Styrax japonica. The large plant of this Japanese shrub on Hickory Path near Center Street is now opening its abundant flowers. These are bell-shaped, white, and arranged in two- or three-flowered racemes which hang down from the branches on long stems and make this shrub during a week or ten days a beautiful and interesting object. The glabrous, drupe-like dry fruit is not particularly ornamental and the leaves fall late in the autumn without change of color. That *Styrax japonica* is perfectly at home in its present position in the Arboretum is shown by the numerous seedlings which every year spring up under the plant. There appears therefore to be no good reason why this handsome shrub should be so rare in American gardens. Although at least one hundred species of *Styrax* are now recognized by botanists, with four species in the southern United States and one in California, only two species, *S. japonica* and another Japanese species, *S. obassia*, have been successfully established in the Arboretum. The latter is a small tree thickly covered with nearly round leaves from eight to ten inches in diameter. These entirely hide the flowers which are nearly three-quarters of an inch long, fragrant and arranged in drooping racemes from six to eight inches in length. The healthy specimen of this plant on the upper side of Azalea Path bloomed earlier in the season. *Styrax americana*, a native of the southeastern United States from Virginia to Florida, lives in the Arboretum in sheltered positions and has occasionally produced its small fragrant flowers here, but it is not hardy enough ever to become valuable in northern gardens.

Summer-flowering American Viburnums. For many flowers the Arboretum is indebted in early summer to four American species of *Viburnums* which have been used in large numbers in its borders and roadside plantations. The earliest of these, *V. dentatum*, is already in bloom; it has handsome dark green leaves conspicuously toothed on the margins, and broad flat clusters of white flowers which are followed in early autumn by bright blue fruit on erect stems. This is a common roadside and meadow shrub in the northeastern part of the country. The second of these four *Viburnums*, *V. cassinoides*, is also in bloom. It is a native of swamps in the northeastern part of the country where it sometimes grows twenty feet high with slender straggling stems. In cultivation it forms a broad, low round-topped bush, and has proved one of the handsomest of all the *Viburnums* introduced into the Arboretum. The leaves are thick and lustrous and vary greatly in size on different individuals. The fruit is larger than that of the other summer-flowering American species, and at first yellow-green later becomes pink, and finally blue-black and covered with a pale bloom, fruit of the three colors occurring in early autumn in the same cluster. The third of these summer-flowering *Viburnums*, *V. venosum*, resembles in its general appearance *V. dentatum*, but it flowers two weeks later, and the young branchlets and the lower surface of the leaves are thickly covered with a coat of stellate hairs. This *Viburnum* is found growing naturally only in the neighborhood of the coast from Cape Cod and Nantucket to New Jersey. A larger and a handsomer plant with larger leaves, showier flowers and larger, later-ripening fruit, *V. Canbyi* is the fourth of these species. It is a native of eastern Pennsylvania and northern Delaware where it is not common, and of central Indiana; and

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