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 Forsythias 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 intermedia*, and there are several distinct forms. The plants are in a sheltered position and their flower-buds have not been injured. The handsomest 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 probably 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 hardier than either of their parents, 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 hybridizer 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.

1916. "Hybrid Forsythias." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(2), 7-7. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320471>.

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