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Lindens are the most important of the summer-flowering trees in this climate, and many of the plants in the Arboretum collection are now large enough to flower and to be interesting; although none of them are old enough to show the form and bark of mature trees. Linden trees are very generally distributed in all the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere with the exception of western North America, and, in addition to numerous species, several hybrids are cultivated. All the species are very similar in flower and fruit, and chiefly vary in the size and shape of their leaves, in the presence or absence of hairs on the leaves and branchlets, and in the nature of their hairy covering when it occurs. A fact not easy to explain is the presence in the flowers of all the American species of five petal-like scales opposite the petals and connected with the clusters of stamens, while in the flowers of all the Old World Lindens such scales do not exist. It is almost a universal rule that the trees of eastern North America and eastern Asia are more successful here in cultivation than those of Europe, but an exception is found in the Lindens. All the European species and many of their hybrids flourish here and some of them have grown in Massachusetts to a large size. Of the American species cultivated plants of the northern *T. americana* suffer greatly, especially when used as street trees, from the attacks of the red spider which often badly disfigures the leaves, and the leaves of this tree suffer, too, from various fungal diseases. The silver-leaved *T. heterophylla* from the South may do better in this part of the country but not much is yet known of it as a cultivated tree. There are other Linden trees, natives of the extreme southern states, but none of them have been cultivated except occasionally in southern towns. Judging by the results obtained in the Arboretum none of the

Asiatic Lindens promise to become valuable trees here, although the species recently discovered in western China are still so young that it is not possible to say much about them. Species, however, from Japan, eastern Siberia and Manchuria have been cultivated in the Arboretum for several years, and of these only *T. japonica* and *T. mongolica* have ever grown large enough to flower and produce seeds. The former is a small tree here with gracefully drooping branches and is conspicuous in early spring as the small yellow-green leaves appear a week or two earlier than those of any other Linden in the collection. It is one of the latest species to flower. *T. mongolica* is a small, short-lived tree with small, long-pointed shining leaves and is of no value except as a botanical curiosity. The best plants in the country of this Linden are now in Rochester, New York. The four European species and some of the hybrids between these species, and between them and the American species, all flourish in the northern and middle states; and the largest and handsomest Linden-tree which has been planted in the neighborhood of Boston is a supposed hybrid between the two species of eastern Europe, *T. platyphyllos* and *T. cordata*, and known as *T. vulgaris*, *T. europaea*, *T. intermedia* and *T. hybrida*. Although widely distributed in central Europe, this tree is much less common than either of its supposed parents; this fact and the variation in the size, shape and color of the leaves on different individuals make its hybrid origin possible, but whatever its origin this Linden is an excellent tree to plant here in rich moist soil where abundant space for free development can be allowed to it. The two silver-leaved Lindens of eastern Europe, *T. argentea* and *T. petiolaris*, are distinct and handsome trees which might well be more generally seen in New England plantations. The former, which is common in the forests of Hungary, is a large tree with erect-growing branches forming a compact, round-topped head, and large, erect-growing leaves dark green above and silvery white below. This tree has been a good deal planted in some of the parks in New York City where large and interesting specimens can now be seen. It does not appear to be well known in Massachusetts. *T. petiolaris* is better known in New England, and there are large and beautiful specimens of this tree growing in Newport, Rhode Island. Like those of *T. argentea*, the leaves of this tree are silvery white on the lower surface; they droop, however, on long slender stems and flutter gracefully in the slightest breeze. The branches, too, are drooping and form a narrow open head. *T. petiolaris* is not known in a wild state and is of very uncertain origin. A supposed hybrid of this tree with *T. americana* is one of the handsomest of all Linden trees; it has been called *T. vestita* and *T. hybrida spectabilis*. The leaves are of the size and shape of those of the American parent but are silvery white on the lower surface. The flowers of the earliest of the Lindens, the European *T. platyphyllos*, have been open for several days, and for another month Linden-flowers in the Arboretum will fill the air with fragrance and delight the bees with abundant nectar. The Linden Collection occupies the meadow on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road beyond the Administration Building.

Sambucus canadensis. This is the last of the native shrubs to make a conspicuous show of flowers in the Arboretum, and as the corollas of the Laurels begin to fall the wide, flat flower-clusters of the black-fruited Elder begin to whiten. Few native shrubs make a greater

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