conifers in the whole collection in which there are fortunately several individuals. The only objection to this tree is that it often loses its leader by the attacks of the borer which so often destroys that of the native White Pine. In southeastern Europe, where the Servian Spruce is widely distributed and forms great forests, it is an important timber tree, growing up to a height of one hundred and thirty feet, with a girth of trunk of not more than four feet.

Picea Glehnii is a native of northern Japan and Saghalin where it was discovered by a Russian botanist in 1861. Seeds of this tree are said to have reached Europe in 1871; those of the Japanese tree were planted in the Arboretum in 1892. It is of course too soon to speak with much authority about the value of this tree in eastern America. The Arboretum trees have grown rapidly, are perfectly hardy, and are certainly the most satisfactory here of the Japanese Spruces. Judging by the latitude of its native home, this Spruce should prove hardy far north in eastern America.

Abies concolor, the Rocky Mountain form of the White Fir of western America, was first raised in the Arboretum in 1874 from seeds collected by Dr. Engelmann on the Spanish Peaks of southern Colorado. It is said that a few seeds of this tree reached Europe from New Mexico two years earlier, but the statement needs confirmation. There are good specimens in the Arboretum raised from Dr. Engelmann's seeds nearly sixty feet high and with trunks still clothed with branches to the ground, and this Colorado tree must with our present knowledge be considered the best Fir-tree which can be grown in the northeastern states. Its only rival here is the Japanese *Abies homolepis* which was introduced into the United States in the early sixties through the Parsons Nursery, but has only recently been appreciated and is still rare in American collections. *Abies concolor* is now one of the most generally planted conifers in the eastern states.

Thuja plicata, the Red Cedar of the northwest, is one of the great trees of the world, often growing in western Oregon and Washington to a height of two hundred feet with a trunk fifteen feet in diameter. Plants raised from seeds gathered in the coast region have never proved hardy in the eastern states, but fortunately this tree — of less gigantic size — ranges eastward to the eastern slope of the continental divide in Montana, and in 1880 seeds collected near Fort Coeur d'Alene in Idaho by Dr. Sereno Watson were planted at the Arboretum. The plants raised from these seeds have grown rapidly and have proved perfectly hardy, and are now the handsomest trees of their class in the collection. Like other Arbor Vitae this tree is easily propagated by cuttings and a few American nurserymen are beginning to appreciate its beauty and value. One of the valuable timber trees of North America, this tree now promises to play its part in the decoration of eastern parks and gardens.

Juniperus chinensis var. *Sargentii* is generally considered the handsomest of the numerous Junipers with prostrate stems which are now known in gardens. It was first raised at the Arboretum in 1893 from

seeds collected the previous year by Professor Sargent in Japan. The original plants here are now dense mats of bright green foliage ten feet across and only a few inches high.

***Picea glauca* var. *albertiana conica*.** The original plant of this little Spruce was found in 1904 near Banff in Alberta by Professor Jack and the largest plants now in cultivation are only about three feet tall. No other dwarf Spruce is so pyramidal in habit and so dense in foliage, and Professor Jack's introduction proves to be one of the most interesting and distinct of all the dwarf conifers. Much attention has been paid to it in England during the last two or three years and it is now found in a few American nurseries.

***Callicarpa japonica*.** The so-called French Mulberry, *Callicarpa americana*, in late autumn and early winter when it is covered with its violet colored fruit is one of the handsomest shrubs of the southern states where it is common and attracts the attention and curiosity of northern travelers. The French Mulberry unfortunately is not hardy in New England, but it can be well replaced here by a Japanese and Korean member of the genus, *Callicarpa japonica*. This shrub was first cultivated in the Parsons' Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, sixty years ago. It soon disappeared from American gardens but was raised at the Arboretum in 1887 and has now been well established here for many years. It is a smaller shrub than the American species with smaller leaves and smaller, rather lighter-colored, lustrous violet fruit. The Korean form of this plant, which has been growing in the Arboretum since 1904, is a more vigorous plant with rather larger fruit. This autumn the fruit has been unusually abundant and the Korean *Callicarpa* has been one of the most beautiful objects in the Arboretum. The attention of lovers of hardy shrubs is again called to the beauty and value of this plant. Other Asiatic species in the collection are the Japanese and Korean *Callicarpa dichotoma* and the west China *C. Giraldii*. The latter is not very hardy and has not produced fruit here yet, and *C. dichotoma*, which is hardy, ripens its fruit very late and as an ornamental plant is inferior to *C. japonica*. These *Callicarpas* are arranged in a group on the upper side of Azalea Path close to its entrance from the Bussey Hill Road.

***Ilex serrata*.** The two so-called Black Alders of the United States, *Ilex verticillata* and *Ilex laevigata*, have not before in the Arboretum been more thickly covered with their bright red fruit which remains on the branches long after the leaves have fallen and makes them conspicuous objects during the last two months of the year. Although smaller than that of the American species, the fruit of the Japanese *Ilex serrata* is more lustrous and even more beautiful. This is a narrow and more slender shrub than the American Black Alders which in Japan is common and widely distributed, and grows to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. It is hardy in the Arboretum where it has been growing for many years by Hickory Path near Centre Street, and where the plants are now covered with fruit which will remain on the branches until the leaves unfold in the spring.

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until next spring.

1922. "Juniperus chinensis var. Sargentii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(17), 67-68.

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