in diameter and very conspicuous, as they stand well above the ends of the branches. This Magnolia is a native of the southern Appalachian region, and, although it has not been found yet growing naturally north of southwestern Virginia, it is perfectly hardy in eastern Massachusetts. The flowers of the Cucumber-tree, *M. acuminata*, and of *M. cordata* soon follow and are already beginning to open. The American Magnolias were once highly prized, especially in Europe, as ornamental trees, but, with the exception of *M. macrophylla* and *M. acuminata*, they are now difficult to find in American nurseries, although as a group few trees are better worth a place in northern parks and gardens. The American Magnolias are on the right hand side and close to the Jamaica Plain entrance.

Syringa pubescens. Attention is called again to this Lilac from northern China, for it is still too little known, although some persons who know it best consider that it is better worth a place in the garden than any other species or variety of Lilac. It is a native of northern China, and is a tall shrub with erect stems, small leaves, and broad clusters of pale lilac-colored flowers remarkable for the long tube of the corolla and for their delicate fragrance. For this fragrance, if for no other reason, this Lilac should find a place in every northern garden. The plant in the Arboretum collection is now covered with opening flowers.

Prunus Padus, var. commutata. This variety of the Old World Bird Cherry is probably a native of eastern Siberia or Manchuria, and is interesting in the fact that it puts forth its leaves ten or twelve days earlier than any other tree in eastern Massachusetts. It blooms, too, two weeks earlier than the American or the other Old World Bird Cherries. The pure white flowers are borne in long pendant racemes and are exceedingly fragrant. The fruit is not known here. The seed from which this plant was raised was sent from the Botanic Garden at Petrograd in 1878, incorrectly named *Prunus Maackii*, under which name the young plants were distributed from the Arboretum, and as *Prunus Maackii* it is still cultivated and much esteemed in some Illinois gardens. *Prunus Padus*, var. *commutata*, has also been cultivated in this country under the name of *Prunus Grayana* which is a Japanese Bird Cherry still rarely found in American gardens. It is one of the handsomest arborescent shrubs or small trees of its class; it grows with remarkable rapidity, is perfectly hardy and never fails to produce great crops of flowers. Although the early leaves have never been injured here, in regions where severe spring frosts prevail they might be destroyed.

Prunus Maackii. The true *Prunus Maackii* is in bloom. It is a tree with a well-formed trunk covered with bright orange-colored bark separating readily into thin plates, short erect clusters of small white flowers, and small black fruit. The only interesting things about this tree are its Birch-like bark which differs from that of any other Bird Cherry and its rarity in gardens. It can be seen near the entrance to the Shrub Collection at the Forest Hills Gate. There are other specimens in the mixed plantation near the top of Peter's Hill.

1917. "Prunus Padus, var. commutata." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(7), 28–28. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320682>.

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