

and closely serrate leaves and in the more upright and compact habit. There are several distinct forms in cultivation.

C. superba f. *alba*, comb. nov. — *Cydonia Maulei* var. *alba* Froebel apud Olbrich in Gartenw. iv. 270 (1900). — *Chaenomeles Maulei alba* Froebel apud Zabel in Beissner, Schelle & Zabel, Handb. Laubholz.-Ben. 182 (1903). — A form with white flowers.

C. superba f. *rosea*, comb. nov. — *Cydonia Maulei* var. *grandiflora rosea* Froebel apud Olbrich, l. c. — *Chaenomeles Maulei grandiflora rosea* Froebel apud Zabel, l. c. — A form with light rose-colored flowers.

C. superba f. *perfecta*, comb. nov. — *Cydonia Maulei grandiflora perfecta* Froebel apud Olbrich, l. c. — *Chaenomeles Maulei grandiflora perfecta* Froebel apud Zabel, l. c. — A form with larger and broader leaves and with scarlet flowers with sometimes 6–8 petals.

In the genus *Chaenomeles* I am not able to distinguish more than three well marked species: *C. sinensis* Koehne belonging to the section *Pseudocydonia* Schneider later considered a distinct genus by its author, and *C. japonica* Lindley and *C. lagenaria* of the section *Euchaenomeles*; the former Japanese and the latter Chinese. The following recently proposed species based on cultivated plants are apparently all forms of *C. lagenaria*: *C. angustifolia* Koidzumi in Jour. Coll. Sci. Tokyo, xxiv. art. 2, 97 (1913); *C. eugenoides* Koidzumi in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xxix. 160 (1915); *C. trichogyna* Nakai in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xxx. 23 (1916); Fl. Sylv. Kor. vi. 42, t. 15 (1916); *C. cardinalis* (Carr.) Nakai in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xxxii. 145 (1918) and *C. eburnea* (Carr.) Nakai, l. c. They may be distinct enough to be ranked as varieties or forms, but as I have seen neither specimens nor plants of any of them I am not able to make a definite statement regarding their systematic standing.

Pyrus L.

Pyrus ussuriensis Maxim. var. *hondoensis*, var. nov. — *Pyrus ferruginea* Koidzumi in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xxix. 158 (1915), non Hooker f. — *P. rufoferruginea* Koidzumi, l. c. 311 (1915). — *P. aromatica* Kikuchi & Nakai in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xxxiii. 33 (1918). — *P. hondoensis* Kikuchi & Nakai l. c. 34 (1918).

HONDO. Mountainous parts near Tonomachi, Kamiheigun, Iwate pref., May 20, 1918, *K. Yamagishi*; same locality, same date, *K. Kikuchi*; mt. near Aidomura, Iwakigun, Fukushima pref., August 22, 1918, *S. Akiyama*; Ajara Mt. near Kuratatemura, Minamitsugarugun, Aomori pref., August 30, 1918, *A. Kikuchi*; about three miles from Yamagatamura, Minamitsugarugun, Aomori pref., August 22, 1914, *A. Kikuchi*; Fujisan, above Subashiri, alt. 1167 m., June 1918, *E. H. Wilson* (No. 10375; tree 5 m.); Soihimura, Chiisagatagun, Naganoken, May 23, 1918, *A. Kikuchi*; Kogoyama, prov. Kai, and Yamanaka, prov. Kai, *T. Komiyama*.

This variety differs from the type chiefly in the more elongate, ovate to ovate-oblong leaves with closer and finer, more appressed and less aristate serration, in the longer pedicels of flowers and fruits and in the often present brown floccose tomentum of the young branchlets and leaves and

of the inflorescence. The tomentose form described as *P. subferruginea* which scarcely differs from *P. aromatica*, may possibly be kept as a distinct form of the var. *hondoensis*, while the type of the variety represents the glabrescent or glabrous form. In Korea and particularly in southern Korea a form with longer pedicels occurs, but the shape and serration of the leaves is that of typical *P. ussuriensis*.

***Pyrus ussuriensis* var. *ovoidea*, var. nov.** — *P. ovoidea* Rehder in Proc. Am. Acad. L. 228 (1915); in Moeller's Deutsch. Gaertn.-Zeit. xxxi. 102, fig. 2 (1916). — Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor. vi. 48, t. 17 (1916). — Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. v. 2869, fig. 3278 (1916).

The addition of the var. *hondoensis* to *P. ussuriensis* has lessened the differences between *P. ovoidea* and *P. ussuriensis* and there remains now only the shape of the fruit which can hardly be considered a specific character in *Pyrus*. It therefore seems necessary to reduce *P. ovoidea* to a variety of *P. ussuriensis*.

To *P. ussuriensis* as synonyms or varieties belong probably the following recently published species based mostly on cultivated plants: *P. acidula* Nakai in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xxx. 27 (1916); Fl. Sylv. Kor. vi. 49, t. 18 (1916). — *P. Maximowicziana* Nakai, l. c. 50, t. 20 (1916). — *P. macrostipes* Nakai, l. c. 28 (1916); l. c. 52, t. 22 (1916). — *P. vilis* Nakai, l. c. 28 (1916); l. c. 51, t. 21 (1916). — *P. crassipes* Kickuhi & Nakai in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xxxii. 35 (1918). — *P. obovoidea* Koidzumi in Tokyo Bot. Mag. xxxiii. 123 (1919). — *P. insueta* Koidzumi, l. c. 123 (1919). — *P. tremulans* Koidzumi, l. c. 126 (1919). — *P. insulsa* Koidzumi, l. c. 127 (1919). — *P. iwatensis*, Koidzumi, l. c. 127 (1919). — *P. nambuana* Koidzumi, l. c. 128 (1919). — *P. jucunda* Koidzumi, l. c. 128 (1919).

***Pyrus serrulata* Rehder** in Proc. Am. Acad. L. 234 (1915); in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. ii. 263 (1915); in Moeller's Deutsch. Gaertn.-Zeit. xxxi. 111, fig. 7 (1916). — Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. v. 2870 (1916).

From the specimens collected by Wilson in China this species was described as having 3-4 styles and a deciduous calyx, but plants raised at the Arboretum from seed collected at the same time in China produced flowers with usually 4, very often 5, but very rarely 3 styles and with partly persistent and partly deciduous calyx; between the number of styles or locules and the behavior of the calyx there seemed to be a slight correlation in so far as a larger percentage of the fruits with deciduous calyx had five locules. The few fruits, too, of a specimen collected by Professor L. H. Bailey at Kuling, Kiangsi, in 1917, which otherwise looks like *P. serrulata*, shows five styles and persistent calyx. Whether the variation in the number of styles and in the behavior of the calyx indicates hybrid origin of *P. serrulata* or simply a tendency of the species to vary, I am not yet prepared to say. In species with normally deciduous calyx it occurs sometimes, as I have observed in *P. betulifolia*, *P. Calleryana* var. *Fauriei* and in *P. pashia*, that the calyx wholly or partly persists, but in this case the fruits often do not seem to be quite normal and sometimes are seedless.



1920. "Notes." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 2(1), 62–63.

<https://doi.org/10.5962/p.325747>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/33583>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.325747>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/325747>

Holding Institution

Missouri Botanical Garden, Peter H. Raven Library

Sponsored by

Missouri Botanical Garden

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.