

garden on the shores of Jamaica Pond. From this tree has been produced most of the plants of this Crabapple now growing in America and probably in Europe. The Parkman Crab is a small, vase-shaped tree with erect and spreading branches and dark bark. It flowers profusely every year and the flowers, which droop on slender stems, are rose red and unlike in color those of other Crabapples. The fruit, which is borne on long red stems is dull in color and hardly more than an eighth of an inch in diameter. When in bloom the Parkman Crab is one of the handsomest and most distinct of all Crabapples, and its small size makes it one of the best for small gardens.

Malus theifera, discovered by Wilson in central and western China, gives every promise of being a decorative plant of the first class in this country. It is a tree with long, upright, irregularly spreading, zigzag branches thickly studded with short spurs which bear numerous clusters of flowers which are rose red in the bud and become pale or almost white when the petals are fully expanded. In central China the peasants prepare from them their "red tea." The largest plants in the Arboretum flower profusely every year. There is a variety (var. *rosea*) with deeper-colored petals also in the collection.

Malus prunifolia rinki is an interesting tree, for this is the Apple cultivated by the Chinese and from China taken to Japan where it was the only Apple cultivated as a fruit tree before the advent of American apples. The wild type of this tree discovered by Wilson in western China is also growing in the Arboretum.

Malus floribunda. By many persons this is considered when in bloom the most beautiful of Crabapples. It was introduced into Europe by von Siebold in 1853 from Nagasaki, Japan. The place where this tree grows wild still remains unknown, although possibly it is one of the high mountains of Kyushu. Japanese botanists and nurserymen have confused it with the Parkman Crab, and Wilson did not find it in Japanese gardens. It is a broad, round-topped, treelike shrub sometimes twenty-five feet tall with stout branches and slender, arching, pendant branchlets. The clusters of flowers are white when fully expanded and are rose red in the bud, and as they open in succession the two colors make a handsome contrast. The fruit is about the size of a pea, yellowish or yellowish brown; from some plants it falls in the early autumn and on others it remains on the branches during the winter or until devoured by birds who find it one of the most palatable winter foods. *M. floribunda* rarely fails to produce abundant crops of flowers and in this climate has proved to be one of the most satisfactory of all ornamental shrubs or small trees which have been planted in eastern Massachusetts. A hybrid between *M. floribunda* and probably *M. robusta* appeared in the Arboretum with a lot of seedlings of *M. floribunda* in 1883 and has been named *M. arnoldiana*. It has the habit and abundant flowers of that species but the flowers and fruit are nearly twice as large as those of *M. floribunda*. It is a handsomer plant distinguished by its long arching branches and one of the handsomest Crabapples in the Arboretum.



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