Malus ioensis begins to open its flowers several days later than *M. glaucescens*. This is the common Crab Apple 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 wide with white or rose-colored petals, and fruit hanging on stout hairy stems, and up to an inch and a half in diameter. The common form of this tree in southern Missouri, Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma (var. *Palm-eri*), a small tree with spiny branches and smaller leaves, is flowering in the Arboretum for the first time this year. 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 be grafted on one of the American Crab Apples, 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 the 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. *Charlottae* 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 a 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 wide 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 a hybrid of this species and the orchard Apple-tree.

1923. "Malus platycarpa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(7), 26–26. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321355>.

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