

few or many together in clusters along the branches; occasionally they are solitary. The plants are in blossom from May until the end of June. In fall they are heavily burdened with red or black, rarely brown-purple, fruits either globose, oval or egg-shape, which in many species remain on the bushes with little loss of brilliancy far into the winter. Several boast fine autumn coloring. In habit of growth they present great diversity. Some like *C. Dammeri* are prostrate groundcovers, rooting as they trail over the soil; others are bushes of medium or large size. *C. microphylla*, *C. adpressa*, and *C. horizontalis* are especially well suited for the rockery or for planting on or against walls and stone work. A majority, however, are best as specimens on lawn and border where they have room to display to advantage their graceful habit of growth, their beauty of blossom and fruit. For cold parts of the country such as *C. lucida* and *C. acutifolia* are fine for making hedges. The red-fruited varieties especially are most decorative garden plants. Anyone interested in these shrubs should pay a visit to Bussey Hill, where a complete collection of the species and varieties hardy in this part of the world may be seen. Cotoneasters are lovers of sun and wind and demand full exposure to the elements; a well-drained situation, a loamy soil are other essentials, and if lime be present so much the better. A weak point about the family in general is that they do not transplant readily from open ground, especially the low-growing varieties, but, if pot-grown, dwarf Cotoneasters can be transplanted with assured success at almost any season of the year. The larger growing species are less particular.

Cotoneasters for Flower and Fruit. The great decorative value of Cotoneasters in general lies in their fruit but there are several whose beauty of blossom rival that of Spiraeas. Three of the best of these are *C. racemiflora* var. *soongorica*, *C. hupehensis*, and *C. multiflora*, all of which have flattened clusters of white, Hawthorn-like flowers borne freely all along the stems. The first-named has rigid branches arranged to form a broad, rounded bush from 6 to 10 feet high and more in diameter, gray-green foliage owing to the presence of a covering of hairs and large, coral-pink fruits. If the gray-green leaves do not afford sufficient contrast to show off the flowers to advantage, ample amends are made in September when the whole plant is necklaced in coral pink. The fruit is relatively large and so abundantly produced that the stems appear as ropes of beads. The fruit ripens early and falls before the winter sets in but throughout September the bush is conspicuous from afar. The others (*C. hupehensis* and *C. multiflora*) have dark green leaves and whip-like, arching and spreading branches which form fountain-like masses of white in early summer; in the autumn they are strewn with crimson fruits. Both are very hardy, free-growing shrubs from 8 to 10 feet high and from 10 to 15 feet through. Combining the qualities of abundant blossom and wealth of brilliant fruits, *C. racemiflora* var. *soongorica* and *C. hupehensis* may be accounted two of the most valuable shrubs that the Arboretum has introduced into gardens.

Red-fruited Cotoneasters. Deservedly the most popular of red-fruited Cotoneasters is the Chinese *C. horizontalis*, characterized by its flat,



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