covered with the uninjured leaves of last year and flat clusters of white flowers. These are less interesting than the leaves which are six or seven inches long, pointed, dark green, deeply wrinkled above and covered below with a thick coat of pale brown or nearly white felt. The fruit, which is red, has not yet been produced in the Arboretum.

Viburnum ichangense, which first flowered in the Arboretum in 1916, has not before been as full of flowers as it is this spring. It is a native of central China where it is a shrub sometimes ten feet high with small, narrow, pointed leaves and small clusters of slightly fragrant flowers followed by black fruits. As it grows in the collection of Chinese plants on Bussey Hill it is a narrow, almost pyramidal shrub six feet tall, with slender, erect stems, clothed to the ground with lateral branchlets which are covered with leaves and flower-clusters. In habit unlike other Viburnums in the collection, the Ichang species is an attractive plant which promises to be useful for northern gardens.

The last of the Asiatic Crabapples are two still little known and related species from western China, *Malus toringoides* and *Malus transitoria*, which are now in flower on the southern slope of Bussey Hill, the latter for the first time in the Arboretum. *Malus toringoides* is a small tree with gracefully drooping branches which form a broad head, deeply lobed, pointed, dark green leaves, white flowers and small, pear-shaped, red fruits. It was discovered by Wilson in western Szechuen near the Thibetan border, and is a perfectly hardy, handsome tree which in its native country sometimes attains the height of thirty feet. *Malus transitoria*, found by Purdom in Shensi, is, as it has grown in the Arboretum, a densely branched shrub rather than a tree, with smaller leaves and flowers than those of *M. toringoides*.

A few American Crabapples. All the species of eastern North America have large pale pink or rose-colored, fragrant flowers which do not open until the leaves are partly grown, and green, fragrant fruits covered with a waxy exudation peculiar to them. Several species have been distinguished in recent years; they are all now in the collection but several of them are still too small to flower. *Malus glaucescens*, noticed first in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, best distinguished by the pale under surface of the leaves is the first of these trees to flower. *Malus platycarpa* from the southern Appalachian Mountains, with larger fruit than that of the other species, is in bloom opposite the upper end of the Meadow Road, in the old Crabapple Collection, and near it are large specimens of *Malus ioensis*, the common Crabapple of the middle west. With it is growing the Bechtel Crab, (var. *plena*), its variety with double rose-colored flowers which look like small Roses. There are large plants of the Bechtel Crab also in the Peter's Hill Group. The trees are now in bloom, and, judging by the number of persons who stop to examine and admire them, they are the most popular plants in the Arboretum. The Bechtel Crab is now found in many American nurseries.

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