on short lateral branchlets of the year, and do not open until the leaves are nearly fully grown. It has been found in the Arboretum that the plant grows best in partial shade in moist but well drained soil. There are several other species of Neillia in the Arboretum collection. None of them, however, have any value as garden plants in this climate. Some of them are killed to the ground nearly every year and the flowers of others are inconspicuous. Neillia sinensis, however, is a garden plant of so much value that it seems destined to become popular as soon as it is better known.

Crataegus Canbyi is now well established in the Peter's Hill collection of American Hawthorns and is now covered with flowers. It is a native of Newcastle County, Delaware, and has been found on the shores of Chesapeake Bay, near Perrysville, Cecil County, Maryland, and occasionally in eastern Pennsylvania. It is a tree sometimes twenty feet high with a trunk up to eighteen inches in diameter, and long, spreading branches which form an open head which is occasionally from thirty to thirty-five feet in diameter. The leaves are pointed, dark green, lustrous, and nearly fully grown when the flowers open; these have usually ten stamens and small rose-colored anthers. which ripens in October, and does not fall from the branches until after the beginning of winter is short-oblong, dark crimson in color and very Crataegus Canbyi is one of the handsome species of the great Crus-galli group which is distributed in many forms from the valley of the St. Lawrence River to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, in western Florida, and westward to the borders of the Great Plains in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. This tree is named for the late William M. Canby, of Wilmington, Delaware, one of the most industrious and intelligent of the collectors and students of the North American flora, by whom it was first distinguished in his careful investigations of the Hawthorns of his native state.

Malus transitoria which is still covered with flowers is the last of the Asiatic Crabapples to bloom in the Arboretum. It was discovered by William Purdom in the Chinese Province of Shensi, and as it grows here is a large round topped shrub as broad as high, and not a tree. The flowers are more or less deeply tinged with rose color as the buds open but the petals become pure white. The fruit is ellipsoidal in shape, rose-pink, darker on one side than on the other, very lustrous, and about three quarters of an inch long. Malus transitoria which when covered with flowers as it is this year is a handsome plant; it has, too, a special value in prolonging the flowering period of the Asiatic Crabapples, among which are found some of the most beautiful flowering trees which can be successfully grown in New England.

Aesculus carnea. Two forms of this tree, the so-called red-flowered Horsechestnut, now attract much attention in the Arboretum; they are the var. *Briotii*, with scarlet flowers, and the var. *plantierensis*, with large clusters of pale pink flowers marked with red at the base of the petals. This was raised several years ago in a French nursery and is sometimes believed to be a hybrid of the European A. *Hippocastanum* and A. carnea. Whatever its parentage it is when in flower one of the most distinct and beautiful of all the Horsechestnuts.



1923. "Aesculus carnea." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(8), 32–32. <a href="https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321369">https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321369</a>.

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