white flowers. As a garden plant this is one of the handsomest of the Lilacs for its habit is excellent, and it flowers freely every year, the flowers remaining in good condition for several days. Unfortunately they have a rather disagreeable odor like those of the Privet. Two plants now found in some nurseries under the names of *S. Josikaea pallida* and *S. Josikaea rosea* are only forms of *S. villosa* with slightly different colored flowers. Plants under these names were cultivated, however, in Europe several years before the discovery of *S. villosa*, and if they or other varieties of *S. Josikaea* are known to any of the readers of these Bulletins the Arboretum will be glad to hear from them.

In the hands of the skilful French gardener L. Henry *Syringa villosa* crossed with *S. Josikaea* has produced a remarkable race of hybrids to which the general name of *S. Henryi* has been given. Plants of this breed are large, very vigorous, perfectly hardy and grow rapidly. The foliage resembles in a general way that of *S. villosa*, but the flowers are violet-purple or reddish-purple and are produced in great clusters twelve or fifteen inches long and broad. One of the handsomest of this race has violet-purple flowers and has been named Lutèce. The var. *eximia* has more compact clusters of rose-colored or reddish flowers which after opening become light pink.

Another of the late-flowering Lilacs, *S. Wolfii*, is a native of Mongolia or northern Korea and is still little known either as a wild plant or in gardens. It reached the Arboretum in 1906 from St. Petersburg where it had been sent by the Russian traveler and botanist Komarov. The foliage resembles that of *S. villosa*, but the flowers are produced in much larger clusters and are smaller and violet-purple; in color they resemble that of the flowers of the hybrid Lilac Lutèce but they are smaller and in denser clusters than those of that plant. When *Syringa Wolfii* is better known it will probably be considered one of the handsomest of this group of late-flowering Lilacs.

With the exception of *Syringa Meyeri* and *S. pinnatifolia*, all the new Lilacs from western China flower late, and several of them have been in bloom during the past week. The most interesting of these new Lilacs is *S. reflexa*, a large shrub with ample dark green leaves and long, narrow, compact, drooping clusters of pink flowers which are bright red before opening. This Lilac differs from all others in the drooping flower-clusters and for this reason will probably become a popular garden plant.

Syringa Julianae has been covered with flowers again this year and is a valuable plant in this climate. It is related to *S. pubescens* and has the same shaped flowers with long narrow corolla-tubes, but although fragrant the flowers are less fragrant than those of that species and are produced in shorter clusters. The beauty of the flower-cluster is increased by the contrast between the violet-purple color of the outer surface of the corolla and the white inner surface of its lobes.

Syringa tomentella, with which, judging by the plants growing in the Arboretum *S. Wilsonii* is identical, is a tall, fast-growing and perfectly hardy shrub with slender arching stems and open habit. The foliage resembles that of *S. villosa* and the flowers are produced in large loose clusters and are of the palest rose color with long and slender corolla-tubes.

1917. "Syringa Juliana." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(11), 42-42. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320721>.

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