Early-flowering Cotoneasters. Two of the handsomest Cotoneasters, *C. multiflora calocarpa* and *C. racemiflora soongorica*, are in bloom on the southern slope of Bussey Hill. They are tall broad shrubs with white flowers in compact clusters standing up along the whole length of the long, slender, graceful, arching branches. Handsome as these plants are in May they are even handsomer in the autumn when their large and abundant red fruits are ripe. These two shrubs, which have now been well tested in the Arboretum, give every promise of becoming important garden plants in the northern states.

Late-flowering Amelanchiers. The arborescent Shad Bushes, *Amelanchier canadensis*, *A. laevis* and *A. oblongifolia*, dropped their petals nearly two weeks ago, but the flowers of some of the shrubby species are still in good condition and attractive subjects for the spring garden. Among the last of these to flower are the two Old World species, *A. vulgaris* of Europe and *A. asiatica* of eastern Asia. Some of the handsomest of the late-flowering American species are *A. sanguinea*, *A. stolonifera*, *A. florida* and *A. pumila*. The Amelanchier Collection is on the grass path on the left of the Meadow Road not far beyond the Administration Building.

Malus Arnoldiana. In the last Bulletin attention was called to the hybrid Crabapple, *Malus cerifera*. This plant is probably one of the parents of another hybrid which sprang up spontaneously in the Arboretum many years ago and has been called *M. Arnoldiana*. The other parent is probably *M. floribunda*, itself believed to be a hybrid which originated in China. If this view of the origin of *M. Arnoldiana* is correct, it is the offspring of two hybrids of different parentage and a good illustration of what can be obtained by crossing and recrossing the Crabapples. It is a low, broad, bushy tree with long arching upper branches which are raised well above the general head of the plant and are wonderful objects when clothed from end to end with flowers and the blue sky is seen between them. The flower-buds, like those of *M. floribunda* are deep rose color and the petals after the flowers open gradually turn from rose color to white. The flowers, however, are as large as those of *M. cerifera*, or nearly twice as large as those of *M. floribunda*, and the fruit which is red is intermediate in size between those of the parents. The plant of the Arnold Crab in the Forest Hills Road Group and several plants in the Peter's Hill Group have not before been more full of flowers or more beautiful.

Early-flowering Buckeyes. The first of these plants to flower this year is the form of the Ohio Buckeye from northern Missouri with leaves of seven instead of five leaflets (*Aesculus glabra Buckleyi*). The flowers of this variety are brighter yellow and handsomer than those of the common form of this tree, and the plants in the Arboretum collection which are now covered with flowers are more beautiful than ever before. The flowers of the typical form with leaves of five leaflets open only a few days later than those of this north Missouri tree. The largest specimen of the Ohio Buckeye in the Arboretum is on the left-hand side of the South Street entrance. Another form of this tree, var. *leucodermis*, from southern Missouri and northern Arkansas has smoother bark and blooms later. In the Arboretum collection the flower-buds are not more than half grown.

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