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. "Halimodendron argenteum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(9), 36–36. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320954>.

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