largest plants of *N. sinensis* are on Hickory Path near Centre Street, and it can also be seen in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

Dwarf Hawthorns. Among the dwarf Hawthorns of the United States are a number of plants which promise to be of great value for the decoration of gardens, where, however, they are still almost unknown; indeed until a few years ago they had been almost entirely overlooked or neglected by botanists and gardeners. One dwarf species, however, *C. uniflora*, was cultivated in England by Bishop Compton as early as 1713 and is still occasionally met with in gardens. It is a shrub a foot or two high with small leaves, and small flowers in one or rarely in two-flowered clusters, and green fruit. This little shrub grows in sandy soil from Pennsylvania to Alabama, usually in the region near the coast. It is now in flower in the Arboretum and has no great value as a garden plant. It is interesting, however, as the type of one of the natural groups, the Uniflorae, in which the species of Hawthorns are arranged. Another species of this group, *C. Smithii*, is also in flower. This little shrub is a native of western Pennsylvania and is distinguished by the serration of its leaves and by its two- or three-flowered flower-clusters. Only one other dwarf species, *C. intricata*, was cultivated before 1900 when the Arboretum began the systematic study of American Hawthorns. This shrub was described in Europe in 1894 from a plant cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Copenhagen and has been made the type of the Intricatae Group. The plants of this group are mostly shrubs from one to four feet high, although in the southern Appalachian region a few of the species become small trees. The largest number of species is found in Pennsylvania but these plants are not rare in southern New England, New York and Ontario. Only a few have been found in the region west of the Mississippi River and they do not occur in the coast region of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. These plants mostly flower late and have large and showy flowers usually in few-flowered clusters, and large, red, yellow or green, late-ripening fruit. A number of the Intricatae are flowering in the Arboretum this year where they can be seen on the lower side of the road at the eastern base of Peter's Hill, directly north of the Crabapple Collection. *Crataegus triflora*, the type of another group, the Triflorae, is also in flower here. This is a shrub with large leaves, flowers probably larger than those of any other dwarf Hawthorn, and often an inch and a quarter in diameter, in from three- to six-, usually only three-flowered clusters, and large dull red fruit. A comparatively rare plant, *C. triflora* grows on the bluffs of the Coosa River, at Rome, Georgia, in one or two places in northern Alabama, and in northeastern Mississippi.

Lonicera pileata. Evergreen shrubs hardy in this climate are so few in number that it is desirable to call attention to this little Chinese Honeysuckle which has now been growing without protection in the Arboretum for several years and has been in flower for several weeks. It has prostrate stems which form a low compact mat, leaves which resemble those of some form of the Box-tree, and small, pale-yellow, very fragrant flowers. This Honeysuckle should prove an excellent plant for the rock garden. Plants can be seen on Hickory Path near Centre Street and in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill.

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