

for more than a hundred years. Plants covered with flowers and flower-buds can be seen with the other Chinese Roses in the Chinese Shrub Collection on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

**Syringa Sweginzowii.** This year this has been the last of the true Chinese Lilacs to flower. The leaves are dark dull green and sharply pointed, and the flowers are borne in long narrow clusters with dark red slender stems and branches; they are delicately fragrant, half an inch long, with very slender corolla-tubes, and are flesh color in the bud, becoming nearly white after the buds open. Like the other Chinese species, it is perfectly hardy, grows rapidly, flowers freely even as a small plant, and is well worth a place in a collection of Lilacs.

**The Tree Lilacs.** No plants are now more conspicuous in the Arboretum than the Tree Lilacs. There are three species of this group, *S. amurensis*, *S. pekinensis*, and *S. japonica*. The first is a native of eastern Siberia and is a small tree with flat, spreading or slightly drooping clusters of white flowers. *S. pekinensis*, a native of northern China, is a shrub rather than a tree, although it sometimes reaches the height of thirty feet, with numerous stout stems pendant at the ends and covered with bark peeling off in thin layers like that of some of the Birch trees. The flower-clusters are flat, unsymmetrical, half drooping, and are smaller than those of the other species. *S. japonica* is a native of the forests of northern Japan, and is the last of the three species to flower; it is a tree often thirty or forty feet high with a tall stout trunk covered with lustrous bark like that of a Cherry tree, and a wide, round-topped head. Like the other species of the group, it loses its leaves in the autumn without change of color. These three plants can be seen on the bank in the rear of the Lilac Group on the left-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road.

**Halimodendron argenteum.** This shrub, a native of Siberia, is now covered with pale rose-colored, pea-shaped, fragrant flowers, which are borne in short clusters, and their delicate beauty is heightened by the light color of the leaves which are clothed with a pale silky down. The plant remains in flower during several weeks, and is one of the handsomest of the early-summer flowering shrubs in the Shrub Collection.

**Evodia Henryi.** This tree from western China is flowering here for the first time. It belongs to a genus related to *Phellodendron*, and is widely spread over eastern Asia, extending to Australia and Madagascar. Like *Phellodendron*, it has pinnate leaves, and small, unisexual flowers in small clusters terminating the shoots of the year, and, like *Phellodendron*, *Evodia* is aromatically scented in all its parts. It differs from that genus, however, in the fruit which is a dry capsule and not a berry, and in its exposed axillary buds, those of *Phellodendron* being covered by the bases of the leaf stalks. *Evodia Henryi* is a small tree with dark green, lustrous leaves and small pink flowers, and is an interesting addition to the list of trees which can be successfully cultivated in this climate.

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