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Viburnums of Western Asia. In discussing these plants it must be remembered that none of the beautiful evergreen species of southern Japan and southern China which are sometimes seen in the gardens of the southern states are hardy in New England. The one exception is *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* from western China. This plant can be kept alive here in sheltered positions, but it always suffers from cold which disfigures and sometimes kills the foliage and prevents it from flowering; and its only interest from the gardener's point of view is in its ability to exist in New England. It is now possible to judge of the value of most of the deciduous-leaved species of China and Japan as garden plants for the northern states, for nearly all of them are well established in the Arboretum. Speaking generally, they are less valuable here than the species of eastern North America, among which are some of the handsomest shrubs and small trees which can be grown in New England. In speaking of American *Viburnums* it must be understood that we are talking about them in eastern America, and that in Europe these plants do not flower as they do here, and rarely if ever produce the great crops of fruit which make them wonderful objects in autumn. This statement of the comparative value here of the species of eastern North America and of eastern Asia as garden plants is a general one, for among the Asiatic species are several plants of great ornamental value. In the species of the *Opulus* Group the sterile flowers which form a ring round the inflorescence are larger on *V. Sargentii*, the Asiatic representative, than on the American and European species of this group, and as a flowering plant it is the handsomest of the three. The fruits, however, are smaller and of a duller color than those of the other species, which are both much more beautiful in the autumn. The Korean *C. Carlesii*, which has been described in an

earlier issue of these Bulletins (No. 2), has no particular beauty of habit or of foliage, but has few rivals in the beauty of its fragrant flowers. The handsomest, however, of all the Asiatic *Viburnums* is *V. tomentosum*, a native of both Japan and western China. In Japan it grows to the size of a small tree, but in this country it is a large shrub with wide-spreading horizontal branches on the upper side of which the flat flower-clusters are thickly placed and are surrounded by a ring of pure white ray flowers. The fruit when fully grown is bright scarlet at first and becomes black at maturity. This is one of the handsomest shrubs which has been brought from eastern Asia into our gardens. There is a Japanese form in the collection with narrower leaves, var. *lanceolatum*, and two "Snowball" forms. The more common of these is a large, vigorous and hardy shrub which is covered every year with small compact heads of white sterile flowers. It usually appears in gardens and garden-catalogues as *Viburnum plicatum*, but the correct name for this plant is *V. tomentosum*, var. *dilatatum*. The other Japanese Snowball is a dwarfer plant and flowers here about two weeks earlier than *V. plicatum*. The name for it is *V. tomentosum*, var. *dilatatum*, forma *rotundifolium*. The Chinese Snowball, *V. macrocephalum*, forma *sterile*, has pure white sterile flowers in larger heads than those of the other Snowballs. It was introduced into England from Chinese gardens many years ago, and although hardy and free-flowering here, it is not a vigorous or long-lived plant. The type of this species is not in the Arboretum. *Viburnum Sieboldii*, a native of Japan, is a treelike shrub or small tree which sometimes grows to the height of thirty feet. This plant has light green lustrous leaves, round and broadest at the apex, with prominent veins, and when crushed an exceedingly disagreeable odor. The flowers are produced in large clusters and the fruit, like that of *V. tomentosum*, turns from bright red to black after it is fully grown. *Viburnum Sieboldii* is a fast-growing and perfectly hardy plant, and one of the best of the Asiatic species in this climate. A handsomer plant is *V. dilatatum*, which is widely distributed in Japan and grows also in Korea and western China. It is a large and shapely shrub with broad flat clusters of perfect flowers which are followed by large clusters of small bright red fruits, which make it a desirable plant for the decoration of the autumn garden. It is one of the last of the Asiatic species to flower in the Arboretum, and is now covered with its handsome flower-clusters. *Viburnum Wrightii*, a Japanese species, is only valuable for its bright red fruits which are larger than those of *V. dilatatum* and make it conspicuous in autumn. *Viburnum burejaeticum* from eastern Siberia and *V. erosum*, a native of Japan and Korea, are well established in the Arboretum but have little to recommend them as garden plants, and this is true of the six or seven species from western China discovered by Wilson which are hardy here. The best of them, perhaps, is *V. theiferum*; this is a stout and vigorous narrow shrub with erect stems, small flower-clusters and red fruits. This plant has some economic interest, too, as an infusion of the leaves furnished the "sweet tea" used by the monks in the monasteries on Mt. Omei, one of the five sacred mountains of China. Of the western Chinese species *V. Veitchii* has the handsomest foliage which resembles that of the Traveler's Tree, *V. Lantana*, and retains

its bright green color and does not fall until after that of other *Viburnums* has disappeared. This shrub has not yet flowered in the Arboretum. *Viburnum furcatum* from Japan and Korea is closely related and resembles the North American Hobblebush or Moosewood, *V. alni-folium* often called *V. lantanoides*. The Japanese plant is growing in the Arboretum but has not yet flowered here. It is as handsome a plant as the American species, and will probably prove equally difficult to manage.

A Handsome Chinese Rose. In 1804 a Rose reached England from China and when it flowered was found to have small, clustered, double pink flowers. It soon found its way to France and in 1821 received the name of *R. multiflora carnea*. Redouté made it the subject of one of his graceful Rose portraits in *Les Roses*, the most beautiful of the many books devoted to Roses. In 1817 another of the double red or pink flowered multiflora Roses was sent from China to England and then to France. This plant received there the name of *Rosa multiflora platyphylla* and its portrait was also painted by Redouté. It was called in England the "Seven Sisters Rose" and soon became a popular garden plant in Europe and the United States. Now it has almost disappeared from gardens, having been replaced by the Rambler Roses of more recent introduction. The Crimson Rambler Rose, which is now one of the most popular Roses in the northern United States, is evidently a selected form of *R. multiflora platyphylla* and has been widely cultivated in China probably for centuries. From China it reached Japan, and in 1878 came from Japan to England. *Rosa multiflora* itself, which is a Japanese species with large clusters of small white single flowers, has been known to botanists since 1784 but did not reach England until about 1875. Seeds of this Rose were sent, however, from Germany a year earlier to the Arboretum where it has been largely used in the production of hybrid Rambler Roses. Nothing was known of the origin of the double pink and red-flowered Chinese multiflora Roses until 1897 when a French missionary, the Abbé Farges, sent from western China to Monsieur Maurice L. de Vilmorin seeds of a Rose which turned out to be a single pink-flowered *R. multiflora*, and certainly the plant from which they had been derived. A portrait of this plant in flower appeared in 1904 in the catalogue of the Fruticetum Vilmorinianum, but it was not named and seems to have been lost sight of. Wilson found it in western China where it is very common, and collected seeds. William Purdom, also collecting for the Arboretum in Shensi in 1909, sent seeds here of this single-flowered Rose and the plants raised from these seeds are now flowering in the Arboretum for the third year. This Rose is now to be called *R. multiflora*, var. *cathayensis*; it is a hardy, vigorous, and handsome plant with the habit of the Japanese *R. multiflora*. The flowers are from two to two and a half inches in diameter and are produced in large, many-flowered clusters, and the large, conspicuous, bright yellow anthers add to the beauty of the clear pink petals. This Rose may well become a popular garden plant. It offers possibilities which the hybridist will undoubtedly take advantage of; and it is of considerable historical interest as the wild original of garden plants cultivated probably for centuries by the Chinese and known in Europe and America

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