has large, broad-spreading, pink petals; an orchard of this Peach in bloom is well worth a long journey to see. The double-flowered forms of the Peach are as interesting and beautiful as are the Japanese Cherries. Three forms deserving particular mention are the Double White, Double Pink and Double Red. Unfortunately, they appear to be even shorter lived than the normal Peach tree and far less enduring than the Cherries. They will be past flowering when this bulletin is issued.

Juneberries. Some of the earliest shrubby Juneberries or Shadbushes (Amelanchier) were in good blossom in the last week of April. Now, May 8th, the Smooth Shadbush or Juneberry (Amelanchier laevis) is a conspicuous feature in the natural landscape, being covered with its fleecy white bloom that is accompanied by unfolding, reddish purple leaves. As a small garden tree, with single trunk, it is much to be preferred to the Gray-leaved or Swamp Shadbush or Juneberry (Amelanchier oblongifolia), another natural feature in our landscape, but one usually found in moist ground or on cool slopes. Amelanchier laevis frequents drier situations than A. oblongifolia, although both species grow well in ordinary garden soil. The Gray-leaved Shadbush has the young leaves heavily covered on the under side with a white tomentum before they fully expand; this tomentum is also abundant on the racemes of flower buds. The smaller, duller white blossoms of A. oblongifolia are less attractive than those of A. laevis. As a small tree, it usually has a narrow habit of growth and develops several upright stems from the ground, some of them slender. Often the whole plant assumes the habit of a large, round-topped shrub. Just now it is one of the most common and conspicuous plants, forming a striking contrast with other vegetation against the brown hillsides and leafless woodlands, and in the blueberry swamps.

Another native species with arborescent habit is the so-called Canadian Shadbush or Juneberry (Amelanchier canadensis), which is distinguished from the other species referred to by having its young leaves more or less tomentose on both sides, whereas, they are glabrous in A. laevis, as already stated, and heavily tomentose on the under side only in A. oblongifolia. Its fruit is also described as tasteless, but in the other two as sweet. This quality is variable, however, and cannot well be relied upon as a specific character. The Canadian Juneberry occurs with A. laevis over much of the same geographical range as the latter, although it does not appear to extend so far north. A most interesting natural hybrid between these two species has been named Amelanchier grandiflora. It is a very floriferous little tree, the flower buds on some individuals being tinged pink, the petals showing some trace of the same color. This offers the suggestion that we may yet have a pink or red flowered Juneberry in cultivation. Some of the species of Amelanchier are mere shrubs and altogether they may develop a sequence of blossoms lasting several weeks. It is unfortunate that they do not have a generally accepted English name. Juneberry and Shadbush appear to be most common in use, though they are also known as Service-tree, this being the name adopted by the U. S. Forest Service and some other American botanical authorities, though
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS
sometimes modified as Service-berry. "Standardized Plant Names" uses Shadblow. In the confusion of local names a resort to Amelanchier, a Savoy name for the European species *A. ovalis*, offers a relief. Linnaeus accepted the local name as a specific term in his nomenclature. Shadbush seems a misnomer when applied to a small tree. The name Service-berry is certainly less known in this country than Juneberry, so named from the fact that the earliest fruits mature in that month. The prefix "Shad" to names of some of our eastern species refers to the coincidence of bloom with the annual movements of shad fish in our streams. Species of the genus occur from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, and from Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay, and near the Arctic Circle, to the mountains of Mexico. The genus also occurs in Asia as well as in Europe, the best known Asiatic species in cultivation being *Amelanchier asiatica*. This is inclined to be arborescent. In the Arboretum it is one of the latest of the Amelanchiers to blossom.

All of the Juneberries or Shadbushes bear edible and often quite palatable fruits. Not much has been done to improve these by artificial processes, but selections of the best found growing wild have been made. The edible qualities of these fruits in the wild state have been of great advantage at times to explorers and pioneers who relished them when other fresh fruit supplies were scarce. The North American Indians over a wide range of our country appreciate the fruit either in a fresh or dried state. When properly dried the fruits have something of the quality of raisins.

Visitors to the Arboretum are advised that on Bussey Hill the beautiful pink-flowered *Rhododendron Schlippenbachii* is passing its best condition and the Poukhan Azalea is a mass of lilac-purple color. Kaempfer's Azalea from Japan may be seen in fine condition in the same locality. *Viburnum Carlesii* is in flower in the group near the Centre Street Gate; many Crabapples are already in flower and others are rapidly following, the best collection being on the north and east sides of Peters Hill.

The cool weather has held back the flower show of some popular plants. Among these are the Lilacs, which at the present time, May 10th, do not appear as though they would be in best condition until about May 22nd, although a very early and interesting hybrid, *Syringa hyacinthiflora*, opened its first individual little flowers in the first week of this month.

**EXPLANATION OF PLATE**

*Amelanchier canadensis* (Juneberry). 1, flowering branch, reduced; 2, diagram of flower; 3, vertical section of flower, petals cut, enlarged; 4, stamens, enlarged; 5, cross section of ovary, enlarged; 6, ovule, magnified; 7, fruiting branch, reduced; 8, fruit, vertical section, enlarged; 9, fruit, vertical section, enlarged; 10, seed, enlarged; 11, embryo, magnified; 12, winter buds, reduced.

From drawings by C. E. Faxon for Sargent's "*Silva of North America*".