from twenty-five to thirty feet high, with a wide vase-shaped crown made of numerous spreading and ascending branches and short branchlets. The flowers are pale pink, more or less semidouble and very fragrant: and the fruits are pale yellow, nearly globose, and about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

Malus Scheideckeri is supposed to be a hybrid between *M. spectabilis* and some unknown species, possibly *M. micromalus*. It is a small pyramidal tree with small flowers produced in great abundance, and is well worth a place in every collection of these trees.

Malus prunifolia var. *rinki*, the Apple cultivated in Japan for its fruit before the advent of foreigners and of Chinese origin, has been mentioned in former Bulletins, notably that of May 15, 1916. The wild type of this apple was discovered by Wilson in central China in 1907. From seeds sent to the Arboretum plants were raised and one of them is now blooming for the first time; it is on Bussey Hill, in the collection of Chinese Apples, Pears and Cherries. This is now a small tree about ten feet high, with flowers like those of the common Apple and fully an inch and a half across. The fruit of *rinki* is longer than broad, yellow with a reddish cheek or entirely red, and the persistent calyx is raised, and not depressed as in the common Apple. This is the wild parent of the race of Apples long cultivated in the Orient, and since it fruits freely in the hot moist valleys of central China equally as well as in the cold regions of northern Korea it may prove of value to pomologists in breeding new races of Apples.

Space does not permit even a brief mention of all the species and hybrids of all the Asiatic Crabapples in the Arboretum collection. Among them, however, are trees suitable for the avenue, park or garden, shrubs for lawn borders and the slopes of banks, all absolutely hardy in the coldest parts of New England, and all to be depended upon to produce in spring blossoms in profusion. The plants grow quickly in good soil, love to have the breezes blow freely through their branches, and many of them begin to flower and produce fruit when only a few years old. In collections like that of the Arboretum they hybridize freely, and the species can only be propagated by grafting or budding.

Asiatic Quinces. In the Shrub Collection many varieties of these plants are growing and are now in full bloom. The flowers vary from white, flesh, pink and salmon to scarlet and fiery crimson, and no group of plants has more vivid blossoms. The numerous forms are derived from the Chinese *Chaenomeles lagenaria* (better known perhaps as *Pyrus japonica*), and the true Japanese *C. japonica* (*C. Maulei*) and have been cultivated for many centuries in the gardens of China and Japan.

The earliest of the Lilacs to bloom, the Chinese *Syringa affinis* and *S. oblata*, are in flower and the collection will probably be at its best about May 24th. The red-flowered Japanese Azalea (*Rhododendron Kaempferi*) is just opening its flowers on Azalea Path, and Fothergillas, many Spiraeas, Pearl Bushes, many Honeysuckles, Barberries and other interesting plants will be in bloom when this Bulletin reaches its Boston readers.

1919. "Asiatic Quinces." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(4), 16–16. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320923>.

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