larger and more complete, at the eastern base of Peter's Hill. A few only of the more interesting can be mentioned in this Bulletin.

Malus baccata mandshurica is the earliest of these Crabapples to open its flower-buds in the Arboretum. A native of Manchuria, Korea and northern Japan, it is an eastern form of the better known *Malus baccata*, the Siberian Crabapple, which reached Europe more than a century ago and for a long time was one of only two Asiatic Crabapples known in western gardens. The Manchurian plant as it grows in the Arboretum is a tree twelve or fifteen feet tall and broad; the flowers, which are produced in profusion, are pure white, rather more than an inch across, and more fragrant than those of any other Asiatic Crabapple. The fruit is round, yellow or red, and not larger than a large pea. The Manchurian Crabapple, which is still rare in this country, should, for the fragrance of the flowers alone, find a place in all collections. This plant is in the Peter's Hill Group. Another form of *Malus baccata* (var. *Jackii*) is also growing in the Peter's Hill Group. This plant was brought from Korea by Professor Jack in 1905 and is distinguished by its much larger, dark scarlet fruit. The Arboretum plants of this Group are still small but flower and produce fruit freely and promise to be valuable additions to the collection. Another form of *M. baccata* (f. *gracilis*) raised from seeds collected by Purdom in northern China promises to be a handsome tree. It differs from the ordinary form of *M. baccata* in its gracefully pendent branches, in the narrower leaves hanging on slender petioles, and in the smaller flowers and fruits.

Malus robusta is one of the earliest of these plants to flower. This is believed to be a hybrid of *M. baccata* with *M. spectabilis*. In some of the earlier issues of these Bulletins it has been called *M. cerasifera*, a name now found to have been incorrectly applied to it. In good soil and with sufficient room for free development it will grow into a large shapely tree with a broad, round-topped, irregular head of spreading and often drooping branches. The flowers are fragrant and larger than those of the other Asiatic Crabapples with pure white or occasionally greenish petals. The globose dull red fruit varies greatly in size on different individuals but is rarely more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter. To this hybrid belong many of the trees cultivated for their fruit in cold countries under the general name of "Siberian Crabs;" of these trees the well known "Red Siberian" is a typical representative. A new form of *M. robusta* (f. *persicifolia*) raised from seeds collected by Purdom in northern China, distinct in its narrow peach-like leaves, is now established in the Arboretum and may when better known prove to be worth general cultivation.

Malus micromalus, which is also an early-flowering plant, is one of the least known of the Crabapples. It was first sent to Europe from Japan by Von Siebold in 1853 under the name of "Kaido," a name which in Japan belongs to *Malus Halliana*. In Japan this tree is rare and known only in gardens, and by Japanese botanists is believed to have been introduced into their country from China and to be a hybrid possibly of *M. baccata* with *M. spectabilis*. The habit of this plant is

more pyramidal than that of other Crabapples and this habit makes the plants conspicuous in the collection. The largest plants are covered this year with their small, pale pink, delicate flowers which will be followed by light yellow fruit, often rose color on one cheek. A plant of *Malus micromalus* first came to the Arboretum from the Paris Museum in 1888 and the plants now growing here are descendants of that plant. It is still one of the rarest of the Asiatic Crabapples in western gardens.

Malus Halliana var. **Parkmanii** is the semidouble form of a Crabapple which Wilson found growing wild at high altitudes in western China on the Thibetan border. As the double-flowered form had long been a favorite in Japanese gardens, where it is frequently cultivated under the name of "Kaido," this tree before Wilson's time was believed to be a native of Japan. The Parkman Crab, as the semidouble-flowered form is generally known in this country, was one of the first Japanese plants to reach the United States direct from Japan as it was sent to Boston in 1862 where it was first planted by Francis Parkman, the historian, in his garden on the shores of Jamaica Pond. From this tree has been produced most of the plants of this Crabapple now growing in America and probably in Europe. The Parkman Crab is a small vase-shaped tree with erect and spreading branches and dark bark. It flowers profusely every year and the flowers, which droop on slender stems, are rose-red and unlike in color the flowers of other Crabapples. The fruit, which is borne on long erect stems, is dull in color and hardly more than one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The Parkman Crab when in flower is one of the handsomest and most distinct of Crabapples, and its small size makes it one of the best of them all to plant in small gardens. The Chinese single-flowered form, *M. Halliana*, is not in the Arboretum collection.

Malus theifera is one of Wilson's early discoveries in central and western China, and gives every promise of being a decorative plant in this country of the first class. It is a tree with long, upright and irregularly spreading, zigzag branches thickly studded with short spurs which bear numerous clusters of flowers which are rose-red in the bud, but become pale or almost white when the petals are fully expanded. In central China the peasants collect the leaves and prepare from them their "red tea." From this fact the specific name of the tree has been formed. The largest plant in the Arboretum is now fourteen feet high and flowers profusely every year. There is a var. *rosea* with deeper-colored petals which is also in the collection.

By European botanists the now well known *Malus floribunda* has usually been considered a hybrid of uncertain Chinese origin, and the plant cultivated in American and European gardens is certainly the parent of several hybrids. The handsomest of these probably is *Malus arnoldiana* which appeared many years ago in this Arboretum among seedlings of *M. floribunda*. The other parent is probably the hybrid *M. robusta*. It is a low tree with wide-spreading, slightly pendulous branches with the abundant flowers of *M. floribunda*, but the flowers and fruits are nearly twice as large as those of that tree. There is

1922. "Malus micromalus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(4), 14–15. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321197>.

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