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

plant is a native of the region in the neighborhood of St. Louis. The compact flower and fruit clusters readily distinguish it from allied species.

Crataegus succulenta. This is a good representative of a peculiar group of Thorns (*Tomentosae*), distinguished from the other groups by the deep longitudinal cavities on the inner face of the nutlets of the fruit. The leaves of this Thorn are thick, lustrous, dark green, elliptic in outline, lobed only above the middle, and not brilliantly colored in the autumn. The flowers with twenty stamens and small rose-colored anthers hang on long slender stems in many-flowered clusters. The fruit is two-thirds of an inch in diameter, scarlet and very lustrous, and its beauty is increased by the contrast of color with the dark green leaves among which it is suspended.

Crataegus fecunda. This is also a native of the St. Louis region and is a good representative of the great *Crus-galli* Group of which the well-known Cockspur Thorn is the type. *C. fecunda* is a large, round-topped tree with lustrous leaves broadest at the apex, small flowers with rose-colored anthers in many-flowered clusters, and abundant orange-red fruits which droop on slender stems. Other plants in this collection to which attention is called are *C. prunifolia*, *C. Douglasii*, the black-fruited species of the Puget Sound region, of which there is a large specimen here, *C. rivularis* from the southern Rocky Mountain region, a smaller tree also with black fruit, *C. arkansana*, *C. Arnoldiana*, *C. Dawsoniana*, and forms of the European *C. oxyacantha*.

Crataegus on Peter's Hill. A large number of Thorns in the Peter's Hill Collection have flowered this year and several of them are now bearing good crops of fruit. Of special interest just now are the plants of the *Intricatae* and *Uniflorae* Groups, many of which are covered with fruit. These groups are of particular interest to gardeners for, with a few exceptions, they are small shrubs and begin to bloom when only a few years old. The flowers which usually open later than those of most of the Thorns, are large and showy with either yellow or rose-colored anthers. The fruit, which is large and usually sub-globose, is on different individuals scarlet, crimson, orange-color, green or yellow, and the leaves of most of the species turn late in October to beautiful shades of orange, red or scarlet. This group of shrubs is at the eastern base of Peter's Hill on the lower side of the drive and near a large White Oak. Some of the species which are most attractive at this time are *C. fruticosa*, *C. Bissellii*, *C. Peckii*, *C. Smithii*, *C. foetida*, *C. modesta*, *C. nemoralis*, *C. cuprea*, *C. intricata*, *C. Boyntonii* and *C. Buckleyi*. Long overlooked by botanists, these little plants have not yet found the place in gardens which, when better known, they are destined to occupy.

Crataegus punctata. There is a group of this Thorn on the southern side of the Overlook on Bussey Hill which well shows the variation in the color of the fruit on different individuals of this species. On some of these plants the fruit is red, and on others yellow, orange color or

1917. "Crataegus coccinioides." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(16), 62–63. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320763>.

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