say, of all Japanese Cherries, is thickly covered with fast opening flower-buds and has not before given greater promise of beauty. It is a large shrub which is not known in Japan as a wild plant. Although cultivated somewhat in the gardens of western Japan it is uncommon in those of Tokyo and therefore has failed to attract the general attention of the visitors to the Flowery Kingdom who stick to beaten tracks. The rather small drooping flowers are pink when they first open but gradually turn white, and those of no other Cherry-tree in the collection remain in good condition for so many days. This plant is still rare in American and European gardens; it can be increased by grafting, and soft wood cuttings in the hands of a skilful propagator can be made to grow. Seeds, which the Arboretum plants produce in great quantities, do not reproduce the parent plant, however, and the seedlings generally grow into the tall slender trees which botanists know as *Prunus subhirtella* var. *ascendens*, and which are common in the forests of central Hondo. This tree has generally been overlooked or neglected as a garden plant, but is now flowering in the Arboretum. Much better known is the form of *P. subhirtella* (var. *pendula*) with pendulous branches which, long a favorite garden plant in Japan, was sent many years ago to Europe and then to the United States. This beautiful plant, which is perfectly hardy in Massachusetts has often grown badly here and died long before its time because European Cherry stocks have been used for multiplying it. The proper stocks for the Weeping Cherry are the seedling plants of *Prunus subhirtella* (var. *ascendens*) or seedlings raised from the seeds of that variety which probably have not yet been produced in this country. Seeds of the pendulous form sometimes produce plants with pendulous branches, and such plants are occasionally found among the seedlings of *Prunus subhirtella*. There are few flower-buds this spring on the weeping Japanese Cherry-trees in the Arboretum and these will open much later. The flower-buds of Peaches, including those of the wild Peach-tree of northern China (*Prunus Davidiana*), and of several Apricots have been killed in the Arboretum by the severe winter but Plums large and small are generally well covered with buds.

The Canada Plum so-called (*Prunus nigra*) is the first species to flower and the buds are already opening. This is a northern tree ranging in Canada from New Brunswick westward through the valley of the St. Lawrence River and along the northern shore of Lake Superior to Winnipeg; it occurs rather sparingly in northern New England, western New York and westward to Minnesota. It is a handsome little tree with dark close bark, a round-topped head of spreading branches, wide coarsely toothed glandular leaves, and large flowers, which unlike those of other American Plums turn pink as they begin to fade. Several forms selected for the excellence of their fruit are cultivated and valued by pomologists. A form of the Canada Plum found growing in Seneca Park, Rochester, New York, near the gorge of the Genesee River and believed to be a native plant in that region is when in flower one of the most beautiful Plum-trees in the Arboretum collection and well worth propagating as a garden ornament. *Prunus salicina*, better
known perhaps as *P. triflora*, flowers only a little later than the Canada Plum, and the flower-buds which completely cover the wide-spread- ing branches are already opening. This tree is interesting because it is the only native Plum in eastern Asia and the tree from which the so- called Japanese Plums of gardens have been evolved.

*Corylus chinensis*. The fact that this tree has again escaped injury by a severe winter and is flowering in the Arboretum for the second time will interest the large number of persons in this country who are now associated together for the study and improvement of nut-bearing trees. *Corylus chinensis* is a splendid tree widely distributed but no- where abundant on the mountains of Hupeh and Szech’uan. It is a tree with spreading branches usually from fifty to seventy feet tall, with a trunk two or three feet in diameter, although Wilson measured one tree growing near Fang Hsien in Hupeh which was 120 feet high with a trunk nearly seven feet in diameter. No other Hazel of this size has been reported before or since. The Arboretum plants ripened a few nuts in the autumn of 1919; the nuts vary in size but are thick-shelled, and are enclosed in an involucre which also varies in shape and thickness. Compared with cultivated Hazel-nuts they have no comestible value. *Corylus chinensis*, however, may prove valuable as a parent of a race of large-growing Hazels with good fruit, or as a vigorous stock on which to graft some of the forms of *C. Avellana* with im- proved fruit. But whether it proves valuable or not in improving Hazel- nuts *Corylus chinensis*, if it grows here as it does on its native moun- tains, should prove an interesting and valuable addition to the exotic trees which can be cultivated in this country.

The Nutmeg Hickory. It is a matter of congratulation that this Hickory-tree (*Carya myristicaeformis*) has been growing for several years in the Arboretum and has not been injured by the severe winters of recent years. This is one of the rare and handsome trees of south- eastern North America, and one of the most interesting of Hickory-trees because it unites two distinct groups of species of these trees – the group with valvate bud-scales and thin-shelled nuts in thin husks, of which the Bitternut and the Pecan are representatives, and the group with imbri- cated bud-scales and thick-shelled nuts in more or less thickened husks, of which the Shagbark Hickory and the Pignut are representatives. The Nutmeg Hickory is a magnificent tree often a hundred feet high, with a tall stem and leaves silvery white on the lower side of the leaf- lets. The nuts somewhat resemble in shape those of the Pecan but are marked by longitudinal bands of small gray spots. The Nutmeg Hick- ory grows only in a few isolated stations from eastern South Carolina to eastern Texas. It is most abundant in southern Arkansas where the seeds were gathered from which the Arboretum plants have been raised.