

brid is flowering remarkably well this year on the left-hand side and close to the Forest Hills Gate. *Sorbopyrus auricularis*, called in Europe the Bollwyller Pear, is a deciduous-leaved tree from twenty to sixty feet high, forming a round bushy head, with ovate or oval leaves rounded or heart-shaped at base, covered above with loose, early deciduous down, and flowers from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter. The fruit is pear-shaped, an inch to an inch and a quarter long and wide, red, each on a stalk from an inch to an inch and a half long, with sweet yellowish flesh. It is said to have originated at Bollwyller in Alsace, and was first mentioned by Bauhin as early as 1619. For three hundred years it has been propagated by grafts, for it produces few fertile seeds. The variety in the Arboretum, sometimes called *Pyrus malifolia*, differs chiefly from the type in its broadly top-shaped fruit two inches long and wide and deep yellow when ripe. Spach named and described this tree in 1834 and said that the original specimen at that time grew in the garden of the King of France in Paris, and was thirty feet or more high. This and the Bollwyller Pear are certainly little known in this country and deserve a place in all collections of flowering trees.

Berberis Dielsiana, which was raised from seeds collected by Purdom in the province of Shensi, in China, is one of the handsomest and most vigorous of the Barberries of recent introduction. The largest plant in the Arboretum is growing among the new Chinese Barberries on Bussey Hill where it is already eight or nine feet tall and broad. It is one of the species with flowers in drooping racemes like those of the common Barberry. It is not only a vigorous and handsome plant but is valuable for its early flowers which have opened in the Arboretum as early as the middle of April. It first flowered here in 1916 and is now in bloom.

Enkianthus perulatus. The fine plant of this Japanese shrub on the southern side of Azalea Path, which is the earliest specimen of the genus to bloom here, has not before been so thickly covered with its white flowers. It is a compact, round-headed bush, and in the autumn the leaves turn bright scarlet. This is a popular plant in Japan and may be often seen in Japanese gardens cut into a round ball. The Arboretum plant has never produced seeds, and this species has remained extremely rare in this country.

Acer griseum, one of Wilson's discoveries in western China, is in bloom on Bussey Hill for the first time in the Arboretum. It is a small tree distinct in the orange color of the trunk and branches, the three-foliate leaves and large yellow flowers in drooping few-flowered clusters. The male and female flowers are produced on different plants, and the tree on Bussey Hill is a male. This handsome tree is not common and the Arboretum will be glad to obtain fertile seeds of it.

American Crabapples. Following the last of the eastern Asiatic Crabapples the American species begin to flower. Nine species are now recognized, with several varieties and two hybrids. They have white or pink fragrant flowers which do not open until the leaves are partly or nearly grown, and green or pale yellow fragrant fruit which hangs



1925. "Berberis Dielsiana." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 11(5), 18–18. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321563>.

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