with fragrant, white, star-like flowers crowded together in terminal cylindrical, tail-like racemes, every lateral shoot ending in a cluster of blossoms. The plant spreads by underground stems and is easily increased by division. Itea is an interesting genus represented by one species in eastern North America and several in eastern Asia. The only really hardy member of the genus is the Virginian plant.

**Hypericum Buckleyi** of the southern Appalachian Mountains is a low-spreading plant with slender stems only a few inches high, each of which terminate in a cluster of about 3 golden-anthered, rich yellow flowers about 1 inch broad. It is a charming little rock plant which has proved hardy in the Arboretum since 1889.

**Clematis recta** is a good plant for growing on a trellis, among boulders, or in the herbaceous border. Of suffruticose habit, it is killed to the ground each winter in the Arboretum, but in the spring thrusts up stems after the manner of herbaceous perennials and by the end of June forms a tangled mass 6 feet tall. The foliage is dull green and the flowers pure white, star-shaped, each about 1 inch in diameter, and borne hundreds together in paniced masses. It lacks the pleasant fragrance of the well-known September-flowering *C. paniculata*, which otherwise it much resembles. This plant is widespread throughout northern Asia and is represented in Manchuria and Korea by a slightly different form known as var. *manschurica*.

**Tilia tomentosa**, the Silver Linden, is one of the finest trees for park or lawn and unlike many other European trees it is perfectly happy in the climate of New England. In youth and middle age it has ascending spreading branches forming a broad pyramidal crown, but at maturity the branches spread more horizontally and form a bell-shaped head. The leaves are broad, roundish ovate, pointed, oblique and deeplycordate at the base, coarsely toothed, dark green on the upperside and silvery gray on the underside. With the faintest breeze stirring the leaves the gray undersides form a delightful contrast. Similar in foliage but of weeping habit is the Pendent Silver Linden (*T. petiolaris*), of which there is no finer lawn tree. Where it is happy, this grows from 75 to 80 feet tall with a trunk 12 feet in girth and a handsome dome-shaped crown, the branches sweeping the ground. Both these Lindens are considered to be native of southern Europe and western Asia and have long been cultivated for their ornamental qualities. Fine specimens may be seen here and there in the older settled parts of this country, the Silver Linden being one of the first trees brought over by early settlers.

E. H. W.

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