

small, cup-shapes, and during many weeks fill the air, especially in the evening, with a delightful fragrance. There is no plant which will give here at the north a greater return in beauty and fragrance, yet it is impossible to find this *Magnolia* in any quantity in American nurseries, and it is still unknown to most American planters of this generation.

***Lonicera pileata*.** To persons who admire plants which produce beautiful fruits this little Chinese Honeysuckle will be a delight. It is a shrub which does not grow more than two or three feet high. The leaves vary from one to two inches in length; on the upper surface they are dark yellowish green and lustrous, and are silvery white on the lower surface. The flowers are pale yellow, about a third of an inch long and are not conspicuous, and the great beauty of this plant is in the fruit. This is half an inch broad, square at the ends, somewhat compressed, wider than high, bright scarlet and translucent. It hangs down from the lateral branchlets on slender stalks two-thirds of an inch in length. The earliest fruit ripened several days ago, but as that which develops from the axils of leaves higher on the branchlet ripens later the plant is conspicuous for its fruit for a long time. *L. pileata* is a common woodland shrub in central and western China where it was discovered by Dr. Augustine Henry. It was introduced into gardens by Wilson and first flowered in the Arboretum in 1913. It can now be seen on the southern slope of Bussey Hill with the other new Chinese Honeysuckles in the collection of Chinese shrubs.

***Styrax japonicus*.** Although at least one hundred species of *Styrax* are now recognized, with four species in the southern United States and one in California, only two Japanese species up to the present time have proved really hardy in the Arboretum. The more satisfactory of these two species, *S. japonicus*, is a large shrub which is covered every year at this time with white bell-shaped flowers which hang down from the branches on long slender stems. The globose, drupelike dry fruits are not particularly ornamental, and the leaves fall late in the autumn without change of color. There is a group of large plants of this *Styrax* on Hickory Path, near Centre Street, and that it is perfectly at home there is shown by the innumerable seedlings which every spring come up under the plants. The other Japanese species, *S. Obassi*, is a small tree with larger leaves than those of *S. japonicus*, and flowers in long drooping clusters; it can be seen on the upper side of Azalea Path where it is quite hardy but does not flower.

***Cotinus*.** In the Sumach Group, on the left-hand side of the Valley Road and opposite the Euonymus Group, the Smoke-tree (*Cotinus Coggia*) is in bloom. The flowers are very small, in loosely arranged clusters and are not at all conspicuous; and it is their much lengthened hairy colored stems which are interesting and showy, and make this plant such a feature of the summer garden. The fruit is small and of no particular beauty, but in the autumn the dark green leaves sometimes assume dull shades of red and orange. The Smoke-tree is a native of southern and southeastern Europe, the Himalaya and western China, and is perfectly hardy in New England where it was probably brought early from Old England where it was cultivated soon after the middle of the seventeenth century. In the same group there is a large specimen of the American species, *C. americanus*. This as

it grows in the south is sometimes a tree thirty feet tall with a stout trunk a foot in diameter, but here in the Arboretum it is always bush-like in habit. The leaves are often six inches long and four inches wide, of a cheerful light and yellow-green color, and in the autumn they turn to most brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. In this autumn color is found the chief ornamental value of this plant, for the lengthening stalks of the flowers makes little show in comparison with those of the European plant. *Cotinus americanus* grows only in a few isolated stations in the southern states from northern Alabama to southern Missouri, Oklahoma and eastern Texas, and has been considered a comparatively rare plant, but this year Mr. E. J. Palmer has found it as a small shrub covering thousands of acres in the rocky cañons and on the steep hillsides near Spanish Pass in Kendall County, Texas.

**Philadelphus.** Few genera of hardy shrubs give as much beauty to summer gardens as *Philadelphus* or, as it is popularly called, Mock Orange or *Syringa*, and to few genera of cultivated plants have so many important additions been made in recent years. As early as 1811 English gardeners cultivated only two species, and twelve years later only eleven species were recognized by botanists. Now there are established in the Arboretum some thirty species and a large number of varieties and hybrids. The beauty of these plants is found in their white flowers; the fruit, which is a dry capsule, has as little beauty as that of a Lilac. There is nothing particularly interesting in the habit of any of the plants, and the leaves fall early in the autumn without change of color. As flowering plants, however, not many shrubs surpass them in beauty, and the importance of the group is increased by the length of the flowering season which in the Arboretum extends through six weeks. *Philadelphus* has gained most by the art of the hybridizer, although the handsomest, perhaps, of the Old World species, *P. purpurascens*, is of recent introduction, having been discovered only a few years ago by Wilson in China. The first of the hybrids to attract attention was raised in France before 1870 by Monsieur Billard and is sometimes called *Souvenir de Billard*, although the oldest and correct name for this plant is *P. insignis*. This is one of the most beautiful of the large-growing *Syringas* and one of the last of the whole group to flower. A hybrid between two of the American species appeared a few years ago in the Arboretum and has been named *P. splendens*. This is a large-growing and very vigorous plant with unusually large scentless flowers, and one of the handsomest plants in the collection. Another supposed hybrid is *P. maximus*; this grows to a larger size than other *Syringas* and plants from twenty to thirty feet high can sometimes be found in old Massachusetts gardens where this plant is not rare. One of the greatest gardening triumphs was achieved by Lemoine at Nancy when a few years ago he had the happy inspiration to cross *P. coronarius*, the Mock Orange of old gardens, with the dwarf Rocky Mountain *P. microphyllus*, a shrub with small leaves and small very fragrant flowers. The first plant obtained by this cross was named *Philadelphus Lemoinei*; it is a perfectly hardy shrub four or five feet high and broad, with slender stems which are now bending under the weight of fragrant flowers which are intermediate in size between those of the two parents. Many distinct forms of this hybrid are in the collection.



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