

the extremely fragrant *Gozanomanioi* are particularly attractive, owing to the purity of their blossoms and the delightful fragrance which the flowers emit. Visitors are always attracted by the unusual, so *Grandiflora* and *Gioiko* with greenish yellow flowers, finer than ever before in the Arboretum, are sure of many admirers. The beauty of these Japanese Cherries is accentuated by bronze-colored young unfolding leaves which top the blossoms.

During the past ten years many references to Japanese Cherries have appeared in these Bulletins, and the Arboretum has exerted considerable effort toward putting them properly before flower lovers of this country. Unfortunately, these double and semi-double forms cannot be raised from seed, nor can they be rooted from cuttings hence recourse has to be made to budding and grafting. The process, simple enough in itself, is one in which the right kind of understock is of paramount importance if we are to have healthy, long-lived specimens in our gardens. The practice among nurserymen has been, and I regret to say still is, to graft them on understocks of the European species. For reasons which we do not understand, these understocks are unsuited to the purpose. For a year or two all appears to be well but after a short period of time the incompatibility becomes evident, the plant lingers awhile and finally dies. In this country double-flowered Japanese Cherries have been known for more than sixty years, yet today there is scarcely a good ten-year-old specimen in the country. The proper understock for Japanese Cherries in their own parent species and until these be used there will be no long-lived, healthy specimens to be found in gardens. The Arboretum has distributed great quantities of seeds of the native species for the avowed purpose of having double-flowered sorts budded or grafted thereon, but so far with little or no success. One fears that until the public arouses itself and demands that it be supplied with properly grown material, the nurserymen will continue to pursue the rough and ready methods that bring quickest returns without thought of the plants' permanence in gardens.

Rhododendron Schlippenbachii is now beautifully in blossom on Bussey Hill. Last autumn the whole collection was moved and grouped together and seems to have enjoyed the experience. This is a northern plant which starts into growth very early in the spring and, like many other such plants, is difficult to move at that season, the young growth being prone to wilt under the heat of strong sun. In early autumn, however, it can be moved as readily as any other *Azalea*. It is a rather slow-growing species but sturdy of habit and with its large pure pink, funnel-shaped blossoms is among the most lovely of all *Azaleas*. It is abundant in open woods and on exposed mountainsides in central and northern Korea; it also occurs on one or two mountains in Japan, and, though first brought into cultivation in 1893, did not reach us in quantity until 1917. It is among the hardiest of all *Azaleas*, should be raised from seeds and planted widely.

Rhododendron yedoense poukhanense is another Korean *Azalea*, being particularly abundant in the neighborhood of Seoul, the capital of

Korea, and southward. In open country it often forms broad carpets, but in habit of growth it varies from a dense groundcover a few inches high to a bush from 5 to 6 feet tall. It has relatively large lavender-purple flowers, a color which some people do not find attractive, but when massed and alone it is by no means displeasing. It is abundantly floriferous, the flowers very fragrant, and the habit of the plant is compact and good. Its hardiness is beyond question and, all in all, it really is a worthy member of a beautiful clan, as those who will visit the group now in full bloom on Bussey Hill must agree.

Crabapples. The Asiatic Crabapples are now at their best. A majority of the sorts are blooming with great freedom but here and there a tree which overdid itself last year is taking a holiday. Among a group so beautiful it is hard to pick out the most attractive kind. Certainly, one of the very finest is *Malus theifera*, which was pictured in this Bulletin last year. The several plants now laden with blossoms are worth coming a long way to see. The habit of the plant is very distinct and the characteristic, stiff, erect-spreading branches are clothed from base to summit with blossoms which, quite red in bud, change to rose-pink and finally to almost white. The species is native of China and is one of the few Crabapples that breeds true from seed. The best specimens are to be seen in the general Crabapple collection at the foot of Peters Hill, which is most easily reached either from the Bussey Street Gate or from the Walter Street Gate. Another specimen may be seen on the left a short distance within the Forest Hills Gate and another on Bussey Hill.

Malus spectabilis was the first of the Asiatic Crabapples introduced into western gardens, being sent from China to England before 1780. This well-known Crabapple is a tree of moderate size, sometimes 30 feet tall with a vase-shaped crown of ascending-spreading branches and arching branchlets. The flowers vary from semi-double to quite double and are of a delicate shade of pink. It has been cultivated in China from immemorial time and its wild parent is unknown. In books statements that the flowers are single or double are frequently to be found and so long ago as 1825 a single flowered form was figured in Watson's "Dendrologia," yet this form appears never to have become common in gardens nor to have been endowed with a name. In 1917 the Arboretum received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., scions of an unknown Crabapple which were taken from a tree growing in the grounds of a temple west of Peking, China. These were grafted and one has grown into a handsome tree which is now in full blossom. It proves to be the single flowered form of *Malus spectabilis* and a plant of much garden merit. The flowers are fully an inch across, pink in color, and abundantly produced amid a wealth of bright green, young leaves.

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Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1928. "Rhododendron yedoense poukhanense." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(6), 22-24.
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