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

little value for those who want a plant with the peculiar habit of *L. Morrowii*. This species is a native of northern Japan and eastern Siberia, and one of the handsomest of the Bush Honeysuckles. It is a comparatively low round-headed shrub with the lower branches which cling close to the ground and spread over an area much broader than the height of the plant. The leaves are gray-green and the flowers are large, pale yellow and white; the fruit, which remains a long time on the branches, is red and lustrous. The shrub was introduced into the United States by the Arboretum many years ago and at one time was largely planted in the Boston parks where there can still be seen some large specimens. Attention is also called to the different forms of the Tartarian Honeysuckle *L. tatarica*, with white, pink and rose-colored flowers, *L. minutiflora*, *L. muscaviensis*, *L. Xylosteum*, *L. orientalis*, *L. chrysantha*, one of the earliest of the group to bloom, *L. bella*, *L. notha* and *L. microphylla*. This very attractive little bush, a native of central Asia, is now in flower. The pale canary yellow flowers are longer than the small pale blue leaves and stand well up above them; the bright red, long-stalked fruit of this shrub is also attractive.

Mountain Ashes. On the right-hand side of the path leading to the Shrub Collection from the Forest Hills Gate are now in flower or will soon be in flower, a number of these plants, including the two of northeastern North America, *Sorbus americana*, and its variety *decora*. These are large shrubs or small trees and less showy perhaps when in flower than some of the Old World species; they surpass, however, all other plants of this genus in the brilliancy of their fruit, and in the size of their fruit clusters. The autumn coloring of the leaves of these plants, too, is beautiful. There is another collection of Mountain Ashes, principally Asiatic, on the left-hand side of the Valley Road near the group of Swamp White Oaks (*Quercus bicolor*) and several of these plants are now in bloom. There is a good specimen of the Japanese *Sorbus alnifolia*, one of the simple-leaved species, now in flower on the right-hand side of the Forest Hills Road near the Wistaria trellis. This is a shapely, hardy tree which was raised at the Arboretum from seed twenty-five years ago and is well worth a place in Massachusetts gardens. All the species of *Sorbus* are liable to injury from the San Jose scale, but this can be easily controlled by spraying the trees late in March or in early April with a solution of lime-sulphur or with scalyside.

Aesculus arguta. This little shrub, which is a native of eastern Texas and Oklahoma, is blooming for the first time in the Arboretum and probably for the first time in cultivation. Its relation is with the Ohio Buckeye; it has leaves of seven or nine narrow, long-pointed, pale leaflets, long, many-flowered clusters of pale yellow flowers and fruit covered with prickles. This shrub is common near Dallas and in Cherokee County, Texas, where it was first distinguished, and in Oklahoma, it ranges further west than the other Buckeyes. The plants in the Arboretum collection have been raised from seeds collected in central Oklahoma. Some of the other little known southern Buckeyes have escaped injury and will soon be in bloom. Among them are the

1918. "Bush Honeysuckles." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(5), 18–19. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320815>.

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