P. sitchensis of our northwest coast. It has been sometimes called *Picea ajanensis*, *P. microsperma* and *P. hondoensis*. In Great Britain, where it is usually incorrectly called *Picea Alcockiana*, it grows remarkably well and has been recommended as a timber tree for forest planting. In a collection of exotic trees made in 1870 by Dr. George R. Hall in Warren, Rhode Island, there is a specimen of this tree from sixty to seventy feet high with a trunk forty-six and a half inches in diameter and branches spreading on the ground. In this Arboretum and in the Hunnewell Pinetum at Wellesley this tree has grown badly, losing many of its branches and soon becoming unsightly.

Picea bicolor. This is one of the rarest of the Japanese conifers, and as it grows in the Hunnewell Pinetum it is now the handsomest of all the Spruce trees which can be grown in this climate. Mr. Hunnewell's trees are now about forty feet high with the lower branches resting on the ground and covering a space from thirty-five to forty feet across and with perfectly straight stems. This beautiful tree is probably better known by its incorrect name of *Picea Alcockiana*. It is one of the rarest of the Japanese conifers in cultivation and it is to be regretted there are no good specimens now in this Arboretum.

Picea Abies. This unfortunately is the correct name for the so-called Norway Spruce of Europe which has generally been known as *Picea excelsa*. Fifty or sixty years ago this tree was very generally planted in southern New England where it has not proved a success as an ornamental tree as it begins to fail at the top when about thirty years old and then soon becomes ragged and unsightly. In some parts of Virginia and in the Middle States this is a better tree than it is in Massachusetts. In the National Cemetery at Gettysburg in Pennsylvania there are magnificent specimens of the Norway Spruce in as perfect health and beauty as can be found anywhere.

Firs. The number of Fir trees that can be successfully grown in this climate for many years is not large. One of the handsomest here is the White Fir of western North America, *Abies concolor*. There are fine specimens of this beautiful tree in the Arboretum raised here from seed planted in 1874 and now about sixty feet high, with the lower branches resting on the ground, and solid masses of gray-green foliage. As handsome and as promising in this climate is the Japanese *Abies homolepis*, or, as it has been more often called, *Abies brachyphylla*. This is a large tree on the mountains of central Japan with dark green leaves silvery white on the lower surface and violet-purple cones. It has proved perfectly hardy in this climate. The largest specimen in the Hunnewell Pinetum is now fifty-five feet high with branches sweeping the ground. The Arboretum trees are smaller but already produce their handsome cones. A variety of this tree, (var. *umbellata*) with green cones and rather lighter-colored leaves is established in the Arboretum where it has grown rapidly, the largest specimen raised from seeds planted in 1891 being thirty-five feet high. *Abies cilicica* from Asia Minor and *A. cephalonica* from southeastern Europe are hardy trees in the Arboretum and now promise to grow here to a large size. *Abies Veitchii* from Japan is still a handsome tree in the

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