

green, thick foliage giving it, as its specific name indicates, a ponderous appearance. There is a form with hanging branches known as *pendula*, which has a distinct place in the garden. The variety *Jeffreyi* is one of the few Pacific coast Pines that thrive here. The Sugar Pine (*P. Lambertiana*) grows very slowly and gives no promise of ever becoming a useful ornamental tree. The Limber Pine (*P. flexilis*), although of slow growth, is perfectly hardy and happy in the Arboretum. Its relatively long, plume-like branches give it a characteristic appearance. The related *P. aristata* and *P. Balfouriana*, the Foxtail Pines, do poorly.

Far Eastern Species. The Japanese White Pine (*P. parviflora*) and the Korean Nut Pine (*P. koraiensis*) do well in the Arboretum. In Japan the first named is often grafted on *P. Thunbergii*, the result being a stunted, short-needled plant of value only for Japanese gardens. Raised from seeds, it is a free growing tree with wide-spreading, rather rigid and stiff branches. The Korean Nut Pine for eastern North America is better than the Swiss Pine (*P. cembra*) which it strongly resembles. It grows faster and its dark and thick needles give it a very handsome appearance. This is the best of the Oriental Pines from the point of view of its timber. The Red Pine of Japan (*P. densiflora*) is also quite at home in eastern North America. It has short grey-green needles and reddish brown bark. The Black Pine (*P. Thunbergii*) with thick black-green leaves and large pure white winter buds is excellent for planting by the sea. Its branches are apt to grow crookedly and the tree assumes the appearance one is familiar with in Japanese paintings and embroideries. The White Pine of China (*P. Armandi*) and the Bhotan Pine (*P. excelsa*) suffer from boring insects and neither promise to make trees in the Arboretum.

European Species. Of these, three with numerous varieties do very well in Massachusetts. The Austrian Pine (*P. nigra*) and its several varieties grow rapidly and with their dense, rather heavy, black-green foliage are decidedly ornamental. They withstand spray and strong gales well and for seashore gardens and windbreaks this species and its forms have great value. The Mountain Pine of central Europe (*P. mugo*) is one of the most useful dwarf Pines for garden purposes that can be grown in eastern North America. Its dark foliage and compact habit make it most adaptable for small gardens and for foundation plantings. Of the several varieties, *compacta*, *mughus* and *pumilio* are the best known. All are well worthwhile. The Macedonian Pine (*P. peuce*) grows slowly and does not promise to be of much ornamental value. The Scots Pine (*P. sylvestris*), perhaps the most useful of all the European species, is not a success in eastern North America; it grows rapidly when young but after about twenty years becomes stunted and subject to insect attacks and fungous diseases. No one Pine has been more abundantly planted in this part of the world, and it is more than probable that many will rue the day they set it out in expectation of its value as a timber producing tree.

E. H. W.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until April of next year.



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