is remarkable in the case of the typical species which is a northern tree common and of large size on the plains and mountain sides in the neighborhood of Peking, where conditions for successful tree growth are as unfavorable as they can well be. The fact that this tree of northeastern Asia is not perfectly hardy here shows that the ability of a tree to flourish in any region in which it does not grow naturally cannot be determined by the knowledge of the climate and soil conditions where it grows naturally, and that only experiments carried on through long periods can show the value of an exotic tree in any foreign country. The variety *densata* of *Pinus sinensis* has suffered even more than the type, although the plants of most of them will probably recover. This variety reaches higher altitudes than the other Chinese Pines, growing up to 12,000 feet in western Szech'uan, where it is common, and southward forms great forests. This tree as Wilson saw it resembles the Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) in habit and general appearance, with a tall clean trunk, massive branches forming a rounded or flattened head, and pale red bark on the upper stem and branches. The variety *yunnanensis* of *Pinus sinensis* has suffered less than the var. *densata*, although it is a tree of river valleys and lower levels in southwestern Szech'uan and ranges much farther south. This tree differs from other forms of *Pinus sinensis* in its longer, more slender, darker green, drooping leaves, in its longer cones, in the brighter red bark on the upper stems and large branches, and in its usually more pyramidal habit. If this Pine, which was raised at the Arboretum in 1909, really succeeds in this climate it should make a valuable addition to the comparatively small list of ornamental conifers which can be grown successfully in New England. In the Arboretum *Pinus Thunbergii*, the great Black Pine of Japan which lines many of the highways of southern Hondo, has again lost many leaves, and although this tree was uninjured here for nearly a quarter of a century it has suffered so much in some of the severe winters of recent years that it now seems doubtful if it can adapt itself permanently to this climate. It is unfortunate, for no Pine-tree is more picturesque in habit or more distinct in its beautiful white buds. It is a matter of interest that the new Chinese Spruces have been uninjured by the winter. The introduction of these plants into cultivation is one of the important results of the botanical exploration of China undertaken by the Arboretum, and of these Spruces only *Picea Sargentii* has shown itself unable to grow in this climate.

Broad-leaved Evergreens have suffered from the extreme and unusual heat of several March days followed by days and nights of low temperature. The damage in the Arboretum is less, however, than in several other gardens in eastern Massachusetts. The Arboretum Rhododendrons, thanks to the exceptionally good position where they are planted, look unusually well. Of the small number of species which can be grown in this climate none have suffered, and of the Catawbiense Hybrids only a few have been slightly injured in the loss of an occasional branch or a few leaves. Laurels (*Kalmia latifolia*), which are rarely hurt by extreme cold or March changes of temperature, are now disfigured by brown and dried leaves at the ends of the branches of several plants; and leaves on the large plants of the native Inkberry

(*Ilex glabra*) on Bussey Hill Road have not in any previous spring been as discolored as they are now. Many of the leaves are killed but the plants will recover, and the temporary injury should not be counted against this beautiful plant which is one of the best of the broad-leaved Evergreens which can be grown in this climate. It is a handsomer plant than the black-fruited Evergreen *Ilex crenata* from Japan. This Holly in both its broad and narrow-leaved forms grew well in the Arboretum during many years but has gradually been killed by cold, and the last survivor growing on Azalea Path now looks as if it could not survive. This Japanese Holly grows well and is a handsome plant in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, but the New England climate is too severe for it.

Pieris (Andromeda) floribunda, judged by an experience of fifty years, is the only broad-leaved Evergreen to which nothing ever happens here. Borers do not weaken the stems, the leaves are never discolored, and the flower-buds formed in autumn and conspicuous during the winter are never injured by the lowest temperature which has been recorded in southern New England. It is a round-topped shrub of compact habit, occasionally eight or ten feet across and four or five feet high, with small pointed, dark green leaves and short terminal clusters of white flowers. A native of high altitudes on the southern Appalachian Mountains, this *Pieris* is rare and local in distribution as a wild plant, but for more than a century it has been esteemed in England and largely propagated by English nurserymen. Plants can now be found in several American nurseries.

Prunus subhirtella will be in bloom when this bulletin reaches its Massachusetts readers, and when it is covered with its drooping pink flowers this, the Spring Cherry of the Japanese, is the most charming plant which can be seen in the Arboretum at any time during the entire year. It has been described as the most floriferous and delightful of all the Japanese Cherries; and it is certainly the most satisfactory of them all in this country, for it is hardy, the flower-buds are rarely injured, and the flowers last in good condition longer than those of any other Cherry-tree. This tree or large bush is not known as a wild plant, and although it has been much planted in the gardens of western Japan it is rarely seen in those of Tokyo and Yokohama. For this reason perhaps it has not often been imported from Japan into the United States and Europe. Another reason for its rarity is the fact that although it bears every year abundant fruit, the seeds do not produce plants similar to the parent but always trees of its varieties, principally the var. *ascendens* which is a narrow tree fifty or sixty feet high with a tall trunk. This tree has the rather small drooping flowers of the better known Weeping Japanese Cherry (*P. subhirtella pendula*) which is not now uncommon in American gardens. For these reasons the typical *Prunus subhirtella*, a plant of the first class for the decoration of northern gardens, is still extremely rare in this country. It can be increased from cuttings without much trouble but a better way to propagate it is by grafts on its own seedlings. If anyone wants to raise stock for this purpose seeds can be obtained from the Arboretum.

1922. "Broad-leaved Evergreens." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(2), 6–7. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321181>.

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