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

to be a hybrid between the Scotch Rose and the Austrian Briar; it is very hardy, flowers freely every year and grows to a large size. Unless, however, it is cut back occasionally it becomes straggling in habit and unsightly. The yellow-flowered forms of the Scotch Rose, *R. spinosissima*, var. *hispida* and var. *luteola*, have been flowering well this year; they are handsome and hardy plants, and although the flowers soon drop their petals they are well worth a place in collections of single-flowered Roses. *R. spinosissima fulgida* with single delicate pink flowers is another variety of the Scotch Rose which has been covered with flowers during the past week.

A pink-flowered Locust. One of the most distinct and beautiful forms of the Locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia* var. *Decaisneana*, has been unusually full of flowers during the past ten days. This tree, which first flowered in 1862 in the nursery of M. Villeveille at Manosque in southern France, differs from all the other forms of this Locust in its pale pink flowers. Many forms of the Locust have been raised in European nurseries; they are all handsome and hardy, and could they be protected from the borers which riddle the trunks and branches of all forms of the Locust they would be as highly esteemed here as they are in France and Germany. The variety *Decaisneana* must not be confounded with *R. viscosa*, an American tree with pink flowers in partly erect clusters, and well distinguished by the glandular viscid hairs on the branchlets and flower-clusters. This tree is also flowering in the Arboretum, as is the little Rose Acacia, *Acacia hispida*, a hispid shrub with large bright rose-colored handsome flowers, which is not known to produce seeds but spreads widely and rapidly by underground stems and may become a troublesome weed.

Viburnum cassinoides is blooming profusely but nearly three weeks before its usual time for flowering. In cultivation this *Viburnum* is a round-topped shrub from four to six feet high. The leaves are thick and lustrous, and differ greatly in size and shape. The flowers are slightly tinged with yellow and are borne in wide, slightly convex clusters which also vary greatly in size. This plant appears even more beautiful in the autumn than in June; for the fruit is larger than that of the other summer-flowering American *Viburnums*, and at first when fully grown is yellow-green, becoming pink and finally dark blue or nearly black and covered with a pale bloom, fruits of the three colors occurring together in the same cluster. This *Viburnum* has been generally planted in the Arboretum, and it is certainly one of the handsomest shrubs of eastern North America. Two other handsome American *Viburnums*, *V. bracteatum* and *V. molle*, are in bloom and are interesting to persons who like to see rare or little known plants. The former grows only on the cliffs of the Coosa River near Rome, Georgia, and the latter in southern Kentucky and very locally in southern Missouri.

1918. "The Persian Yellow Rose." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 4(7), 27–28. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320834>.

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