with small leaves and small clusters of minute flowers; and there is one in which the corolla is deeply divided into narrow lobes (var. *poly-petala*). This plant, which is not at all ornamental, was found near Deerfield, Massachusetts, and has been propagated and distributed from the Arboretum. A form with broad, handsome, *Rhododendron*-like leaves (var. *obtusata*) which rarely flowers was found a few years ago near Pomfret, Connecticut. These forms, with the exception of var. *fuscata*, are all established in the general *Kalmia* collection which is planted on both sides of Hemlock Hill Road at the northern base of Hemlock Hill. This part of the Arboretum where there are other interesting plants, including the collection of *Rhododendrons*, is easily and quickly reached from the South Street entrance of the Arboretum.

***Syringa yunnanensis*.** This Liliac from southwestern China is now in flower. It has long-pointed, glabrous leaves dull green above and pale below, and large, rather open clusters of small creamy white flowers faintly tinged with rose color, with an unusual and delicate perfume which greatly adds to the attraction of the plant. *S. yunnanensis* is one of the plants introduced by George Forrest through the Bee Company of Liverpool and has now been growing in the Arboretum for several years. Although it first flowered here in 1913, it has not shown its real character as a flowering plant until this season. *S. yunnanensis* can be seen on the lower side of the path which follows the top of the bank occupied by the Lilac Collection.

***Syringa Julianae*.** This Chinese Lilac has flowered in the Arboretum every year since 1909 but never so abundantly as this year. In the shape of the leaves and in the long slender corolla-tube it has something in common with *S. pubescens*. This, however, is a native of the northern part of the empire; it blooms fully three weeks earlier here, and the flower-buds are rose color, not purple. The flowers, too, of *S. Julianae* are without the strong perfume of *S. pubescens* which, especially in the evening, is stronger than that of the flowers of any other Lilac. *S. Julianae* is one of the most distinct of the numerous Lilacs discovered by Wilson in western China and promises to be a useful garden plant here, if for no other reason, on account of the lateness of the flowers. It can be seen with all the other Chinese Lilacs discovered by Wilson nearly opposite the plant of *S. yunnanensis* on the path at the top of the Lilac bank.

***Caragana Maximowicziana*.** This is a good addition to the so-called Siberian Pea-trees which can be successfully grown in northern gardens. It is a shrub with slender, wide-spreading and arching, spiny stems, small pinnate leaves and narrow, canary yellow flowers which are produced in great numbers and appear later than those of the other *Caraganas* in the collection. It is a native of northern China and first flowered in the Arboretum two years ago when not more than two feet high. Plants in flower can be seen in the Shrub Collection and among the Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

***Photinia villosa*.** This is a small tree or arborescent shrub of a genus of the Rose Family closely related to *Crataegus* and *Cotoneaster* and is widely distributed in eastern Asia. It has thick, dark green leaves and white flowers produced in great profusion in compact, many-

1916. "Caragana Maximowicziana." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(8), 30–30. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320519>.

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