Crataegus aprica is a representative of the large and still imperfectly known Flavae Group, distinguished by its few-flowered corymbs, conspicuously glandular like the cuneate leaves; usually twenty stamens, rose-colored or yellow anthers, and usually zigzag often pendulous branches. The species are usually trees but occasionally shrubs, fifteen being admitted into Sargent's New Manual of the Trees of North America. The plants of this Group are confined almost exclusively to the southeastern states from southwestern Virginia to central Florida and southern Alabama. They occur in eastern Mississippi, and one species grows near the banks of the Mississippi River near Bayou Sarah, Louisiana, the most western station known for any species of the Group. The species are most abundant in the lower parts of the states of South Carolina and Georgia and in northern Florida, but a few species occur on the Appalachian Mountains up to altitudes of about three thousand five hundred feet. Most of the high country species are established in the Peter's Hill Group and six or seven of them have flowered sparingly during the past week. The best known in the Arboretum, *C. aprica*, was first raised here in 1876 from seed presented by Asa Gray as *C. coccinea*, the name usually applied in those days to most American Hawthorns. This is the most northern species of the Group and appears to ascend to higher altitudes than any of the others. The branches are less zigzag than in most of the species, and the flowers have only ten stamens with yellow anthers. The fruit is subglobose, often slightly hairy at the ends and dark orange-red. *C. aprica* is a tree occasionally twenty feet tall with a trunk from six to eight inches in diameter, covered with deeply furrowed and scaly bark, and spreading branches forming an open head. *C. aprica* is not one of the handsomest or a typical species of the Group but its hardiness makes it a good representative of the Flavae in northern collections in which most of the other species grow badly even if they grow at all. The old plant of *C. aprica* on the bank near the Forest Hills Gate is not flowering this year but there are flowers on the younger plants in the Peter's Hill Group.

Lonicera Morrowii has been growing in the Arboretum since 1884 and is now only mentioned here in order to call attention to the remarkable groups of the plants of this species near the crossing in Franklin Park, Boston, of the park drive and the traffic road which divides the park from north to south. In these groups the plants now covered with flowers are from twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter and eight or ten feet high and are round-topped and perfect in shape with lower branches spread out over the ground. Lovers of handsome hardy shrubs will be well repaid by a visit to these remarkable shrubs. *Lonicera Morrowii* is offered for sale by several American nurseries, but these nursery plants raised from seeds usually prove to be hybrids of *L. Morrowii* and *L. tartarica* with upright branches, greener leaves and smaller flowers, and as compared with the Siberian and Japanese plant now to be seen in Franklin Park of little value. *Loniceras*, or many of them, hybridize freely and only plants raised from cuttings can be depended on.

1922. "Lonicera Morrowii." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(9), 36–36. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321233>.

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