by Professor Sargent in Japan in 1892, *Malus zumi* and *M. Sargentii*; the former is a common tree on the mountains of central Japan and the latter is an inhabitant of the borders of salt marshes in Hokkaido. The dwarf habit of this species makes it a good subject for small gardens. The rather small flowers are produced in great abundance, and the dark red fruits remain on the branches until growth begins the following spring. *Malus baccata* is a common tree in eastern Siberia, and was one of the first of these plants introduced into Europe. It has no doubt played an important part in the introduction of many hybrid forms, including the so-called Siberian Crabs, like the "Transcendent" and many other well known varieties. These are supposed hybrids between the common Apple and *Malus baccata*; among them are some of the most beautiful flowering plants in the whole Apple Group. The flowers are followed by brilliant fruits valuable in cooking and for preserves. The Siberian Crabs are hardier than any of the domestic Apples and have therefore been found valuable in some of the colder parts of Canada and the United States where other Apples cannot be grown. In cultivation *Malus baccata* is a tall narrow tree with small nearly white flowers and fruit about the size of a pea. There is a fine specimen of this tree in front of the gardener's house in the Harvard Botanical Garden in Cambridge. It is impossible within the limits of one of these bulletins even to mention the names of all the species, hybrids, forms and varieties of these plants in the collection which has been in process of formation for nearly forty years and must now be one of the most complete in existence. It will well repay a careful study, especially the new collection at the base of Peter's Hill. Few plants are better suited to the New England climate than the Crab-apples; they all produce beautiful flowers and many of them brilliant fruit. It should not be forgotten, however, that all Apple-trees are liable to be attacked and killed by the San José scale, and that it is unwise to plant them unless this pest can be kept in check by careful spraying.

Early-flowering Honeysuckles. Some of the early Bush Honeysuckles are already in flower; indeed the pale yellow fragrant flowers of two Chinese species, *Lonicera Standishii* and *L. fragrantissima* have already fallen. These plants have long been favorites in the gardens of the middle and southern states where they grow to a large size and form round-topped shapely bushes. In New England, however, these plants are not always perfectly hardy and it is not usual for them to flower as well as they have this spring. Other species already in flower in the Shrub Collection are *Lonicera tangutica*, with small pink flowers, *L. syringantha*, var. *Wolfii*, with very fragrant violet-colored flowers, *L. canadensis* and *L. utahensis*, with pale yellow flowers, the geographical forms of *L. coerulea*, with larger yellow flowers, and the beautiful Japanese *L. gracilipes*, with its drooping pink flowers. For another month, at least, different Honeysuckles will be opening their flowers, and these will be followed on many species by brilliant fruits which often make these plants conspicuous in summer and autumn.

Currants and Gooseberries. Many interesting plants now in flower will be found among the Currants and Gooseberries (*Ribes*) in the Shrub

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