similar to the prostrate plants of the Maine coast which possibly are still without a name. In this country the prostrate *Juniperus virginiana* is not known in cultivation, and in this Arboretum there are only a few small grafted plants of the tall-stemmed specimen at Kennebunkport. This Juniper well deserves the attention of the lovers of hardy conifers.

Juniperus communis, var. depressa. This is a dwarf form of the common Juniper and forms broad masses of stems ascending from a prostrate base and covered with linear, sharp-pointed, dark blue-green leaves marked on the upper surface by broad white bands. This dwarf Juniper is very common in the northeastern states on dry gravelly hills and in old pastures, sometimes almost entirely occupying the ground to the exclusion of other plants. In nurseries this plant is sometimes called *Juniperus canadensis* or *J. nana canadensis*. The erect-growing form, which is more common in Europe than in the United States, very rarely occurs in New England and sometimes grows on the lower slopes of the Appalachian Mountains as far south as North Carolina. On the hills in the neighborhood of the Delaware Water Gap in Pennsylvania this upright form seems more abundant than in other parts of the country and to be the prevailing Juniper. Erect forms of *J. communis*, known in gardens as the Swedish or Irish Junipers, are often planted in the middle states but are not very satisfactory in Massachusetts. There is a form of the variety *depressa* (var. *aurea*) with yellow-tipped branches which has been a popular garden plant in the United States for several years. The variety *montana* is the dwarfest of the prostrate forms of *J. communis*, rarely growing more than two feet high and forming dense mats of prostrate stems. From variety *depressa* it may also be distinguished by its shorter and broader incurved leaves. This little plant grows on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Newfoundland, on the Rocky Mountains, in Alaska, and through northern Asia and Europe. It is sometimes called *Juniperus nana*, *J. alpina* and *J. sibirica*. On the high mountains of Japan there is a form of *J. communis* (var. *nipponica*) with wide-spreading and ascending or often prostrate stems which is similar to the variety *montana*. Nothing is known of the value of this Japanese variety in gardens here as it does not appear to have been introduced until Wilson sent seeds to the Arboretum two years ago from which only a single plant has yet appeared.

Juniperus horizontalis. This is one of the handsomest of the prostrate Junipers and an excellent garden plant. It has procumbent and prostrate stems which often develop roots and sometimes extend over broad areas. The leaves are scale-like, acute, blue-green or steel-blue, and the fruits are bright blue and ripen at the end of the second season. This is a widely distributed plant from the coast of Maine to British Columbia, ranging south to Massachusetts, western New York, Illinois and Montana. It grows on sea cliffs, gravelly slopes, or in western New York in deep, often inundated swamps. For many years, until it was found to be distinct from the European Juniper, this plant was known as *Juniperus Sabina* var. *procumbens*. It has also been called *J. prostrata* and *J. repens*. There is a form of this Juniper (var. *Douglasii*) with steel blue foliage, turning purple in the

1916. "Juniperus communis, var. depressa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(16), 62-62.

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