by the use of some of the recently introduced species plant breeders may be able to produce new races which may add new and valuable varieties for garden makers.

Crataegus coccinioides. The large plant of this handsome Thorn is now covered with flowers in the old Crataegus Collection on the bank between the Shrub Collection and the Boston Parkway. It belongs to the Dilatatae Group of the genus, so named on account of the broad leaves. The five species have flowers from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter, with twenty stamens and rose-colored anthers, and dull or bright, subglobose red fruit, often blotched with green, crowned by the much enlarged calyx of the flower and nearly an inch in diameter. Five species of this Group are recognized; of these four are trees and the fifth, *C. speciosa* from southwestern Missouri, and one of the handsomest of the American Hawthorns, although sometimes arborescent, has usually been considered a shrub. Of the other species one is distributed from the coast of Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts to the neighborhood of Montreal, one grows in southern Quebec and Ontario, and another is now known to grow only on the hills in the neighborhood of Albany, New York. *C. coccinioides* has been found only in dry woods in the neighborhood of St. Louis and in eastern Kansas. It differs from the other species in its very compact, nearly globose few flowered flower-clusters and its dark crimson fruit flattened at the ends, with flesh deeply tinged with red. *C. coccinioides* as it grows in the Arboretum is a shapely tree with a broad, dense, round-topped head from twenty-five to thirty feet across and a well-formed trunk. This tree was raised in the Arboretum from seeds planted in 1880, and shows that in the New England climate and on New England soil forty years are needed to produce a large and shapely Hawthorn tree.

Cytisus elongatus. Plants of a European Broom growing on the upper side of Azalea Path have been covered with bright yellow flowers during the last two or three weeks. Earlier plantings of this beautiful plant have not succeeded in the Arboretum, but the plants on Azalea Path raised here from seed have been growing in their present position for two years and appear perfectly hardy. *Cytisus elongatus* is a common plant in Hungary and Bulgaria, and by some botanists is considered a vigorous form of *C. ratisbonensis*. The Arboretum plants are nearly three feet high and covered from end to end of the stems with bright yellow flowers an inch in length. *Cytisus Beanii* is also in flower on Azalea Path. This is a semiprostrate little shrub which appeared at Kew in 1900 and is supposed to be a chance hybrid of *C. Ardoini* and *C. pungens*. It is a beautiful yellow-flowered little plant but, judging by its parentage, not likely to be very hardy or long-lived in this climate.

1922. "Cytisus elongatus." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(6), 24–24. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321211>.

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