tain ridges, and of Samarkand and although of some botanical interest it has little to recommend it as a garden plant in this region. In 1820 an English botanist found in a collection of Chinese drawings in London the picture of a double yellow Rose to which he gave the name of *R. xanthina*, and many years later the single-flowered form of this Rose was found growing wild in Mongolia by the French missionary David. English botanists have usually confused this Chinese Rose with *R. Ecae* and it apparently had not been cultivated in the United States or Europe until 1908 when the Arboretum received from the Department of Agriculture seeds of this Rose gathered in China by its collector, Mr. F. N. Meyer. Both the single and double-flowered forms were raised from this seed and have flowered in the Arboretum this year. The flowers are larger than those of *R. Ecae* and bright clear yellow. These Roses appear to be perfectly at home in the Arboretum, but it is too soon to speak of their value in North American gardens. The single and the double-flowered varieties are much cultivated in the gardens of Peking. The last of the hardy yellow-flowered Roses, the so-called Austrian Briar, has suffered from too many names. Among others it has been called *R. eglanteria* and *R. lutea*, but its oldest name by which it must be known is *R. foetida*, an unfortunate name given to it because the flowers have a slight odor which some persons do not find pleasant. Although long known in gardens as the Austrian Briar, it is probably nowhere a native of western Europe but an inhabitant of the Crimea, the Caucasus, Persia, and probably central Asia. It has handsome bright yellow flowers and when it grows well is one of the most beautiful of all single-flowered Roses, but in this climate it does not always succeed and the plants are usually short-lived. It has never flowered better, perhaps, in the Arboretum than it has this year. The Copper Austrian Briar, which has the petals yellow on the outer surface and dark copper color on the inner surface, is believed to be a variety of *R. foetida* (var. *bicolor*). In this climate this handsome plant is usually short-lived and is not a very satisfactory garden plant. There is a double-flowered variety of *R. foetida* in the collection (var. *persiana*), known as the Persian Yellow Rose. This plant was sent to England from Persia in 1838 and is sometimes cultivated in American gardens. The flowers are more beautiful than those of the Harison Rose, but in this climate it does not grow so vigorously.

Kolkwitzia amabilis. This native of western China is the only representative of a genus which is related to *Diervilla* and *Abelia*, and although it reached the Arboretum in 1908 it is now flowering for the first time. The flowers are borne in pairs on long stems at the ends of short, lateral, leafy branchlets an inch long with a two-lobed oblique corolla deep rose color in the bud, becoming paler after opening, the inner surface of the three divisions of the lower lobe being white blotched with orange color at the base. *Kolkwitzia* is an erect growing shrub with slender stems and branches and is apparently perfectly hardy. The Arboretum specimen is now nearly six feet high and can be seen covered with flowers in the Shrub Collection between the Honeysuckles and the *Diervillas*.

1915. "Kolkwitzia amabilis." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(8), 30–30. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320358>.

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