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. "Magnolia glauca." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 2(15), 60–60. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320600>.

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