a broad flattened or somewhat rounded head. It is a tree sometimes seventy-five feet tall, with a trunk up to three feet in diameter. This tree is common in some parts of Hupeh and Schez'uan in mixed woods, and with *F. Engleriana* sometimes makes pure forests. The young plants of these three Chinese Beeches brought by Wilson to the Arboretum in March, 1911, have been growing in the open ground since their arrival. As they have in these ten years experienced the two severest winters of which there is a Massachusetts record, it is fair to suppose that they are hardy, although only time can show if they are capable of growing here into large and healthy trees.

The Japanese Beech-trees are better known in the Arboretum, as *Fagus Sieboldii* was first raised here in 1893 from seed brought from Japan by Professor Sargent, and *F. japonica* was raised here only a few years later. The former is one of the great trees of Japan, often growing to the height of ninety feet and forming a trunk three feet in diameter. It is perhaps the commonest deciduous-leaved tree on the mountains of Hondo, where at altitudes between three and four thousand feet toward the upper limits of deciduous-leaved trees it forms nearly pure forests, or is mixed with Oaks and Chestnuts, and occasionally with Firs and Spruces. Northward, as on the shores of Volcano Bay in Hokkaido, it grows at sea-level, but southward it is found only on mountain slopes. *Fagus Sieboldii* has proved to be perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where it makes a handsome tree with pale bark; it has not yet produced fruit here. *Fagus japonica*, which grows on the mountains of central Hondo up to altitudes of five thousand feet, is much less abundant and less widely distributed than *F. Sieboldii*. It is a small tree with a trunk dividing near the ground into two or three large stems. This tree is growing well in the Arboretum. The plants, however, are still small with stems which do not yet show a tendency to divide.

In the Arboretum collection are now established *Fagus grandifolia* and its southern variety *caroliniana*, *F. sylvatica* and its varieties *macrophylla* (*latifolia*), *purpurea*, *purpurea f. pendula*, *heterophylla*, *pendula*, *remillyensis*, *fastigiata* (*dawyckii*), *rotundifolia*, *grandidentata*, *zlatia* and *cristata*, *F. orientalis*, *F. longipetiolata*, *F. Engleriana* and *F. lucida*, *F. Sieboldii* and *F. japonica*. The two Beech-trees not in the Arboretum and not yet introduced into cultivation are *Fagus Hyatae*, which is known to grow only on a single mountain in the Head Hunters country of Formosa which Wilson could not visit when he explored that island, and *F. multinervis* confined to Dagelet Island, a small isolated island in the Japan Sea fifty miles from the east coast of central Korea. The seedling plants collected by Wilson during his visit to Dagelet in June, 1917, died before they reached the Arboretum.

Several interesting forms of the European Beech have not been planted in the Arboretum because there is no room for them in the space which can be devoted to the Beech Collection, and unless more room can be obtained for them the trees in this collection will never appeal to the imagination or create the enthusiasm which the Beech-trees on Longwood Mall in Brookline create—trees in which that town may well take pride.

1921. "The Japanese Beech-trees." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 7(11), 44-44. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321142>.

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