Midseason Lilacs are in bloom nearly three weeks earlier than usual. The best known of them, *Syringa villosa*, was raised at the Arboretum nearly thirty-five years ago and from the Arboretum has been carried into many American gardens. It is a large, round-topped shrub with large leaves and compact broad or narrow clusters of pale rose-colored or nearly white flowers which unfortunately have the disagreeable odor of Privet flowers. In spite of the disagreeable odor of the flowers this Lilac is a first-rate garden plant, and particularly valuable because it does not begin to bloom until most of the flowers of the different varieties of the common Lilac have faded. The Hungarian Lilac, *S. Josikaea*, a tall shrub with violet-colored flowers in narrow clusters, blooms a few days later than *S. villosa*. It is one of the least attractive of all Lilacs but crossed with *S. villosa* it has produced in France a race of hybrids of great beauty to which the general name of *S. Henryi* has been given. One of the handsomest of these hybrids, *Lutèce*, is now covered with its large open clusters of red-violet flowers. This is one of the handsomest Lilacs of recent creation and deserves the attention of the lovers of these plants. Another of this race of hybrids, *S. eximia*, blooms a few days later and has more compact clusters of rose-colored or reddish flowers which after opening become light pink. Another of these midseason Lilacs, *S. Wolfi*, is also in bloom. This is a little known species from northern China, and has leaves like those of *S. villosa*, but the flowers are smaller and violet-purple, and the flower-clusters are much larger. This promises to be a valuable shrub in northern gardens. It blooms a few days earlier than *S. Koehneana*, a native of Korea, a large shrub with slender drooping branches and broad, unsymmetrical clusters of slender rose-colored or pink flowers which have little perfume. Although this plant has been growing in the Arboretum for sixteen years, it did not begin to flower freely until two years ago.

Crataegus pinnatifida. In the thirty-five years this plant has been an inhabitant of the Arboretum it has never been more covered with flowers than during the past week. It is a native of eastern Siberia and northern China and is an arborescent shrub or small tree. The leaves are large, deeply lobed, thick, and lustrous on the upper surface; the flowers are large, in many-flowered compact clusters, and are followed by dull red, oblong fruit about three-quarters of an inch in length. The fruit is less valuable for jelly than that of some of the American Crabapples of the Mollis Group. It is esteemed by the Chinese, however, who plant and carefully cultivate orchards of this Hawthorn in the neighborhood of Peking. If a selection of the six handsomest Hawthorns of the world was to be made many persons would include in the six this Chinese species.

Cornus controversa. It is fortunate that the winter has had no bad effect on this tree which promises to be one of the important introductions from eastern Asia. Like our *Cornus alternifolia*, it has wide-spreading branches and alternate leaves, but the flower-clusters are larger. It is a larger tree, sometimes growing in western China to the height of sixty feet. It is now in bloom in the supplementary

1918. "Crataegus pinnatifida." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(6), 23–23. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320825>.

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