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 pruinosa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(14), 55-55. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320867>.

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