little ponds near the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill Roads add much to the beauty of the Arboretum in July. Growing with *Sambucus canadensis* in the Shrub Collection is a form with leaflets deeply divided into narrow segments (var. *acutiloba*) and more curious than beautiful. There are in the collection also a form with yellow fruit (var. *chlorocarpa*), and var. *maxima*, which originated a few years ago in a European nursery and which has flower-clusters three times as large as those of the wild plant and such large and heavy bunches of fruit that the branches can hardly support them. A variety with yellow leaves (var. *aurea*) is also in the collection. More objectionable than many yellow-leaved shrubs because it is hardier and grows more rapidly to a larger size than many of them, this plant now disfigures many European gardens and is too often seen in those of this country.

Cytisus nigricans. Of the small yellow-flowered shrubs of the Pea Family, which are such a feature of the flora of southern and south-eastern Europe, and are so important and highly valued in the gardens of western Europe, the best known in Massachusetts is the Woad Wax, *Genista tinctoria*. Brought early from England as a garden plant, it long ago escaped from a Salem garden and has spread over and ruined for agriculture hundreds of acres in Essex County. Planted in the Arboretum it has spread among the native plants like dwarf Roses and Goldenrods which form a considerable part of the ground cover among the groups of Hickories and Oaks, and now enlivens the valley through which the Valley Road extends from Centre to South Street. There is a taller variety of the Woad Wax (var. *elatio*) with larger flowers growing in the Arboretum. More beautiful and the handsomest of these plants which an experience of many years has shown to be suited to New England gardens is *Cytisus nigricans*. This native of northern Italy, Austria and Hungary is now in bloom in the Shrub Collection, and no plant now flowering there is more distinct and beautiful. As it grows in the Arboretum it is a compact, round-topped bush from two to three feet tall and broad. It differs from most of the related plants in the arrangement of the flowers which are borne in long erect racemes terminal on branches of the year. They are bright yellow and produced in great profusion.

Early flowering Summer Hydrangeas. The handsomest and most valuable of these eastern Asiatic plants here is the so-called Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*) of Japan. This plant was first raised at the Arboretum in 1878 and is now seen in a few American gardens. A plant now growing here on the Administration Building is one of the great sights of the Arboretum, for it has grown with unusual vigor and is clothed with leaves and covered with its broad heads of flowers from the ground to the eaves of the building. The leaves of few plants unfold here so early in the spring, and there is but one other vine, *Schizophragma*, with deciduous leaves and showy flowers able in this climate to attach itself firmly to a brick or stone wall, or to the trunk of a tree. The flower-clusters, surrounded by a circle of sterile flowers, are from eight to ten inches in diameter and terminal on short lateral branches which stand out from the body of the plant and give it an irregular surface which adds to its interest and beauty.

The best known of the shrubby Hydrangeas and the first to flower is *H. Bretschneideri*, a native of northern China and first raised at the Arboretum in 1883. It is a large, vigorous and hardy shrub with dark green leaves and every year is covered with its flat heads of flowers surrounded as in the other species with sterile white ray flowers. Several of the Hydrangeas discovered by Wilson in western China also flower in June and can be seen on the southern slope of Bussey Hill and on Hickory Path near Centre Street. *H. Rosthornii* is now the tallest and probably the most vigorous here of these plants. *H. xanthoneurea* and its varieties *Wilsonii* and *setchuenensis*, although closely resembling in their general appearance *H. Bretschneideri*, are interesting additions to the June flowering shrubs.

Rosa Virginiana (often called *R. lucida*), the seashore rose of New England, has been largely planted by the roadsides here and adds much to the beauty of the Arboretum in June. A plant which came here years ago from the island of Mt. Desert on the coast of Maine and now distinguished as var. *lamprophylla* is a handsomer plant than the typical form of *R. virginiana*, of denser habit and with darker green lustrous leaves. The large pink flowers and the showy red hips are similar to those of the common form.

Late Roses. Some of the Roses still to flower are the Japanese *Rosa Wichuriana*, which in this climate blooms best when the long trailing stems are allowed to lay flat on the ground, the Korean *Rosa Jackii*, a plant with semiprostrate stems much like *Rosa multiflora* in general appearance but with larger and later flowers, the Chinese *R. caudata*, a large, strong growing shrub with broad clusters of flowers two inches in diameter, their pink petals marked with white near the base; and the American Prairie Rose (*R. setigera*) which is the last of the American Roses to open its flowers with the exception of the New Mexican *Rosa stellata* which, already in bloom, will continue to open its large rose-colored flowers through the summer. There is also a Rose here brought recently from Sand Point, Idaho, probably *R. pyrifera*, which flowers in June and again in September.

Viburnum Canbyi is now in flower. This is the largest, handsomest and latest of the blue-fruited Viburnums of eastern North America, and has grown to a large size in the Arboretum. Compact, round-topped specimens ten to fifteen feet high and broad can be seen near the Administration Building and by the Meadow and other Roads. This shrub is a native of eastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware, and has been found in central Indiana. It is often considered a variety of *V. venosum*, now called *V. pubescens*, but it is a much larger plant than that species with larger flower-clusters and fruit. It blooms, too, two or three weeks later. As it grows in the Arboretum this Viburnum is one of the splendid shrubs of eastern North America.

Tripterygium Regelii. Climbing plants with handsome foliage and a conspicuous inflorescence easy to grow and hardy in New England are not too numerous, and Professor Jack's introduction several years ago from Korea of *Tripterygium Regelii* made an important addition to the number. It is in bloom in the Shrub Collection.

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