autumn, which grows on the sand dunes of Lake Michigan and is known in gardens as the Waukegan Prostrate Juniper. There are large beds of *J. horizontalis* in the general Juniper Collection.

Juniperus procumbens. This is the best known of the prostrate Junipers which Japan has sent to the gardens of the west. It is a plant with wide-spreading procumbent stems, blue-green, sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. The fruit is not known. This Juniper finds a place in nearly every Japanese garden, but it must be a rare and probably local plant in its distribution as a wild plant was not seen by Wilson during his extended travels in Japan. It is said to have been introduced into Great Britain before the middle of the last century but was soon lost from European gardens until it was reintroduced in 1893. This Juniper is largely used as a garden plant in California where it is imported from Japan, and less commonly in the eastern states. It is perfectly hardy and well established in the Arboretum, and can be seen with the other Junipers. This Japanese Juniper is closely related to the prostrate Juniper of western China and the Himalaya *J. squamata*, a plant with awl-shaped, sharply pointed leaves in clusters of three, and dark purple-black berries. Plants from western China can be seen in the Arboretum.

Juniperus chinensis, var. Sargentii. This dwarf form of a wild tree of China and Japan appears to have been first collected by Professor Sargent near Mororan in southern Hokkaido in the autumn of 1892, and the plants raised from the seeds which he collected at that time are probably the only ones in cultivation. This Juniper forms a low dense mat of wide-spreading branches covered with small, dark green, scale-like leaves, mixed with pointed ones. It finds its most southern home on the high mountains of northern Hondo; it is more abundant in Hokkaido where it sometimes descends to the sea-level and ranges northward to Saghalin and the more southern Kurile Islands. In the Arboretum it is now the handsomest of the prostrate Junipers. It can be seen here to advantage on the Hemlock Hill Road opposite the Laurels where several plants form a large mass and show considerable seminal variation. There are also three large plants on the eastern slope of the knoll on which the general Juniper Collection is planted.

Juniperus conferta, which has been called *J. litoralis*, is also a Japanese species ranging northward from the southern island of Tanegashima to Saghalin and to the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk. The sand dunes of Hakodate Bay in southern Hokkaido are covered with the long prostrate stems of this plant which root freely as they grow and extend over broad areas. The leaves are thickly crowded, straight, sharp-pointed, concave, pale above and dark below. The fruit is three-seeded and ripens at the end of the second year. Although this Juniper has been known to botanists for more than fifty years it has never been cultivated until Wilson sent seeds from Japan to the Arboretum two years ago. From this seed a number of plants have been raised; they are doing well and there is reason to hope that this plant will soon be better known in eastern gardens. In northern Japan it grows on the sandy seashore with *Rosa rugosa*, which is such a good plant in the most exposed places on the New England coast, and it seems reason-

able to expect that this Juniper may prove the most valuable plant which has yet been tried to hold the drifting sands of our eastern coast.

Juniperus Sabina. The dwarfest of all the prostrate Junipers in the Arboretum collection is a form of this European species with branchlets ascending only a few inches from prostrate stems and covered with dark blue-green scale-like leaves. The right name for this little plant is probably var. *cupressifolia*; another name is var. *nana*. A better known variety of *Juniperus Sabina* is the var. *tamariscifolia* from the mountains of central and southern Europe. This is a dwarf plant with procumbent or rarely ascending branches and needle-shaped, slightly incurved, dark green leaves marked on the upper surface with a white line.

Autumn colors in the Arboretum have been at their best this week, although the leaves of many plants have already fallen and those of many others, especially of the trees and shrubs of eastern Asia, are still as green as they were at midsummer. Some of the most brilliant plants during the week have been individuals of the White Oak (*Quercus alba*), the leaves of other individuals being still entirely green; the Tupelo or Sour Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), of which there are a number of plants by the pond near the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill Roads; the American Smoke-tree (*Cotinus americanus*); the Fragrant Sumach (*Rhus canadensis* or as it has been often called, *R. aromatica*), which has been largely used as a border plant along the drives; many species of Crataegus on the eastern slope of Peter's Hill; the curious Japanese Apple (*Malus Tschonoskii*); the Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron Tulipifera*) which is always splendid in its golden autumn dress; the Black Haw of the southern woods with its dark red leaves and fruit just turning from white to dark blue; the Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar Styraciflua*), with its star-shaped leaves turning scarlet and yellow. In early spring the Arboretum owes much to the flowers of one of the native species of Juneberry (*Amelanchier oblongifolia*) which has been largely planted along the drives where there are now many large specimens. During the past week these plants have been as beautiful and conspicuous as they were in May, for the leaves have turned the color of old gold and have retained this color for several days. All the American species of Amelanchier are beautiful spring-flowering plants, and although they do not remain many days in flower no other shrubs can be more safely used to enliven wood and swamp borders in the northern states. The bright scarlet of the leaves of the Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) is not now surpassed in brilliancy by that of any other plant in the Arboretum. Attention has often been called in these Bulletins to the value of this native shrub for garden decoration. Fortunately it was early planted in large numbers in the Arboretum shrubbery and many of the plants have now grown to a good size and show their value. As an ornamental plant this Blueberry has everything to recommend it. The habit is excellent; it blooms freely and the flowers are handsome; they are followed by large dark blue fruits of the best quality, and if for no other reason it deserves a place in any garden for the late and splendid colors of its dying leaves. A number of plants at the entrance of Azalea Path opposite the Bussey Hill Overlook show the different shades of color the leaves assume at the end of October.

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