

37578 to 37600—Continued.

37584. *MALUS BACCATA* (L.) Moench. Siberian crab apple.
(*Pyrus baccata* L.)

See S. P. I. No. 37008 for description.

37585. *MALUS CERASIFERA* Spach.

“A cross between *Pyrus prunifolia* and *P. baccata* and a very beautiful crab. Flowers white, fruit about the size of a cherry, colored purplish red. The calyx teeth sometimes remain on the fruit, as in *P. prunifolia*, sometimes fall away.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 291, under Pyrus cerasifera.*)

37586. *MALUS BACCATA* (L.) Moench. Siberian crab apple.
Var. *maxima*.

37587. *PYRUS CANESCENS* Spach.

“Probably a hybrid between *Pyrus nivalis* and *P. salicifolia*. In regard to it Decaisne wrote that ‘it is intermediate between *P. nivalis* and *P. salicifolia*; its leaves are of the same size as those of *nivalis*, and often twisted as in *salicifolia*.’ They are lanceolate or narrowly oval, finely round toothed, very white when young, shining dark green above when mature. Fruit pale green, much shorter stalked than *P. nivalis*. A handsome tree in spring.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 289.*)

37588. × *SORBUS HOSTII* (Jacq. f.) Heynh.

“*Pyrus hostii* (*Sorbus hostii* Hedlund) is a hybrid between the above [*P. chamaespilus* Ehrhart] and some form or ally of *P. intermedia*. The foliage is much larger than of *P. chamaespilus*, and more resembles that of *P. intermedia* in size and in the presence of down on the lower surface; the toothing is sharp and jagged. In the dense, compact inflorescence and in the upright, pinkish petals the influence of *P. chamaespilus* is apparent. *P. hostii* is found wild on the Alps of Austria.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 280.*)

37589. × *SORBUS LATIFOLIA* (Lam.) Pers.
(*Pyrus rotundifolia* Moench.)

“A tree 30 to 45 feet, sometimes over 60 feet high; branchlets downy when young, becoming by winter shining and quite smooth. Leaves roundish ovate, 2 to 4 inches long, often nearly as wide at the base as they are long; the apex pointed, the base either truncate or broadly wedge shaped; margin either cut into triangular, pointed lobes which are sharply toothed, or simply jaggedly toothed; smooth, dark lustrous green above, covered beneath with a grayish felt; ribs 6 to 10 on each side; stalk downy, one-half to 1 inch long. Flowers white, five-eighths inch across, borne in corymbs 3 inches wide during May; stalks and calyx very woolly. Fruits globular, one-half inch in diameter, dull brownish red.

“This interesting tree was first discovered in the forest of Fontainebleau early in the 18th century. Its origin has given rise to considerable difference of opinion, but it is generally believed to be a hybrid between *Pyrus aria* and *Pyrus torminalis*. In many respects, notably in shape and woolliness of leaf, and in colour of fruit, it is certainly intermediate between them. Whether the Fontainebleau tree be a hybrid or not (and it is said to come true from seed), very similar ones found in middle