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

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