Scotch Roses. Some of the varieties of the Scotch Rose (*R. spinosissima*) are distinct and beautiful garden plants. The handsomest, perhaps, are the variety *altaica*, also sometimes called var. *grandiflora*, with petals faintly tinged with yellow toward their base, the varieties *hispida* and *lutea* with yellow flowers, and the variety *fulgens* with pale pink flowers. Like most single Rose-flowers, the flowers of these Scotch Roses last only a few days, but during these few days they are delightful additions to the Rose-garden; they all have stems covered with prickles, rather small leaves and comparatively large black shining fruits.

Neillia sinensis is blooming again this year. The flowers of this *Neillia* are cylindric, clear pale pink, nearly half an inch long, and hang down on slender stems in long, one-sided racemes terminal on short lateral branchlets, and do not open until the small dark green leaves have grown nearly to their full size. It is one of the new Chinese plants which seem destined to become popular in American gardens.

Kolkwitzia amabilis. The plant of this shrub in the collection of Chinese plants on Bussey Hill is now well worth a visit, for *Kolkwitzia* has not before flowered so abundantly in the Arboretum. It is the only representative of a genus which is related to *Diervilla* and *Abelia*. The flowers are borne in pairs on long stems at the ends of short lateral branchlets and are rose-color in the bud, becoming paler after opening, the inner surface of the three divisions of the lower lobe of the corolla being white blotched with orange color at the base. *Kolkwitzia* did not begin to flower until it had been several years in the Arboretum, and it has not always, especially in the Shrub Collection, proved perfectly hardy here. A plant, however, like the one now on Bussey Hill, will make up for many disappointments.

Spirea Miyabei. This Chinese shrub, although less beautiful than *S. Veitchii* and *S. Henryi*, which are the handsomest of the new Chinese plants in this genus, flowers earlier than they do and is distinct in its flat or slightly convex clusters of white flowers which are terminal on erect, leafy, lateral branchlets three or four inches long, and quite cover the plants.

Viburnum Lentago. There are probably several hundred Asiatic and other exotic trees and shrubs now blooming in the Arboretum but this week the Arboretum is indebted for its greatest beauty to none of these but to the Nannyberry, *Viburnum Lentago*, one of the commonest shrubs or small trees which grow naturally by the sides of Massachusetts roads and the borders of Massachusetts woodlands. The Nannyberry has been largely planted in the Arboretum and it has responded to generous treatment and good care, and there are now many large specimens in the mixed plantations, which are now covered with their broad convex clusters of nearly white flowers rising above the bright green leaves. These later will grow thick and become lustrous, and will turn deep wine-color in the autumn when the plants will bear great crops of dark blue-black fruits hanging gracefully in red-stemmed clusters. In habit, foliage, flowers and fruit no *Viburnum* is handsomer than this common native plant, and three-quarters or more of the exotic species cannot as ornamental plants be compared with it. Fortunately *Viburnum Lentago* can now be found in several American nurseries.

1919. "Viburnum Lentago." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 5(7), 28–28. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320941>.

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