specimen standing in the United States, is growing on the right of the Forest Hills Road below the plants of *Prunus subhirtella*. A taller and narrower plant, raised from seeds collected by Professor Sargent in Japan in 1892, is standing by the Forest Hills Road, near its junction with the Meadow Road. Some of the handsomest and hardiest of the double-flowered Cherry-trees cultivated by the Japanese like *albo-rosea*, and *fugenzo*, better known in nurseries as "James H. Veitch," are forms of the Sargent Cherry which supplies the best stock on which the double-flowered forms can be worked.

Prunus yedoensis is the Cherry-tree which has been planted in great numbers in Tokio where it makes a city holiday when it is in flower. It is a wide-branched tree sometimes fifty feet high with pure white flowers. It is hardy in the Arboretum but the flower-buds are often killed by cold and it has usually flowered more abundantly in the Peter's Hill nursery than near the Forest Hills gate where the oldest specimen in the collection has been growing for many years.

Chinese Cherry-trees. Some of the species discovered by Wilson in western China and raised from seeds collected by him have been in flower during the past week. Of interest chiefly to botanists none of these trees are of much promise for the decoration of parks and gardens. The most interesting perhaps is the variety *media* of *Prunus pilosiuscula* which is distinct in the drooping habit of the small white or pink long-stamened flowers.

Plums. In the United States are found more species of the Plum group of the genus *Prunus* than in all the rest of the world. They grow as trees and as small and large shrubs, and are found from Canada to Texas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but are most abundant in species and individually in the Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas region. In all eastern Asia there is but one species and in Europe two or three. The earliest species to bloom and now in full flower, *Prunus nigra*, the so-called Canada Plum, is a native of the northern border of the United States from New Brunswick westward to North Dakota. From *Prunus americana* with which it is sometimes compared it is well distinguished by the short incurved, not straight, pointed teeth, by the glands on the leaf stalks, and the larger flowers with petals which turn rose color in fading. The Chinese *Prunus salicifolia* is also in flower. It is from this tree that the so-called Japanese Plums now largely grown in this country have been developed.

Almonds. It has been possible to grow in the Arboretum only the species from north China, *Prunus triloba*. It is a tall shrub of open, irregular habit and its only beauty is in its flowers which in color are of the purest pink; no other plant in the Arboretum produces flowers more delicately beautiful in color. This plant has been growing here since 1883 when it was raised from seeds sent by Dr. Bretschneider from Peking. The double-flowered form (var. *plena*) which was found by Fortune in a Chinese garden many years ago is a better known and often a popular garden plant.

1923. "Almonds." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(2), 8–8. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321314>.

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