Syringa Henryi, the general name which has been given to the third of the hybrid Lilacs, was obtained by the skilful French gardener L. Henry by crossing the Hungarian *S. Josikaea* with narrow leaves and small bluish-purple flowers in long narrow clusters with *S. villosa* with its large leaves and ample clusters of flesh-colored flowers. These are both late-flowering species as is the hybrid made from them. Plants of this hybrid are large, vigorous, perfectly hardy and grow rapidly. The leaves resemble those of *S. villosa* but the flowers are violet-purple or reddish purple and arranged in clusters from twelve to fifteen inches long and broad. The handsomest perhaps of this race, which has been named "Lutèce," has deep violet-purple flowers and is one of the most beautiful of all Lilacs. "Eximia," another of the hybrids, has not grown here to such a large size as "Lutèce" but it is one of the handsome late-flowering plants in the collection, with compact clusters of rose-colored or reddish flowers which become pink after opening.

Lemoine has obtained another interesting hybrid Lilac by crossing forms of *Syringa vulgaris* with the violet-flowered form (var. *Giraldii*) of the north China *S. affinis*. The plants of this parentage grow rapidly and are tall, narrow shrubs. Like their Chinese parent they bloom early and the flowers are fragrant. The best known of these hybrids have been called by Lemoine "Berryer," "Claude Bernard," "Lamartine," "Mirabeau," "Pascale," and "Vauban." Several of these have been flowering in the Arboretum during the past ten days and promise to be important additions to the collection. Lemoine's latest hybrid Lilac has been obtained by crossing the hybrid "Lutèce" with the Chinese *S. tomentella*. Lemoine speaks highly of this plant which has not yet reached the Arboretum.

Late Shad Bushes. The last of these plants to flower in the Arboretum are the American *Amelanchier sanguinea* and *A. amabilis* and the two old world species *A. vulgaris* and *A. asiatica*, which were all in good bloom on the 20th of May. *A. sanguinea* is a slender shrub sometimes 6 or 7 feet high and does not spread by stoloniferous stems or from colonies. The leaves, which appear before the flowers open, are oval to oblong-oval, pale green and often somewhat glaucous, the upper ones nearly erect. The large and showy flowers are produced in many-flowered, flexuous or drooping racemes sometimes nearly five inches in length. The fruit, which ripens in August or September, is almost black, covered with a glaucous bloom, sweet, juicy and of a pleasant flavor. This beautiful shrub grows in dry, rocky or gravelly soil and is widely distributed from eastern, northern and central Maine, through Vermont and western Massachusetts to Quebec, Ontario and Michigan and south, through New York and along the Appalachian Mountains to Alabama. *Amelanchier amabilis*, which was once considered a variety of *A. sanguinea*, differs chiefly from that species in its larger and even more beautiful flowers. It is less widely distributed than *A. sanguinea*, having been found only from the neighborhood of Cooperstown in Otsego County, New York, in central and eastern New York and in Ontario. A handsome plant, it is less beautiful when in flower than the hybrid between the two arborescent species, *A. canadensis* and *A. laevis*, now known as *A. grandiflora*, which when in flower is the most beautiful of the Shad Bushes which grow in the

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