the species recently discovered in central and western China are now established in the Arboretum, and, flowering more freely as the plants grow older now begin to show their true value as garden plants in this climate. Perhaps the most distinct and certainly the most unusual of these Lilacs is *Syringa reflexa*. On this plant the flower-cluster is compact, cylindric, unbranched, from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter, long stalked and is gracefully arching and reflexed. The flowers are deep rose-color with a long slender corolla-tube, and have the disagreeable odor, although to a less degree than those of the Chinese *Syringa villosa* to which this species and the next are closely related, as is shown in their ample leaves dark green on the upper surface and somewhat pale, and slightly hairy on the lower surface. The other species in this group now in flower, *Syringa Sargentiana*, differs in its rather paler flowers white on the inner surface of the lobes of the corolla, and arranged in large, loose, long-branched, erect or spreading clusters sometimes eighteen inches long and twelve inches across. The leaves of this plant are hardly distinguishable from those of *S. reflexa*. Five of these new Lilacs belonging to the group of which *Syringa pubescens* may be taken as the type are flowering freely this year; they all have fragrant flowers, although less fragrant than those of *S. pubescens*, and slender corolla-tubes. *Syringa Koehneana*, which is probably a native of Korea, has broad leaves unusually large for a species in this group, and short, broad, compact clusters of flowers which are pale rose-color on the outside of the corolla-tubes and pure white on the inner surface of the corolla-lobes. On *Syringa yunnanensis* from southwestern China, which is a narrow shrub with erect stems and branches, the flowers are produced in narrow, branched, erect clusters and are white faintly tinged with rose and very fragrant. *Syringa tomentella*, of which *S. Wilsonii* is a synonym, is a larger and more vigorous plant with erect stems, dull green leaves, and open branched panicles of the palest rose-colored flowers with rather thicker corolla-tubes than those of the other species of this group. *Syringa microphylla*, so named for its small dark green leaves, is flowering this year more freely than it has in the Arboretum before; the flowers are small, with narrow corolla-tubes, and are pleasantly fragrant. Unlike other Lilacs, *S. microphylla* has in previous years flowered again in October. *S. Sweginzowii* is covered with flowers again this spring, as it has been now for several seasons. It is a tall shrub with dull green leaves and narrow clusters of fragrant flowers half an inch long, flesh-colored in the bud, becoming nearly white after the flowers open. This species blooms freely as a small plant, and is perhaps the most attractive of the new Lilacs with slender corolla-tubes, although it does not equal in beauty and fragrance *S. pubescens*, which has been an inhabitant of the Arboretum for a quarter of a century.

Rosa sertata. There is now flowering in the Shrub Collection a plant of the northern form of this Chinese Rose which at this writing is one of the most charming plants in the Arboretum. It is a bush three feet high with slender gracefully spreading and arching stems which form an open head six feet across. The leaves are now only about an inch long with seven minute leaflets. The flowers are solitary or rarely in pairs on the ends of short lateral branchlets crowded from end to end on the branches, and are rather less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter with light pure pink petals, and are slightly fragrant.

1919. "Rosa sertata." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(7), 27-27. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320936>.

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