Rhododendron (Azalea) reticulatum. This Japansese plant was introduced into the Arboretum by Professor Sargent who sent seeds from the Nikko region in the autumn of 1892. The plants have grown slowly but have proved hardy and each spring have flowered profusely. This handsome species does not appear to be very common in cultivation but is certainly worth a place in New England gardens. It is sometimes known as *Rhododendron dilatatum* or as *R. rhombicum.* In the Nikko region of Japan, on the lower slopes of Mount Fuji and on the Hakone Mountains it is extremely abundant in thickets, on margins of woods and in forests. The plants form a much-branched bush or bushy tree from three to twenty-five feet tall with numerous erect or spreading, slender but rigid branches, and the leaves do not unfold until the corymbs fall.

Rhododendron (Azalea) yedoense poukhanense. This Korean Azalea is usually a compact, densely branched shrub up to three feet in height. The leaves are quite or partially deciduous according to climate, and in the autumn are tinged from orange to crimson. The flowers are in clusters from two to several and remarkably fragrant, with a corolla rose to rosy purple. This is the common Azalea of Korea from about the latitude of Seoul, the capital city, southward. It is partial to open country and on grassy mountain slopes and in thin Pine-woods it forms dense mat-like masses from a few inches to a yard high. It grows from the sea-level up to nearly five thousand feet altitude. This Azalea was introduced into the Arnold Arboretum by Professor Jack who sent seeds from Poukhan-san in the autumn of 1905.

Some additional Asiatic Crabapples. *Malus Sargentii* from salt marshes in the neighborhood of Mororan in northern Japan, where it was discovered by Professor Sargent in 1892, has qualities which give it a field of usefulness peculiarly its own. It differs in habit from all other Crabapples. It is a dwarf with rigid and spreading branches, the lower flat on the ground, and the whole plant hardly more than two feet high. The flowers are in umbel-like clusters, saucer-shaped, round and of the purest white, and are followed by masses of wine-colored fruit which is covered by a slight bloom, and unless eaten by birds it remains on the plants until spring. It is possible that only the plants raised from the seeds collected in Japan represent the species as the plants raised from the seeds collected in the Arboretum and sold by nurserymen as *Malus Sargentii* are tall broad shrubs often ten or twelve feet high but bear flowers and fruit similar to the type.

Malus Sieboldii was introduced from the gardens of Japan into Europe by von Siebold in 1853. It is a low dense shrub of spreading habit with the leaves on vigorous branches three-lobed, small flowers tinged with rose and small yellow fruit. Von Siebold's Crab is really a dwarf form of a tree common on the Korean island of Quelpaert, and on the mountains of central Japan in Hokkiado, to which the name *M. Sieboldii* var. *arborescens* has been given. This is a tree often thirty feet or more tall with ascending wide-spreading branches, minute fruit yellow on some and red on other individuals. Although the flowers are small, they are produced in immense quantities, and this species