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 Halliana var. Parkmanii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(4), 15–15. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321198>.

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