Rosa mundi, or more properly *Rosa gallica* var. *versicolor*, is the semidouble Rose with petals irregularly striped with white and dark rose color which is occasionally found in old New England gardens where it is generally called the York and Lancaster Rose, as it is also usually called in England. It is a handsome and interesting plant which should find a place in collections of old-fashioned Roses, but it is not the real York and Lancaster Rose which is a variety of *Rosa damascena* (var. *versicolor*). The petals of this Rose are in the same flower entirely white, entirely red and sometimes half red or rose color and half white. Flowers with petals of the two colors are well shown in the pictures of this Rose published early in the last century. The York and Lancaster Rose appears to have become extremely rare in gardens even in English gardens, but it has flowered abundantly this year in the Arboretum. The confusion in regard to these two Roses is likely to be increased by the fact that although one of them is a variety of *R. damascena* and the other of *R. gallica* they both have the same varietal name *versicolor*.

The **Apothecary Rose** is one of the names which was formerly given to a form of *Rosa gallica*, variously known as var. *officinalis* and var. *provincialis*. It is a dwarf plant growing from twelve to eighteen inches tall and spreading freely by underground shoots, and as it is able to maintain itself in sod it is gradually spreading from gardens and becoming naturalized. The foliage is dark green and the large, partly double, red flowers are extremely fragrant. This Rose occurs in a few of the old gardens of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but is little known to rosarians of the present century. How long it has been in this country no one knows, although tradition makes the Huguenots responsible for its introduction. Formerly this Rose and other forms of *Rosa gallica* were cultivated in Europe on a large scale commercially to supply the petals which are slightly tonic and astringent, but were employed in medicine chiefly on account of their color and as a vehicle for the exhibition of more active medicines.

The last **Viburnum** of the season, *V. Canbyi*, is now in flower. It is the largest and handsomest of the blue-fruited species of eastern North America, with larger leaves and flower-clusters and larger fruit than those of the related species. In the Arboretum *Viburnum Canbyi* has grown into densely branched round-topped bushes from ten to twelve feet high and broad, and is one of the handsomest of the summer-flowering shrubs in the collection. Large specimens can be seen in front of the Administration Building and at different points along the drives.

The first **Hypericum**, *H. Buckleyi*, has already opened its flowers in the Shrub Collection. It is a rare plant found only on a few of the high mountains of North Carolina, but is perfectly at home in the Arboretum where it has been growing for many years. It forms a dense mat of slender branches less than a foot high, covered with small leaves and, usually early in July, with small bright yellow flowers. This *Hypericum* is an excellent plant for the rock garden and for a ground cover or the borders of shrubberies.

1921. "The first Hypericum." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 7(12), 48–48. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321155>.

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