not perhaps a more beautiful Crabapple in cultivation. Like other hybrids, it can only be increased by grafts or cuttings, and is still rare in gardens. A better known hybrid of *M. floribunda*, *M. Scheideckeri* appeared in Germany several years ago. The broad pyramidal habit of this tree suggest *M. spectabilis* which is probably the other parent. This hybrid flowers here earlier than *M. floribunda*. The bright rose pink flowers which are often semidouble are produced in great profusion and are followed by bright yellow fruit sometimes three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The excellent habit and early flowers of this hybrid make it a valuable addition to the group.

Malus Sieboldii was introduced from the gardens of Japan into Europe by Von Siebold in 1853. It is a low, dense shrub of spreading habit with the leaves on vigorous branchlets three-lobed, small flowers tinged with rose in color, and small yellow fruits. Von Siebold's Crab is really a dwarf form of a tree common on the Korean Island of Quelpaert, and on the mountains of central Japan and Hokkaido, to which the name var. *arborescens* has been given. This is a tree often thirty feet or more tall, with ascending wide-spreading branches, twiggy branchlets and minute fruit yellow on some and red on other individuals. Although the flowers are small, they are produced in immense quantities, and this species has the advantage of flowering later than the other Asiatic Crabapples. *Malus atrosanguinea* is believed to be a hybrid of *M. Sieboldii* and the Parkman Crab. It is a broad-branched low tree with rather dull red showy flowers and is now often seen in American gardens.

Malus Sargentii from salt marshes in the neighborhood of Muroran in northern Japan, where it was discovered by Professor Sargent in 1892, has qualities which give it a field of usefulness peculiarly its own. This species is a dwarf with rigid and spreading branches, the lower branches flat on the ground. The flowers are in umbel-like clusters, saucer-shaped, round and of the purest white, and are followed by masses of wine-colored fruit which is covered by a slight bloom and unless eaten by birds remains on the plants well into the spring. The plant usually sold by American nurserymen as *M. Sargentii* is probably a hybrid of this species. It is dwarf although treelike in habit with a well formed stem, short spreading branches and small flowers tinged with pink.

Malus prunifolia rinki is an interesting tree, for this is the Apple cultivated by the Chinese and from China taken to Japan where it was the only Apple cultivated as a fruit tree before the advent of foreigners. The wild type of this tree discovered by Wilson in western China is also growing in the Arboretum. *Malus sublobata* is the name which has recently been given to a Crabapple of unknown origin believed to be a hybrid of *Malus prunifolia rinki* and *M. Sieboldii*. The plants of this hybrid are, with a single exception, narrow, pyramidal, fast-growing trees taller than any other Crabapple in the collection, and looking now as if they might grow into big trees. This hybrid does not flower in the Arboretum very freely every year and the flowers are mostly confined to the upper branches.

1922. "Malus Sieboldii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(4), 16–16. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321200>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216933>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321200>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321200>

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>.