

37578 to 37600—Continued.

not known to be anywhere wild in Japan. It is surmised to be a hybrid between *P. spectabilis* and some form of *P. malus*. As a tree for the garden its great attraction is its abundant, gracefully pendent, bright yellow fruits, which hang from the lower side of the branches in long, crowded rows and make it probably the handsomest of our yellow-fruited hardy trees. They have an applelike flavour and are quite pleasant eating.

“Var. *fastigiata bifera*. A tree of pyramidal habit, probably a hybrid between some form of *P. malus* and *P. ringo*. Fruit abundant, yellow, stained with red, about the size of a pigeon’s egg.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 292.*)

37592. MALUS FUSCA (Raf.) Schneider.

(*Pyrus rivularis* Dougl.)

“A tree 20 to 30 feet high, often a shrub; branchlets slender, more or less downy. Leaves variously shaped, from broadly ovate to oblong lanceolate, often 3-lobed; the largest 4 inches long and 2½ inches wide, more often 1 to 3 inches long and half as wide; the base tapering, rounded, or slightly heart shaped, pointed at the apex, sharply toothed; downy on both sides; stalk downy, 1 to 1½ inches long. Flowers white or rose tinted, three-fourths inch across, produced in clusters of 6 to 12. Fruit egg shaped, one-half to three-fourths inch long, red, yellow, or greenish yellow, the calyx teeth fallen away from the top.

“Native of western North America; introduced in 1836, according to Loudon, but little known in cultivation now, although it is offered sometimes in tree catalogues of continental firms. It belongs to the *Toringo* group of crabs, but appears to have no special value for the garden. The fruit has an agreeable subacid taste, and the wood, being close and hard, is valued in the Western States for uses similar to those of apple and pear wood in this country.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 292.*)

37593. × SORBUS ALPINA (Willd.) Heynh.

“This species is commonly known as the *bastard* quince, and is a native of the mountainous parts of Europe. It is a shrub which attains a height of 5 to 6 feet. The flowers, which are of a reddish color, make their appearance in May and June. The leaves are ovate, serrate, glabrous, clothed when young with a deciduous down. The fruit is round and of a reddish color.” (*Nicholson, Dictionary of Gardening.*)

“*Pyrus alpina*, Willdenow (*Sorbus alpina* Heynhold), is very nearly allied [to *dippelii*], having *P. aria* and *P. arbutifolia* as its parents. It differs from *P. dippelii* most markedly in having clear red fruits and in the leaves (upper surface especially) being less downy.” (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 282.*)

37594. ARONIA MELANOCARPA (Michx.) Elliott.

Black chokeberry.

(*Pyrus melanocarpa* Willd.)

“This is a pretty native shrub which is found in the damp woods throughout the country, north and south. When in the woods it is often 8 to 10 feet high, but to be fully appreciated it must be seen as a bushy shrub. It has clusters of white flowers, usually on every branch, and