cies from the southern United States which are not hardy here. With few exceptions the important and interesting varieties and hybrids are represented in the collection. Many of the plants are still too small to produce fruit or to show the habit of mature trees, but as a whole the collection offers a good opportunity for the study of the leaves and branchlets of Elm-trees.

Hydrangea paniculata. Three forms of this Japanese shrub or small tree are in the Arboretum collection. The flowers of the three forms are borne in large terminal oblong pointed clusters and the long acuminate dark green leaves make the plants attractive before the flowers open and after they fade, although like those of other Hydrangeas they fall in the autumn without change of color. The clusters of fertile flowers on what is considered the typical form are surrounded by the ring of white sterile flowers to which Hydrangeas owe the beauty of their inflorescence. This form, which is a handsome and valuable garden plant, will not be in bloom for another month. There is, however, an early-flowering form (var. *praecox*) which is now just opening its flowers, and which is very similar, except in its time of flowering, to the type. This form has, however, rather larger and whiter ray flowers, and is a more ornamental plant. Indeed when in flower in early July it is one of the handsomest shrubs in the Arboretum. This early flowering form appears to be exceedingly rare in American gardens. This unfortunately cannot be said of the third form of *Hydrangea paniculata* (var. *grandiflora*) on which the entire inflorescence is composed of sterile flowers which form a great cone-like white mass of abortins which as they fade turn to a dirty red. This plant has been propagated and sold by American nurserymen during the last fifty years by hundreds of thousands, possibly by millions, so that it is now perhaps more generally cultivated throughout the country than any other garden shrub, and certainly no other shrub has done so much to disfigure the surroundings of the homes of the people of the northern United States. A few years ago the only plant within the fence which surrounds Jefferson's Grove at Monticello was *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. And Thomas Jefferson published in 1784 in his "Notes on the State of Virginia," the first comprehensive list of the plants of his native State, among which are some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in the world.

Hydrangea radiata. With the exception of *Hydrangea quercifolia* of the southern states, which is not really hardy in New England, *H. radiata* is the handsomest of the four American species and their varieties. It is a broad round-topped shrub of excellent habit, with leaves of ample size dark green above and silvery white below, and broad heads of fertile flowers surrounded by a ring of white neutral flowers. This shrub is a native of mountain slopes in North and South Carolina, and many years ago a favorite garden plant is now rarely cultivated, being replaced by *H. paniculata grandiflora* and the forms with all sterile flowers of the American *H. arborescens* and *H. cinera*.

1922. "Hydrangea radiata." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(13), 52-52. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321264>.

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