the spring a day or two later than those of the variety *pendula*. The autumn flowers are rather smaller than those of the spring crop, but opening in October never fail to create interest and curiosity.

The Sargent Cherry so-called, a northern form of *Prunus serrulata* (var. *sachalinensis*) is the handsomest of all Cherry-trees of large size, as *Prunus subhirtella* is the handsomest of the species which are shrubs rather than trees. The large single rose-colored or pink flowers which are opening this week are short lived but very abundant; and the hardiness of the trees, which have not been attacked here yet by disease, the beauty of the large green leaves brilliantly colored in the autumn, and the lustrous bark make this the handsomest of Cherry-trees. In northern Japan the Sargent Cherry was once a common inhabitant of the forest, growing sometimes to a height of eighty feet with a tall massive trunk. Such trees have been sought for the value of the timber they produce and are fast disappearing. This tree was first raised in 1891 in the Arboretum from seeds presented by Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, of Boston, and his tree, the largest specimen standing in the United States, and probably in Europe, is growing just below those of *Prunus subhirtella*. A taller and narrower tree raised from seeds collected by Prof. 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. Vietch," seedlings of this species, supply the best stock on which to work most of the double flowered Japanese Cherries, and the reason they have failed here and in Europe is because they have been worked usually on *Prunus avium* which has not proved a successful stock for it. Fortunately several of the Japanese trees in the Arboretum are large enough to produce abundant crops of seeds, and there are a few other plants in eastern Massachusetts which usually ripen their seed every year. Nurserymen who wish to supply the demand for double flowered Japanese Cherry-trees can obtain the seed from these trees, and stock of all the best varieties can be obtained from the trees which were sent several years ago from the Arboretum to the Park Department of Rochester, to be grown for this purpose. There is no reason therefore why thousands of the best forms of these double-flowered Cherry-trees, hardy, on permanent stock, should not be procurable in a few years in this country. As the seeds from the Arboretum have now been distributed in this country for several years to a number of nurserymen and others, there are probably already a number of plants here large enough for stock.

Prunus incisa, the fourth of the early flowering Japanese Cherries, is again in flowers. It is still a small treelike shrub, differing from *Prunus subhirtella* and *P. serrulata* in its deeply lobed leaves and pure white petals. These last only a few days, but the calyx, which gradually turns red remains on the fruit two or three weeks and is distinctly conspicuous. Although a common plant in Japan on the Hakone Mountains and the slopes of Fuji-san, this tree is still rare in American and European gardens where it has been usually incorrectly named. The oldest plant in the Arboretum, which is growing near *P. subhirtella*, was obtained in 1912 from a German nursery.

1924. "Prunus incisa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 10(2), 8–8. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321434>.

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