of these, *H. Bretschneideri*, is a native of the mountains near Peking and was first raised in the Arboretum twenty-five years ago; it is a vigorous hardy plant with dark green leaves, and one of the best shrubs which flower here after the middle of June. Closely related to it are *Hydrangea xanthoneura* and its varieties *Wilsonii* and *setchuenensis*, and *H. Rosthornii* raised here from seed collected by Wilson in western China. These plants are hardy and can now be seen covered with flowers in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. As garden plants they do not appear to be superior to *H. Bretschneideri*.

Sophora viciifolia. There are not many shrubs with blue flowers which are hardy in this climate and none of them are as satisfactory as this *Sophora*. It is a native of central and western China where it is a common shrub in dry hot valleys. In the Arboretum it is a shapely plant about four feet high and perfectly hardy, producing freely its small blue and white pea-shaped flowers. It is one of the most attractive of the small shrubs introduced by Wilson from China, and it can now be seen in bloom on Hickory Path near Centre Street.

Syringa Sweginzowii is considered by many persons the most beautiful of the new species of Lilac introduced into gardens from China in recent years. It is a tall narrow shrub with dull green leaves and narrow clusters of fragrant flowers half an inch long, flesh-colored in the bud, and becoming nearly white when the flowers open. This species blooms freely as a small plant, and is perhaps the most attractive of the new Lilacs, although the flowers are not as fragrant as those of *S. pubescens* which has been an inhabitant of the Arboretum for nearly a quarter of a century. It has the merit of being almost the last of the Lilacs in the Arboretum to bloom and it should be much better known than it is now.

Syringa reflexa, which is perhaps the most distinct and certainly one of the most beautiful of the Lilacs recently discovered, has been blooming more freely than usual this year. The flower-cluster is compact, cylindric, unbranched, from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter, long-stalked, arching and reflexed. The flowers are deep rose color in bud becoming nearly white, with a long slender corolla-tube, and have a more disagreeable odor than those of *S. villosa*, to which this species and *S. Komarowii* are closely related, as shown in its ample leaves dark green on the upper surface and somewhat pale and slightly hairy on the lower surface. *S. Komarowii* differs from *S. reflexa* in the large, long-branched flower-clusters which are erect, spreading or nodding, and sometimes eighteen inches long and twelve inches across.

Syringa villosa. Of the comparatively late flowering Lilacs none perhaps is more valuable than *S. villosa* which was raised at the Arboretum nearly forty years ago and has now been carried into many American gardens. It is a tall round-topped shrub with large leaves and compact, broad or narrow clusters of pale rose-colored or nearly white flowers which unfortunately have the disagreeable odor of Privet flowers. In spite of this disagreeable odor of the flowers this Lilac is a first-rate garden plant, and particularly valuable because it does not

1924. "Sophora viciifolia." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 10(11), 43-43. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321486>.

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