however, at Avanguez produce fertile seeds in abundance and Henry suggests (*Trees of Great Britain*, VII. 1908) "that this tree may be a true native of Spain, indigenous in the alluvial plains of the great rivers now almost deforested." A dwarf Elm tree with small leaves is now usually considered a seedling form of *Ulmus campestris* (var. *viminalis*). There are forms in cultivation with leaves variegated with yellow (var. *vilminalis aurea*) and with white (var. *viminalis marginata*).

Ulmus nitens. This is perhaps the most variable of Elm trees in habit and one of the most widely distributed of the European trees. It may be distinguished from *Ulmus campestris* by its less deeply furrowed bark, mostly glabrous branchlets, longer, often obovate leaves, lustrous and usually smooth on the upper surface, with petioles from one-quarter to one-half an inch long. The seeds of this tree have been sold for years by European seedsmen under the name of *Ulmus campestris*, and a great many specimens of this Elm have been planted in the United States in the last fifty years under that name. *Ulmus nitens* is a common tree in the southern, midland and eastern counties of England, and ranges through central and southern Europe to the Caucasus and probably to northeastern Asia. In England trees of this Elm occur with a broadhead of spreading and more or less pendulous branches. This form is often called the Herefordshire Elm, as it is this particular form which is most often found in that part of England, and some of the old Herefordshire Elms are only surpassed in beauty by *Ulmus americana* as it sometimes grows in New England. The Cornish Elm, a tree with erect branches which form a narrow pyramidal head, is usually considered a variety of *Ulmus nitens* (var. *stricta*), although some modern authors treat it as a distinct species. This is the common Elm tree of Cornwall and some parts of Devonshire, and is also found in Brittany. The Guernsey, Jersey or Wheatley Elm (var. *Wheatleyi*) is another pyramidal tree which is believed to be a variety of the Cornish Elm, from which it differs in its rather broader head, its earlier flowers and wider leaves. It is sometimes called variety *sarniensis*. On one of the forms of *Ulmus nitens* (var. *suberosa*) the branchlets are furnished from the second to the tenth year with corky wings which are most developed on sucker shoots. The Elm of central Europe referred to as *Ulmus nitens* is of this variety, and young plants in the Arboretum raised from seeds collected in Hungary develop these wings when only a few years old. An interesting form of *U. nitens* (var. *umbraculifera*) is a tree with a dense globose head sent from Persia to Germany in 1878. This curious tree is doing well in the Arboretum and promises to grow here to a large size. Other interesting varieties are var. *pendula*, with very pendulous branches and branchlets, var. *Dampieri*, a fastigiate tree with a narrow pyramidal crown, and var. *variegata* with leaves blotched with white. This appears to be the most common of the Silver-leaved Elms and is often seen in American collections where it grows to a large size.

Ulmus glabra. This is the so-called Scotch Elm and is also known as *U. montana* and *U. scabra*. It is a tree with wide-spreading branches making a broad, open, round or flat-topped head, large leaves broadest above the middle, often three-lobed at the apex, dark green

and very rough on the upper surface, and covered below with soft pale down; their petioles are not more than one-eighth of an inch long. This Elm can also be distinguished by the fact that the seeds of the fruit are in the middle of the surrounding wings. This tree does not produce suckers, but great crops of seeds which are blown about and germinate freely, and in this country produce innumerable plants which often become troublesome weeds. In eastern Massachusetts in recent years the leaves of this species and its varieties have been injured in early summer by the larvae of a leaf-mining insect which feed under the epidermis. *Ulmus glabra*, which owes its name to the smoothness of the pale branches, is a native of northern England and Scotland, and is widely distributed through Europe to the Caucasus, appearing again in eastern Siberia, Manchuria, northern Japan, and in northern and western China (var. *heterophylla*). Many seedling forms of *Ulmus glabra* are in cultivation. The best known, perhaps, is the Camperdown Elm (var. *pendula Camperdownii*). This has pendulous branches and branchlets which when grafted on a tall stem form a natural arbor. A handsomer weeping form is the var. *pendula*, often found in collections under the name of var. *horizontalis*. The Exeter Elm (var. *fastigiata*) is a narrow pyramidal tree with erect growing branches and branchlets. Var. *crispa* is a small tree with narrow, wrinkled, lacinate leaves and is more curious than beautiful. Var. *atropurpurea* has dark purple folded leaves and has little to recommend it as an ornamental tree.

***Ulmus laevis*.** This is the common Elm in some parts of Scandinavia, northern Russia, and occurs sparingly in Denmark and the Balkan States. This tree is very closely related to *Ulmus americana* but differs from it in the much thicker coating of down on the lower surface of the leaves and in the longer and sharp-pointed buds. The Arboretum specimen has been growing here since 1888, and although unfortunately a grafted plant is one of the handsomest Elms in the collection, now about fifty feet tall with a short trunk eighteen inches in diameter, a broad pyramidal head, and dark thick foliage. This tree is probably exceedingly rare in American collections. It might well be generally introduced into this country as it would certainly be hardy in any of the northern states and in Canada. It is sometimes called *Ulmus pedunculata* and *U. effusa*.

***Ulmus minor*.** This is a small-leaved Elm which is common in the eastern counties of England and has been reported from western Europe. It is a tree from forty to ninety feet tall with short ascending branches and pendulous branchlets, and produces suckers freely. It is often called *Ulmus sativa*. There are only young grafted plants in the Arboretum.

Hybrid Elms. A number of natural hybrids between *Ulmus glabra* and *U. nitens* have appeared in Europe. The oldest general name for these hybrids is *Ulmus hollandica*, and under existing rules of nomenclature the different hybrids of the same parentage are considered varieties. The best known of these trees in the United States is the Huntington Elm.

***Ulmus hollandica*, var. *vegeta*.** This tree, which was raised in a nursery at Huntington about the middle of the eighteenth century,

1915. "Ulmus glabra." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(14), 54-55. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320415>.

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