

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,



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