gardens. *M. baccata mandshurica* as it grows in the Arboretum is a tree twelve or fifteen feet tall and broad; the flowers are pure white, rather more than an inch in diameter and more fragrant than those of any other Asiatic Crabapple. The fruit is round, yellow or red, and not larger than a large pea. The Manchurian Crabapple for the fragrance of the flowers alone should find a place in all collections of these plants. The best Arboretum plant is in the Peter's Hill Group where another form of *M. baccata* (var. *Jackii*) is also growing. This plant was brought from Korea by Professor Jack in 1905 and is distinguished by its larger dark scarlet fruit. Another form of *M. baccata* (var. *gracilis*) raised from seeds collected by Purdom in northern China, promises to be a handsome tree, differing from the ordinary form of *M. baccata* in its gracefully pendent branches, narrower leaves hanging on slender petioles and in the smaller flowers and fruit.

Malus robusta is one of the earliest of the Asiatic Crabapples to flower. It is believed to be a hybrid of *M. baccata* with *M. prunifolia*. In good soil and with sufficient space for free development it will grow into a large shapely tree with a broad, round-topped, irregular head of spreading and often drooping branches. The flowers are fragrant and larger than those of the other Asiatic Crabapples with pure white or occasionally greenish petals. The globose dull red fruit varies greatly in size on different individuals and is rarely more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter. To this hybrid belong many of the trees cultivated for their fruit in cold winters under the general name of the "Siberian Crabs;" of these trees the well known "Red Siberian" is a typical representative. A form of *M. robusta* (var. *persicifolia*) raised from seeds collected by Purdom in northern China, distinct in its narrower peach-like leaves, is now established in the Arboretum and may when better known prove to be worth general cultivation.

Malus micromalus, which is also an early flowering plant, is one of the least known of the Crabapples. It was first sent to Europe from Japan by von Siebold in 1853 under the name of "Kaido," a name which in Japan was given to *M. Halliana*. In Japan *M. micromalus* is known only in gardens, and by Japanese botanists is believed to have been introduced from China and to be a hybrid of *M. baccata* with *M. spectabilis*. The habit of this plant is more pyramidal than that of other Crabapples, and this habit makes it conspicuous in the collection. It first came to the Arboretum from the Paris Museum in 1888 and the plants now growing here are descendants of that plant. It is still one of the rarest of the Asiatic Crabapples in western gardens.

Malus Halliana var. **Parkmanii** is the semidouble form of a Crabapple which Wilson found growing wild in western China on the Tibetan border. As the double-flowered form had long been a favorite in Japanese gardens, where it is frequently cultivated under the name of "Kaido," this tree before Wilson's discovery was believed to be a native of Japan. The Parkman Crab, as the semidouble-flowered form is generally known in this country, was one of the first to reach the United States direct from Japan as it was sent to Boston in 1862 where it was first planted by Francis Parkman, the historian, in his

1925. "Malus micromalus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 11(3), 10–10. https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321543.

View This Item Online: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216996
DOI: https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321543
Permalink: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321543

Holding Institution
Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by
BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse
Copyright Status: In copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder.
Rights Holder: Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University
License: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/
Rights: https://biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.

This file was generated 15 April 2022 at 20:06 UTC