

early June. The fruit is dark scarlet, a character which helps to distinguish it from the black fruited *R. spinosissima* to which it is closely related. *R. Hugonis* is native of western China, where it was discovered by Fr. Hugh Scallan (Padre Hugo), a Welshman attached to the Roman Catholic Mission. Padre Hugo sent a collection of herbarium specimens to the British Museum and among them were some Rose hips. These were forwarded to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where they germinated in 1899 and plants flowered for the first time in 1905. When it blossomed this Rose was found to be an undescribed species. Objections were taken to the surname of its discoverer, so his clerical name was used instead. This Rose was received in the Arboretum from Kew in 1908, and we still have the original plant growing, although on several occasions large branches have died but so far the plant has always rehabilitated itself by sending up strong new growths. No Rose has been more abundantly disseminated in this country during the last ten or fifteen years and not one has attained, and justifiably so, greater popularity. The only pruning these three Roses require is to cut away the oldest canes after flowering. This and fertilizer to encourage vigorous new shoots is all that is necessary. They love the sunshine and should not be coddled in a warm corner. These three harbingers of the Rose tribe may be seen in bloom in the Shrub Garden on the right entering from Forest Hills Gate.

Diervilla florida venusta. The Diervillas, or Weigelas as they are commonly called, are a familiar group of flowering shrubs many of which are, unfortunately, not properly hardy in the Arboretum. There are species native of this country but the most showy members of the tribe are natives of China, Korea and Japan. They have been in cultivation for a long time and many new varieties and forms have originated both as sports and as the result of the plant breeders' skill. The whole Asiatic group is remarkably floriferous and the range of color is great, but, except in mild winters, they suffer badly. The hardiest, the best, and the earliest to blossom of the Diervillas native of eastern Asia is *D. florida venusta*. This is a Korean plant, everywhere abundant on rocky mountain slopes and open country in the central and northern parts of that land. It forms a broad rounded bush, from 5 to 6 feet tall and from 6 to 10 feet through, with upright and spreading stems which in season are clad for two-thirds of their length with clustered tubular, rosy pink blossoms, each about 1½ inches long. The color, if not as pure as one could wish, is effective in the mass and the abundant blossom and perfect hardiness of this plant gives it a unique place among the Weigelas so far as Massachusetts gardens are concerned. We owe its discovery and introduction to Mr. J. G. Jack, who visiting Korea in 1905 collected seeds and sent them to the Arboretum. The seeds germinated freely and the plants have never known injury. It flowered under cultivation for the first time in 1908 and each season since its sterling ornamental qualities have become more and more evident. It comes true from seed, though the plants exhibit a certain amount of color variation.

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Wilson, Ernest Henry. 1929. "Diervilla florida venusta." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 3(7), 28–28.

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