another specimen in the old Hawthorn Collection on the bank by the parkway boundary, near the Forest Hills entrance to the Arboretum.

Crataegus succulenta. This is one of the large and handsome Thorns of the thick-leaved section of the Tomentosae Group of these plants, distinguished from all the other groups by the longitudinal cavities in the inner face of the nutlets of the fruit. *C. succulenta* is a tree sometimes twenty feet high with a short trunk, stout, wide-spreading branches, and thick, dark green and very lustrous leaves. The flowers are only about two-thirds of an inch in diameter but they are arranged in broad, many-flowered, lax clusters and are produced on long slender stalks. The fruit is also comparatively small and not more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, but it is borne in large clusters on elongated gracefully drooping stems; it is bright scarlet and very lustrous, and the fruit of no other Thorn is more brilliant. A specimen of this plant in the old Hawthorn Collection is now covered with fruit. The leaves, which are still green, will later turn orange and scarlet.

Crataegus nitida. This is a tree which under favorable conditions sometimes grows thirty feet high and forms a tall straight trunk eighteen inches in diameter, stout, wide-spreading lower branches and ascending upper branches forming a rather open flat-topped head. The leaves are narrow, pointed, two or three inches long and half as wide, dark green and shining above, paler below, and late in the autumn turn rich orange color through shades of bronze and orange-red. The flowers are rather less than an inch in diameter, and are arranged in broad many-flowered clusters thickly placed along the upper side of the branches. They are followed by oblong fruits about half an inch long and are borne on slender, much elongated stems. The fruit is red, covered with a glaucous bloom, and is now fully grown and colored, although it will not become ripe for two or three weeks. This Thorn is a native of the bottom-lands of the Mississippi River near East St. Louis, Illinois, and was first raised in the Arboretum thirty-six years ago. It is one of the handsomest of the whole genus, and if a selection of six species as ornamental plants was to be made it would in the opinion of many persons be one of the six. There are several large specimens in the old Thorn Collection.

Crataegus pruinosa. The tree of this species in the old collection is fruiting well again this year and is a good representative of one of the northern group called Pruinosa which contains some beautiful species. *Crataegus pruinosa* is a tree sometimes from fifteen to twenty feet tall with a small trunk and spreading branches forming a broad rather open head, or it often grows as a tall shrub with numerous intricately branched stems. The leaves are broad, thick, dark blue-green, and often covered with a pale bloom, and are now beginning to turn a dark orange color more or less passing into red. The flowers, which open here toward the end of May, are exceptionally handsome for they are about an inch wide and are conspicuous from the large, deep rose-colored anthers of the twenty stamens. The large globose fruit is apple-green, thickly covered with a glaucous bloom until after it is fully grown, becoming about the first of November when it ripens dark pur-

ple-red and very lustrous. This is one of the widely distributed species as it is found from southwestern Vermont to Illinois and Missouri, and southward in the Appalachian region to the foothills of the southern mountains. Like many of the American Thorns, it delights in soil strongly impregnated with lime.

Crataegus aprica. The specimen of this species in the old collection is also covered with ripening fruit. It is a small tree with small yellow-green leaves, large flowers in compact from three to six-flowered clusters, and dull orange-red sub-globose fruit about half an inch in diameter, borne on stout, nearly erect stems. As a garden plant this tree is chiefly interesting as being one of the hardiest of a group of species entirely confined to the southeastern states known as *Flavae*. *C. aprica* is a native of dry valleys in the foothills of the southern Appalachian Mountains where it is widely distributed from southwestern Virginia southward at elevations between fifteen hundred and thirty-five hundred feet above the sea level.

Dwarf species of Crataegus. Several of the little Hawthorns belonging to the *Intricatae* group are now covered with handsome fruit. These shrubs which are natives of the northern states, have been almost entirely neglected by gardeners. They all have large and showy flowers which on most of the species do not open until the leaves are fully grown, and many of them have large and bright colored fruits. Many of these shrubs are only two or three feet high when fully grown, and several of them are well suited for small gardens or for planting in front of groups of the larger species. The plants of this group are arranged on the lower side of the drive at the eastern base of Peter's Hill.

Evonymns Bungeana, which has been an inhabitant of the Arboretum for thirty years, deserves more general cultivation than it has yet received in this country. It is a tree or treelike shrub with slender rather pendulous branches and narrow, pointed, yellow-green leaves which are now turning yellow or yellow and red. The great beauty of this plant is in the rose-colored fruit which is produced in large clusters near the ends of the branches on which it remains for several weeks after the leaves have fallen. This is one of the handsomest of the Asiatic species in the late autumn and a plant which should be better known.

Magnolia glauca. This, the Sweet Bay of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions from Massachusetts to Texas, is still covered with its bright green shining leaves which are silvery white on the lower surface and which will not become discolored or fall before December. Attention has often been called in these Bulletins to the value of this tree as an ornament to New England gardens. Few deciduous-leaved trees are more beautiful or have more persistent foliage. The cup-shaped, creamy white flowers continue to open during many weeks in early summer and fill the air with their fragrance; and the fruit, like that of all the *Magnolias*, is interesting and handsome when the scarlet seeds hang from the branches on long slender threads.

1916. "Crataegus pruinosa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(15), 59–60. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320596>.

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