Rhododendron minus, better known perhaps as *R. punctatum*, is still little known in American gardens. It is a plant of the southern Appalachian Piedmont region, and ascends on the Blue Ridge of the Carolinas to an altitude of at least three thousand feet. The small, pale rose-colored flowers are produced in small clusters which, like those of *R. maximum*, are overtopped by the shoots of the year which begin to grow before the flower-buds open. This *Rhododendron* varies greatly in size, the largest plants growing at nearly the highest altitudes where individuals seven or eight feet high, and often forming thickets, are not uncommon. Less attractive perhaps than *R. carolinianum*, with which it grows on the southern mountains, *R. minus* is well worth a place in the gardens of a region in which so few species of *Rhododendron* can be successfully grown as in Massachusetts. In northern Georgia there is a form of this plant (var. *Harbisonii*) with larger leaves and larger flowers in larger clusters which may be expected to make a handsome garden plant. It is not yet in cultivation. Two good dwarf garden plants are believed to have been obtained from *Rhododendron minus*. The first, *R. arbutifolium*, is a dense shrub spreading into broad masses, with branches occasionally four feet high, small, acute leaves, and small rose-purple flowers in small compact clusters. Its other parent is believed to be *R. ferrugineum* of the European Alps. *R. arbutifolium* is better known in gardens as *R. Wilsonii*, a name which belongs to a hybrid between two Himalayan *Rhododendrons*. It is sometimes also cultivated under the names of *R. daphnoides*, *R. Hammondii*, and *R. oleaeifolium*. The second of these plants, *R. myrtifolium*, is believed to be a hybrid between the other European alpine species, *R. hirsutum* and *R. minus*. It is a smaller and more upright growing plant than *R. arbutifolium* and has smaller and broader leaves and much handsomer rose-pink flowers also in compact clusters.

Rhododendron (Azalea) arborescens. As the flowers of the yellow-flowered Appalachian Azalea (*R. calendulaceum*) begin to fade the first of those of *Rhododendron arborescens* open. This is a handsome plant, and the beauty of the pure white fragrant flowers is increased by the bright red color of the long filaments and style. This is also an Appalachian plant, and sometimes at an altitude of about five thousand feet covers with dense thickets only a few feet high and sometimes an acre in extent the treeless summits of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and in their sheltered valleys sometimes grows into great arborescent bushes twenty feet tall and so justifies its name. There are growing in Mr. H. H. Richardson's garden in Brookline plants of this Azalea obtained from the highlands of North Carolina with pale rose-colored flowers of extraordinary beauty. Probably this variety will not reproduce itself from seeds and must therefore remain rare in gardens, for the propagation of Azaleas on a large scale by grafting is in this country a slow and expensive operation.

Sambucus canadensis, the black-fruited Elderberry of northeastern North America, is the last of the Massachusetts shrubs to make a conspicuous display of flowers. Few native shrubs make a greater show of flowers and fruits, and the numerous Elders sown by birds on the banks of the Bussey Brook in the valley north of Hemlock Hill, and by the

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