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

forming a comparatively narrow or round-topped head. The leaves are broad-ovate to nearly triangular, long-pointed, more or less incisely or three-lobed, dark green and very lustrous above, and pale below up to two inches in length, turning late in the autumn bright scarlet and orange. The flowers open here early in June after the leaves are fully grown and are about half an inch in diameter, creamy white with rose-colored anthers, and are arranged in compact, many-flowered corymbs. The fruit is scarlet and lustrous, and ripening late in September or in October retains its color and remains on the branches until the spring of the following year. The Washington Thorn is the last of the American species to flower in the Arboretum. The flowers are less beautiful than those of most Hawthorns, but the plant is valuable for the remarkable coloring of the leaves in autumn and for the brilliant and persistent fruit. Nowhere very common, this tree grows naturally in a few isolated stations from western North Carolina, through Tennessee and Kentucky to southern Illinois and southern Missouri, and is now often naturalized in the middle and Ohio valley states.

Late Flowering Magnolias. The Sweet Bay, *Magnolia virginiana*, or as it is more often called, *M. glauca*, opened its fragrant cup-shaped flowers ten days ago and will continue to open them until midsummer. The leaves, which are dark green above and silvery white below, and more beautiful than those of almost any other plant which is hardy in this climate, remain on the branches without change of color until the beginning of winter; and the perfume of the flowers is more penetrating and delightful than that of any of our native trees and shrubs. A plant for every garden, great or small, how often is the Sweet Bay found in those of modern construction? *Magnolia macrophylla* flowers a few days later than *M. virginiana*, and is the last of the genus to open its flowers here. It is a wonderful tree with leaves silvery white on the lower surface and often thirty inches long and ten inches wide, and flowers a foot in diameter. A southern tree with its northern stations in the Piedmont region of North Carolina and in Kentucky, it is perfectly hardy in eastern Massachusetts, although here as elsewhere the great leaves are often torn by wind unless a sheltered position is selected for it. *Magnolia macrophylla* is a distinct and beautiful tree, and is interesting in the fact that its leaves and flowers are larger than those of any other which grows in extra tropical regions.

Eleagnus angustifolius. A tree with silvery white foliage can sometimes be mixed with advantage with dark-leaved trees to produce contrast in the landscape, and for this purpose no tree which is hardy here at the north is so well suited as the Oleaster, as *Eleagnus angustifolia* is sometimes called. A native of southern Europe and western Asia, it is a tree sometimes thirty feet high, or a large arborescent shrub, with erect and spreading, sometimes spiny branches, and narrow lanceolate leaves up to three or four inches in length. The fragrant flowers are produced in few-flowered clusters in the axils of the young shoots and are nearly half an inch in length with a bell-shaped tube and four spreading lobes. The fruit is oval, half an inch long, yellowish and covered with silvery scales; the flesh is sweet and mealy. The large plants of the Oleaster on the left hand side of the Bussey Hill Road are now covered with flowers.

1922. "Crataegus Phaenopyrum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(11), 43–44. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321243>.

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