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

leaves which at the end of vigorous branches are often broad at base. The flowers with ten stamens and large yellow anthers, are nearly an inch in diameter, and are arranged in hairy, from three- to six-flowered clusters. The fruit is borne on erect stems, and is subglobose with flattened ends, or short-oblong or pear-shaped, and is bright yellow or orange with a red cheek, hairy at the ends and about half an inch in diameter. *C. modesta* was discovered near Rutland, Vermont; it grows also in eastern New York, Connecticut, and Berks County, Pennsylvania.

The Chinese Flowering Dogwood. This form of the Japanese *Cornus* from western China which was discovered and introduced by Wilson is showing this week more clearly than ever before its value as a garden plant in this part of the country, for the specimen among the Chinese plants on the southern slope of Bussey Hill has not before been so wreathed in flowers. The bracts under the flower-clusters, which are the conspicuous features of the inflorescence in all the so-called Flowering Dogwoods, are broader than those of the Japanese form and overlap below the middle, so that they form, like those of the American species, a cup at the end of the branch. The seeds of the Asiatic Flowering Dogwoods are united into a solid globose mass, but in the American species do not become united. The Chinese Flowering Dogwood is rare in cultivation, and the specimen in the Arboretum is probably the only large one in this country. For several years the Arboretum plant has ripened a few seeds and it is not impossible that this year the seeds may be more numerous. It is an interesting fact that here in Massachusetts the Chinese and Japanese Flowering Dogwoods are hardier than the native species, for *Cornus florida* loses many of its floral bracts in severe winters, and is often killed or severely injured here in winters like the last which greatly injured the bracts of most of these trees in this part of the country.

Rosa Moyesii, which was introduced by Wilson from western China and which has received a great deal of attention in England and in the middle United States where it is greatly valued as a garden plant, and as a parent in breeding new races of Roses, has proved until this year a failure in the Arboretum. The plants have not usually been entirely hardy here, and the flowers have been few and of poor quality. The plants, however, on the southern slope of Bussey Hill were not injured last winter and is now covered with flowers. *Rosa Moyesii* is a large shrub up to ten feet in height, with stout branches sparingly armed with short straight prickles and blood red flowers from an inch and a half to two inches and a half in diameter. The deep orange-red fruit is two and one half inches long, contracted below the apex, and as beautiful as the flowers.

Rhododendron (Azalea) calendulaceum, the flame Azalea of the southern Appalachian forests, which has been planted in numbers on Azalea Path and is scattered through the Arboretum shrubberies, is now the most conspicuous plant in the Arboretum. The most brilliant of the Azaleas which can be grown in the north, its only rival as the most beautiful flowering shrub in North America is the Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).

1922. "Crataegus modesta." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 8(10), 39–40. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321236>.

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