Fothergillas. The three species of *Fothergilla* are flowering unusually well this year. This is a genus of shrubs related to the Witch Hazels. The small white flowers are produced in nearly round terminal clusters, and the foliage which has the general appearance of that of the Witch Hazel, turns in the autumn to brilliant shades of red and orange. The largest specimen in the Arboretum is a plant of *F. major* in the Hamamelis Group near the small pond at the junction of the Meadow and the Bussey Hill Roads; and the three species can be seen in the Shrub Collection and on Azalea Path where there are a number of plants. First cultivated in England more than a century ago, *Fothergilla* seems to have disappeared from gardens until it was reintroduced by the Arboretum a few years ago. Few of the shrubs of eastern North America are more interesting and conspicuous when in flower than these inhabitants of the southern states.

Bush Honeysuckles. For northern gardens there are no more beautiful shrubs than some of the Bush Honeysuckles, for in early spring they are covered with myriads of yellow, white, rose-colored or red flowers, and in summer or autumn with lustrous, usually scarlet fruits. Many of these shrubs are able to show their greatest beauty in this climate, but this can be obtained only by planting them in rich soil and with sufficient space for growth in all directions. In poor soil and when crowded by other plants they are usually miserable objects. The large-growing kinds, like *L. tatarica*, *L. bella*, and *L. notha*, should be planted as isolated specimens at least twenty feet from any other plant. *L. Morrowii*, a plant of the Amoor region, requires even more space for its lowest branches which cling close to the ground and naturally spread over a great area. This shrub has gray-green foliage, comparatively large white flowers and bright red fruits. Like many other Bush Honeysuckles, *L. Morrowii* hybridizes easily with other species, and most of the plants raised from seeds sold by nurserymen are hybrids of that species with *L. tatarica* and are of little value for those who want plants with the peculiar habit of *L. Morrowii*. Among vigorous growing plants in this group attention is called to two hybrids of *L. Korolkowii* in the Sub-Collection, *L. amoena* and *L. Arnoldiana*. These have gray-green foliage and small, bright pink, very attractive flowers. *L. chrysantha* from eastern Siberia, with large yellow flowers, is also a conspicuous object at this time. There is a large collection of these Bush Honeysuckles in the general Shrub Collection, and plants of a few of the larger-growing kinds have been planted in the grass border on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road, opposite the Lilac Collection to show how these plants can develop when sufficient room for free growth is given to them.

The Lilacs this year, on the whole, are more covered with flowers than ever before and are now in their best condition. Many of the plants of the newer varieties which have been added to the collection in recent years are now large enough to show their real qualities, and add greatly this year to the beauty and interest of the display.

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