Next to the Lilacs the most conspicuous shrubs now in the Arboretum will be found in the group of Bush Honeysuckles. Among these are some of the hardiest and generally most successful shrubs for northern gardens. They not only produce countless beautiful and fragrant flowers but their fruits, which usually ripen in summer, are equally beautiful and abundant. The best known of these plants, the Tartarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), a native of the region from southern Russia to the Altai and Ural Mountains, is an old inhabitant of gardens where formerly it was more often seen than it is at present. This is a vigorous plant, growing ten feet high or more and equally broad, and there are varieties with white, pale yellow, pink and rose-colored flowers, and with yellow and red fruits. Interesting and valuable hybrids of this plant have appeared in European gardens. One of the handsomest of these, *L. notha*, with pale pink flowers, is believed to be the result of a cross with *L. Ruprechtiana* from northeastern Asia. There are two large specimens of this plant on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road opposite the Lilac Group. There is here also a large plant of *L. bella*, with pale yellow flowers, the result of a cross between *L. tatarica* and *L. Morrowii*. *L. xylosteoides*, with white flowers, a hybrid between the Tartarian Honeysuckle and *L. Xylosteum*, and *L. muendeniensis* with pale yellow flowers, a hybrid of the Tartarian Honeysuckle with *L. Morrowii* from northeastern Asia, are also handsome and desirable plants. Other interesting plants now in flower are *L. muscaviensis*, with pale yellow flowers, a hybrid between two species of northeastern Asia, *L. Morrowii* and *L. Ruprechtiana*, *L. Segreziensis*, with white flowers, a hybrid between *L. quinquelocularis* and *L. Xylosteum*, *L. multiflora*, with white flowers, a hybrid between *L. micrantha* and *L. Morrowii*. The translucent fruit of this plant is perhaps the most beautiful of all the Honeysuckle fruits produced in the Arboretum. *Lonicera Korolkowii* is a vigorous plant from Turkestan with pale bluish foliage and small rose-colored flowers; equally beautiful are the var. *floribunda* of this species and a hybrid of the species with *L. tatarica* which appeared in the Arboretum and is known as *L. amoena Arnoldiana*. These three plants are of exceptional value from the beauty of their delicate flowers and foliage. Attention is also called to three Honeysuckles from northeastern Asia, *L. Ruprechtiana* with narrow leaves and large yellow flowers, *L. Maackii* with pure white flowers, and *L. Morrowii* with white and yellow flowers. The flowers of *L. Maackii* are large and make a handsome contrast with the dark green leaves. The form of this species from western China, var. *podocarpa*, is in every way a less desirable garden plant. *L. Morrowii* is a large, round-headed shrub with pale, gray-green foliage and wide-spreading branches, the lowest clinging close to the ground. This plant is well suited for the formation of dense thickets or to border drives and walks where abundant space can be given to it, as can be seen at several points in the Boston Park System. A hybrid between *L. Morrowii* and *L. tatarica* is often sold in American nurseries as *L. Morrowii* itself, but it is a very inferior plant to either of its parents.
Outside the Boston parks, where a few of the strong-growing Bush Honeysuckles have been planted, they are rarely seen in American collections in spite of their great beauty and value. They need good soil and plenty of space in which to develop naturally or much of their beauty is lost. The habit these plants assume as they attain their full size can be seen on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road and along the Arborway between Jamaica Pond and the entrance to the Arboretum.

Some of the small-growing Bush Honeysuckles from central and western China now in flower in the Shrub Collection deserve careful examination. Some of the most interesting species are L. syringantha and L. syringantha, var. Wolfii, with purple flowers, from western China, L. tibetica and L. tangutica from the same region, and L. coerulea gracilipes, with pale yellow drooping flowers, from Turkestan.

To many people the word Horsechestnut stands only for the great tree from the mountains of Greece with large clusters of white flowers blotched with red which has been planted for at least a hundred years in the United States where it is one of the most satisfactory of all exotic trees. But there are many other Horsechestnuts, both trees and shrubs, as may be seen by the examination of a group of these plants on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road and just beyond the Linden Group.

Some of the hybrids are of much interest and of these the best known now is the so-called red-flowered Horsechestnut, Aesculus carnea, a hybrid probably between the Grecian tree (Ae. Hippocastanum) and the red-flowered Aesculus Pavia from the southeastern United States, although the history of the origin of this tree is unknown. A form or variety of this hybrid, known as Ae. carnea Briotii, appeared about forty years ago in a French nursery and is a tree with handsomer and much darker-colored flowers than the ordinary red-flowered Horsechestnut. The beauty of these flowers can be seen on two small plants now flowering in the collection. Ae. glabra, the Ohio Buckeye, and some of its varieties, Ae. octandra and hybrids between the last and Ae. Pavia, known under the general name of Ae. versicolor, are also in flower. These hybrids and varieties of the American Horsechestnut were popular garden plants in France in the first half of the last century but they have now largely disappeared from cultivation and are difficult to obtain. One of the oldest and largest collections to be found now anywhere is in the Mt. Hope nurseries at Rochester, N. Y.

The large and abundant flowers of Magnolia Fraseri, mentioned in the last number of these bulletins, are now fully open. Two other American Magnolias in the same group are also in flower, M. acuminata and M. cordata. M. acuminata, the Cucumber-tree, is a large tree with small, yellow-green, not very conspicuous flowers. This is the most northern in its range of the American Magnolias and is a hardy, fast-growing tree of rather formal pyramidal habit while young; it is a distinct and desirable tree for northern plantations in which in good soil it can grow to a large size. M. cordata is a smaller, round-headed tree with thicker and darker-colored leaves and small, bright canary yellow flowers. This beautiful tree is supposed to have been carried to France from the mountain forests of northern Georgia or of the Carolinas at the beginning of the last century. It has not been rediscovered, however, or a tree exactly like it has not been rediscovered in the south, and it is now only known as a cultivated tree. The plants in the Arboretum were obtained by
grafts taken from the old trees in the Harvard Botanic Garden at Cambridge where they were probably planted soon after the establishment of the Garden. This tree usually bears a second crop of flowers during the summer but does not produce fruit, so that it can be propagated only by grafts and therefore remains extremely rare in cultivation.

*Viburnum prunifolium* is in flower and can be seen on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road opposite the Lilacs and at several points on the Valley Road. It is one of the three arborescent Viburnums of the United States and is a small tree with spreading branches and compact clusters of pure white flowers which are followed by blue-black fruit. It is one of the handsomest of the American Viburnums and is too rarely found in gardens.

On the right-hand side of the Meadow Road there is a fine group of the northern pink-flowered *Rhododendron* (Azalea) *canescens* in flower and this plant can be seen on Azalea Path and in some of the other plantations. It is one of the earliest of the eastern American Azaleas to flower and during the next six weeks other species will bloom in the Arboretum where they are much harder and in every way more satisfactory than the so-called Ghent Azaleas which are hybrids too often weakened by crosses with the tender yellow Azalea of the Caucasus or with the short-lived Japanese *A. mollis*. For American gardens American Azaleas, though not often cultivated, have proved themselves more satisfactory than any of the hybrids in part raised from them.

The pale pink buds of the opening flowers of the hybrid *Spiraea nudiflora* in the Shrub Collection make this plant conspicuous at this time among the large number of species and hybrids of this genus.

Of the immense tropical and subtropical genus *Symplocos* only one species is hardy in New England. This is the Japanese *S. crataegoides*, a large shrub with clusters of small white flowers just now opening and bright blue fruits which make this plant particularly attractive in the autumn. It is in the Shrub Collection and there are large specimens in the grass border between the drive and the walk on the left-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road above the Lilacs.

*Vaccinium corymbosum*, the High-bush Blueberry of New England swamps, has been largely planted in different parts of the Arboretum and is now covered with its white bell-shaped flowers. This is one of the most beautiful shrubs of eastern North America. The habit is good, the flowers and fruit are beautiful, and no other plant has more splendid autumn color.

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, at the Old Corner Bookstore, Bromfield Street, Boston, and at the office of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, 50 State Street, Boston. Price, 30 cents.

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