high, with exceedingly fragrant flowers faintly tinged with yellow. This plant has been somewhat neglected in recent years for species and hybrids with larger and showier flowers. This is unfortunate, for no other *Syringa* equals the old-fashioned Mock Orange in the delicate perfume of its flowers. Varieties with yellow leaves, with double flowers and with narrow willow-like leaves are in the Arboretum collection but none of them have any particular value as garden plants. Among the American species best worth the attention of gardeners are *Philadelphus inodorus*, *P. pubescens*, perhaps better known as *P. latifolius*, and *P. microphyllus*. The first is a native of the Appalachian Mountain Region and grows to the height of six feet; it has arching branches and large, solitary, pure white cup-shaped, scentless flowers. By some persons it is considered the most beautiful of all the species of *Syringa*. *P. pubescens* is also a plant of the southern Appalachian Mountain Region. It sometimes grows to the height of twenty feet; the branches are stout and erect, the leaves are broad, and the slightly fragrant flowers are arranged in leafy, erect racemes. This plant is more common in gardens than *P. inodorus*, and although it makes a great show when in bloom it is less beautiful. *Philadelphus microphyllus*, which rarely grows more than three feet tall, has slender stems and leaves and flowers smaller than those of any other *Philadelphus* in cultivation. What the flowers lack in size, however, they make up in fragrance which is stronger than that of the flowers of any other *Syringa*, and perfumes the air for a long distance.

The most distinct and perhaps the handsomest of the Asiatic species in the Arboretum is *Philadelphus purpurascens*, one of Wilson's discoveries in western China. It is a large shrub with long, gracefully arching stems from which rise numerous short branchlets spreading at right angles; on these branchlets the flowers are borne on drooping stalks; they are an inch and a half long with a bright purple calyx and white petals which do not spread as they do in most species but form a bell-shaped corolla. This is one of the handsomest of the shrubs brought from western China to the Arboretum. *Philadelphus pekinensis* is another Chinese species well worth a place in the garden. It is a tall broad shrub with arching stems, small dark green leaves and fragrant flowers slightly tinged with yellow. *P. pekinensis* has been growing in the Arboretum for many years and has proved a reliable and free flowering plant. Another old inhabitant of the Arboretum, *P. Falconeri*, which is certainly Asiatic and probably Japanese, has narrow lanceolate leaves and fragrant flowers in from one- to six-flowered racemes, and is distinct in the shape of the leaves and in the long narrow petals of the flower. The origin and history of this plant is not known.

Hybrid Philadelphus. More beautiful than the species are some of the hybrid *Syringas*. The first of these to attract attention was raised in France before 1870 by a Monsieur Billard and is sometimes called "Souvenir de Billard," although the correct name for it is *Philadelphus insignis*. This hybrid is one of the handsomest of the tall growing *Syringas*; it has large, snow-white flowers in long clusters, and its value is increased by the fact that it is the last of the whole group to flower.

The largest *Syringa* in our northern gardens, where plants thirty feet high and correspondingly broad are sometimes found, appears to be a hybrid between *P. coronarius* and some unrecognized species. To this plant, whose history is unknown, the name of *Philadelphus maximus* has been given. Another hybrid called *Philadelphus splendens* appeared in the Arboretum several years ago and is supposed to be a hybrid between two American species, *P. inodorus* and *P. pubescens*. It is a large and shapely shrub with pure white, only slightly fragrant flowers an inch and three-quarters in diameter and borne in erect clusters. This hybrid is a free-flowering plant and when the flowers are open it is the showiest plant in the *Syringa* Group.

These early hybrids are the result of natural cross fertilization, and the systematic breeding in the genus dates from the time that Lemoine first crossed the Rocky Mountain *P. microphyllus* with *P. coronarius* and produced a plant to which he gave the name of *P. Lemoinei*. Lemoine then crossed his *P. Lemoinei* with *P. insignis* and produced a race to which the general name of *P. polyanthus* has now been given. Well known forms of this plant are "Gerbe de Neige" and "Parvillon Blanc." To another race of the Lemoine hybrids the name of *Philadelphus cymosus* has been given. This race was obtained by crossing *P. Lemoinei* and *P. pubescens* or some related species. "Conquête" is considered the type of this group. Other well known plants which are said to belong here are "Mer de Glace," "Norma," "Nuée Blanche," "Rosace," "Voie Lactée" and "Perle Blanche." Another race of hybrids with double racemose flowers raised by Lemoine and of doubtful origin is called *P. virginialis*. The type of this group is Lemoine's "Virginal." Other plants referred to it are "Argentina," "Glacier," and "Bouquet Blanc."

Late Viburnums. The Arboretum in late June owes much beauty to several species of *Viburnum* which have been planted generally in roadside and border plantations. The handsomest of these plants is *Viburnum cassinoides*, an American species which, although it grows naturally in cold northern swamps, is improved by cultivation and in ordinary garden soil is a handsomer and more shapely plant than in its natural form where it often makes straggling stems from fifteen to twenty feet tall. The beauty of this *Viburnum* is in its ample, thick and lustrous leaves which vary greatly in size and shape on different plants, in its broad convex clusters of pale cream-colored flowers, and in its large and showy fruit which when fully grown is yellow, then pink and finally blue-black, the three colors often appearing at the same time in the same cluster. Not often before has this *Viburnum* been as thickly covered with flowers as it is this year. The fruit is larger than the bright blue fruit of the other summer-flowering American species, *Viburnum dentatum*, *V. venosum* and *V. Canbyi* which bloom in the order in which they are mentioned here; and few plants respond more to generous treatment with vigorous growth, improved habit and handsomer foliage. The largest as well as the latest flowering of these plants, *V. Canbyi*, will not be in bloom for two or three weeks. *Viburnum dentatum*, a Japanese red-fruited plant, also flowers a little later than *Viburnum cassinoides*. It is a large, broad, and perfectly hardy shrub with wide flat clusters of flowers which are followed by

1921. "Hybrid Philadelphus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 7(10), 38–39. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321134>.

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