mier are handsome and apparently hardy plants with flowers tinged with red.

Deutzia scabra, a native of Japan and China, is one of the hardiest and most generally cultivated of all Deutzias. It is a tall shrub with reddish branches, rough leaves and erect clusters of white flowers sometimes flushed with rose. This is the Deutzia of old gardens north and south. The variety *crenata* has brown branches and smoother leaves, and although less common in gardens appears to be equally hardy. The variety *Watereri* has flowers tinged with red on the outer surface of the petals. There is a variety *plena* with double flowers with petals tinged with rose color. The variety "Pride of Rochester" has flowers tinged with rose and is one of the handsomest of the group. *Deutzia grandiflora* is the first of the genus to flower here. Although known known to botanists since 1832 it has only recently found its way into gardens through the agency of the Arboretum.

Philadelphus. Gardens owe much to this genus. In those of New England of more than a century ago it was one of the chief ornaments, and a few old-fashioned Roses, with the Syringa or Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*) were loved and carefully tended; in modern gardens there are few shrubs which produce more beautiful flowers than some of the Syringas. There are now established in the Arboretum some thirty species of *Philadelphus* and a large number of varieties and hybrids. All these plants, popularly called Syringas, are easy to propagate, demand no special care and suffer less from the attacks of insects than most trees and shrubs. They bloom freely every year, their flowers are often very fragrant, and in rich, well-drained soil the plants live for a long time. Some of the species can grow under the shade of overhanging trees, and flower in such situations more freely than almost any other shrub. The beauty of all these plants is found in their white flowers; the fruit, which is a dried capsule, has as little beauty as that of the Lilac, and there is nothing particularly distinct or interesting in the habit of the plants of any of the species; the leaves fall in the autumn without coloring. As flowering shrubs, however, not many surpass them in beauty, and their beauty is increased by the length of their flowering season which lasts in the Arboretum six weeks. The first *Philadelphus* to bloom here opened its flowers several week ago. It is a native of Korea and is named *P. Schrenkii* var. *Jackii* as it was discovered by Professor Jack during his travels in Korea. It is a tall narrow shrub with erect stems and flowers of medium size, and is of no exceptional value as an ornamental plant. Almost as early to flower is *P. hirsutus* from the southern Appalachian Mountain region of North America. This is one of the smallest flowered species, and in the Arboretum is a large loose-growing shrub of unattractive habit and of comparatively little value as a garden plant. It is to be regretted that the Syringa of old gardens (*P. coronarius*) has been pushed aside by newer introductions and has become comparatively rare in the gardens of this part of the country, for the flowers of no other Syringa have a more delicate and delightful fragrance. This plant, which is a native of southeastern Europe, reached England before the end of the sixteenth century, and was probably one of the

first shrubs which emigrants brought with them to this country. Among the American species which should find a place in all gardens are *P. inodorus*, *P. pubescens* and *P. microphyllus*. The first is a native of the Appalachian Mountain region and grows to a height of six feet; it has arching branches and large, pure white, cup-shaped, solitary, scentless flowers. By some persons it is considered the most beautiful when in bloom of the whole genus. *P. pubescens*, often called *P. grandiflorus* or *P. latifolius*, is also a plant of the southern Appalachian region. This sometimes grows to the height of twenty feet, with stout, erect branches, broad leaves and slightly fragrant flowers in erect five- to ten-flowered racemes. This plant is more common in gardens than the last, and when it is in bloom it makes a great show. *P. microphyllus*, which rarely grows more than three feet tall, has slender stems, and leaves and flowers smaller than those of any *Philadelphus* in cultivation. What the flowers lack in size, however, is made up in fragrance which is stronger than that of any other *Syringa*. The most distinct and handsomest of the Asiatic species in the Arboretum is *P. purpurascens*, discovered by Wilson in western China. This is a large shrub with long arching stems from which rise numerous branchlets from four to six inches long and spreading at right angles; on these branches the flowers are borne on drooping stems; they are an inch and a half long, with a bright purple calyx and pure white petals which do not spread as they do on most of the species but form a bell-shaped corolla and are extremely fragrant. This certainly must be numbered among the handsomest shrubs brought from western China by Wilson to the Arboretum.

Philadelphus pekinensis from northern China and Mongolia is a stout shrub rather broader than high which every year produces large quantities of small flowers tinged with yellow. Another interesting garden plant is *P. Falconeri* which is certainly Asiatic and probably Japanese; it has narrow lanceolate leaves and fragrant flowers in from one- to six-flowered racemes. The origin and history of this plant are not known. Some of the species hybridize freely, and several of the handsomest of the *Syringas* are hybrids. One of the first of these hybrids to attract attention was raised in France before 1870 by Monsieur A. Billard and is known as *P. insignis* and is sometimes called "Souvenir de Billard." It is one of the handsomest of the large growing *Syringas*, and the last or nearly the last to bloom in the Arboretum. The flowers will not be open for nearly another month. A hybrid probably between *P. grandiflorus* of the Appalachian Mountain Region with a species from our northwest coast appeared in the Arboretum a few years ago and has been called *P. splendens*. It is a large and vigorous shrub with unusually large flowers, and one of the handsomest of the *Syringas* in the collection. *P. maximus*, a supposed hybrid of *P. latifolius* from the southeastern United States and *P. tomentosus* from the Himalayas, grows to a larger size than any other of these plants. It is not rare in Massachusetts gardens in which plants from twenty to thirty feet high can occasionally be seen.

The crossing about thirty years ago by Lemoine of *P. coronarius* with *P. microphyllus* has produced an entirely new race of *Syringas*

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