twelve or eighteen inches high, first noticed on a hill near Rutland, Vermont, but now known to grow in many places in southern New England and to range into eastern Pennsylvania, and conspicuous in the autumn with its bright scarlet leaves and green, yellow or orange and red fruits. Two species of the group in the southern Appalachian Mountain region, *C. Buckleyi* and *C. Boyntonii*, are small trees and have grown in the Arboretum into dense pyramids now eight or ten feet tall, and still covered with dark green leaves which later turn to shades of orange and scarlet.

The Tulip-tree (*Liriodendron*) is unfortunately not a native of eastern Massachusetts, although it occurs in the western part of the state and in Rhode Island. It is perfectly hardy here, and has grown to a large size in the neighborhood of Boston. It is therefore surprising that this tree is not more generally planted here for the American *Liriodendron* is one of the most magnificent trees of the northern hemisphere, growing as it does when all the conditions of soil and climate favor it, as in the rich "coves" of the southern Appalachian Mountains, to the height of two hundred feet and forming a trunk eight or ten feet in diameter and free of branches for half its height. The tulip-shaped flowers and the leaves, which are of unusual shape, are beautiful and interesting, but attention is now called to this tree on account of the beautiful color of the autumn foliage. This when the leaves first lose their green color is bright clear yellow but later as they begin to fall becomes darker and the color of old gold. In October in those parts of the country like Delaware County in eastern Pennsylvania, and on the slopes of the southern mountains where the Tulip-tree forms a considerable part of the forest and often raises its head high above its humbler companions, its spire-like bright golden crowns produce a beauty which can be found in no other part of the world. The Chinese Tulip-tree of recent discovery has not proved hardy in the Arboretum. It is a much smaller tree than the American species with smaller flowers but larger and handsomer leaves.

Pyrus Calleryana. This Pear-tree, which was raised here from seeds collected by Wilson in western China, has less beautiful flowers than many other Pear-trees, and the russet-colored fruit is not more than half an inch long. It may, however, prove to be one of the most valuable plants introduced into the United States by the Arboretum, for it is now believed by American pomologists that it will prove to be a blight-resisting stock on which to graft the varieties of garden pears. The Arboretum trees appear to be the only ones in the United States large enough to flower and this year they have produced a good crop of fruit which will be sent to the Department of Agriculture for distribution.

1918. "Pyrus Calleryana." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(14), 56–56. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320870>.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320870>

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