

all British supermarkets are planted with magnolias!"

Once more, dear friends, your society invites you into the breach. In this bountiful year for production of magnolia seeds in most parts of the country and perhaps overseas as well, remember that a great many members would like to have seeds of some of the rarer species, and you can help proliferate your favorite by contributing seeds of it to the AMS seed counter. Maybe you've had your tree so long it doesn't seem rare to you, but to many it may be simply unattainable.

Here is a list of some of the species seeds we assure you will be enthusiastically snapped up by members from our seed counter list, if offered: *ashei*, *fraseri*, *pyramidata*, *hypoleuca*, (*obovata*), *officinalis* (*biloba* or standard), *sieboldii*, *globosa*, *sinensis*, *wilsonii*, *denudata*, *dawsoniana*, *campbellii* group, *sprengeri*, *sargentiana robusta*, *cylindrica*, *salicifolia*, and *liliflora*. Seeds from named varieties and hybrids are also welcome. Seeds from *M.* × *soulangiana*, *acuminata*, the *kobus* group, and *M. tripetala* are wanted by many members for original plants or for graft

understocks. More and more people are learning that *M. macrophylla* and *M. virginiana* are splendid magnolias that will thrive over a large part of the country. When your tree begins ripening seeds this autumn, remember our less blessed members and send your surplus to the Society's seed counter, run by Perry Narten, whose address is on page 2 herein. Be sure they're properly identified, and Perry will take care of the rest. Include your name on each lot so Perry can give you credit and identify the source of the seeds.

Unless you're a Mississippian, you probably first saw it here: The Keep Mississippi Beautiful organization (P.O. Box 1609, Jackson, Miss. 39205), an outfit apparently made up of a whole gang of Ollie Dillers, is far along on its project of planting 1200 magnolias (*M. grandiflora*) along the first 10 miles of each of 29 major highway entrances into that state, 80 to 100 feet apart on each side of the road. When it's done by the end of 1979 there'll be 35,000 green reminders to visitors that they're entering the Magnolia State, not to mention those growing wild in swamps and hardwood forests over much of the state, nor the four other native species and one subspecies.

An Intersectional Hybrid

by J.C. McDaniel

Sometimes two species of a genus or rarely of two genera will hybridize in the wild, but such interspecific hybridization is more likely to occur in gardens or arboreta where we have assembled species nature has not placed together.

Dr. Tor Nitzelius, who recently retired from the Gottenburgh (Sweden) Botanic Garden, is the breeder of an unnamed and still unflowered magnolia hybrid, *M. wilsonii* × *M. hypoleuca*. He sent scions from young seedlings of this cross early in 1976 and they are growing on two trees in Urbana, Illinois.

On one tree the graft is directly on a *M. virginiana* seedling. On another, grafts are on branches of *M.* × 'Charles Coates' and *M. hypoleuca*, both grafted earlier on a *M. tripetala* stock tree. Flowering is not expected until 1979 at the earliest.

Two other hybrids have flowered on the same *M. tripetala* stock for several years. *M.*

× 'Charles Coates,' a Kew Gardens hybrid of *M. sieboldii* × *tripetala*, may flower sooner than *M.* × *wieseneri* (syn. *M.* × *watsonii*) but its new foliage is frequently disfigured here in Illinois when temperatures climb above 85° in May. I am not sure whether this leaf trouble is directly attributable to heat or to the high levels of ozone or other air pollutants likely to accompany such weather. *M.* × *wieseneri* (*sieboldii* × *hypoleuca*) and Dr. Nitzelius' new *wilsonii* × *hypoleuca* hybrid do not have the leaf trouble, nor does *M. sieboldii* where grown on *virginiana* stock at a nearby site.

M. × 'Charles Coates' has fragrant flowers, but they are not so powerfully fragrant as those of *M.* × *wieseneri*. Under Illinois conditions I'd choose *wieseneri* for its tidier foliage. Members who have the parent species might try to produce better *sieboldii* × *tripetala* hybrids than 'Charles Coates' seems to be for hot American climates.