All the species with many varieties are in the Arboretum, and all do well here with the exception of the north China *T. orientalis* which probably needs a drier climate, for it is the only conifer which really grows well on the plains of western Kansas. The Red Cedar of the northwest coast (*Thuya plicata* or *gigantea*) is one of the great trees of the world, and in the Arboretum has grown to be one of the handsomest conifers in the collection.

Chamaecyparis, which differs from *Cupressus* chiefly in the fruit which matures at the end of the first season, is the name of the White Cedar. The genus is confined to the coast regions of eastern and western North America, to Japan and Formosa. The two Japanese species often called *Retinosporas*, with many abnormal forms, are common in gardens and old inhabitants of the Arboretum. The eastern American species, *Chamaecyparis thyoides*, although a common inhabitant of Massachusetts swamps, has grown slowly in the Arboretum and has occasionally been partly killed in severe winters. The handsomest and the largest of the genus, and one of the noblest of North American trees, *Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*, the Lawson Cypress as it is often called, can only drag out a miserable existence here, and the beautiful Alaska Cedar, *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*, is not hardy here.

Tsuga, the name of the Hemlock, is another small genus with species in eastern and western North America, Japan, western China and the Himalayas. The western American species exist here, but will probably never become large trees. The mountain Hemlock of Japan (*T. diversifolia*) is hardy and healthy, but it grows slowly and is not as handsome as our native species. The handsome but less hardy *T. Sieboldii*, a more southern tree, lives in sheltered positions but does not seem suited for general planting in Massachusetts. The Chinese species (*Tsuga chinensis*) has lived for several years in the Arboretum, although it was a good deal injured in the winter of 1917-18. The handsomest of the Hemlocks which can be grown in Massachusetts and now one of the most beautiful trees in the Arboretum is a native of the southern Appalachian Mountains, *Tsuga caroliniana*.

Pseudotsuga. Of the three species of this genus only the Rocky Mountain form of *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* is hardy here. It has been growing in Massachusetts since 1863, and up to this time has proved one of the hardiest, handsomest and most rapid growing conifers which has been brought into this part of the country.

Juniperus. This is one of the largest and most widely distributed genera of conifers, for Junipers are found in all temperate and elevated parts of the Northern Hemisphere; they flourish in arid semi-desert regions in the interior of continents, and extend into the tropics. Some species are large and valuable trees and others are prostrate shrubs, the same species being sometimes a tree and sometimes a shrub. Massachusetts is too cold and wet for most Junipers, and only a small number of species with a number of varieties have been successfully grown in the Arboretum. The mild winter and the wet summer and autumn have helped this collection and the Arboretum Junipers have not before been in as good condition as they are now.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until the spring of next year.

1919. "Chamaecyparis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(17), 68–68. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321005>.

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