the New England coast. Of both the Sycamore Maple and Norway Maple there are many garden forms—some with upright branches, some with purple, others with variegated and differently incised leaves. To those fond of the curious some of the varieties are worthwhile but for practical purposes the typical trees are best.

**The Oshima Cherry (Prunus Lannesiana albida)** is now in blossom on Bussey Hill. This is one of the principal parents of the double-flowered Japanese Cherries, but unfortunately is less hardy than some of the others. It has pure white blossoms, each about 1½ inches in diameter, borne several together in fascicles crowded toward the ends of the branches. The flowers are pleasingly fragrant, being reminiscent of almonds. This Cherry is native of the warmer parts of Japan, being common on Oshima or De Vries Island, which is little more than an active volcano. Southward on the volcanic Seven Isles of Idzu it is also very plentiful. It is not a tall tree, seldom exceeding 45 feet in height, but has a wide-spreading crown and on Oshima Island there are specimens with trunks more than 20 feet in girth. As usually seen in Japan, however, it is a tree of medium size recognized by its pale comparatively smooth bark. Not before has it blossomed so freely in the Arboretum as this year, due probably to the mildness of the winter.

**Prunus serrulata spontanea** is the common Cherry on the mountains of central and southern Japan, southern Korea and the temperate parts of central China. It is a tree smaller in all its parts than its northern form, the Sargent Cherry, but not one whit less beautiful. Its branches are twiggy, very numerous and form a vase-shaped or rounded crown sometimes 20 feet through. The flowers are smaller than those of the Sargent Cherry but are produced in the greatest profusion. On Bussey Hill this Cherry is just opening its blossoms; there is also a specimen just within the Forest Hills Gate and others up on Peters Hill. The particular specimens blossoming were raised from seeds collected in central China by E. H. Wilson in 1907. For many years past they have flowered abundantly each season after those of its northern relative, the Sargent Cherry are past. Southern types require more heat to bring them into leaf and blossom than do boreal forms; this is why the more northern trees are earliest in pushing forth flower and leaf.

**Rhododendron Schlippenbachii** on Bussey Hill is now opening its first flowers. This is a sturdy Azalea with relatively stout, ascending stems, and clusters of large, funnel-form, pure pink blossoms. It is a native of the mountains of Korea, being very abundant in certain districts and it also occurs on two isolated mountains in Japan. Discovered in 1854 by Baron Alexander von Schlippenbach, after whom it was named, it was not introduced into cultivation until 1893. In the Arboretum it has been growing since 1905. Of slow growth, it has proved perfectly hardy but experience has taught us that early autumn is the best season of the year in which to transplant this Azalea.

E. H. W.