of the shape and color of that of its Oregon parent but of about twice the size. The leaves are less pubescent than those of the common Apple, and the flowers are rather larger. This hybrid blooms at about the same time as *M. ioensis* and a few days earlier than *M. fusca*.

Crataegus pruinosa has been covered with flowers during the past week. This is the type of the Pruinosa Group of American Hawthorns, distinguished by its large flowers with ten or twenty stamens and rose-colored or yellow anthers and five styles, and hard and often angled pruinose fruit which is red or remains green until it falls, the prominent and enlarged calyx of the flower being raised on a distinct tube. The Group is northern with southern representatives in northwestern Georgia and southern Missouri, and the species are usually shrubs only four being admitted as trees in Sargent's New Manual of the Trees of North America. The type of the Group, *P. pruinosa*, which was first distinguished in Europe from cultivated plants, is in spring and late autumn one of the handsome species of the genus. It is a small tree from fifteen to twenty feet high, with a slender stem, spreading horizontal branches forming an irregular head and broad-lobed leaves. The flowers are an inch in diameter, in few-flowered clusters, with twenty stamens and deep rose-colored anthers. The fruit is strongly angled, apple-green, and covered with a glaucous bloom until nearly ripe late in October when it is subglobose, barely angled, nearly an inch in diameter, dark purple-red and very lustrous. There is a good specimen of this Thorn in the old Crataegus Collection, and in the Peter's Hill Collection this Group is well represented by a large number of species.

Early American Azaleas. Three of the seven American Azaleas which are hardy and successfully grown in this Arboretum are in bloom. They are *Rhododendron* (*Azalea*) *Vaseyi*, *R. (Azalea) nudiflorum* and *R. (Azalea) roseum*. The first is a native of the southern Appalachian Mountains, with delicate pink or rarely white flowers which open before the leaves. The flowers of few Azaleas are more delicate in color, and few shrubs of comparatively recent introduction are better worth the attention of garden lovers. There is now a large mass of this Azalea at the end of the first of the small ponds on the left hand side of the Meadow Road. The other species now in flower are native to and widely distributed in the eastern states. They have pink or rose-colored flowers. Of the two species *R. roseum*, which opens its flowers a few days later than *R. nudiflorum*, is a more beautiful plant with darker-colored and very fragrant flowers and, with the exception of the Appalachian flame-colored Azalea (*R. calendulaceum*), the handsomest of the American Azaleas which are hardy in Massachusetts. Although this plant was cultivated in England more than a hundred years ago, it has through wrong determination and confusion in names been little understood by American botanists and gardeners, and is still rare in cultivation. The fragrance of the rose-colored flowers is not surpassed by that of any other Azalea. *Rhododendron nudiflorum* and *R. roseum* are now growing on the lower side of Azalea Path, and there is a mass of larger plants of the latter on the right hand side of the Meadow Road in front of the Lindens.

1922. "Crataegus pruinosa." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(7), 28–28. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321221>.

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

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321221>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/321221>

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>.