ter Elm, as it was raised in a nursery in Exeter about ninety years ago. This tree has little beauty. More beautiful and interesting is a geographical form of the European *Ulmus nitens* (var. *stricta*). This is the common Elm in Cornwall and some parts of Devonshire, and is usually called the Cornish Elm. It is a tree sometimes eighty feet tall with a trunk occasionally five feet in diameter, with short ascending upper branches and lower branches curving upward. A tree which is often considered now a form of the Cornish Elm (var. *Wheatleyi*) has a similar habit and is usually called the Guernsey Elm. It sometimes appears in nursery catalogues under the name of *Ulmus campestris monumentalis*. The European *Crataegus monogyna* has produced vars. *stricta* and *monumentalis*. The former is a tree with a broad head of erect branches, and can be seen in the old Crataegus Collection next to the parkway wall. The latter, which is a narrower and strictly pyramidal plant, is new in the Arboretum. A fastigate form of the European Horsechestnut (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*, var. *pyramidalis*) has appeared in a European nursery but is not yet in the Arboretum.

Fastigate Conifers. In the pinetum are young trees of the White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*, var. *fastigiata*) with erect branches which give the trees a peculiar and distinct appearance. They were raised from grafts taken from a tree which was growing a few years ago near Stamford, Connecticut. The Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), which shows a strong tendency to seminal and geographical variation, has also produced a fastigate form (var. *pyramidalis*). The so-called Swedish Juniper is a narrow, dwarf pyramidal form of the common Juniper (*Juniperis communis*, var. *suecica*). This little Juniper is not very hardy in this part of the country but is often planted in the middle states. The handsomest pyramidal coniferous plant, however, in the Arboretum is a form of *Thuya occidentalis* (var. *pyramidalis*) raised sometime before 1885 by Robert Douglas in his nursery at Waukegan, Illinois. It is a tall narrow plant suited to replace although much smaller of course, the fastigate Cypress which plays such a part in the decoration of the gardens of southern Europe. This Arbor Vitae is sold in some American nurseries as *Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis Douglasii*. The common Spruce (*Picea Abies*) has produced many abnormal seminal forms and among them are at least two with erect branches (var. *columnaris* and var. *pyramidalis*). A few individuals of these varieties were found many years ago in European forests and the cultivated plants have probably been propagated from these wild plants. Less important are two dwarf pyramidal forms of the European Fir (*Abies Picea*, var. *columnaris*, and var. *pyramidalis*). The Lawson Cypress from the Pacific Coast (*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*) is another tree which shows great variation in its seedling offspring. Among them is a distinctly pyramidal form which appeared in an English nursery many years ago and is known as *Cupressus Lawsoniana erecta viridis*. Like all the forms of the Lawson Cypress it is not hardy in the neighborhood of Boston. The so-called Irish Yew, a pyramidal form of the European Yew (*Taxus baccata*, var. *fastigiata*), of which there is a yellow-leaved variety, is a popular garden

plant in all countries where it is hardy. Unfortunately this interesting tree is not able to support the New England climate. This is true of the erect garden form of the Japanese *Cephalotaxus* (*pedunculata*, var. *fastigiata*).

Of these twenty-eight plants with abnormally erect growing branches five in two genera are North American, one only is Asiatic, and twenty-two are European, the Cornish Elm, which is not an abnormal tree but a geographical variety, being omitted. The predominance of abnormal forms among European trees is due, no doubt, to the fact that European trees have been raised artificially from seeds for a longer time and in greater numbers than those from other countries, and that European cultivators of trees have been keener than others to propagate and detect plants of abnormal habit and foliage. It is less easy to explain the absence of fastigiate trees from such largely cultivated genera as *Fraxinus*, *Catalpa*, *Prunus*, *Magnolia*, *Salix* and *Tsuga*. Of our common Hemlock in this last genus there are a number of dwarf forms and forms with abnormal foliage, but among them none has yet appeared with erect growing branches.

***Tilia vulgaris*.** As a rule European trees do not grow as well in this part of the country as the native species or those from eastern Asia of the same genus. Many specimens of one of the European Elms have lived in Massachusetts for a number of years, however, and have grown here into large and splendid trees, and the European Beech becomes a better tree than the American Beech when this is transplanted from the forest to the park. One of the European Lindens is another exception to the general rule that native trees are better trees to plant than exotic trees, for the best Lindens that have been planted near Boston are trees of *Tilia vulgaris* which is now in flower. This tree is sometimes also called *T. europaea*, *T. intermedia* and *T. hybrida*, and is considered by some of the best observers of European trees a natural hybrid between the two species of western Europe, *T. platyphyllos* and *T. cordata*. Although widely distributed in Europe, *Tilia vulgaris* appears to be much less common than either of its supposed parents, and the variation in the size, shape and color of the leaves makes its hybrid origin possible. On some individuals the lower surface of the leaves is quite green and on others it is bluish or even whitish, but leaves on different parts of the same branch differ in this respect, and on shoots produced from the bases of old trees the large leaves are quite green. It is a fine, round-headed tree with rather small, somewhat pendulous branches, and appears to have been more often planted in the neighborhood of Boston than any other Linden. There are a number of large specimens on Centre Street near Orchard Street, Jamaica Plain, and in Olmsted Park, and large individuals can be found in all the suburbs of Boston. The young Lindens which have been recently planted on Huntington Avenue and on Louis Pasteur Avenue in Boston are of this variety.

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