At no other time in the year is the Arboretum more interesting and attractive than in the early days of June. The leaves of many trees have now grown to their full size; those of others are still in their vernal stages. The conifers are now covered with the tender green of their new shoots and are more beautiful than at any other time of the year. The Rhododendrons are fast opening their flowers and these will soon be followed by those of the Laurel (Kalmia); many Azaleas are blooming, and the flowers of Viburnums, Cornels, and other native shrubs add to the beauty of the plantations.

One of these native shrubs or small trees, **Viburnum Lentago**, sometimes known as the Nannyberry, is now very conspicuous in many parts of the Arboretum. Few more beautiful shrubs than this common inhabitant of the roadside and the wood-border of New England can be found in any part of the world. It is a shrub or small tree sometimes twenty feet high with a broad round head. The leaves are large, thick and lustrous, and in the autumn assume delicate shades of red and orange; the flowers are creamy white and are borne in large and abundant convex clusters, and the large blue-black fruits hang on drooping stems and do not disappear from the branches until the beginning of winter. In the first week of June the Arboretum owes much to this plant. Another arborescent Viburnum, **V. rufidulum**, from the southern states is a plant of much beauty; it is the largest of the American species and sometimes grows in Louisiana and Arkansas into a shapely tree thirty or forty feet high with a tall stem and spreading branches. The flower-clusters are usually smaller than those of **V. Lentago**, but the leaves are larger and much more lustrous, and no other Viburnum has such handsome foliage. It is distinguished by the rusty red felt which covers the winter-buds and the edges of the leaf-stalks, and is found on the lower surface of the leaves. The plants of this Viburnum in the Arboretum are still small; the best one is on Hickory Path near Centre Street and is now in flower.

One of the handsomest American Viburnums, **V. pubescens**, is also in flower. This is a tall shrub with small pointed leaves and small nearly flat clusters of white flowers, which are produced in such abundance that they almost entirely cover the plant. This Viburnum grows naturally on limestone soil although limestone is not essential to it and is therefore valuable in a large part of the country where limestone prevents the cultivation of many plants like Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and other members of the Heath Family. There is a large mass of **V. pubescens** on the right-hand side of Bussey Hill Road opposite the upper end of the Lilac Group. Just above these there is a group of **Viburnum acerifolium**, another northern shrub sometimes called Arrow-wood, a common inhabitant of the eastern part of the continent. It is a small shrub with leaves which resemble those of some Maples, small clusters of white flowers raised on long stems, and black fruits. This plant is valuable as an undershrub for it grows well in comparatively dense shade.
A plant of *Viburnum bracteatum*, on Hickory Path near Centre Street, will soon be in flower. This is the rarest of American Viburnums, being known to grow naturally only on the cliffs of the Coosa River near Rome, Georgia, where it is a tall shrub with numerous slender stems. With it on Hemlock Path is a plant of the form of *Viburnum pubescens* from southern Missouri and Arkansas which has sometimes been called *V. affine*. Another exceedingly rare species, *V. mollis*, from southern Kentucky and southern Missouri, with large, nearly round thick leaves on long stems, will also soon be in flower. It is in the general Viburnum Group on the Bussey Hill Road near its junction with the Valley Road and near the Centre Street entrance.

*Viburnum americanum* is one of the species with palmately lobed leaves, flat flower-clusters surrounded by a ring of showy white ray flowers, and red fruits; it is a tall broad shrub common in northern woods and particularly ornamental late in the autumn when the leaves turn yellow and orange color and the brilliant translucent fruits, which sometimes remain on the plants through the winter, are very conspicuous. There are two other species of this particular group now in flower, *V. Opulus* and *V. Sargentii*. The former is a native of northern Europe and Siberia; the flower-clusters are smaller than those of the American species but it is a larger and handsomer shrub with thicker and darker green leaves which fall later in the autumn, and rather larger, darker colored fruit. There is a variety of this plant with yellow fruit (var. *xanthocarpum*); another variety is a low, dense little bush (var. *nanum*) which very seldom flowers. The old-fashioned Snowball or Guelder Rose is a variety of *V. Opulus* with all the flowers sterile. *V. Sargentii* is a common shrub in northeastern Asia and when it is in flower it is the handsomest of these three species, for the ray flowers are larger than those of the American or the European plant. The dark green leaves with the long, narrow terminal lobes are interesting, but the fruit of this plant is comparatively small, dull-colored, and much less attractive than that of the other species.

A little later *Viburnum cassinoides* will be in flower. To many persons this tall shrub of northern swamps and swamp borders is considered the handsomest of the American Viburnums. In cultivation it is a rather low, broad plant. The leaves, which vary greatly in shape and size on different individuals, are thick and dark green; the flowers are creamy white and are arranged in large or small convex clusters and are followed by drooping fruits which, when fully grown, at first green, gradually turn flesh color or pink and finally dark blue, and are covered with a glaucous bloom, the fruit of the different colors sometimes appearing together in the same cluster. This plant takes kindly to cultivation and has been largely planted in the roadside shrubberies. Among the individuals in the large group of this species in the general Viburnum Group on Bussey Hill Road can be seen its leaf variations. The southern relative of *V. cassinoides*, *V. nudum*, has never become established in the Arboretum, although as it grows at high altitudes on the Appalachian Mountains it should prove hardy in New England.
Three blue-fruit American Viburnums, *V. dentatum*, *V. venosum* and *V. Canbyi*, will not be in bloom for some time, the latest of them, *V. Canbyi*, carrying the flowering of these plants to midsummer, so that the flowers of American Viburnums can be seen in the Arboretum from the middle of May to the middle of July.

One of the latest of the Bush Honeysuckles, *Lonicera Maackii*, is in flower in the Shrub Collection. This is a tall, narrow plant with dark green leaves. The flowers are white and larger than those of any of the Bush Honeysuckles, and are very handsome. The small bright red fruit remains on the branches until the beginning of winter and long after the leaves have fallen. This shrub, which comes from the region of the Amoor river in eastern Siberia, is perfectly hardy and an exceedingly valuable decorative plant which well deserves a place in all collections of hardy shrubs. The variety of this species, (var. *podocarpa*) from western China flowers a few days later than the northern plant; the flowers are smaller and less beautiful, but the fruits are larger, and, ripening before the leaves lose their summer green, make the plant attractive in the late autumn.

Some species of Mock Orange (Philadelphus) are already flowering. The earliest to bloom in the collection is *P. Schrenkii* var. *Jackii*, a plant discovered by Mr. Jack in Korea a few years ago. It is a hardy shrub with erect stems and rather small flowers. *P. hirsutus* from the southern Appalachian region and *P. tenuiflorus* from eastern Siberia are also in bloom. There is a large collection of species, varieties and hybrids of Philadelphus in the Arboretum. They are planted in the Shrub Collection and in a supplementary collection forming a large group on the Bussey Hill Road opposite the Lilac Group. Many useful hardy shrubs with beautiful flowers are found among these plants which will be in bloom now for several weeks and will repay careful study by persons interested in such plants.

In great beauty now are *Aesculus carnea* Briotii and *A. georgiana* in the Horsechestnut Group; *Lonicera Korolkovii* and its hybrids and varieties in the Shrub Collection; the lovely blue and white flowered *Sophora viciifolia* on Hickory Path near Centre Street; the two new Chinese Cotoneasters in the Chinese Shrub Collection on the south side of Bussey Hill, *C. hupehensis*, *C. divaricata* and *Syringa villosa*, *S. Julianae*, and the hybrid *S. Lutèce* in the Lilac Group.

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.