cause of this discoloration is not evident, although it may have been caused by the cold of Easter Monday following several days of unseasonably hot weather. At that time, however, the inflorescence-buds of *Cornus florida* had scarcely begun to swell. Whatever the cause of the injury its occurrence this year, when there is an unusual bloom, is doubly unfortunate, for the Flowering Dogwood often loses its flower-buds entirely in New England as we are close to the northern limit of the range of distribution of this tree, which further south flowers more profusely and develops larger bud-scales. Forms of this tree with the scales which surround the flower-clusters varying in color from light to dark red (var. *rubra*) occasionally occur in southern woods, and some of these forms have been propagated by nurserymen and are popular garden plants, especially in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, where there are many specimens of the "Red-flowered Dogwood." Several plants of this variety are now blooming by the shores of Jamaica Pond in Boston where they are flowering more abundantly than usual, for the flower-buds of this variety appear to be less hardy than those of the typical form. This is unfortunate, for when the red and white-flowered trees are planted together in masses they produce when in flower a brilliant effect. There is a form of *Cornus florida* with pendulous branches, and another on which the flowers are called double from the presence of an inner row of white inflorescence-scales. These abnormal forms, however, have little to recommend them to the lovers of handsome trees. *Cornus florida* is as handsome in the autumn as it is in the spring, for the upper surface of the leaves turns bright red, the lower surface retaining its pale summer tint, and the abundant clusters of scarlet lustrous fruits are conspicuous and beautiful. Not less beautiful in autumn are two trees with bright yellow fruit which have recently been found, one near Oyster Bay, Long Island, and the other in North Carolina.

Cornus Nuttallii. This inhabitant of the coniferous forests of the coast region of the Pacific states is a near relative of *Cornus florida* and a much larger and handsomer tree, and the largest probably of all the Dogwoods, as specimens one hundred feet high occur in the Redwood forests of northwestern California. The cup under the flower-clusters formed by the scales is sometimes six inches across and therefore larger than that of any of the other Flowering Dogwoods. These scales do not, like those of *Cornus florida*, enclose during the winter the whole inflorescence but surround only its base. The unprotected flower-buds are therefore more liable to injury from cold than those of the eastern tree, and it would hardly be possible to obtain flowers anywhere in the eastern states, even if the tree could be kept alive. In England it has proved difficult to grow, although small trees have occasionally flowered there and in France.

Cornus kousa is the "Flowering Dogwood" of Japan and China, differing from the American tree in the coalition of the fruits into a solid mass, and in the inflorescence-scales which do not enclose the bud even in part, but stand out below it at right angles to the stem. They enlarge and turn creamy white before the flower-buds open, and are sharp pointed with edges which do not overlap and are smaller than those of

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