shrubs more attractive and more beautiful than in the northeastern United States, but the value of fruit-bearing plants for the decoration of summer and autumn gardens is hardly appreciated yet by American gardeners who are slow to realize that plants which are interesting for their flowers and fruits and increase in beauty from year to year make a setting for the gardens of eastern America which cannot be found in any other land. Such plants abound in the Arboretum and nowhere else can the fruits of trees and shrubs hardy in New England be seen and studied to such advantage.

Crataegus Arnoldiana. This Thorn is a native of eastern Massachusetts and one of the first of the American species raised at the Arboretum where it was found growing wild on a wooded bank. It is a tree with a well developed trunk, erect and spreading branches which are furnished with many long stout thorns, the smaller branches being conspicuously zigzag. The flowers are large in ample clusters and open with the unfolding of the leaves which later grow to a good size, and are dark green in color. The fruit, however, is the handsomest thing about this tree; it is nearly globose, about an inch in diameter and bright red, and beginning to ripen from the middle to the end of August falls gradually the end of September or early in October. Of the Thorns in the Arboretum collection with early-ripening fruits *C. Arnoldiana* is the handsomest, and as a fruit tree it may well find a place in every American garden in which an early autumn display is desired.

Crataegus pinnatifida. This is a native of northeastern Asia and has long been an inhabitant of the Arboretum. It is a large shrub or small tree with large, deeply divided, dark green very lustrous leaves, large flowers, and bright scarlet fruit which ripens while the leaves are still green. This is one of the handsomest of all Thorns, and it is economically interesting because one of the large-fruited forms is cultivated in orchards as a fruit tree in the neighborhood of Peking and in other parts of northern China. There is a large specimen of this Thorn among the Maples near the parkway boundary of the Arboretum and others can be seen in the Crataegus Collection on the eastern slope of Peter's Hill and on the Bussey Hill Overlook.

Viburnum cassinoides. There are only small crops of fruit on several of the American Viburnums this year but that of this inhabitant of northern swamps has never been larger or in better condition. As it grows naturally *Viburnum cassinoides* is a tall and usually unsymmetrical shrub, but in good soil it develops into a broad, round-topped compact bush. The leaves are thick, dark green and lustrous. The creamy white flowers are produced in large convex clusters, and the fruit when fully grown is at first nearly white, turning as it ripens bright pink and finally dark blue, berries of the three colors often appearing together in the same cluster. This Viburnum is a fast-growing and perfectly hardy shrub, and there are few plants which combine so much beauty of foliage, flowers and fruits. It has been largely used in the Arboretum and good plants can be seen in many of the roadside plantations, especially by the road at the top of Peter's Hill.

1916. "Crataegus pinnatifida." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(14), 54–54. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320582>.

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