

Russia should be obtained, for these straight-trunked, drought-resisting, white poplars are very important, both as timber and ornamental trees.

In the collection at Verrieres, near Paris, planted by the late M. de Vilmorin, two varieties maintain this straight trunk.

Of the *erect* forms of white poplar, that which we find in the nurseries under the name of *Bolleana*, and said to be from Tashkent and Samarcand, seems the same as that at Busy Institute introduced by Prof. Sargent, and described by me last year as a species from Turkestan; a deeply cut-leaved silver poplar, as erect when young as a Lombardy; a decided acquisition. I am told by those who have been at Astrachan, that the common white poplar along the Volga, from Tsaritsin to Astrachan, is upright like the Lombardy,

Such are the variations in poplar seedlings, that in dealing with them we must consider that we are dealing with approximations. The *P. alba* and the *P. alba nivea* in the different Botanic Gardens of Central Europe all differ somewhat.

At Kew there is a grand specimen of *alba pendula*, three feet in diameter of trunk; a lofty tree of fine weeping form. There is an *alba pendula* in the catalogues of Riga, and I think Metz, but I have not seen it.

**P. MONILIFERA.**—This is the most largely planted tree in Northern and Eastern France, the most common country roadside tree in Central Europe. Not only along the road-sides, but, especially in France, along all sorts of imaginary lines across the fields we find it in single rows, with side branches trimmed up and cut as they grow for faggots and even for sheep feeding. Loudon queried as to whether it was introduced from Canada or Virginia. At any rate Botanists seem to say it came from this continent. This favorite tree, with some variation in form, is our own native Cottonwood; universally planted in the North-Western States, valued in Europe, scarcely known and never planted, I may say, in this province. A most valuable, though an