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 fecunda." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(16), 63–63. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320765>.

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