Seven-Son Flower

*Heptacodium miconioides*

**Hepta-** means seven in Greek. The number refers to the number of flower heads that bloom in each cluster on the seven-son flower.

**Septem-** also means seven but in Latin. This is the root of September which was the seventh of ten months on the old Roman calendar.
Look closely at the flower

The flower buds of seven-son flower form in early summer and slowly increase in size, bursting forth with creamy white flowers by the end of August. In Massachusetts, the flowering period is quite long, lasting until early October.

While simply looking for food, thousands of species of insects and animals help plants to reproduce. Most people know that bees are important pollinators, but that’s not all. Many species of butterflies, bats, birds, moths, flies, and wasps are also pollinators. In September at the Arboretum, there are relatively few plants for pollinators to feed upon so the fragrant seven-son flowers are a favorite.

When flowering is over, the calyces (collective term for sepals) do not fall off but persist and continue to grow. The fruits develop from the flowers; light green at first, they ripen to a rose-purple. The rich purple color remains attractive for several weeks as the fruits continue to ripen. At full maturity, the fruits turn tan and slowly fall away.

An introduction

In 1916, Arboretum taxonomist Alfred Rehder first described this plant that was collected by E.H. Wilson on his 1907 expedition to western China. With its oppositely arranged leaves, the genus was assigned to the Caprifoliaceae family, to which the viburnums and honeysuckle also belong.

In 1980, several American botanists, including Steve Spongberg from the Arnold Arboretum, collaborated with a team of Chinese scientists for the Sino-American Botanical Expedition. At the Hangzhou Botanical Garden, the botanists were excited to see a living plant of *Heptacodium* and requested seeds for propagation. Today, the Arboretum has six plants from that expedition growing in the landscape. The Arboretum helped distribute this rare Chinese plant across North America. Today, *Heptacodium* is more abundant in this country than in its homeland.

Five of these plants from E.H. Wilson’s 1907 expedition to western China are located in this area.

Can you find them?