introduction. All the plants of *Viburnum ovatifolium* are killed, but plants of the other Chinese Viburnums with deciduous leaves are alive and in good condition. *Staphylea holocarpa*, which when in flower Wilson considered one of the most beautiful of the Chinese trees, has always been tender in the Arboretum and it is not probable that it will ever flourish here.

Some interesting shrubs have been killed to the ground but will probably recover; among them are the two Chinese Dipeltas, the Chinese *Rhus Potaninii*, the Chinese *Cornus paucinervis*, and the Chinese *Salix Bockii*. *Osmaronia* or *Nuttallia cerasiformis* from the Pacific coast, the Rocky Mountain *Ceanothus Wrightii*, all the Bladder Sennas (*Colutea*), and the Japanese *Benzoin ericium* and *B. obtusilobum*; the last, which for twenty-five years has been one of the rare and interesting plants in the Arboretum, will probably not recover. The familiar *Exochorda racemosa* or *grandiflora* has suffered badly, but the less known and handsomer species from western China, *E. Giralddii* and *E. Giralddii Watsonii* are uninjured and are now in flower. *E. macrantha*, a hybrid between *E. racemosa* and *E. Korolkowii* is uninjured and is also in bloom. Many of the forms of the Japanese *Prunus Lannesiana* have suffered badly and several are dead. Among these are some of the double-flowered Cherries which are generally cultivated in Japan.

There are some serious losses among the Oaks. All the trees of the Willow Oak (*Q. Phellos*) of the south are dead. The largest of them here had been growing in the Arboretum since 1877 and had not been injured before. The largest plant of *Quercus georgiana* is dead. This is a rare tree from the Stone Mountain region of central Georgia, and the plant that has now been killed had been uninjured in the Arboretum for twenty-one years. Many large trees of the Shingle Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) are seriously injured, and plants of the southern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra* or *falcata*) which have been growing here since 1889 are killed. *Quercus heterophylla*, which has been growing uninjured in the Arboretum since 1879, is also killed. This handsome and interesting tree is the first hybrid Oak noticed in America and has given rise to many discussions among dendrologists. All the plants of the Turkey Oak (*Quercus Cerris*) are killed, and all the upper branches of a large specimen of the form of the common English Oak with pendulous branches (*Q. Robur pendula*) planted in 1899 are dead. Two southern Nettle-trees, *Celtis mississippiensis* and *C. georgiana*, have also been killed.

Early-flowering Lilacs. The earliest flowering Lilac here in other years, *Syringa affinis*, is not blooming this year and there are not many flowers on its variety *Giralddii* with pale rose-colored flowers. The flower-buds of these Lilacs are perfectly hardy and the cold winter cannot be charged with the absence of flowers on these north China plants. They are tall shrubs of loose and rather ungainly habit, but the foliage is good and the flowers are extremely fragrant. Another north China Lilac, *S. oblata*, is blooming well this year although the flower-buds are often injured by the cold of less severe winters. If this Lilac

always flowered as well as it has this spring it would be one of the most valuable of the whole group for it blooms early, and the pale lilac-colored flowers in short compact clusters are very fragrant. The large broad leaves which are thick and leathery and are not disfigured by mildew turn in the autumn to handsome shades of orange and red. One of the first hybrid Lilacs was obtained by crossing this Chinese species with the common Lilac (*S. vulgaris*). The plant obtained by this cross is called *S. hyacinthiflora*. It is a large, compact, round-topped shrub with leaves resembling in shape those of its Chinese parent and with small clusters of extremely fragrant, pale lilac-colored double flowers. As a garden plant this Lilac is more interesting than beautiful. *Syringa pubescens* is covered with clusters of opening flower-buds. Attention cannot be too often called to this native of northern China. It is a tall shrub with erect stems, small leaves and short broad clusters of pale lilac-colored flowers remarkable for the long tube of the corolla and for their pungent and delightful fragrance. For this fragrance, if for no other reason, this Lilac should be found in every northern garden; indeed some persons consider it the most valuable of all Lilacs. Although *S. pubescens* was first raised at the Arboretum thirty-six years ago, it is still rare in this country, for it never produces seeds here and is not as easily propagated by cuttings as other Lilacs. It is in bloom nearly four weeks earlier than it was last year. Indeed all the Lilacs are early this year, and by the time this Bulletin reaches its Boston readers many of the varieties of the common Lilac will be in full bloom.

Early-flowering Hawthorns. The earliest Hawthorn this year to bloom was *Crataegus nigra* from western Europe. This is a handsome tree with pale bark and deeply lobed leaves. The flowers have twenty stamens with anthers faintly tinged with pink and are arranged in compact clusters; they are followed by handsome black shining fruits which give greater value to this tree than the flowers which are less beautiful than those of many American Hawthorns. There is a large plant of *Crataegus nigra* in the old Hawthorn Collection at the end of the Willow Collection. Several American Hawthorns of the Mollis Group, distinguished by their large flowers, large leaves and large scarlet fruit, have been in bloom during the past week. The most conspicuous have been *C. Arnoldiana*, *C. mollis*, *C. arkansana* and *C. submollis*. These trees have never flowered more profusely. *C. Arnoldiana*, which was first found growing wild in the Arboretum, has been especially handsome. The fruit of this tree begins to ripen late in August or early in September and this makes *C. Arnoldiana* valuable also for the decoration of the summer garden. The largest plants of this tree in the Arboretum are on the left-hand side of the road near the Centre Street entrance. There are a number of good trees in the old *Crataegus* Collection and on the Valley Road in front of the White Oaks. Large plants of the other early-flowering Mollis species can be seen at the South Street entrance. In the *Crataegus* Collection on the eastern slope of Peter's Hill many plants are already in bloom and for the next six weeks it will be possible to see in the Arboretum Hawthorn flowers of many native and foreign species.

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