

stalks. *Tilia petiolaris* is a more beautiful tree with pendulous branches which form a narrow head, and leaves drooping on long slender stems. It has proved to be one of the handsomest exotic trees which can be planted in the eastern states. It is too soon to speak with much knowledge of the value of the Asiatic species as ornamental trees in this climate; most of them have been introduced here in recent years, the oldest Asiatic Linden now in the Arboretum, *Tilia japonica*, having been raised here from seeds only planted in 1893. A comparatively large tree in Japan, the Arboretum specimens are now from twenty to twenty-five feet high with gracefully drooping branches and open habit. The leaves unfold earlier in the spring than those of any other Linden in the collection, and are small, cordate at the base and pale on the lower surface like those of the small-leaved European Linden (*T. cordata*) to which the Japanese tree bears some resemblance. This Japanese tree has flowered for a number of years in the Arboretum and the flowers are large, bright yellow, and, like those of other Lindens, very fragrant. For its flowers, which appear when few trees bloom in this climate and are beautiful and conspicuous, it deserves to be more generally planted. An Asiatic Linden which reached the Arboretum in 1882 was the north China *Tilia mongolica*. This is a small tree, at least in this country, with small, nearly triangular, lustrous leaves. It begins to flower and produce fertile seeds at the end of a few years. It has proved short-lived here and the original tree soon disappeared. All the other Asiatic species are or have been in the collection at different times; they are all hardy enough, but at best grow slowly and appear to lack vigor of constitution. Of the species lately introduced *Tilia Oliveri* now appears the most promising. One of the handsomest Linden-trees in the Arboretum collection, *Tilia spectabilis* is believed to be a hybrid of *T. glabra* and *T. petiolaris*. It is a fast-growing tree with leaves as large or larger than those of its American parent but silvery white on the lower surface like those of *T. petiolaris*. What is believed to be a variety of this hybrid (var. *Moltkei*) originated many years ago at the Spaeth Nursery in Berlin. It is a tree of denser habit and greener leaves than *T. spectabilis*, and in the Arboretum it is a handsomer and faster growing tree than the original species.

Maackia. Two species of this genus of the Pea Family have been in flower during the last days of June. The better known of these species, *Maackia amurensis*, is a native of eastern Siberia; it is a small tree with a slender trunk, with smooth, lustrous, red-brown bark, small erect and spreading branches which form a rather flat-topped obconic head, and long, erect, narrow terminal spikes of small white flowers. Botanically and geographically interesting, the chief value of this *Maackia* from a garden point of view is found in the fact that its flowers open at a time when flowers can only be seen here on a few trees. A second species, *M. chinensis*, discovered by Wilson in central China, is covered with pale yellow flowers in rather shorter spikes than those of the Siberian tree. In early spring the silver gray hairs which thickly cover the unfolding leaves make this little tree conspicuous and interesting. The bark of *M. chinensis* is dull grayish green and less beautiful than that of the Siberian tree.



1925. "Maackia." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 11(14), 55–55. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321616>.

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