ville, Tennessee. Sent to France by its discoverer, the elder Michaux, it has been in cultivation for more than a century. One of the first, and perhaps the first specimen planted in the United States was standing a few years ago in the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club near that city. It was planted in Massachusetts, where it is perfectly hardy, at least eighty years ago. This tree flowers well in France and Germany, but rarely produces flowers in Great Britain where the sun is not hot enough to ripen sufficiently the flowering wood. Here the trees flower only once in two years and, with few exceptions, all individuals planted in the northern states flower the same year. Although one of the handsomest trees that can be used for the decoration of parks and gardens in the eastern states, the *Virgilia* seems to be less commonly used here than it was seventy-five years ago. Fortunately it can still be obtained in a few American gardens.

Deutzia hypoglauca. This plant was not injured by the severe cold of the past winter and has now flowered for three years in the Arboretum. It is a tall vigorous shrub with erect, much branched stems, lanceolate, long-pointed leaves dark yellow-green on the upper surface and pale below, and light orange-brown branchlets. The pure white flowers are seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and are borne on slender drooping pedicels in many-flowered compound, round-topped clusters from three to four inches across. The broad, petal-like filaments, which are rather shorter than the spreading petals and are notched at the apex, form a tube rising from the center of the flower from which the bright yellow anthers emerge. *Deutzia hypoglauca* was discovered by Wilson in Hupeh but the plants in the Arboretum were raised here from seeds collected in 1910 by Purdom on the mountains of Shensi at altitudes between eight and ten thousand feet above the sea-level. This may prove a valuable plant to cross with some of the Chinese *Deutzias* with rose-colored flowers which are not really hardy in this climate. It is a handsomer plant than *D. parviflora*, another Chinese species and an old inhabitant of the Arboretum where it has proved to be one of the hardiest of all *Deutzias*. Sent by the Arboretum to Lemoine at Nancy, France, it was successfully crossed by him with *D. gracilis*. The result of this cross was *Deutzia Lemoinei*, one of the handsomest and hardiest garden shrubs of recent creation. One of the forms of *D. Lemoinei*, *Boule de Neige*, has been unusually full of flowers this year.

The Persian Yellow Rose. This Rose is just opening its flower-buds. It is the last of the yellow-flowered Roses which are hardy in the Arboretum and a few days later than the Harrison Rose. The Persian yellow Rose is a dwarfer plant of better habit than the Harrison Rose, and the flowers are larger and of better color; and when it succeeds it is the handsomest of the double-flowered yellow Roses. It is a form of *Rosa foetida*, a beautiful and too little known Rose of southern Russia, the Caucasus and Persia. The so-called Austrian Briar, with 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*). The Harrison Rose, which was raised in New York many years ago, is believed

1918. "Deutzia hypoglauca." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(7), 27-27. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320833>.

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