tree it has no advantage over the native White Pine or the western *Pinus monticola*. *Picea omorika* was first raised from seed at the Arboretum in 1881; it has proved hardy and has grown rapidly, but suffers somewhat from the weevil which does so much damage to the leader of the native White Pine. *Picea omorika* is the only Spruce-tree with flat leaves which is really hardy in this climate; and at the end of forty-two years it is by far the handsomest and most satisfactory Spruce-tree in the Arboretum.

Conifers from Eastern Asia. China, especially the western part of the empire, is the home of a large number of conifers. It has given us from the south the Golden Larch (*Pseudolarix amabilis*), the handsomest of all the conifers with deciduous leaves and one of the most beautiful trees which can be grown in eastern North America, and from the north the interesting Lace-bark Pine (*Pinus Bungeana*) with thin papery bark as white on the trunks of old trees as that of a Canoe Birch, various forms of the common and widely distributed hard Pine (*P. sinensis*), and *Juniperus chinensis* in numerous forms. Of the value of the numerous Firs and Spruces discovered by Wilson on the slopes of the mountains of western China and now growing in the Arboretum it is still too early to say anything beyond the fact that at this time *Picea Balfouriana* promises to be the most distinct and valuable. To Japan the Arboretum is indebted for several Spruces, Pines and Firs, including *Abies homolepis*, often sold in nurseries as *A. brachyphylla*, the best probably of all the Firs for this climate, one of the handsomest of Junipers (*J. rigida*), the Retinosporas (*Chamaecyparis*), the handsome *Thuja Standishii*, and the curious Umbrella Pine (*Sciadopitys*).

The Rocky Mountain Region of North America has done much for the New England lovers of conifers. Four trees which grow to their largest size in the forests of the Pacific states range inland to the continental divide and are hardy here. These trees in the north are *Abies grandis*, *Thuja plicata*, one of America's noblest trees, *Pinus monticola*, the western White Pine, and *Tsuga heterophylla*; the southern Rocky Mountain states have given us hardy forms of the Douglas Spruce (*Pseudotsuga*) and of the White Fir of California (*Abies concolor*), and the Engelmann Spruce (*Picea Engelmannii*), one of the world's handsomest Spruce-trees. This tree has been growing since 1873 in the Arboretum where it is perfectly hardy. It has grown rapidly and until four or five years ago formed a perfect pyramid with lower branches sweeping the ground. Then the lower branches began to die and the trunks are now bare of branches for a distance of four or five feet above the ground. The tops of the trees, however, are still in perfect health and are growing rapidly.

The want of space in these Bulletins forbids a detailed description of these and of many of the other conifers in the collection, but the following list of seven species which up to this time show here the greatest promise as ornamental trees may be useful. The Carolina Hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) is placed first on the list as the most beautiful conifer now growing in the Arboretum; the others are the native White Pine (*P. Strobus*), the Japanese *Abies homolepis*, the Colorado *A. concolor*, the European *Picea omorika*, the Rocky Mountain *Thuja plicata*, and the Chinese Golden Larch (*Pseudolarix amabilis*).

These Bulletins will now be discontinued until the spring of 1924.

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