medium size and faintly tinged with yellow. This shrub has been somewhat neglected since species and hybrids with larger and showier flowers have found their way into gardens. This is unfortunate, for no other *Syringa* equals the old-fashioned Mock Orange in the delicate perfume of its flowers. Varieties of this plant with yellow leaves, with double flowers, and with narrow willow-like leaves can be seen in the Arboretum collection, but none of them have any particular decorative value. Among the American species which should find a place in all gardens are *P. inodorus*, *P. pubescens*, 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 Syringas. *P. pubescens*, often called *P. grandiflorus* or *P. latifolius*, is also a plant of the southern Appalachian region. It often 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 erect, from five- to ten-flowered racemes. This plant is more common in gardens than the last and when it is in bloom it makes a great show. *P. microphyllus*, which rarely grows more than three feet tall, has slender stems, and leaves and flowers smaller than those of any *Philadelphus* in cultivation. What the flowers lack in size, however, is made up in fragrance which is stronger than that of any other *Syringa* and perfumes the air for a long distance. Unfortunately this shrub, which is one of the most attractive plants of the genus, is not always entirely hardy and was killed to the ground last winter in the Arboretum.

The most distinct and perhaps the handsomest of the Asiatic species in the Arboretum is *Philadelphus purpurascens*, discovered by Wilson in western China. It is a large shrub with long arching stems from which rise numerous branchlets from four to six inches long and 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 pure white petals which do not spread as they do on most of the species but form a bell-shaped corolla and are exceedingly fragrant. This is one of the handsomest of the shrubs brought from western China to the Arboretum. *Philadelphus Magdalenae* is another Chinese species well worth cultivation. It is a tall broad shrub with arching stems, small dark green leaves and pure white fragrant flowers an inch and a quarter in diameter and arranged in drooping, leafy, many-flowered clusters from six to ten inches in length. *Philadelphus pekinensis* from northern China and Mongolia is a stout bush rather broader than high which every year produces great quantities of small flowers tinged with yellow. Another interesting garden plant, *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 its leaves and in its long narrow petals. The origin and history of this plant is not known.

Hybrid Philadelphus. The first hybrid *Philadelphus* which attracted attention was raised in France before 1870 by a Monsieur Billard, and is sometimes called in gardens *Souvenir de Billard*, although the correct

name for it is *Philadelphus insignis*. This hybrid is one of the handsomest of all the tall-growing Syringas, and its value is increased by the fact that it is one of the latest of them all to flower. In a few old gardens in the neighborhood of Boston great Syringa-bushes occasionally thirty feet high and correspondingly broad are sometimes found. These plants are believed to be hybrids between *P. coronarius* and some unrecognized species. They are called *Philadelphus maximus*. Another hybrid, *P. splendens*, sprang up 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. *Philadelphus splendens* usually flowers very freely and when the flowers are open it is the showiest plant in the Syringa Group. It is not, however, as thickly covered with flowers this year as usual.

Lemoine Hybrid Philadelphus. These are among the most beautiful and interesting additions to summer-flowering shrubs, due to the intelligence and skill of the great French plant-breeder. The first of these hybrids, *Philadelphus Lemoinei*, was obtained by crossing the European *P. coronarius* and the Rocky Mountain *P. microphyllus*. This plant is intermediate between its parents in size and in the size of the flowers. The flowers are pure white, very fragrant and produced in the greatest profusion. Lemoine then crossed his *P. Lemoinei* with other species and obtained remarkable results. By using *P. pubescens* or some related species as the other parent he obtained a race to which the name *P. cymosus* has been given. The plant named "Conquête" may be considered the type of this race. It is a vigorous, hardy plant with flowers from two to two and a half inches in diameter, and only surpassed in size by those of "Rosace" of this race, and a beautiful and desirable garden ornament. There is a good specimen in the Shrub Collection. Other plants of this race are "Mer de Glace," "Norma," "Nuée Blanche," "Rosace," "Voie Lacté" and "Perle Blanche." By crossing *P. Lemoinei* with the hybrid *P. insignis* Lemoine obtained the race to which the general name of *P. polyanthus* has been given. Well known forms of this race are "Gerbe de Neige" and "Pavillon Blanc." Another of these hybrid races created by Lemoine is called "*P. virginalis*;" of doubtful origin it is distinguished by double racemose flowers. The type of this group is "Virginal," and other varieties referred to it are "Argentina," "Glacier," and "Bouquet Blanc."

Crataegus Phaenopyrum, the Washington Thorn, better known perhaps as *C. cordata*, is a member of the small group of Macrocarpae, distinguished by the principal veins extending to the sinuses of the leaves as well as to the points of the lobes, flowers with twenty stamens, rose-colored or yellow anthers and red fruit not more than a quarter of an inch long. To this group belong in addition to the three species of the southern United States the two common species of western Europe, *C. oxycantha* and *C. monogyna*, now often cultivated in this country in many forms. *Crataegus Phaenopyrum* is a tree up to thirty feet in height with a trunk a foot in diameter, and erect branches

1922. "Hybrid Philadelphus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(11), 42–43. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321241>.

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