

sail-like or frondose branching habit. In climates rather milder than that of New England it is sub-evergreen, but it is quite hardy although fully deciduous north of Massachusetts. In the open border it makes broad, hummock-like, irregular masses a yard high possessed of much character in habit. Planted against a wall— stone for preference— it can with little difficulty be trained to form a close screen. Placed on top of low walls it grows into an irregular thicket of singular charm. The flowers are abundant, pinkish but not conspicuous; its fruits are about the size of a pea, bright red to scarlet and brilliantly jewel the branches in the dullest of winter days. Beside the type there is var. *perpusilla* with smaller leaves, and var. *Wilsonii* of more even, although loose, habit of growth. Topping a boulder in the rockery or planted in a crevice and allowed to spread itself at will *C. horizontalis* and its forms rank among the most useful, pleasing and decorative shrubs gardens possess. *Cotoneaster apiculata* with intricately placed, closely overlapping branches forms mounds a yard high and is now studded with lustrous bright scarlet berries. It has rather thin, roundish, dark green leaves and is well-suited for planting among rocks. A closely related and equally delightful species is *C. adpressa* of tufted habit with larger leaves and fruits. *Cotoneaster divaricata* is of the medium-sized species, one of the best. It forms a wide-branched, densely twiggy bush from 5 to 6 feet tall and much more in diameter, and is now profusely laden with dark scarlet fruits. It has small, oval, dark green leaves which before they fall assume brilliant shades of crimson. A handsome shrub with arching, spreading branches and clustered scarlet fruit in abundance is *C. Dielsiana*, or *C. applanata* as it is also called. This will grow full 10 feet tall and as much through with branches arching over to the ground. There is a variety (*major*) with larger leaves and another (*elegans*) with coral-red fruits and sub-evergreen foliage. Another fine species is *C. Zabelii* which has slender branches, dull green leaves and bright red hanging fruits. This is a broad shrub growing some 6 feet high and its foliage turns bright yellow in the autumn. More pleasing than the type is var. *miniata* with orange-red fruit. The tallest of the red-fruited Cotoneasters is *C. bullata* and its varieties, *macrophylla* and *floribunda*, which grow into broad, round-topped bushes from 8 to 10 feet high. The branches are gracefully arching, the leaves deeply wrinkled, especially in var. *floribunda*, which ripens its fruit rather later than var. *macrophylla*. Both have lustrous, bright scarlet fruits in clusters along the branches.

Black-fruited Cotoneasters. The black-fruited Cotoneasters have less garden merit than their brethren with red fruit, but *C. moupinensis* and *C. foveolata* are worthy of a place on account of their orange to scarlet autumn-tinted foliage. These are hardy, vigorous shrubs growing from 10 to 12 feet tall and as much in diameter, with abundant clusters of black fruits. Slender arching stems, lustrous leaves and jet black fruits characterize *C. nitens* and *C. tenuipes*, recent acquisitions from western China. For the middle states and colder parts of the country in general *C. melanocarpa*, *C. acutifolia* and *C. lucida* with clustered black fruits are to be recommended. Also they have much merit as hedge plants, being of shapely growth withstand clipping well and are of iron constitution.

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