The low-growing Sargent Crabapple (*Malus Sargentii*)
8 feet or more tall and much more in diameter, with ascending arching shoots forming a fountain-like mass. The leaves are dark green, narrow, oblanceolate in shape and each about 2 inches long. The flowers hang in slender racemose clusters from every joint along the shoot and in the autumn the stems are strung with ovoid scarlet berries. This Barberry is native of the province of Shensi, China, where it was discovered by Padre G. Giraldi about 1892; it was introduced into cultivation by seeds sent by William Purdom in 1911 to the Arboretum.

**Berberis verruculosa** is one of the very few evergreen Barberries that can be grown in the Arboretum. Strictly speaking, the climate in the neighborhood of Boston is a little too cold for this plant's well-being but on Cape Cod and south, where the influence of the Gulf Stream is manifest, it is perfectly happy. It is a low-growing, much branched twiggy shrub, with branches overlapping one another to form a dense mound, clothed with lance-shaped leaves, each about 1 inch long, glossy green on the upper surface and glaucous on the underside. The clear yellow flowers hang singly from the axils of the leaves and are followed in the autumn by bloomy blue-black fruits. The branches are covered by tiny warts, hence its specific name. It is native of Hupeh in central China, where it was discovered on humus-clad rocks in open woods and introduced into cultivation in 1900 by E. H. Wilson. For a shady spot, particularly in the rockery, this Barberry is a most delightful subject.

**Malus Sargentii.** Of the low-growing Crabapples this is easily the best with its rigid spreading branches sometimes 6 or 8 feet long and flowers, tinged with pink in the bud, pure white and saucer-shaped when open and borne several together in umbels. Like all the tribe, it is exceedingly free-flowering and this year it is particularly good, both at Forest Hills entrance and in the Crabapple collection at the foot of Peters Hill. When raised from seeds only a percentage of the plants are dwarf in habit, the tendency being to revert to an upright bushy type, a form by no means so useful or pleasing in gardens. The desired low-growing spreading habit of this plant may be induced by severe pruning when young. It was discovered in 1892 and introduced into cultivation from northern Japan by the late Director of the Arboretum, whose name it worthily commemorates.

**Prunus glandulosa,** the Flowering Almond, one of the earliest of Oriental plants to reach western gardens, is a native of China and Japan, where it has been cultivated from immemorial time. The typical form has simple white flowers strung along the whole length of its upright twiggy shoots but under cultivation forms with pink blossoms and others with double flowers have appeared. In old gardens here and there in New England the double white and double pink form of this plant are often seen in abundant blossom. It is of twiggy habit, seldom exceeding 3 or 4 feet in height, and if left alone perpetuates itself by suckering freely.

E. H. W.