promise to be perfectly hardy. The flowers of none of them, however, are as handsome as some of those of the better known species, although *Syringa reflexa* is interesting as the only Lilac which bears its flowers in drooping clusters. These new Chinese Lilacs are planted along the southern end of the grass path which follows the top of the bank occupied by the Lilac Collection. Lilacs have been flowering in the Arboretum now for the last two weeks and will continue to flower until the first of July. Most of the varieties of the common Lilac will be in flower when this Bulletin reaches its readers living near Boston.

Red-flowered Azaleas. When the red-flowered Japanese Azalea (*Rhododendron Kaempferi*) blooms it is one of the great periods in the Arboretum. It is planted in masses at the lower end of Azalea Path, in a large group under the shade of the Hemlocks on Hemlock Hill, and on the northern edge of Hemlock Hill in a long narrow band between the Hemlocks and the Laurels (*Kalmia*). The flowers of this plant are so delicate that they soon fade when fully exposed to the sun, and it is desirable to select a partially shaded position for it similar to the northern base of Hemlock Hill. Here the plants flower a week or ten days later than they do on Azalea Path, where they are now fully open, and so prolong in the Arboretum the flowering period of this brilliant hardy shrub.

A new Korean Azalea. Among the plants introduced into the Arboretum by Mr. Jack a few years ago one of the most valuable is an Azalea which has now been named *Rhododendron coreanum*. In cultivation here it is a low, compact, round-topped shrub with large, rosy mauve or red-violet flowers marked near the base of the corolla with small dark spots; the flowers of few Azaleas have a more delicate and delightful perfume. During the past week a number of these plants on the upper side of Azalea Path have been covered with flowers. They have been growing here in one of the most exposed spots in the Arboretum for three years and have never been at all injured by cold or drought, and it seems safe to predict that this Azalea will be a first-rate plant for New England gardens.

An interesting Apple. Little is known in this country of an Apple tree *Malus ringo*, which is one of the latest of the Asiatic Apples to flower in the Arboretum. It was introduced from Japan into Europe by Siebold some sixty years ago and was called by him *Pyrus ringo*, Ringo being the common name for the Apple tree in Japan. It is not a Japanest tree, however, but before the introduction of European Apples appears to have been generally cultivated there. Now it is rare in Japan although occasionally found in the north where it is called Rinke, having been replaced in the more southern parts of the country by varieties of European or American Apples. Wilson in his travels in China discovered this Apple-tree growing wild on the mountains of Hupeh at elevations of from four thousand to five thousand feet above the sea and that it is the cultivated Apple of western China. The interesting thing about this tree is that it flourishes equally well as a fruit tree in the hot climate of Ichang, only a few feet above the sea level, where oranges ripen their fruit, and on the borders of

Tibet, at altitudes of over eight thousand feet. This shows that this tree has a remarkable constitution, and suggests the possibility of crossing it with some of our cultivated Apples with the view of obtaining a race capable of producing fruit in warm climates like Florida and southern California. As an ornamental tree it is valuable for the lateness of its abundant and fragrant flowers and handsome fruit which is oval, red or yellow, and from an inch to an inch and a half long.

Fothergilla. This is a genus of shrubs related to the Witch Hazels. The small white flowers are produced in nearly round terminal clusters. The foliage has the general appearance of that of the Witch Hazel and in the autumn turns to brilliant shades of red and orange. The largest specimen in the Arboretum is a plant of *F. major* in the Hamamelis Group near the small pond at the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill Roads; and three species can be seen in the Shrub Collection and on Azalea Path where there are a number of plants. First cultivated in England more than a century ago, *Fothergilla* seems to have disappeared from gardens until it was reintroduced by the Arboretum a few years ago. All the species are plants of much interest and great beauty but it is doubtful if any of them can now be found in any commercial nursery.

Siberian Pea-trees. This is the popular name of the plants of the genus *Caragana* of the Pea Family. They are very hardy, free-flowering shrubs or small trees from Siberia and northern China, with showy yellow flowers which are often followed by conspicuous pod-like fruits. Several of these plants which are arranged in the Shrub Collection are now in flower. Less commonly cultivated, perhaps, than they were fifty years ago and not often seen in American gardens, the Siberian Pea-trees are well suited for the colder parts of the United States and for Canada.

The Flowering Dogwood. This tree (*Cornus florida*) is now in flower and of unusual beauty this year. It is not native in the Arboretum but has been largely planted here and is now the most conspicuous plant, perhaps, in the roadside plantations. Comparatively rare in this latitude, the Flowering Dogwood is very abundant southward, and in early spring gives to the forest margins of the middle and southern states one of their greatest charms. The Flowering Dogwood of the east, beautiful as it is, is not so handsome as the species from the Pacific States, *Cornus Nuttallii*, which is a tree sometimes sixty or seventy feet high with involucres to the flower-clusters nearly twice as wide as those of *Cornus florida*. *Cornus Nuttallii* grows in damp woods under the shade of coniferous trees and is difficult to keep alive outside its native forests. It has never succeeded in the Arboretum and appears to have flowered in Europe in only a few gardens. The Japanese representative of this group, *Cornus kousa*, is hardy and flowers abundantly in eastern Massachusetts. It is a small tree which flowers later than *Cornus florida* and differs from it in its smaller pointed floral bracts, and is chiefly valuable for prolonging the flowering time of these beautiful plants.

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