near Pekin, was first raised in the Arboretum thirty-seven years ago. It is a large, vigorous, hardy plant, with dark green leaves, and one of the best of the exotic shrubs which flower here the middle of June. Closely related to it are *Hydrangea xanthoneura* and its varieties *Wilsonii* and *setchuensis*, and *H. Rosthornii* raised here from seed collected by Wilson in western China. These plants are hardy and can now be seen covered with flowers in the collection of Chinese shrubs on Bussey Hill and on Hickory Path near Centre Street. As garden plants they do not appear to be in any way superior to *H. Bretschneideri*.

Rosa caudata is unfolding its pale pink petals which are nearly white toward the base. It is a large, strong-growing, hardy shrub with stout arching stems, dark green leaves, and flowers two inches in diameter, in wide clusters, each containing from twenty to twenty-five flowers. The fruit is orange red, an inch long, contracted above into a narrow neck crowned by the much enlarged calyx-lobes. It flowers at the same time as *Rosa Helenae*, and these two species, and *R. multiflora* var. *cathayensis*, are perhaps the handsomest of the Roses discovered by Wilson in western China.

Indigofera Potaninii. This beautiful little shrub from northern China is blooming again in the collection on Bussey Hill. As it grows here it is from three to four feet high, with a single stem and slender erect branches. The flowers are bright rose-color, half an inch long, in long-stalked, erect and spreading racemes from two to three inches in length. The flowers are of the same color, but are larger than those of *Indigofera amblyantha* which Wilson found in western China, and which until *I. Potaninii* bloomed in the Arboretum was considered the handsomest shrubby species which can be grown here.

Viburnum cassinoides adds much to the beauty of the Arboretum the middle of June. It is a native of swamps in the northeastern part of the country where it sometimes grows twenty feet high with slender straggling stems. In cultivation it forms a broad, low, round-topped bush, and has proved one of the handsomest of all the Viburnums introduced into the Arboretum. The leaves are thick and lustrous and vary greatly in size and shape. The flowers are slightly tinged with yellow and are borne in wide slightly convex clusters which also vary greatly in size. The fruit is larger than that of the other summer-flowering American Viburnums, and at first yellow-green later becomes pink, and finally blue-black and covered with a pale bloom, fruit of the three colors occurring in early autumn in the same cluster.

Magnolia glauca, or *virginiana* as botanists now want to call the Sweet Bay in the Magnolia Collection on the right-hand side of the Jamaica Plain entrance, is again covered with flowers. Often a large tree at the south, at the north this Magnolia is never more than a small tree, or more often a large shrub. The leaves are dark green and very lustrous on the upper surface and silvery-white on the lower surface; the flowers are small, cup-shaped, creamy-white and delightfully fragrant, and continue to open in succession from the middle of June until August. In all North America there is not a more delightful shrub to plant in the garden, or one that will give larger returns in beauty and fragrance; yet it is difficult to find it in any quantity in American nurseries, and it is unknown to most American planters of this gen-

eration. A hybrid, *M. major*, often called *M. Thompsoniana*, between *M. glauca* and *M. tripetala*, another American species, has the general appearance of *M. glauca* but has larger leaves and larger fragrant flowers.

Halimodendron argenteum in the Shrub Collection is now covered with its pale rose-colored, pea-shaped, fragrant flowers which are borne in short clusters; their beauty is heightened by the light color of the leaves which are covered with pale silky hairs. This shrub or small tree remains in bloom during several weeks.

Cornus rugosa. Attention is called again to the value of this common native shrub for the decoration of parks and gardens where, like many other eastern American trees and shrubs, it is rarely seen. *C. rugosa*, or *C. circinata*, the name by which it is best known, is a shrub sometimes ten feet high which with plenty of space spreads into broad thickets. The young branches are green blotched with purple, becoming purple as they grow older. The leaves are broad, sometimes nearly circular, and dark bluish-green; the flowers are ivory-white, in compact clusters, and are followed in the early autumn by bright blue or nearly white fruits. This Cornel has been much planted in the Arboretum and is greatly improved by good cultivation. It can be seen in the Cornel Group at the junction of the Meadow and the Bussey Hill Roads; and the large individual plants, the great clumps on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road beyond the Lilacs, and the masses among the Hickories in the groups of these trees show the value of this shrub in park planting when broad compact masses of foliage are needed.

The Tree Lilacs. As the flowers of the late-flowering group of Lilacs fade the earliest flowers of the so-called Tree Lilacs begin to open. There are three of these Lilacs which all bear large clusters of white or yellowish white flowers which have the disagreeable odor of the flowers of the Privet, and like those of the Privets the leaves fall in the autumn without change of color. The first of these plants to flower, *S. amurensis*, a native of eastern Siberia as its name implies, is a shrub in habit, twelve or fifteen feet high with dark close bark, broad thick leaves dark green above and pale below, and short, broad, unsymmetrical flower-clusters. *S. pekinensis* from northern China flowers next. This is also shrubby in habit, sometimes twenty or thirty feet tall and broad, with stout, spreading stems covered with yellow-brown bark separating readily into thin plates like that of some of the Birch-trees, dark green, narrow, pointed leaves and short and unsymmetrical flower-clusters usually in pairs at the ends of the branches. This species holds its leaves later in the autumn than the others, and produces great quantities of flowers every year, the other species usually flowering abundantly only every other year. The last of the Tree Lilacs to flower, *S. japonica*, is a native of northern Japan, and is really a tree sometimes forty feet high with a tall straight trunk covered with lustrous brown bark like the bark of a Cherry-tree, a round-topped head of upright branches, broad, thick, dark green leaves, and erect, mostly symmetrical flower-clusters from twelve to eighteen inches long. This is one of the handsomest of the small trees which bloom here at the end of June or early in July.

1919. "Magnolia glauca, or virginiana." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(9), 35–36. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320953>.

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