ornamental plant is *Syringa Sweginzowii*. This, too, is a tall shrub but the branches are not as stout as those of *S. reflexa*, and the leaves are narrower, pointed at the ends and pale on the lower surface. The flowers are produced in broad erect clusters and are pale rose color and half an inch long. The flower-buds are of a peculiar brownish green color, and as the flowers open gradually from the bottom to the top of the cluster the contrast between the open flowers below and the closed buds above give this plant a peculiar appearance during the week or ten days the flowers are opening. This Lilac was first made known through plants raised in the Arboretum of Max von Sivers at Riga in Russia from seeds sent from some place in Mongolia or northern China, the name of which is not recorded. Later it was found by Wilson in western China, but the plants growing in the Arboretum were obtained from the nursery of Regel & Kesselring in Petrograd. *S. Komarowii* has leaves which resemble those of *S. reflexa* but the flowers are produced in short, compact, nearly cylindrical clusters nodding on long stems. The flower-buds are bright red and very conspicuous, and the open flowers are deep rose color. This Lilac sometimes blooms profusely when still a small bush. *Syringa tomentella* promises to grow taller than the other new Chinese Lilacs for some of the plants in the Arboretum are now nearly ten feet high. The leaves resemble those of *S. villosa*, and the flowers are pale rose color or white, and are borne in narrow erect clusters. None of the Arboretum plants have ever produced many flowers and *S. tomentella* promises to be one of the least desirable of the new Lilacs as a garden plant. *Syringa Julianae* flowers earlier than most of the new Chinese Lilacs and the flowers are already fading. As it grows here this is a compact low shrub nearly as broad as high, and for several years has covered itself with short clusters of rose-colored and white fragrant flowers. Related to the Chinese *S. pubescens*, it blooms much later than that and other related species, and is an excellent addition to the list of Lilacs which can be grown in our gardens. *Syringa Wolfii*, which has dark violet-purple flowers in short compact clusters, is another good garden plant in this climate. This species, too, was first cultivated by Von Sivers at Riga who obtained it from some place in northern China which is not known. The other new Chinese Lilacs in the Arboretum, *S. Meyeri*, *S. microphylla*, *S. pinnatifolia* and *S. yunnanensis* have comparatively little decorative value and are curiosities rather than good garden plants.

The Yellowwood or Virgilia. This tree, the *Cladrastis lutea* of botanists, is now covered with long drooping clusters of pure white pea-shaped flowers which make it one of the most beautiful trees in the forests of eastern North America. It is a round-topped tree sometimes sixty or seventy feet in height, with pale smooth bark which resembles that of the American Beech-tree, and large light green compound leaves which turn clear yellow in the autumn before falling. In the forest this is a rare and local tree, and is found growing, usually on river cliffs, from western North Carolina to Tennessee, Kentucky and northern Alabama, and in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas. It is most abundant probably in the neighborhood of Nash-

ville, Tennessee. Sent to France by its discoverer, the elder Michaux, it has been in cultivation for more than a century. One of the first, and perhaps the first specimen planted in the United States was standing a few years ago in the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club near that city. It was planted in Massachusetts, where it is perfectly hardy, at least eighty years ago. This tree flowers well in France and Germany, but rarely produces flowers in Great Britain where the sun is not hot enough to ripen sufficiently the flowering wood. Here the trees flower only once in two years and, with few exceptions, all individuals planted in the northern states flower the same year. Although one of the handsomest trees that can be used for the decoration of parks and gardens in the eastern states, the *Virgilia* seems to be less commonly used here than it was seventy-five years ago. Fortunately it can still be obtained in a few American gardens.

Deutzia hypoglauca. This plant was not injured by the severe cold of the past winter and has now flowered for three years in the Arboretum. It is a tall vigorous shrub with erect, much branched stems, lanceolate, long-pointed leaves dark yellow-green on the upper surface and pale below, and light orange-brown branchlets. The pure white flowers are seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and are borne on slender drooping pedicels in many-flowered compound, round-topped clusters from three to four inches across. The broad, petal-like filaments, which are rather shorter than the spreading petals and are notched at the apex, form a tube rising from the center of the flower from which the bright yellow anthers emerge. *Deutzia hypoglauca* was discovered by Wilson in Hupeh but the plants in the Arboretum were raised here from seeds collected in 1910 by Purdom on the mountains of Shensi at altitudes between eight and ten thousand feet above the sea-level. This may prove a valuable plant to cross with some of the Chinese *Deutzias* with rose-colored flowers which are not really hardy in this climate. It is a handsomer plant than *D. parviflora*, another Chinese species and an old inhabitant of the Arboretum where it has proved to be one of the hardiest of all *Deutzias*. Sent by the Arboretum to Lemoine at Nancy, France, it was successfully crossed by him with *D. gracilis*. The result of this cross was *Deutzia Lemoinei*, one of the handsomest and hardiest garden shrubs of recent creation. One of the forms of *D. Lemoinei*, *Boule de Neige*, has been unusually full of flowers this year.

The Persian Yellow Rose. This Rose is just opening its flower-buds. It is the last of the yellow-flowered Roses which are hardy in the Arboretum and a few days later than the Harrison Rose. The Persian yellow Rose is a dwarfer plant of better habit than the Harrison Rose, and the flowers are larger and of better color; and when it succeeds it is the handsomest of the double-flowered yellow Roses. It is a form of *Rosa foetida*, a beautiful and too little known Rose of southern Russia, the Caucasus and Persia. The so-called Austrian Briar, with petals yellow on the outer surface and dark copper color on the inner surface, is believed to be a variety of *R. foetida* (var. *bicolor*). The Harrison Rose, which was raised in New York many years ago, is believed

1918. "The Yellowwood or Virgilia." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(7), 26–27. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320832>.

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