a short trunk covered with rough bark, wide-spreading branches furnished with corky wings, and dark green leaves lustrous and nearly smooth on the upper surface and slightly downy below. As this tree produces many suckers it can be easily multiplied.

Ulmus laevis. This is a common Elm in northern Russia and in some parts of Scandinavia, and occurs occasionally in Denmark and the Balkan countries. It has been growing in the Arboretum since 1888, and is now fifty-five feet tall with a short trunk, a broad pyramidal head and dark green foliage. Botanically this Elm is closely related to the American White Elm (*Ulmus americana*) but differs from it in the thicker coat of down on the lower surface of the leaves and in its larger and sharper-pointed buds. The leaves of this tree unfold here earlier than those of any other Elm. It is probably extremely rare in the United States, but American tree lovers can wisely learn more about it.

The Arboretum Collection now contains sixty-two different Elms and includes all the known species with the exception of the four Himalayan Elms and the Mexican Elm which are not in cultivation and two species from the southern United States which are not hardy here. With few exceptions the important and interesting varieties and hybrids are represented in the collection. Many of the plants are still too small to produce fruit or to show the habit of mature trees, but as a whole the collection offers a good opportunity for the study of the leaves and branchlets of Elm-trees.

A good Rhododendron. To a Rhododendron which is growing in Mr. Hunnewell's garden at Wellesley the name of Glennyi has been given. This name is probably not correct, at least it is not found in the catalogues of garden Rhododendrons. There was once, however, in England a Mr. Glenny who raised hybrid Rhododendrons, for on the 5th of February, 1838, at a meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society in London, "Mr. George Glenny exhibited a Rhododendron said to have been raised by himself from seed. It did not appear different from a variety raised some years since by Mr. Waterer, of Knaphill, and called in the gardens *R. pulcherrimum*. It is said to have been a hybrid between *R. arboreum* and *R. caucasicum*, and was raised at Knaphill in 1832; it has pink flowers." The plant in Mr. Hunnewell's garden is evidently a hybrid of *R. caucasicum*, and has been growing there for fully fifty years. The original specimens were certainly imported from England and are now round-topped bushes about six feet high. For at least thirty years they have never suffered from heat or cold and have never failed to bloom freely. The leaves show the influence of *R. catawbiense* but the size of the flower-clusters and the size of the white flowers, which are a good deal like those of *R. Boule de Neige*, point to *R. caucasicum*. The early flowers, for this is one of the earliest of the hardy Rhododendrons to flower in this climate, show too the *caucasicum* influence. But whatever name it should bear and whatever its parentage this Rhododendron is a valuable plant, for it is certainly one of the hardiest hybrid Rhododendrons which have been planted in this country. There are only small plants in the Arboretum Collection where it has not yet flowered.

1918. "A good Rhododendron." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(10), 40–40. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320852>.

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