Deutzias. If all the species and hybrids of Deutzias are considered this genus is not a great success in this region where many of the plants are not hardy and others only flourish in exceptionally sheltered and favorable conditions. As is usually the case, the Deutzias in the Shrub Collection suffered last winter, and although none of the plants were actually killed, with few exceptions they have been killed back to the ground, or nearly to the ground, and will not flower. In the large supplementary collection in a bed among the Hickories, on a path leading from Hickory Path, the plants are in unusually good condition now, however, and many of them are in bloom or will bloom during the next month. Much attention has been paid to hybridizing species of this genus, and probably the most generally useful Deutzia for this region is a hybrid between the Japanese *D. gracilis* and the Chinese *D. parviflora*. *D. gracilis* is a dwarf shrub with pure white flowers in erect or spreading racemes. This is an old and popular garden plant better worth growing in the southern and middle states, however, than it is in Massachusetts where the ends of the branches are often more or less killed. *Deutzia parviflora* is a large, vigorous and hardy shrub with flowers in compact, many-flowered corymbs. It is a native of northern China and Mongolia. The hybrid between these two species was made by the French hybridizer Lemoine many years ago and has been called *D. Lemoinei*. It is a large shrub sometimes five or six feet high and broad which covers itself with large broad clusters of pure white flowers. Handsome and more compact forms of this hybrid are varieties *comperta*, Boule de Neige, Avalanche, and Candelabre. These are now all in bloom, and in this group Boule de Neige is perhaps the most beautiful.

Some of the varieties of another of the Lemoine hybrids called *D.*
rosea are flowering well this year and promise to be good garden plants in sheltered situations. This hybrid was obtained by crossing D. gracilis and D. purpurascens, sometimes called D. discolor, var. purpurascens. This plant has petals which are purple on the outer surface, and is usually not hardy here. D. rosea and its varieties have flowers more or less tinged with purple. Those now in bloom are var. eximia, var. floribunda, and var. campanulata, the latter with nearly white flowers. Deutzia myriantha is another hybrid obtained by crossing D. Lemoinei and D. purpurascens. This has white flowers and is not yet in bloom, but two of its varieties, var. Boule Rose and var. Fleur de Pommier are now flowering and are handsome and apparently hardy plants with flowers tinged with rose.

Deutzia scabra. This native of Japan and China is one of the hardest and most generally cultivated of all the Deutzias. It is a tall shrub with reddish branches, very rough leaves and erect clusters of white flowers sometimes flushed with rose, which will not open for two or three weeks. This is the Deutzia of old gardens north and south. The variety crenata has brown branches and less rough leaves, and although less common in gardens appears to be equally hardy. The variety Watereri has flowers tinged with red on the outer surface of the petals. Variety plena has double flowers with petals tinged with rose color. The variety Pride of Rochester has large flowers tinged with rose and is one of the handsomest of this group. The var. candidissima (D. Wellsii of some gardens and the D. alba plena of others) has pure white double flowers.

Deutzia reflexa and D. globosa are natives of western China and did not suffer last winter. They are now covered with flower-buds, but it is too soon to speak with certainty of their value in this climate.

Deutzia longifolia is a tall shrub with erect branches, lance-shaped leaves, and clusters of large flowers. This native of western China is probably one of the handsomest of the Chinese species, but, although it is not killed here by cold, the branches are always badly injured and the flower-buds are also injured.

Deutzia grandiflora is one of the most distinct species of the genus and the first to bloom. The flowers open with the unfolding of the leaves, and are in from one- to three-flowered clusters with white petals three-quarters of an inch long. This plant, which is exceedingly rare in cultivation, is a native of northern China and can be seen with the other Chinese shrubs on Bussey Hill.

Deutzia hypoglauca is a distinct and hardy new species from northern China and is a tall shrub with erect stems and clusters of white flowers, which promises to be a good garden plant in this climate.

Deutzia Vilmorinae from central China is hardy in sheltered positions and is also a tall shrub with gracefully spreading stems, loose clusters of white flowers and lance-shaped, pointed leaves covered with stellate clusters of hairs. By crossing this species with D. scabra a hardy and handsome hybrid has been obtained to which the name D. magnifica has been given.
Deutzia discolor is another fairly hardy species from central China with hemispherical clusters of white flowers which are three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The variety major of this species has rather larger flowers and is a larger and apparently a more vigorous plant. It can be seen with other Chinese species on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

Deutzia kalmiaeiflora. Deutzia purpurascens is not hardy but by crossing it with *D. parviflora* a hardy or nearly hardy plant has been obtained to which the name of *D. kalmiaeiflora* has been given. This hybrid has carmine-colored flowers about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, in small compact clusters. When it does well this is one of the handsomest of the hybrid Deutzias.

Deutzia Sieboldiana is a dwarf Japanese species with small white flowers and much less valuable as a garden plant than many of the other species. A hybrid (*D. candelabrum*) obtained by crossing it with *D. gracilis* is a handsome plant with gracefully drooping branches which are covered with elongated clusters of white flowers.

Cornus controversa. This handsome Cornel, like the native *Cornus alternifolia*, has alternate leaves and wide-spreading branches, but the flower-clusters are broader; it blooms here a week or ten days earlier, and it is a much larger tree, as Wilson saw specimens in western China fully sixty feet high. It is a native of the Himalayan Mountains, western China and of Japan. The plants raised from the seeds collected by Wilson in China have proved perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where they are growing vigorously and are now in bloom in the supplementary Cornel collection in the rear of the Phellodendron Group on the right-hand side of the Meadow Road. The largest plant in the Arboretum and probably the largest in the United States is also in flower in the nursery near the top of Peter's Hill. This Cornel gives every promise of being a valuable ornamental tree in this climate.

Laburnums. These plants in England, at least, are popularly called Golden Chain from their long drooping clusters of bright yellow flowers. In many European countries, especially in Great Britain, the Laburnums are among the most popular and most beloved garden plants, but are less commonly seen in this country. *Laburnum anagyroides*, better known as *L. vulgare*, has been more often planted here than the other species and varieties. It is a native of southern Europe and is a small tree usually from twenty to thirty feet high. It is not always perfectly hardy in Massachusetts, but occasionally large specimens can be seen in old gardens in the suburbs of Boston, and just now such trees are completely covered with flowers and are beautiful and impressive objects. There are several varieties of this Laburnum in the Arboretum collection and several of them are in bloom. The var. bullatum, often called var. involutum, has curled and contorted leaves and is the least attractive of all the Laburnums. The var. quercifolium has sinuately lobed leaflets; var. pendulum has pendulous branches, and the var. semperflorum produces a second crop of flowers in the autumn.
Laburnum alpinum, a native of the mountainous regions of southern Europe but in England often called the Scotch Laburnum, is a hardier plant than L. anagyroides. It is more often a large shrub than a tree, although it is occasionally treelike in habit. It blooms usually ten days later and the flower-clusters are larger and narrower. A hybrid between these two species of garden origin known as L. Watereri and as L. Purkassii has the treelike habit of L. anagyroides and the long slender flower-clusters of L. alpinum. This tree is very hardy and the handsomest tree with yellow flowers which is hardy in this climate, as L. alpinum is the handsomest large shrub with yellow flowers which can be grown here.

Laburnum Adami is a hybrid between L. anagyroides and Cytisus purpureus with the habit and foliage of the former, and dull purple or rarely yellow flowers. It is more curious than beautiful. The other species of Laburnum, L. carpunculatum, is a small shrub from Asia Minor with long, slender, erect, terminal clusters of small flowers and is not hardy here.

Neillia sinensis. This is the only member of a genus of the Rose Family related to Spiraea which has flowered in the Arboretum. It is a native of western China, and is a tall, hardy shrub with slender gracefully spreading and drooping branches, light green, incisely cut, pointed leaves from an inch and a half to two inches long, and clear pink flowers about half an inch in length, in short terminal racemes. This is one of the handsomest and most interesting of the hardy shrubs introduced by Wilson from western China. The largest plants are on the upper side of Hickory Path, near Centre Street, and there are plants also in bloom in the Chinese Collection of Shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. Two other pink-flowered species introduced by Wilson, N. longiracemosa and N. affinis, have not flowered yet in the Arboretum and appear to be less hardy than N. sinensis.

Scotch Roses. A plant of the Burnet or Scotch Rose (Rosa spinosissima) as it is often called, with its prickly stems, small leaves, white flowers and globular black fruits can be found in most old-fashioned northern gardens for it is a very hardy plant resistant to abuse and handsome when its spreading branches are covered with flowers which unfortunately last but a short time. A variety of this plant from southern Siberia (var. altaica or grandiflora) is a larger plant with larger flowers faintly tinged with yellow, and one of the handsomest of all single-flowered Roses which can be grown in this climate where it can make a dense bush six or seven feet high and broad. This plant produces great numbers of suckers by which it can be easily increased. The variety hispida is a tall growing plant with erect stems and yellow flowers from two and a half to three inches in diameter. Var. fulgens has pale pink flowers and the variety lutea pale yellow flowers. From the garden of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, the Arboretum received a few years ago a collection of Scotch Roses for which this garden was once famous. A plant in this collection called Jupiter, with pale pink single flowers, and another called Lady Boilles with small pale yellow flowers are attractive and worth attention. The Scotch Roses are with the other species in the general Shrub Collection.