begin to bloom until most of the varieties of the common Lilac have faded. It also promises to be a successful parent in producing new forms by crossing it with varieties of the common Lilac. It has already produced in France by crossing it with the Hungarian *S. Josikaea* a race of beautiful hybrids to which the name of *S. Henryi* has been given. One of the handsomest of these hybrids, *S. Lutèce*, covers itself every year with large open clusters of red-violet flowers and is perhaps one of the handsomest of all Lilacs.

Spiraea Veitchii is the last of the white-flowered Spiraeas to bloom here. It is a shrub as it grows in the Arboretum from eight to ten feet high with numerous slender stems and gracefully arching branches which by the middle of July are covered from end to end with broad flower-clusters raised on erect stems. It is one of the best plants introduced by Wilson from western China, and by many persons it is considered the handsomest of the genus as it appears in the Arboretum.

Brooms. By moving them from the low ground of the Shrub Collection to the comparatively dry warm border on the southern slope of Bussey Hill it has been shown that a much larger number of species can be successfully grown in this country than was formerly supposed when only a few of these plants were cultivated in the Arboretum. There are now at least a dozen species and varieties of these plants well established on Bussey Hill and many of them have flowered profusely this year.

Tree Lilacs. As the flowers of the late flowering group of Lilacs fade the earliest flowers of the so-called Tree Lilacs begin to open. There are three of these Lilacs which bear large clusters of white or yellowish white flowers which have the disagreeable odor of the flowers of the Privet, and, like those of the Privets, the leaves fall in the autumn without change of color. The first of these plants to bloom, *Syringa amurensis*, a native of eastern Siberia, is a shrub twelve or fifteen feet high, with dark close bark, broad thick leaves dark green above and pale below, and short, broad, unsymmetrical flower-clusters. *S. pekinensis* flowers next; this is also shrubby in habit, sometimes twenty feet tall and broad, with stout spreading stems covered with yellow-brown bark separating readily into thin flakes like that of some of the Birch-trees, dark green narrow pointed leaves, and short unsymmetrical flower-clusters usually in pairs at the ends of the branches. This species holds its leaves later in the autumn than the others and produces great clusters of flowers every year; the other species usually flower abundantly only every other year. The last of the Tree Lilacs to flower, *S. japonica*, is a native of northern Japan, and is generally a tree sometimes forty feet high, with a tall straight trunk covered with lustrous brown bark, like the bark of a Cherry-tree, a round-topped head of upright branches, broad, thick, dark green leaves, and erect mostly symmetrical flower-clusters from twelve to eighteen inches in length. It is one of the handsomest of the small trees which bloom here at the end of June or early in July, and appears to be more common in cultivation now than the other species of this group. These three plants can be seen growing on the bank in the rear of the path which leads through the Syringa Collection.

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