

is less desirable than the other European species. Much handsomer is the small-leaved *T. cordata* which is the last of the Lindens in the collection to open its flower-buds. The leaves are often broader than long, with a heart-shaped base, very dark green above and pale below, and rarely more than two and a half inches in length. This tree has grown slowly here and is still a broad, densely branched pyramid. Not common in American plantations, the Arboretum has not heard of large specimens in the United States. In central and northern Europe trees one hundred feet tall are not uncommon. The third of the Lindens of western Europe, *T. vulgaris*, is believed to be a natural hybrid between *T. platyphyllos* and *T. cordata*. It is a large tree with leaves dull green on the upper surface, lighter on the lower surface, and destitute of hairs except in the axils of the veins below. There are fine old specimens of this tree in the neighborhood of Boston, and it is the best Linden in this climate to shade city streets. It is this tree which has been so successfully used in Boston on Louis Pasteur Avenue which connects the Harvard Medical School with Audubon Road.

The Two Silver Lindens of eastern Europe, *T. tomentosa*, sometimes called *T. argentea*, and *T. petiolaris*, are handsome trees of unusual appearance which may often be seen in American parks. *Tilia tomentosa*, which is a common tree in the forests of Hungary, is a large tree with erect branches which in this country form a broad, compact, round-topped head and large leaves dark green above and snow-white below. This tree has been a good deal planted in the parks of New York City where large and handsome specimens can now be seen. It appears to be less well known in New England. *T. petiolaris* is a handsomer tree and one of the most beautiful of the exotic trees which can be grown in this climate, as can be seen in Newport, Rhode Island, where there are many noble specimens. It is a tall tree with drooping branches which form a narrow head, and leaves which are silvery white on the lower surface, and drooping on long slender stalks flutter gracefully in the slightest breeze. This tree is not known in a wild state and its origin is uncertain. *T. spectabilis*, which is believed to be a hybrid of *T. petiolaris* or *T. tomentosa* with *T. glabra*, is a handsome fast growing tree with the large leaves of the American species and silvery white below. This is one of the handsomest Lindens in the Arboretum collection. The var. *Moltkei* of this hybrid is a tree of denser habit and greener leaves, and in this climate a handsomer and more desirable tree than *T. glabra*. It originated many years ago in the Spaeth Nursery near Berlin. The Crimean Linden (*T. euchlora*, sometimes called *T. dasystyla*), is distinct in its dark green lustrous leaves, and is believed to be a hybrid between *T. caucasica* and *T. cordata*. This beautiful tree is hardy in the Arboretum, but does not grow as well here as the European species, certainly not as well as it does in some of the countries of western Europe where it has been used and is recommended as a street tree. *T. caucasica*, one of its supposed parents, is not in the Arboretum collection.

Asiatic Lindens have not yet given much promise of growing here into large or handsome trees. Nearly every species from eastern Asia which has been described has been planted in the Arboretum more

than once, and most of them are still growing here. They are all quite small with the exception of *T. japonica* which were raised at the Arboretum from seeds collected in Japan by Professor Sargent in 1892. It is a small tree here with leaves very similar to those of *T. cordata*, of which it has been considered a variety. The Japanese tree is chiefly interesting as it is the first of all the Linden trees here to unfold its leaves in the spring. When Lindens bloom is a happy time for bees, for the flowers of all contain large quantities of nectar. Unfortunately those of *T. tomentosum* and *T. petiolaris* are poisonous.

Hypericum Buckleyi, the first of the genus to bloom here, has already opened its flowers in the Shrub Collection. This is a rare plant found only on a few of the high mountains of North Carolina, but has proved perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where it has been growing for many years. It forms a dense mass of slender branches less than a foot high, covered with small yellow leaves, and early in July with small bright yellow flowers. This is an excellent plant for the rock garden and for a ground cover or the border of a shrubbery.

Rhododendron maximum superbum. A plant under this name came to the Arboretum a few years ago from a Connecticut nursery. It has leaves shaped like those of *R. maximum* but only six inches long, and blossoms two inches across the expanded corolla; this is deep rose color on the margins of the lobes shading to white toward their base and marked on the upper lobe by many orange-colored spots. It is probably a hybrid of *R. maximum* with one of the hybrids of *R. catawbiense*. Plants raised from this cross by Charles Sander at Holm Lea in Brookline have the general appearance of *R. maximum superbum*, but they have longer and more lustrous leaves pale on the lower surface, and on some of the plants much larger clusters of handsomer flowers. There is an old plant, evidently the same hybrid, in what was the garden of Mr. Francis Parkman on the western shore of Jamaica Pond in Jamaica Plain. This plant has even longer leaves than the Sander plant and rather paler-colored flowers. This and one or two of the Sander plants are as handsome as any Rhododendron with pink or rose-colored flowers which can be grown in this climate. They bloom at the same time as the white-flowered hybrid, probably a hybrid of *R. maximum* and *R. catawbiense* raised many years ago by Anthony Waterer at Knaphill and named by him *R. Wellesleyanum*, from Mr. Hunnewell's estate at Wellesley. This plant is now flowering in the Arboretum. These maximum-catawbiense hybrids seem destined to play an important part in the decoration of parks and gardens in the northeastern United States where few Rhododendrons and other broad-leaved evergreen plants can be grown. They are as hardy as the hardiest of the catawbiense hybrids and bloom two or three weeks later than these, prolonging the flowering period for hybrid Rhododendrons to the middle of July, that is when the conspicuous flowers of trees and shrubs are not abundant.



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