Orange thrives, and rarely ascends to elevations of three thousand feet. It is a shrub five or six feet tall with erect stems, small, narrow pointed leaves with only two or three pairs of prominent veins, small clusters of white flowers and black fruits. There is a good specimen of this plant among the Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill which in a few days will be covered with flowers. Shrubs which flower here late in July are not very common and this Cornel promises to be a useful addition to the list.

Late flowering Barberries. Three species of *Berberis* from western China are now in flower, *B. aggregata*, *B. Pratii*, and *B. subcaulialata*. These plants will probably become popular for they are the latest of the Barberries to flower. They are all erect-growing, tall shrubs with small yellow flowers in drooping clusters which are followed by red fruits. There are plants in the Shrub Collection and with the Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

Hydrangea radiata. A form of *Hydrangea arborescens* (var. *grandiflora*), with large globose heads of sterile flowers, has become immensely popular in this country since its discovery a few years ago in one of the western states, and it can now be seen in many suburban gardens. A much more beautiful American species, however, is *Hydrangea radiata*, which is now in flower in the Shrub Collection. It is a native of mountain slopes in North and South Carolina, and is a round-topped shrub with large leaves very dark green above and silvery white below, and broad heads of flowers surrounded by a ring of white neutral flowers. It is one of the handsomest of all the Hydrangeas which are perfectly hardy in this climate, and although once a popular garden plant it is now rarely found in collections.

Hydrangea paniculata. More conspicuous now in the collection is the early-flowering form of *Hydrangea paniculata* (var. *praecox*). The most generally planted form of *Hydrangea paniculata* is that in which all the flowers are sterile, known as *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. This plant produces large clusters of white flowers which turn rose color in fading, and will not be in bloom for several weeks. The variety *praecox*, which is one of the forms of the wild plant, has ray flowers surrounding the clusters of sterile flowers. There are two or three forms of the variety *praecox* in the collection differing in the size of the flower-clusters and in the size of the ray flowers. The handsomest and earliest of these was raised from seeds collected by Professor Sargent in Hokkaido where it grows into a small tree sometimes twenty or thirty feet tall.

Colutea arborescens. This and related species are now among the most beautiful plants in the Shrub Collection as they are still covered with yellow flowers which are mixed with the large, inflated, rose-colored or pink pods to which these plants owe their common name of Bladder Sennas.

Aesculus parviflora. The last of the Horsechestnuts to flower, *Aesculus parviflora*, will soon be in bloom. It is a tall, round-topped, shapely shrub well suited to plant in large masses or as a single specimen. In good soil and when uncrowded by other plants it soon spreads

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