and to range to western Pennsylvania, southern Ontario, and Ohio, and to occur on the southern Appalachian Mountains to northern Alabama. The discovery and introduction of this interesting plant into gardens is due to the officers of the Park Department of the city of Rochester.

Malus ioensis begins to open its flowers several days later than *M. glaucescens*. This is the common Crabapple of the northern middle western states, and in a number of varieties has a wide range southward through Missouri to western Louisiana and Texas. It is a tree sometimes thirty feet high with a trunk often eighteen inches in diameter, a wide open head of spreading branches and usually incised leaves tomentose on the lower surface, flowers often two inches in diameter with white or rose-colored petals, and fruit hanging on stout hairy stems, and up to an inch and a half in diameter. A form of this tree with double flowers (var. *plena*), the Bechtel Crab, named for the man who found it several years ago growing in the woods in one of the western states, has opened its pale rose-colored flowers which look like small Roses. When in flower this is one of the popular trees of the Arboretum, judging by the number of persons who want to get close to it. This double-flowered Crab can now be found in many of the large American nurseries, but these nursery trees are often short-lived, probably because the common orchard Apple on which they are usually grafted does not suit them as stock. Persons buying the Bechtel Crab should insist that it is grafted on one of the American Crabapples, the best for the purpose being the single-flowered type of *M. ioensis*.

Malus coronaria, sometimes called the Garland Tree, is the common eastern species, although it does not approach the coast north of Pennsylvania and Delaware, and ranges west to Missouri. It is a beautiful tree sometimes twenty-five feet high with a short trunk, pink flowers rather more than an inch in diameter and depressed globose fruit. From *M. glaucescens* it is distinguished by the green under surface of the leaves, and from *M. ioensis* by the absence of pubescence on leaves, fruit-stalks and young shoots. The calyx on one variety (var. *dasycalyx*) not rare in Ohio and Indiana is thickly covered with white matted hairs. A form with long acuminate leaves (var. *elongata*) which sometimes forms dense impenetrable thickets grows in western New York to Ohio, and on the southern Appalachian Mountains from West Virginia to North Carolina. Recently a double-flowered form of *M. coronaria* has been found growing in the woods near Waukegan, Illinois (var. *Charlottæ* or the Charlotte Crab). The flowers are larger and whiter than those of the Bechtel Crab, and there is no reason why the Charlotte Crab should not become as great or greater garden favorite. It is now growing in the Arboretum but the plants are too young to flower.

Malus platycarpa has fruit much broader than high, often two and a half inches in diameter with a deep cavity at base and apex. The flowers are about an inch and a half in diameter with a glabrous pedicel and calyx, but in the var. *Hoopesii* with a pubescent calyx. There is a large tree of this variety in the old Malus Collection opposite the end of the Meadow Road. *M. platycarpa* is a handsome tree well

worth a place in collections for its beautiful fruit valuable for cooking and jellies. The so-called Mammoth Crab is probably only a selected form of this species.

Malus fusca, the only native Apple-tree of the Pacific States, where it ranges from Alaska to central California, is in flower. This differs from the other American Crabapples in its short-oblong, yellow-green flushed with red or nearly entirely red fruit from half an inch to three-quarters of an inch long, without the waxy exudation which is peculiar to the eastern American species, and with thin dry flesh. The calyx of the flower, unlike that of the eastern species but like that of many Asiatic species, falls from the partly grown fruit.

Malus angustifolia is the last Crabapple in the Arboretum to flower. This is a tree sometimes thirty feet tall with a trunk eight or ten inches in diameter, and wide-spreading branches, bright pink exceedingly fragrant flowers an inch in diameter, and depressed globose fruit. From the other species it differs in the only slightly lobed or serrate leaves on the ends of vigorous shoots and in the rounded apex of the leaves on flower-bearing branchlets. *Malus angustifolia* is a southern species which naturally does not grow north of southeastern Virginia and southern Illinois, ranging to northern Florida and western Louisiana. Plants raised here many years ago from seed gathered in northern Florida are perfectly hardy in the Arboretum where they bloom every year late in May and have proved to be handsome and valuable plants here. The other American species, *M. glabrata* of the high valleys of the mountains of North Carolina, *M. lancifolia*, widely distributed from Pennsylvania to Missouri and western North Carolina, and *Malus bracteata*, a common species from Missouri to Florida, with many of the varieties of *Malus ioensis*, are now established in the Arboretum but the plants are still too young to flower.

Malus Soulardii, which is believed to be a natural hybrid between *M. ioensis* and some form of the orchard Apple (*M. pumila*), not rare and widely distributed in the middle west, is a tree as it grows in the Arboretum, nearly as broad as it is high with spreading slightly drooping branches. It has not before this year been as thickly covered with its pale pink fragrant flowers which for ten days at least made it one of the most attractive objects in the Crabapple collection at the eastern base of Peter's Hill. It is a curious fact that *M. Soulardii* flowers in the Arboretum fully two weeks earlier than either of its supposed parents. Several varieties of Soulard's Crab are distinguished by western pomologists. Some of them are in the Arboretum collection, but the "Fluke Apple" is the only one which has flowered here yet. This resembles Soulard's Crab in size and shape, and in the color of its equally abundant flowers, and as an ornamental plant is of equal value.

Malus Dawsonii is a hybrid of the western *M. fusca* and the common Apple which appeared in the Arboretum many years ago from seed collected in Oregon. It has grown here to more than double the size of *M. fusca*, to which it shows its relationship in the oblong fruit

1922. "Malus platycarpa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(7), 26–27. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321216>.

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