known as the Tomentosae, so-called from one of its best known species, *C. tomentosa*. This Group is well distinguished from the others by the deep longitudinal pits on the inner faces of the nutlets of the fruit, which are found also but in a much less developed form in two other North American groups. Ten species of the Macracanthae are treated as trees in the new edition of Sargent's Manual of the Trees of North America, and there are many species which are shrubs. The Group is chiefly northern, perhaps the greatest number of its representatives being in Quebec, Ontario and Michigan. Plants of this Group, however, are common in all the northern states east of the Mississippi River and range southward among the mountains to northern Georgia and central Alabama. West of the Mississippi, where they are found from central Iowa to Kansas and eastern Texas, they are much less abundant, growing usually as small shrubs. *Crataegus succulenta* is a tree occasionally twenty feet high with a slender stem and stout ascending branches forming a broad irregular head. The flowers, which are about two-thirds of an inch in diameter, hang on long stalks in broad, lax, many-flowered, villose clusters; the stamens are usually twenty, occasionally fifteen, and the anthers are deep rose color. The fruit, which is arranged in broad, loose, many-fruited, drooping clusters, is globose, about two-thirds of an inch in diameter, bright scarlet, very lustrous, and soft and pulpy when fully ripe toward the end of October when the plants are objects of such great beauty that *Crataegus succulenta* must also be included among the six handsomest American Hawthorns for Massachusetts. This is another of the trees which was entirely overlooked by American botanists and was first distinguished in Europe from cultivated plants. Another instance of the slight attention formerly paid to American Hawthorns is found in another species of the Macranthae Group named *C. prunifolia*, which has been cultivated in Europe for at least one hundred and twenty-five years and which until recently has been considered a form of the Cockspur Thorn belonging to an entirely different group without the pits in the inner faces of the nutlets which are prominent in those of *C. prunifolia*. Although certainly American and not rare in European gardens, this handsome plant has not been found in recent years growing wild in this country. There are two good specimens in the old Crataegus collection near the Forest Hills Gate, and one of these is covered with flowers.

Rosa Ecae. This native of Afghanistan and Turkestan was again this spring the first Rose in the Arboretum to bloom. Among the yellow-flowered Roses which are hardy in this climate only the flowers of *R. Hugonis* are more beautiful. It is a hardier and more vigorous plant, however, than *R. Hugonis*, of better habit and with handsomer dark green, very lustrous and fragrant leaves. The flowers are of the same size as those of *R. Hugonis*, but a little paler in color and less thickly set on the branches but more fragrant. The plant of *R. Ecae* in the Shrub Collection is now about eight feet high and five or six feet through, and has not before this year been so covered with flowers. *Rosa Ecae* as it grows in the Arboretum is one of the most beautiful of all the species of Roses, but it is doubtful if it can be found in any American nursery.

1922. "Rosa Ecae." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(8), 31–31. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321226>.

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