twelve or fifteen feet high, with leaves dark green and very lustrous above and pale below, and with an odor when dry of newly mown grass. Sent to Europe more than a century ago it was soon lost from gardens until its reintroduction by the Arboretum in 1880. There is a mass of this *Azalea* on the right-hand side of the Valley Road in front of the Hickories.

***Rhododendron viscosum*.** This is the last of the *Azaleas* to bloom and is just beginning to open its flowers. It is an inhabitant of swamps in the eastern part of the country and is known as the Clammy *Azalea* or more generally perhaps as the Swamp Honeysuckle. As a garden plant it is chiefly valuable for the delightful fragrance of the pure white, long-tubed, clammy viscid flowers and for their lateness. Masses of this plant can be seen in front of the native woods on both sides of the Meadow Road. For more than two months *Azaleas* have now been in flower in the Arboretum, and during this period no other group of plants has given it more of beauty and interest.

***Rhododendron maximum*.** This native species is the last of the *Rhododendrons* with evergreen leaves to flower. It is one of the hardiest of all *Rhododendrons* in this climate, and no other species which can be successfully grown here has such large and handsome leaves. The flowers are white more or less tinged with pink, and are borne in rather small compact heads. They are handsome in their delicate colors, but are overtopped and a good deal hidden by the young branchlets which, unlike those of *R. catawbiense* and of most other species, make their annual growth before the flowers open. The plants of this *Rhododendron* in the group at the base of Hemlock Hill, near the South Street entrance, are now in flower.

***Crataegus cordata*.** This is the last of the Hawthorns to bloom and is now in full flower. It is the so-called Washington Thorn and a native of the southern Appalachian foothills and of the region westward to Missouri. It is a tree sometimes thirty feet high with erect branches, small, nearly triangular, shining leaves which turn bright scarlet in the autumn, small, dull white flowers in small compact clusters, and small fruit which remains on the branches with little loss of color until late spring. The late flowers, the brilliancy of the autumn foliage, and the abundance and brightness of the fruit during the winter months make this one of the most desirable of the American Hawthorns as a garden plant.

***Viburnum Canbyi*.** This is the last of the *Viburnums* to bloom in the Arboretum where its flowers are just opening. It is a native of eastern Pennsylvania and of Delaware, and has recently been found in Indiana; it is the largest and handsomest of the blue-fruited American species of which *V. dentatum* is the best known. It is a plant which is improved by cultivation, and there are great round-topped specimens in the Arboretum twelve or fifteen feet high and broad, and splendid objects at all seasons. Such plants can be seen on the right-hand side of the entrance to the Administration Building and on the Meadow Road. The earliest *Viburnum*, *V. alnifolium*, flowered here the first of May, and from that day to this *Viburnums* have been flowering in the Arboretum.

1915. "Crataegus cordata." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(11), 44-44. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320392>.

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