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 twen-
ty-two are European, the Cornish Elm, which is not an abnormal tree
but a geographical variety, being omitted. The predominance of ab-
normal 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 propa-
gate 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 trans-
planted 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. platy-
phyllos* 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 sur-
face 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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