is superior in flavor, clearness and beauty to that which has been made from other Apples. A single plant will furnish a family with a year's supply of jelly, and will prove a good investment on any farm or in any garden. If the writer in a recent issue of a Boston newspaper who, in discussing Crabapple trees, was unable to find a good word for the fruit of *Malus ioensis* will visit the Arboretum in October he shall be supplied, in the interest of public education, with enough of these apples to test their value when made into jelly.

Double-flowered Cherry-trees. Small plants of a few of the Japanese double-flowered Cherry-trees are blooming this year and show what may be expected of these trees in this climate. The handsomest of them and probably the ones which can be most successfully grown in this climate are forms of *Prunus serrulata*, which in Japan is a large timber tree, and has been growing for many years in the Arboretum (the Sargent Cherry). The handsomest of the double-flowering Cherries this year is the var. *albo-rosea*, the Shirofugen of the Japanese. This is a perfectly hardy plant with semidouble flowers and petals pink in the bud, but becoming white when the flowers open. This is the double-flowered Cherry which has been sent in considerable numbers to the United States by Japanese nurseries, and is not rare in American gardens where in colder parts of the country than eastern Massachusetts it is perfectly hardy. Other varieties of these Cherries which are blooming well this year are the var. *sekiyama*, the Kanzan or Kwanzan of the Japanese found by Wilson in gardens at Arakawa, near Tokyo, in the Province of Musashi; it has large, double, rich rose-colored flowers. By Wilson, who has seen them all, the Sekiyam is considered the handsomest of all the double-flowered Japanese Cherry-trees; and the var. *jugenzo*, better known in European gardens as "James H. Veitch" with rose pink flowers and young leaves of a deep bronze color, like those of *Prunus serrulata* var. *sachalinensis* of which it is also a form. These Cherry-trees are on the right hand side of the Forest Hills Road. The flowers are heavy and hang on long, slender stalks, and are easily broken off by heavy winds which have already done a great deal of damage to them this spring. They should be planted in a more sheltered place than the north side of the Forest Hills Road, and the duration of the flowers would be lengthened if the trees could be surrounded by a belt of conifers.

Diervilla florida. This Korean plant is one of the species which has played an important part in the evolution of the Diervillas or Weigelas of gardens, and many of its hybrids and varieties have been propagated by nurserymen. The wild type of the species, if it is still cultivated in Europe, is a rare plant, and the Arboretum is fortunate in having raised plants from the seeds collected by Wilson during his recent journey in Korea. These are now flowering for the first time and their pure pink flowers promise to make it one of the most attractive of all the Diervillas. It has bloomed three or four days earlier than its variety *venusta*, another Korean plant, which until this spring has been the first Diervilla in the collection to flower. This variety has generally been considered here the handsomest of all Diervillas, but the flowers are not as pure pink as those of the type.

1921. "Double-flowered Cherry-trees." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 7(4), 15–15. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321104>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216958>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321104>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321104>

Holding Institution

Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by

BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.