and of such good flavor that it has to be picked in the Arboretum when only half grown to prevent the breaking down of the branches by marauding visitors. Unlike those of other Pear-trees the leaves turn bright scarlet before falling. This is an old inhabitant of the Arboretum, and the large tree on the left of the Forest Hills Road near the entrance is still covered with flowers.

Pyrus Calleryana and its varieties raised from seeds collected by Wilson in western China have now for a week been covered with flowers. They are growing with other Chinese Pear-trees on the southern slope of Bussey Hill, and are narrow, shapely, pyramidal trees now about twenty feet high. The flowers are smaller than those of the other Chinese species, and the globose brown fruit is not much more than a third of an inch in diameter. To American pomologists *Pyrus Calleryana* is now of more interest than the other Pear-trees raised at the Arboretum from seeds collected by Wilson in China, for they believe that they have found in it a stock on which to graft garden pears more resistant to blight than any which has yet been found, and the seed produced in the Arboretum is in great demand by the Department of Agriculture of the United States and by nurserymen.

Pyrus serotina, another Chinese Pear-tree introduced by Wilson from western China, is also in flower. To students of cultivated plants this is a tree of particular interest for this native of the mountain forests of western China is now believed to be the origin of the brown or yellowish, round, hard and gritty Sand Pears which in many varieties the Japanese have cultivated from time immemorial and which must have been introduced into Japan probably by way of Korea. In the early days of western intercourse with Japan many varieties of the Sand Pear were brought to the United States and Europe, but except for the beauty of their flowers and fruits they have proved to be of little value, for the fruit is so hard and so full of grit that it is not even worth cooking. It was probably forms of the Sand Pear which produced the Leconte and Kieffer Pears from which much was at one time expected in this country, especially in the southern states, but which have proved so susceptible to blight that the cultivation of these trees has now been generally abandoned. The flowers of *Pyrus serotina* are larger and more beautiful than those of other Pear-trees, but there is little beauty in the small brown fruit; and the habit of the tree with its long spreading branches forming an open irregular head is not particularly attractive.

Prunus incisa has been as full of flowers as it has been every spring for the last six years, although many flower-buds have been killed on other Japanese Cherry-trees by the cold of the past winter. This Cherry is a native of Japan and is abundant on the eastern and southern slopes of Fuji-san and on the Hakone Mountains. It is a large shrub or under favorable conditions a small tree twenty-five or thirty feet high; the flowers appear before the deeply cut leaves in drooping clusters; their calyx is bright red; the petals are white or occasionally tinged with rose color, and the anthers are bright yellow. The petals fall early, but the calyx, which gradually grows brighter in color, remains for some time on the young fruit and is showy.

1922. "Pyrus serotina." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(3), 12–12. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321192>.

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