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

Arboretum. The two old world species are geographically interesting but have less value as garden plants than most of the American Shad Bushes.

Hawthorns. There have not before been as many species of Hawthorns in bloom in the Arboretum as there are this week as many of the plants which have been raised here from seed since 1900 and planted on the eastern slopes of Peters Hill are flowering this year for the first time. Many of these trees are covered with flowers and the older and larger plants are all flowering while many of the Crabapples and Lilacs this year have flowered sparingly or not at all. Judging by the appearance of the Hawthorns this year it looks as if at the end of four or five years more the flowering of these plants would be the great flower event of the Arboretum year. That many of these plants can be improved at least in habit by good cultivation and skilful pruning appears this year in some of the *Tenuifoliae* species which grow naturally as small shrubs with numerous stems but have become here small, symmetrical, single-stemmed trees. Two good examples of this change of habit can be seen in *Crataegus Forbesæ* and *C. pastorum*, two species from Worcester County, Massachusetts, now in flower on Peters Hill. Judging by these two plants it is possible that nearly all the shrubby species can be grown, with the exception of some of the species of the *Intricatae* Group, in good soil into small trees. As usual *Crataegus nigra* was the first Hawthorn in the collection to open its flowers. This native of western Europe is a shapely tree with pale bark and large deeply lobed leaves. The flowers, which are arranged in compact clusters, have twenty stamens with anthers faintly tinged with pink, and are followed by handsome black lustrous fruits, which ripen in summer and give greater value to this tree than the flowers which are less beautiful than those of many of the American Hawthorns. The flowers of *Crataegus nigra* have soon been followed by those of several trees of the *Molles* Group like *C. arnoldiana*, *C. mollis*, *C. submollis*, *C. Ellwangeriana*, *C. champlainensis*, and *C. Treleasei*; these have been soon followed by *C. pedicellata*, *C. Pringlei*, *C. lobulata*, *C. dilatata*, *C. pruinosa*, and *C. sertata*. During the next two weeks lovers of Hawthorns will be able to see the flowers of more than two hundred species, and there will be Hawthorns flowering in the Arboretum now continually until July; by the middle or end of August the fruit of a few of the species will be ripe.

Daphne genkwa is a shrub with slender stems sometimes three or four feet high, and in its native country sometimes spreading by root-suckers; the leaves are pointed, from one to two inches long, and covered below with pale, silky hairs; the lilac-blue flowers are produced in April and May in stalked clusters from the joints of the naked wood of previous years. The long, slender wands of bloom and the unusual color of the flowers among early flowering shrubs make this *Daphne* an exceptionally attractive garden plant. A native of central China it appears to have been early carried to Japan where it was first found by Von Siebold. It was introduced into England in 1842 by Fortune, probably from a Shanghai garden. Twenty years later plants were sent from Japan by Thomas Hogg to the Parsons Nursery at Flushing, Long

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