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

rose. *C. punctata* is one of the largest and most widely and generally distributed of the species of the eastern states where it is often a tree thirty feet tall with wide-spreading branches which form a flat or round-topped head of great beauty. This species, which has been known for more than a century and is often cultivated, is peculiar in the fact that some individuals have flowers with rose-colored anthers and others have flowers with yellow anthers, and that the plants with the rose-colored anthers produce red fruit while those with yellow anthers produce yellow fruit.

Crataegus cordata. Near the group of *C. punctata* on the Bussey Hill Overlook are two large plants of *C. cordata* or the Washington Thorn, as it is sometimes called. This is a narrow tree sometimes thirty feet tall with erect branches and small nearly triangular lustrous leaves which are now beginning to turn bright scarlet. The small globose fruits are also turning scarlet and will remain on the branches until spring with little loss of beauty. This is the latest of all the species of *Crataegus* in the Arboretum to flower. The only drawback to this handsome little tree is found in the brittleness of the branches which are often broken by high winds. A century ago it appears to have been frequently used in the middle states as a hedge plant.

An autumn-flowering Lilac. Lilac flowers in October are not common, but *Syringa microphylla*, which flowered the middle of June, began to bloom again six weeks ago and is still covered with flowers. It is a native of north central China and is a hardy, free-growing shrub with small leaves and small, pale rose-colored, fragrant flowers in small narrow clusters. It is far from being one of the handsomest of the Lilacs, but if it keeps up the habit of flowering for a second time in autumn it will be at least interesting even if other Lilacs are more beautiful.

Stuartia pseudocamellia. This small Japanese tree is of interest at this time on account of the dark bronze-purple color of its autumn leaves which is unlike that of any other plant in the Arboretum. It should be grown, too, for its pure white cup-shaped flowers which resemble those of a single-flowered Camellia. This *Stuartia* is a narrow tree with slender erect branches and pale gray, smooth bark which separates in large thin plates. It grows slowly but is perfectly hardy. Two specimens can be seen on the upper side of Azalea Path.

Enkianthus perulatus, or *japonicus* as it is perhaps better known, is unusually handsome this year, equalling and even surpassing the Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) in the brilliant scarlet of its autumn leaves. Unlike *Enkianthus campanulata* it is shrubby in habit and forms a dense broad bush. The white bell-shaped flowers are attractive, but in the Arboretum the plants have not produced seeds, and this *Enkianthus* is therefore rare in American gardens. It is found, however, in all Japanese gardens where it is grown for its autumn colors and where it is usually cut into dense balls. The best collection of *Enkianthus* is on the lower side of Azalea Path, where several species are flourishing.

1917. "Crataegus punctata." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(16), 63–64. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320767>.

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