species, and southward along the Appalachian Mountains and in the southeastern states species of *Crataegus* are not rare. The species have now been arranged in twenty-three groups distinguished by the shape and character of the leaves, the size of the flowers and the size and shape of the fruit, and it is interesting that while species of some of these groups are widely and generally distributed those of others are chiefly confined to particular sections of the country, as the *Flavae* to the southeastern states, the *Douglasianae* to the northwest, and the *Tenuifoliae* to the northeastern and middle states. The *Macracanthae*, which is one of the common northern groups, with many large trees, is extremely rare in the southern states and in Arkansas and eastern Texas is represented by only a few small shrubs. The *Intricatae*, composed mostly of small shrubs, has its greatest number of species in Pennsylvania and adjacent states, but is extremely rare in the Mississippi valley and unknown westward. The *Molles* Group, which contains the largest number of species which become trees of considerable size, is common in the northeast, almost unknown in the southeastern part of the country, and most abundant in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas to the valley of the San Antonio River and the Edwards Plateau. Descriptions and figures of twenty-five species of this Group are included in the new edition of Sargent's *Manual of the Trees of North America*, and there are already indications that the number can be enlarged. Trees of this Group are the earliest of the American Hawthorns to bloom in the Arboretum, and three of them are now covered with open flowers. These three species are *Crataegus arnoldiana*, *C. arkansana* and *C. mollis*. They are all large and handsome trees, and have some historical interest for students of American Hawthorns, for it was these plants which first attracted attention at the Arboretum to differences in their flowers in the number of stamens and in the color of anthers, which first led to the critical study of *Crataegus* which has been going on here ever since and which among other things has led to the sowing of 4269 different lots of *Crataegus* seeds.

Crataegus arnoldiana was found growing as a large rather misshapen shrub in the dense shade of large trees on the bank opposite the southern end of the Meadow Road. It has only been found outside of the Arboretum in the valley of the Mystic River at West Medford, Massachusetts, where a number of years ago there were several trees, and near Lyme, Connecticut. *C. arnoldiana* has taken kindly to cultivation and there are now a number of large and shapely specimens growing in the Arboretum. The largest of them are the two trees on the left hand side of the Valley Road close to the Centre Street entrance, and there are other good specimens on the left hand side of the Valley Road in front of the White Oak Collection and in the old *Crataegus* Collection between the Shrub Collection and the Arborway boundary. The flowers of *C. arnoldiana* are about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and are arranged in broad, many-flowered clusters. Like those of most of the eastern species of this group, they have ten stamens and yellow anthers. The fruit is bright crimson, subglobose, slightly hairy at the ends and about three-quarters of an inch in length. It begins to ripen the middle of August and falls early in September. The early ripening fruit of no other Hawthorn is so conspicuous.

1922. "Crataegus arnoldiana." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(5), 18–18. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321203>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/216933>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321203>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321203>

Holding Institution

Harvard University Botany Libraries

Sponsored by

BHL-SIL-FEDLINK

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.