and remains on the branches until the end of November. This late ripening of the fruit after that of the other large-fruited species has disappeared makes *C. arkansana* one of the interesting and valuable species. The largest plant in the Arboretum is on the left-hand side of the South Street entrance just outside the gate where it is growing with a plant of *C. submollis*, a species of the same group, which loses its fruit early in September.

Nearly all the species of the Tomentosae Group, named for one of the species, *C. tomentosa*, and distinguished by the longitudinal cavities on the inner faces of the nutlets, have lustrous and showy fruits with the exception of *C. tomentosa* itself and some of the species closely related to it. *Crataegus prunifolia* is one of the handsome plants of this group. It is a large, compact, round-topped shrub or small tree with brilliant scarlet fruit and lustrous leaves which turn bright orange and scarlet in the middle of October. Although this plant was cultivated in England more than a hundred years ago and is certainly a native of North America, it is still unknown in this country as a wild plant. For at least a century botanists have considered *C. prunifolia* a variety of the Cockspur Thorn (*C. Crus-galli*) because the leaves somewhat resemble in shape the leaves of that tree, no one apparently having taken the trouble to examine the nutlets. *Crataegus succulenta* is another beautiful member of the Tomentosae Group with drooping clusters of scarlet fruits which remain hard until late in the autumn and then suddenly increase in size and become soft, succulent and translucent. It is a small tree not rare in the region from Massachusetts to Illinois and one of the handsomest species of the group. *Crataegus macracantha*, another species of this group, is remarkable for the long stout spines which thickly cover the branches and which would make it a good hedge plant. This species is particularly showy when the flowers in large, round-topped compact clusters open in June, but the fruit is less beautiful than that of *C. succulenta*. Species of this group are abundant in the neighborhood of Toronto and other parts of southern Ontario, and some of these Canadian plants, although they are not old enough yet to produce fruit here, promise to become important additions to the collection.

Crataegus nitida from the bottom-lands of the Mississippi River in Illinois near St. Louis, a member of a southern group (Virides), is, as has often been said in these Bulletins, one of the handsomest of the American species cultivated in the Arboretum. It is a wide-branched, flat-topped tree sometimes thirty feet high with narrow, dark green shining leaves which late in October assume the most brilliant shades of orange and scarlet, rather small flowers in numerous crowded clusters, and drooping, oblong, brick-red fruits marked by small white dots. Very different in appearance is another tree from the neighborhood of St. Louis, *C. coccinioides*. This has broad, deeply-lobed leaves which also become orange and scarlet late in October, but the flowers are an inch in diameter with twenty stamens and deep rose-colored anthers. The flowers are arranged in compact from five- to seven-flowered clusters, and are followed by subglobose, dark crimson, lustrous fruits

marked by large pale dots and nearly an inch long, and rather longer than broad. The fruit ripens about the middle of October as the leaves turn color and does not entirely fall before December. Another member of the same group as the last *C. durobrivensis* (Dilatatae), the Rochester Thorn, is valuable for the winter garden because the dark crimson fruit, which is nearly three-quarters of an inch in diameter, remains on the branches uninjured by frost until midwinter. It is a large shrub with flowers an inch in diameter in many-flowered clusters.

Crataegus pruinosa. This is the type of another northern group distinguished by its thick leaves usually broad at the base with long slender stems, large flowers and large fruit often broader than high, frequently angled, green or red covered with a pale bloom, surmounted by a prominent calyx raised on a tube, and hard dry flesh. Many of the species are handsome in spring and autumn and the type of the group, *C. pruinosa*, especially deserves the attention of planters. It is a small tree which grows naturally from southern Vermont to Missouri and along the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. It has thick, blue-green leaves; the flowers are sometimes an inch in diameter and conspicuous from the twenty large, deep, rose-colored anthers, and the fruit, which is arranged in broad drooping clusters, is subglobose, rather more than half an inch in diameter, apple green until late in autumn, when it becomes dark purple red and very lustrous.

Dwarf Hawthorns. From the middle to the end of October there is not a more interesting group of small shrubs in the Arboretum than that of the species of *Crataegus* in the Intricatae Group which is arranged on the lower side of the road at the eastern base of Peter's Hill next to the Crabapple Collection. These shrubs are confined to the northern United States and Canada, and are perhaps more numerous in Pennsylvania and Michigan than in other parts of the country. They bloom later than most of the American Hawthorns, the flowers of all of them are large and conspicuous with yellow, rose-colored or pink anthers. The fruit ripens late and is scarlet, red, orange, yellow or russet, and its beauty is increased by the brilliant colors of the leaves at the time it ripens. A large number of these plants are now in the collection. One of the handsomest this year is *C. cuprea* with scarlet foliage and russet or copper-colored fruit. This little shrub was first detected in a vacant lot in the city of Wilmington, Delaware, and is not known to grow naturally beyond the limits of that city. *C. Delossii*, found growing several years ago by the side of a road near Toronto, is unusually full of its orange and red fruit this autumn. This species differs from the others of the group in the large number of fruits (ten to fifteen) compactly arranged in dense clusters. The autumn leaves are green and yellow. Other species of this group deserving attention are *C. infera* from the neighborhood of Sellersville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with orange-red fruit and brilliant orange and red autumn leaves; *C. fructuosa*, a shrub five or six feet tall which has only been found on the Serpentine Ridge near West Chester, Pennsylvania, with deep orange-red fruit in small erect clusters, and dark red-purple autumn leaves; and *C. modesta*, a little shrub often not more than

1918. "Crataegus nitida." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(14), 54–55. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320866>.

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