this tree attains in Japan. Some of the most valuable of the Lindens are hybrids. Attention has already been called in this Bulletin to *Tilia vulgaris*. The Crimean *Tilia euchlora* is believed to be a natural hybrid between *T. caucasica* and *T. caudata*. One of the handsomest of the Linden-trees in the Arboretum, *T. spectabilis*, is supposed to be a hybrid of *T. glabra* and *T. petiolaris*. It is a fast growing tree with leaves as large or larger than those of *T. glabra* but silvery white like those of its other parent. A variety of this hybrid called "Moltkei" originated many years ago in a German nursery. It is a tree of denser habit and darker leaves than *T. spectabilis* and grows well in the Arboretum. The Arboretum collection of Lindens has been arranged in the meadow on the right hand side of the Meadow Road. It now contains forty-five species, hybrids and varieties, and offers a good opportunity for the study of these trees, although they are of course too young to show their habit at maturity. Many of them, however, have produced flowers and ripened fruit for several years, and every year information of their permanent value in this region is accumulating.

The Sorrel Tree, *Oxydendrum arboreum*, is already covered with flowers which will open before the end of the month. This tree is a native of the southern Appalachian forests. It has deciduous bright green, shining leaves which have a pleasant acidulous flavor and in the autumn turn bright scarlet, Andromeda-like flowers erect on the branches of spreading or slightly drooping terminal clusters, and pale capsular fruits which in the autumn are conspicuous among the brilliant leaves. In its native forests the Sorrel-tree sometimes grows to a height of sixty feet, but as it grows slowly and begins to flower at the north when only a few feet high it will probably never attain a great size here. It is one of the handsomest, nevertheless, of summer-flowering trees which can be grown in New England. There is a group of these plants among the Laurels at the northern base of Hemlock Hill.

The summer-flowering Buckeye, *Aesculus parviflora*, is already covered with its tall narrow spikes of small, slender, white flowers with long exserted stamens, and is perhaps the most conspicuous of the summer-flowering shrubs, with the exception of Hydrangeas, which are hardy in the Arboretum. It is a native of the southeastern states from South Carolina to Florida and Alabama, and nowhere abundant it appears to be most common in northern Alabama. It has long, however, been a favorite in gardens in which it produces stems seven or eight feet high and in good soil and with sufficient room spreads into great thickets often twenty or thirty feet across.

Cornus amomum, the Silky Cornel, is the last of the American Dogwoods to bloom and flowers can still be found on many of the plants in the Arboretum where they have been largely used. In cultivation it is not a satisfactory plant unless it can be given sufficient room for its wide-spreading branches to extend freely over the ground. When crowded by other plants the branches become erect and it loses its real beauty and value. To be seen at its best this Cornel should have a clear space with a diameter of not less than twenty feet in which to spread. It is well suited for the front of groups of trees and shrubs,

1922. "The summer-flowering Buckeye." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(15), 59–59.

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