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Catawbiense Hybrid Rhododendrons. The first of the so-called Catawbiense Hybrids was raised in England in 1826, between *Rhododendron catawbiense* and *R. arboreum*, and was named *R. alta-clerense*. It is doubtful if this plant is still in existence. There are forty-eight varieties of the Catawbiense Hybrids growing in the Arboretum raised at Knaphill Nursery, Woking, Surrey, England, by Anthony Waterer who by his exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia did more to make these plants known in this country than anyone else. At this Exhibition fifteen hundred plants in eighty varieties were arranged under the general charge of Mr. Anthony Waterer himself who came to America for that purpose. Most of these plants were presented to Professor Sargent, and a large part of his visit was passed in Boston where he learned that it is as easy to acquire a serious attack of gout in New England as it is in England. As a rule persons like to make collections in this country of many kinds of these Rhododendrons, but much better results are obtained by confining collections to not over a dozen varieties and by planting several individuals of each of these varieties together. Twelve varieties recommended by the Arboretum, where they have been growing uninjured for about thirty years, are: H. W. Sargent (crimson), Album elegans, Album grandiflorum, Catawbiense album (white), James Mackintosh (red), Mrs. C. S. Sargent (rose), Purpureum grandiflorum (dark purple), Roseum elegans (rose pink), Henrietta Sargent (rose), Charles Dickens (bright red), Everestianum (rosy lilac), and atrosanguineum (dark red).

Rhododendron delicatissimum is a hybrid between *R. catawbiense*

and *R. maximum* which was raised by Anthony Waterer and has been in this country since 1871; it has proved to be one of the best of the large-growing Rhododendrons ever cultivated here. It is a large, round-topped shrub with narrow pointed leaves and flowers the color of apple blossoms; it blooms about a week later than the Catawbiense Hybrids and the flowers have just opened.

Rhododendron Watereri is an interesting hybrid raised by Anthony Waterer and was sent to the Arboretum in 1908 without a name and has been named here for him. It was obtained by crossing *R. Metternichii* with one of his Catawbiense Hybrids and has proved perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where there are four fine plants. The young shoots of this plant are clothed with gray to gray-brown floccose tomentum, early becoming glabrous; the leaves when young are covered with short, curled hairs and on the under side with a short, dun-colored felt, later becoming glabrescent. It has pale to deep rose-pink flowers. The habit of the plant and the character of the young shoots and leaves strongly suggest *R. Metternichii*, while the broader leaf-base and glabrescent foliage recall *R. catawbiense*. The flower-truss is compact and rounded, and the flowers although not large are numerous and of pleasing shades of pink. It has proved perfectly hardy and of vigorous habit, and promises to be a useful plant for New England. The presence of a felt of hairs on the under side of the leaves is a decided advantage to any Rhododendron in New England since it protects it from the lace-wing fly which attacks most of these plants. *Rhododendron Metternichii* is a shrub from three to twelve feet high with numerous stout branches, oblong-lanceolate to oblanceolate leaves, wide, rounded, obtuse or short-cuspidate, narrowed or rarely rounded at the base and dark, lustrous, green and glabrous on the upper surface and densely clothed with floccose to crustaceous gray to rufous-colored tomentum below. The flowers are pink, in loose umbellate corymbs, on slender pedicels with a seven-lobed corolla, from ten to fourteen stamens shorter than the corolla and puberulous to pubescent filaments below the middle and shorter than the pistil. This is the common evergreen Rhododendron of Japan and is not known to grow wild outside of that country, and does not extend into the northern island of Hokkaido or into northern Hondo. In the Nikko region, on Mt. Fuji and the mountains of Shinano, it is particularly abundant at altitudes of between 3000 and 7000 feet, and from the middle of May to the end of June, according to altitude, is one of the floral features of the forest. It is hardy in the Arboretum but grows slowly.

Kalmia latifolia, the Mountain Laurel, at the northern base of Hemlock Hill, will be in bloom shortly after this number of the Bulletin reaches its Massachusetts readers. All the plants are not as full of flower-buds as they were last year, but the flowering of the Laurel is the last of the great flower shows of the year in the Arboretum; none of those which precede it is more beautiful. The Mountain Laurel, or Calico Bush as it is often called, is one of the most beautiful of all North American shrubs or small trees. Many of the Rhododendrons have larger leaves and larger and more brilliantly colored flowers, but of all the broad-leaved evergreen plants which can be grown success-

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