Syringa Sweginzowii is flowering well here this year as it has for two or three years. The leaves are dark dull green and sharply pointed, and the flowers are borne in long narrow clusters; they are delicately fragrant, half an inch long, with very slender corolla-tubes, and are flesh-colored in the bud, becoming nearly white after the buds open. This species flowers freely even as a small plant and is well worth a place in a collection of Lilacs.

Syringa yunnanensis, although it is a native of southwestern China, is quite hardy in the Arboretum where it is flowering now for the fourth year. It is related, like most of the species of western China, to *S. villosa* and is a tall shrub of open habit with glabrous leaves pale on the lower surface and long narrow clusters of light flesh-colored or pink flowers. Geographically interesting, this plant is probably of less value as a garden plant than *S. Sweginzowii*.

The Tree Lilacs. As the flowers of the late-flowering group of Lilacs fade the earliest flowers of the so-called Tree Lilacs begin to open. There are three of these Lilacs which all bear large clusters of white or yellowish white flowers with a corolla shorter than the stamens, while in other Lilacs the corolla is longer than the stamens which are hidden in its throat. The flowers of the Tree Lilacs all have the disagreeable odor of the flowers of the Privet, and the leaves fall in the autumn without change of color. The first of these plants to flower, *S. amurensis*, a native of eastern Siberia as its name implies, is a shrub in habit twelve or fifteen feet high with dark close bark, broad thick leaves dark green above and pale below, and short, broad, unsymmetrical flower-clusters. *S. pekinensis* from northern China flowers next. This is also shrubby in habit, sometimes twenty or thirty feet tall and broad, with stout, spreading stems covered with yellow-brown bark separating readily into thin plates like that of some of the Birch-trees, dark green, narrow, pointed leaves and short and unsymmetrical flower-clusters usually in pairs at the ends of the branches. This species holds its leaves later in the autumn than the others, and produces great quantities of flowers every year, the other species usually flowering abundantly only every other year.

The last of the Tree Lilacs to flower, *S. japonica*, is a native of northern Japan, and is really a tree sometimes forty feet high with a tall straight trunk covered with lustrous brown bark like the bark of a Cherry-tree, a round-topped head of upright branches, broad, thick, dark green leaves, and erect, mostly symmetrical flower-clusters from twelve to eighteen inches long. This is one of the handsomest of the small trees which bloom here at the end of June or early in July.

Cornus Kousa is a small tree which in eastern Asia enlivens the forests as *Cornus florida* enlivens the forests of eastern North America, and *Cornus Nuttallii* those of our Pacific states. The three species have the large white or creamy white bracts under the flower-clusters which make the inflorescence so conspicuous, but the Asiatic tree differs from the American trees by the union of the fruits into a globular fleshy head, while the fruits of the American trees are not united together. *Cornus Kousa* is a small tree rarely exceeding twenty feet in height, and the floral bracts are narrower, more pointed and not as pure white as those of the American trees. It is valuable, however,

1917. "Syringa yunnanensis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(11), 43–43. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320724>.

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