group must be considered one of the great contributions made by man to gardens in the last fifty years. Lemoine produced other hybrids like Conquête, Nuée Blanche, Rosea and Perle Blanche of rather uncertain origin. They are all interesting but perhaps less beautiful than some of the forms of *P. Lemoinei*.

A hybrid probably between *Philadelphus grandiflorus* from the Appalachian region and one of the western species appeared in the Arboretum a few years ago and has been named *P. splendens*. It is a large shrub with erect stems and large scentless flowers, and is one of the handsomest Syringas in the Arboretum collection. Another hybrid, supposed to be between *P. pubescens* (*P. latifolius*) of the southeastern United States and the Himalayan *P. tomentosus*, grows to a larger size than other Syringas. Plants from twenty to thirty feet high of this hybrid can sometimes be seen in old Massachusetts gardens. It is impossible to name all the different species, varieties and hybrids of this genus now growing in the collection in one of these Bulletins, and persons interested in flowering shrubs will do well to visit the collection at this time and see the plants themselves. Many of them are in the general Shrub Collection but a larger number is in the special *Philadelphus* collection on the right-hand side of Bussey Hill opposite the Lilacs.

Late Rhododendrons. Two dwarf hybrid Rhododendrons are now in flower and deserve consideration as rock garden plants. The first, *R. arbutifolium*, is a dense shrub spreading into broad masses of branches occasionally four feet high, small, acute, evergreen leaves, and small rose-purple flowers in small compact clusters. It is considered to be a hybrid between *R. ferrugineum* of the European Alps and *R. minus* (*R. punctatum*) of the southern Appalachian region. *R. arbutifolium* is better known in gardens as *R. Wilsonii*, a name which belongs to a hybrid between two Himalayan Rhododendrons. It is sometimes also cultivated under the names of *R. daphnoides*, *R. Hammondii*, and *R. oleaefolium*. The second of these plants, *R. myrtifolium*, is believed to be a hybrid between the other European alpine species, *R. hirsutum* and *R. minus*. It is a smaller and more upright growing plant than *R. arbutifolium* and has smaller and broader leaves and much handsomer rose-pink flowers also in compact clusters. It is not usually quite so hardy as *R. myrtifolium* but was uninjured last winter, and the plants are now covered with flowers.

Periploca sepium. To most gardeners who live where the climate is less severe than it is in eastern Massachusetts *Periploca graeca*, a tall, vigorous, climbing plant with dark green leaves and curious green and brown flowers, is familiar. Less known is the species from northern China, *P. sepium*, which has more slender stems which do not climb so high, lanceolate, green and very lustrous leaves and flowers similar to those of *P. graeca* but only about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. It is perfectly hardy here and can now be seen covered with flowers on one of the trellises between the Shrub Collection and the parkway. It produces many suckers from the roots and there is therefore no reason why this beautiful plant should remain so little known in gardens.

1917. "Periploca sepium." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(12), 47-47. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320732>.

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