lengthening racemes until October. The other species, *I. Gerardiana* and *I. decora*, are killed to the ground every winter, but like herbaceous plants produce new stems in the spring which never fail to flower during the summer. *I. decora* is a native of southern China, and in the Arboretum the flowers are pure white. *I. Gerardiana*, which is a native of the northwestern Himalayas, has gray-green foliage and rose-purple flowers. This is the least beautiful of the five species now growing in the Arboretum. The collection still needs *I. hebeptala*, another Himalayan plant which is rarely seen in English gardens. It has red flowers, in elongated racemes, and, judging by the picture of it which has been published is a handsome plant. This and another red-flowered Himalayan species, *I. atropurpurea*, are desired by the Arboretum.

Rubus lacinatus. This European plant, which produces long red stems and deeply divided leaflets, is one of the handsomest of the Brambles and is well suited to cover banks or to train over fences and arbors. It is now in flower in the Shrub Collection. In England it is valued for its fruit which is described as "one of the finest blackberries in size and flavor." In competition with some of the American blackberries it will not probably find much favor in this country. There are two double-flowered Brambles in the collection which are also in bloom and which are also important ornamental plants, also well suited to cover arbors and fences. They produce in a season stems from ten to twenty feet long and their white or pink flowers in long, many-flowered crowded clusters resemble miniature Roses. These plants are called *Rufus ulmifolius* var. *bellidiflorus* and *R. thyrsoideus flore pleno*, and seem to be little known in the United States.

Schizophragma hydrangeoides must be included among the shrubs which flower in July. This beautiful climbing plant has not had a successful career in the Arboretum. Seeds were first sent here in December, 1876, from Sapporo in northern Japan with those of *Hydrangea petiolaris*, *Syringa japonica*, *Phellodendron sachalinense* and other interesting plants. A large number of *Schizophragma* plants were raised and sent to other American and European gardens. Those planted in the Arboretum never flourished, and soon disappeared, probably because the right place was not found for them. Plants raised later also disappeared; and it is a matter of some satisfaction at the Arboretum that this beautiful plant, after forty-three years of failure, is at last established on the Administration Building where it has flowered this year for the first time. It clings as firmly to the brick wall as *Hydrangea petiolaris*; the leaves are smaller, more circular in shape, more coarsely toothed and of a darker color. When in flower *Schizophragma* is more interesting, although not as showy as the *Hydrangea*, for instead of the surrounding ring of neutral flowers there are only two neutral flowers to each of the divisions of the large compound inflorescence; these neutral flowers are white, ovate, often an inch or more long, and hang on long slender stems an inch in length. *Schizophragma* appears to be an exceedingly rare plant in American gardens in which *Hydrangea petiolaris* often passes for it.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until the autumn.

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