Toronto and London. In the neighborhood of Rochester, New York, a variety has been found (var. *gloriosa*) which differs in its rather larger flowers with pink anthers, larger and more lustrous fruit often mammillate at base and ripening a few days earlier than that of the typical and more common form. The species of this Group are well established among the Thorns on Peter's Hill and several of them have flowered and produced fruit for several years. A few of the other interesting plants of this Group are *C. Holmsiana* with usually five but occasionally from six to eight stamens and large, dark reddish purple anthers, and crimson pear-shaped fruit. This is a tree often thirty feet high with a tall trunk, or is often a large tree-like shrub with a range from the coast of Maine to Quebec, western New York, southern Ontario and eastern Pennsylvania. This tree is very common on the hills of Worcester County, Massachusetts. Handsomer is *C. Hillii* from northeastern Illinois with flowers three-quarters of an inch in diameter arranged in wide clusters, twenty stamens and pink anthers, and crimson pear-shaped fruit. *C. Pringlei*, which is easily distinguished by its yellow-green, drooping, conspicuously revolute leaves, is a tree sometimes twenty-five feet high and one of the widely distributed species of this Group, as it occurs in southern New Hampshire and ranges through southern Vermont to western Massachusetts and eastern New York, and occurs in western New York, Ontario, Ohio, and southern Michigan, finding its western home in northeastern Illinois.

Crataegus Crus-galli gives its name to the Crus-galli Group in which are found a larger number of species than in any of the other groups. Twenty-five species are admitted as trees in Sargent's new edition of the Manual of Trees of North America, but these are certainly not all the arborescent species and there are many shrubs among the Cockspur Thorns, for nearly fifty species have been distinguished in Missouri which appears to be the headquarters of the group, and species are found in every part of eastern North America from the valley of the St. Lawrence River to the shores of the Gulf of Mexico in western Florida, and to Ontario, eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, eastern Texas and the Davis Mountains in southwestern Texas. Cockspur Thorns are very common in Pennsylvania and in all the southern Appalachian Mountain region, and in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, western Louisiana, Arkansas and eastern Texas. Most of the species have leaves broadest and rounded at apex, serrate except on vigorous shoots only above the middle, dark green and lustrous on the upper surface, usually thick and subcoriaceous, with veins often imbedded in the tissue of the leaf, rarely thin, with prominent veins. They have moderate sized flowers with ten or twenty stamens and rose-colored or yellow anthers, in many-flowered, naked or hairy clusters, and subglobose or short-oblong, usually dull red, hard fruit with dry mealy flesh. The branches of nearly all the species are armed with numerous long sharp spines. What is now considered the type of the genus, *Crataegus Crus-galli*, the familiar Cockspur Thorn, is a tree sometimes twenty-five feet high with a tall trunk a foot in diameter, and stout, ridged, spreading branches forming a broad, round-topped, handsome head. The leaves are thick and very lustrous with a thin midrib and veins enclosed in the leaf tissues. The flowers open late in May or early in June after the leaves are

nearly fully grown, and the stamens are ten with rose-colored anthers. The dull red fruit, which is covered with a glaucous bloom, is about half an inch in diameter and remains on the branches during the winter. *Crataegus Crus-galli* was cultivated in England as early as 1691; it has always been a favorite garden plant in Europe and the United States, and for many years could be found in American commercial nurseries. Many years ago the Cockspur Thorn was much used in the northern and middle states to form hedges, a purpose for which it is suited. *Crataegus Crus-galli*, as it is understood in the Arboretum, is distributed from the valley of the St. Lawrence River, where it grows on the slopes of low hills in the neighborhood of Montreal, southward to Delaware and on the Appalachian foothills to North Carolina, and westward through western New York to Pennsylvania and southern Michigan. One of several forms of the Cockspur Thorn (var. *pyracanthifolia*) with narrow pointed leaves, smaller flowers and small bright red fruit, is not rare in eastern Pennsylvania and in Delaware, and is occasionally found in gardens. A number of the species of the Cockspur Thorn are now established in the Arboretum, and several of them have flowered this year. One of the most interesting of these which was covered with flowers last week was one of the few thin-leaved species, *C. erecta*, which is from the region on both sides of the Mississippi River in the neighborhood of St. Louis. This tree has pointed leaves with prominent veins, flowers with ten stamens and yellow anthers, and subglobose dark dull crimson fruit. *Crataegus peoriensis*, a species from central Illinois, has also been covered with flowers. This tree chiefly differs from *C. Crus-galli* in its short-pointed leaves with veins prominent on their lower surface, and in its bright scarlet fruit and more slender spines.

Crataegus modesta is a good representative of the large and interesting Intricatae Group, distinguished by leaves usually cuneate at base, large flowers in few-flowered clusters, with ten or twenty stamens, and yellow, rose-colored or red anthers, with conspicuously glandular bracts and bractlets and subglobose, short-oblong or pear-shaped, red, orange, greenish yellow or bright yellow fruit. Four southern trees are now placed in this Group but the others are small shrubs. This is one of the largest groups; no less than thirty-two species have been recognized in Pennsylvania and seven in New York. The Group is represented in western New England and in Michigan by several species, but only a few species have been found in the Missouri-Arkansas region. Birmingham, Alabama, is the most southern station where a species of this Group has been found. In spite of their abundance and well marked characters these plants were entirely overlooked by the older American botanists who did not preserve specimens of any of the species in their herbaria; and it was not until 1894 that a Dane described the first species, *Crataegus intricata*, from a plant cultivated in Copenhagen. The small size of these plants, their large and handsome flowers and conspicuous fruits make these little Thorns valuable garden plants. There is now a large collection of them growing at the eastern base of Peter's Hill. *C. modesta*, one of the characteristic species lately in flower rarely grows six or seven feet tall, and is a narrow shrub with slender, much-branched stems, and oblong-ovate, usually lobed

1922. "Crataegus Crus-galli." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(10), 38–39. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321235>.

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