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.

The subscription to these Bulletins is \$1.00 per year, payable in advance.

1915. "Tilia vulgaris." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(12), 48–48. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320396>.

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