easily recognized by its upright growth, and distinctly zigzag branches which are more thickly covered with spines than those of many of the related species. At the South Street entrance there are large plants of three other species of this group, *C. mollis* from the Ohio-Illinois region, *C. arkansana* from central Arkansas, and *C. submollis*, a New England and Canada tree. The flowering of all these has passed.

Of other species which have already grown to a large size in the Arboretum and proved desirable garden plants in the old collection near the parkway wall are now a number which are large enough to show their value. Among them are *C. coccinioides*, which is a round-headed tree from the neighborhood of St. Louis, with large flowers in very compact, nearly globose clusters, and large, round, red fruit ripening in the early autumn. In this collection, too, is the Cockspur Thorn, *Crataegus Crus-galli*, which has been more generally cultivated than any other American species, and is now the type of one of the most distinct groups in which the genus has been divided: *C. nitida*, a flat-topped tree with wide-spreading branches and lustrous leaves, comparatively small flowers and abundant fruit; the lustre of the leaves which turn brilliantly in the autumn and the habit of the tree make it one of the handsomest of the Thorns which can be cultivated in this climate. *C. pruinosa*, *C. aprica* and *C. succulenta* are also well represented here, and are good examples of three large and distinct groups. *C. pruinosa* is a small tree with smooth bluish green leaves, large flowers made conspicuous by the large, rose-colored anthers of the twenty stamens and globose fruit, bright green and covered with a glaucous bloom when fully grown and turning scarlet late in the autumn. In all eastern North America there are few Thorns handsomer than this. *C. aprica* is interesting as one of the few hardy representatives of the *Flavae* Group which is entirely confined to the southeastern states with a few representatives ascending into the valleys of the southern Appalachian Mountains. It is not one of the handsomest species of the group for the flowers are not so large as those of many others, and the anthers of the ten stamens are yellow. *C. succulenta* is a showy representative of the *Tomentosae* Group which is one of the handsomest of the northern groups and is especially beautiful in autumn when the branches are covered with large clusters of drooping scarlet fruit. Two black-fruited species here are the *C. Douglasii* from Washington and Oregon, and *C. rivularis* from the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. Many of the species in the collection on Peter's Hill are already large enough to show their character and value, especially those of the *Intricatae* Group.

Early Roses. Three interesting Roses are already in bloom. The first, *Rosa Ecae*, less beautiful when in flower than *Rosa Hugonis*, is a native of Afghanistan, where it is common on dry mountain ridges, and of Samarkand, is well worth a place in a collection of Roses for the species with yellow flowers which are hardy in this climate are few in number. *Rosa Ecae* is a spiny shrub with small leaves which are delightfully fragrant throughout the season, and pale yellow flowers not more than an inch and a quarter in diameter.

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