Crataegus nitida. This is a native of the bottom-lands of the Mississippi River near East St. Louis where it sometimes grows thirty feet high and forms a tall straight trunk. The wide-spreading lower branches and the erect upper branches form a broad, rather open unsymmetrical head. The leaves are long and comparatively narrow, and those near the ends of the branches are often deeply lobed; they are dark green and very lustrous, and turn yellow, orange or red late in October. The flowers are not more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and the scarlet oblong fruit rarely exceeds the length of half an inch. The flowers and fruit, however, are produced in great profusion; and, although many species have larger flowers and handsomer fruits, the habit of this tree, its beautiful foliage and its autumn color make *C. nitida* one of the handsomest Thorn trees. Many persons indeed place it with the six or eight most beautiful species of the genus.

Crataegus pruinosa. There is a good plant of this widely distributed eastern species on the bank. It is a small, round-topped tree with wide, dark blue-green, lobed leaves which late in the autumn turn dull orange or orange and red. The flowers are an inch in diameter in few-flowered clusters, and very conspicuous from the large, deep rose-colored anthers of the twenty stamens. The fruit, which is often nearly an inch in diameter, is nearly globose, bright blue-green covered with a glaucous bloom, and five-angled at the end of September; later it loses its angles, turns orange color and finally becomes dark purplish red and very lustrous. Both when it is in flower and when the fruit is red this is a very ornamental plant.

Crataegus aprica. There are two plants of this species in this collection. They are interesting as representing a peculiar group of the genus (*Flavae*) which is confined to the southeastern United States. *C. aprica* is a tree sometimes twenty feet high in the low valleys of the southern Appalachian Mountains which are its home. This plant is attractive just now for the small leaves have turned bright orange and red and the branches are thickly covered with its small clusters of dull orange-red fruits. These plants were raised from seed presented to the Arboretum in 1876 by Asa Gray as *Crataegus coccinea*, the name by which most red-fruited American Hawthorns were known until the systematic study of the genus was undertaken some twenty years ago.

Crataegus coccinioides. There is a good plant of this Thorn in this collection. It is a round-topped densely branched tree with broad, thin, dark green, ovate, lobed leaves from two to three inches long which are now bright orange and scarlet. The large flowers are produced in very compact, nearly globose, from five- to seven-flowered clusters and are conspicuous from the large size of the deep rose-colored anthers of the twenty stamens. The fruit which is a good deal covered by the foliage, ripens and falls gradually during the month of October and is subglobose, nearly an inch in diameter, dark crimson, very lustrous and erect on short pedicels in compact clusters. This handsome

1917. "Crataegus aprica." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(16), 62–62. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320762>.

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