Malus fusca, the only native Apple-tree of the Pacific States, where it ranges from Alaska to southern California, is in flower. This differs from the other American Crab Apples 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 Crab Apple in the Arboretum to flower. This is a tree sometimes thirty feet tall with a trunk eight or ten inches in diameter, 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 bractata*, 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*) which, 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. Last year it was 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. This year it has bloomed only sparingly. 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 to more than double the size of *M. fusca*, to which it shows its relationship in the oblong fruit of the shape and color of that of its Oregon parent but of about twice the size. The leaves are less pubescent than those of the common Apple, and the flowers are rather larger. The hybrid blooms at about the same time as *M. ioensis* and a few days earlier than *M. fusca*.

1923. "Malus Soulardii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 9(7), 27-27. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321358>.

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