plant in Bulgaria are in the Arboretum collection which contains now one hundred and eighty-six named varieties. Hardly a week passes without a letter addressed to the Arboretum asks for the names of the best six or twenty-five Lilacs. All the varieties are handsome plants, and persons rarely agree about their individual value. Some persons prefer flowers of one color and other persons prefer flowers of another color; some persons like the Lilacs with double flowers and others dislike them. All the forms of the garden Lilac have practically the same habit and foliage, and the same inconspicuous fruit; they all bloom freely every year, and breeding and selection have not influenced their perfume. There is considerable variation in the size of the individual flowers; the double flowers open generally a little later than the single flowers and last longer. There is little difference in the time of flowering of all these varieties. The size of the flower-cluster varies somewhat on the different forms; it is larger on young plants than on old ones, and it can always be enlarged by severe pruning which increases the vigor of the flower-bearing branches. Many persons who visit the Arboretum find that Bussey's old Lilacs are more beautiful than the more recent Lemoine creations because they are the ones which have long been common in gardens and beloved by generations of New Englanders. A choice of these Lilacs is largely a matter of taste and color, and the Arboretum, in the hope of helping some of its correspondents, offers the following fifty as a good selection of these plants. They are all growing in the Arboretum collection where they bloom usually every year and most of them can now be found in American nurseries:

SINGLE VARIETIES: WHITE, *Madame Florent Stepman*, *Madame Moser*, *Princess Alexandra*, *Vestale*; PALE, *speciosa*, *spectabilis*, *Clara Cochet*, *Lucie Baltet*, *macrostachya*; MEDIUM, *Amethyst*, *Charles X.*, *Fürst Lichtenstein*, *Gloire de Moulins*, *Marlyensis pallida*, *Pyramidal*, *Ronsard*, *Saturnale*, *Triomphe d'Orléans*, *Ville de Troyes*; DARK, *Congo*, *Diderot*, *Laplace*, *Marceau*, *Montgolfier*, *Negro*, *Philémon*, *Professor Sargent*, *Réaumur*, *Turenne*, *Volcan*, *Edmond Boissier*.

DOUBLE VARIETIES: WHITE, *Edith Cavell*, *Madame Abel Chatenay*, *Madame Casimir Périer*, *Princess Clémentine*; PALE, *Léon Gambetta*; MEDIUM, *Dr. Masters*, *Duc de Massa*, *Jules Ferry*, *Julien Gérardin*, *Maréchal de Bassompierre*, *Maréchal Lannes*, *Maurice de Vilmorin*, *Olivier de Serres*, *René Jarry-Desloges*, *Desfontaines*, *Gaudichaud*, *Président Fallières*, *Président Loubet*, *Thunbergi*; DARK, *Paul Thirion*, *Violetta*, *Georges Bellair*.

In the next issue of this Bulletin a few notes will appear on some of the other species and hybrids of *Syringa*.

Azalea (*Rhododendron*) *lutea*. This Azalea produced its fragrant yellow flowers here for the first time in 1909 from seed collected by Dr. Schneider on the Caucasus and is only again covered with flowers this year which have been open for several days. It is remarkable that they are uninjured, although those of *Azalea poukhanense* have suffered for the first time, as have the flowers of *Rhododendron mucronulatum* which have been nearly all killed although this northern China deciduous-leaved plant has been growing in the Arboretum since 1885; it was raised from seed collected near Peking and has never before

lost a flower-bud. If the flower-buds of *Azalea lutea* were hardier this would be one of the most delightful of all Azaleas as the flowers are charming in color and more fragrant perhaps than those of any other Azalea. The plants of this Azalea are growing on the lower side of Azalea Path below the group of Enkianthus.

Rhododendron (Azalea) Vaseyi is the earliest of American Azaleas to bloom with the exception of the Rhodora, and one of the best introductions of recent years. It is a tall shrub with slender stems and open irregular habit. It grows naturally only in a few isolated mountain valleys in South Carolina where it sometimes reaches a height of fifteen feet. The flowers appear before the leaves in small compact clusters and are pure pink in color, white flowers occasionally appearing. There are large clumps of this Azalea near the end of the Meadow Road which are just now opening their petals. The Rhodora (*Rhododendron canadense*), which is also in flower, is probably the least ornamental of all the North American Azaleas. The small flowers are rose-purple in color but when this shrub covers, as it sometimes does, hundreds of acres of swampy ground in extreme northern New England and eastern Canada it makes an attractive show.

Chaenomeles. This is the generic name now given to the red-flowered Quince which was formerly known as *Pyrus japonica*. It has been in American gardens for many years and at one time was one of the most popular plants here, especially in the middle and southern states where it is still common. It is not rare in New England, although perhaps less common here than southward. Occasionally the flower-buds suffer here in severe winters and the plants need constant attention to protect them from the San José scale which commonly infests this Quince. Although first introduced into Europe from Japanese gardens it is not a Japanese but a Chinese plant, and the correct name for it is *Chaenomeles lagenaria*. There is a collection of garden varieties of this Quince, chiefly raised in Germany, in the Shrub Collection, and it is several years since the plants have been so full of flowers. The varieties differ in the color of the flowers and in the size and shape of the plants. The most conspicuous when it is in bloom is the var. *Simonii*, of dwarf habit and with intensely scarlet flowers. The white flowers of var. *nivalis* attract attention, as do the red flowers of the var. *cardinalis*. These varieties are little known in the United States and plants are difficult to obtain. Another species of the so-called red-flowered Quince, which is a native of Japan and a smaller and hardier shrub than the Chinese species, with smaller flowers and fruits and often semiprostrate stems, often called in gardens *Pyrus Maulei*, is rightly named *Chaenomeles japonica*. There is a dwarf variety of this plant with smaller flowers and fruits which is an excellent subject for the rock garden. *Chaenomeles japonica* has been growing in the Arboretum since 1893 when it was raised from seeds collected by Professor Sargent on the mountains of Hondo. A hybrid of the Chinese and Japanese species raised in Switzerland several years ago has received the name of *Chaenomeles superba*. There are several named varieties of this hybrid in the Arboretum differing in the color of the flowers. Of these those named *rosea*, *perfecta* and *alba* are perhaps the most interesting.

1924. "Azalea (Rhododendron) lutea." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 10(5), 18–19. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321446>.

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