

Some Asiatic Maples. Another reader of these Bulletins asks for information about *Acer capillipes*, *A. truncatum*, *A. mandschuricum* and *A. Henryi*.

Acer capillipes is related to the North American Striped Maple or Moosewood (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) and has the same three-lobed leaves which are bright red as they unfold, smaller fruit on longer stems and even more beautiful green and white striped bark. This Maple appears to be exceedingly rare in Japan. Professor Sargent saw one tree hanging over the bank of the Kisogawa near Agamatsu on the Nagasendo Road in Japan. The plants raised from the seeds gathered by him from this tree appear to be the only ones in cultivation in the United States and Europe. The rarity of this tree is shown by the fact that it was not seen by Wilson in his extensive travels in Japan, and the plants raised from the seed which he secured in Japan of what was called *Acer capillipes* prove to be the common *A. rufinerve*. *A. capillipes* has not grown well in the Arboretum, and the plants now twenty-five years old are still shrubs and have not flowered. Even if it could be obtained, this tree, judging by its behavior in the Arboretum, could not be recommended for planting in the northern states.

Acer truncatum is a native of northern China and was raised at the Arboretum in 1882. It is a small tree with deeply five-lobed leaves usually nearly square at the base, purplish as they unfold and light green and shining during the summer. This tree is perfectly hardy here, although it sometimes suffers from the splitting of the bark in winter. It has not produced seeds in the Arboretum where there are now only comparatively small plants, the plants first raised here having already disappeared. One of the original plants, then about twenty feet high, was standing a few years ago in the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery in Rochester, New York.

Acer mandschuricum is one of the Trifoliate Maples with leaves composed of three narrow, long-pointed leaflets which are red as they unfold and long, slender, bright red stalks. This is one of the large trees in the mountain forests of eastern Siberia, forming a massive trunk and a great head of wide-spreading branches. It is perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where it has grown rapidly and is producing fruit this year for the first time. This is one of the most interesting of the Maples here of recent introduction, and promises to become a valuable ornamental tree in this climate.

Acer Henryi is a small tree of central and northern China, related to the North American Box Elder or Ash-leaved Maple (*Acer Negundo*), from which it differs in the smaller number of leaflets which are usually three, while the leaves of the American *Negundo* are composed of from three to seven leaflets. The flowers of the Chinese tree are provided with petals which are not found on those of its American relative. *A. Henryi*, which has been tried in various situations in the Arboretum, grows badly in all and is usually seriously injured by cold. It cannot therefore be recommended for general cultivation here or as a substitute for the American *Acer Negundo* which is a perfectly hardy and fast-growing tree.



1917. "Acer mandschuricum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(13), 52-52. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320740>.

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