flowers opening from dark rose-colored buds; Justi, with small pale blue flowers; Ludwig Spath, with dark red-purple single flowers. This last is very similar to Philemon and in these two plants are found probably the handsomest Lilacs with dark red-purple flowers. Marie Legraye, with single white flowers, is good as usual. Some of the white-flowered Lilacs recently produced in France have larger individual flowers, but little is known here yet of their value as garden plants, and Marie Legraye must still be considered the best of the thoroughly tested single white-flowered Lilacs.

Syringa chinensis. Unfortunately named for it is not Chinese but a hybrid which appeared more than a century ago in the Botanic Garden at Rouen, *Syringa chinensis* is also now in bloom. Obtained by crossing the common Lilac with the Persian Lilac (*S. persica*), it has the slender branches, the small leaves and the small flowers of the latter, but its large size, the large flower clusters and the color of the flowers show the influence of the other parent. *Syringa chinensis* is one of the most valuable of all Lilacs; it is perfectly hardy, it grows rapidly to a large size, and it never fails to produce its long clusters of reddish lilac flowers which cause the slender branches to droop gracefully. There is a variety with white flowers tinged with pink (var. *alba*) and other varieties with slightly darker or lighter flowers than those of the common form. This hybrid flowers a few days earlier than the Persian Lilac. This is a broad rather low shrub with narrow pointed leaves and small, fragrant, pale lilac-colored flowers in few-flowered clusters which are crowded at the ends of the branches and appear like one long inflorescence. There is a white-flowered form (var. *alba*) and one with lobed leaves (var. *laciniata*). A native of Afghanistan, the Persian Lilac was cultivated in India and Persia from very early times and reached Europe three hundred years ago. A very old inhabitant of American gardens, it is now not often cultivated in this country. The earliest of the new Chinese Lilacs to bloom this year, *Syringa microphylla* is in bloom. It is a plant with small leaves and small, pale pink, fragrant, long-tubed flowers in small short clusters. The flowers resemble those of *S. pubescens*, but it is a less valuable garden plant.

Bush Honeysuckles. Many of the Bush Honeysuckles are again covered with their fragrant flowers. No shrubs, not even the Lilacs, are more valuable garden plants in regions of extreme cold. They are very hardy; they flower freely every year, and many of the species and hybrids are covered in early summer with scarlet, yellow or blue fruit. To obtain the greatest beauty of these shrubs they must be planted in good soil with sufficient space between them for their free growth. An example of well-grown Bush Honeysuckles can be seen on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road opposite the Lilacs where there are several large plants. There is a large collection of smaller plants in the Shrub Collection, and a supplementary collection along the grass path in the rear of the Linden Collection on Meadow Road. Attention is called again to *Lonicera Morrowii*, because the plant usually sold in American nurseries under that name is not *L. Morrowii* but a hybrid of that species with the Tartarian Honeysuckle and of

1918. "Syringa chinensis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(5), 18–18. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320814>.

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