second, but warned planters against using it for exposed positions. Menzies Spruce and Redwood he also considered well adapted for coppice wood. Abies brachyphylla, from Washington, of the same family, does equally well.

Kew this is, perhaps, the quickest grower and most satisfactory of all Firs. Dr. Masters called special attention to the merits of Cupressus macrocarpa as a tree for situations near the sea, where it thrives amazingly.

W. Watson.

London.

New or Little-known Plants.

A Yellow-flowered Cosmos.

THE announcement in a recent number of Garden and Forest (page 426) that Cosmos sulphureus * would probably be on the market next season will be welcome news to those who are at all familiar with it. I have had the plant in cultivation in my own garden and in the greenhouses of the Department of Agriculture since 1892. It promises to be a most desirable acquisition to our list of late-flowering annuals. This plant was described and figured by Cavanilles and Jacquin about the same time, one describing it as C. sulphureus, the other as Coreopsis argen
tisefolia. The former found the plant in cultivation in the Royal Gardens at Turin, while the latter described it as having been collected from time to time by Mexican collectors, including Couliot, Leibmann, Andricus, Gallete and Pringle, but it seems to have got into cultivation. The plant has been very rare in herbaria. The National Herbarium did not possess a specimen until it was brought from the state of Jalisco in 1886 by the veteran collector, Dr. Edward Palmer. Since then Dr. Palmer has repeatedly sent us specimens from Colima, Tepic and Cuitlan, in western Mexico. Mr. E. W. Nelson has also sent specimens from various places in the state of Oaxaca. Our plants in Washington have always attracted much attention when in bloom, and if sown in beds would make most attractive borders. Our chief objection to the plant in this latitude has been its very late time of flowering, none of our plants having ever bloomed before the first of November. Seventy odd fine specimens growing in the Department grounds were killed by frost the latter part of October. This species will not stand as much cold as the common cultivated species. It is stated in the article referred to above that the plants begin to flower in midsummer, but I doubt if this is the case with seed sown out of doors. If the seed is started in cold frames or in the greenhouse early-flowering species may be obtained. Plants when placed under glass late in the fall soon begin to bloom and continue to send out new flowers for several months. The plant itself is not all attractive, but resembles a rank weed, not unlike the common Ragweed, Ambrosia artemisialis. It grows from four to seven feet in height, often much branched, especially at the top. The leaves are large, often a foot or more long and two to three times pinnate. The flowers, which are produced in great abundance, are borne on long naked peduncles seven to ten inches in length, generally of a dark orange color, and are from two to three inches in diameter. The plant is easily cultivated. In the wild state it is found along creek-bottoms, and would naturally require a rich soil. Introducers of this species must be careful to obtain pure seed. Attention has already been called in Garden and Forest to the fact that this species is being sold for Cosmos sulphureus. I have recently seen specimens from London of a Bidens, presumably the above, which were grown for this yellow Cosmos. There ought not to be any confusion with regard to these plants, as they can easily be distinguished by their seeds. The Bidens has a small seed, two lines long, somewhat flattened, with two short awns. The Cosmos has a long slender seed nearly an inch long, including the slender beak, with two slender awns.

An illustration of this species, drawn from living specimens by Mr. E. E. Faxon, appears on page 485. Since the above was written I have received some plants from Mr. H. L. T. Wolcott, from New Orleans, where the plant grows abundantly and luxuriantly.

Washington, D. C.

f. N. Rose.

Plant Notes.

Cercis Canadensis.—The American Red Bud is not a specially noteworthy tree for the autumn colors of its foliage, although the leaves turn rather early in the season to a clear bright yellow. It is, however, one of our many small trees which are first-rate for ornamental planting. It is common throughout the region south of the Delawares River valley, in New Jersey, in the east, and in Missouri in the west, and on swamp borders and bottom-lands, especially in regions west of the Alleghenies, and it is abundant in all our forests. The flowers, which appear in early spring with deep red calyces and rose-pink petals, grow in the branches in May, and as the leaves begin to appear, so that in places where the tree is abundant the landscape is fairly illuminated by them. The abundant legumes attain their full size in this section before midsummer, and are then of pink color and somewhat ornamental, and the broad ovate leaves are light and cheerful. They are allowed to develop, the tree becomes a broad flat-topped specimen, which is interesting and beautiful at all seasons of the year. It is perfectly hardy considerably to the north of the region where it is found in a wild state. The so-called Japanese Red Bud, which is really of Chinese origin, is here a large shrub, which produces more richly colored flowers than either of the American species or the European Judas-tree, and when in flower in early spring it is an attractive shrub, while its glossy leaves make it an interesting plant all summer long. It is not reliably hardy much farther north than this city. We have already described and figured this plant in vol. v., page 476.

Viburnum Lantana.—The European Wayfaring-tree must be somewhere to be found for the enjoyment of the autumn. Two weeks ago, in the neighborhood of Boston, after the hard freeze of Wednesday night, it was covered with leaves, many of them almost as fresh as in midsummer, while the upper surface of others, especially near the top of stems, had assumed a rich dark purple color, which formed a delightful contrast with the green of their lower surface. The Wayfaring-tree has often been recommended in the columns of this journal to American planters. It is one of the hardest and most vigorous of the European shrubs that have been planted in this country; its habit is excellent; the foliage is ample, dark-colored and luxuriant; its large flat clusters of pale yellow flowers are produced in profusion, and these are followed by berries which in ripening turn irregularly from green to scarlet and then to blue-black, and often do not fall until the beginning of winter.

Vaccinium Corymbosum.—The season ought not to pass without some mention of the striking autumn colors of this High Blueberry. It is not often cultivated in this country, although in Europe it is grown to a considerable extent. It ought to be more generally planted, for it is beautiful at all seasons and it is not difficult to transplant, either from its native swamps or hillsides, and it will grow in almost any good garden soil. In rich swamp borders it is a shrub for the feet high, with stems two or three inches in diameter. In open fields and by the wayside it does not grow more than from two to four feet high, but when
ever it is seen in late October its leaves are a brilliant scarlet, and they remain highly colored for a month. In late spring and early summer its large white bell-shaped flowers are very ornamental, while its abundant fruit is not only beautiful, but pleasant and wholesome. It is very variable in the size and quality of its berries, which are