The Chinese Viburnums. As compared with most of the American and some of the Japanese species the new Viburnums from western China are of small value as flowering plants, but at least two of them, *V. theiferum* and *V. hupehense*, deserve a place in the garden for their handsome fruits. That of *V. theiferum* is found in broad, long-stalked, drooping clusters and is oval and about half an inch long. Early in October this fruit is light orange color and very lustrous but later becomes scarlet. This Viburnum has grown rapidly in the Arboretum where it forms a broad shrub with rather spreading stems. The leaves are thick, long and narrow, dark dull green, conspicuously veined, and hang on long stalks; the flowers are small, and in small, compact clusters. The leaves are used by the Chinese in the mountain regions of the west as a substitute for those of the Tea plant. As it grows here it proves to be the best of the numerous Viburnums introduced by Wilson. *Viburnum hupehense* is a vigorous shrub with erect stems, smaller and thinner leaves than those of *V. theiferum*, and globose scarlet fruits about one-third of an inch in diameter, in broad lax, many-fruited clusters. Of no particular beauty when in flower, just now this plant is one of the most attractive of the red-fruited Viburnums in the collection. These two plants can be seen in the general Viburnum Collection on the right-hand side of the Bussey Hill Road and to better advantage in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

Malus Sieboldii, var. calocarpa. In the collection of Crabapples at the eastern base of Peter's Hill there is now no more beautiful plant than this large-flowered, large-fruited form of a common Japanese plant. As it grows in the Arboretum this Crabapple is a bush eight or ten feet tall and broad with dark green leaves which are oblong and slightly toothed on the fruiting branches and broad and deeply three-lobed on vigorous shoots. The flowers are rose-colored and white, and from an inch to nearly an inch and a quarter in diameter, and the large, bright red lustrous fruits are sometimes nearly an inch in diameter. This beautiful Crabapple was raised at the Arboretum from seeds sent here from Japan by Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow and it is doubtful if it is known in many other gardens. In this climate *Malus Sieboldii*, var. *calocarpa* is a garden plant of the first class.

Malus baccata, var. Jackii. This variety of the common Crabapple of eastern Siberia was raised at the Arboretum from seeds collected by Mr. J. G. Jack at Seoul in 1905 and has proved one of the handsomest and most interesting of the different forms of *Malus baccata* in the Arboretum where it is established in the Crabapple Collection at the eastern base of Peter's Hill. The trees, although small, are shapely in habit with clean stems and spreading branches. The leaves are thick, almost coriaceous, long-stalked, from four to six inches in length, very dark rather dull green above and pale below. The pure white flowers are nearly two inches in diameter, and the fruit, which is now nearly ripe, hangs gracefully on long red drooping stems. It is about half of an inch long, rather longer than broad, deep crimson and very lustrous. This is a valuable addition to the list of Crabapples which can be successfully cultivated in this climate. Unfortunately the new Crabapples which have been introduced in recent years from

1916. "Malus Sieboldii, var. calocarpa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(14), 55–55. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320585>.

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