with yellow. Another interesting garden plant, *P. Falconerii*, which is certainly Asiatic and probably Japanese, has narrow lanceolate leaves and fragrant flowers in from one- to six-flowered racemes, and is distinct in the shape of its leaves and in its long narrow petals. The origin and history of this plant is not known.

Hybrid Philadelphus. The first hybrid Philadelphus which attracted attention was raised in France before 1870 by a Monsieur Billard, and is sometimes called in gardens Souvenir de Billard, although the correct name for it is *Philadelphus insignis*. This hybrid is one of the handsomest of all the tall-growing Syringas, and its value is increased by the fact that it is one of the latest of them all to flower. In a few old gardens in the neighborhood of Boston great Syringa bushes occasionally thirty feet high and correspondingly broad are sometimes found. These plants are believed to be hybrids between *P. coronarius* and some unrecognized species. It is called *Philadelphus maximus*. Another hybrid, *P. magnificus*, sprang up in the Arboretum several years ago and is supposed to be a hybrid between two American species, *P. inodorus* and *P. pubescens*. It is a large and shapely shrub with pure white only slightly fragrant flowers an inch and three-quarters in diameter and borne in erect clusters. *Philadelphus splendens* flowers very freely and when the flowers are open it is the showiest plant in the Syringa Group.

Lemoine Hybrid Philadelphus. Several years ago the French plant breeder Lemoine crossed *P. coronarius* with the Rocky mountain *P. microphyllus* and obtained an entirely new race to which the general name of *P. Lemoinei* was given. The original bush is intermediate between the parents in size and in the size of the flowers. The flowers are pure white, very fragrant and produced in profusion. From this plant Lemoine raised many seedlings and secondary hybrids and these vary from the original *P. Lemoinei* in size and in the size and shape of the flowers. Taken as a whole the Lemoine hybrid Syringas form one of the most beautiful groups of garden plants that has been created by man. There are a number of these plants in the Arboretum collection and they have been considered perfectly hardy here, but last winter was too cold for some of them. *P. Lemoinei* itself and many of its varieties are uninjured, but a few of the second hybrids were killed to the ground but are now growing again from the roots. Unfortunately among the injured is the little plant called Conquête which is usually considered the handsomest of these Lemoine Syringas. This is the midseason for Philadelphus. The flowers of the Korean *P. Schneekii* var. *Jackii*, which are always the first to open, faded nearly two weeks ago, and the buds on some of the other species and hybrids will not open for nearly a month.

The Sour Gum or Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*) is now in flower. The minute yellow-green flowers of this tree are hidden by the leaves and will only be seen by persons who are specially looking for them. In spite of its inconspicuous flowers the Sour Gum is one of the handsome trees of eastern North America where it grows from Maine to Florida and Texas. The greatest beauty of this tree is in its lustrous, dark

1918. "Hybrid Philadelphus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(8), 31–31. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320838>.

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