*Rhodora*, **10**: 24–29).
Pterocarya Rehderiana C. K. Schneid. (*Sargent, Trees & Shrubs*, **2**: 79–80, pl. 137).
Viburnum cordifolium Wall. (l.c. 81, pl. 138).
Viburnum sympodiale Gräbn. (l.c. 83, pl. 139).
Viburnum shensianum Maxim. (l.c. 85, pl. 140).
Viburnum urceolatum Sieb. & Zucc. (l.c. 87, pl. 141).
Viburnum utile Hemsl. (l.c. 89, pl. 142).
Viburnum cylindricum Hamilt. (l.c. 91, pl. 143).
Viburnum pyramidatum Rehd. (l.c. 93, pl. 144).
Viburnum sempervirens K. Koch. (l.c. 95, pl. 145).
Viburnum luzonicum Rolfe. (l.c. 97, pl. 146).
Viburnum betulifolium Batal. (l.c. 99, pl. 147).
Viburnum lobophyllum Gräbn. (l.c. 101, pl. 148).
Viburnum dasyanthum Rehd. (l.c. 103, pl. 149).
Viburnum ichangense Rehd. (l.c. 105, pl. 150).
 The *Viburnums* of Eastern Asia. (l.c. 105–116).
 Notes from the Arnold Arboretum. (*Horticulture*, Boston. **7**: 401, 437, 473, 591, 621, 653, 685, 717, 749, 781, 813, 845; **8**: 5, 33, 65, 97, 129, 163, 195, 313, 345, 378, 829).
 Ornamental fruits of June. (*Garden Mag.* New York, **7**: 296–298).
 Ornamental fruits of July. (l.c. 344–346, 1 ill.).
 Ornamental fruits of August. (l.c. **8**: 10–12, 9 ill.).

- Ornamental fruits of September. (l.c. 70-72, 8 ill.).
Ornamental fruits of October. (l.c. 134, 1 ill.).
Ornamental fruits on hardy evergreen shrubs. (l.c. 184, 1 ill.).
Ornamental fruits in winter. (l.c. 236, 2 ill.).

1909

- Vines with attractive berries. (Garden Mag. New York, 8: 292, 2 ill.).
Fruits that attract birds. (l.c. 9: 42, 1 ill.).
Einige neue oder kritische Gehölze. (Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. Mitteil. (1908), 17: 157-163).
Lonicerae generis species varietatesque asiaticae novae vel recentius alio loco ab auctore descriptae. (in Fedde, Repert. Nov. Spec. Veg. 6: 269-276).
Notes from the Arnold Arboretum. (Horticulture, Boston. 9: 761, 799, 829, 863, 895; 10: 5, 39, 69, 103, 133, 167, 202, 266, 305, 337, 369, 401, 433, 465, 497, 537, 569, 601, 633, 669, 705, 741, 777, 815, 877, 913).
Hydrangea arborescens var. grandiflora Rehd., ein empfehlenswerter neuer Zierstrauch. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 24: 4-5, 1 ill.).
Malus floribunda var. Arnoldiana Rehd., ein neuer Zierapfel aus dem Arnold Arboretum. (l.c. 27-28, 2 ill.).
Note on the morphology of the fruit of Lonicera caerulea. (Rhodora, 11: 209-211).
Neue Einführungen aus China. (Mitteil. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 18: 292-294).

1910

- Note on the forms of Kalmia latifolia. (Rhodora, 12: 1-3).
A new hybrid Cornus (*C. rugosa* × *stolonifera*). (Rhodora, 12: 121-124).
Notes from the Arnold Arboretum. (Horticulture, Boston. 11: 913, 945; 12: 69, 101, 133, 165, 199, 265, 337).
Lonicera prolifera and *L. flavida*. (Rhodora, 12: 166, 167).
Einige neue und kritische Gehölze. (Mitteil. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 19: 248-254).

1911

- Viburni generis species varietatesque asiaticae nuper pro novis anglice descriptae. (Fedde, Repert. Spec. Nov. 9: 179-186).
Pistillody of stamens in Hypericum nudiflorum. (Bot. Gaz. 51: 230-231).
Prunus Sargentii Rehd., eine empfehlenswerte japanische Zierkirsche. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 26: 4-6, 3 ill.).
Malus glaucescens Rehd. (Sargent, Trees & Shrubs, 2: 139-140, pl. 157).
Malus lancifolia Rehd. (l.c. 141-142, pl. 158).
Sambucus Simpsonii. (l.c. 187-189, pl. 175).
Deutzia. (Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, 1: 6-24, 146-150)
Cardiandra. (l.c. 24).
Hydrangea. (l.c. 25-41, 150-151).
Schizophragma. (l.c. 41-43).
Dichroa. (l.c. 43-44).
Itea. (l.c. 44).
Sorbaria. (l.c. 47-48).
Aceraceae. (l.c. 83-98).
Caprifoliaceae. (l.c. 106-144, 306-312).

The Bradley Bibliography: a guide to the literature of the woody plants of the world published before the beginning of the twentieth century, compiled at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University under the direction of Charles Sprague Sargent. Vol. 1, Dendrology, pt. 1. 14 + 566 pp. 4°. Cambridge, 1911.

Lonicera. (In Schneider, C. K. Illustriertes Handbuch der Laubholzkunde. 2: 681–745, ill. 436–466).

1912

Neue chinesische Gehölze. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. 27: 9–11, 25–27, 8 ill.).

Pilostegia. (Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, 1: 151).

Decumaria. (l.c. 152).

Ribes. (l.c. 152–153).

Cotoneaster.¹ (l.c. 154–177).

Stranvaesia.¹ (l.c. 192–193).

Eriobotrya.¹ (l.c. 193–195).

Stachyuraceae. (l.c. 287–288).

Styraceae. (l.c. 289–296).

Forsythia. (l.c. 302).

Bignoniaceae. (l.c. 303–305).

Rhododendron carolinianum, a new Rhododendron from North Carolina. (Rhodora, 14: 97–102).

Die wertvollsten harten Laubgehölze Nordamerikas. (Mitteil. Dendr. Ges. Oesterreich-Ungarn. 1: 87–90, 121–123, 141–145, in Silva Tarouca, Unsere Freiland Laubgehölze, 70–80, ill., 1913).

The Bradley Bibliography . . . Vol. 2. Dendrology, pt. 2, 8 + 926 pp. 4°. Cambridge, 1912).

Camillo Schneider. Illustriertes Handbuch der Laubholzkunde. (A review). (Mitteil. Dendr. Ges. Oesterreich-Ungarn, 1: 163–165).

1913

Die Gattung Deutzia: Kurze Beschreibung aller bis 1912 in Kultur befindlichen Arten. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. 28: 7–9, 15–17, 25–26, 5 ill.).

Elshotzia Stauntoni Benth. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit. 28: 52, ill.).

Neue oder kritische Gehölze. (Mitteil. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 21: 183–185. 1912).

Trochodendraceae.¹ (Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, 1: 313–315).

Cercidiphyllaceae.¹ (l.c. 316–317).

Ranunculaceae.¹ (l.c. 318–343).

Lardizabalaceae.¹ (l.c. 344–352).

Menispermaceae.¹ (l.c. 387–390).

Magnoliaceae.¹ (l.c. 391–418).

Calycanthaceae.¹ (l.c. 419–420).

Hamamelidaceae.¹ (l.c. 421–432).

Neillia. (l.c. 434–437).

Stephanandra. (l.c. 437).

Spiraea. (l.c. 438–455).

¹ In collaboration with E. H. Wilson.

- Sibiraea. (l.c. 455-456).
 Exochorda. (l.c. 456-457).
 Evonymus.² (l.c. 484-497).
 Hippocastanaceae. (l.c. 498-500).
 Clethraceae.¹ (l.c. 501-502).
 Ericaceae.¹ (l.c. 503-562).
 Loganiaceae.¹ (l.c. 563-572).
 Scrophulariaceae. (l.c. 573-578).
 Malus glabrata. (Sargent, Trees & Shrubs, 2: 225, t. 188).
 Malus platycarpa. (l.c. 227-232, pl. 189).
 Acer sinuosum. (l.c. 255-256, pl. 195).
 Die Nadelholzer Nordamerikas. (Silva Tarouca, Unsere Freiland-Nadelholzer 69-76).

1914

- Neue oder kritische Gehölze. (Mitteil. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. (1913) 22: 254-265).
 Neue chinesische Cotoneaster. (Möller's Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 29: 6-9, 14-15, 154, 3 ill.).
 Ginkgoaceae.¹ (Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, 2: 1-2).
 Taxaceae.¹ (l.c. 3-9).
 Pinaceae.¹ (l.c. 10-62).
 Zygophyllaceae.¹ (l.c. 120).
 Rutaceae.¹ (l.c. 121-151).
 Simarubaceae.¹ (l.c. 152-154).
 Burseraceae.¹ (l.c. 155).
 Melicaceae.¹ (l.c. 156-159).
 Polygalaceae.¹ (l.c. 160-162).
 Buxaceae.¹ (l.c. 163-169).
 Coriariaceae.¹ (l.c. 170-171).
 Anacardiaceae.¹ (l.c. 172-184).
 Staphyleaceae.¹ (l.c. 185-189).
 Icacinaceae.¹ (l.c. 190).
 Sapindaceae.¹ (l.c. 191-194).
 Sabiaceae.¹ (l.c. 195-208).
 Adenostoma. (Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 1: 216).
 Agapetes. (l.c. 230).
 Alangium. (l.c. 243).
 Amelanchier. (l.c. 272-274, ill. 187-188).
 Amorpha. (l.c. 275-276, f. 189).
 Arboriculture — Choice of trees for special purposes. (l.c. 372-374).
¹ In collaboration with E. H. Wilson.
 Arcturus. (l.c. 1: 386).
 Aucuba. (l.c. 1: 429-430, 1 ill.).
 Bosea. (l.c. 1: 526).
 Buckleya. (l.c. 1: 584).
 Campsidium. (l.c. 2: 650-651).
 Campsis. (l.c. 2: 651-652, figs. 773-775).
 Carya. (l.c. 2: 675-678, figs. 823-831).

¹ In collaboration with E. H. Wilson.

² In collaboration with Th. Loesener.

- Chamaebatiaria*. (l.c. 2: 729).
Cliftonia. (l.c. 2: 803).
Clytostoma. (l.c. 2: 805–806).
Corema. (l.c. 2: 844).
Cotinus. (l.c. 2: 864–865, fig. 1079).
Cowania. (l.c. 2: 872).
Cydista. (l.c. 2: 936).
Davidia. (l.c. 2: 973).
Debregeasia. (l.c. 2: 973).
Decaisnea. (l.c. 2: 974).
Delavaya. (l.c. 2: 975).
Dipelta. (l.c. 2: 1016).
Dipteronia. (l.c. 2: 1020).
Distictis. (l.c. 2: 1061).
Distylium. (l.c. 2: 1061).
Docynia. (l.c. 2: 1063).
Echinopanax. (l.c. 2: 1096).
Elliottia. (l.c. 2: 1110, fig. 1390).
Elsholtzia. (l.c. 2: 1111, fig. 1392).
Emmenopterys. (l.c. 2: 1112).
Erinaceae. (l.c. 2: 1133–1134).
Eriobotrya. (l.c. 2: 1134, fig. 1416).
Eucommia. (l.c. 2: 1162).
Evodia. (l.c. 2: 1185).
Exochorda. (l.c. 2: 1194–1195, fig. 1470).
 The Bradley Bibliography . . . Vol. IV. Forestry 16 + 589 pp. 4°. Cambridge 1914.

1915

- Einige neue oder kritische Gehölze. (Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. **23**: 257–263).
 The name of the Hemlock Spruce. (*Rhodora*, **17**: 59–62).
Fallugia. (Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. **3**: 1203).
Filipendula. (l.c. 1238–1239, fig. 1507).
Fokienia. (l.c. 1252).
Fortunearia. (l.c. 1269).
Gordonia. (l.c. 1361).
Gymnosporia. (l.c. 1420–1421).
Halesia. (l.c. 1428–1429, figs. 1782, 1783).
Halimodendron. (l.c. 1429–1430, fig. 1784).
Halleria. (l.c. 1430).
Hamelia. (l.c. 1431).
Hardenbergia. (l.c. 1431–1432).
Helianthemum. (l.c. 1444–1445, fig. 1793).
Hernandia. (l.c. 1477).
Heterophragma. (l.c. 1480).
Hippophaë. (l.c. 1494–1495).
Holboellia. (l.c. 1496).
Holodiscus. (l.c. 1498, 1 ill.).
Hudsonia. (l.c. 1613).
Hymenaea. (l.c. 1626).
Hymenosporum. (l.c. 1628).

- Hypericum*. (l.c. 1629–1633, 2 ill.).
Idesia. (l.c. 1637).
Jamesia. (l.c. 1716, 1 ill.).
Keteleeria. (l.c. 1737).
Koelreuteria. (l.c. 1756, 3 ill.).
Kolkwitzia. (l.c. 1757).
Synopsis of the Chinese species of *Pyrus*. (Proc. Amer. Acad. **50**: 223–241).
The Bradley Bibliography . . . Vol. III. Arboriculture — Economic properties of woody plants. 12 + 806 pp. 4°. Cambridge, 1915.
Rosaceae. Subfam. Pomoideae.¹ (in Sargent, *Plantae Wilsonianae*, **2**: 263–299).
Rosaceae. Subfam. Rosoideae.¹ (l.c. 300–343).
Rosaceae. Subfam. Prunoideae. (l.c. 344–345).
Celastraceae.¹ (l.c. 346–359).
Elaeocarpaceae.¹ (l.c. 360–362).
Tiliaceae.¹ (l.c. 363–372).
Malvaceae.¹ (l.c. 373–375).
Sterculiaceae.¹ (l.c. 376–377).
Dilleniaceae.¹ (l.c. 378–389).
Theaceae.¹ (l.c. 390–401).
Guttiferae. (l.c. 402–405).
Tamaricaceae. (l.c. 406–407).
Passifloraceae.¹ (l.c. 408).
Elaeagnaceae. (l.c. 409–417).
Lythraceae.¹ (l.c. 418).
Punicaceae.¹ (l.c. 419).
Myrtaceae.¹ (l.c. 420).
Melastomaceae.¹ (l.c. 421–422).

1916

- Neue oder kritische Gehölze. (Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 1915, **24**: 213–228).
Lardizabala. (in Bailey, *Stand. Cycl. Hort.* **4**: 1822).
Leitneria. (l.c. 1835–1836).
Leptodermis. (l.c. 1842).
Leptospermum. (l.c. 1842–1843).
Leucophyllum. (l.c. 1849, fig. 2140).
Liquidambar. (l.c. 1889, fig. 2182).
Lithraea. (l.c. 1894).
Loropetalum. (l.c. 1916–1917).
Luetkea. (l.c. 1920–1921).
Lyonothamnus. (l.c. 1935, fig. 2239).
Maackia. (l.c. 1938).
Maclura. (l.c. 1961, fig. 2292).
Maddenia. (l.c. 1963).
Maesa. (l.c. 1964).
Mahonia. (l.c. 1970–1971, fig. 2303, 2304).
Markhamia. (l.c. 2003).
Martiusella. (l.c. 2004).
Meliosma. (l.c. 2026–2027).

¹ In collaboration with E. H. Wilson.

- Menziesia. (l.c. 2037).
Meratia. (l.c. 2037).
Mezoneurum. (l.c. 2045).
Myrica. (l.c. 2092–2093, figs. 2422, 2423).
Myricaria. (l.c. 2093).
Names. — Historical development of botanical nomenclature. (l.c. 2102–2105).
Nemopanthus. (l.c. 2120, fig. 2458).
Neviusa. (l.c. 2139–2140).
Nitraria. (l.c. 2146).
Noltea. (l.c. 2148).
Nothofagus. (l.c. 2290).
Nyssa. (l.c. 2316–2317, figs. 2558, 2559).
Oroxylum. (l.c. 2410).
Osmanthus. (l.c. 2411–2412).
Osmaronia. (l.c. 2412–2413).
Osteomeles. (l.c. 2414).
Ostrya. (l.c. 2415, fig. 2684).
Ostryopsis. (l.c. 2415).
Oxydendrum. (l.c. 2419–2420, fig. 2692).
Leguminosae.¹ — Wistaria. (in Sargent, *Plantae Wilsonianae*, 2: 509–515).
Thymelacaceae. (l.c. 530–551).
Alangiaceae. (l.c. 552–554).
Araliaceae.² (l.c. 555–568).
Cornaceae. (l.c. 569–579).
Myrsinaceae. (l.c. 580–585).
Ebenaceae.¹ (l.c. 587–592).
Symplocaceae. (l.c. 593–599).
Oleaceae. (l.c. 600–616).
Caprifoliaceae — Heptacodium. (l.c. 617–619).
Die chinesischen und japanischen Birnen (Möller's Deutsch. Gärtn.-Zeit.
31: 101–103, 111–114, 10 ill.).
Dioscoreaceae. (in Sargent, *Plantae Wilsonianae*, 3: 14).
Juglandaceae.¹ (l.c. 180–186).
Fagaceae.¹ (l.c. 190–237).
Aristolochiaceae.¹ (l.c. 323–324).
Pittosporaceae.¹ (l.c. 326–330).
Verbenaceae. (l.c. 366–379).
Labiales. (l.c. 380–384).
Gesneriaceae. (l.c. 387–389).
Pandorea. (in Bailey, *Stand. Cycl. Hort.* 5: 2451–2452).
Parthenocissus. (l.c. 2477–2479, figs. 2766, 2767).
Pasanina. (l.c. 2479).
Perovskia. (l.c. 2555).
Pertya. (l.c. 2560).
Petrophytum. (l.c. 2563).
Phaedranthus. (l.c. 2568).
Phyllodoce. (l.c. 2607).
Piptadenia. (l.c. 2647).

¹ In collaboration with E. H. Wilson.

² In collaboration with H. Harms.

Pithecoctenium. (l.c. 2651).
Poliothyrsis. (l.c. 2733).
Prinsepia. (l.c. 2809, fig. 3192).
Pteroceltis. (l.c. 2854).
Pyrostegia. (l.c. 2864–2865, fig. 3265).
Pyrularia. (l.c. 2865).
Radermachia. (l.c. 2895).
Reevesia. (l.c. 2915).
Rhamnella. (l.c. 2923).
Rhaphithamnus. (l.c. 2925–2926).
Rhodosphaera. (l.c. 2949).
Rhus. (l.c. 2952–2955, fig. 3397–3400).
Robinia. (l.c. 2966–2968, fig. 3413, 3414).
Ribes. (l.c. 2956–2964, 7 ill.).

1917

Corrections and additions to volumes I-III.¹ (in Sargent, *Plantae Wilsonianae*, 3: 421–460).
Sabia. (in Bailey, *Stand. Cycl. Hort.* 6: 3045).
Sageretia. (l.c. 3048).
Sambucus. (l.c. 3067–3068, fig. 3543, pl. 102).
Sapindus. (in Bailey, *Stand. Cycl. Hort.* 6: 3072).
Sarcococca. (l.c. 3077).
Sargentodoxa. (l.c. 3078).
Saxegothaea. (l.c. 3084).
Sinofranchetia. (l.c. 3170).
Sinomenium. (l.c. 3170).
Sinowilsonia. (l.c. 3170).
Spathodea. (l.c. 3202).
Stachyurus. (l.c. 3221, fig. 3674).
Stereospermum. (l.c. 3239).
Stranvaesia. (l.c. 3260).
Sycopsis. (l.c. 3292).
Symphoricarpos. (l.c. 3292–3294, fig. 3752).
Tapiscia. (l.c. 3310–3311).
Tecomaria. (l.c. 3317–3318).
Tetracentron. (l.c. 3322).
Tetrastigma. (l.c. 3324).
Thea. (l.c. 3328–3329, fig. 3791).
Tilia. (l.c. 3345–3349, figs. 3811–3815).
Trema. (l.c. 3372).
Tripetaleia. (l.c. 3382–3383).
Tripterygium. (l.c. 3383).
Trochodendron. (l.c. 3386).
Tsusiophyllum. (l.c. 3392).
Turpinia. (l.c. 3404).
Tutcheria. (l.c. 3405).
Whipplea. (l.c. 3512).
Xylosma. (l.c. 3528).
Nestronia. (l.c. 3570).

¹ In collaboration with E. H. Wilson.

The genus *Fraxinus* in New Mexico and Arizona. (Proc. Am. Acad. **53**: 197–212).

1918

Origin of some hybrids of *Deutzia*. (Garden Mag. **27**: 22).

The Bradley Bibliography . . . Vol. V. Index of authors and titles. Subject Index. 32 + 1008 pp. 4°. Cambridge. 1918.

The new *Deutzias*. (Garden Mag. **27**: 179).

1919

New species, varieties and combinations from the herbarium and the collections of the Arnold Arboretum. (Jour. Arnold Arb. **1**: 44–60, 121–146).

New woody plants from the Bonin Islands.¹ (Jour. Arnold Arb. **1**: 115–121).

1920

Tetraplasia, a new genus of Rubiaceae. (Jour. Arnold Arb. **1**: 190–191).

New species, varieties and combinations from the herbarium and the collections of the Arnold Arboretum. (Jour. Arnold Arb. **1**: 191–210, 254–263; **2**: 42–62, 121–128).

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1924

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¹ In collaboration with E. H. Wilson.

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