Rosa Hugonis. Few plants sent from China to our northern gardens equal this Rose in grace and beauty. The long arching branchlets are so equally covered with flowers from end to end that the petals touch and make a continuous band of pale yellow. Individual flowers are about two and a half inches in diameter and have a delicate perfume. The leaves are small and pale green. Perhaps no other single-flowered rose is so beautiful, although the Cherokee Rose (*R. laevigata*) another Chinese Rose naturalized in the southern states, has handsomer foliage and larger flowers, but the flowers of the Cherokee Rose are white and not produced in such profusion. *Rosa Hugonis* has become popular in this country in a surprisingly short time and can now be found in quantity in many nurseries.

Rosa omeiensis is also in flower. It is a vigorous shrub with stems covered with prickles and pure white fragrant flowers hardly more than an inch in diameter, borne at the ends of short lateral spikes, and bright red ellipsoidal fruit on stout, elongated, yellow, fleshy stalks and very showy. This Rose is common on the mountains of western China at altitudes of six thousand to eleven thousand feet above the sea, and sometimes grows twenty feet tall and forms great thickets. The name is derived from that of one of the sacred mountains of China, Mt. Omei, where it is common. The largest plant in the Arboretum is in the collection of Chinese shrubs on the southern slope of Bussey Hill with other Roses raised from seed collected by Wilson in western China.

Horsechestnuts and Buckeyes. This is a good time to visit the collection of these trees which are grouped on the right hand side of the Meadow Road. The collection is nearly a complete one and contains all the American species and hybrids but the red-flowered *Aesculus Pavia* from the southeastern states and the Californian species which are not hardy, the two Chinese species and the species from the Himalayas. The original Horsechestnut, *Aesculus Hippocastanum*, is the handsomest of the whole genus and one of the most beautiful trees in the world. It was brought to America at least one hundred years ago and there are many noble specimens in cities and towns of the eastern states. The Himalayan Horsechestnut and the species of central China are not hardy here, and the Arboretum has not succeeded in obtaining seeds of the north China species, *Aesculus chinensis*, which will probably flourish in this latitude.

A new Crabapple. One of the most beautiful when in flower of all the trees which have ever bloomed in the Arboretum is now flowering in the Peter's Hill Group where several species of the American *Malus* are found. It is a double or semi-double form of the American *Malus coronaria* which was found a few years ago in the woods near Waukegan, Illinois, and was named the Charlotte Apple in honor of the wife of the discoverer. The Arboretum plant is still very small but would have been larger if it had not been broken down by boys two years ago. The flowers are fragrant, about two inches in diameter, with two rows of pale pink petals and far handsomer than those of the now well known Bechtel Crab, the double-flowered variety of another American species now in full bloom.

1924. "A new Crabapple." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 10(7), 28-28. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.321460>.

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