and it is now fairly common in the gardens of the northern states. In
propagating this tree American and European nurserymen have used
as stock one of the European Cherries which are not suitable for the
purpose, and such plants are short-lived and generally unsatisfactory.
The wild type of this weeping tree and of Prunus subhirtella is

Prunus subhirtella var. ascendens, of which there is an excellent
picture in Mr. Wilson's book. It is a tall tree with erect spreading
branches, and grows in forests in Japan in Shinano Province, and in
central China. It has escaped the attention of American and European
gardeners, and there are only small seedling plants in the United
States. One of these can now be seen with the other forms of Prunus
subhirtella on the right-hand side of the Forest Hills entrance.

Prunus serrulata var. sachalinensis. The Sargent Cherry for the
first time since it began to flower here some years ago has lost some
of its flower-buds, especially those on the lower branches. This is
the largest and the handsomest of the Cherry trees of eastern Asia,
sometimes attaining in northern Japan the height of seventy-five feet
and a trunk diameter of four feet. It is one of the trees planted in 1735
in the three mile-long avenue of Cherry-trees at Koganei, near Tokyo,
which in early spring is still one of the great sights in Japan.

Hybrid Forsythias. By the path in the rear of the group of For-
sythias on the slope at the foot of the Bussey Hill Road are several
specimens of forms of the hybrid between Forsythia suspensa and F.
viridissima. The general name of these hybrids is Forsythia interme-
dia, and there are several distinct forms. The plants are in a shel-
tered position and their flower-buds have not been injured. The hand-
somest of them is F. intermedia spectabilis, and of all the Forsythias
which have been grown in the Arboretum this is perhaps the most
beautiful. The flowers are larger than those of either of its parents,
deep bright yellow, and are produced this year in countless numbers,
completely covering the wide-spreading branches. This plant was prob-
ably raised in Germany as it was sent to the Arboretum from the Späth
Nursery in Berlin. Other distinct and handsome forms of this hybrid
are var. primulina and var. pallida; the former has pale primrose-
colored flowers and appeared as a seedling in the Arboretum a few
years ago. The var. pallida has pale straw-colored flowers which are
of a lighter color than those of other Forsythias. This plant also first
came to the Arboretum from Germany. These hybrids are beautiful
garden plants, handsomer and perhaps harder than either of their par-
ents, and they are interesting as showing what may be expected from
crossing different species of other trees and shrubs. A good deal has
already been done in hybridizing Roses and Rhododendrons. New races
of Lilacs, Spiraeas and Philadelphus produced by the skill of the hy-
bridizer already beautify our gardens, but this business is only in its
infancy and greater results may be expected from it than have ever
yet been obtained.