Late-flowering Lilacs. Several late-flowering Lilacs are now attractive. The best known of these is probably *S. villosa*, a large shrub from northern China with rose-colored pink or nearly white, bad-smelling flowers; it was introduced into the Arboretum from Peking in 1882 and has been largely planted in this part of the country. It flowers very freely and is a first-rate garden shrub valuable for its late flowers which prolong the season of Lilac bloom. Forms of the hybrid (*S. Henryi*) between this species and the Hungarian *S. Josikaea* are also in flower. The handsomest of these hybrids, called *S. Lutèce*, is a good garden plant with the bluish-purple flowers of its Hungarian parent and the habit of *S. villosa*. Another late-blooming lilac, *Syringa Juliana*, a native of western China where it was discovered by Wilson in 1901, promises to be a good addition to garden Lilacs. It is related to *S. pubescens* and the flowers, like those of that species, are small and fragrant; they differ from those of other Lilacs in the deep purple color of the outer surface of the corolla-tube. This is the color, too, of the stalks of the inflorescence and of the individual flowers, while the inner surface of the lobes of the corolla is white, so that as the flowers open the inflorescence is purple and white. This Lilac, like every other species of Lilac now in cultivation, is perfectly hardy here and the Arboretum specimen is now covered with flowers. Another Chinese Lilac, *Syringa microphylla*, is in flower for the first time in America; it is a plant with small leaves, and small, pale pink, fragrant flowers resembling, except in color, those of *S. pubescens*.

Syringa Wolfii. The handsomest, however, of all the late-flowering Lilacs is *S. Wolfii*, a native of Mongolia. This plant reached the Arboretum from St. Petersburg in 1906 and before it had received a name. It is related to *S. villosa* which it resembles in its foliage, but it appears to be a larger and more vigorous plant. The small, dark blue-purple or rose-purple flowers are borne in clusters which on vigorous plants are sometimes two feet long or more and a foot in diameter, and are produced in the greatest profusion. By many persons it is considered the handsomest of all the species of Lilacs, and certainly no other Lilac is more vigorous or produces such great clusters of flowers. The flowers, however, lack the fragrance of the common Lilac and of several of the Chinese species.

Laburnum alpinum. The large plant of the so-called Scotch Laburnum is now in bloom near the entrance to the Arboretum from the Forest Hills Gate. It is a hardier plant in this country than the better known *L. vulgare*; it flowers about two weeks later than that tree, and its bright yellow flowers are borne in longer clusters. This is the handsomest yellow-flowered large shrub or small tree which can be grown successfully in New England, and it is surprising that a plant of this character which is so generally cultivated in Europe should remain so little known in this country. A hybrid between this species and *Laburnum vulgare*, called *L. Parkii*, has been in flower on Hickory Path near Centre Street; it is a small and perfectly hardy tree.

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