Crataegus arkansana, which is a native of the bottom lands of White River, near Newport, Arkansas, was first raised at the Arboretum in 1880. It is a tree some twenty feet high with a tall straight stem, a wide, rather irregular head and flowers an inch in diameter in broad clusters; like those of most of the western species they have twenty stamens and rose-colored anthers. The fruit is short-oblong to slightly obovoid, bright crimson, very lustrous, three-quarters of an inch in diameter and ripening late in October falls gradually during several weeks. This is perhaps the handsomest of the species with large, late-ripening fruit. There are plants in the Arboretum in the old Crataegus Group and on the left hand side of the South Street entrance to the Arboretum.

Crataegus mollis is the common and best known species of this Group and grows on the bottom-land of streams in the region from northern Ohio and southwestern Ontario to northern Missouri and eastern South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. It is a round-topped tree often forty feet high, with a tall well formed trunk and spreading branches. The flowers, which are arranged in broad many-flowered clusters, have twenty stamens and yellow anthers. The fruit is nearly globose, scarlet, often an inch in diameter, and ripens late in August or in September, and falls gradually. The largest plant in the Arboretum is by the right hand side of the South Street entrance. Further notes on American Hawthorns as they flower will appear in later issues of these Bulletins.

Rhododendron (Azalea) Schlippenbachii is in flower on the upper side of Azalea Path where two plants are now established. The pale pink fragrant flowers, which are about three inches in diameter and marked on one of the lobes of the corolla with red-brown spots, are perhaps more beautiful than those of any other Azalea, certainly of any Azalea which has proved hardy in the Arboretum. *R. Schlippenbachii* is one of the commonest shrubs of Korea and often forms the dominant undergrowth in open woods. From Korea it crosses into northeastern Manchuria where it grows on the shores of Possiet Bay; it occurs, too, in two localities in northern Japan. In Korea this Azalea on the wind-swept grass-covered cliffs of the coast grows less than a foot high but flowers abundantly. In the forests of the interior it often grows to a height of fifteen feet and forms a tall and slender or a broad and shapely shrub. The leaves are large for an Azalea, being from three and a half to four inches long and sometimes nearly three inches wide, and are arranged in whorls of five at the end of the branches. This plant grows further north than any other Azalea, with the exception of the North American *Rhodora*. The thermometer in the region of the Diamond Mountains usually registers every winter a temperature of 35° to 40° below zero Fahrenheit. There is therefore no reason why this Azalea should not flourish in the coldest parts of New England. Its hardiness and the beauty of its flowers make it one of the most valuable shrubs, if not the most valuable, which northeastern North America has obtained from northeastern Asia. This Azalea, however, is still rare in gardens. The seeds germinate freely, but the seedlings have proved difficult to manage, and many have been lost here in at-

1922. "Crataegus mollis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(5), 19–19. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321205>.

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