

## 37578 to 37600—Continued.

Europe are almost certainly hybrids. The tree in various forms is found in the west of England. It has been much confused with *P. intermedia*, and in some of its forms approaches that tree in form of leaf. But it is usually much less downy on the lower surface by the end of the summer, the winter buds are paler, and the angle between the marginal lobes of the leaf is wider, often 90° in *P. latifolia*, whereas in *P. intermedia* it is frequently a mere slit at the base. There is a very fine old specimen in the Earl of Bathurst's woods at Cirencester, between 70 and 80 feet high and 11 feet in girth of trunk." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 286.*)

37590 to 37592. *MALUS* spp.

37590. *MALUS PRUNIFOLIA* (Willd.) Borkh. **Siberian crab apple.**  
(*Pyrus prunifolia* Willd.)

"A small tree with downy young shoots and ovate or broadly oval leaves, 2 to 4 inches long, half or more than half as wide, unequally round toothed, downy beneath. Flowers white, 1½ inches across, produced in April in umbels of 6 to 10 blossoms; calyx with long, narrow, always woolly lobes. Fruit round or slightly ovoid and elongated, 1 inch in diameter, yellowish or red, crowned with the persistent calyx.

"There is some doubt as to the origin of this crab. Aiton gives the date of its introduction to England as 1758, and its native country as Siberia, to which other authors have added North China. But there appears to be no genuine proof of its existence in either country. It has been suggested that it is a hybrid between *P. baccata* and *P. malus*. It is distinguishable from *P. baccata* in fruit by having the calyx lobes nearly always adhering at the top, although not invariably. Although longer cultivated in Britain than *P. baccata*, it does not appear to have reached so large a size." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 290-291.*)

"This species, which is commonly known as the *Siberian crab*, is a tree native to Siberia and usually attains a height of 20 to 30 feet; the flowers greatly resemble those of the common pear, and the fruit when ripe is of a yellowish color with a slight tinge of red on the side exposed to the sun. The fruit is like that of the medlar; has an austere taste and is more palatable when decay has begun." (*Nicholson, Dictionary of Gardening.*)

37591. *MALUS PRUNIFOLIA* BINKI (Koidy.) Rehder.  
(*Pyrus ringo* Wenzig.)

Var. *fastigiata bifera*.

"A small tree, usually under 20 feet in height, of graceful habit; young branches covered with grayish down. Leaves ovate or oval, 2 to 4 inches long; two-thirds as wide, downy above when young, permanently so beneath, sharply toothed; stalk one-half to three-fourths inch long, downy. Flowers in applelike clusters, each on a woolly stalk 1 to 1½ inches long, rosy red in bud, paler when open, becoming almost white; calyx lobes narrowly lanceolate, hairy on both sides. Fruit pendulous, 1¼ inches long, 1 inch wide, roundish, egg shaped, bright yellow, crowned by persistent calyx lobes.

"This tree appears to have been originally introduced to Europe by Siebold from Japan about the middle of last century, but it is