C. siliquastrum, is not hardy in New England. There is also a white-flowered form of this tree.

Malus Sargentii. Only about half the plants of this Japanese species are blooming in the Arboretum this year. This failure to flower is not a common occurrence, and this wide-spreading, Japanese shrub is an excellent plant for small gardens or to plant in front of a group of the larger growing Crabapples. It blooms later than the Asiatic species. The flowers, although smaller than those of the other species, are attractive because the petals, which are tinged with rose color before the buds open, after opening are pale straw color, the large bright yellow anthers adding to the beauty of the flowers. The bright scarlet, comparatively large fruits of this shrub remain on the branches until spring but do not appear to be relished by birds.

Malus Sieboldii. This Chinese and Japanese Crabapple is one of the last of the Asiatic species to flower in the Arboretum. Although the flowers are hardly more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, the plants when in bloom are attractive, for like those of other Crabapples they do not all open at once, and the dark rose-colored buds make a delightful contrast with the expanded petals which are pure white on the inner surface and faintly tinged with rose color on the outer surface, especially on the margins. The dark gray-green of the young leaves adds to the interest of these plants when they are in bloom. The form of this Crabapple on which this species was founded is a round-topped shrub three or four feet high and eight or ten feet broad with stout, rather drooping branches. There is a tree form (var. *arborescens*) with tall stems and long branches spreading horizontally. The two forms which were raised from seed sent to the Arboretum many years ago from Peking are in the old collection on the Forest Hills Road and in the collection at the base of Peter's Hill, and they are both flowering well this year. The fruit of this Crabapple is very small, and on some individuals it is red and on others yellow.

Exochorda Giralddii Wilsonii. The Chinese Pearl Bush (*Exochorda racemosa*) has long been a familiar and much admired shrub in many American gardens on account of its showy racemes of large pure white flowers. Old specimens assume an open and not a very attractive habit, and lose much of their early beauty. The variety (*E. Giralddii*) which was discovered by Wilson in western China and named for him, although in its native country it is a wide-spreading shrub, in cultivation here grows like a tree with a single straight stem and comparatively short branches which form a narrow pyramidal head. The flowers are much larger than those of the old-fashioned Pearl Bush, and this new introduction promises to be a better garden plant. It is now well established in the Arboretum where several plants are now in flower, and in other Massachusetts gardens. The Chinese *Exochorda* is best known as *E. grandiflora*, but the older and correct name is *E. racemosa*. On Hickory Path, near Centre Street, *E. macrantha*, an interesting hybrid between the Chinese *E. racemosa* and *E. Korolkowii* from central Asia,

1916. "Malus Sargentii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(5), 18–18. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320493>.

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