Ornus, is a common tree in southern Europe, and is now in flower at the upper end of the Ash Group near the top of the eastern slope of Bussey Hill. Manna is the hardened sap of this and a related species. Another species of Flowering Ash, *F. Bungeana*, is also in flower near *F. Ornus*. This is an old inhabitant of the Arboretum and is an irregularly growing shrub ten or twelve feet high from the mountains near Peking. It flowers here regularly every year and produces large crops of seeds. The plant of a third species, *Fraxinus Paxiana*, will soon be in flower. This is one of Wilson's discoveries in western China and is flowering this year for the first time in America. It is a small tree remarkable for the large size of the nearly globose terminal winter-buds.

A new Diervilla. Among the plants brought from Korea a few years ago into the Arboretum by Mr. Jack is a form of *Diervilla florida* which has been named var. *venusta*. This is one of the handsomest of all Diervillas and one of the earliest to flower. It is very vigorous and every year completely covers itself before the leaves are half grown with large rosy pink flowers. Few of the shrubs introduced by the Arboretum in recent years give greater promise of usefulness and popularity in northern gardens. It is in the Shrub Collection, but the best plant in the Arboretum now in full bloom is on Hickory Path near the Pecan tree.

Bush Honeysuckles. For northern gardens there are no more beautiful shrubs than some of the Bush Honeysuckles, with their myriads of yellow, white, rose color or red flowers which in summer or autumn are followed by lustrous, usually scarlet fruits. Many of these shrubs are able to show their greatest beauty in this climate, but this can be obtained only by planting them in rich soil and with sufficient space for free growth in all directions. In poor soil and when crowded by other plants they are usually miserable objects. The large growing kinds like the different forms of *L. tatarica*, *L. bella* and its varieties with white and with rose-colored flowers and *L. notha* should be planted as isolated specimens at least twenty feet from any other plant. *L. Morrowi*, a plant of the Amoor region in eastern Siberia requires even more space, for its lower branches which cling close to the ground naturally spread over a great area. This shrub has gray-green foliage, comparatively large white flowers and bright red fruits. It is one of the most useful of the early introductions of the Arboretum into the United States and has been largely planted in the Boston parks. Like many other Bush Honeysuckles *L. Morrowi* hybridizes easily with other species, and most of the plants raised from seeds, now sold by American nurserymen as *L. Morrowi* are hybrids of that species with *L. tatarica* and are erect growing plants of little value for those who want plants with the peculiar habit of *L. Morrowi*. Among less vigorous growing plants attention is called to two hybrids of *L. Korolkowi* in the collection, *L. amoena* and *L. Arnoldiana*. These have small gray-green foliage and small, bright pink and very attractive flowers, and are hardly surpassed in grace and beauty by any honeysuckles in the collection.

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