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.

1916. "Philadelphus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(9), 36–36. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320533>.

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