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Of the seven Magnolias of the eastern United States five are established in the Arboretum. The others, *Magnolia grandiflora*, the great evergreen Magnolia of the south, and *Magnolia pyramidata* from the extreme southern part of Georgia and Florida, are not hardy at the north. Unlike the early flowering Magnolias of eastern Asia which bloom before the leaves appear, the American trees all flower after the unfolding of the leaves. The earliest in the Arboretum is *Magnolia Fraseri*, a rather small tree from the southern Appalachian mountains. The large, pale, cream-colored flowers of this hardy tree are now conspicuous at the ends of the slender branches. The next species to flower is *Magnolia cordata*, a small, round-headed tree with dark green leaves and small, cup-shaped bright canary yellow flowers. These now cover the trees, and during the summer a second crop of flowers is usually produced. The origin of this tree is obscure. It was sent more than a century ago from the United States to France by the French botanist Michaux. It has not been rediscovered, however, in the forests explored by Michaux, and is now known only as a cultivated tree. Several individuals have been growing for many years in the Harvard Botanic Garden and the plants in the Arboretum have been raised by grafts from the Cambridge trees. This tree does not produce seeds and therefore has remained extremely rare in collections. *Magnolia acuminata*, the Cucumber-tree, with small, yellow-green flowers, the largest of the Magnolias hardy at the north is just opening its flowers. *Magnolia tripetala*, the so-called umbrella tree, is also in bloom, and this will soon be followed by *Magnolia macrophylla*. These two trees have large leaves, and large fragrant, white flowers; and the flowers and leaves of the latter are larger than those of any other tree of the North Temperate Zone. Of the Magnolias hardy at the north none surpass in beauty of flowers and foliage *Magnolia glauca*, an inhabitant of swamps in the neighborhood of the coast from Massachusetts to Texas. This is a beautiful garden shrub or small tree and it should be much more often planted. It is the latest of the Magnolias to flower. The small, cream-white, cup-shaped, aromatic flowers which first open in June, continue to appear during several weeks, and the leaves, which are bright green and lustrous on the upper surface and silvery white below, remain on the branches until early winter at the north and until spring at the south. The American Magnolias are on the right of the Jamaica Plain entrance near the Administration Building.

Several of the Crabapples of the eastern United States are still in flower. They all have leaves more or less coated, at least while young, with a pale, felt-like covering of hairs, pink and very fragrant flowers, and fragrant, apple-like fruits hanging on long stems and covered with a sticky exudation. The principal species in the collection are *Malus coronaria* from the middle and southeastern states, *Malus ioensis* from the

Mississippi valley, and a double-flowered form of this known as the Bechtel Crab. This small tree was found a few years ago in one of the western states. It produces in great quantities double pink flowers which look like small clustered Roses and is certainly one of the most charming of all hardy flowering trees. There are large plants of these Crabapples at the foot of the wooded slope opposite the junction of the Forest Hills and Meadow Roads.

The Sheepberry or Nannyberry of northern woods and roadsides, *Viburnum Lentago*, is now conspicuous in many parts of the Arboretum. This is a large shrub or small round-headed tree with lustrous leaves and large flat clusters of pale cream-colored flowers, which in the autumn are followed by sweet dark blue fruits. Although one of the most beautiful and desirable of the shrubs of the northern United States, the Nannyberry is too seldom found in American parks and gardens. Equally beautiful and of rather more tree-like habit, *Viburnum prunifolium* of the middle states has now opened its flat clusters of white flowers. Plants of these Viburnums can be found on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road where also the shrubby *Viburnum pubescens* is coming into flower. This is an American species with slender stems spreading into large clumps and small abundant clusters of white flowers.

On the left-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road, above the Lilacs, are two plants in flower of *Symplocos crataegoides*, a native of eastern Asia and one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs which Japan has contributed to our gardens. The small white flowers are produced in abundant clusters, but the great beauty of this plant is in the autumn when the branches are covered with small bright blue berries of a color not often seen in northern gardens. Evidently a plant which depends on favorable conditions of soil and climate, for it does not flourish in western Europe or even in western New York. *Symplocos crataegoides* is entirely at home in the Arboretum where it flowers and produces its fruits every year.

Not many of the small yellow-flowered shrubs from southern Europe, of the Pea Family, which are familiar and beautiful objects in European gardens, flourish in New England, but *Cytisus purgans* is now covered with flowers and seems quite at home in the Shrub Collection.

The most interesting plants, however, now in flower in the Shrub Collection will be found among the Honeysuckles (*Lonicera*). Of all the shrubs introduced by the Arboretum into New England none is now more generally cultivated or has proved more valuable than *Lonicera Morrowii*, a native of northern Japan. This in cultivation here is a broad high bush with wide-spreading lower branches clinging close to the ground. The pale blue-green foliage is pleasant in tone and the yellow flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. This remarkable shrub, which seems to grow here more vigorously than it does in Japan, has been largely planted in several of the Boston parks. Two charming plants now in bloom are *Lonicera amoena* and *Lonicera amoena Arnoldiana*, the latter a product of the Arboretum. They are garden hybrids of the Tartarian Honeysuckle and a species of central Asia, *Lonicera Korolkowii*, and are graceful shrubs with silvery gray foliage and slender,

pink flowers, and are of real value for the decoration of gardens. Other Honeysuckles now in bloom which should be noted are *Lonicera bella*, a large and vigorous hybrid of *Lonicera Morrowii* with the Tartarian Honeysuckle; *Lonicera minutiflora*, another hybrid, remarkable in the beauty of its brilliantly colored fruits; *Lonicera notha*, a hybrid of the Tartarian Honeysuckle with *Lonicera Ruprechtiana* of eastern Siberia; *Lonicera minutiflora* from central Asia; and another central Asia plant, *Lonicera coerulea graciliflora*, a slender, although vigorous, shrub with beautiful drooping flowers. These are only a few of the large collection of Bush Honeysuckles now in bloom.

Among the Diervillas, or, as they are often called, Weigelas, natives of the eastern United States and of eastern Asia, a genus in which many hybrids and varieties have been developed in Japanese and European gardens, the earliest to flower in the Arboretum are two Asiatic species which can be seen in the Shrub Collection. The more beautiful of these two species is *Diervilla florida*, a small shrub, with pale pink flowers, introduced into the Arnold Arboretum a few years ago by Mr. Jack, from Korea. This plant has probably played a considerable part in the production of some of the hybrid races, but as a garden plant the wild type is more desirable than any of its progeny. The other species, *Diervilla praecox*, has larger flowers of a rather disagreeable purple tone. It is believed to be a native of Japan.

On the curve of the Meadow Road beyond the Administration Building several plants of the pink-flowered *Rhododendron (Azalea) canescens*, the *Azalea nudiflora*, in part, of the old botanists, are coming into bloom. Plants of this beautiful native shrub can also be seen on Azalea Path.

An illustrated guide to the Arboretum containing a map showing the position of the different groups of plants has recently been published. It will be found useful to persons unfamiliar with the position of the different groups of plants. Copies of this guide can be obtained at the Administration Building in the Arboretum, from the Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, from The Houghton, Mifflin Company, 4 Park Street, Boston, and at the Old Corner Bookstore, Bromfield Street, Boston.

The Arboretum will be grateful for any publicity given these Bulletins.