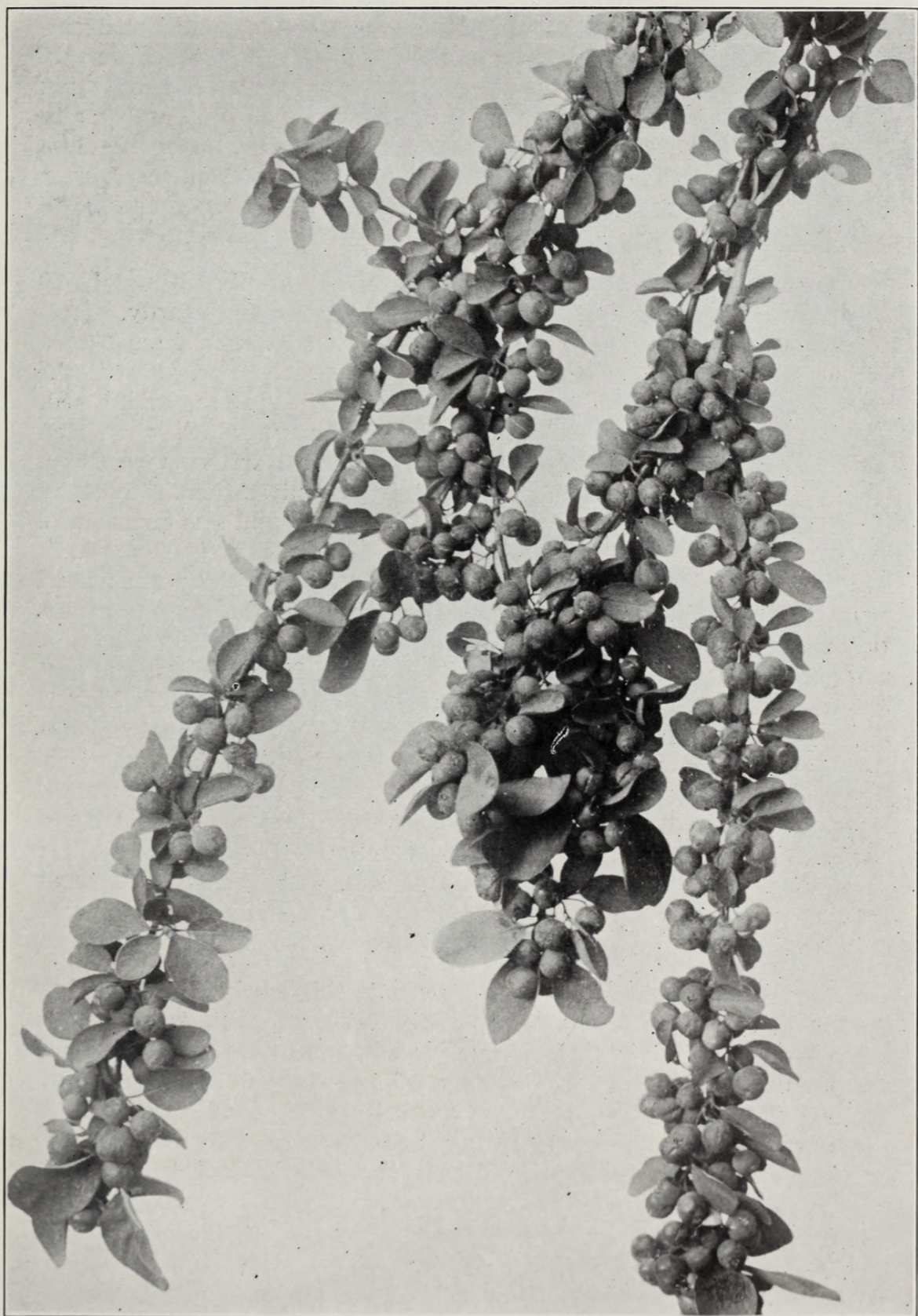


especially pheasants and their relatives. In all the Asiatic species, varieties and hybrids the color of the fruit is yellow or orange-yellow or some shade of red. Almost without exception each and every sort is worth planting where space permits. Among so much beauty it is invidious to make selection and individual tastes differ considerably. Possibly in fruit the loveliest of all is *Malus toringoides*, a comparatively newcomer from the Chino-Thibetan borderland. In habit this Crabapple is distinctly Hawthorn-like with interlacing arching branches forming a rounded fountain-like crown. The similarity is heightened by the foliage which is more deeply incised and more thorn-like than in any other species. The fruit is pear-shaped, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, bright red on the side exposed to the sun, orange-yellow in the shade and covered with a glaucous, waxy bloom, the combination being singularly beautiful. The fruit, each suspended on a slender stalk, hangs in clusters from base to tip of every branch, the whole set off by the abundant bluish green foliage. The flowers are pure white, open late and are less pleasing than those of some other species, but when in fruit there is no more beautiful Crabapple.

Malus robusta persicifolia, the Peach-leaved Crabapple, from northern China is now in full fruit on Bussey Hill. This is a broad, erect-spreading bush some 10 feet high and 15 feet in diameter with long-stalked, lance-shaped leaves, each about 3 inches long, long-pointed and finely serrate along the margin. The fruit is ovoid, about 1 inch in diameter, crimson with a glaucous bloom and produced in great quantity, as in other members of the tribe. A hybrid of unknown origin, probably between the Chinese Apple (*M. prunifolia rinki*) and the Siberian Crabapple (*M. baccata*), this Crabapple was discovered by William Purdom in 1909 when collecting in China for the Arboretum. Purdom sent seeds from which the plants were raised. The distinct peach-like shape of the leaves, the loose habit of growth and its wealth of large fruit make this a very distinct and desirable Crabapple.

The *Cotoneaster* collection on Bussey Hill is now at the height of its beauty, many of the species being laden with red or black fruits. One of the most beautiful is *Cotoneaster racemiflora soongorica* with gray foliage and ropes of coral-pink fruits. This particular species is also handsome when in blossom. The low-growing *C. horizontalis* with frond-like branches is ripening its red fruits; its relative, *C. apiculata*, of hummock-like habit is liberally sprinkled with large, bright red berries. *C. Dielsiana* and *C. divaricata*, taller of growth, are also worthy of note. Perhaps the most attractive of all the *Cotoneasters* at the moment is *C. Zabelii miniata* with small clustered brilliant orange-red fruit. It is a graceful plant of twiggy habit with gray-green, oval foliage. This year the *Cotoneasters* have suffered much from fire-blight, more so than in any previous season. No means of controlling this deadly pest is known, the only thing possible is to ruthlessly cut away all infected parts and burn them.

The *Viburnum* tribe is one of the most all-round useful groups of shrubs. Many are among the most familiar of flowering bushes in late



Cotoneaster racemiflora soongorica has coral-pink fruits.



Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1930. "The Cotoneaster collection on Bussey Hill." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(16), 62–63. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.322226>.

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