be hardy here. Of the other species, the so-called Mountain Magnolia, *M. Fraseri*, is the first to open its flowers in the Arboretum. It is a small tree rarely more than forty feet high, with an open head of long branches, leaves often a foot in length and deeply divided at the base, and creamy white, sweet-scented flowers eight or ten inches in diameter and very conspicuous as they stand well above the crowded leaves at the ends of the branches. This Magnolia is a native of the southern Appalachian Mountain region and, although it has not been found growing north of southeastern Virginia, is perfectly hardy in eastern Massachusetts. The next to flower is *M. cordata* which for several days has been covered with its cup-shaped, bright canary yellow flowers unlike in color those of any other Magnolia. There is an interesting story connected with this tree. It was discovered toward the end of the eighteenth century by the French botanist and traveller Michaux on one of his journeys from Charleston, South Carolina, up the valley of the Savannah River to the high Carolina Mountains. By Michaux it was introduced into French gardens where it flourished. For more than a century every attempt to rediscover this tree failed, and it is only within the last five or six years that it was found by the Berckmans Brothers growing in the woods not many miles distant from Augusta, Georgia, where plants only a few feet high flower profusely. Grafts from Michaux's trees, however, preserved this tree in cultivation, and the plants in the Arboretum were raised from grafts taken from old trees in the Harvard Botanic Garden for which they were imported from Europe probably when the Garden was laid out, that is, more than a century ago or not long after Michaux had discovered and introduced this tree. The flowers of *M. cordata* will be followed in succession by those of *M. acuminata*, the Cucumber Tree, *M. tripetala*, the Umbrella Tree, *M. glauca* and *M. macrophylla*. As they flower attention will be called to some of these trees in later issues of these Bulletins.

Diervilla florida venusta. Attention has been called before to the beauty of this Korean shrub. It is the first of the Diervillas to flower and for more than a week it has been covered with its large rose-pink flowers which open when the leaves are not more than half grown. It is a vigorous, perfectly hardy plant, and none of the hybrid Diervillas to which so much attention has been paid by European gardeners compare in beauty with this wild plant which is one of the commonest shrubs of central and northern Korea. The flora of Korea is not rich in trees and shrubs as compared with those of western China and Japan and not many endemic Korean plants have been established in western gardens. It is interesting, therefore, to find that five of the hardiest and most beautiful shrubs introduced in recent years into gardens are from Korea. They are *Viburnum Carlesii*, *Diervilla florida venusta*, *Rhododendron Schlippenbachii*, *R. poukhanense* and *Rosa Jackii*. Korea has given us, too, a Fir in *Abies holophylla* which, although the seeds were first planted at the Arboretum in 1904, has grown so rapidly here and has proved so hardy that it promises to rival as an ornamental tree the Japanese *Abies homolepis* (*brachyphylla*). In Korea *A. holophylla* grows to a height of one hundred feet, and in the northern part of the peninsula forms pure forests often of considerable extent. In a few years it will be possible to obtain at the Arboretum a better idea than we have now of the value of the plants of Korea in this

climate, for there are growing here now seedlings of every known endemic woody plant of the central and northern part of the country. Those from the extreme southern part will not be able to bear the cold of New England winters. In addition to these recent introductions, fruits of Wilson's last journey in the orient, there are growing in the Arboretum all the trees and shrubs which, growing in the colder parts of Korea, occur also in northern Japan, eastern Siberia, Mongolia and northern China.

Azaleas. The flowers of two other eastern American Azaleas open their flowers before those of *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *Vaseyi* have faded. They are *R. canescens* and *R. nudiflorum*. These plants have rose-pink, fragrant flowers which open before or just as the leaves begin to unfold. The former is a northern plant common in some parts of southern New Hampshire and northern Massachusetts; the latter is more southern, ranging to Florida and Texas. Both these Azaleas take kindly to cultivation, and this year are covered with flowers in the Arboretum. They can be seen on Azalea Path, and there is a good mass of the northern plant on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road in front of the Lindens which makes itself known for a long distance by the exquisite fragrance of the flowers. *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *japonicum* is just beginning to flower. This is a hardy plant with flame-colored flowers three inches across. Less spectacular than the red-flowered *R. Kaempferi*, for many persons it is a more attractive plant and the handsomest of the Japanese Azaleas. Japanese gardeners have recently found forms of this *Azalea* with yellow flowers in different shades which promise to be good garden plants.

Bush Honeysuckles. For northern gardens there are no more beautiful plants than some of the Bush Honeysuckles, with their myriads of yellow, white, rose color or red flowers which in summer or autumn are followed by lustrous, usually scarlet fruits. Nearly all of these shrubs are able to show their greatest beauty in this climate, but this can be obtained only by planting them in rich soil and with sufficient space for free growth in all directions. In poor soil and when crowded by other plants they are usually miserable objects. The large growing kinds like the different forms of *L. tatarica*, the hybrids *L. bella* and its varieties with white and with rose-colored flowers, and *L. notha*, should be planted as isolated specimens at least twenty feet from any other plant. *L. Morrowi*, a plant of the Amoor region in eastern Siberia, requires even more space, for its lower branches which cling close to the ground naturally spread over a great area. This shrub has gray-green foliage, comparatively large white flowers and bright red fruits. It is one of the most useful of the early introductions of the Arboretum into the United States and has been largely planted in the Boston Parks. Like many other Bush Honeysuckles, *L. Morrowi* hybridizes easily with other species, and most of the plants raised from seeds, now sold by American nurserymen as *L. Morrowi*, are hybrids of this species with *L. tatarica* and are erect growing plants of little value for those who want plants with the peculiar habit of *L. Morrowi*. Among the less vigorous growing plants attention is called to two hybrids of *L. Korolkowi* in the collection, *L. amoena* and *L. Arnoldiana*. These have small gray-green foliage and small, bright pink and very attractive flowers, and are, perhaps, not surpassed in grace and beauty by any Honeysuckles in the collection.

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