Arboretum but it is doubtful if it carries its beauty to old age. *A. amabilis* and *A. grandis* from northeastern North America are handsome young trees here, and *A. nobilis* from the same region just keeps alive here as a nearly prostrate shrub, although in Methuen, in the extreme northern part of this state, there are handsome and healthy specimens of this Fir nearly thirty feet high.

Pines. Among exotic Pines the three Japanese species, *Pinus parviflora*, *P. Thunbergii* and *P. densiflora*, have all grown well here in this climate for nearly thirty years and are still handsome and attractive trees of much promise. The Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and the Austrian Pine (*P. nigra*) are perfectly hardy and grow rapidly in this climate, but they are comparatively short-lived trees here and do not promise to be so valuable as the Japanese species. The White Pine of the Balkan peninsula (*Pinus peuce*) is very hardy here, producing its cones freely, and now promises to be a large and valuable tree. The Swiss Pine (*P. cembra*) is hardy but grows very slowly but it is possible that the form of this tree from central Siberia may prove more successful in this climate. The Asiatic representative of this Pine, *Pinus koraiensis*, from eastern Siberia, Korea and Japan, grows well here and produces its cones freely. Of the Pines of western America *Pinus flexilis* of the Rocky Mountain region grows slowly in the Arboretum but is healthy and perfectly hardy, as are the two White Pines, *P. Lambertiana*, the great Sugar Pine of California and Oregon, and *P. monticola* which ranges from Idaho to the coast of British Columbia and to the high Sierras of California.

Callicarpa japonica. Attention is again called to the group of these shrubs which are on the left-hand side of Azalea Path close to its entrance from the Bussey Hill Road. The leaves have fallen from the branches which are now covered with small violet-colored fruits which are produced in compact axillary clusters. The small pale pink flowers, which do not appear until after midsummer, are not conspicuous and the real beauty of this shrub is in the late and abundant fruit of a color that is not found on any other tree or shrub hardy in this climate. The largest and best plants in the group have been raised in the Arboretum from seeds sent here from Korea. There are three Chinese species of this genus in the collection, but it is too soon to speak with confidence of their value as garden plants.

Cornus sanguinea. This is now one of the conspicuous shrubs in the Arboretum, for the leaves are now the color of old Spanish leather which they will retain for some time longer and until they fall. This Cornel is a native of Siberia, and here in New England often grows ten or twelve feet high and forms a mass of stems which are often broader than the plant is high. The flowers are white in small compact clusters, and these are followed by nearly black fruit. The value, however, of this plant is found in its vigor and excellent habit, and in the color of the foliage in November. A large specimen can be seen in the Cornel Group at the junction of the Meadow and Bussey Hill Roads.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until next spring.

1916. "Cornus sanguinea." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(18), 72-72. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320630>.

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