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PART XXV

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

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ROSA BODINIERI, Lév. & Vaut

156—ROSA BODINIERI Lévl. & Vaut

Rosa Bodinieri: caule ramoso; aculeis parvis, aequalibus, falcatis; foliolis 5, oblongis, acutis, coriaceis, simpliciter serratis, magnitudine mediocribus, utrinque glabris; rhachi nuda, petiolis parce aciculatis; stipulis liberis, minutis, deciduis; floribus multis, in amplam paniculam dispositis, ramis primariis umbellatis, secundariis racemosis; pedicellis glabris; calycis tubo globoso, nudo; lobis lanceolatis, parce compositis; petalis obovatis, parvis, albis; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu ignoto.

R. Bodinieri Léveillé & Vaut in *Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, vol. lv. p. 56 (1908).

Stems much branched; *prickles* equal, small, falcate. *Leaflets* 5, oblong, acute, simply serrated, coriaceous, 1-2 in. long, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* naked, *petioles* slightly aciculate; *stipules* free, minute, deciduous. *Flowers* in an ample panicle 4-6 in. broad, main branches umbellate, secondary branches racemose; *pedicels* glabrous. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked; *lobes* lanceolate, slightly compound. *Petals* obovate, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, white. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* not seen.

China, province of Kwei-Chow. Collected by Mgr. Emile Bodinier. Leaves, stipules and flowers of *Rosa Banksiae*, but inflorescence different.

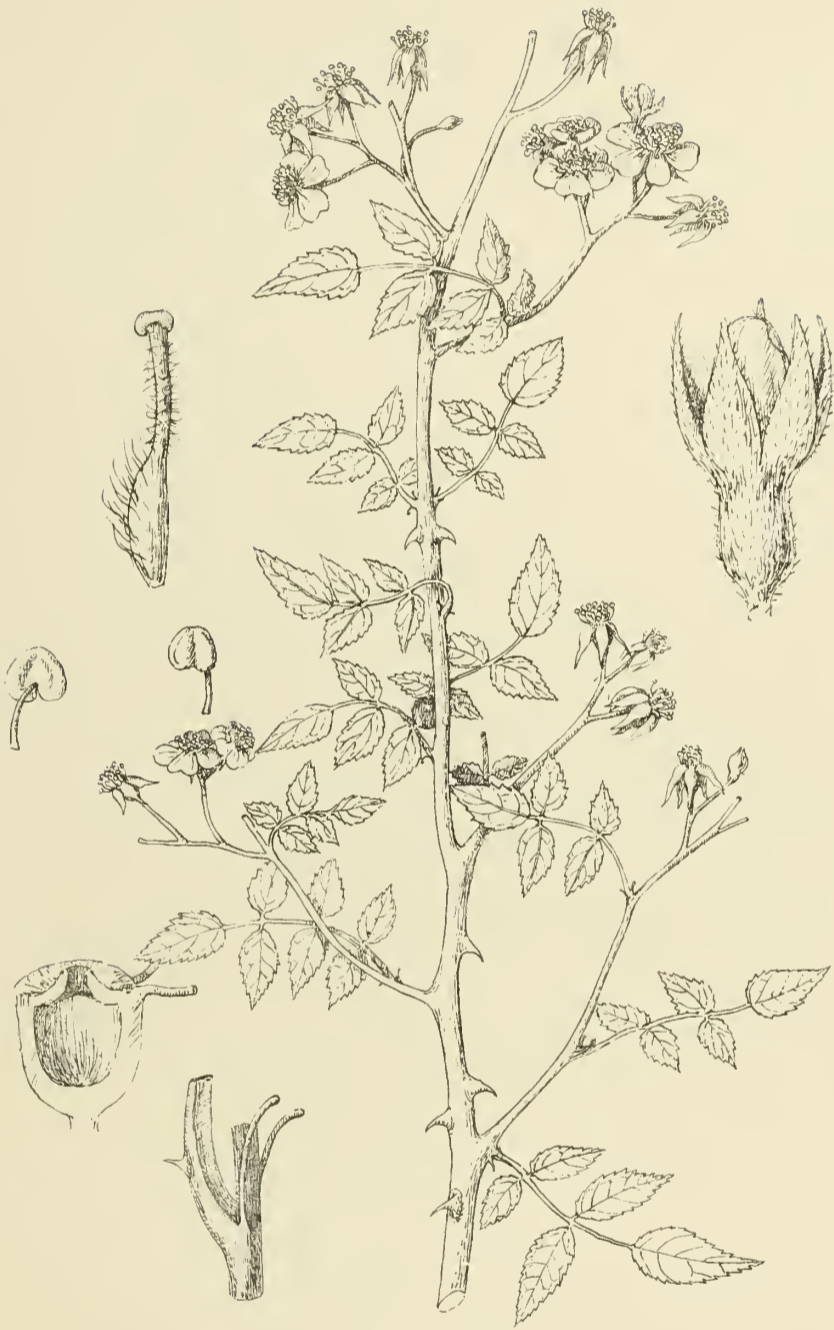
157—ROSA ESQUIROLII Lévl. & Vaut

Rosa Esquirolii: caule gracili, ramoso; aculeis parvis, sparsis, conformibus, leviter hamatis; foliolis 3-5, oblongis, obtusis, coriaceis, perparvis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi glabra, petiolis parce aciculatis; stipulis linearibus, parvis, deciduis; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedicellis glabris; calycis tubo globoso, parvo, nudo; lobis lanceolatis, simplicibus, dorso glabris; petalis albis, parvis, obovatis; stylis inclusis, liberis, pubescentibus; fructu ignoto.

R. Esquirolii Léveillé & Vaut in *Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, vol. lv. p. 56 (1908).

Stems slender, branched; *prickles* uniform, small, scattered, slightly hooked. *Leaflets* 3-5, oblong, obtuse, simply toothed, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, coriaceous, glabrous on both sides; *rhachis* glabrous, *petioles* slightly aciculate; *stipules* small, linear, deciduous. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *pedicels* glabrous. *Calyx-tube* globose, small, naked; *lobes* lanceolate, simple, glabrous on the back, $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. *Petals* white, obovate, rather longer than the sepals. *Styles* free, included, hairy. *Fruit* not seen.

China, province of Kwei-Chow. Collected by M. l'Abbé Cavalerie. Section *Banksianae*. Near *Rosa microcarpa* Lindl.



ROSA ESQUIROLII, Lév. & Vaut

CINNAMOMEAE

158—ROSA REDUCTA Baker

Rosa reducta: caule gracili, ramoso; aculeis aequalibus, patulis, subulatis; foliolis 7-9, oblongis, obtusis, parvis, simpliciter serratis, membranaceis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis glabris, parce aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, angustis, apicibus liberis, minimis; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedicellis parce hispidis; calycis tubo anguste oblongo, parce hispido; lobis simplicibus, basi ovatis, longe caudatis; petalis rubris, sepalis brevioribus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu globoso; sepalis erectis, persistentibus.

R. reducta Baker inedit.

Stems slender, branched; *prickles* subulate, equal, spreading, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long. *Leaflets* 7-9, oblong, obtuse, simply toothed, membranous, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petioles* glabrous, slightly aciculate; *stipules* adnate, narrow, with small free tips. *Flowers* few, corymbose; pedicels slightly hispid. *Calyx-tube* narrowly oblong, slightly hispid; *lobes* simple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with a foliaceous tip and an ovate base. *Petals* bright red, shorter than the sepals. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* globose; *sepals* erect, persistent.

South-west China, E. H. Wilson's third expedition. This is another of the Roses raised from seed at Warley, where it flowered in 1911. It is beautiful and distinct, and will certainly become very popular when better known. Near *Rosa Webbiana* Wall.

Western Sze-chuan, Valley of Min River, near Mao-chou, Arnold Arboretum Expedition, 1907-1909. Altitude, 1,600 metres.

159—ROSA MORRISONENSIS Hayata

Rosa morrisonensis: caule brevi, ramosissimo; aculeis conformibus, geminis, subulatis, ascendentibus; foliolis 7-11, obovatis, obtusis, parvis, rigide coriaceis, simpliciter acute serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis glandulosis, glabris; stipulis adnatis, margine glandulosis, apicibus liberis, ovatis; floribus solitariis; pedicellis brevibus, nudis; calycis tubo pyriformi, nudo; lobis parvis, lanceolatis, acuminatis, simplicibus, dorso glabris; petalis ignotis; stylis liberis, inclusis, villosis; fructu maturo ignoto.

R. morrisonensis Hayata in *Journ. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo*, vol. xxx. pt. 1 (*Mat. Flora Formosa*), p. 97 (1911).

Stems much branched, short; *prickles* uniform, subulate, geminate, ascending, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long. *Leaflets* 7-11, obovate, obtuse, rigidly coriaceous, deeply, simply acutely toothed, very small, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petioles* glandular, glabrous; *stipules* adnate, gland-edged, with ovate free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *pedicels* short, naked. *Calyx-tube* pyriform, naked; *lobes* small, lanceolate, acuminate, simple, naked on the back. *Petals* and mature *fruit* not seen. *Styles* free, included, hairy; *carpels* 4-5.

Island of Formosa, on Mount Morrison at 12,000 feet. Collected by the recent Japanese Expedition. It belongs to the section *Cinnamomeae*, near *Rosa Webbiana* Wall.



158—ROSA REDUCTA

160—ROSA ORBICULARIS Baker

Rosa orbicularis: caule gracili, ramosissimo; aculeis subulatis, erecto-patentibus, saepe geminis; foliolis 5-7, orbicularibus, obtusis, parvis, membranaceis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis glabris, nudis vel parce aciculatis; stipulis breviter adnatis, apicibus liberis obtusis vel acutis; floribus 1-3; pedicellis nudis, elongatis; calycis tubo oblongo, nudo; lobis parvis, simplicibus, lanceolatis, dorso nudis vel parce hispidis; petalis parvis, obovatis, albis; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu ignoto.

R. orbicularis Baker inedit.

Stems slender, much branched; *prickles* mostly in pairs, slender, subulate, erecto-patent. *Leaflets* 5-7, orbicular, obtuse, membranous, simply serrated, glabrous on both surfaces, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; *rhachis* and *petioles* glabrous, naked or slightly aciculate; *stipules* shortly adnate, with obtuse or acute free tips. *Flowers* 1-3; *pedicels* long, naked. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked; *lobes* lanceolate, simple, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, naked on the back or slightly hispid. *Petals* white, obovate, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* not seen.

South-west China. Collected by M. l'Abbé Théodore Moubeig. Cultivated at Kew; received 1908. Near *Rosa Webbiana* Wall. and *Rosa morrisonensis* Hayata.

161—ROSA SERTATA Rolfe

Rosa sertata: caule ramoso, rubro-brunneo; aculeis rectis, aequalibus, patulis, interdum geminis; foliolis 9-15, lineari-oblongis, obtusis, simpliciter serratis, membranaceis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis nudis; stipulis adnatis, angustis, apicibus liberis, linearibus; floribus solitariis; pedunculis brevibus, nudis; calycis tubo globoso, nudo; lobis simplicibus, lanceolatis, acuminatis, dorso nudis; petalis parvis, albis; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu immaturo globoso, nudo.

R. sertata Rolfe in *Bot. Mag.* vol. ix. t. 8473 (1913).—Osborne in *Gard. Chron.* vol. liv. p. 166, t. 63, 1913.

Stems bright red-brown, branching; *prickles* straight, equal, spreading, sometimes in pairs. *Leaflets* 9-15, linear-oblong, obtuse, membranous, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, simply serrated, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petioles* naked; *stipules* adnate, narrow, with small linear free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* short, naked. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked; *lobes* lanceolate, acuminate, simple, naked on the back, about an inch long. *Petals* small, white. *Styles* free, included. Immature *fruit* globose, naked.

South-west China, E. H. Wilson's third expedition. Described from Warley garden, where it has flowered freely during the past three seasons. A very distinct species of the *Cinnamomeae* group.

Western Hupeh. Tang Hsien, moorlands, Arnold Arboretum Expedition, 1907-1909. Altitude, 2,300-2,800 metres.



ROSA MARRETHII, Lévl.

162—ROSA MARRETII Lévl.

Rosa Marretii: caule ramoso, atro-purpureo; aculeis conformibus, rectis, magnis, patentibus; foliolis 7, oblongis, subobtusis, membranaceis, simpliciter serratis, magnitudine mediocribus, facie glabris, dorso pubescentibus; rhachi et petiolis pubescentibus; stipulis adnatis, apicibus liberis lanceolatis; floribus 1-3, corymbosis; pedicellis nudis; calycis tubo globoso, nudo; lobis simplicibus, elongatis, apice foliaceis; petalis rubellis, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu ignoto.

R. Marretii Léveillé in Fedde, *Repert.* vol. viii. p. 281 (1910).

Stem branched, dark purple; *prickles* large, uniform, straight, spreading. *Leaflets* 7, middle-sized, oblong, subobtuse, membranous, simply toothed, about an inch long, glabrous on the upper surface, thinly pubescent beneath; *rhachis* and *petioles* pubescent; *stipules* adnate, with lanceolate free tips. *Flowers* 1-3, corymbose; *pedicels* naked. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked; *lobes* simple, reaching $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long with long leafy tips. *Petals* pink, middle-sized. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* not seen.

Island of Saghalin. Collected by M. l'Abbé Urbain Faurie. Very near *Rosa macrophylla* Lindl. Differs by its fewer leaflets.

163—ROSA CAUDATA Baker

Rosa caudata: caule ramosissimo; aculeis conformibus, subulatis, rectis, patulis; foliolis 7-9, oblongis, subacutis, simpliciter serratis, membranaceis, magnitudine mediocribus, facie glabris, viridibus, dorso pallidis, ad costam hispidis; rhachi et petiolis aciculatis; stipulis longis, adnatis, apicibus liberis lanceolatis; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedicellis aciculatis, parce hispidis; calycis tubo anguste oblongo, dense aciculato; lobis simplicibus e basi ovato caudatis, dorso glabris; petalis rubris, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu oblongo; sepalis erectis, persistentibus.

R. caudata Baker inedit.

Stems much branched; *prickles* uniform, subulate, straight, spreading. *Leaflets* 7-9, oblong, subacute, membranous, simply serrated, 1-2 in. long, green and glabrous on the upper surface, much paler and hispid on the midrib beneath; *rhachis* and *petioles* aciculate; *stipules* adnate, long, with lanceolate free tips. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *pedicels* aciculate, slightly hispid. *Calyx-tube* narrowly oblong, densely aciculate; *lobes* simple, caudate from an ovate base, glabrous on the back, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long. *Petals* bright red, middle-sized. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* oblong; *sepals* erect, persistent.

South-west China, E. H. Wilson's third expedition. This beautiful Rose comes near to *Rosa macrophylla* Lindl. It flowered for the first time at Warley in 1911, and has gained in vigour and beauty with each succeeding season.



163—ROSA CAUDATA

164—ROSA JALUANA Komarow

Rosa jaluana: caule elongata, arcuato; aculeis parvis, sparsis, aequalibus, patentibus vel modice recurvis; foliolis 5-9, ovatis vel oblongis, magnis, membranaceis, acuminatis, ad apicem serratis, facie glabris, dorso subtiliter glandulosis, ad venas pubescentibus; rhachi et petiolis parce aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, apicibus liberis, glanduloso serratis; floribus corymbosis; pedicellis nudis; calycis tubo globoso; lobis simplicibus, valde elongatis, apice foliaceis; petalis rubris, magnis; stylis liberis, inclusis, tomentosis; fructu oblongo; sepalis erectis, persistentibus.

R. jaluana Komarow in *Act. Hort. Petrop.* vol. xxii. fasc. 1, p. 537 (1904).

Stems 6-7 feet high, arching; *prickles* small, scattered, equal, spreading or slightly recurved. *Leaflets* 5-9, ovate or oblong, membranous, over 2 in. long, an inch broad, acuminate, serrated towards the tip, glabrous on the upper surface, finely glandular and pubescent on the veins beneath; *rhachis* and *petioles* slightly aciculate; *stipules* adnate, with gland-toothed free tips. *Flowers* 10-20, corymbose; *pedicels* naked. *Calyx-tube* globose; *lobes* simple, 1½-2 in. long, with a leafy tip. *Petals* red, large. *Styles* free, included, tomentose. *Fruit* oblong; *sepals* erect, persistent.

Korea, Manchuria, and South-west China. Near *Rosa macrophylla* Lindl., but inflorescence like that of *Rosa moschata* Herrm.

165—ROSA PUBESCENS Baker

Rosa pubescens: caule pubescente; aculeis conformibus, gracilis, sparsis, rectis, subulatis, patentibus; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, acutis, basi cuneatis, magnitudine mediocribus, subcoriaceis, facie glabris, dorso ad venas pubescentibus, simpliciter serratis; rhachi et petiolis pubescentibus, parce aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, apicibus liberis deltoideis; floribus 1-2; pedicellis nudis; calycis tubo ovoideo, nudo; lobis simplicibus, ovatis, elongatis; petalis magnis, latis, rubris; stylis liberis, inclusis, pilosis; fructu maturo ignoto.

R. pubescens Baker inedit.

Stems densely pubescent; *prickles* slender, straight, spreading, subulate, scattered, uniform. *Leaflets* 5-7, middle-sized, oblong, acute, cuneate at the base, subcoriaceous, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent on the veins beneath, simply serrated; *rhachis* and *petioles* pubescent, slightly aciculate; *stipules* adnate, with small deltoid free tips. *Flowers* 1-2; *pedicels* naked. *Calyx-tube* ovoid, naked; *lobes* simple, ovate, with a long point, 1½-2 in. long. *Petals* broad, red, 1½ in. long. *Styles* free, included, hairy. Ripe *fruit* not seen.

South-west China. M. l'Abbé Théodore Moubeig. Cultivated at Kew, 1908. Near *Rosa macrophylla* Lindl.



164—ROSA JALUANA

166—ROSA BANKSIOPSIS Baker

Rosa Banksiopsis: caule ramoso, brunneo; aculeis erecto-patentibus, ascendentibus, subulatis, interdum geminis; foliolis 7-9, oblongis, acutis, simpliciter serratis, modice firmis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis glabris, parce aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, apicibus liberis ovatis; floribus umbellatis; pedicellis elongatis, nudis; calycis tubo oblongo, nudo; lobis simplicibus, basi ovatis, apice elongatis, foliaceis, dorso glabris; petalis obovatis, rubris, sepalis brevioribus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu parvo, globoso; sepalis erectis, persistentibus.

R. Banksiopsis Baker inedit.

Stems brown, branched; prickles sometimes in pairs, erecto-patent, ascending, subulate. *Leaflets* 7-9, oblong, acute, moderately firm in texture, simply serrated, glabrous on both surfaces, an inch or more long; *rhachis* and *petioles* glabrous, slightly aciculate; *stipules* adnate, with ovate free tips. *Flowers* umbellate; *pedicels* long, glabrous. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked; *lobes* simple, with a long leafy tip from an ovate base, glabrous on the back, 1-1½ in. long. *Petals* red, obovate, shorter than the sepals. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* small, globose; *sepals* erect, persistent.

South-west China, E. H. Wilson's third expedition. Described from Warley garden. This Rose flowered at Warley in 1911, and when distributed will be an important addition to the ranks of shrub Roses, not only for its flowers, but for its brilliant and striking masses of fruit in autumn. Umbels as in *Rosa Banksiae*, but sepals, leaves, and stipules very different.

Eastern Sze-chuan, South Wushan, thickets, Arnold Arboretum Expedition, 1907-1909. Altitude, 1,300-1,600 metres.

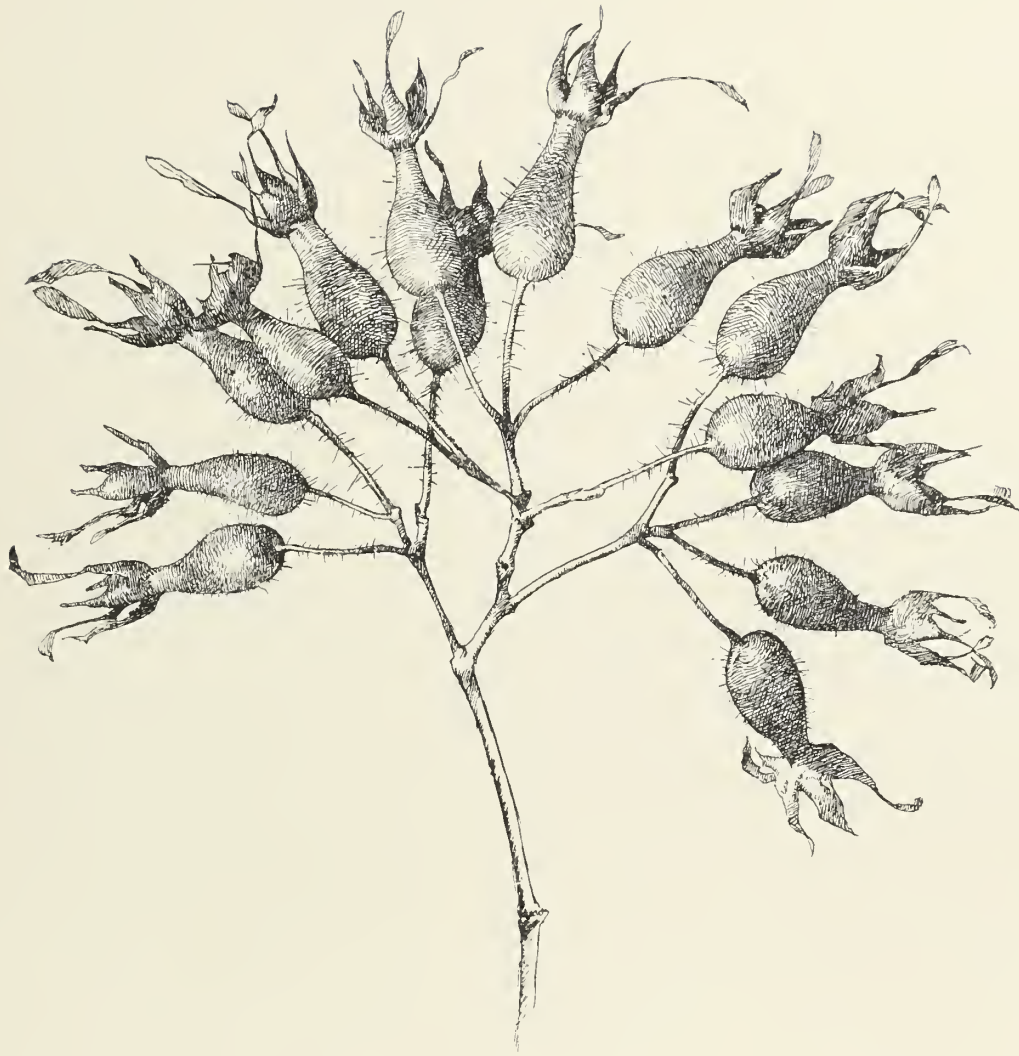
167—ROSA SATURATA Baker

Rosa saturata: caule brunneo, ramoso; aculeis ramorum floriferorum nullis; foliolis 7-9, oblongis, acutis, simpliciter serratis, membranaceis, magnitudine mediocribus, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis nudis; stipulis adnatis, apicibus liberis, ovatis; floribus 1-3; pedicellis elongatis, nudis vel parce aciculatis; calycis tubo oblongo, nudo; lobis simplicibus, ovatis, longe acuminatis, apice foliaceis, dorso nudis; petalis saturate rubris, sepalis brevioribus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu obovoideo, ad collum angustato; sepalis erectis, persistentibus.

R. saturata Baker inedit.

Stems brown, branching; *prickles* absent from the flowering shoots. *Leaflets* 7-9, oblong, acute, simply serrated, membranous, glabrous on both surfaces, 1½-2 in. long; *rhachis* and *petioles* naked; *stipules* adnate, with ovate free tips. *Flowers* 1-3; *pedicels* long, naked or slightly aciculate. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked; *lobes* simple, ovate, acuminate, with a leafy tip, naked on the back. *Petals* deep red, an inch long. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* obovoid, narrowed to a neck; *sepals* erect, persistent.

South-west China, E. H. Wilson's third expedition. Described from Warley garden. Although nearest to *Rosa macrophylla* Lindl., it is quite distinct and should be included in every collection of Roses.



166—ROSA BANKSIOPSIS



ROSA RUBUS, Lévl. & Vaut

168—ROSA RUBUS Lévl. & Vaut

Rosa Rubus: caule ramosissimo; aculeis parvis, conformibus, falcatis, interdum geminis; foliis 5, oblongis, acuminatis, magnis, minute simpliciter serratis, membranaceis, facie glabris, dorso ad nervos hispidis; rhachi glabra; petiolis sparse aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, angustis, apicibus liberis lanceolatis; floribus multis, corymbosis; bracteis lanceolatis; pedicellis brevibus, hispidis; calycis tubo oblongo, parce hispido; lobis simplicibus, lanceolatis; petalis orbicularibus, albis, parvis; stylis liberis, inclusis, hispidis; fructu ignoto.

R. Rubus Léveillé & Vaut in *Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, vol. lv. p. 55 (1908).

Stems much branched; prickles small, uniform, falcate, some in pairs. *Leaflets* 5, large, oblong, acuminate, membranous, minutely simply toothed, glabrous on upper surfaces, hispid on the ribs beneath; *rhachis* naked; *petioles* with a few hooked prickles; *stipules* adnate, narrow with lanceolate free tips. *Flowers* many, corymbose; *bracts* lanceolate; *pedicels* short, hispid. *Calyx-tube* oblong, slightly hispid; *lobes* lanceolate, simple, an inch or more long. *Petals* white, orbicular, as long as the sepals. *Styles* free, included, hispid. *Fruit* not seen.

China, provinces of Kwei-Chow and Yunnan. Collected by M. l'Abbé L. Martin. Another form (var. *yunnanensis* Lévl.) was collected by Mgr. Emile Bodinier.

THE following Roses were received too late for inclusion in their proper sequence. Seventeen new Roses were communicated by Mgr. Lèveillé, who kindly sent his herbarium specimens from which drawings were made. Amongst them *Rosa Mairéi*, *Rosa tongchouanensis*, and *Rosa oulongensis* had not previously been described.

Mr. E. H. Wilson discovered many new Roses in China and sent part of the seed to Warley, where the plants were raised from which the drawings have been made.

SYSTYLAE



ROSA TAQUETI, Léveillé

169—ROSA TAQUETI Léveillé

Rosa Taqueti: caule ramosissimo, atropurpureo; aculeis sparsis, paucis, conformibus, falcatis; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, parvis, membranaceis, argute serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis nudis; stipulis adnatis, argute serratis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis brevibus, nudis; calycis tubo globoso, nudo; lobis parvis, lanceolatis, simplicibus, dorso nudis, apice haud foliaceis; petalis ignotis; stylis coalitis, protrusis; fructu globoso, nudo; sepalis deciduis.

R. Taqueti Léveillé in Fedde, *Repert.* vol. vii. p. 199 (1909).

Stems much branched, dark purple; *prickles* scattered, uniform, distant, small, hooked. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, membranous, acutely toothed, glabrous on both surfaces, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long; *rhachis* and *petioles* naked; *stipules* adnate, acutely toothed. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* short, naked. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked; *lobes* small, simple, lanceolate, naked on the back, not leaf-pointed. *Petals* not seen. *Styles* united in a protruded column. *Fruit* globose, naked; *sepals* deciduous.

Korea, in woods. Collected by M. l'Abbé Faurie and M. l'Abbé Taquet. Allied to *Rosa Soulieana* Crép. Differs by its solitary flowers and fewer leaflets.

170—ROSA MOKANENSIS Léveillé

Rosa mokanensis: caule ramosissimo; aculeis sparsis, parvis, rectis, patulis; foliolis 5-7, obovatis, obtusis, perparvis, firmulis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis glabris, parce aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, laciniatis, apicibus liberis, lanceolatis; floribus paucis, perparvis, corymbosis; pedicellis hispidis; calycis tubo ovideo, hispidō; lobis parvis, lanceolatis, simplicibus, dorso glandulosis; petalis parvis, albidis; stylis coalitis, protrusis, glabris; fructu ignoto.

R. mokanensis Léveillé in Fedde, *Repert.* vol. vii. p. 340 (1909).

Stem much branched; *prickles* scattered, small, straight, spreading. *Leaflets* 5-7, obovate, obtuse, moderately firm, simply toothed, glabrous on both surfaces, $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; *rhachis* and *petioles* glabrous, slightly prickly; *stipules* adnate, laciniated, with lanceolate free tips. *Flowers* few, very small, corymbose; *pedicels*

ROSA MOKANENSIS, var. QUELPAERTENSIS

hispid. *Calyx-tube* ovoid, hispid; *lobes* lanceolate, simple, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glandular on the back. *Petals* small, white. *Styles* united in a protruded glabrous column. *Fruit* not seen.

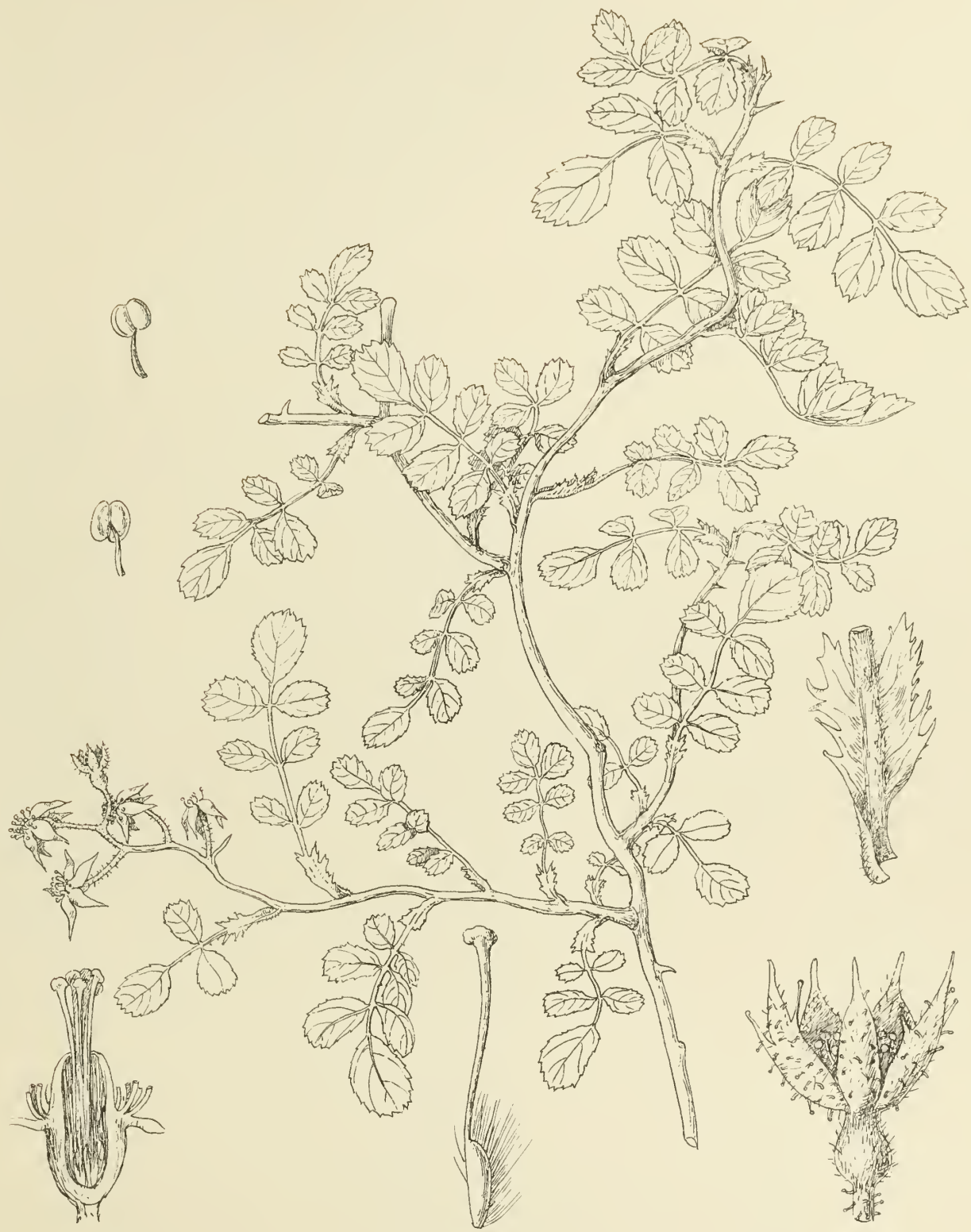
Korea, Quelpaert. Collected by M. l'Abbé E. J. Taquet. Near *Rosa multiflora* Thunb.

Var. QUELPAERTENSIS Willmott

A forma typica stipulis alte pinnatifidis, calycis tubo oblongo laevi differt.

R. quelpaertensis Léveillé in Fedde, *Repert.* vol. x. p. 378 (1912).

Korea, Quelpaert, in forests at Haillais-an. Collected by M. l'Abbé E. J. Taquet. Mgr. Léveillé considers this Rose distinct from *Rosa mokanensis*, but the difference between the two seems only varietal, the most obvious characters being the more deeply divided stipules and the narrower smooth receptacle.



ROSA MOKANENSIS, Léveillé



ROSA MOKANENSIS, var. *quelpaertensis* Willmott.



ROSA GENTILIANA, Lévl. & Vaut

171—ROSA GENTILIANA Lévl. & Vaut

Rosa Gentiliana: caule flexuoso; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, falcatis; foliolis 3-7, obovatis, cuspidatis, membranaceis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis glabris, parce aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, integris, apicibus liberis deltoideis, divaricatis; floribus multis in paniculam amplam corymbosam dispositis; pedicellis glabris; calycis tubo subgloboso, nudo; lobis lanceolatis, acuminatis, simplicibus, dorso glabris; petalis obovatis, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis coalitis, protrusis; fructu ignoto.

R. Gentiliana Léveillé & Vaut in *Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, vol. lv. p. 55 (1908).

Stems flexuose; *prickles* uniform, scattered, falcate. *Leaflets* 3-7, obovate, cuspidate, simply toothed, membranous, 1½-2 in. long, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petioles* glabrous, slightly aciculate; *stipules* adnate, entire, with divaricate deltoid free tips. *Flowers* many, forming a corymbose panicle half a foot broad; *pedicels* naked. *Calyx-tube* subglobose, naked; *lobes* lanceolate, acuminate; simple, an inch long, glabrous on the back. *Petals* obovate, an inch long. *Styles* united in a protruded column. *Fruit* not seen.

China, Kiang-sen. Collected by M. l'Abbé D'Argy. Near *Rosa moschata* Herrm.

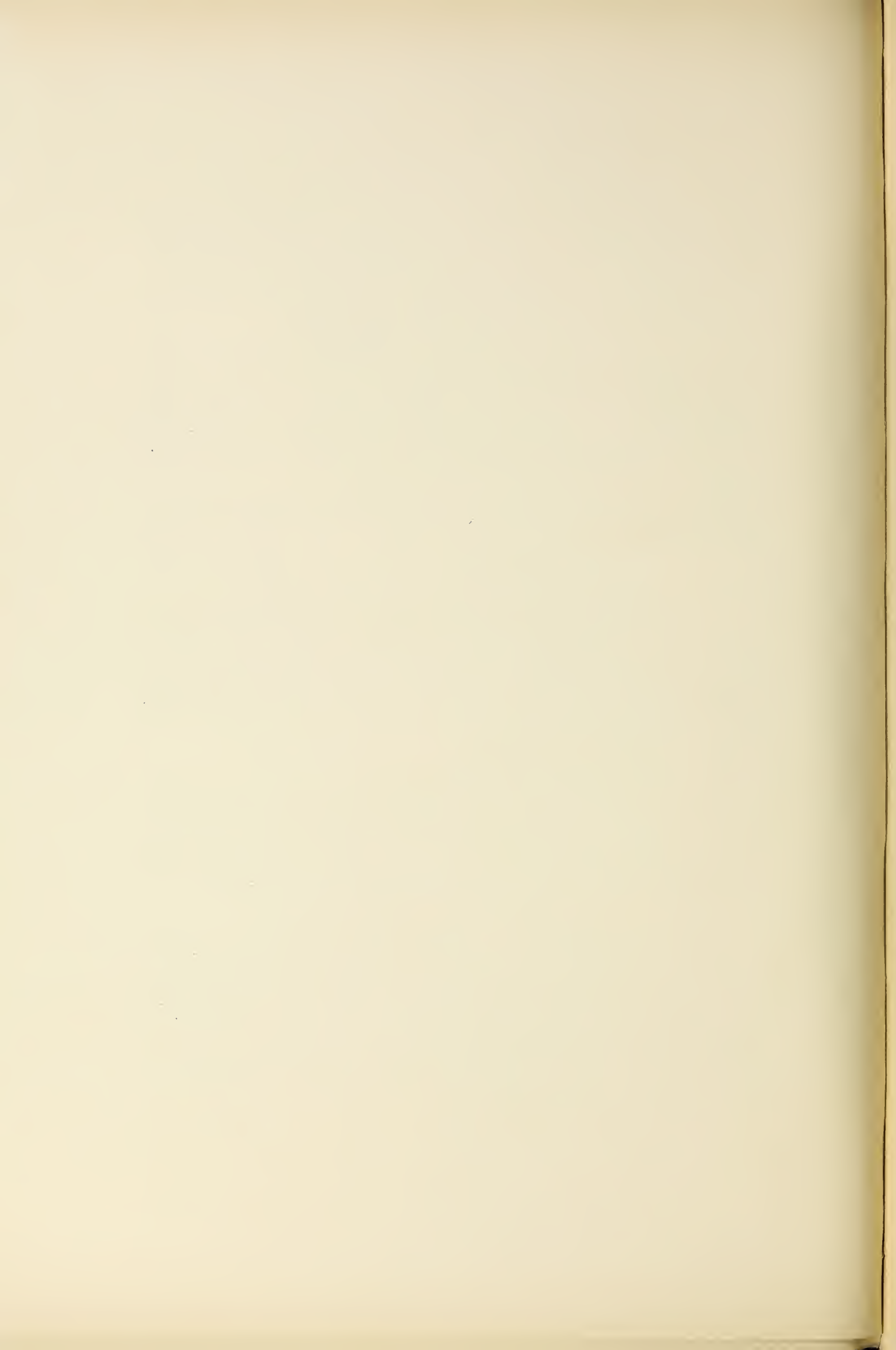
172—ROSA FLORIBUNDA Baker

Rosa floribunda: caule viridi; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, falcatis; foliolis 5, oblongis, acutis, membranaceis, simpliciter serratis, magnitudine mediocribus, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis glabris, parce aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, apicibus liberis ovatis, acuminatis; floribus multis in paniculam amplam corymbosam dispositis; pedicellis dense glandulosis; bracteis lanceolatis; calycis tubo subgloboso, nudo; lobis ovatis, acuminatis, pinnatifidis, dorso glabris; petalis obovatis, parvis, albis; stylis coalitis, protrusis; fructu parvo, globoso; sepalis reflexis, deciduis.

R. floribunda Baker inedit.

Stems green; *prickles* scattered, uniform, falcate. *Leaflets* 5, oblong, acute, simply serrated, membranous, 1½-2 in. long, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petioles* glabrous, slightly aciculate; *stipules* adnate, with ovate acuminate free tips. *Flowers* many in an ample corymbose panicle; *pedicels* densely glandular; *bracts* lanceolate. *Calyx-tube* subglobose, naked; *lobes* ovate, acuminate, pinnatifid, an inch long, naked on the back. *Petals* obovate, white, small. *Styles* united in a protruded column. *Fruit* small, globose; *sepals* reflexing, deciduous.

South-west China, E. H. Wilson's third expedition. Described from Warley garden. This beautiful Rose in its way is perhaps the most beautiful species yet introduced. Its cascades of pure white flowers are borne in boundless profusion, and, unless damaged by storms, will continue in blossom for nearly two months. It should be given an isolated position where it can be left to develop and where its beauty can be seen to best advantage. It forms fine bushes of dense growth, and so far has not been attacked by mildew or fly. Near *Rosa moschata* Herrm.



SPINOSISSIMAE



ROSA KORSAKOVIENSIS, Lévl.

173—ROSA KORSAKOVIENSIS Lévl.

Rosa korsakoviensis: caule ramoso; aculeis densis, valde inaequalibus, subulatis, patulis; foliolis 5, oblongis, acutis, membranaceis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis glabris, nudis; stipulis adnatis, margine glandulosis, apicibus liberis parvis, divaricatis; floribus 1-2; pedicellis longis, nudis vel parce aciculatis; calycis tubo oblongo, nudo; lobis lanceolatis, acuminatis, simplicibus, dorso glabris; petalis latis, obovatis; sepalis aequilongis; stylis liberis, inclusis, tomentosus; fructu ignoto.

R. korsakoviensis Léveillé in Fedde, *Repert.* vol. x. p. 378 (1912).

Stems branched; *prickles* dense, very unequal, subulate, spreading. *Leaflets* 5, oblong, acute, membranous, simply serrated, about an inch long, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petioles* glabrous, not aciculate; *stipules* adnate, gland-edged, with small spreading free tips. *Flowers* 1-2; *pedicels* long, naked or slightly aciculate. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked; *lobes* lanceolate, acuminate, simple, an inch long, glabrous on the back. *Petals* wide, obovate, an inch long. *Styles* free, hairy, included. *Fruit* not seen.

Island of Saghalin, near Korsakof. Collected by M. l'Abbé Urbain Faurie. Near *Rosa spinosissima* L., but leaves very different.

174—ROSA ADENOCLADA Lévl.

Rosa adenoclada: caule parce aciculato; aculeis sparsis, falcatis; foliolis 3, oblongis, cuspidatis, simpliciter serratis, subcoriaceis, magnitudine mediocribus, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis aciculatis; stipulis adnatis, angustis, integris, apicibus liberis divaricatis, minutis; floribus solitariis; pedicellis hispidis; calycis tubo pyriformi, parce hispido; lobis lanceolatis, acuminatis, integris; petalis obovatis, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructo ignoto.

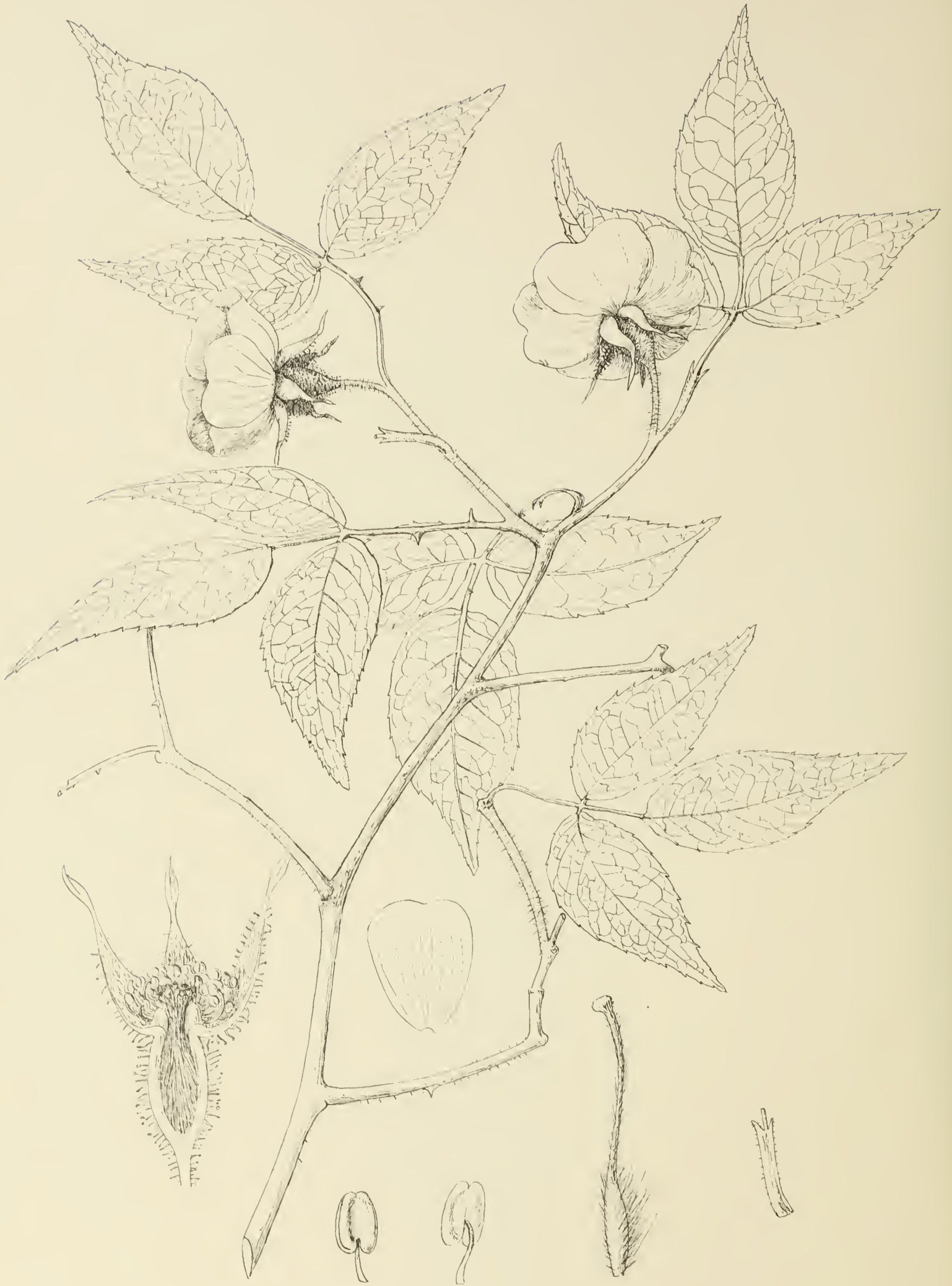
R. adenoclada Léveillé in Fedde, *Repert.* vol. x. p. 431 (1912).

Stems sparsely hispid; *prickles* scattered, falcate. *Leaflets* 3, oblong, cuspidate, simply serrated, subcoriaceous, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. long, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petioles* aciculate; *stipules* adnate, narrow, entire, with small divaricate free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *pedicels* hispid. *Calyx-tube* pyriform, slightly hispid; *lobes* lanceolate, acuminate, entire, under an inch long. *Petals* obovate, an inch long. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* not seen.

China, province of Kwei-Chow. Collected by Esquirol. Nearly allied to *Rosa lucidissima* Lévl.



ROSA ADENOCLADA, Lévl.



ROSA LUCIDISSIMA. Lévl.

175—ROSA LUCIDISSIMA Lévl.

Rosa lucidissima: caule ramosissimo, infra nodos dense inaequaliter aciculato; aculeis sparsis, falcatis; foliolis 3, ovatis, acutis, rigide coriaceis, magnis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolis aciculatis; stipulis angustis, cuneatis, integris, adnatis, apicibus liberis minimis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis parce aciculatis; calycis tubo oblongo, dense hispido; lobis lanceolatis, acuminatis, integris; petalis rubris, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu ignoto.

R. lucidissima Léveillé in Fedde, *Repert.* vol. ix. p. 444 (1911).

Stems much branched, when young with dense unequal aciculi below the nodes; *prickles* scattered, falcate. *Leaflets* 3, ovate, acute, rigidly coriaceous, simply serrated, glabrous on both surfaces, 2-3 in. long; *rhachis* and *petioles* aciculate; *stipules* adnate, narrow, entire, with small free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* slightly aciculate. *Calyx-tube* oblong, densely hispid; *lobes* lanceolate, acuminate, entire, an inch long. *Petals* red, medium size. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* not seen.

China, province of Kwei-Chow. M. l'Abbé Cavalerie. Habit of *Rosa laevigata* Michx., but stipules adnate.

176—ROSA KOREANA Komarow

Rosa koreana: caule brevi, ramosissimo; aculeis densis, patulis, inaequalibus; foliolis 7-15, oblongis, obtusis, glanduloso-serratis, facie glabris, dorso arachnoideis; stipulis adnatis, cuneatis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis dense glandulosis; calycis tubo globoso; lobis simplicibus, lanceolatis, dentatis, dorso glandulosis; petalis albis, saepe rubro-tinctis; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu ellipsoideo, elongato, apice contracto.

R. koreana Komarow in *Act. Hort. Petrop.* vol. xviii. fasc. 3, p. 434 (1901); vol. xxii. fasc. 1, p. 535 (1904) (*non* Keller).

Stems short, much branched; *prickles* dense, spreading, unequal. *Leaflets* 7-15, oblong, obtuse, under an inch long, with gland-tipped teeth, glabrous on the upper surface, arachnoid beneath; *stipules* adnate, cuneate. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* densely glandular. *Calyx-tube* globose; *lobes* lanceolate, simple, toothed, glandular on the back. *Petals* white, often tinged with red; *flowers* more than an inch in diameter. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* ellipsoid, elongated, narrowed to the apex.

Korea and Manchuria, 3,000-5,000 feet. Very near *Rosa spinosissima* L.



ROSA WILLMOTTIANA, Léveillé

177—ROSA WILLMOTTIANA Léveillé

Rosa Willmottiana: caule elongato, aculeis ad ramos floriferos nullis; foliolis 3-5, oblongis, acutis, integris, magnis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolo nudis; stipulis adnatis, elongatis, angustissimis, apicibus liberis, lanceolatis; floribus pluribus, corymbosis; pedunculis nudis; calycis tubo ovoideo, nudo; lobis ovatis, cuspidatis, integris, parvis, dorso nudis; petalis obovatis, albis, parvis; stylis coalitis, protrusis, glabris; fructu ignoto.

R. Willmottiana Léveillé, Herb.

Stems elongated; *prickles* none on the flowering shoots. *Leaflets* 3-5, oblong, acute, rounded at the base, 3-4 inches long, entire, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petiole* naked; *stipules* adnate, elongated, very narrow, with lanceolate free tips. *Flowers* several in a corymb; *peduncles* naked. *Calyx-tube* ovoid, naked; *lobes* ovate, cuspidate, entire, naked on the back, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. *Petals* obovate, white, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. *Styles* united, protruded in a glabrous column. *Fruit* not seen.

China, province of Yunnan, Long-Ly; altitude, 750 metres. *Mairé*. A very distinct species, near *Rosa moschata*.

178—ROSA MAIREI Léveillé

Rosa Mairei: fruticosa, ramossima; aculeis multis, inaequalibus, ascendentibus, apice subulatis, basi interdum latis; foliolis 5, parvis, obovato-cuneatis, simpliciter serratis, facie glabris, dorso sericeis; rhachi et petiolo brevibus, sericeis; stipulis brevibus, adnatis, latis, apicibus liberis deltoideis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis nudis; calycis tubo oblongo, nudo; lobis lanceolatis, integris, dorso nudis; petalis albis, parvis, obovatis; stylis liberis, inclusis, hirsutis; fructu ignoto.

R. Mairei Léveillé, Herb.

A compact bush; *prickles* many, unequal, ascending, subulate at the tip, sometimes spreading at the base. *Leaflets* 5, obovate-cuneate, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ inch long, simply toothed, glabrous on the upper surface, silky beneath; *rhachis* and *petiole* short, silky; *stipules* broad, short, adnate, with deltoid free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* naked. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked; *lobes* lanceolate, entire, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, naked on the back. *Petals* obovate, white, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. *Styles* free, included, hairy. *Fruit* not seen.

China, province of Yunnan at Tong-chouan; altitude, 2,600 metres. *Mairé*. Near *Rosa sericea* Lindley.



ROSA MAIREI, Léveillé



ROSA TONGCHOUANENSIS, Léveillé

179—ROSA TONGCHOUANENSIS Léveillé

Rosa tongchouanensis: caule elongato; aculeis falcatis; foliolis 5, oblongis, parvis, acutis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque glabris; rhachi et petiolo nudis; stipulis adnatis, integris, apicibus liberis, deltoideis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis nudis; calycis tubo oblongo, nudo; lobis ovato-acuminatis, integris, dorso nudis; petalis obovatis, albis, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu ignoto.

R. tongchouanensis Léveillé, Herb.

Stems elongated; *prickles* falcate. *Leaflets* 5, oblong, acute, rather small, simply serrated, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petiole* glabrous; *stipules* adnate, entire with deltoid free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* naked. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, entire, naked on the back. *Petals* obovate, white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* not seen.

China, province of Yunnan, hedges at La-Kou; altitude, 2,400 metres. *Mairé*. Near *Rosa Moyesii* and *Rosa macrophylla*.

180—ROSA OULONGENSIS Léveillé

Rosa oulongensis: caule elongato; aculeis gracilibus, falcatis; foliolis 5, oblongis, acutis, simpliciter serratis, parvis, utrinque glabris; rhachi nuda, glabra, petiolo glabro, aciculato; stipulis adnatis, integris, apicibus liberis deltoideis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis nudis; calycis tubo oblongo, nudo; lobis ovato-acuminatis, integris, dorso glabris; petalis obovatis, roseis; sepalis aequilongis; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu ignoto.

R. oulongensis Léveillé, Herb.

Stems elongated; *prickles* slender, falcate. *Leaflets* 5, oblong, acute, simply serrated, small, glabrous on both surfaces; *rhachis* and *petiole* glabrous, the latter slightly aciculated; *stipules* adnate, entire, with deltoid free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* naked. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, entire, an inch long, naked on the back. *Petals* obovate, rose-red, not longer than the sepals. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* not seen.

China, province of Yunnan, hedges on rising ground at Ou-long; altitude, 2,500 metres. Near *Rosa Moyesii* and *Rosa macrophylla*.



ROSA OULONGENSIS, Léveillé

GENERAL INDEX

A

Abbotsbury, *Rosa laevigata* flowering at, 119
 Abel, Dr. C., finds *Rosa Banksiae* at Nankin, 106
 Abyssinia, indigenous Roses: *Rosa moschata*, var. *abyssinica*, 41; *R. sancta*, 337
 Adams, Miss, drawing of *Rosa centifolia*, var. *crispata*, 352
 Afghanistan, indigenous Roses: *Rosa foetida*, 267; *R. moschata*, 33; *R. Webbiana*, 233; *R. xanthina*, 277
 Aitchison, Dr. J. E. T., Botanist of late Afghan Boundary Survey, introduces *Rosa Beggeriana*, 171; *R. Ecae*, 278; *R. Webbiana*, 233, 234
 Aiton, W., *Hortus Kewensis*, 104: the Banksian Rose, 104; *Rosa blanda*, 308; *R. carolina*, 198, 201; *R. pomponia*, 354; *R. turbinata*, 154
 Alaska, indigenous Roses: *Rosa acicularis*, 146; *R. nutkana*, 231
 Albury Park (Guildford), *Rosa gigantea* at, 100
 Algeria, indigenous Rose: *Rosa sempervirens*, 20
 Alsace-Lorraine, indigenous Rose: *Rosa gallica*, 326
 Amadin (Persia), *Rosa persica* found in abundance near, 3
 America, indigenous Roses: *Rosa acicularis*, 146; *R. blanda*, 308; *R. californica*, 223; *R. gymnocarpa*, 221; *R. humilis*, 201, 203, 207; *R. laevigata*, 118; *R. Macdougallii*, 321; *R. minutifolia*, 317; *R. mohavensis*, 239; *R. nitida*, 215; *R. nutkana*, 231; *R. pinetorum*, 241; *R. pisocarpa*, 225; *R. pratincola*, 315; *R. setigera*, 71; *R. virginiana*, 197, 198; *R. Woodsii*, 235
Amoenitates Academicæ, see Linnaeus
Amygdalus eburnea Spach, 278
 Anderson, William, Curator of the Chelsea Physic Garden, *Rosa multiflora*, 24
 Anderson, Mr. (of Bull's Cross, Cheshunt), *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 347
 André, Edouard (*Revue Horticole*), *Rosa calocarpa*, 189
 Andrews, H. C., *Roses*, figures: *Rosa alba*, 410, 414; *R. arvensis*, 12; *R. blanda*, 215, 308; *R. centifolia*, 343, 346, 347, 349; *R. Eglanteria*, 451; *R. ferox*, 182; *R. fraxinellaefolia*, 83; *R. gallica*, 327, 330; *R. lucida*, 198; *R. moschata*, 34, 38; *R. multiflora*, 26; *R. parvifolia*, 356; *R. pennsylvanica*, 198; *R. provincialis*, 361, 367; *R. sancta*, 338; *R. sempervirens*, 21; *R. spinosissima nana*, 263; *Rose "Stanwell Perpetual,"* 253; *R. sulphurea*, 276
Androsace saxifragaeifolia, 130
Anemone nemorosa, Rose resembling, 67
 Angers, see Vibert, J. P.
Annales de Flore et de Pomone. See Cels and Jacques
Annals of the Horticultural Society on Ayrshire Roses, 15
 Arabia, indigenous Roses: *Rosa agrestis*, 458; *R. moschata*, var. *abyssinica*, 41
Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum. See Loudon
 Armenia, indigenous Rose: *Rosa orientalis*, 443

Arnold Arboretum: *Rosa foliolosa*, 220; *R. Jacksoni*, 63; *R. nutkana*, 231; *R. pisocarpa*, 225; *R. Watsoniana*, 53
 Asia, indigenous Roses: *Rosa Alberti*, 319; *R. Beggeriana*, 171; *R. canina*, 380; *R. centifolia*, 342; *R. coriifolia*, 391; *R. Fedtschenkoana*, 155; *R. foetida*, 267; *R. hemisphaerica*, 273; *R. orientalis*, 443; *R. sancta*, 338; *R. spinosissima*, 247
 Aucher-Eloy, P. M. R., see Eloy
 Austria, indigenous Roses: *Rosa agrestis*, 458; *R. canina*, var. *globosa*, 389; *R. Jundzilli*, 464; *R. rubrifolia*, 400

B

Babington, Charles C., *British Botany: Rosa cinnamomea*, 142
 Baker, J. C., *Monograph of British Roses: Rosa blanda*, var. *Willmottiana*, 308; *R. canina*, var. *globosa*, 389; *R. Heckeliana*, 446; *R. platyacantha*, 279, 280; *R. subglobosa*, 422; *R. tomentella*, 396
 Banks, Sir Joseph, Bt., his specimens of *Rosa sericea*, 163; *R. spinosissima*, var. *hispida*, 259; *R. hemisphaerica* in flower, 276; introduces *R. persica* into France, 4; introduces into England *R. chinensis*, 79; *R. Banksiae*, 105; on the habitat of Ayrshire Roses, 16
 Banks, Lady, the Banksian Rose named after, 104
 Baroni, G., Curator in old Botanic Garden Dei Semplici (Florence), on *Rosa Banksiae*, 106
 Bartram, W., first collector of *Rosa humilis*, 201
 Bauhin, Caspar, *Pinax: Rosa alba*, 41; *R. agrestis*, 458; *R. arvensis*, 12; *R. cinnamomea*, 142; *R. francofurtana*, 154; *R. pomifera*, 436; *R. sempervirens*, 20; *R. spinosissima*, 248
 Bauhin, J., *Rosa cinnamomea*, 142; *R. francofurtana*, 154; *R. tomentosa*, 422
 Belgrove Gardens, see Gumbleton
 Bell, Thomas, introduces *Rosa acicularis* to England, 146
Bella Donna, a form of *Rosa alba*, var. *rubicunda*, 414
 — var. *flore minore*, a form of *R. alba*, var. *rubicunda*, 414
 Bengal Roses, 80; used for hedges and palisades, 339
Bengale à bouquets in the Trianon Nursery, 97
 Berlèze, Abbé, on wonderful growth of *Rosa Banksiae*, 105, 106
 Berlin Botanic Garden: *Rosa reversa*, 300
 Bernaix, Alexander, Rose-grower of Lyons, raises hybrid *Rosa multiflora* × *Rose Noisette*, 24
 Besler, B., *Hortus Eystettensis*, 326: figures of *Rosa alba*, 410; *R. Milesia rubra fl. pl.*, 326; *R. pendulina*, 294; *R. provincialis*, 360
 Best, G. N., finds *Rosa humilis* in a wild state, 202
 Bieberstein finds *Rosa centifolia* in a double-flowered form, 342
 Biotard's *Manuel Complet de l'Amateur de Roses: Rosa damascena*, 372
 Bitton (Gloucestershire), see Ellacombe, Canon

GENERAL INDEX

- Bodinier, E., collected *Rosa Bodinieri*, 485; and *R. Rubus*, var. *yunnanensis*, 507
- Boerhaave, Dr. H., *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 346
- Boissier, P. E., *Flora orientalis*: *Rosa coriifolia*, 392; *R. damascena*, 373; *R. elymaitica*, 179; *R. orientalis*, 443; *R. phoenicia*, first to distinguish it as a new species, 69
- Bonpland, A., a magnificent specimen of *Rosa Banksiae*, 105
- Bureau, A., *Flore du Centre de la France*, 414; *Rosa Dupontii*, 44; *R. gallica*, 326; *R. macrantha*, 403
- Borkhausen, M. B., *Rosa francofurtana*, 154
- Bosc, L. A. G., *Rosier trifoliolé*, 118
- Botanbara, 118
- Botanical Magazine*: *Rosa alba*, var. *rubicunda*, 414; Ayrshire Roses, 16; *R. Banksiae*, 105, 106; *R. centifolia*, var. *crispata*, 352; *R. centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 346; *R. chinensis*, var. *minima*, 91; *R. gallica*, var. *versicolor*, 330; *R. Hugonis*, 280; *R. incarnata*, 334, 410; *R. microphylla*, 136; *R. multiflora*, 26; *R. spinosissima*, var. *hispidata*, 259
- Botanical Register*: *Rosa Banksiae*, 105-7; *R. centifolia*, var. *albo-muscosa*, 349; *R. centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 346; *R. fraxinifolia*, 308; *R. hemisphaerica*, 276; *R. involucreta*, 129; *R. Lawranceana*, 91; *R. moschata*, var. *nepalensis*, 37; *R. moschata*, var. *nivea*, 43; *R. multiflora*, 26; *R. spinosissima*, var. *altaica*, 257; *R. Woodsii*, 236
- Botaniste Cultivateur*, *Le*, see Dumont de Courset
- Botany, British*, see Babington
- *English*, see Sowerby, *English Botany*
- *Magazine of*, see Paxton
- Botta discovers *Rosa moschata*, var. *abyssinica*, 41
- Boullu, Abbé: hybrids of *Rosa arvensis*, 12; *R. marcyana*, 335; *R. Polliniana*, 334; *R. provincialis*, 359
- Bourg-la-Reine, Hippolyte Jamain's garden at, 68
- Boursault, M.: *Rosa Banksiae*, 105; the Boursault Rose, 301-3; *R. multiflora*, 24
- Braam, *Icones* (see also Cattley): *Rosa involucreta*, 130; *R. multiflora*, 25
- Brame's Nursery, 356
- Brenchley Nursery Gardens, 271
- Brentford, Ronald's Nursery at, 16
- Bréon, M., *Rosa borbonica*, 340
- Bretschneider, E., *Botanical Discoveries in China*, 130
- British Botany*, see Babington
- British Museum Herbarium: Mrs. Delaney's collection of mosaic flowers, 249; *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 346; *R. Heckeliana*, 445; *R. Hugonis*, 279; *R. incarnata*, 413; *R. nitida*, 215
- Brougham, Lord H. P., garden at Cannes, *Rosa gigantea*, 100
- Brown, Robert, *Rosa Brunonii* named in compliment to, 37; names *R. Banksiae* in compliment to Lady Banks, 104; originator of the Scotch Rose, 251, 253; recognized *R. moschata*, var. *abyssinica*, as a distinct species, 41
- Bruant, M., *Rosa calocarpa*, 189
- Bryologia Britannica*, see Wilson, W.
- Buchanan-Hamilton, Dr. F., collects *Rosa moschata*, var. *nepalensis*, 37; discovers *R. involucreta*, 129
- Buddle, A., his herbarium: *Rosa arvensis*, 12; *R. pomifera*, 436; *R. tomentosa*, 422
- Bulletino della R. Società Toscana di Orticultura*, Baroni's account of *Rosa Banksiae* in, 106
- Bull's Cross (Cheshunt), Mr. Anderson's beautiful Moss Rose at, 347
- Bulstrode, Ciphian Rose at, 249
- C**
- Caepio on want of fragrance in *Rosa centifolia*, 342
- Calcutta Botanic Garden: *Rosa Banksiae*, 106; *R. Collettii*, 111; *R. gigantea*, 99; *R. involucreta*, 130; *R. microphylla*, 135
- California, indigenous Roses: *Rosa californica*, 223; *R. gymnocarpa*, 221; *R. minutifolia*, 317; *R. nutkana*, 231
- Campana Rosa, 370
- Canada, indigenous Roses: *Rosa blanda*, 308; *R. californica*, 223; *R. carolina*, 212; *R. gymnocarpa*, 221; *R. humilis*, 201; *R. nutkana*, 231
- Candolle, A. P. de, *Flore Française*, 261: finds *Rosa sempervirens microphylla*, 20; herbarium at Geneva, 37; *R. centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 347; *R. damascena*, 372; *R. parvifolia*, 356, 357; *R. provincialis*, 359; *R. spinosissima*, 261, 262
- Cannes, Lord Brougham's garden at, 100
- Carinthia, indigenous Rose: *Rosa sempervirens*, 19
- Cariot, Abbé: *Études des Fleurs*, 326; *Rosa Polliniana*, 334; *R. provincialis*, 359
- Carrière, E. A., description of *Rosa multiflora*, 25
- Cartier, M., *Rosa multiflora* flowering in his garden, 24
- Caserta, a fine plant of *Rosa Banksiae* at, 105
- Cattley, W., plates of Chinese plants, 125
- Cavalerie, Abbé, collected *Rosa Esquivolii*, 485; *R. lucidissima*, 519
- Cels, F., *Annales de Flore et de Pomone*: *Rosa Hardii*, 7; *R. Celsiana* named in compliment of, 372
- Champney, John, nurseryman of Charleston, raises *Rosa chinensis* × *moschata*, 93
- Charbonnières (Lyons), hybrid collection at, 12, 334, 335
- Chaucer, G., and the "Rose of Rhone," 342; the "Eglantyne," 450
- Chelsea Physic Garden: *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 346; *R. multiflora*, 24; *R. spinosissima*, var. *hispidata*, 259
- Chenevières-sur-Marne, see Vibert
- Chih-wu-Ming*, article on the Banksian Rose in, 104
- China, botanical discoveries in, 130; indigenous Roses: *Rosa anemoneflora*, 67; *R. Banksiae*, 104; *R. bracteata*, 125, 126; *R. chinensis*, and varieties, 79, 80, 85, 91; *R. gigantea*, 99; *R. Hardii*, 7; *R. Hugonis*, 279; *R. involucreta*, 130; *R. laevigata*, 118; *R. macrophylla*, 157; *R. microcarpa*, 113; *R. microphylla*, 135; *R. moschata*, var. *nepalensis*, 37; *R. Moyesii*, 229; *R. multibracteata*, 209; *R. multiflora* and variety, 25, 30; *R. Prattii*, 161; *R. rugosa*, 181; *R. sericea*, 163, 164; *R. setipoda*, 173; *R. sorbiflora*, 115; *R. Soulieana*, 57; *R. spinosissima* and variety, 248, 255; *R. Willmottii*, 195; *R. xanthina*, 277
- Chinese plants, Cattley's plates of, 125
- Rose-tree of wonderful growth, 44
- Chiswick, Horticultural Society's Gardens at: *Rosa chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*, 85, 86; *R. Dupontii*, 44; *R. Fortuniana*, 109; *R. spinosissima*, var. *altaica*, 257
- Christ, Dr. H.: *Rosa canina*, var. *globosa*, 389; *R. coriifolia*, oriental varieties of, 392; *R. Heckeliana*, 446; *R. Jundzilli*, 464; *R. rubrifolia*, 400; *R. sempervirens* × *dumetorum*, 20; *R. spinulifolia*, 442
- Clare, Mr., *Rosa ruga* sent to Chiswick by, 55
- Clusius, C.: *Rosa centifolia batavica*, 342; *R. cinnamomea*, 142; *R. francofurtana*, 153; *R. hemisphaerica*, 273, 274
- Cochet, M.: *Rosa provincialis*, var. *variegata*, 363; "Stanwell Perpetual," 253
- Coggeshall (Essex), Curtis's Glazenwood Nursery at, 136
- Coignet, M., sends from Japan seeds of *Rosa multiflora*, 24
- Colebrook, Sir H., collection of Chinese drawings, 135
- Collett, General Sir Henry, discovers *Rosa Collettii*, 111
- Colville's nursery at Chelsea: *Rosa centifolia albo-muscosa*, 349; *R. chinensis*, var. *minima*, 91; *R. microphylla*, 136; *R. multiflora*, 24; *R. provincialis*, var. *bullata*, 367

GENERAL INDEX

- Console, M. Michelange, *Rosa Banksiae*, 107
 Conway, Sir Martin, finds *Rosa Webbiana* in the Karakoram range, 234
 Copenhagen, Botanic Garden at, *Rosa acicularis*, var. *nipponensis*, 151
 Coquereau, M., raises *Rosa chinensis*, 80
 Correvon, H., garden at Yverdun, *Rosa cinnamomea*, 143; collects *R. foetida* near Lierre, 268
 Corsica, *Rosa gallica* indigenous Rose in, 326
 Coste, Abbé, *Flore de la France*, 249
Cours complet d'Agriculture, see Rosier
 Courset, Dumont de, see Dumont de Courset
 Crace, Mr., his *Rosa spinosissima incarnata* at Rouen, 253
 Crépin, F.: *Fortune's Yellow Rose*, 86; on *Rosa acicularis*, 146; *R. alba*, 410; *R. anemoneflora*, 67; *R. Brunonii*, 37, 38; *R. canina*, var. *exilis*, 385; *R. Colletii*, 111; *R. coriifolia*, 392; *R. damascena*, 373; *R. dumetorum*, 398; *R. elymaitica*, 179; *R. francofurtana*, 153; *R. gallica* and its hybrids, 334, 337, 338, 342; *R. gigantea*, 99, 100; *R. glauca*, 392; *R. gymnocarpa*, 222; *R. involuta*, 281, 282; *R. Iwara*, description of, 194; *R. Jundzilli*, 463, 464; *R. lutea*, 268; *R. macrocarpa*, its identity with *R. gigantea*, 100; *R. microcarpa*, 114; *R. microphylla*, 136; *R. mollis*, 418, 442; *R. montana*, 394; *R. moschata*, var. *abyssinica*, 41; *R. orientalis*, 444; *R. provincialis*, 359; *R. reversa*, 300; *R. rubrifolia*, 400; *R. setigera*, 71; *R. Soulieana*, 57, 58; *R. spinosissima*, 249; *R. spinulifolia*, 436; *R. tomentella*, 395, 396, 422; *R. vestita*, 436; *R. Watsoniana*, 53; *R. xanthina*, 278; *Rose Penzance*, 456
 Crimea, indigenous Roses: *Rosa alba*, 410; *R. alba*, var. *rubicunda*, 413
 Cugnot, M., originator of the Boursault Rose, 301, 302
 Cupani, F., *Panphyton Siculum*, 445
 Curtis's Glazenwood Nursery (Coggeshall), *Rosa centifolia*, var. *cristata*, 351, 352; *R. microphylla*, 136; *R. pomponia*, 353
 Cynorhos; Sweet Breve and Eglantyne, 450
 Cynorrhodon, or Dog Rose, 326, 380
 Cynobatos, 380
- D
- Dalechamps, J., *Rosa lutea*, 268; *R. sylvestris pomifera*, 248
 Dalmatia, indigenous Roses: *Rosa Malyi*, 297; *R. sempervirens*, 21
 Dalrymple, Mr., of Orangefield, introduction of Ayrshire Roses into Scotland, 16
 D'Argy, Abbé, collected *Rosa Gentiliana*, 513
 David, Abbé, finds *Rosa Banksiae* in Shensi, 104; and *R. xanthina* in Mongolia, 278
 Dawson, Jackson, raises at the Arnold Arboretum *Rosa Jacksoni*, 63
 De Candolle, see Candolle
 Delany, Mrs., her beautiful collection of mosaic flowers, 249
 Delavay, Abbé, collects *Rosa Banksiae* and *R. sericea* in Yun-nan, 104, 164
 Deluze, M., of Lyons, raises *Rose "Souvenir de la Malmaison"*, 340
 De Pronville, see Pronville
 Descemet, M., raises Scotch Roses, 251; and *Rosa gallica*, 327
 Déséglise, A.: *Rosa Dupontii*, 44; *R. ferruginea*, 400; *R. gallica*, 326; *R. involuta*, 281; *R. multiflora*, 25; *R. Polliniana*, 334; *R. pomifera*, 436; *R. spinosissima*, 249; *R. spinulifolia*, six varieties of, 442
 Desfontaines, R. L., *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, a distinct species, 347
 Deslongchamps, see Loiseleur-Deslongchamps
- Desportes, N., *Rosa gallica*, 327; *R. Lheritieranea*, 301; *R. macrantha*, 403
 Desprez, M., of Guignes, raiser of *Rosa borbonica*, 340
Dictionary of Gardening, see Johnson
Dictionnaire des Roses, by Max Singer, on Rosier Boursault, 301
 Dillenius, J. J., on *Rosa carolina fragrans*, 198, 212; *R. gallica*, 326; *R. moschata sempervirens*, 20; *R. tomentosa*, 422
 Dioscorides mentions *Rosa sempervirens*, 20
 Ditton Park, wonderful plant of *Rosa Banksiae* at, 105
 Dodoens, R. (latinized Dodonaeus), *Rosa cinnamomea*, 142; *R. lutea*, 260; *R. sativa*, 326, 410
 Dodonaeus = Dodoens
 Donald's Goldworth Nursery, *Rosa multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*, 29
 Donn, J., *Rosa Grevillii* and *R. Roxburghii*, 30
 Douglas, David, discovered *Rosa gymnocarpa* in British Columbia, 221; *R. nutkana*, 231
 Douglas, George (of Rodinghead), and the Ayrshire Roses, 16
Drosera Burmanii collected by Sir G. Watt in Northern Bengal, 130
 Drummond, Captain (of Megginch), introduction of *Rosa Banksiae*, 105
 Duchet, Pernet, crossed *Persian Yellow Rose* with *Jean Duchet*, 8
 Dumont de Courset, *Le Botaniste Cultivateur*, 302, 303; on *Rosier Mousseux*, 346; the Damask Rose, 372
 Dumortier, B. C., the genus *Hulthemia*, 7
 Dupont, M., a French grower, raises *Rosa Dupontii*, 44; founder of the Luxembourg Rose-garden, 327; raises *R. provincialis*, var. *bullata*, 367; *R. orientalis*, 443
 Durand, Jacques, *Rosa chinensis* × *moschata*, 93, 94; *R. parvifolia*, 357
 Du Roi, J. P., *Rosa pulcherrima nana*, 355
- E
- Eden, Van, catalogues, 326
 Edinburgh Botanical Garden and the Ayrshire Roses, 16
Edinburgh Philosophical Journal on the introduction of the Ayrshire Roses into Scotland, 15, 16
 Ehrhart, F., *Rosa campanulata*, 154; *R. parvifolia*, 356
 Ellacombe, Canon H. N., in his garden at Bitton *Rosa Banksiae*, 106; *R. chinensis*, var. *grandiflora*, 87; *R. Watsoniana*, 54; on *R. centifolia*, 342, 343
 Eloy, Aucher-, P. M. R., discovers *Rosa elymaitica*, 179
 England, indigenous Roses: *Rosa canina*, var. *globosa*, 389; *R. centifolia albo-muscosa*, 349; *R. centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 346; *R. dumetorum*, 398; *R. involuta*, var. *Wilsoni*, 285; *R. micrantha*, 462; *R. mollis*, 418; *R. stylosa*, 47; *R. tomentella*, 396; *R. tomentosa*, 422
 Engler's *Jahrbücher*, 297
English Botany, Smith's [Sowerby's], *Rosa cinnamomea*, 142
 Esquirol collected *Rosa adenoclada*, 517
Études des Fleurs, see Cariot, Abbé
 Evans, Thomas, introduces *Rosa multiflora* into England, 24
 Exeter, Marquess of, the effect of situation on *Rosa hemisphaerica* at Burleigh, 275
- F
- Faber's *Catalogue*, first mention of *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, in England, 341
 Faurie, Abbé, finds *Rosa granulosa* in Korea, 237; *R. korsakoviensis* in Saghalin, 517; *R. Marretii* in Saghalin, 495; *R. Taquetii* in Korea, 511

GENERAL INDEX

- Fellenberg, M., raises *Rosa chinensis* × *multiflora*, 97
Flora of N. America, by Torrey and Gray, description of *Rosa gymnocarpa*, 221
 — *Hibernica*, see Mackay
 — of *India*, see Roxburgh
 — of *Japan*, see Siebold
 — *Orientalis*, see Boissier
Flore de France, see Coste
 — *des Serres et des Jardins de l'Europe* and the Persian Yellow Rose, 271
 — *Française*, see Candolle, De
 Florence, the old Botanic Garden Dei Simplici in, 106
Floricultural Cabinet, *Rosa arvensis*, 15
Flower Garden, see Paxton
 Focke, Dr. W. O. (of Bremen), *Rosa sorbiflora*, 115
 Formosa, Isle of, habitat of *Rosa laevigata*, 118
 Fortune, Robert, the celebrated botanical collector:
Rosa anemoneflora, 67; *R. chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*, 85, 86; *R. Fortuniana*, 109
 Fraas, C., Roses known to classical authors: *Rosa Eglanteria*, 450; *R. moschata*, 33; *R. sempervirens*, 20
 France, indigenous Roses: *Rosa gallica*, 326; *R. Marcyana*, 335; *R. pendulina*, 294; *R. sempervirens*, 19, 20; *R. spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*, 261; interest in Rose-raising due to Empress Josephine, 327
 Franchet, A. R., *Rosa Banksiae*, 104; *R. multiflora*, varieties of, 25; *R. xanthina*, 278, 279
 Franklin Park, Boston, *Rosa Wichuraiana*, 59
 Franqueville, John de, *Rosa hemisphaerica*, 275
 Fraser, J., collects *Rosa laevigata*, 118
 Fries, E. M., on *Rosa laxa*, 167
- G
- Gandoger, M., *Rosa gallica*, 326
Garden and Forest, Harshberger describes the beauty of *Rosa virginiana*, 198; *R. foliolosa*, 220
Gardener's Chronicle, The, *Rosa polyantha*, 31; description of *Fortune's Yellow Rose*, 86; the *Persian Yellow Rose*, 271; the *Lady Penzance*, 456
Gardener's Magazine, The, 15
 Gardner, Mr., *Rosa Leschenaultiana*, 52
Genera Plantarum, by Jussieu, 4
 Geneva, De Candolle's herbarium at, 37
 Gerard, J.: *Rosa alba*, 410; *R. canina*, 450; *R. centifolia*, 342; *R. cinnamomea*, 142; *R. damascena*, 370; *R. foetida*, 268; *R. foetida*, var. *bicolor*, 269; *R. gallica*, 326; *R. pomifera*, 248, 436; *R. provincialis*, 360
 Gesner, C., *Rosa alba*, 410
 Gilbert, J., a nurseryman of Lincoln, his exhibit of *Rosa polyantha*, 31, 32; *R. cinnamomea*, 143
 Girdlestone, Mr., in his garden at Sunningdale, *Rosa multiflora*, 24; his paper on "Decorative Roses," 375
 Gmelin, J. G., *Rosa acicularis*, 146
 Goldie, John, collector of the Ayrshire Roses, 15
 Goldworth Nursery, see Donald
 Gordé, M. (of Nantes), *Marie Leonida*, 126
 Gordon, James, introduces *Rosa blanda*, 307
 Gore, Mrs., *Rose-fancier's Manual*, 327; *Rosa damascena*, 372; *R. pomponia*, 354, 356
 Gossain Than, discovery of *Rosa sericea* at, 163
 Graverieux, Rhodophile, owner of most complete collection of Roses, 8
 Gray, Dr. Asa, his *Flora*: *Rosa gymnocarpa*, 221; finds *R. pisocarpha*, 225
 — Herbarium, see Harvard University
 Greece, indigenous Roses: *Rosa agrestis*, 458; *R. arvensis*, 12; *R. Heckeliana*, 445; *R. mollis*, 418; *R. pendulina*, 294; *R. Pouzim*, 407; *R. sancta*, 338; *R. sempervirens*, 20
 Greene, E. L., his description of *Rosa pratincola*, 315
- Grenier, J. C. M., *Rosa montana*, 394; *Flore de France*, 400
 Gronovius, J. F., oldest herbarium specimen of *Rosa chinensis*, 80
Gule Reschti, native name of a form of *Rosa moschata*, 39
 Gumbleton, W. E., his garden at Belgrove, Queens-town, 54
 Gussone, G., *Rosa Heckeliana*, 445
- H
- Haenke, T., finds *Rosa nutkana* at Nutka Sound, 231
 Hakluyt, R., on the introduction of *Rosa moschata*, 34; and *R. damascena*, 370
 Hall, Elihu, discovers *Rosa pisocarpha*, 225
 Haller, A. von, *Rosa cinnamomea*, 142; *R. spinosissima*, 248
Hama Nasu, the native name for *Rosa rugosa*, 181
 Hammersmith Nursery, *Lee's Eternal* in flower, 253
 Hanbury, Sir Thomas, in his garden at Mentone grows the single yellow form of *Rosa Banksiae*, 106
 Hancock, W., collects *Rosa gigantea*, in Mengtze, 99
 Hardy, M., Curator of Luxembourg Gardens in Paris, raises *Rosa Hardii*, 7
 Hariab, The, *Rosa Beggeriana*, a common shrub in, 171
 Harshberger, J. W., describes the beauty of *Rosa virginiana*, 198
 Harvard University, Gray Herbarium at, 53
Hatobara, 118
 Haussknecht, Dr. C., collects *Rosa elymaitica* in Kurdistan, 179; *R. foetida*, 268; *R. tomentella*, 396
 Heckel, first collector of *Rosa Heckeliana* in Sicily, 445
Helianthemum formosum, 8
 Hemsley, W. B., *Rosa Hugonis*, 279, 280
 Henon, M., Mayor of Lyons, *Rosa multiflora*, 24
 Henry, A., collects in China *Rosa Banksiae*, 104; *R. chinensis*, 80; *R. gigantea*, 99; *R. Leschenaultiana*, 52; *R. setipoda*, 173
Herball: Gerard's, on *Rosa damascena*, 370; Lyte's, on *R. damascena*, 370; Turner's *New*, on *R. damascena*, 370
 Herincq, F., *Rosa anemoneflora*, 68
 Herodotus, the Cabbage Roses first mentioned by, 341
 Himalaya Mountains, indigenous Roses: *Rosa hemisphaerica*, 274; *R. macrophylla*, 157; *R. sericea*, 163; *R. Webbiana*, 233
Himalayan Journals, by Sir J. D. Hooker, 130
 Hincks, Dr., *Rosa involuta*, 281
 Hippocrates, *Rosa sempervirens* mentioned in, 20
Historia Plantarum, see Ray
 Homer's *Iliad* extols *Rosa damascena*, 371
 Hooker, Sir J. D.: *Rosa chinensis*, 79; *R. damascena*, 373; *R. foetida*, 267; *R. incarnata*, 334, 414; *R. involucreta*, 130; *R. longicuspis*, 21; *R. multiflora*, 24; discovery of *R. pisocarpha*, 225; and *R. spinosissima*, 248; *R. xanthina*, 279
 Hope, Dr. John, Professor of Botany, establishes Botanical Garden at Edinburgh, 16
Horticultural Society, *Journal of the*: *Rosa anemoneflora*, 67; *Rosa Banksiae*, 105
 — *Transactions of the*: *Rosa ruga*, 55
Hortus Bengalensis, by Roxburgh, 106
 — *Britannicus*, by Sweet, *Rosa gallica*, 327
 — *Elthamensis*, *Rosa virginiana* figured by Dillenius in, 198
 — *Eystettensis*, see Besler
 — *Kewensis*, by Aiton, *Rosa Banksiae*, 104; *Rosa spinosissima*, 253
 Houtte, Van, see Van Houtte
 Hownra, Cemetery of, *Rosa sancta* found in, 337
 Hudson, W., *Rosa arvensis*, 12
 Hugo, Victor, and the Bengal Rose, 80

GENERAL INDEX

Hulthemia berberifolia Dum., 3, 7
 Hungary, indigenous Roses: *Rosa hawrana*, 431; *R. reversa*, 209; *R. stylosa*, 47
 Huysum, Van, his illustration of *Rosa centifolia*, 343; *R. damascena*, 372
 Hy, Abbé F. C., discovers *Rosa macrantha* at Herse, Deux Sèvres, 404
 Hybrids between Roses of little affinity, 7; one character persists until at least third or fourth generation in, 185

I

Iceland, indigenous Rose: *Rosa spinosissima*, 248
Icones, see Braam, Cattley, Lobel, Miller, and Wight
 India, indigenous Roses: *Rosa bracteata*, 126; *R. Collettii*, 111; *R. foetida*, 267; *R. gigantea*, 99; *R. Hardii*, 7; *R. involucrata*, 129, 130; *R. Leschenaultiana*, 52; *R. macrophylla*, 163; *R. moschata*, 33; *R. moschata*, var. *nepalensis*, 37; *R. sericea*, 163; *R. Webbiana*, 233
 Ireland, indigenous Roses: *Rosa agrestis*, 458; *R. hibernica*, 289; *R. involuta*, 281; *R. involuta*, var. *Wilsoni*, 285; *R. micrantha*, 462; *R. spinosissima*, 248
 Italy, indigenous Roses: *Rosa centifolia*, 342; *R. damascena*, 370; *R. Polliniana*, 333; *R. provincialis*, 359; *R. sancta*, 338; *R. sempervirens*, 19; *R. spinosissima*, 248

J

Jacques, gardener to Duc d'Orleans at Neuilly, 21; *Rosa borbonica*, 340; on *R. centifolia*, var. *cristata*, 351
 Jacquin, N. J., *Rosa spinosissima*, 248; *R. blanda* figured, 308
Jahrbuch by Engler, 297
 Jamain, Hippolyte, his garden at Bourg-la-Reine, 68
 Japan, indigenous Roses: *Rosa acicularis*, 145; *R. Banksiae*, 104; *R. cinnamomea*, 142; *R. granulosa*, 237; *R. Iwara*, 193; *R. laevigata*, 118; *R. microphylla*, 135; *R. multiflora*, 25; *R. polyantha*, 31; *R. spinosissima*, 248; *R. Watsoniana*, 33
Japan, Flora of, see Siebold
 Japanese Roses, Takasima on, 31
 Jenner, Mr., and *The Engineer Rose*, 31
 Joannès, M. Brun, of Lyons, succeeds in artificially pollinating *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*, 270
 Johnson's *Dictionary of Gardening* on *Rosa damascena*, 370
 Josephine, Empress, an enthusiastic patroness of gardening, 327
Journal des Roses, on *Rosa polyantha*, 31
 Jussieu, A. L., his *Genera Plantarum*, 4

K

Karr, Alphonse, "perfume is the soul and spirit of a flower," 20
 Kearse, Mr., marriage to Miss Lawrance, 92
 Keller, Dr., on *Rosa Malyi*, 297; *R. rubrifolia*, 400
 Kennedy, Mr., of the Vine Nurseries, Hammersmith: *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 347; *R. gallica*, 327; *R. rugosa*, 182; Scotch Roses, 252, 254
 Kerner von Marilaun, A., *Rosa Malyi*, 297
 Kerr, Wm., brings into Europe *Rosa Banksiae*, 104, 105
 Kew Gardens: *Rosa acicularis*, var. *nipponensis*, 151; *R. Banksiae*, 106; *R. foliolosa*, 220; *R. gigantea*, 99; *R. Hugonis*, 279, 280; *R. Jacksoni*, 63; *R. Leschenaultiana*, 52; *R. moschata*, var. *nepalensis*, 37; *R. nutkana*, 231; *R. pisocarpa*, 225; *R. sancta*, 337; *R. Soulieana*, 58; *R.*

spinosissima, var. *altaica*, 257; *R. spinosissima*, var. *ochroleuca*, 255; *R. Woodsii*, 236
 Kippis (Perthshire), Sir R. Sibbald's property, *Rosa spinosissima*, 249
 Kitaibel, P., *Rosa reversa*, 300
 Kmet, Pastor, discovers *Rosa hawrana*, 431
 Knight, J., nursery at Chelsea: *Rosa centifolia*, var. *albo-muscosa*, 349; *R. sancta*, 338
 Knots Green, see Slater
 Koch, K., 198; *Rosa foetida*, 268
 Koch, W. J. D., his *Synopsis*: *Rosa Iwara*, 194; *R. spinosissima*, 249
 Koehne, E., 198
 Korea, indigenous Roses: *Rosa granulosa*, 237; *R. Kelleri*, 75
 Kotschy, T., collects *Rosa orientalis*, in Kurdistan, 443
Kreuterbuch, see Tabernaemontanus, 355
 Kurdistan, *Rosa orientalis* discovered in, 443

L

Laffay, a great French Rose-raiser, 251, 301, 327
 Lambert, A. B., 37
 Lancaster, see York
 Lange, J. M. C., his *Prodromus Florae Hispanicae*, 408
 La Perouse, J. F. G., sees *Rosa rugosa* in Bay of Ternai (Tartary), 182
 La Quintenye, J. de, 326
 Lavallée, A., Secretary of the French Horticultural Society, 25
 Lawrance, Miss M., figures: *Burgundy Rose*, 356; *Rosa centifolia*, 343; *R. chinensis*, var. *minima*, 91; *R. damascena*, 372; *R. ferox*, 182; *R. gallica*, 327; *R. moschata*, 34; *R. Mundi*, 330; *R. nitida*, 215; *R. provincialis*, 361; *R. spinosissima*, var. *Andrewsii*, 263; *Rose "Stanwell Perpetual,"* 253, 254
 Ledebour, C. F. von, collects *Rosa spinosissima*, var. *altaica*, in the Altai Mountains, 257
 Lee, J., of the Vine Nursery, Hammersmith, and Miss Lawrance, 92; *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 347; *R. chinensis* × *moschata*, 94; *R. gallica*, 327; *R. provincialis*, var. *variegata*, 363; *R. rugosa*, 182; *Rose "Stanwell Perpetual,"* 254; Scotch Roses, 252
 Leith Walk, Edinburgh, Botanical Garden at, 16
 Lemaire, C., and the Persian Yellow Rose, 271
 Lemeunier, M., *Rose La Flèche*, 347; *Rosa macrantha*, 403
 Lendormi, M., an amateur gardener at Rouen, *Rosa chinensis* × *moschata*, 93
 Lenet, M., a Lyons Rose-grower, *Rosa bracteata*, 126
 Leopold, Prince, his garden, 37
 Leroy, André, raises *Rosa multiflora*, 25
 Leschenault, M., Roses dedicated to, 52
 Lete, Nicholas, discovers *Rosa hemisphaerica*, 274, 275
 Libert, Mdle. M. A., finds *Rosa macrantha* in Belgium, 462
 Linaker (or Linacre), Dr. T., King Henry VIII.'s physician, introduces *Rosa damascena*, 370
 Lindley, Dr. J., *Monograph*: on *Rosa acicularis*, 146; *R. anemoneflora*, 67; *R. Banksiae*, 105-7; *R. berberifolia*, 7; *R. blanda*, 308; *R. centifolia*, 342; *R. centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 347; *R. chinensis*, var. *longifolia*, 85; *R. chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*, 85, 86; *R. dumetorum*, 398; *R. Dupontii*, 44; *R. Fortuniana*, 109, 110; *R. hemisphaerica*, 235; *R. involucrata*, 129; *R. laxa*, 168; *R. lucida*, 198; *R. microphylla*, 135; *R. montana*, 394; *R. moschata*, var. *abyssinica*, 41; *R. moschata*, var. *nepalensis*, 37; *R. multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*, 29; *R. parvifolia*, 356; *R. provincialis*, 360; *R. rubiginosa*, 450; *R. ruga*, 55; *R. sericea*, 163, 164; *R. spinosissima*, 248; *R. spinosissima*, var. *altaica*, 257; *R. Woodsii*, 236; *R. xanthina*, 255, 278, 279

GENERAL INDEX

- Linnaeus, C. (Carl von Linné), *Amoenitates*, 248; on *Rosa alba*, 410; *R. arvensis*, 12; *R. carolina*, 198, 201, 212; *R. cinnamomea*, 143; *R. damascena*, 372, 373; *R. Eglantheria*, 268, 450; *R. foetida*, 274; *R. indica*, 80, 114; *R. moschata*, 33; *R. multiflora*, 24; *R. parvifolia*, 355; *R. pendulina*, 294; *R. provincialis*, 360; *R. sepium*, 458; *R. spinosissima*, 248; *R. villosa*, 418, 422
- Linnean Society, *Journal*, 278; Woods on confusion between *Rosa Eglantheria* and *R. rubiginosa*, 450
- Lobel, M., his *Icones*, 450; on *Rosa canina*, 380; *R. cinnamomea*, 142; *R. damascena*, 371; *R. Eglantheria*, 450; *R. foetida*, 268; *R. moschata*, 33; *R. spinosissima*, 248
- Lockinge, Lady Wantage's garden at, 86
- Loddiges' Nursery, *Rosa blanda*, 308
- Loiseau-Deslongchamps, J. L. A., Bourbon Roses, 339; on *Rosa Banksiae*, wonderful plant of, 105; origin of *R. damascena*, 371; Provins Roses, origin of, 360
- Loudon, John, Earl of, introduction of the Ayrshire Roses, 16
- Loudon, J. C., *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum* on the introduction of the Ayrshire Roses, 15; *Rosa multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*, 29; *R. sempervirens*, var. *Russeliana*, 20
- Lowe, E. J., on *Rosa laevigata*, 118
- Lowea berberifolia* Lindl., 3, 7
- Luxembourg, gardens in, *Rosa Hardii* raised at, 7; *R. gallica*, 327; *R. Iwara*, 194
- Lyons, Mr. Morel's garden at, 8; *Rosa sempervirens*, 20
- Lyte, H., *Herball*, *Rosa damascena*, 370
- M
- Macartney (George, first Earl), Lord, his embassy to China, 106, 107, 125
- Macedonia, Cabbage Roses indigenous in, 341
- Mackay, J. T., author of *Flora Hibernica* and discoverer of *Rosa involuta*, 281
- Mackintosh, Mr., gardener at Burleigh, 275
- Madeira, the Musk Rose indigenous in, 44; *Rosa laevigata* naturalized in, 118
- Magazine of Botany*, see Paxton
- Maly, Franz, discovers *Rosa Malyi*, 297
- Manda, M., raises the *Jersey Beauty*, 60
- Mantissa*, by Linnaeus, *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, 248
- Marest, M., exhibits the Persian Yellow Rose, 271
- Mariani, M., raises *Rosa bracteata*, 126
- Mark's, St., Rose of Venice, 198
- Marshall, H., *Rosa humilis*, 201
- Martin, Abbé L., collected *Rosa Rubus*, 507
- Mason, Mr., among the first to grow Roses in quantity, 327
- Matsumura, Jinzo, *Rosa chinensis*, 79
- Matthioli, P. A., on *Rosa alba*, 410
- Mauritius, *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, brought from, 92
- Maximovicz, C. J., collects *Rosa microphylla*, 136
- Megginch Castle, *Rosa Banksiae* growing on wall at, 105
- Mentone, Sir Thomas Hanbury's garden at La Mortola, 106
- Menzies, A., discovers *Rosa nuthkana* in Vancouver's Island, 231
- Mexican Boundary Survey, Report of*, 222
- Mexico, New, indigenous Roses: *Rosa canina* or *Montezumae*, 380; *R. Fendleri*, 175; *R. stellata*, 305
- Meyer, C. A., and *Rosa laxa*, 168; on the *Cinnamomeae*, 182
- Michaux, A., introduces *Rosa persica* into France, 4; collects the Cherokee Rose, 118
- Miller, Philip, M. Biotard on, 372; his *Icones*, 345; *Rosa incarnata*, 334, 410, 414; *R. laevigata*, 118; *R. moschata* and *R. sempervirens*, 20; *R. provincialis*, 360; *R. virginiana*, 197, 198, 308; the Moss Rose, 345, 347
- Milton confuses the Woodbine with the Eglantine, 450
- Monardes, Nicholas, the Spanish physician, on *Rosa damascena*, 370
- Monkwood Grove, nursery garden at, 15, 17
- Monograph of the Genus*, see Lindley
- Monographie des espèces et des variétés du genre Rosier*, by Thory, 303
- Montmorency valley, *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*, growing in the, 269
- Moore, Dr. Daniel, finds *Rosa involuta*, var. *Wilsoni*, in Ireland, 285
- Morel, Vivian, his garden at Lyons: cross between Persian Yellow Rose and *Jean Ducher*, 8; *Rosa Banksiae*, 107; *R. bracteata*, 127; *R. polyantha*, var. *grandiflora*, 34
- Moubeig, T., collected *Rosa orbicularis*, 493; *R. pubescens*, 499
- Moyes, Rev. J., of the China Inland Mission, 229
- Muenchhausen, Baron O., *Rosa francofurtana*, 154
- Munro, General W., collects *Rosa Leschenaultiana*, 52
- Myrianthes Rénoncule*, invaluable for training on pergolas or as a pillar Rose, 21
- N
- Nanisa*, 118
- Neill, Patrick, his account of the Ayrshire Rose in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, 15-17
- Nepal, indigenous Roses: *Rosa involucreta*, 129; *R. moschata*, var. *nepalensis*, 37
- Netherlands, Year-book of Royal Horticultural Society of*, 193
- Neuilly, gardens of the Duc d'Orléans at, 21, 339
- Newfoundland, indigenous Roses: *Rosa humilis*, 201; *R. nitida*, 215; *R. virginiana*, 197
- New Herball*, see Turner
- Nicholson, G., *Rosa Hardii*, 7
- Nippon, Island of, *Rosa acicularis*, var. *nipponensis*, collected in, 151
- Noble, Mr., of Bagshot, and *Rosa chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*, 86
- Noisette, Louis, 93; introduces Seven Sisters' Rose, 25
- Noisette, Philippe, a French florist, raises *Rosa chinensis* × *moschata*, 93; *R. multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*, 29; *R. Woodsii*, 236
- Nuttall, Thomas, discovers *Rosa foliolosa*, 219; and *R. gymnocarpa*, 221; *R. nuthkana*, a distinct species, 231
- Nyman, C. F., *Rosa sempervirens*, 19
- O
- Oberkirch, Baroness d', describes the China Rose, 80, 81
- Oliver, D., description of *Rosa moschata*, var. *abyssinica*, 41; *R. sancta*, 338
- Olivier, G. A., describes the wonderful "Chinese Rose-tree," 44; introduces *Rosa persica* into England, 4
- Orleans, Duc d', his gardens at Neuilly, *Rosa borbonica*, 339; *R. sempervirens*, 21
- P
- Palestine, *Rosa phoenicea* in, 69
- Pallas, P. S., on *Rosa acicularis*, 146; *R. berberifolia*, 7
- Paradisus*, see Parkinson
- Paris, Vandaël's nursery garden in, 126; Bour-sault's garden in, 302

GENERAL INDEX

- Parkinson's *Paradisus*: English Red Rose, 342; *Rosa damascena*, 371; *R. foetida*, var. *bicolor*, 269; *R. francofurtana*, 154; *R. gallica*, 326; *R. gallica*, var. *versicolor*, 329; *R. hemisphaerica*, 274; *R. incarnata*, 413; *R. moschata*, 33; *R. provincialis*, 360; *R. sempervirens*, 20; *R. sylvestris virginianensis*, 198, 307
- Parkman, F., on *Rosa setigera*, 71, 72
- Parks, John Dampier, brings from China *Rosa Banksiae*, 106
- Parry, Dr. C. C., discovers *Rosa minutifolia*, 317
- Parson, Mr., his garden at Rickmansworth, *Rosa chinensis* flowers, 79
- Parsons, Mr., the American writer, on the Musk Rose, 44
- Passion Flowers, A Collection of*, by Miss Lawrance, 92
- Paul, Wm., *Rose Garden*, on *Rosa alba* and its varieties, 410; Bourbon Rose and its varieties, 340; Moss Roses, 347; Musk Rose, 44; Noisette Roses, 94; *R. centifolia*, var. *cristata*, 352; *R. chinensis*, var. *minima*, and its varieties, 92; *R. damascena* and its varieties, 373; *R. damascena*, var. *rubrotincta*, 375; *R. gallica* and its varieties, 327; *Rose Perle des Panachées*, 363; Scotch hybrid Roses, 252
- Paxton, Sir J., *Flower Garden*, description of *Rosa Fortuniana*, 86, 109, 110; *R. involucreta*, 7
- Penn, John, and the Ayrshire Roses, 17
- Pennsylvania, *Rosa virginiana* found in, 197
- Penzance, Lord, produces the Penzance Briars, 451, 455
- Périchon, M., finds *Rosa borbonica* on the island of Bourbon, 340
- Persia, indigenous Roses: Musk Rose, 44; Persian Yellow Rose, 271; *Rosa Eglanteria*, 450; *R. elymaitica*, 179; *R. foetida*, var. *bicolor*, 269; *R. moschata*, var. *nasturana*, 39; *R. orientalis*, 443; *R. persica*, 3; *R. tomentella*, 396
- Petit, M., discovers *Rosa sancta* in Abyssinia, 337
- Petiver, J., *Gazophylacium Naturae et Artis*, on *Rosa microcarpa*, 80, 114
- Petrie, Flinders, discovers garland of Roses in an Egyptian tomb, 337
- Philippine Islands, *Rosa multiflora* found in the, 25
- Phonzo Zoufou, figures of *Rosa bracteata*, 125; *R. chinensis*, 80; *R. laevigata*, 118; *R. microphylla*, 136; *R. multiflora*, 25
- Physic garden at Chelsea, *Rosa multiflora* in, 24
- Pitcairn, Dr. D., his garden at Islington, *Rosa spinosissima*, var. *hispida*, 259; "*Stanwell Perpetual Rose*," 254
- Plantier, M., of Lyons, raises varieties of *Rosa borbonica*, 340
- Pliny, Caius, mentions *Rosa alba*, 410; *R. centifolia*, 341, 342; *R. gallica*, 341, 342; *R. sempervirens*, 20
- Plukenet, L., *Rosa agrestis*, 458; *R. laevigata*, 118; *R. moschata*, 33; *R. multiflora*, 24
- Poiret, J. L. M., *Rosa florida*, 26
- Portenschlag's collection, 67
- Portugal, *Rosa sempervirens* found in, 19
- Potanin, M., collects *Rosa Banksiae* in Kansu, 104
- Pouzin, N. F., author of *Avis au Botaniste qui doit parcourir les Alpes*, 408
- Pratt, A. E., naturalist and traveller, collects *Rosa Moyesii* near Tatién-lu, 229; and *R. Prattii* in west Sze-chuan, 161
- Prévost, M., nurseryman of Rouen: Moss Roses, 347, 349; *Rosa centifolia*, var. *cristata*, 351, 352; *R. chinensis* × *moschata*, 94; *R. gallica*, 327; Rosiers de Provins, 360; Scotch Roses, 251, 252
- Prince, *Manual of Roses*, on *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 347; *R. damascena*, 373
- Pringle, C. G., discovers *Rosa minutifolia*, 317
- Pronville, M. de, "*Bengale à bouquets Rose*," 97; on the gardens near Paris, 302; *Rosa damascena*, 372; *R. Dupontii*, 44; *R. hemisphaerica*, 274; *R. pimpinellifolia*, 236; *R. sempervirens latifolia*, 20
- Prunus japonica* Thunb., 279
- Przewalski, M., collects *Rosa xanthina*, 278
- Pursh, F. T., *Rosa spinosissima*, var. *hispida*, 259

Q

Quartin-Dillon, Dr. R., discovers *Rosa sancta*, 337

R

- Rand, Edward, *Rosa Watsoniana*, 53
- Ray, J., *Historia Plantarum* and *Synopsis*: *Rosa arvensis*, 12; *R. francofurtana*, 154; *R. pomifera*, 436; *R. spinosissima*, 248; *R. tomentosa*, 422
- Rea, John, cultural comments on *Rosa hemisphaerica*, 275
- Redouté, P. J., *Roses*, his drawings of *Rosa alba* and varieties, 410, 413; *R. Banksiae*, 105; *R. borbonica*, 339; *R. carolina*, var. *corymbosa*, 212; *R. centifolia* and varieties, 343, 347, 349; *R. chinensis*, var. *minima*, 91; *R. chinensis* × *moschata*, 94; *R. damascena* and variety, 43, 372; *R. gallica* and variety, 327, 330; *R. Hudsoniana*, varieties of, 212; *R. Leschenaultiana*, 52; *R. macrantha*, 403; *R. majalis*, 143; *R. moschata*, 34; *R. multiflora* and variety, 24, 25, 29, 31; *R. provincialis* and variety, 361, 367; *R. spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*, 262; *Rose Grandc Pimprenelle aux Cent-Écus*, 263
- Rees, Rev. A., *Encyclopaedia*, Sir J. Smith on *Rosa damascena* in, 371
- Regel, E. A. von, on *Rosa Alberti*, 319; *R. centifolia*, 343; *R. damascena*, 373; *R. Fedtschenkoana* varieties, 155; *R. Iwara*, 194; *R. laevigata*, var. *Braamiana*, 118
- Regel, Dr. Albert von (son of above), collects *Rosa Alberti*, 319; *R. foetida*, var. *bicolor*, 269; *R. Webbiana*, 234
- Requien, E., finds *Rosa foetida*, 267
- Revue Horticole*, 25; Persian Yellow Rose, 271; *Rosa anemoneflora*, 68; *R. bracteata*, 126; *R. calocarpa*, 189; *R. Iwara*, 194
- Rhodopsis* Bunge, 7
- Ripart, M., collects *Rosa provincialis* in France, 359
- Riva, M., gathers *Rosa sancta* on Mount Bizen, 337
- Rivers, *Rose Amateur's Guide*: Burgundy Rose, 356; Prairie Roses, 72; *Rosa centifolia albuscosa*, 349; *R. cristata*, 352; *R. damascena*, 372, 373; *R. Dupontii*, 44; *R. hemisphaerica*, 275
- Riviera, *Rosa laevigata* seen in perfection, 119
- Roessig, C. G., *Rosa alba*, var. *rubicunda*, 413; *R. burgundiaca*, 356; *R. centifolia*, 342, 343, 354; *R. damascena*, 372; *R. francofurtana*, 154; *R. gallica*, 327; *R. muscosa*, 346
- Ronald's nursery at Brentford, the true Ayrshire Rose growing at, 16
- ROSA
- BANKSIANA*E, 101-121, 483-485
- BRACTEATA*E, 123-131
- CANINAE*, 377-414
- CINNAMOMEAE*, 139-243, 487-507
- GALLICANA*E, 323-375
- INDICAE*, 77-100
- MICROPHYLLAE*, 133-136
- RUBIGINOSAE*, 447-481
- SIMPLICIFOLIAE*, 1-8
- SPINOSISSIMAE*, 245-321, 515-519
- SYSTYLAE*, 9-75, 509-513
- VILLOSAE*, 415-446
- *abyssinica* R. Br., see *moschata*, var. *abyssinica*
- *ACICULARIS* Lindl. (syn. *R. alpina*, *R. Gmelini*, *R. carelica*), description and habitat, 145, 146; fruit-plates, 147, 149; its allies, 146, 155, 157; its chief merit, 146

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- *ACICULARIS*, var. *NIPPONENSIS* Koehne, flower-plates, description, and locality, 151
- *aciphylla* Rau, 385
- *ADENOCLADA* Lév., description and habitat of, 517
- *adjecta* Déségl., see *pendulina*
- *AGRESTIS* Savi (syn. *R. sepium*, *R. rubiginosa*, var. *sepium*, *R. myrtifolia*, *R. canina*, var. *sepium*), flower-plates and description, 457; fruit-plate, 459; habitat, 458; its allies, 385, 458, 462; referred to, 475, 477
- *ALBA* L. (syn. *R. usitatissima*, *R. procera*, *R. rubicans*, *R. gallica* × *canina*, *R. dumelorum* × *gallica*), flower-plate, description, and probable origin of, 409, 410; fruit-plate of, 411; hybrid of, 375; other references, 375, 403; Yorkists' badge, 410
- — var. *RUBICUNDA* Roess. (syn. *R. incarnata*, *R. rubicans*), flower-plate, description, and locality, 413; hybrids of, 414
- *alba* All., see *sempervirens*
- *ALBERTI* Regel, description and habitat, 319
- *albicans* Godet, see *elymaitica*
- *albo-rubicunda plena*, 413
- *alpestris* Déségl., see *pendulina*
- *alpina* L. (see *pendulina*), allied to *R. macrophylla*, 157, and *R. laxa*, 168; confused with *R. cinnamomea*, 143
- — Pall., see *acicularis*
- — Regel, see *blanda*
- — *laevis*, 308
- — × *indica*, see *Lheritieranea*
- — — var. *odorata* Focke, see *Lheritieranea*
- — × *mollis* Christ, see *spinulifolia*
- — × *pimpinellifolia* Schmidely, see *reversa*
- — × *tomentosa* Christ, see *spinulifolia*
- *altaica* Willd., see *spinosissima*, var. *altaica*
- *ambigua* Déségl., var. of *spinulifolia*, 442
- *amblyotis* C. A. Mey., see *cinnamomea*
- *amoyensis* Hance, see *microcarpa*
- *amygdalifolia* Ser., see *laevigata*
- *andegavensis* Bast., a form of *R. canina*, 380
- *Andreae* Lange, see *rugosa*
- *ANEMONEFLORA* Fortune, flower-plate, description, habitat, and distinguishing marks of, 67, 68; relation to *R. Watsoniana*, 53; resemblances to other Roses, 67
- *anglica alba multiplex*, 410
- — — *simplex*, 410
- *anserinaefolia* Boiss., 172, 444
- *arborea* Pers., see *moschata*
- *arkansana* [Port. & Coult.], 315; description of, 316
- *armatissima* Déségl. & Ripart, 290
- *arvensis* Alsch., see *sempervirens*
- *ARVENSIS* Huds. (syn. *R. sylvestris*, *R. repens*, *R. scandens*, *R. Herporhodon*, *R. canina*, var. *sylvestris*, *R. Halleri*, *R. fusca*, *R. serpens*, *R. sempervirens*, *R. glauca*), flower-plate and description of, 11, 12; fruit-plate, 13; habitat and beauty of, 12; hybrids, 12, 326
- — var. *hybrida* Lindl., see *Polliniana*
- — × *chinensis*, see *ruqa*
- — × *gallica* Crép., see *Polliniana*
- *arvina* Tabernaemontanus, 248
- *ASPERRIMA* Godet, description and habitat of, 481
- — var. *interjecta* Burnat & Gremli, 481
- *atrovirens* Viv., see *sempervirens*
- *austriaca* Crantz, see *gallica*
- *balearica* Pers., see *sempervirens*
- *BANKSIAE* [R. Br.], the Banksian Rose (syn. *R. fragariaeflora*; *R. inermis*; *R. microcarpa*; *R. Banksiae lutea*; *R. Banksiae*, var. *luteo-plena*; *R. Banksiae* forma *lutescens*), flower-

ROSA

- plate and description of, 103, 104; its beauty and distribution, 104; on introduction into England, 105; magnificent specimens, 105, 106; pruning of, 107; referred to, 485, 503; resemblances to *R. Bodinieri*, 485; seeds badly, 107; yellow variety, 106
- *BANKSIAE*, hybrid of, 86
- — var. *microcarpa* Regel, see *microcarpa*
- — × *laevigata*, see *Fortuniana*
- *BANKSIOPSIS* Baker, description and habitat of, 503; fruit-plate, 505; umbels like *Banksiae*, 503
- *BEGGERIANA* Schrenk (syn. *R. Silverhielmii*, *R. Lehmanniana*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 171, 172; resembles *R. gymnocarpa*, 221
- *belgica* Mill., see *damascena*
- — Brot., see *gallica*
- — *carnea rubro striata* Roess., 330
- *bengalensis* Pers., see *chinensis*, var. *sempervirens*
- *berberifolia* Pall., see *persica*
- — × *clinophylla*, see *Hardii*
- — × *involutrata* Paxt., see *Hardii*
- *bicolor* Jacq., see *foetida*, var. *bicolor*
- *bijera* Poir., see *damascena*
- *BLANDA* Ait., Hudson's Bay or Labrador Rose (syn. *R. fraxinifolia*, *R. laxa*, *R. Solandri*, *R. Lindleyi*, *R. virginiana*, *R. alpina*), flower-plate, description, and first cultivation of, 307, 308; found in damp, rocky situations, 308; fruit-plate, 309; other references, 146, 198, 215; resemblances to *R. nuthana*, 231; *R. Woodsii*, 235; var. flower- and fruit-plate, 310, 311
- — var. fruit-plate, 311
- — var. *WILLMOTTIANA*, description of, 308; flower- and fruit-plates, 312, 313
- *BODINIERI*, Lév. & Vaut, description and habitat of, 485; resemblances to *R. Banksiae*, 485
- *Boissieri* Crép., 418
- *BORBONICA* Morr., the Bourbon Rose (*Rosa chinensis* × *gallica*) (syn. *canina burboniana*), flower-plate, description, and growth of, 339, 340; flowers on the year's growth, 107; origin and varieties of, 340; perpetual flowering, 340
- — hybrid "Souvenir de Mme. Auguste Charles," fruit-plate, 340, 341
- *Boursaultiana* Desportes, 301
- *BRACTEATA* Wendl., the Macartney Rose (syn. *R. lucida*, *R. Macartnea*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 125; resemblance to *R. involutrata*, 130; varieties, 126, 127
- *bractescens* Woods, see *coriifolia*
- *brevistyla* Thory, see *stylosa*
- *Brownii* Tratt., see *moschata*, var. *nepalensis*
- *Brunonii* Lindl., see *moschata*, var. *nepalensis*
- *burgundiaca*, Roess., see *parvifolia*
- *calendarum* Muench., see *damascena*
- *CALIFORNICA* Cham. & Schlecht., flower-plate, description, habitat, 223; polymorphous, 223; varieties, 224, 225
- *CALOCARPA* (syn. *R. rugosa calocarpa*, *R. rugosa* × *indica*, *R. chinensis* × *rugosa*), flower-plate, description, and origin of, 189; suitable for planting in groups on wild gardens, 190
- *Camellia* Hort., referred to *R. laevigata*, 118
- *campanulata* Ehrh., see *francofurtana*
- *candida plena* Bauhin, 410
- *Candolleana* Thory, see *reversa*
- *CANINA* L., Dog Rose, flower-plate and description, 379, 380; habitat, 380; other references, 268, 289, 326, 342, 394, 400, 422, 450, 461, 469
- — *burboniana* Thory, see *borbonica*
- — var. *Andersonii*, description, 380; fruit-plate, 383
- — var. *collina* Godet, see *dumetorum*, 397
- — var. *coriifolia* Baker, see *coriifolia*

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- *CANINA*, var. *dumalis* Bechst., 385
- var. *dumetorum* Desv., see *dumetorum*
- var. *EXILIS* Keller (syn. *R. exilis*), flower-plate, habitat, and description of, 385; fruit-plate, 387
- var. *GLOBOSA* Desv. (syn. *R. sphaerica*; *R. canina*, var. *sphaerica*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 389
- var. *sepium* Koch, see *agrestis* and *inodora*
- var. *sphaerica* Baker, see *canina*, var. *globosa*
- var. *sylvestris* Roth, see *arvensis*
- var. *tomentella* Baker, see *tomentella*
- var. *trachyphylla* Koch, see *Jundzilli*
- × *gallica* L., 373
- × *tomentosa* Nitschke, see *dumetorum*
- Thunb., see *chinensis*
- *carelica* Fries, see *acicularis*
- *carolina* Ait., see *humilis*
- *CAROLINA* L. (syn. *R. virginiana*, *R. carolinensis*, *R. palustris*, *R. corymbosa*, *R. pennsylvanica*, *R. caroliniana*, *R. flexuosa*, *R. encephylla*, *R. maialis*, *R. virginica*, *R. Hudsoniana*, *R. Rafinesquiana*, *R. Sprengeliana*, *R. cinnamomea*, var. *gemella*), flower-plate, 211; description and habitat, 211, 212; fruit-plate, 213; — L. *ex parte*, see *virginiana*
- var. *corymbosa*, 212
- *fragrans* Dillenius, 198, 212
- *carolinensis* Marsh, see *carolina*
- *caroliniana* Bigelow, see *carolina*
- *CAUDATA* Baker, description and habitat of, 495; fruit-plate, 497
- *CENTIFOLIA* L., the Cabbage Rose (syn. *R. gallica*, var. *centifolia*), cultivation in England, 342; distinguished from *R. gallica*, 343, and *R. damascena*, 373; favourite with painters, 343; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 341, 342
- *ALBO-MUSCOSA*, White Moss Rose (syn. *R. muscosa alba*, *R. provincialis muscosa*), compared with Shailer's White Rose, 349; flower-plate and origin of, 349
- *batavisa* Clusius, 342
- var. *bullata* Thory, see *provincialis*, var. *bullata*
- var. *CRISTATA* Prévost, Crested Provence Rose, flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 351, 352; origin of, 352
- var. *minor* Roess., see *pomponia*
- var. *MUSCOSA* Ser., the Moss Rose (syn. *R. muscosa*; *R. provincialis*, var. *muscosa*; *R. gallica*, var. *muscosa*; *R. gallica*, var. *centifolia muscosa*), cultivation in England, 346; flower-plate and description of, 345, 346; origin of, 347; Prouse on disappearance of mossiness, 347
- var. *pomponia* Lindl., see *pomponia*
- Lindl., see *provincialis*
- *cerea* sive *chlorophylla* Roess., see *foetida*
- *Chavini* Rapin, variety of *R. montana*, 394
- *cherokeensis* Donn, see *laevigata*
- *cheusan glabra, juniperi fructu* Petiver, 114
- *CHINENSIS* Jacq. (syn. *R. sinica*, *R. canina*, *R. semperflorens carnea*, *R. indica*), early mention of, 80, 81; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 79, 80; hybrids of, 80
- var. *GRANDIFLORA* Hort., description of, 87
- var. *indica* "Miss Wilmott," flower-plate, 81
- var. *LONGIFOLIA* Rehder (syn. *R. longifolia*, *R. indica*, *δ longifolia*, *R. persicifolia* × *salicifolia*), description of, 83
- var. *MINIMA* Rehder, the Fairy Rose (syn. *R. semperflorens minima*; *R. Lawranceana*; *R. indica pumila*; *R. indica*, var. *humilis*), description, drawings, and cultivation of, 91; varieties of, 92; original plant dedicated to Miss Lawrance, 92; treatment, 354

ROSA

- *CHINENSIS*, var. *PSEUDO-INDICA*, Fortune's Double Yellow or Beauty of Glazenwood (syn. *R. pseudo-indica*, *R. Fortuniana*), flower-plate and description of, 85, 86
- var. *SEMPERFLORENS* Koelne (syn. *R. semperflorens*; *R. diversifolia*; *R. bengalensis*; *R. indica*, var. *semperflorens*), flower-plate, description, and introduction into England, 89
- × *laevigata*, see *laevigata* × *chinensis*
- × *MOSCHATA* Koelne (syn. *R. Noisettiana*; *R. indica*, var. *Noisettiana*), flower-plate, description, and origin of, 93, 94; flower-plate of "Aimée Vibert," 95; fruit-plate, 96; hybrids and varieties of, 94
- × *MULTIFLORA* Hort., flower-plate, description, and raiser of, 97
- × *pendulina* Koelne, see *Lheritieranea*
- × *rugosa* Keller, see *calocarpa*
- *chlorophylla* Ehrh., see *foetida*
- *ciliato-petala* Bess., see *pomifera*
- *cinerascens* Cariot, see *hawrana*
- Dum., var. of *Rosa tomentosa*, 422
- *CINNAMOMEA* L., the Cinnamon Rose (syn. *R. majalis*, *R. foecundissima*, *R. fluviialis*, *R. davurica*, *R. collincola*, *R. gorenkensis*, *R. Fischeriana*, *R. turbinella*, *R. amblyotis*); flower-plates and description of, 141, 142; habitat, 142; hybridizes spontaneously with *R. coriifolia*, 392, *R. pomifera*, 436; misleading name and distinguishing features, 143
- var. *gemella* Ser., see *carolina*
- var. *soongarica* Ledeb., see *laxa*
- Hook., see *nutkana*
- *Ciphiana* Sibbald, see *spinosissima*
- *clinophylla* Hort., 131; flower-plate, 129
- Thory, see *Hardii*
- *COLLETTII* Crép., description, discovery, and habitat, 111
- *collina* Jacq., allied to *R. macrantha*, 493; form of *R. canina*, 380; resemblance to *R. alba*, 410
- Sm., see *stylosa*
- *dumetorum* Thory, see *dumetorum*
- *collincola* Ehrh., see *cinnamomea*
- *comosa* Ripart, 451
- *Coqueberti* Burnat & Gremlé, 473
- *cordata* Cariot, 414
- *cordifolia* Host, see *gallica*
- *coreana* Keller, see *Kelleri*
- *CORIIFOLIA* Fries (syn. *R. sepium*; *R. crassifolia*; *R. frutetorum*; *R. bractescens*; *R. sepincola*; *R. monticola*; *R. solstitialis*; *R. canina*, var. *coriifolia*; *R. hirta*), compared with *R. glauca*, 380; distribution in the North and Scotland, 398; flower-plate, description, habitat, and other British forms of, 391, 392; Oriental varieties, 392
- *coronata* Crép., 282
- *corymbosa* Ehrh., see *carolina*
- *crassifolia* Wallm., see *coriifolia*
- *cretica* Tratt., see *glutinosa*
- *montana* . . . Tourn., 467
- *cristata*, 351, 352
- *cucumerina* Tratt., see *laevigata*
- *cuspidata* Bieb., see *tomentosa*
- *cuspidatoides* Crép., see *tomentosa*
- *cymosa* Tratt., see *microcarpa*
- *dalmatica* Kern, see *glutinosa*
- *DAMASCENA* Mill., Damask Rose (syn. *R. belgica*; *R. calendarum*; *R. papaverina major*; *R. violacea*; *R. sanguineo-purpurea*; *R. bifera*; *R. gallica damascena*, f. *trigintipetala*), description, flower-plate, and probable origin of, 369, 370; distinguished from *R. gallica* and *R. centifolia*, 373; Miss Lawrance, De Courset, Redouté, and Boitard describe various forms of, 372;

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- Regel, Boissier, Hooker, and Crépin on, 373 ; various accounts of, 370, 371
- *DAMASCENA*, var. *RUBROINCTA* ("Hebe's Lip," or "Reine Blanch"), flower-plate and description of, 375 ; garden hybrid of *R. gallica* and *R. alba*, 375
- *davurica* Pall., see *cinnamomea*
- *denudata* Franchet, a variety of *Rosa sericea*, 164
- *Diomedis* Gren., see *Pouzini*
- *diversifolia* Vent., see *chinensis*, var. *semperflorens*
- *Doniana* Woods, 282, 446
- *dubia* Carr., see *microcarpa*
- *dumalis* Bechst., 380
- *DUMETORUM* Thuill. (syn. *R. collina* ; *R. canina*, var. *dumetorum* ; *R. collina dumetorum* ; *R. canina*, var. *collina* ; *R. canina* × *to mentosa* ; *R. subcinerca*, var. *dumetorum*), description and flower-plate of, 397 ; distribution, 398 ; other references, 20, 380
- — × *gallica*, see *alba*
- *DUPONTII* Déségl., the Musk Rose (syn. *R. damascena*, var. *subalba* ; *R. moschata*, var. *nivea* ; *R. moschata*, var. *rosea* ; *R. nivea*), description, flower-plate, and origin, 43 ; distribution, 44 ; fruit-plate, 45
- *Ecae* Aitch., see *xanthina* ; used for hedges in the Hariáb district, 172 ; Crépin on, 279, 280
- *echinocarpa* Ripart, a variety of *R. Eglantria*, 451
- *EGLANTERIA* L., Sweet Briar (syn. *R. rubiginosa* ; *R. suavifolia* ; *R. Eglantria rubra* ; *R. suaveolens* ; *R. rubiginosa*, var. *triflora* ; *R. rubiginosa*, var. *cretica*), description and flower-plate of, 449-50 ; forms hedges in the Hariáb district, 172 ; Linnaeus' diagnosis of, 268 ; near relationship to *R. micrantha*, 461 ; referred to, 468, 469, 477 ; wild throughout Europe and confusion in name, 450 ; wonderful bushes and fruit of, 451 ; varieties of, 451
- — var. *luteola* Thory, see *foetida*
- — var. *punicea* Thory, see *foetida*, var. *bicolor*
- — × *PUNICEA*, Lady Penzance (syn. *R. rubiginosa* × *lutea punicea* ; *R. lutea* × *rubiginosa*), description and introduction of, by Lord Penzance, 455 ; new hybrids, 456
- — × *spinosissima*, 282
- *ELYMAITICA* Boiss. (syn. *R. albicans*), description, discovery, and principal characters of, 179, 180 ; not cultivated in England, 180 ; variety of, 180
- *enneaphylla* Rafin., see *carolina*
- *ESQUIROLII* Lév. & Vaut., description and habitat of, 485
- *FEDTSCHENKOANA* Regel, flower-plate, description, and discovery of, 155
- — var. *glandulosa*, 155
- — var. *lagenaeformis*, 155
- — var. *ovata*, 155
- — var. *pubescens*, 155
- *FENDLERI* Crép. (syn. *R. parviflora*, *R. Woodsii*), description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 175 ; first collected by Fendler, 175 ; fruit-plate, 177 ; referred to, 316
- *ferox* Ait., see *rugosa*
- *FEROX* Bieb., Crimean Sweet Briar (syn. *R. horrida* ; *R. provincialis* ; *R. rubiginosa*, var. *minor*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 477, 478 ; fruit-plate, 479 ; referred to, 475
- *ferox* Lawrance is *rugosa* Thunb., 478
- Lindl. is *rugosa*, 478
- *ferruginea* Déségl., see *rubrifolia*
- *Fischeriana* Bess., see *cinnamomea*
- *flexuosa* Rafin., see *carolina*
- *FLORIBUNDA* Baker, description and habitat of, 513 ; near *R. moschata*, 513
- *florida* Poir., garden form of *multiflora*, 26

ROSA

- *fluvialis* Lange, see *cinnamomea*
- *foecundissima* Muench., see *cinnamomea*
- *FOETIDA* Herrm. (syn. *R. Eglantria* ; *R. lutea* ; *R. chlorophylla* ; *R. Eglantria*, var. *luteola*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 267 ; Linnaeus confuses it with Sweet Briar, 268 ; use of name *Eglantine*, 268, 450
- — var. *BICOLOR*, Copper Austrian Briar (syn. *R. punicea* ; *R. bicolor* ; *R. lutea*, var. *bicolor* ; *R. Eglantria*, var. *punicea* ; *R. lutea*, var. *punicea*), flower-plate, description, and introduction in England, 269 ; how to prune, 270
- *FOLIOLOSA* Nutt., flower-plate, description, and discovery of, 219 ; hardy in England and blossoms produced on second year's growth, 220 ; late bloomer and not very floriferous, 219
- *formosa* Roess., see *gallica*
- *FORTUNIANA* Lindl. and Paxt. (syn. *R. Banksiae* × *laevigata*), flower-plate and description of, 109 ; nothing in common with *R. chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*, 110 ; useful for covering walls and buildings, 109
- Paxt., see *chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*
- *fragariaeflora* Ser., see *Banksiae*
- *FRANCOFURTANA* Muench. (syn. *R. turbinata* ; *R. campanulata* ; *R. francofurtensis* ; *R. inermis* ; *R. cinnamomea* × *gallica*), description and habitat of, 153, 154 ; hybrids of, 154
- *francofurtensis* Roess., see *francofurtana*
- *fraxinellaefolia* Andr., 83
- *fraxinifolia* Borkh., see *blanda*
- — Hook., see *nutkana*
- *friburgensis* Lagg. and Puget, see *pomifera*
- *frutetorum* Bess., see *coriifolia*
- *fusca* Moench, see *arvensis*
- *GALLICA* L. (syn. *R. austriaca*, *R. rubra*, *R. formosa*, *R. holosericea*, *R. belgica*, *R. semperflorens*, *R. cordifolia*), compared with *R. Jundzilli*, 464 ; flower-plate and description of, 325 ; habitat and hybrids, 326-8 ; nearly allied to *R. sancta*, 337 ; predominant parent of *R. damascena*, var. *rubroincta*, 375 ; Provence Rose a variety of, 361 ; useful for hedges, 339
- — *duplex*, 327
- — *maxima*, 327
- — *suprbissima*, 327
- — *variegata*, 330
- — var. *austriaca*, flower-plate, 328
- — var. *centifolia*, see *centifolia*
- — var. *centifolia muscosa*, see *centifolia*, var. *muscosa*
- — var. *muscosa*, see *centifolia*, var. *muscosa*
- — var. *officinalis*, see *provincialis*
- — var. *plena*, see *provincialis*
- — var. *pomponia*, see *pomponia*
- — var. *provincialis*, see *provincialis*
- — var. *VERSICOLOR* Thory, *Rosa Mundi* (syn. *R. gallica versicolor*, *R. versicolor*), description, flower-plate, and origin of name, 329 ; drawings and names of, 330 ; fruit-plate, 331
- — × *arvensis*, see *Polliniana*
- — × *canina*, see *alba*
- *Gandogeri* Debeaux, see *sempervirens*
- *Gebleriana* Schrenk, see *laxa*
- *geminata* Rau, see *Polliniana*
- *GENTILIANA* Lév. & Vaut, description and habitat of, 513 ; near *R. moschata*, 513
- *gentilis* Déségl., see *reversa*
- *GIGANTEA* Collett, description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 99 ; discovery of, by Crépin, 111 ; distinguished from *R. macrocarpa*, 100 ; Fortune's Yellow Rose, a garden form of, 86
- *glabrata* Déségl., a variety of *spinulifolia*, 442
- *glabrescens* Déségl., a variety of *spinulifolia*, 442
- *glandulosa* Bell., see *montana*

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- *glandulosa* Bess., see *Jundzilli*
- — Crép., a variety of *R. californica*, 224
- *glauca* Dierb., see *arvensis*
- — Pourr., see *rubrifolia*
- — Vill., British form of *R. coriifolia*, 391
- *glaucescens* Wulf., see *rubrifolia*
- *glaucophylla* Ehrh., see *hemisphaerica*
- *GLUTINOSA* Sibth. & Sm. (syn. *R. cretica*; *R. dalmatica*; *R. libanotica*; *R. pustulosa*; *R. rubiginosa*, var. *cretica*), description, habitat, and flower-plate of, 467, 468; nearly allied to *R. Serafini* and *R. ferox*, 467; other references to, 444, 445, 473, 477, 481
- — var. *poterifolia*, flower-plate, 467
- *Gmelini* Bunge, see *acicularis*
- *gorenkensis* Bess., see *cinnamomea*
- *gracilis* Woods, a variety of *involuta*, 282
- *granatensis* Willk., see *spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*
- *grandiflora* Déségl., a variety of *R. spinulifolia*, 442
- — Lindl., see *spinosissima*, var. *altaica*
- *GRANULOSA* Keller, description and habitat of, 237
- *graveolens* Gren. & Godr., see *Pouzini*
- — var. *corsica* Gren. & Godr., see *R. Serafini*
- *Grenierii* Déségl., see *ponifera*
- *Grevillii* Donn, known as *R. multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*, 30
- *Guilelmi-Waldemarii* Klotzsch, see *macrophylla*
- *gutensteinensis* Jacq., see *rubrifolia*
- *GYMNOCARPA* Nutt. (syn. *R. spithamea*, var. *subinermis*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 221, 222; similar in habit to *R. pinetorum*, 241
- *Halleri* Krock., see *arvensis*
- *HARDII* Cels (*clinophylla* × *berberifolia*) (syn. *R. berberifolia* × *involucrata*), affinity between all yellow Roses, 8; flower-plate and description of, 7; proves that hybrids may be made between Roses of but little affinity, 7; requires a well-chosen position, 8
- *Harrisoni*, a double yellow, 272
- *HAWRANA* Kmet (syn. *R. cinerascens*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 431; fruit-plate, 432
- *HECKELIANA* Tratt., description and habitat of, 445, 446; counterpart of *R. Doniana*, 446
- *Heldreichii* Boiss. & Reut., see *mollis*
- *HEMISPHAERICA* Herrm., the Sulphur Rose (syn. *R. glaucophylla*, *R. sulphurea*, *R. Rafini*, *R. Bungeana*), described by Parkinson, John Rea, and Rivers, 275; double, produces no seeds, very difficult to propagate, 276; description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 273, 274
- *Herporhodon* Ehrh., see *arvensis*
- *heterophylla* Woods, see *mollis*
- *HIBERNICA* Templeton, flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 289, 290; varieties of, 290; fruit-plate, 291
- — var. *cordifolia* Baker, 290
- — var. *glabra* Baker, 290
- *hirta* H. Braun, see *coriifolia*
- *hispanica* Boiss. & Reut., see *Pouzini*
- *hispida* Krock., see *pendulina*
- — Sims, see *spinosissima*, var. *hispida*
- *hispidella* Déségl., a variety of *spinulifolia*, 442
- *Hoffmeisteri* Klotzsch, see *macrophylla*
- *holosericea* Lob., see *gallica*, var. *versicolor*
- — Roess., see *gallica*
- *Hookeriana* Bert., see *macrophylla*
- *horrida* Déségl., see *ferox*
- *Hudsoniana* Thory, see *carolina*
- — var. *salicifolia*, 212
- — var. *scandens*, 212
- — var. *subcorymbosa*, 212

ROSA

- *HUGONIS* Hemsl., flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 279, 280
- *HUMILIS* Marsh. (syn. *R. parviflora*; *R. carolina*; *R. Lyoni*; *R. lucida*; *R. humilis*, var. *parviflora*; *R. virginiana*, var. *humilis*), description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 201; distinguishing characteristics, 202; prefers the shade, 202
- — var. *GRANDIFLORA*, flower-plate, habitat, and characteristics, 207
- — × *RUGOSA*, flower-plate, description, and characteristics, 203; fruit-plate, 204
- *hybrida* Schleich., see *Polliniana*
- *hystrix* Lindl., see *laevigata*
- *Ilseana* Crép., see *rubrifolia*
- *incarnata* Déségl., 334
- — distinguished from *R. anglica alba*, by Parkinson, 410
- — Mill., see *alba*, var. *rubicunda*
- *inconsiderata* Déségl., see *Pouzini*
- *indica* Lindl., see *chinensis*
- — L., Linnaeus confuses *R. multiflora* with, 24; see *microcarpa*
- — *fragrans*, 94
- — “Miss Willmott,” flower-plate, 81
- — *pumila*, see *chinensis*, var. *minima*
- — var. *humilis*, see *chinensis*, var. *minima*
- — var. *Noisettiana*, see *chinensis* × *moschata*
- — var. *ruga*, see *ruga*
- — var. *semperflorens*, see *chinensis*, var. *semperflorens*
- *inermis* Mill., see *pendulina*
- — Roxb., see *Banksiae*
- — Thory, see *francofurtana*
- *INODORA* Fries (syn. *R. canina*, var. *sepium*; *R. Klukii*; *R. pulverulenta*; *R. rubiginosa*, var. *inodora*; *R. sepium*), description, flower-plate and habitat of, 469, 470; fruit-plate, 471; near ally of *R. Jundzilli*, 464; probable parent of *R. spinulifolia*, 442
- — Winch, 470
- *insidiosa* Gren., see *tomentosa*
- *intercalaris* Déségl., see *pendulina*
- *intermedia* Carr, see *microcarpa* and *multiflora*
- *INVOLUCRATA* Roxb. (syn. *R. Lyellii*), description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 129, 130; discovered by Dr. Buchanan in Nepal, 129; near ally to *R. bracteata*, 125, 126; Sir G. Watt's description, 130, 131
- *INVOLUTA* Sm. (syn. *R. involuta*, var. *Smithii*), description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 281; discovered by J. T. Mackay, 281; fruit-plate, 283; named from its involute petals, 282; varieties of, 281, 282
- — var. *gracilescens* Baker, 282
- — var. *laevigata* Baker, 282
- — var. *Robertsoni* Baker, 282
- — var. *Webbii* Baker, 282
- — var. *WILSONI* Baker (syn. *R. Wilsoni*; *R. tomentosa* × *pimpinellifolia*, var. *Wilsonii*), description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 285; Dr. Christ on, 442; one of the rarest of our native plants, discovered by W. Wilson, 285; fruit-plate, 287
- *IWARA* Sieb. (*R. rugosa* × *multiflora*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 193, 194; spontaneous hybrid, 194
- *JACKSONI* Hort. (*R. rugosa* × *Wichuraiana*), flower-plate and description, 63; extremely floriferous and an acquisition to the garden, 63; fruit-plate, 65; raised by Jackson Dawson, 63
- *jaluana* Komarow, description and habitat of, 499; fruit-plate, 501
- *japonica* Roess., see *multiflora*
- *JUNDZILLI* Bess. (syn. *R. glandulosa*; *R. trachyphylla*; *R. Jundzilliana*; *R. canina*, var.

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- trachyphylla*), compared with *Rosa gallica*, 464; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 463, 464; fruit-plate, 465; likely parent of *R. spinulifolia*, 442; rareness in cultivation, 464
- *Jundzilliana* Bess., see *Jundzilli*
 - *kamtchatica* Thory, see *rugosa*
 - *KELLERI* Baker (syn. *R. coreana*), description and habitat of, 75
 - *Klukii* Bess., see *inodora*
 - *KOREANA* Komarow, description and habitat of, 519; near *R. spinosissima*, 519
 - — Kom., 75
 - *KORSAKOVIENSIS* Lévl., description and habitat of, 517; near *R. spinosissima*, 517
 - *Kotschyana* Boiss., variety of *Rosa orientalis*, 444
 - *lacteola* Roess., see *provincialis*
 - *LAEVIGATA* Michx., the Cherokee Rose (syn. *R. ternata*, *R. nivea*, *R. sinica*, *R. hystrix*, *R. triphylla*, *R. cucumerina*, *R. amygdalifolia*, *R. cherokeensis*), flower-plate and description of, 117, 118; habitat and growth, 118, 119; referred to, 519; *R. Fortuniana* a hybrid of, 86; seen to perfection on the Riviera, 119
 - — *Braamiana* Regel, 118
 - — × *Banksiae* Crép., see *Fortuniana*
 - — × *bracteata*, flower-plate, 127
 - — × *CHINENSIS*, Rose Anemone, flower-plate and description of, 121
 - *lagenaria* Vill., see *pendulina*
 - *Lauranceana* Sweet, see *chinensis*, var. *minima*
 - *laxa* Lindl., see *blanda*
 - *LAXA* Retz. (syn. *R. soongarica*; *R. Gebleriana*; *R. cinnamomea*, var. *soongarica*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 167, 168; fruit-plate, 169
 - *Lehmanniana* Bunge, see *Beggeriana*
 - *LESCHENAULTIANA* [Red. & Thory] (syn. *R. sempervirens*, var. *Leschenaultiana*; *R. moschata*, var. *Leschenaultiana*), description and habitat of, 51, 52
 - *leucochroa* Desv., see *stylosa*
 - *LHERITIERANA* Thory (*R. chinensis* × *pendulina*), the Boursault Rose (syn. *R. reclinata*; *R. alpina* × *indica*, var. *odorata*; *R. chinensis* × *pendulina*; *R. alpina* × *indica*), flower-plate, description, and originator of, 301-3; Thory's description of, 302
 - *libanotica* Boiss., see *glutinosa*
 - *Libertiana* Tratt., see *micrantha*
 - *Lindleyi* Spreng., see *blanda*
 - *livida* Host, see *rubrifolia*
 - *longicuspis* Bertol., synonym and variety of *sempervirens*, 19, 21
 - *longifolia* Willd., see *chinensis*, var. *longifolia*
 - *Luciae* Franch & Roehbr., 25
 - *lucida* A. Gray, see *humilis*
 - — Ehrh., see *virginiana*
 - — Lawr., see *bracteata*
 - — var. *nitida* A. Gray, see *nitida*
 - *LUCIDISSIMA* Lévl., description and habitat of, 519; habitat of *R. laevigata*, 519; referred to, 517
 - *lutea* Mill., see *foetida*
 - — *multiplies sive flore pleno*, 274
 - — var. *bicolor* Sims, see *foetida*, var. *bicolor*
 - — var. *punicea* Keller, see *foetida*, var. *bicolor*
 - — × *rubiginosa* Crép., see *Eglanteria* × *punicea*
 - *lutescens* Pursh, see *spinosissima*, var. *hispida*
 - *lutetiana* Lém., 380, 389
 - *Lyellii* Lindl., see *involucrata*; habitat, 52
 - *Lyoni* Pursh, see *humilis*
 - *Macartinea* Dum.-Cours., see *bracteata*
 - *MACDOUGALII* Holz., description and habitat of, 321
 - *MACRANTHA* Desp., description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 403, 404; excellent pillar Rose, 404; fruitful, 405

ROSA

- *macrocarpa* or *xanthocarpa*, identical with *R. gigantea*, 100; habitat and description of, 100
- — err. typ. for *microcarpa*, 67
- *MACROPHYLLA* Lindl. (syn. *R. Hofmeisteri*; *R. Guilelmi Waldemarii*; *R. Hookeriana*), closely allied to *R. setipoda*, 173; and *R. Moyesii*, 229; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 157; fruitful, 158; referred to, 495, 499, 503
- — × *rugosa*, fruit-plate, 159
- *maialis*, γ Loisel., see *carolina*
- *MAIRÉI* Lévl., description and habitat of, 521; near *R. sericea*, 521
- *majalis* Herrm., see *cinnamomea*
- *MALYI* Kern. (syn. *R. pendulina*, var. *Malyi*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 297; one of the first to open its buds and exceedingly floriferous, 297; resembles *R. acicularis*, var. *nipponensis*, 151
- *maracandica* Bunge, a form of *Rosa Webbiana*, 233
- *MARCYANA* Boullu, flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 335, 414
- *MARRETII* Lévl., description and habitat of, 495; near to *R. macrophylla*, 495
- *medioxima* Christ, see *reversa*
- *melina* Greene, see *nutkana*
- *micrantha* DC., see *Pouzini*
- *MICRANTHA* Sm. (syn. *R. nemorosa*; *R. rubiginosa*, var. *micrantha*; *R. rubiginosa*, var. *nemorosa*; *R. Libertiana*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 461; nearly allied to *R. agrestis*, 458; pretty rose, but scarcely worth planting in a garden, 462; referred to, 477
- *MICROCARPA* Lindl. (syn. *R. indica*; *R. cymosa*; *R. amoyensis*; *R. intermedia*; *R. dubia*; *R. Banksiae*, var. *microcarpa*), description and habitat of, 113; distinguished from *R. Banksiae*, 114; referred to, 485; resemblance to *R. anemone-flora*, 67, to *R. multiflora*, 80, 114, and to *R. Esquivolii*, 485
- — Walp., see *Banksiae*
- *MICROPHYLLA* Roxb. (syn. *R. Roxburghii*), brought from the Kurram valley by Dr. Aitchison, 233; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 135, 136; fruit-plate, 137; resemblance to the Macartney Rose, 136
- — × *rugosa*, 136
- *Milesia rubra flore pleno* Besler, 326
- *MINUTIFOLIA* Engelm., description and habitat of, 317; resembling *R. stellata*, 305
- *MOHAVENSIS* Parish, description and habitat of, 239
- *MOKANENSIS* Lévl. (syn. *R. quelpaertensis*), description and habitat of, 511; near *R. multiflora*, 512
- — var. *quelpaertensis* Willmott, description and habitat of, 512
- *MOLLIS* Sm. (syn. *R. villosa*; *R. villosa*, var. *mollissima*; *R. heterophylla*; *R. tomentosa*, var. *mollis*; *R. tomentosa*, var. *mollissima*; *R. mollissima*; *R. Heldreichii*; *R. villosa*, var. *mollis*), flower-plate and description of, 417; fruit-plate, 419; habitat and varieties of, 418; and *Rosa involuta*, 281, 285; and *Rosa tomentosa*, 422; and *Rosa spinulifolia*, 442; and *Rosa orientalis*, 444
- *mollissima* Fries, see *mollis*
- — Willd., 422
- *monspeliaca* Gouan, see *pendulina*
- *MONTANA* (syn. *R. glandulosa*; *R. arvensis*, var. *montana*; *R. rubrifolia*, var. *glandulosa*; *R. rubrifolia montana*; *R. salaevensis*; *R. montana*, f. *longepedunculata*; *R. montana*, f. *sanguisorbella*), description and habitat of, 393, 394; varieties, 394
- *Montezumae* Humb. & Bonpl., 380

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- *monticola* Rapin, see *coriifolia*
- *MORRISONENSIS* Hayata, description and habitat of, 489; referred to, 493
- *moschata* Herrm., 490, 513
- *MOSCHATA* Mill., the Musk Rose (syn. *R. opsostemma*, *R. arborca*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 33; flower-plate of *polyantha grandiflora*, 35; fruit-plate, 35; introduction into England, 34; Sir George Watt's description of, 34; varieties of, 33, 34; and *R. scampervirens*, 20; and *R. multiflora*, 24; affinity with *R. Soulieana*, 57, *R. anemoneflora*, 67, *R. phoenicea*, 69, and *R. Sinowilsoni*, 73
- var. *ABYSSINICA* Rehder (syn. *R. abyssinica*, *R. Schimperiana*), description and habitat of, 41
- var. *Leschenaultiana* Rehder, see *Leschenaultiana*
- var. *NASTURANA* Christ (syn. *R. Pissarti*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 39
- var. *NEPALENSIS* Lindl. (syn. *R. Brunonii*, *R. Brownii*, *R. pubescens*, *R. moschata*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 37, 38
- × *chinensis*, see *chinensis* × *moschata*
- *MOYESII* Hemsl. & E. H. Wilson, description and habitat of, 229; flower-plate, 229; fruit-plate, 230
- *MULTIBRACTEATA* Hemsl. & E. H. Wilson, description and habitat of, 209
- *multiflora* Reynier, see *rubrifolia*
- *MULTIFLORA* Thunb. (syn. *R. polyanthos*; *R. japonica*; *R. multiflora*, β *Thunbergiana*; *R. Thunbergii*; *R. polyantha*; *R. intermedia*; *R. Wichuriae*; *R. thyrsiflora*), allied to *R. Kellersi*, 75; flower-plate and description of, 23; fruit-plate, 27; garden forms, 26; growth and propagation, 25, 26; habitat and hybrids of, 24, 185; varieties of, 25, 53; very desirable for a wild garden, 25
- var. *PLATYPHYLLA* Thory (syn. *R. Thoryi*), description and habitat of, 29; other names of, 30; wonderful plant in the Goldworth Nursery, 29
- × *chinensis*, see *chinensis* × *multiflora*
- *muscosa* Mill., see *centifolia*, var. *muscosa*
- *alba* Hort., see *centifolia albo-muscosa*
- *myriacantha* DC., see *spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*
- *myrtifolia* Haller, see *agrestis*
- *nemorosa* Libert, see *micrantha*
- *NITIDA* Willd. (syn. *R. rubrispina*; *R. Reduteana*, var. *rubescens*; *R. lucida*, var. *nitida*), description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 215, 216; distinguishing characteristics, 216; fruit-plate, 217
- *nivea* D.C., see *laevigata*
- Don, hybrid of *R. moschata*, 34
- Hort. Par., see *Dupontii*
- *Noisettiana* Thory, see *chinensis* × *moschata*
- *nova variegata* Du Pont, 263
- *NUTKANA* Presl. (syn. *R. fraxinifolia*, *R. cinnamomea*, *R. melina*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 231
- *obtusifolia* Desv., 396
- *ochroleuca* Swartz, see *spinosissima*, var. *ochroleuca*
- *omissa* Déségl., 442
- *Opsostemma* Ehrh., see *moschata*
- *orbessanea* Thory, nearly allied to *R. francofurtana*, 154
- *ORBICULARIS* Baker, description and habitat of, 493
- *ORIENTALIS* Dupont, description and habitat of, 443; oriental variety of *R. mollis*, 418, 444
- var. *Kotschyana* Boiss., 444
- var. *olympica* Déségl., 444
- *OULONGENSIS* Lév., description and habitat of, 523; near *R. Moyesii* and *R. macrophylla*, 523
- *Ozanonii* Déségl., see *reversa*
- *palustris* Marsh, see *carolina*

ROSA

- *parnassica*, 446
- *parviflora* Ehrh., see *humilis*
- — Macoun, see *Fendleri*
- *PARVIFOLIA* Ehrh., Burgundian Rose (syn. *R. burgundiaca*, *R. remensis*, *R. pomponia*), flower-plate and description of, 355; its affinity with other Pompon Roses, 356, 357
- *PENDULINA* L. (syn. *R. alpina*; *R. rupestris*; *R. monspeliaca*; *R. inermis*; *R. pyrenaica*; *R. lagenaria*; *R. hispida*; *R. alpina*, var. *hispida*; *R. alpina*, var. *pyrenaica*; *R. adjccta*; *R. alpestris*; *R. intercalaris*), description and habitat of, 294; flower-plate, 293; fruit-plate, 295; parent of *R. spinulifolia*, 442
- var. *Malyi* Keller, see *Malyi*
- × *chinensis*, see *Lheritierana*
- × *pimpinellifolia* Keller, see *reversa*
- *pennsylvanica* Michx., see *carolina*
- *PERSICA* Michx. (syn. *R. berberifolia*, *R. simplicifolia*, *Hulthemia berberifolia*, *Lowea berberifolia*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 3, 4; fruit-plate, 5; not hardy in England, 4
- *persicifolia*, 7
- × *salicifolia* Hort., see *chinensis*, var. *longifolia*
- *PHOENICEA* Boiss., the Phoenician Rose, description and habitat of, 69; displays forty white flowers to a panicle and strongly resembles *R. moschata*, 70
- *pimpinellifolia* L., resembles *R. Webbiana*, 233; de Pronville on, 236; see *spinosissima*, 247
- var. *adenophora* Gren. & Godr., see *spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*
- var. *altaica* Ser., see *spinosissima*, var. *altaica*
- var. *grandiflora* Ledeb., see *spinosissima*, var. *altaica*
- var. *myriacantha* Loisel., see *spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*
- var. *platyacantha* Crép., see *xanthina*
- × *alpina* Reut., see *reversa*
- *PINETORUM* Heller, description and discovery of, 241
- *PISOCARPA* A. Gray, description and habitat of, 225; fruit-plate, 226
- *Pissarti* Carr., see *moschata*, var. *nasturana*
- *platyacantha* Schrenk, Baker on, 279, 280; see *xanthina*
- *POLLINIANA* Spreng. (*Rosa gallica* × *arvensis*) (syn. *R. hybrida*; *R. geminata*; *R. Pollinii*; *R. arvensis*, var. *hybrida*; *R. pumila*, var. *Pollinii*; *R. arvensis* × *gallica*), flower-plate and description of, 333, 334
- *Pollinii* Poll., see *Polliniana*
- *POLYANTHA* var. Hort. (*Rosa multiflora* × *chinensis*) (Crimson Rambler), culture of, 32; description and habitat of, 31; extreme hardness and profusion of flowers, 32
- var. *grandiflora*, origin and description of, 24, 34; flower-plate, 35; fruit-plate, 36
- Sieb. & Zucc., see *multiflora*
- *polyanthos* Roess., see *multiflora*
- *POMIFERA* Herrm., the Apple Rose (syn. *R. villosa*; *R. villosa*, var.; *R. villosa*, var. *pomifera*; *R. villosa terebinthina*; *R. ciliato petala*; *R. resinosa*; *R. Grenierii*; *R. recondita*; *R. friburgensis*), description, habitat, and handsome fruits of, 436; flower-plates, 435, 437; fruit-plates, 437, 439
- *POMPONIA* DC., the Pompon Rose, or Rose de Meaux (syn. *R. provincialis*; *R. centifolia*, var. *minor*; *R. burgundiaca*; *R. centifolia*, var. *pomponia*; *R. gallica*, var. *pomponia*), culture of, 354; description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 353; meaning of a Pompon Rose, 355, 356; origin of name de Meaux, 354
- Thory, see *parvifolia*

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- *POUZINI* Tratt. (syn. *R. micrantha*, *R. graveolens*, *R. hispanica*, *R. Diomedis*, *R. vicina*, *R. inconsiderata*), description and habitat of, 407, 408
- *praenestina variegata plena* Mill., 330
- *PRATICOLA* Greene, flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 315, 316
- *PRATTII* Hemsl., description and habitat of, 161
- *procera* Salisb., see *alba*
- *prostrata* DC., a geographical variety of *R. semper-virens*, 20
- *provincialis* Bieb., see *ferox*
- — Lawrance, see *pomponia*
- *PROVINCIALIS* Mill. (syn. *R. lacteola*; *R. sanguineo-purpurea*; *R. gallica*, var. *officinalis*; *R. centifolia*; *R. centifolia* var.; *R. provincialis*, var. *plena*; *R. gallica*, var. *provincialis*), distinction between Provence and Provins Roses, 360, 361; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 359
- — *anemonoides* Roess., 361
- — *muscosa* Lindl., see *centifolia albo-muscosa*
- — var. *BULLATA* Hort. (syn. *R. centifolia*, var. *bullata*), flower-plate and description of, 367
- — var. *muscosa* Roess., see *centifolia*, var. *muscosa*
- — var. *VARIEGATA* Hort., or "Perle des Panachées," flower-plate, 363; one of the best striped Roses, 363, 364; fruit-plate, 365
- *pseudo-indica* Lindl., see *chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*
- *PUBESCENS* Baker, description and habitat of, 499; near *R. macrophylla*, 499
- *pubescens* Roxb., see *moschata*, var. *nepalensis*
- *pulchella* Woods, see *tomentosa*
- *pulverulenta* Baker, see *inodora*
- — Bieb., 470
- *pumila*, var. *Pollinii* Poll., see *Polliniana*
- *punicea* Mill., see *foetida*, var. *bicolor*
- *pusilla*, 92
- *pustulosa* Bertol., see *glutinosa*
- *pyrenaica* Gouan, see *pendulina*
- *quelpaertensis* Lévl., see *mokanensis*
- *Rafinesquiana* Tratt., see *carolina*
- *Rapa* Bosc, 198
- *Rapini* Boiss. & Bal., see *hemisphaerica*
- *reclinata* Thory, see *Lheritierana*
- *recondita* Puget, see *pomifera*
- *REDUCTA* Baker, description and habitat of, 489; fruit-plate of, 491
- *Reduteana*, var. *rubescens* Thory, see *nitida*
- *Regeliana* Linden & André, see *rugosa*
- *remensis* DC., see *parvifolia*
- *repens* Scop., see *arvensis*
- *resinosa* Sternb., see *pomifera*
- *Reuteri* Godet, 391
- *REVERSA* Waldst. & Kit. (*R. pendulina* × *spinosissima*) (syn. *R. rubella*; *R. Candolleana*; *R. Ozanonii*; *R. pimpinellifolia* × *alpina*; *R. medioxima*; *R. alpino-pimpinellifolia*; *R. gentilis*; *R. alpina* × *pimpinellifolia*; *R. pendulina* × *pimpinellifolia*), description and habitat of, 299, 300
- *Ripartii* Déségl., 261
- *rotundifolia* Reichb., variety of *R. Eglanteria*, 451
- *Roxburghii* Donn, another name for *R. multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*, 30
- — Tratt., see *microphylla*
- *rubella* Sm., see *reversa*; resemblance to *R. acicularis*, var. *nipponensis*, 151
- *rubicans* Roess., see *alba*
- *rubicunda* Haller f., see *rubrifolia*
- *rubiginosa* L., see *R. Eglanteria*; called *Eglantine*, 268
- — var., Rapin, see *tomentella*
- — var. *cretica* Ser., see *glutinosa*
- — var. *inodora* Lindl., see *inodora*
- — var. *micrantha* Lindl., see *micrantha*

ROSA

- *rubiginosa*, var. *minor* Ladeb., see *ferox*
- — var. *nemorosa* Thory, see *micrantha*
- — var. *sepium* Lindl., see *agrestis*
- — var. *spinulifolia* Ser., see *spinulifolia*
- — × *lutea*, see *Eglanteria* × *punicea*
- *rubra* Lam., see *gallica*
- — *praecox fl. simp.*, see *Rosa pendulina*, 294
- *RUBRIFOLIA* Vill. (syn. *R. multiflora*; *R. glauca*; *R. rubicunda*; *R. glaucescens*; *R. rubrifolia*, var. *laevis*; *R. gutensteinensis*; *R. livida*; *R. Ilseana*; *R. ferruginea*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 399, 400; fruit-plate, 401; hybridizes spontaneously with *R. coriifolia*, 392; varieties of, 400
- — *montana* Gaudin, see *montana*
- — var. *glandulosa* Ser., see *montana*
- *rubrispina* Bosc, see *nitida*
- *RUBUS* Lévl. & Vaut, description and habitat of, 507
- — var. *yunnanensis* Lévl., 507
- *RUGA* Lindl. (*Rosa chinensis* × *arvensis*), (syn. *R. indica*, var. *rugosa*), flower-plate and description of, 55; raised in Italy, 55
- *RUGOSA* Thunb. (syn. *R. ferox*; *R. kamtchatica*; *R. Regeliana*; *R. Andreae*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 181, 182; fruit-plate, 183; varieties of, 182
- — *calocarpa* André, see *calocarpa*
- — var. *Chamissoana* C. A. Meyer, 182
- — var. *ferox* C. A. Meyer, 182
- — var. *Lindleyana* C. A. Meyer, 182
- — var. *subinermis* C. A. Meyer, 182
- — var. *Thunbergiana* C. A. Meyer, 182
- — var. *Ventenatiana* C. A. Meyer, 182
- — × *blanda*, see *warleyensis*
- — × *californica*, 224
- — × *chinensis*, see *calocarpa*
- — × *humilis*, see *humilis* × *rugosa*
- — × *indica*, see *calocarpa*
- — × *multiflora*, see *Iwara*
- — × *Wichuraiana*, see *Jacksoni*
- *rupestris* Crantz, see *pendulina*
- *Sabini* Woods, a variety of *R. involuta*, 281
- *salaevensis* Rapin, see *montana*
- *SANCTA* A. Rich., description, flower-plate, and habitat of, 337; discovery in an Egyptian tomb of a garland of Roses, 337, 338
- *sanguineo-purpurea* Roess., see *damascena* and *provincialis*
- *sativa* Dodonaeus is *R. gallica*, 326; another name for *R. alba*, 410
- *SATURATA* Baker, description and habitat of, 503; near *R. macrophylla*, 503
- *scabriuscula* Winch, variety of *Rosa tomentosa*, 422
- *scandens* Moench, see *arvensis*
- *Schimperiana* Hochst., see *moschata*, var. *abyssinica*
- *Schultzii* Ripart, 290
- *semperflorens* Curt., see *chinensis*, var. *semperflorens*
- — Desv., see *gallica*
- — *carnea* Roess., see *chinensis*
- — *minima* Sims, see *chinensis*, var. *minima*
- *SEMPERVIRENS* L. (syn. *R. alba*, *R. balearica*, *R. atrovirens*, *R. arvensis*, *R. longicuspis*, *R. Gaudogeri*), confounded with *R. Wichuraiana*, 59; description and habitat of, 19, 20; flower-plate, 19; fruit-plate, 22; invaluable for pergolas or as pillar Roses, 21; resemblance to the Ayrshire Rose, 17; varieties of, 20
- — var. *Leschenaultiana* Thory, see *Leschenaultiana*
- — var. *Russelliana* Loudon, probably a hybrid, 20
- — Roess., see *arvensis*
- *sepincola* Swartz, see *coriifolia*
- *sepium* Déségl., see *inodora*
- — Lam., see *coriifolia*

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- *sepium* Thuill., referred to, 469; see *agrestis*
- *Serafini* Christ, see *sicula*
- *SERAFINI* Viv. (syn. *R. graveolens*, var. *corsica*), description, flower-plate, fruit-plate, and habitat of, 475; other references, 473, 477
- *SERICEA* Lindl. (syn. *R. Wallichii*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 163, 164; fruit-plate, 165; varieties of, 164
- var. *pteracantha* Franchet, 164
- *Scringeana* Godr., see *tomentosa*
- *serpens* Wibel, see *arvensis*
- *sertata* Rolfe, description and habitat of, 493
- *SETIGERA* Michx., the Prairie Rose (syn. *R. rubifolia*; *R. setigera*, var. *tomentosa*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 71, 72; hardy and late bloomer, 72; hybrids of, 72
- *SETIPODA* Hemsl. & E. H. Wilson, fruit-plate, description, and habitat of, 173
- *sibirica* Tratt., see *spinosissima*, var. *altaica*
- *SICULA* Tratt. (syn. *R. Serafini*), description and habitat of, 473; referred to, 475
- *Silverhielmii* Schrenk, see *Beggeriana*
- *simplicifolia* Salisb., see *persica*
- *sinica* Lindl., see *laevigata*
- L., see *chinensis*
- *SINOWILSONI* Hemsl., description and habitat of, 73
- *Solandri* Tratt., see *blanda*
- *solstitialis* Gren., see *coriifolia*
- *soongarica* Bunge, see *laxa*
- *SORBIFLORA* Focke, description and habitat of, 115
- *SOULIEANA* Crép., flower-plate, fruit-plate, description, and habitat of, 57, 58; free-growing and perfectly hardy, 58; referred to, 511
- *sphaerica* Gren., see *canina*, var. *globosa*
- *SPINOSISSIMA* L., the Burnet Rose (syn. *R. pimpinellifolia*; *R. viminea*; *R. spinosissima*, subsp. *pimpinellifolia*), allied to *R. Alberti*, 319, *R. Kelleri*, 75, *R. Macdougalii*, 321, *R. minutifolia*, 317, *R. mohavensis*, 239, *R. xanthina*, 277; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 247, 248; flower-plate (garden form), 249; hybrids of, 281, 282, 285, 289, 294, 297; origin of name, 248; referred to, 517, 519; the smallest wild Rose known, 249
- var. *incarnata*, 253
- var. *luteola* Andrews, 255
- var. *nana* Andrews, 263
- var. *ALTAICA* Rehder (syn. *R. altaica*; *R. grandiflora*; *R. sibirica*; *R. pimpinellifolia*, var. *altaica*; *R. pimpinellifolia*, var. *grandiflora*), flower-plate, description, and origin of, 257
- var. *ANDREWSII*, flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 263; fruit-plate, 264
- var. *HISPIDA* Kochne (syn. *R. hispida*, *R. lutescens*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 259
- var. *MYRIACANTHA* Koehne (syn. *R. myriacantha*; *R. pimpinellifolia*, var. *myriacantha*; *R. pimpinellifolia*, var. *adenophora*; *R. granatensis*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 261
- var. *OCHROLEUCA* Baker (syn. *R. ochroleuca*), flower-plate, description, and habitat, 255
- *SPINULIFOLIA* Dematra (syn. *R. spinulifolia*, var. *Dematratiana*; *R. rubiginosa*, var. *spinulifolia*; *R. alpina* × *tomentosa*; *R. alpina* × *mollis*; *R. pendulina* × *tomentosa*; *R. tomentosa* × *pendulina*), description and habitat of, 441, 442; varieties of, 442
- *spithamea*, var. *subinermis* Engelm., see *gymnocarpa*
- *Sprengeliana* Tratt., see *carolina*
- *STELLATA* Wooton, description and habitat of, 305; fruit-plate, 306

ROSA

- *STYLOSA* Desv. (syn. *R. collina*; *R. leucochroa*; *R. systyla*; *R. brevistyla*; *R. stylosa*, var. *systyla*; *R. virginea*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 47; fruit-plate, 49; varieties, 47, 48
- *suaveolens* Pursh, see *Eglantheria*
- *suavifolia* Lightf., see *Eglantheria*
- *subcinerea*, var. *dumetorum* Gentil, see *dumetorum*
- var. *tomentella* Gentil, see *tomentella*
- *subcristata* Baker, a form of *R. coriifolia*, 392
- *subglobosa* Sm., 422
- *sulphurea* Ait., see *hemisphaerica*
- *sylvestris* Herrm., see *arvensis*
- Lindl., a variety of *R. tomentosa*, 422
- var. *alba cum aliquo rubore*, 422
- var. *fructu majore hispido*, 422
- var. *odorata* Lobel, 450
- var. *flore albo* C. Bauhin, 458
- var. *pomifera major* C. Bauhin, 436
- var. *virginiensis* Parkinson, 198, 307
- *systyla* Bast., see *stylosa*
- *TAQUETI* Lévl., description and habitat of, 511
- *ternata* Poir., see *laevigata*
- *Thoryi* Tratt., see *multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*
- *Thunbergii* Tratt., see *multiflora*
- *thyrsiflora* Leroy, see *multiflora*
- *TOMENTELLA* Léman (syn. *R. tomentosa*, var. *dumetorum*; *R. rubiginosa* var.; *R. canina*, var. *tomentella*; *R. subcinerea*, var. *tomentella*), description and habitat of, 395, 396
- *TOMENTOSA* Smith (syn. *R. villosa*; *R. cuspidata*; *R. pulchella*; *R. villosa*, var. *tomentosa*; *R. Scringeana*; *R. insidiosa*; *R. cuspidatoides*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 421, 422; fruit-plate, 423; hybridizes spontaneously with *R. coriifolia*, 392; resemblance to *R. mollis*, 418; *R. involuta* a hybrid between *R. spinosissima* and *R. tomentosa* or *R. mollis*, 281, 285; *R. spinulifolia* hybrid between *R. pendulina* and *R. tomentosa*, 442; sometimes called *Eglantine*, 268; varieties of, 422
- var. *dumetorum* Gaudin, see *tomentella*
- var. *mollis* Lindl., see *mollis*
- var. *mollissima* Dum., see *mollis*
- × *alpina*, see *spinulifolia*
- × *pendulina*, see *spinulifolia*
- × *pimpinellifolia*, var. *Wilsoni* Keller, see *involuta*, var. *Wilsoni*
- *TONGCHOUANENSIS* Lévl., description and habitat of, 523; near *R. Moyesii* and *R. macrophylla*, 523
- *trachyphylla* Rau, see *Jundzilli*
- *triphylla* Roxb., see *laevigata*
- *turbinata* Ait., see *francofurtana*
- *ultramontana* S. Wats., variety of *R. californica*, 224
- *umbellata* Leers, variety of *R. Eglantheria*, 451
- *unguicularis* Bertol., see *Webbiana*
- *usitatissima* Gater., see *alba*
- *Vanheurckiana* Crép., 418
- *Ventenatiana* Thory, 154
- *versicolor* Roess., see *gallica*, var. *versicolor*
- *vestita* Godet, 431, 436
- *vicina* Crép., see *Pouzini*
- *villosa* Huds., see *tomentosa*
- Linn., see *mollis* and *pomifera*
- var. *terebinthina* Thory, see *pomifera*
- var. *caerulea* Woods, 418
- var. *mollis* Koehne, see *mollis*
- var. *mollissima* Rau, see *mollis*
- var. *pomifera* Desv., see *pomifera*
- var. *tomentosa* Duhamel, see *tomentosa*
- *villosula* Déségl., variety of *R. spinulifolia*, 442
- *viminea* Lindl., see *spinosissima*
- *violacea* Roess., see *damascena*
- *virginea* Ripart, see *stylosa*
- *virginiana* K. Koch, see *blanda*

GENERAL INDEX

ROSA

- *virginiana* Koehne, see *Woodsii*
- *VIRGINIANA* Mill. (syn. *R. carolina*; *R. lucida*; *R. humilis*, var. *lucida*), compared with *R. foliolosa*, 219, *R. nitida*, 216; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 197, 198; fruit-plate, 199; its beauty and value in garden and woodland, 198
- — *alba*, flower-plate, 199
- — var. *humilis* C. K. Schneider, see *humilis*
- *virginica* Spreng., see *carolina*
- *Wallichii* Tratt., see *sericea*
- *WARLEYENSIS* Baker (*Rosa rugosa* × *blanda*) (syn. *R. rugosa* × *virginiana*), flower-plate, description, and origin of, 185
- *WATSONIANA* Crép., flower-plate, description, and probable origin of, 53, 54; increased by cuttings and layers, 54
- *WEBBIANA* Wall. (syn. *unguicularis*), allied to *R. reducta*, 489, and to *R. morrisonensis*, 489; characteristics of, 234; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 233, 234; fruit-plate, 234; referred to, 489, 493; resemblance to *R. pimpinellifolia*, 233
- — var. *microphylla* Crép., 233
- — var. *pustulata* Christ, 233
- *WICHURAIANA* Crép. (syn. *R. Luciae*), characteristics and culture, 60; flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 59, 60; fruit-plate, 61; hybrids of, 60, 63
- *Wichuriae* K. Koch, see *multiflora*
- *WILLMOTTIAE* Hemsl., fruit-plate, description, and habitat of, 195; resemblance to *R. multibracteata*, 209
- *WILLMOTTIANA* Lév., description and habitat of, 521; near *R. moschata*, 521
- *Wilsoni* Borr., see *involuta*, var. *Wilsoni*
- *WOODSII* Lindl., flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 235, 236; flower-plate of a variety, 237
- *XANTHINA* Lindl. (syn. *R. platyacantha*; *R. pimpinellifolia*, var. *platyacantha*; *R. Ecae*), flower-plate, description, and habitat of, 277, 278
- *xanthocarpa*, another name for *R. macrocarpa*, 100
- Rosa Mundi*, 329
- — *versicolor*, 327

ROSE :

- Agathe Boursault*, 303
- Aimée Vibert*, flower-plate, 94; valuable traits, 94
- alba*, a variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
- Alice Gray*, an Ayrshire Rose, 12
- Amadis* hybrid of the Boursault Rose, 303
- Amour, Rose d'*, 198
- Anemone*, see *Rosa laevigata* × *chinensis*
- Austrian Briar (copper), see *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*
- — (yellow), see *Rosa foetida*
- Ayrshire Roses, the, good climbers, 12; history and origin of, 15-17
- Banksian Rose, see *Rosa Banksiae*
- Beauty of Glazenwood*, see *Rosa chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*
- Belle de Ségur*, a variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
- Belle Marseillaise, La*, see *Rosa chinensis* × *multiflora*
- Blanche Belgique*, variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
- Blush Belgic*, 372
- *Boursault*, 303
- *Damask*, 372
- *Hip*, new variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
- *Monthly*, 372
- *Noisette*, 93
- Bosanquet, Mrs.*, 80
- Bourbon Rose, the, see *Rosa borbonica*
- Boursault Rose, the, see *Rosa Lheritieranea*
- Cabbage Rose, see *Rosa centifolia*

ROSE :

- Calyпсо*, var. of *Rosa Lheritieranea*, 303
- Cambridge, *Rosa multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*, at, 30
- Canell* or *Cinnamon Rose*, 142
- Capucine Rose*, see *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*
- Céleste*, 414
- Celestial Rose*, 414
- Champagne, Rose de*, 356, 357
- Châtaigne Rose*, 136
- Cherokee Rose, the, see *Rosa laevigata*
- China Rose, the, × *rugosa*, 189
- Clare Rose*, hybrid of *Rosa chinensis* and *sempervirens*, 20
- Clifton Moss, see *Rosa centifolia albo-muscosa*, 349
- Comtesse Rose*, another name for *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*, 269
- Copper Austrian Briar, see *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*
- Craighall Climbing Rose, 15
- Cramoisie Supérieure Rose*, 80
- Crested Provence Rose, see *Rosa centifolia*, var. *cristata*
- Crimson Rambler*, see *Rosa polyantha*
- Cuisse de Nymphé*, see *Maiden's Blush*
- Damask Rose, see *Rosa damascena*
- Dog Rose, see *Rosa canina*
- Dorothy Perkins*, a hybrid of *Rosa Wichuriana*, 30
- Dundee Rambler*, 12
- Du Pont, nova variegata*, 263
- Duyn-Roosen, Lobel's, 248
- Edward Rose*, 340
- Engineer Rose, the, 31
- Fairy Rose, a variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
- Félicité et Perpétué*, garden variety of *Rosa sempervirens*, 21
- *Parmentier*, variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
- Fortune's Double Yellow, see *Rosa chinensis*, var. *pseudo-indica*, 85, 110
- Giant Rose, the, 327
- Gloire des Lauranceanas*, a variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
- Goliath Rose*, 372
- Grande Pimprenelle aux Cent-Ecus*, Redouté's, 263
- Great Royal Rose, see *Rosa damascena*, 372
- Green Rose, the, its peculiarity, 80
- Holland Rose, the great, 370
- Hudson Bay Rose*, see *Rosa blanda*
- Imperial Blush*, 372
- Incarnation Rose, the, 410, 413
- Irish Sweet Briar*, see *Rosa involuta*, var. *Wilsoni*
- Janet's Pride*, sweet briar, 375; flower-plate, 449, 451
- Jean Ducher*, hybrid perpetual, 8
- Jenny Rose*, variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
- Jersey Beauty Rose*, 60
- Joséphine Beauharnais*, variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
- Knobby-leaved Province Rose, another name for *Rosa provincialis*, var. *bullata*, 367
- Kronprinzessin Victoria von Preussen Rose*, or the Yellow Malmaison, 340
- La Belle Marseillaise*, or *Rosa chinensis* × *multiflora*, 97
- Labrador Rose*, or *Rosa blanda*, 307
- La Désirée*, a variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
- La Flèche*, a pink Moss Rose, 347
- Lamarque*, a Noisette Rose, 94
- La Séduisante*, a variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
- Lee's Eternal*, see *Stanwell Perpetual*
- L'Idéal*, 60
- Lucrèce*, a variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
- Macartney Rose, the, see *Rosa bracteata*

GENERAL INDEX

ROSE :

- Madame Andot*, variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
Madame Le Gras, variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
Maiden's Blush Rose (*Cuisse de nymphe*), the same as Miller's *Rosa incarnata*, 334; variety of *Rosa alba*, 410, 413, 414
 Marble-flowered variety, see *Rosa gallica*, 327
Marie Leonida, 126
Meaux, Rose de, origin of name, 354, 356, 357
Meg Merrilies Rose, 455
Mignonette Rose, 24
Monthly Rose, 80
 Moss Rose, the, see *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa* and *Rosa centifolia*, var. *albo-muscosa*
 Musk Rose, the, see *Rosa Dupontii*
Nemesis, a variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
Nigra, a variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
Noisette, similarity of *Rosa moschata*, 24
 Old Red Boursault Rose, 303
Orangefield Rose, 16
Pâquerette, dwarf, 24
Pekin, Rose of, 278
Penzance Briars, 451, 455
Perle des Panachées, another name for *Rosa provincialis*, var. *variegata*, 363-5
 Persian Yellow Rose, brought from Persia by Sir H. Willock, its popularity, 271; growth requirements, 272; distinguishing features of, 270; crossed with *Jean Ducher*, 8
Petit Saint François, 356
 — *Provins violet*, 356
 Pink Cluster Rose, 93
 Pompon Rose, the, see *Rosa pomponia*
Pompon de Bordeaux Rose, 356
 — *de Mai Rose*, 91
 — *de Reims Rose*, 356
 Prairie Rose, the, see *Rosa setigera*
Primitive, Crépin's, 278
Princess Maria Rose, 21
Princesse de Lamballe, a variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
 Provençal Rose, the, 342
Provence Rose, Crested, see *Rosa centifolia*, var. *cristata*
 Provence Roses, 360
 Provins Roses, 360
Provins panaché, 330
Quatre Saisons, 80
Queen of Denmark Rose, a variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
 — *of the Belgians Rose*, 12
 — *of the Prairies Rose*, 72
Red Belgic Rose, 372
 — *Damask Rose*, 372
 — *gallica*, 327
 — *Monthly Rose*, 372
 — *Officinal Rose*, 327
 — *Pet Rose*, a variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
 Red Rose, English, 342
Reims, Le Pompon de, 356
 — *Rose de*, 357
Reine Blanche, or *Hebe's Lip*, 375
René André, 60
Rescht, Rose of, or *Rosa damascena*, var. *nasturana*, 39
Retour des Printemps, variety of *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92
Rhone, Rose of, in Chaucer, 342
Rose de Mai, other name for *Rosa cinnamomea*, 143
 — *de Meaux*, 60
 — *de Pâques*, other name for *Rosa cinnamomea*, 143
 — *du Saint-Sacrement*, other name for *Rosa cinnamomea*, 143

ROSE :

- Rose of Sharon*, see *Rosa pendulina*, 294
 — *of a Thousand Thorns*, or *Rosa spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*, 261
Royal Virgin Rose, 327
 Scotch Roses, origin and variety of, 251, 252; charm and cultural comments, 252
Seven Sisters Rose, or *Rosa platyphylla*, 25, 29; derivation of name, 30
Sharon, Rose of, or *Rosa pendulina*, 294
Shore Bringal Rose, native name for *Rosa rugosa*, 181
Soleil d'or, 8
Sophie de Marsilly, a variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
Souvenir de la Malmaison, 340
 — *de Madame Auguste Charles*, flower-plate, 340
Stanwell Perpetual Rose, flower-plate and description of, 253; good in colour, fragrance, and habit, 253; Sabine's description of, 254
Striped French Rose, 327
 Sulphur Rose, see *Rosa hemisphaerica*
 Sweet Briar Rose, see *Rosa Eglanteria*
Thousand Thorns, Rose of a, or *Rosa spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*, 261
Tous les mois Rose, 80
 Variegated Province Rose, 363
Vicomte de Schrymacker Rose, a variety of *Rosa alba*, 410
Victoire Modeste Rose, see *Rosa bracteata*
White Bath Rose, 349
 — *Monthly Rose*, 372
 — *Moss Rose*, 349
 — *Province Rose*, 349
William Allen Richardson, 94
Willmott, Miss, "indica," flower-plate, 81
 Yellow American Rose, 259
 Yellow Malmaison, 340
 York and Lancaster Rose, or *Rosa gallica*, var. *versicolor*, 329; or *Rosa damascena*, 372; *Rosa alba* the badge for the Yorkists, 410; *Rosa gallica* the badge for the Lancastrians, 410
Rose Fancier's Manual, by Mrs. Gore, 327
Rose Garden, see Paul
Roseraie de l'Hajj, catalogue of the, 301
Roses, Dictionnaire des, by Max Singer, 301
Rosier toujours vert de la Chine, 118
 — *trifoliolé*, 118
 Rouen, *Rosa chinensis* × *moschata* grown at, 93, 94
 Rouy, G., his *Flore de France: Rosa gallica*, 326; *R. pendulina*, 294; *R. sempervirens*, 20
 Roxburgh, Dr. W., his *Hortus Bengalensis: Rosa Banksiae*, 106; procures from Canton *R. microphylla*, 136
 Royal Horticultural Society, see Horticultural Society
 Rozier, Abbé F., his *Cours Complet d'Agriculture*, 371
 Russia, indigenous Roses: *Rosa acicularis*, 145; *R. laxa*, 168; *R. rugosa*, 181

S

- Sabine, J., Ayrshire Roses, 16, 17; on *Rosa acicularis*, 146; *R. Woodsii*, 235; Scotch Roses, 251-5, 257
 Salisbury, R. A., finds *Rosa cinnamomea* near Pontefract, 142
 Salt, H., discovers *Rosa moschata*, var. *abyssinica*, 41
Samatigui, native name for *Rosa Leschenaultiana*, 52
San Giovanni, Rosa di, 338
 Sargent, Professor, on the Prairie Rose, 72; *Rosa pisocarpa*, 225
 Savatier, Dr. P. A. L., names varieties of *Rosa multiflora*, 25; gathers *R. microcarpa* at Ningpo, 114; *R. microphylla*, 136
 Savoy, *Rosa laevigata* in perfection in, 119; *R. microphylla*, 136; *R. spinulifolia* indigenous in, 441

GENERAL INDEX

- Scallan, Rev. Hugh, collects *Rosa Hugonis* in western China, 279
- Scandinavia, *Rosa pomifera* indigenous in, 436
- Schlechtendal, Dr. D. F. L. von, 224
- Schmidt, J. E., raises *Rosa laevigata* × *chinensis*, 121
- Schrenk, A. G., collector in Songaria, 257; *Rosa platyacantha*, 278
- Schweinfurth, Dr., discovers a garland of Roses in an Egyptian tomb, 337
- Scotland, indigenous Roses: Ayrshire Rose, 15; *Rosa involuta*, 281
- Scott, Sir Walter, Roses named after his characters, 455
- Seringe, N. C., *Rosa gallica versicolor*, 330; *R. Leschenaultiana*, 51; *R. parvifolia*, 356, 357
- Serres, Olivier de, on *Rosa damascena* and Roses known to France, 371
- Shailer's White Moss Rose, 349
- Shakespeare, William, mentions the Damask Rose, 370; Eglantine Rose, 450
- Shearn, Dr., collects *Rosa microphylla* in New-Kiang, 136
- Sherard, W., collects *Rosa subglobosa*, 422
- Sibbald, Sir R., figures *Rosa Ciphiana*, 249
- Siberia, see Russia
- Sibthorp, J., collects *Rosa Heckeliana* on Mount Parnassus, 446
- Sicily, *Rosa Heckeliana* indigenous to, 445
- Siebold, C. von, *Flora of Japan*: finds *Rosa Banksiae* in Japan, 104; cultivated *R. Camellia* in Japan, 118; and *R. Iwara*, 193; *R. polyantha*, 24, 25; *R. rugosa*, 181
- Simon, *Nomenclature de tous les noms des roses*, 253
- Singer, Max, *Dictionnaire des Roses*, 126, 301; *Rosa bracteata*, 126; *Rosier Boursault à fleurs doubles*, 301
- Sintenis, P., collects *Rosa orientalis* in Asiatic Turkey, 443; and *R. micrantha* near Trebezond, 462
- Sisley, Jean, distributes seeds of *Rosa polyantha*, 24; possessed *R. bracteata* in 1848, 126
- Slater, Gilbert, introduces *Rosa chineusis*, var. *sempervirens*, into England, 89
- Smith, Sir J. E., *English Botany*, 142; *Flora Britannica*, 422; Moss Rose, 347; on the Damask Rose, 371; *Rosa hemisphaerica*, 276; *R. involuta*, 282; *R. micrantha*, 462; *R. spinosissima*, 248
- Smith, Professor R., *Rosa polyantha*, 31
- Smithian herbarium, 118
- Soulié, Père J. A., discovers *Rosa Soulieana* in Szechuan, 57
- Spain, indigenous Roses: *Rosa arvensis*, 12; *R. Dupontii*, 43; *R. Pouzini*, 407; *R. provincialis*, 359; *R. spinosissima*, 248; *R. spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*, 261
- Species Plantarum*, see Linnaeus
- Späth, Louis, sends *Rosa Wichuraiana* to the Arnold Arboretum, 59
- Spenser, E., mentions Eglantine, 450
- Sprengel's herbarium, 300
- Spring Grove, Sir Joseph Banks's garden at, 16, 105
- Stapf, Dr., collects *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*, at Mardin, 269
- Staunton, Sir George, collects in China, *Rosa Banksiae*, 107; *R. bracteata*, 125; *R. microcarpa*, 114
- Stewart, Daniel, exhibited Craighall Climbing Rose at Dundee, 15
- Strasbourg, Institut Botanique de, 136
- Strauss collects *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*, in western Persia, 269
- Sunningdale, Mr. Girdlestone's garden at, 24
- Sutherland, James, introduces into England in 1683 *Rosa rubra praecox*, 294
- Swartz, O., *Rosa ochroleuca*, 255
- Sweet, R., *Hortus Britannicus*, 327; introduces *Rosa chinensis*, var. *minima*, 92; *Rose de Meaux*, 354
- Switzerland, indigenous Roses: *Rosa canina*, var. *globosa*, 389; *R. centifolia*, var. *cristata*, 351; *R. mollis*, 418; *Rosa montana*, 393; *R. pendulina*, 294; *R. Polliniana*, 333; *R. spinulifolia*, 441; *R. tomentella*, 396
- Syria, indigenous Roses: *Rosa Heckeliana*, 445; *R. phoenicia*, 69; *R. provincialis*, 360

T

- Tabernaemontanus, J. F., *Kreuterbuch*: *Rosa arvensis*, 248; *R. francofurtana*, 154; *R. provincialis minor*, 355
- Takasima, M., on Japanese Roses, 31
- Taquet, Abbé, collected *Rosa Taquetii*, 511; *R. mokanensis*, 511
- Tchihatcheff, P. de, *Rosa foetida*, 268
- Tea-Roses, ancestral form of, 100
- Templeton, W., discovers near Belfast *Rosa hibernica*, 289
- Teneriffe, *Rosa Eglauteria* found in, 450
- Texas, indigenous Roses: *Rosa Fendleri*, 175; *R. foliolosa*, 219
- Theophrastus, Eresios, mentions *Rosa centifolia*, 342; *R. moschata*, 33; *R. sempervirens*, 20
- Thibaut le Chansonnier brought from Syria *Rosa provincialis*, 360
- Thomson, Dr. T., finds *Rosa foetida*, 268
- Thory, C. A., *Monographie des espèces et des variétés du genre Rosier*, 303; *Les Roses*, 356; describes *Rosa borbonica*, 339; *R. Celsiana*, 372; *R. centifolia* and varieties, 343, 347, 349; *R. gallica*, var. *versicolor*, 330; *R. Leschenaultiana*, 52; *R. Lheritierana*, 302, 303; *R. macrantha*, 403; *R. multiflora fl. simplici*, 24; *R. multiflora*, var. *platyphylla*, 29; *R. nova variegata*, 263; *R. parvifolia*, 356; *R. sempervirens latifolia*, 20; *R. spinosissima*, var. *myriacantha*, 262; *R. tomentosa*, 422
- Thrace, *Rosa sempervirens* found in, 20
- Thuillier, J. L., author of *Rosa dumetorum*, 397
- Thunberg, C. P., a pupil of Linnaeus: *Rosa multiflora*, 24; *R. rugosa*, 182
- Tibet, indigenous Roses: *Rosa foetida*, 267; *R. Moyesii*, 229; *R. multiflora*, 25; *R. Prattii*, 161; *R. sericea*, 163; *R. Webbiaua*, 233; *R. Willmottiae*, 195
- Torrey and Gray's *Flora*: *Rosa gymnocarpa*, 221, 222
- Toulon, Jardin de la Marine at, 105
- Tournefort, J. Pitton de, 249
- Trattinnick, L., *Rosa Heckeliana*, 445; *R. Pouzini*, 408
- Tresserve, Miss Willmott's garden at: *Rosa Poliniana*, 334; *R. spinosissima*, var. *altaica*, 257; *R. spinosissima*, var. *ochroleuca*, 255
- Trianon Nursery, *Rosa chineusis* × *multiflora*, 97
- Tschonoski collects *Rosa acicularis*, var. *nipponensis*, in the island of Nippon, 151
- Tunis, *Rosa sempervirens* found in, 20
- Turkestan, indigenous Roses: *Rosa Fedtschenkoana*, 155; *R. foetida*, var. *bicolor*, 269; *R. Webbiana*, 234
- Turkey, indigenous Roses: *Rosa foetida*, var. *bicolor*, 269; *R. hemisphaerica*, 273, 274; *R. orientalis*, 443
- Turner, Dr. W., *Libellus*, 380, 450; *New Herball*, 370; Incarnation Rose, 410, 413; *Rosa canina*, 380; *R. damascena*, 370; *R. Eglanteria*, 450; *R. moschata*, 33
- Turner, Mr., of Slough Nurseries, the Crimson Rambler, 32

U

- Ursin, M., President of the Société Nantaise d'Horticulture, on *Rosa bracteata*, 126, 127

GENERAL INDEX

V

- Vallée, M., his garden at Versailles, 236
 Vanda, Countess de, her garden at Bayswater:
Rosa centifolia, var. *muscosa*, 346, 347
 Vandaël, Sisley, *Rosa bracteata*, 126
 Van Houtte, L., the Persian Yellow Rose, 271
 Veitch & Sons raise *Rose Moyesii*, 229; *R. Willmottiae*, 195
 Venice, St. Mark's, Rose of, 198
 Versailles, see Vallée, M.
 Vibert, J. P., celebrated Rose-grower at Angers, 251; Boursault Rose, 303; *Rosa cristata*, 352; *R. gallica*, 327; *Rose Aimée Vibert*, 94; *Rose Cramoisie Supérieure*, 80; *Rose Perle des Panachées*, 363
 Vienna Herbarium, *Rosa anemoneflora*, 67; *R. Heckeliana*, 445
 Villar's *Rosa ferruginea*, 400
 Vilmorin, M. de, raises *Rosa sericea*, var. *pteracantha*, 164
 Vine Nursery, Hammersmith, owned by Kennedy, 92, 327
 Volvert, M., introduced the Yellow Malmaison, 340

W

- Walderfange, Prince, his garden in Luxembourg, 194
 Walker, Dr., collects *Rosa involuta* in the Hebrides, 281
 Wallich, Dr. N., discovers *Rosa sericea*, 163; distributed *R. Webbiana*, 233; introduced *R. moschata*, var. *nepalensis*, from Nepal, 37
 Wantage, Lady, her garden at Lockinge, 86
 Warley Garden: amongst the many roses cultivated, the following are particularized: *Rosa anemoneflora*, 68; *R. Banksiae*, 106; *Rosa blanda*, var. *Willmottiana*, 308; *R. Fedtschenkoana*, 155; *R. foliolosa*, 220; *R. Hardii*, 8; *R. hawrana*, 431; *R. Lheritierana*, 303; *R. sempervirens micrantha*, 20; *R. warleyensis*, 185; *R. Woodsii*, 236
 Watson, Dr. Sereno, Curator of the Gray Herbarium at Harvard University, 53; *Rosa ultramontana*, 224
 Watt, Sir George, *Rosa gigantea*, 100; *R. involucrata*, 130; *R. Leschenaultiana*, 52; *R. moschata*, 34; *R. sericea*, 164
 Webb, Captain, discovers *Rosa Webbiana*, 233

- Whitley's Nursery, imports *Rosa involucrata*, 130; *R. parvifolia*, 356
 Wichura, Max, the German botanist, 59
 Wight, Dr. R., his *Icones: Rosa involucrata*, 129; collects *R. Leschenaultiana*, 52
 Willdenow's herbarium, *Rosa centifolia*, var. *muscosa*, 347; *R. provincialis*, 359; *R. reversa*, 300
 Williams, Messrs. Keynes, Lord Penzance's Sweet-briar hybrids, 456
 Willkomm, M., and J. Lange in *Prodromus Florae Hispanicae*, describe six varieties of *Rosa Pouzini*, 408
 Willock, Sir Henry, brought from Persia the Persian Yellow Rose, 271
 Wilson, E. H., discovers *Rosa Banksiopsis* in south-west China, 503; *R. caudata* in south-west China, 495; *R. floribunda* in south-west China, 513; *R. Moyesii*, 229; *R. multibracteata*, in Sze-chuan, 209; *R. polyphylla* in south-west China, 493; *R. reducta* in south-west China, 489; *R. saturata* in south-west China, 503; *R. setipoda* in Hupeh, 173; *R. Sinowilsoni* in Sze-chuan, 73; *R. sorbiflora* in Hupeh, 115; *R. Willmottiae* in Sangpan Mountains, 195
 Wilson, W., author of *Bryologia Britannica*, discovers *Rosa involuta*, var. *Wilsoni*, 285
 Wirtgen, Dr. P., finds *Rosa canina*, var. *exilis*, in Prussian Rhineland, 385
 Wolf, Professor, collects *Rosa foetida* near Nax, 268
 Wolley-Dod, Major A. H., on *Rosa canina*, var. *globosa*, 249; finds *R. Ciphiana* in Kent, 249; *R. dumetorum*, 397
 Wolley-Dod, Rev. C., finds *Janet's Pride* in a Cheshire lane-side, 451; *Rosa Ciphiana* near Llandudno, 249; *R. pomifera*, 436
 Woodall, E. H., on the introduction of *Rosa Banksiae*, 105
 Woods, Joseph, *Rosa cinnamomea*, 142; *R. spinosissima*, 248; Sweet-briar fruit, 451
 Wooton, E. O., discovers *Rosa stellata* in New Mexico, 305
 Würzburg, Botanic Garden at, 151

Z

- Zuccarini and Siebold, *Flora of Japan: Rosa polyantha*, 24, 25



BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A

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INSTRUCTIONS TO BINDER

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION to follow PREFACE, Vol. I.

GLOSSARY to follow HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROSES to follow page xxvi of GLOSSARY.

COLOURED PLATE R. SEMPERVIRENS to face page 19.

FRUIT PLATE R. SEMPERVIRENS to follow page 22.

„ „ R. POLYANTHA GRANDIFLORA to precede FRUIT
PLATE No. 9, page 36.

„ „ R. SOULIEANA to follow page 58.

„ „ R. SETIPODA to follow page 174.

COLOURED PLATE R. WILLMOTTIAE to face page 195.

FRUIT PLATE R. WILLMOTTIAE to face page 196.

COLOURED PLATE R. MOYESII to face page 229.

FRUIT PLATE R. MOYESII to follow page 230.

„ „ R. WEBBIANA to follow page 234.

„ „ R. HIBERNICA to replace No. 98.

COLOURED PLATE R. STELLATA to face new page 305.

Page 305, R. STELLATA, to replace former page 305.

FRUIT PLATE R. STELLATA to follow new page 306.

„ „ R. BLANDA var. to follow COLOURED PLATE R. BLANDA var.
at page 311.

„ „ R. SERAFINI to follow page 476.

TITLE-PAGE to Vol. I. to replace former TITLE-PAGE.

„ to Vol. II. to precede SPINOSISSIMAE, II.—B.



HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

So many authors and artists have contributed to our knowledge of the Roses that to name them all would be to enumerate nearly every botanical book that has been written. Here we can only refer to some of the most important.

THE BIBLE AND CLASSICAL WRITERS

In the Authorized Version of the Bible, the Rose is mentioned in the Song of Solomon,¹ and Isaiah,² but in both these passages it is certain that the plant named was a bulbous plant, and not a Rose. But the true Rose is mentioned in Ecclesiasticus,³ the Wisdom of Solomon,⁴ and Esdras,⁵ where the Greek word *ῥόδου* is used, which always means Rose. There are several wild Roses in Palestine, the commonest and most striking of which is *Rosa phoenicea*. According to the *Synopsis Plantarum Florae Classicae* of Dr. Fraas (1845), the Roses known to the Greeks and Romans were *Rosa gallica*, *Rosa canina*, *Rosa sempervirens*, *Rosa moschata*, and *Rosa myriacantha*. It is probable that what he has taken for *Rosa myriacantha* is *Rosa glutinosa*, which grows on Parnassus and other Eastern mountains. The authors whom he cites are Hippocrates (460–361 B.C.), Aristotle (385–322 B.C.), Theophrastus (born 370 B.C.), Dioscorides, the Greek physician, who was contemporary with the Emperor Nero, and Pliny (A.D. 23–79). Pliny mentions ten different varieties as cultivated in Italy, but no doubt they are all forms of *Rosa gallica*, *Rosa provincialis*, and *Rosa centifolia*. *Rosa canina* he does not admit to be a Rose but

¹ ii. 1: "I am the rose of Sharon."

² xxxv. 1: "The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."

³ xxiv. 14: "I was exalted like a palm tree in Engaddi, and as a rose plant in Jericho"; xxxix. 13: "Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field."

⁴ ii. 8: "Let us crown ourselves with rose buds."

⁵ 2 Esdras ii. 19: "Seven mighty mountains, whereupon there grow roses and lilies."

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

calls it *Cynosbatos*. In Egyptian tombs dating from 100–300 A.D., Dr. Schweinfurth found several garlands of Roses, all belonging to one of the *Gallicanae*, probably *Rosa sancta*. In a Codex of Dioscorides, written and illustrated by a monk of Vienna in the year 512, there is a curious idealised picture of a shrub, with leaves and leaflets like those of a Rose, but with the inflorescence and fruits of a bramble. The original copy of this Codex is in the National Library at Vienna, but it has lately been reproduced in facsimile. No doubt it contains the oldest set of botanical drawings in existence. A full account of the Vienna manuscript, with an Anglo-Saxon translation, is given in Cockayne's *Anglo-Saxon Leechdoms*, published in the Rolls Series in 1864; and there is also a good account of it in Professor Daubeny's *Lectures on Roman Husbandry*, with illustrations (Oxford, 1857).

LATER PRE-LINNAEAN WRITERS

The Persian poet Omar Khayyám, who flourished in the eleventh century, has much to say about Roses. A hip from a Rose planted on his grave at Nashipur was brought home by Mr. Simpson, the artist of *The Illustrated London News*. It was given to me by the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch, and reared at Kew. It proved to be *Rosa damascena*, and a shoot from the Kew plant has now been planted on the tomb of his first English translator, Edward Fitzgerald. The Roses which the Renaissance artists painted are always *Rosa gallica* or some of its varieties. There is in the Brera Gallery at Milan a fine picture by Luini, who flourished at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII., of a Madonna and Child with a hedge of red roses behind them in full flower. Among the early English writers Chaucer had an unbounded admiration for the Rose; the Eglantine he mentions is without doubt the Sweet Briar. Gower only mentions the Rose once; Spenser thirty times; and Shakespeare about a hundred times. According to Canon Ellacombe, the York and Lancaster Roses of the Temple brawl¹ and other places were *Rosa versicolor* of Clusius and Parkinson, referred to by the latter as the York and Lancaster Rose.² Dean Turner of Wells, the father of British botany, in his Herbal of 1551, gives an indefinite figure of a Rose,

¹ *First Part of King Henry VI.*, Act ii. Scene 4.

² *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris*, p. 414 (1629).

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

no doubt intended for *Rosa gallica*, with a long quotation from Dioscorides, and a figure of *Rosa canina*, which he calls the Brere or Hip Brere. Lobel (1581) was the first to establish our knowledge of Roses on a firm foundation. He gives ten characteristic woodcuts representing *Rosa gallica*, *Rosa centifolia*, *Rosa spinosissima* (without spines), *Rosa rubiginosa*, *Rosa cinnamomea*, *Rosa canina*, *Rosa lutea*, and three forms of *Rosa moschata*. Tabernaemontanus, in his wonderful *Icones* of 1590, figures *Rosa alba*, *Rosa gallica*, *Rosa provincialis*, *Rosa provincialis minor* (probably *Rosa parvifolia*), two forms of *Rosa moschata*, *Rosa lutea*, *Rosa rubiginosa*, *Rosa spinosissima* (under the name of *Rosa arvina*), and a Rose without spines probably intended for *Rosa francofurtana*. Gerard, in his *Herbal* of 1597, gives fourteen figures, adding *Rosa damascena* to the species already mentioned; in his garden in Holborn in 1599 he cultivated nine species. Clusius figures four species in his *Historia*, and his use of the name *versicolor* occurs twenty-eight years previous to Parkinson's *Paradisus*.¹ He is the first to describe *Rosa hemisphaerica*, which he calls *Rosa flava plena*. In his *Pinax* (1620), Caspar Bauhin adds *Rosa arvensis* but does not figure it. In Johnson's amended edition of Gerard (1636) there are eighteen figures, but no new species is added. In Parkinson's *Theatrum* of 1640 six Roses are figured, among which are *Rosa sylvestris austriaca*, *Rosa pimpinella* or *pomifera minor*, and *Rosa pumila*; and in his *Paradisus* of 1656 twenty-four Roses are enumerated, *Rosa incarnata*, *Rosa pomifera major*, *Rosa sempervirens*, and *Rosa damascena versicolor* being additions. Plukenet, in his *Almagestum* of 1696, adds *Rosa multiflora* and *Rosa laevigata*. His descriptions are very scanty, but his specimens may be seen in the Sloane Collection at the Natural History Museum. This marks the first addition of a Chinese Rose to our list. Petiver, in his *Gazophylacium* of 1704, figures *Rosa microcarpa*, a third Chinese species. Ray, in the second volume of his *Historia* of 1723, enumerates thirty-seven Roses, but many of them are only varieties. He adds *Rosa virginiana*, which was the first American Rose cultivated in Europe. It must have been introduced some time previous to 1640, for in that year Parkinson mentions it in his *Theatrum*, under the name of *Rosa sylvestris virginiensis*. This Rose was beautifully figured by Dillenius in his *Hortus Elthamensis* under the name of

¹ *Rar. Plant. Hist.*, p. 114 (1601).

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Rosa carolina fragrans, and in the same work are figures of *Rosa sanguisorbae* and *Rosa sempervirens*. In the third edition of Ray's *Synopsis Plantarum Angliae*, Dillenius enumerates six wild species as English, *Rosa canina*, *Rosa tomentosa*, *Rosa rubiginosa*, *Rosa arvensis*, *Rosa spinosissima*, and *Rosa pomifera*, by the latter perhaps intending *Rosa mollis*.

LINNAEUS

Linnaeus, in the first edition of his *Species Plantarum*, published in 1753, admits as species *Rosa cinnamomea*, *Rosa Eglanteria*, *Rosa villosa*, *Rosa canina*, *Rosa spinosissima*, *Rosa centifolia*, *Rosa gallica*, *Rosa alba*, *Rosa indica*, *Rosa sempervirens*, *Rosa pendulina*, and *Rosa carolina*. In the second edition, eleven years later, he adds *Rosa alpina* and *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, but these are both only synonyms of species included in the first edition. Later, in the *Mantissa* (1767), he adds *Rosa rubiginosa*, but this is the *Rosa Eglanteria* of the first edition of the *Species Plantarum*. He had in his herbarium specimens of *Rosa moschata*, *Rosa agrestis* (*sepium*), and *Rosa multiflora*, but these he left unnoticed.

GENERAL WORKS AFTER LINNAEUS, *Illustrated*

The first illustrated book exclusively on Roses is Miss Lawrance's folio volume, with ninety beautiful plates, published in 1799. Unfortunately it is exceedingly rare. Roessig's book, published in 1802-20, contains 121 coloured figures. The most comprehensive and best-known illustrated work on Roses is Redouté's, with text by Thory. It forms three volumes in small folio and came out from 1817 to 1824. It contains 172 plates. The 129 figures of Andrews, published in two quarto volumes from 1805 to 1828, are much inferior to those of the other three works. Lindley's *Monograph*, first published in 1820, is a wonderful performance for a young man of twenty-one. It contains descriptions of all the species then known, with full synonymy, and 19 figures. His plan of classification is practically that followed in the present work. A second edition was published in 1830. In 1824 Lindley's *Monograph* was well translated into French, amplified, and brought up to date by De Pronville, author of a good *Nomenclature raisonnée du Genre Rosier* (1818). Nearly

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

all the species of Roses have been figured from time to time in the *Botanical Magazine*, beginning with *Rosa muscosa* in 1787, down to *Rosa Willmottiae* in 1908, *Rosa Moyesii* in 1910, and *Rosa Omeiensis* in 1912. Many coloured plates of Roses also appeared in the *Botanical Register* under Lindley's editorship. Reichenbach's *Icones Florae Germanicae* has not reached the Roses, but the German Roses are figured on a small scale by Sturm in his *Deutschlands Flora* (1798-1848).

GENERAL WORKS AFTER LINNAEUS, *Not Illustrated*

Johann Herrmann, in his Dissertation on Roses, published in 1762, revived *Rosa moschata* and *Rosa pomifera* as binominal names. Hudson, in his *Flora Anglica*, published the same year, did the same for *Rosa arvensis*. Philip Miller, in the eighth edition of his *Gardener's Dictionary*, published in 1768 (the first edition in which binominal names are used), revived several species known to Parkinson and Ray which Linnaeus passed over. He admits twenty-one species. In the two editions of Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis* (1789 and 1811) we have a synopsis of the garden species. In Willdenow's *Species Plantarum* (1797) we get an excellent synopsis of thirty-nine species. His herbarium is at Berlin, and his Roses have been reviewed by Crépin. Trattinnick's Monograph was published in 1823, but does not contain much that is original. In 1825 Seringe monographed the Roses for the second volume of De Candolle's *Prodromus*. The *Catalogue* of Déséglise, published in 1877, contains a synonymic list of 405 species, as he regards them, with an account of their distribution. Crépin's very numerous papers on Roses are scattered through the volumes of the *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique*, but he has written less about the Roses of France than those of any other country. It is much to be regretted that his life should have closed before the publication of his projected great monograph of the genus to which he had devoted such life-long study. Nyman's *Sylloge* (1854-65) and *Conspectus* (1878) contain careful accounts of the distribution of the European species.

The *Index Kewensis* gives specific rank to 493 Roses, with additions in the first, second, and third Supplements amounting to about 50.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

LOCAL FLORAS

BRITAIN.—Woods's monograph was published in 1816 in vol. xii. of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society*. His type specimens were deposited at Burlington House. My own monograph appeared in the eleventh volume of the *Journal* of the same Society in 1866. All the British Floras from Hudson (1762) down to the last edition of Babington (1904) contain a synopsis of the British species, and they are figured in the three editions of *English Botany* (1790–1814, 1832–46, 1863–72). Recent papers that should be consulted are a monograph of the *Villosae* by the Rev. A. Ley, and of the whole genus by Major Wolley-Dod, in successive supplements to the *Journal of Botany* from 1908 to 1911.

SCANDINAVIA AND DENMARK.—Fries devoted much care to the Roses in his *Novitiae* (1814–42) and *Summa* (1846–9). He was the first to describe *Rosa coriifolia*, *Rosa inodora*, and *Rosa carelica*. The Floras of Blytt (1861–76) and Hartman (1871) should also be consulted, as well as a paper by Scheutz in the *Bot. Notiser* for 1877. Figures of the Scandinavian Roses will be found in the *Flora Danica* begun in 1761 and in *Svensk Botanik*.

FRANCE is very rich in Roses. They are very ably treated in Villars' *Flora of Dauphiné* (1779), Boreau's *Flore du Centre* (1840–57), Grenier & Godron's well-known *Flora* (1848–56), Grenier's *Flore Jurassique* (1865–75), the various writings of Déséglise and Crépin, and in the recent Floras of Rouy and Foucaud (vol. ii. 1901–3) and the Abbé Coste (1900–6). The latter gives a small woodcut of each species. The Rose collection of Déséglise, containing all his types, is in the Botanical Department of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington.

SPAIN.—Spanish Roses are well described in Willkomm & Lange's *Flora Hispanica* (vol. iii. 1890; Suppl. 1893). The first European printed book dealing with Roses only was published by a Spanish physician, Nicolas Monardes, in 1551. It was published at Antwerp under the title of *De Rosa et partibus ejus*.

CENTRAL EUROPE.—In Ascherson & Graebner's *Synopsis der mitteleuropäischen Flora* (vol. vi. 1900–2) Dr. Keller has lately

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

contributed an exhaustive account of the very rich Rose flora of Central Europe. Other recent monographs are Christ's on the Swiss (1873) and Borbas' on the Hungarian Roses (1880). The Floras of Sturm (1798-1855), Gaudin (1828-33), Reichenbach (1830-33), Koch (1836-45), Garcke (1849), Gremlé (1874), and Schinz and Keller (1900) should also be consulted, as well as the writings of Crépin and Déséglise.

ITALY.—The best account of the Roses of Northern Italy is in Burnat's *Flore des Alpes Maritimes* (vol. iii. 1899), and in Burnat & Gremlé's *Roses de l'Italie* (1886). For some forty years M. Emile Burnat has devoted his summers to the study of the Roses of Italy in their several localities, and his trustworthy statements of verified facts are of outstanding excellence. The Floras of Allioni (1785), Bellardi (1792), Savi (1818-24), Bertoloni (1842), Parlato (1848-75), Arcangeli (1882), and Gussone (1827, 1842), all include Roses.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA.—Besser published (*Enumeratio plantarum hucusque in Volhynia, Podolia, et circa Odessam collectarum*) several new species from Volhynia and Podolia (1822). The *Flora* of Ledebour (1842-53) contains a good account of the Roses of European Russia.

ALGERIA.—Battandier & Trabut's *Flora of Algeria* contains a monograph by Crépin of the native species. They all are the same as the European species.

ORIENT, WITH TURKEY AND GREECE.—In Boissier's *Flora Orientalis* there are two accounts of the oriental Roses, one by Crépin in vol. ii. (1872), and a later very good one by Dr. Christ in the Supplement (1888). The principal local books are Grisebach's *Flora of Roumelia* (1843-5), Post's *Flora of Syria and Palestine* (1896), and Halácsy's recent *Flora of Greece* (1901-8).

SIBERIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.—Crépin's synopsis of the Asiatic Roses will be found in vol. xiv. of the *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique* (1875) and is reprinted in Part III. of his *Primitiae*. The local Floras to be consulted are those of Bieberstein (1808-19), Ledebour (1829-34), and Turczaninow (1842-56).

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

CHINA AND JAPAN.—A summary of the Chinese Roses is included in Forbes & Hemsley's *Index Florae Sinensis* (1887), and descriptions of E. H. Wilson's recent discoveries in the *Kew Bulletin* for 1907. The most recent summary of the Japanese Roses is contained in the two volumes of Franchet & Savatier's *Enumeratio* (1875-6), and they give references to the figures in the illustrated Japanese botanical books. Thunberg in his *Flora Japonica* of 1784 was the first to name two common garden species, *Rosa multiflora* and *Rosa rugosa*. Several new species from China and Korea have been published lately by Mgr. Lèveillé in Fedde's *Repertorium* and the *Bulletin of the Botanical Society of France*.

INDIA.—The latest synopsis of the Indian Roses is in Sir J. D. Hooker's *Flora of British India* (1872, etc.). Roxburgh, in his *Hort. Beng.* (1814), enumerates twelve species as cultivated in Bengal, and describes them in his *Flora* (1820-32). Copies of his drawings are at Kew. Wallich (1786-1854) distributed several in his herbarium, and Wight gives a good figure of the only South Indian species, *Rosa Leschenaultiana* (1840).

NORTH AMERICA.—There are two monographs of the North American Roses—one by Crépin in vol. xv. of the *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique* (1876), and one by Sereno Watson in vol. xx. of the *Proceedings of the American Academy* (1885). They are also treated by Torrey & Gray in the *Flora of North America* (1838-43), in the different editions of Asa Gray's *Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States* (1848-78), in Brewer & Watson's *Botany of California* (1876-80), in Coulter's *Flora of the Rocky Mountains* (1885), and in two *Floras of the Southern United States* by Chapman (1860) and Small (1903). The Rev. E. L. Greene has described several additional species in *Pittonia* (1899-1901) and other periodicals, but few authenticated specimens of them have yet reached England.

J. G. BAKER.

Kew, March 1913.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROSES

ANALYTICAL KEY TO THE GROUPS

- Leaves simple. I. SIMPLICIFOLIAE
Leaves compound.
 Styles much protruded beyond the disc of the fruit.
 Styles united in a column. II. SYSTYLAE.
 Styles distinct. III. CHINENSIS.
 Styles not much protruded beyond the disc of the fruit.
 Stipules free, deciduous. IV. BANKSIANAЕ.
 Stipules adnate to the petiole.
- DIACANTHAE. Prickles often in stipular pairs.
Fruit persistently hairy. V. BRACTEATAE.
Bracts crowded, deeply incised.
Fruit glabrous.
 Hip green, with a thick skin. VI. MICROPHYLLAE.
 Hip red, with a thin skin. VII. CINNAMOMEAE.
- HETERACANTHAE. Prickles scattered, very unequal.
 Larger prickles, long, slender, straight. VIII. SPINOSISSIMAE.
 Larger prickles, hooked, stout. IX. GALLICANAЕ.
- HOMOCANTHAE. Prickles scattered, uniform.
Leaves glabrous or slightly hairy. X. CANINAE
Leaves very hairy. XI. VILLOSAE.
Leaves very glandular beneath. XII. RUBIGINOSAЕ.





5—ROSA SEMPERVIRENS



18—ROSA SOULIEANA





62—ROSA WILLMOTTIAE







74—ROSA MOYESII



76—ROSA WEBBIANA



98—ROSA HIBERNICA



103—ROSA STELLATA Wooton

Rosa stellata: caule brevi, erecto, ramoso; aculeis magnis, sparsis, gracilibus, suberectis, aciculis parvis intermixtis; foliolis saepissime 3, raro 5, pinnatis, obovato-cuneatis, rigidulis, viridibus, utrinque glabris, praesertim ad apicem simpliciter serratis; rhachi glabra, aciculata, haud glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, apicibus liberis linearibus; floribus solitariis; pedunculis brevissimis, nudis; calycis tubo globoso, aciculato; lobis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, dorso hispidis, exterioribus parce compositis; petalis magnis, rubellis; stylis liberis, villosis, haud protrusis; fructu globoso, aciculato, sepalis erectis persistentibus coronato.

R. stellata Wooton in *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*, vol. xxv. p. 152, t. 335 (1898).—Crépin in *Bull. Herb. Boissier*, vol. vi. p. 725 (1898).—Baker in *Journ. Hort. Soc.* vol. xxvii. p. 455, fig. 128 (1902).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1558 (1902).

Stem short, erect, much branched; *prickles* large, scattered, slender, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, intermixed with small aciculi, but not passing down into them gradually. *Leaflets* usually 3, sessile at the tip of the petiole, rarely 5, pinnate, obovate-cuneate, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, rigid, green, glabrous, simply toothed, principally at the tips; *petioles* glabrous and aciculate, not glandular; *stipules* adnate, with linear free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* very short, naked. *Calyx-tube* globose, very prickly; *lobes* ovate-lanceolate, with a long point, hispid on the back, the outer slightly compound. *Corolla* $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. diam., pink. *Styles* free, villous, not protruded. *Fruit* globose, $\frac{1}{3}$ in. diam., prickly, crowned by the erect persistent *sepals*.

Rosa stellata was first collected in July 1897 by Mr. E. O. Wooton in the Organ Mountains of New Mexico and again in the White Mountains of Lincoln County, at an elevation of 5,500 to 6,000 feet. It has also been found very abundant in the Sacramento Mountains at an even greater elevation. This very remarkable and distinct species is doubly interesting from the fact that it contributes a second Rose to that hitherto monotypic section *minutifoliae* of Crépin. Its discovery was also one of great interest from a botanico-geographical point of view, for here we have two Roses belonging to the same section, the one *Rosa minutifolia* Engelm. of Lower California, the other *Rosa stellata* Wooton of New Mexico, possessing in common some very important points of resemblance, growing in almost the same latitudes, and yet separated from each other by some 700 miles of country.

ROSA STELLATA

Rosa stellata differs from other Roses of the *spinosissima* group in having usually only three obovate-cuneate leaflets, sessile at the tip of the petiole. The flowers are much larger than in the other forms of this group, and the fruit is very prickly. The name given to this species is derived from its stellate trichomes. Growing on dry rocky hillsides, it is hardly likely to thrive under the conditions which obtain in our English gardens, and it is, moreover, scarcely a Rose which would find general favour, but from a botanical aspect it is well worth growing.

It should be planted upon a dry, well-drained bank, so situated that it may benefit by all the sunshine available, and thus grown it would be a most interesting addition to a collection of Rose species.

It is in cultivation in the United States, but the only plants known in England are those growing in the garden of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace at Broadstone. It is to the courtesy of Mrs. Wallace that I am indebted for the specimens from which the drawings have been made.



103—ROSA STELLATA



104—ROSA BLANDA var.



153—ROSA SERAFINI

THE GENUS ROSA

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

ELLEN WILLMOTT, F.L.S.

Drawings by

ALFRED PARSONS, R.A.



Volume I

LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

1914

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THE GENUS ROSA

BY

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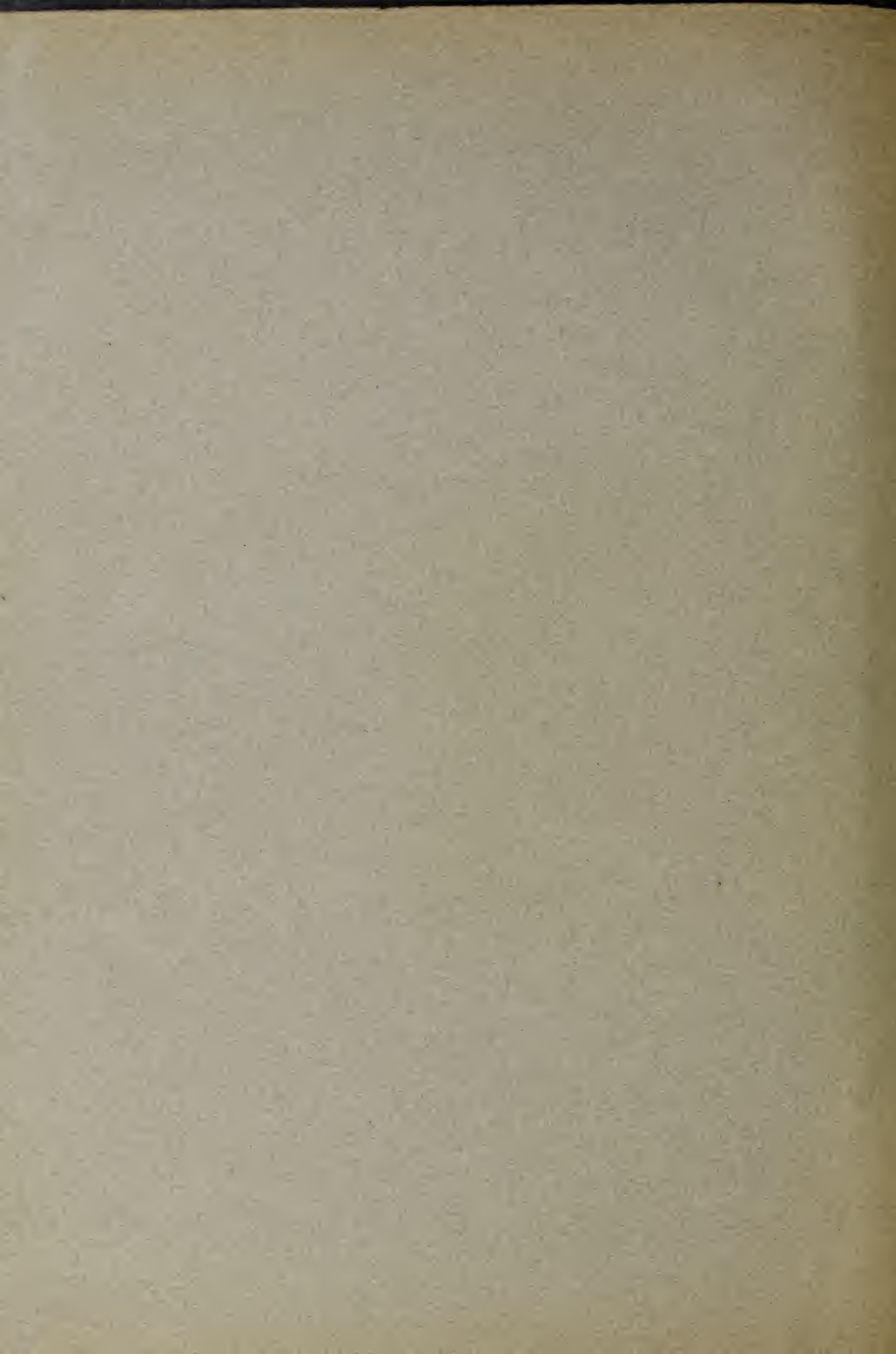
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IX
GALLICANAE



109—ROSA GALLICA L.

Rosa gallica: caule brevi, stricto, erecto; aculeis inaequalibus, sparsis, gracilibus, rectis; foliis 5-7, oblongis, subacutis, simpliciter serratis, subcoriaceis, facie viridibus, rugosis, dorso ad venas elevatas interdum pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente, glandulosa; stipulis apice libero ovato, leviter glanduloso-ciliato; floribus solitariis vel paucis; pedunculis glandulosis et aciculatis; calycis tubo globoso, aciculato; lobis dorso glandulosis, exterioribus pinnatifidis; petalis majoribus, splendide rubris; stylis villosis, liberis, haud protrusis; fructu subgloboso, saturate rubro, persistente; sepalis reflexis, demum caducis.

R. gallica Linnaeus, *Sp. Plant.* vol. i. p. 492 (1753).—Miller, *Icones*, t. 221, fig. 2 (1760); *Gard. Dict.* ed. 8, No. 20 (1768).—Aiton, *Hort. Kew.* vol. ii. p. 205 (1789).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, Nos. 17, 45 (1802-1820).—Guimpel, Willdenow & Hayne, *Abbild. Deutsch. Holzart*, vol. i. p. 118, t. 89 (1815).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 39, t. 8 (1819).—Thory, *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 86 (1820); in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. iii. p. 57, t. (1824).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 68, No. 41 (1820); in *Bot. Reg.* vol. vi. t. 448 (1820).—Trattinnick, *Ros. Monogr.* vol. i. p. 30 (1823).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 603 (1825).—Hayne, *Arzn.* vol. xi. t. 30 (1830).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 676 (1872).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 198 (1873).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 246 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 77 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 343 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 589 [1880]) (1879); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 72 (1892).—Bentley & Trimen, *Med. Plants*, vol. ii. t. 104 (1880).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 281 (1893).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 47 (1900).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1552 (1902).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 547 (1906).

R. austriaca Crantz, *Stirp. Austr.* pt. 1, pp. 33-34 (1763).

R. rubra Lamarck, *Fl. Franç.* vol. iii. p. 130 (1778).

R. formosa Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 50 (1802-1820).

R. holosericea Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 49 (1802-1820).

R. belgica Brotero, *Fl. Lusit.* vol. ii. p. 338 (1804).

R. semperflorens Desvaux, *Obs.* p. 154 (*non Curtis nec Desfontaines*) (1810.)

R. cordifolia Host, *Fl. Austr.* vol. ii. p. 23 (1831).

Stem short, stiffly erect. *Prickles* unequal, scattered, straight, slender. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, subacute or cuspidate, middle-sized, simply toothed, subcoriaceous, rugose, dull green and glabrous above, glabrous or slightly pubescent on the raised veins beneath; *petioles* pubescent and slightly glandular; *stipules* adnate, with slightly ciliated ovate free tips. *Flowers* 1-3, fragrant; *peduncles* densely glandular and aciculate. *Calyx-tube* globose, aciculate; *lobes* glandular on the back, the outer pinnatifid. *Petals* dark red, about an inch long in the wild plant. *Styles* villous, free, not protruded beyond the disc. *Fruit* subglobose, dark red, persistent; *sepals* reflexing, finally deciduous.

ROSA GALLICA

The classical writers restricted the term *Rosa* to *Rosa gallica* and its allies, calling the wild briars Cynorrhodon, that is, Dog Rose. Ten kinds of Roses were known to Pliny, but we have no means of identifying them. This is the *Rosa sativa* of Dodonaeus, the *Rosa rubra* of Gerard's catalogue of plants growing in his Holborn garden in 1596, and the *Rosa Milesia rubra flore pleno* of Besler's *Hortus Eystettensis*.¹

Rosa gallica is distributed in a wild state through central and southern Europe, reaching eastward to the Caucasus. Although it hybridises freely and has given rise to many wild as well as garden forms, it is an exceedingly well-marked species, and its dominant characters are transmitted in a greater or a lesser degree to all the hybrids. The rather thick, wrinkled leaflets, generally five in number, are hoary below, and smooth, rather pale green above, and the running roots throw up numerous stiff stems which rarely exceed three feet in height. The flowers are large in proportion, generally solitary, rarely exceeding three, and very fragrant. These characters make the *gallica* Roses easy to recognise.

There is a large number of spontaneous hybrids, for in its wild state *Rosa gallica* habitually hybridises with *Rosa canina* L., *Rosa arvensis* Huds., and other species. Many of the subordinate wild forms have been described as species by Boreau, Déséglise, Gandoger, and others; but the characters upon which they based their conclusions are now generally regarded as secondary. Rouy² gives a dichotomic table setting forth the characters of the recognised *gallica* forms existing in France, Corsica, and Alsace-Lorraine. This table is invaluable to those interested in the wild Roses of France and of this particular group, which is one of infinite beauty. The Abbé Cariot's *Études des Fleurs* should also be studied by those interested in the wild *gallica* forms. *Rosa gallica* has never been admitted into the British Flora, although it was found growing wild in a wood in Surrey by that accurate observer, the late Mr. Wilson Saunders.

If the wild hybrids are numerous, the garden varieties are even more so. It would appear that the pioneers of Rose-raising from seed were the Dutch nurserymen, who seem to have been the first to engage in it to any large extent. It was doubtless their success in raising tulips, hyacinths, and other flowers from seed which caused them to turn their attention to Roses. Their first experiments were with the *gallicas*, and a glance at Van Eden's catalogues will show the great number of *gallica* hybrids raised and named by them at Haarlem during the first half of the eighteenth century. Up to that time the number of varieties grown in the old gardens was very limited, if we may judge by the records of Parkinson, Gerard, Dillenius, La Quintenye, and other early writers.

¹ Vern. Ordo. VI. fol. 3, t. 3 (1613).

² *Flore de France*, vol. vi. p. 256 (1900).

ROSA GALLICA

French interest in Rose-raising began early in the nineteenth century and was due in a great measure to the Empress Josephine, who was an enthusiastic and enlightened patroness of gardening. At her wish Dupont collected all the most beautiful Roses to be found at the time. He had every opportunity of making a fine collection, for he was the founder of the celebrated Rose Garden of the Luxembourg, which was then still under his direction. According to Paul,¹ Kennedy, the owner of the famous Vine Nurseries at Hammersmith, was granted a passport enabling him to go to and from Paris during the war solely for the purpose of assisting the Empress with her garden at La Malmaison. Descemet of St. Denis seems to have been the first Frenchman who went seriously into the raising of Roses, although others were working in the same direction. His seedlings, amounting to some ten thousand in number, were in danger of being destroyed by the second entry of the Allies into Paris in 1815. The whole collection of little plants was transplanted by Vibert to his own nursery at Chenevières-sur-Marne, and the greater part survived. An immense impetus was thus given to Rose-raising in France about this time, and great emulation was aroused among the growers, among whom were Vibert, Laffay, Prévost, Desportes, Hardy, etc. Vibert's name is especially connected with *Rosa gallica* hybrids, and some of the most beautiful varieties originated in his garden. The fashion for Roses soon reached this country, and we find Mason, Loddiges, and Lee and Kennedy among the first to grow Roses in quantity. The *Rosa gallica* hybrids still played a prominent part. Out of 1,059 varieties enumerated in Sweet's *Hortus Britannicus* (1827) by far the greater number are *gallicas*. William Paul mentions 471 *gallicas* by name, as well as a large number of *gallica* crosses with various other species.² Loddiges of Hackney grew 2,500 Roses, of which a large part were *gallicas*.

Mrs. Gore's *Rose-fancier's Manual* (1838) was published with the avowed purpose of encouraging English growers, for hitherto pre-eminence in Rose-growing had remained with the French.

Many illustrations of these Roses were made during the time when they were in such high favour. Among them may be cited the four plates in Miss Lawrance's *Roses* under the heading of *gallica*, "The Giant Rose," "Red Officinal Rose," "Rosa Mundi versicolor," and "Royal Virgin Rose."³ Roessig has three plates, "Gallica duplex," "Gallica superbissima," "Gallica maxima"⁴; and Andrews' three drawings are called "Red gallica," "Striped French Rose, Rosa Mundi," and "Marbled-flowered variety."⁵ Redouté has a

¹ *Rose Garden*, p. 73 (1848).

² *Ib.* pt. 2, pp. 40 *seq.* (1848).

³ Nos. 4, 43, 76, 88 (1799).

⁴ *Die Rosen*, t. 7 (1802-1820).

⁵ *Roses*, vol. i. t. 45, 46, 47 (1805).

ROSA GALLICA

most beautiful series of drawings of some sixteen ; many of them are unsurpassed for charm of colour and delicacy of drawing, and they excite admiration not only for the genius of the artist, but also for the skill of the French Rose-growers, who could produce such perfect flowers.





110—ROSA GALLICA, var. VERSICOLOR Thory

ROSA MUNDI

Rosa gallica, var. *versicolor*: a typo recedit petalis albo et rubro variegatis.

R. gallica versicolor Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 135, t. (1817).

R. versicolor Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 14 (1802-1820).

Prickles unequal on the flowering shoots. *Leaflets* 7, large, simply serrated, pointed at the top, rounded or cordate at the base, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent and aciculate; *stipules* simple, with gland-ciliated free tips. *Flowers* generally 3; *peduncles* densely aciculate. *Calyx-tube* turbinate; *lobes* simple, with a long gland-ciliated point. *Petals* broad, variegated and striped with white on red.

The name of *versicolor* has been given to two different Roses, and has been in use for many years; this has led to a certain amount of confusion which it is difficult to overcome. One of the Roses is a fine variegated *gallica* form; the other, one of the earliest Roses known to have been grown in English gardens, is nearly allied to the Damask Rose, and was called *Rosa versicolor* by Parkinson. Thus we have a *gallica versicolor* and a Damask *versicolor*. Both are occasionally spoken of as *Rosa Mundi* and also as the York and Lancaster Rose. The present Rose is the *gallica* form; it is a fine, handsome Rose of showy appearance and good constitution. Of its introduction into this country we have no record. Various origins are suggested for the name *Rosa Mundi*, the more generally accepted versions connecting it with Fair Rosamund, but this is probably only in the sense that the raiser of any new flower gives it whatever name his fancy suggests. The *gallica* Rose having been common in gardens throughout Europe from very early times, it is not of course impossible that the connection of *Rosa Mundi* with Fair Rosamund may have been less remote, but this is pure conjecture. We know, however, from the constant allusions in the older gardening books that *Rosa Mundi* has been grown in English gardens for many a long year, and it was certainly the precursor of the numerous variegated Roses, many of which are descended from it either directly or indirectly.

¹ *Paradisus*, p. 414 (1629).

ROSA GALLICA, var. VERSICOLOR

The first drawing of *Rosa Mundi* appears to be by Miss Lawrance, who has an excellent representation of it under the name of *Rosa gallica* β *versicolor*, *Rosa Mundi*.¹ It is next figured by Andrews,² whose drawing under the name of *Rosa gallica variegata*, vel *Rosa Mundi*, gives a good idea of this gay and striking garden favourite. There is a still better plate in the *Botanical Magazine*,³ and Redouté's figure in *Les Roses* is amongst the most beautiful of the series.

Seringe⁴ calls this Rose *Rosa gallica versicolor*, and quotes Thory's synonyms of *Rosa gallica versicolor*, *Provins panaché*, *Rosa holosericea* Lob., *Rosa praenestina variegata plena* Mill.,⁵ *Rosa Belgica carnea rubro striata* Roess., *Rosa gallica variegata*, vel *Rosa Mundi* Andr.

¹ *Roses*, t. 13 (1799).

³ t. 1794 (1816).

² *Ib.* t. 46 (1810).

⁴ *Mélanges Botaniques*, p. 28 (1818).

⁵ This is the name given to the Rose in *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ordo. VI. fol. ii.* (1613).



110—ROSA GALLICA, var. VERSICOLOR



111—ROSA POLLINIANA Sprengel

(GALLICA × ARVENSIS)

Rosa Polliniana: caule viridi, patulo; aculeis inaequalibus, sparsis, valde falcatis; foliolis 5 vel 7, parvis, oblongis, obtusis, duplicato dentatis, facie glabris, dorso leviter pubescentibus; rhachi glandulosa; stipulis angustis, margine glandulosis, adnatis, apicibus liberis, parvis; floribus 1 vel 2; pedunculis aciculatis, glandulosis; calycis tubo turbinato; lobis ovato-acuminatis, simplicibus vel leviter compositis, dorso nudis; petalis magnitudine mediocribus, albis vel rubellis; stylis villosis, valde protrusis, in columnam laxam coalitis.

R. Polliniana Sprengel, *Pl. Min. Cogn. Pug. Sec.* p. 66 (1815).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 240 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 71 [1877]) (1876).—Nyman, *Conspect. Fl. Europ.* p. 231 (1878).

R. hybrida Schleicher, *Cat. Pl. Helv.* p. 24 (*nomen nudum*) (1815).—Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 553 (1848).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, ed. 3, vol. ii. p. 219 (1857).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xi. p. 45 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. ii. p. 161) (1872).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 239 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 70 [1877]) (1876).

R. geminata Rau, *Enum. Ros.* pp. 98, 169 (1816).—Nyman, *Conspect. Fl. Europ.* p. 231 (1878).

R. Pollinii Pollini, *Viag. al Lago di Garda*, p. 128 (1816).

R. arvensis, var. *hybrida* Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 113 (1820).

R. pumila, var. *Pollinii* Pollini, *Fl. Veron.* vol. ii. p. 143, t. 1, fig. 3 (1822).

R. arvensis × *gallica* Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 347 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 593 [1880]) (1879); vol. xxxiii. p. 80 (1894).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 363 (1902).

Stem green, spreading; *prickles* irregular, scattered, strongly hooked. *Leaflets* 5 or 7, small, oblong, obtuse, doubly toothed, glabrous on the upper surface, slightly pubescent beneath; *petioles* glandular; *stipules* narrow, gland-margined, adnate, with small free tips. *Flowers* 1 or 2; *peduncles* aciculate and glandular. *Calyx-tube* turbinate; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, simple or slightly compound, naked on the back. *Petals* middle-sized, white or pink. *Styles* villous, much protruded, cohering loosely in a column.

This Rose was first distinguished by Sprengel, and was described by him from specimens collected at the foot of Mount Baldo in northern Italy. Its flowers are pale pink or white tinted with rose, but rarely red, solitary or in pairs, occasionally as many as five on a stem. It is a beautiful and very free-flowering Rose.

Wild hybrids between *Rosa gallica* L. and *Rosa arvensis* Huds. are common in France and Switzerland, and they have given rise to

ROSA POLLINIANA

many forms which have been distinguished by botanists and described under specific names. This spontaneous variation is not surprising when it is remembered that both *Rosa gallica* and *Rosa arvensis* are extremely variable plants. Many of these Roses are so beautiful and distinct in appearance that the natural desire would be to retain them as species. It would indeed be easy to increase their number almost indefinitely, but it is more practical to reduce than to augment, and botanists are now generally agreed to regard them as sub-varieties, or even in some cases to refer them back to their type, although neither of these courses would be regarded with favour by the authors of the specific names. I have seen these Roses in their natural habitat, and have cultivated them in my own gardens in England and in France, and after careful observation I have found that the characters upon which the species were established are far from constant. Even the specimens distributed by their authors do not agree with one another. The whole subject is fully discussed by Crépin in his observations upon *Rosa gallica* L. and its hybrids.¹ Déséglise was criticised for making his *Rosa Polliniana* too comprehensive, and it is more than probable that exception may be taken to my referring it here to *Rosa incarnata* Déséglise (*non* Miller). This is the *Rosa incarnata* figured in the *Botanical Magazine*² and mistaken by Sir J. D. Hooker for Miller's *Rosa incarnata*, which is the well-known Maiden's Blush Rose.

The drawing in this work was made from a plant collected by the Abbé Boullu at Charbonnières (Rhône) and now growing in my garden at Tresserve. He describes it in Cariot's *Etudes des Fleurs* as a small bush with slightly spreading branches, flowering in June and July on the outskirts of woods at Limouset, Dardilly, and Charbonnières.

¹ *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 343 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 589 [1880]) (1879).

² Vol. cxv. t. 7035 (1889).



112—ROSA MARCYANA Boullu

R. marcyana Boullu in *Bull. Soc. Dauph.* p. 110 (1874).—*Bull. Soc. Bot. de France*, vol. xxiii. p. lxvi (1876).—Cariot & St. Lager, *Etude des Fl.* vol. ii. p. 283 (1889).—Rouy & Camus, *Flore de France*, vol. vi. p. 279 (1900).

Bush with running roots; *stem* 3-5 feet high, very long, flattened *prickles*, almost straight on the stems and principal branches; fine, straight, long, and often mixed with glandular aciculi on the flowering branches; the latter short, stiff, or slightly flexible, pubescent. *Leaflets* 5, sessile, rounded oval, the upper ones acute, green on upper surface, whitish on under surface, slightly tomentose on either side, the dorsal nerve slightly glandular, almost simple teeth, crenate, mucronate; *stipules* hairy on the upper surface, tomentose, slightly glandular on the under surface, edged with glands, with short lobes, pointed, almost straight. *Flowers* rather large, of a beautiful pink colour, with deeply cut petals ciliate at the base; *pedicels* tomentose, studded with glands, inerme or with few prickles; *bracts* oval, cuspidate or foliaceous, hairy on upper surface, tomentose on lower surface, ciliate-glandular, not reaching the middle of the peduncle; the lateral peduncles have also above the base two small oval-lanceolate bracts; *peduncles* 1-3 in. long, thickly covered, as are also the calyx-tube and the back of the sepals, with setaceous prickles with glands of a dusky red. *Calyx-tube* ovoid; *lobes* with spatulate ends, almost as large as the corolla, 2 entire, 3 pinnatifid, with lateral divisions, lanceolate, denticulate, tomentose inside and on the edges, turned back towards the inflorescence, later on spread out over the fruit and withered at maturity. *Styles* short, erect. *Fruit* ovoid or subglobose, frequently dying without coming to maturity.

Rosa marcyana is another of the beautiful series of Charbonnières Roses. It grows in hedges and undergrowth and on the borders of the wood between Marcy l'Etoile and Méginant, and from Tassin to Méginant (Rhône). The plant from which the drawing was made came from the Abbé Boullu's type plant; its characteristics have, however, become somewhat modified by cultivation.



113—ROSA SANCTA Richard

Rosa sancta: caule brevi, erecto, viridi; aculeis sparsis, robustis, falcatis, inaequalibus; foliis 5-7, oblongis, obtusis, subcoriaceis, rugosis, simpliciter crenatis, facie glabris, dorso pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente et glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero ovato, acuto; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis setosis; bracteis ovatis; calycis tubo subgloboso; lobis copiose pinnatifidis, apice foliaceis, dorso et margine glandulosis; petalis magnis, rubellis; stylis dense villosis, longe protrusis; fructu ignoto.

R. sancta A. Richard, *Fl. Abyss.* vol. i. p. 262 (1847).—Walpers, *Ann.* vol. ii. p. 466 (1851-1852).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 254 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 85 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxvii. pt. 2, pp. 183-186 (1888).

A low, erect bush, with green stems. *Prickles* stout, scattered, falcate, unequal. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, obtuse, subcoriaceous, rugose, simply crenate, glabrous and dull green above, pubescent all over beneath; *petioles* pubescent and glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small, ovate, acute tips. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *peduncles* moderately long, setose; *bracts* ovate. *Calyx-tube* subglobose; *lobes* an inch long, conspicuously leaf-pointed, copiously pinnatifid, glandular on the back and edges. *Petals* large, pink. *Styles* free, densely villous, exserted. *Fruit* not seen.

Rosa sancta is nearly allied to *Rosa gallica*, from which it differs by its hooked prickles, copiously compound calyx-lobes, much exserted styles and corymbose flowers. It was discovered in the province of Tigré, Abyssinia, by two French travellers, Quartin-Dillon and Petit, and described by Richard, who named it *sancta* from its having been found in the precincts of temples. There is a wild specimen in the Kew Herbarium, gathered by Schweinfurth and Riva on Mount Bizen in Italian Abyssinia at an elevation of 6,000-7,000 feet above sea-level. Hitherto it has not been successfully cultivated in England; it survives, and even flowers, but some conditions are clearly lacking which are necessary to its well-being.

In June, 1888, Dr. Schweinfurth wrote to Crépin describing the discovery of some remains of roses which had been found in an Egyptian tomb in the cemetery of Hownra by Flinders Petrie, and sent by him to Kew for identification. They had evidently been twined into a garland and laid in the tomb at the time of the interment, probably between the second and fifth centuries A.D. Crépin relates how much

ROSA SANCTA

impressed he was by this discovery, and with what emotion he examined the garland sent him from Kew by Dr. Oliver. The nine Roses which composed it were undoubtedly of the same variety, and he believed them to be identical with the Roses cultivated in Abyssinia at the present day in the courtyards of religious edifices. He had no hesitation in assigning them to the section *Gallicanae*, although they were a form he had not seen before. He did not, however, consider that they had ever been indigenous in Abyssinia or Egypt, but thought that they had most probably been introduced from Italy or Greece, or from Asia Minor, where *Rosa gallica* is found abundantly. They had no doubt been gathered in the neighbourhood, for it is a well-authenticated fact that large quantities of Roses were cultivated in Lower Egypt for the Roman market before the Romans had established the hot-houses in Rome which ensured them a constant home supply of flowers during the cold season.¹ There are no indigenous Roses in Egypt and none have been observed nearer than the mountains of Abyssinia.

Andrews' *Rosa sancta*² is a little Rose which Knight received from Italy in 1826 under the name of *Rosa di San Giovanni*, and has nothing whatever to do with *Rosa sancta* of Richard; it has, in fact, more resemblance to *Rosa Lawranceana*, the Fairy Rose of old gardens.

¹ Martial, vi. 80; xiii. 27. See an article by the Rev. Mr. Jeans in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. 182, p. 122 (1895).

² *Roses*, vol. ii. t. 98 (1828).



114—ROSA BORBONICA Morren

(ROSA CHINENSIS × GALLICA)

THE BOURBON ROSE

Rosa borbonica: caule viridi, arcuato; aculeis majoribus, sparsis, valde falcatis, aciculis intermixtis; foliis 5-7, oblongis, acutis, magnitudine mediocribus, simpliciter dentatis, haud rugosis, viridibus, facie lucentibus, glabris, dorso obscure pubescentibus; rhachi parce pubescente, glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apicibus liberis parvis; floribus vel solitariis, vel paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis glandulosis; bracteis lanceolatis, glanduloso-ciliatis; calycis tubo globoso, saepe plus minusve setoso; lobis ovato-acuminatis, 1 poll. longis, dorso glandulosis, exterioribus pinnatifidis; stylis liberis, villosis, haud protrusis; fructu globoso; sepalis deciduis.

R. borbonica Morren in *Ann. de Gand*, vol. ii. t. 42 (1846).

R. canina burboniana Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. iii. p. 105, t. (1824).

Stem green, arching. *Prickles* rather large, scattered, strongly hooked, intermixed with a few aciculi. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, acute, middle-sized, simply toothed, not at all rugose, bright green, rather glossy and glabrous above, obscurely pubescent beneath; *petioles* slightly pubescent and glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small free tips. *Flowers* one or few in a corymb; *peduncles* glandular; *bracts* lanceolate, gland-ciliated. *Calyx-tube* globose, often more or less setose; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, 1 in. long, glandular on the back, the outer pinnatifid. *Styles* free, villous, not protruded. *Fruit* rarely produced, globose; *sepals* deciduous.

The Bourbon Rose was first figured by Redouté in the year 1824. In the text Thory gives a good description and the following account of it:

“This Rose, according to His Highness the Duke of Orleans, grows naturally in uncultivated places in the Island of Bourbon. Seeds brought from there some years ago have reproduced it in his garden at Neuilly, where our drawing for this work was made. Its appearance is very beautiful. The abundance of its flowers, which are sometimes nearly single, but more often semi-double, their beautiful colour and perfume, will no doubt make it much sought after for out-door gardens.”

M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps¹ says that this race of Roses was so called because it originated in the Island of Bourbon, where it is customary to make the hedges and palisades with the Bengal Rose and *Rosa gallica* L. The hedges are clipped two or three times a year,

¹ *La Rose*, p. 287 (1844).

ROSA BORBONICA

and, except during a season of great drought, one or other of these Roses is always to be found in flower. A M. Périchon, an inhabitant of the island, on planting a quantity of seedling roses raised for a hedge, found one very different from the rest and planted it apart. On flowering it proved to be distinct from any rose hitherto known. In the year 1817 a French botanist, M. Bréon, was put in charge of the Royal Botanic Garden established on the island. M. Périchon's seedling Rose interested him greatly, and after careful investigation he came to the conclusion that it originated from a natural cross between the two species named above. At that time there were no other Roses whatever growing on the island. In 1819 M. Bréon sent seeds and the plants of the new Rose to Jaques, gardener to the Duke of Orleans at Neuilly near Paris, and from these have sprung the whole race of Bourbon Roses. It is more than probable that both the seeds and plants, which arrived in Paris under the name of *Rose Edward*, were the result of a second cross, and that they had been fertilised again with one or other of the parents. Other writers have given the date of the introduction of this Rose into France as 1823 and 1824.

The first variations from the type appeared in 1831. They were raised by Desprez of Guignes, Seine-et-Marne, and under the names of Charles Desprez and Mme. Desprez are still to be found in gardens. A few years later Desprez raised purple and red varieties, and then Plantier of Lyons and other growers continued to introduce novelties of greater or less merit. In 1843 Deluze of Lyons raised the beautiful and still favourite Rose *Souvenir de la Malmaison*. The Rose *Kronprinzessin Victoria von Preussen*, sometimes called the *Yellow Malmaison*, which was introduced by Volvert in 1888, was a sport from the original *Souvenir de la Malmaison*.

Mr. William Paul¹ enumerates forty-six varieties of the Bourbon Rose, in addition to thirty-eight *Bourbon Perpetuals* and eight *Hybrid Bourbons*. These Bourbon Roses are best distinguished from those originating from *Rosa chinensis* Jacq. by their prickles being intermixed with aciculi, by their glandular peduncles, and by their more compound calyx-segments, which are glandular on the back. All the Bourbon Roses preserve the characteristic of perpetual flowering.

The first plate is the true *Rosa borbonica*, the second is the hybrid Bourbon, *Souvenir de Mme. Auguste Charles*, which was raised by Moreau-Robert in 1866.

¹ *Rose Garden*, ed. ix. p. 295 (1888).



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„ II	„	October	19,	„
„ III	„	November	14,	„
„ IV	„	December	14,	„
„ V	„	January	14,	1911
„ VI	„	February	14,	„
„ VII	„	March	14,	„
„ VIII	„	April	12,	„
„ IX	„	May	12,	„
„ X	„	June	14,	„
„ XI	„	July	14,	„
„ XII	„	August	14,	„
„ XIII	„	September	20,	„
„ XIV	„	October	13,	„
„ XV	„	November	14,	„
„ XVI	„	December	14,	„
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PART XVIII

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

ELLEN WILLMOTT, F.L.S.

Drawings by

ALFRED PARSONS, R.A.



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115—ROSA CENTIFOLIA L.

THE CABBAGE ROSE

Rosa centifolia: caule erecto, viridi; aculeis sparsis, inaequalibus, falcatis, aciculis setisque intermixtis; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, acutis, subcoriaceis, simpliciter serratis, facie glabris, dorso interdum pubescentibus; rhachi glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero ovato, acuto; floribus paucis; pedunculis elongatis, dense glandulosis, apice interdum cernuis; bracteis ovatis; calycis tubo subglobose; lobis ovatis, cuspidatis, copiose pinnatifidis, apice subfoliaceis, dorso et margine glandulosis; petalis copiosis, margine incurvatis; stylis liberis, villosis; fructu oblongo vel subglobose; sepalis subpersistentibus.

R. centifolia Linnaeus, *Sp. Plant.* vol. i. p. 491 (1753).—Miller, *Icones*, t. 221, fig. 1 (1760).—Aiton, *Hort. Kew.* vol. ii. p. 204 (1789).—Lawrance, *Roses*, t. 51 (1799).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, Nos. 1, 20 (1802-1820).—Rau, *Enum. Ros.* p. 109 (1816).—Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 25, t. (1817); *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 73 (1820).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 34, t. 12 (1819).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 619 (1825).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 676 (1872).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 253 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 84 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 346 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 592 [1880]) (1879).—Bentley & Trimen, *Med. Plants*, vol. ii. t. 105 (*excl. syn. R. damascena*) (1880).

R. gallica, var. *centifolia* Regel in *Act. Hort. Petrop.* vol. v. pt. 2, p. 354 (*Tent. Ros. Monogr.* p. 70 [1877]) (1878).—Dippel, *Handb. Laubholzsk.* vol. iii. p. 565 (1893).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 282 (1893).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 51 (1900).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1552 (1902).—Schneider, *Ill. Handb. Laubholzsk.* vol. i. p. 547 (1906).

Stem erect, green, 3-6 feet high. *Prickles* unequal, stout, hooked, mixed with aciculi and setae. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, acute, subcoriaceous, simply toothed, more deeply and acutely than in *Rosa gallica*, glabrous on both surfaces or slightly pubescent beneath; *petioles* glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with ovate, acute, free tips. *Flowers* 1-3; *peduncles* long, densely glandular, sometimes cernuous at the apex; *bracts* ovate. *Calyx-tube* subglobose, naked or setose; *lobes* ovate and cuspidate, an inch long, copiously pinnatifid, slightly leafy at the tip, glandular on the back and edges. *Corolla* fragrant, very double, usually pink; *petals* with incurved edges. *Styles* free, villous. *Fruit* rarely produced, subglobose or oblong, orange-red, not pulpy; *sepals* subpersistent.

The Cabbage Roses, which grew wild in Macedonia, are first mentioned by Herodotus,¹ who says that they had sixty petals and were the most fragrant Roses in the world. Pliny,² following as usual

¹ *Hist.* lib. viii. ch. 138.

² *Hist. Nat.* lib. xxi. ch. 10.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA

Theophrastus, the writer of the most ancient history of Roses extant,¹ gives them a hundred petals (*centifolia*), but he quotes Caepio, who lived in the time of the Emperor Tiberius, as saying that they were so deficient in fragrance that the Romans thought them unsuitable to be used for wreaths. Pliny adds that they were far surpassed in fragrance by the Rose which grew on a briar, *rubus*. The Latin word *rubus* and its Greek equivalent, *batos*, are employed somewhat loosely in the ancient classics, and though sometimes meaning a bramble, are also used for a Briar Rose. The Greek compounds *cynorrhodon*, dog-rose, and *cynosbatos*, dog-briar, as used by Pliny, are of obscure identification, having both of them more than one meaning. Pliny² tells us that the first of these names was sometimes used also for a red lily. The contradictions and inconsistencies in Pliny's writings make the labour devoted by the old herbalists to identify his plants mere waste of time and energy.

Following on, we find constant reference to these Roses in poetry, prose, and legend, and even cultural comments are not wanting. These ancient writers, however, are so vague that they afford endless matter for conjecture, and we are still upon uncertain ground until we arrive at the sixteenth century. We know that *Rosa centifolia* was cultivated in England at that time, because it was included in Gerard's list of the species grown in his garden in Holborn in 1596, and it is certainly the *Rosa centifolia batavica* of Clusius.³ Canon Ellacombe believes it to be the "Provençal Rose" of Shakespeare, the "Rose of Rhone" of Chaucer, and the English Red Rose of Parkinson. There is no record of its introduction into this country, and Canon Ellacombe considers this sufficient evidence of its very early existence in English gardens.

With regard to its habitat, which Pliny gave as Campania in Italy and the vicinity of Philippi in Macedonia, it is difficult now to speak with any degree of certainty, for a Rose which has been in cultivation for so many centuries may be found apparently spontaneous and yet be merely an escape from some garden of former ages. This is most probably the case with the plants found in the south of Europe, although several writers consider *Rosa centifolia* as a European species. Lindley, whose opinion is most generally adopted, strongly doubted its European origin, preferring to regard it as a native of Asia. Bieberstein⁴ found the double-flowered form on the eastern side of the Caucasus, where he thought it was hardly possible it could have been an escape from a garden. Roessig⁵ endeavoured to prove that *Rosa centifolia* was originally derived from a *Rosa canina* L. whose flowers had been modified and transformed or perfected by long centuries of

¹ *Hist. Plant.*, lib. vi. ch. 6.

² Lib. xxi. ch. 11.

³ *Rariorum Plantarum Historia*, lib. iii. p. 113 (1601).

⁴ *Des. Cat. Rais.* p. 84.

⁵ *Des. Ec. et Bot. des Roses*, vol. i. p. 42 (1799).

ROSA CENTIFOLIA

cultivation. Regel, on the other hand, believed it to be a form of *Rosa gallica* L. altered in like manner, and Crépin, after devoting much consideration to every aspect of the case, concurred in this opinion. He refers to *Rosa centifolia* as "this so-called species," and is very sceptical as to its having been found spontaneous.¹

This Rose has always been a great favourite with painters, particularly with the Dutch, and Van Huysum especially excelled in portraying it. Of book illustrations we may first notice those by Miss Lawrance, who figures eighteen Roses as *centifolias*; of these only one (plate 51) is the type; the rest are garden varieties. Roessig's plate 1 is a very pretty drawing of a *centifolia* Rose, and by far the best of his series; he merely describes the plant without comment. Plate 20 is another *Rosa centifolia* which he calls *minor*, and likewise describes without further account. Andrews figures ten Roses as *centifolias*, but several of these ought certainly to be placed elsewhere. Redouté's plate 25 (vol. i.) of *Rosa centifolia* is perhaps the most beautiful of all his wonderful Rose drawings, and is a most life-like representation of the old Cabbage Rose. Plate 111 (vol. i.) is a fine white *centifolia*, said by Thory to be of English origin; plate 79 (vol. i.), another very beautiful drawing, is *Rosa centifolia carnea*. Plate 59 (vol. ii.) is the foliated form of *centifolia* now rarely seen, but it is so beautiful and fragrant that it deserves to be taken again into favour. It owed its origin to Descemet, who grew it in his nursery at Saint-Denis, whence it passed with the rest of his seedlings into the hands of Vibert. Redouté² has another form of *centifolia* which is both foliaceous and proliferous, and was at one time greatly esteemed as a curiosity. These are only some of the more striking of Redouté's drawings.

The type of *Rosa centifolia* is the well-known Cabbage Rose of gardens. A few years ago it was rarely met with, having almost disappeared from cultivation; but it is now coming into its own again and is being greatly appreciated. The Rose which Canon Ellacombe considers as the type is still the rarest form. It may be distinguished by its flowers, which are borne singly on the stem, and are long and cernuous or nodding. From the wild *Rosa gallica* it differs by its taller stem, more robust hooked prickles, more acutely toothed, less rugose leaflets, longer, more glandular peduncles, very double flowers, and more compound and more glandular calyx-lobes. All these characters have probably been developed by long cultivation.

¹ *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 346 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 592 [1880]) (1879).

² *Roses*, vol. iii. t. 65 (1824).



116—ROSA CENTIFOLIA, var. MUSCOSA Seringe

THE MOSS ROSE

Rosa centifolia, var. *muscosa*: a typo recedit ramis dense aciculatis; calycis tubo et lobis processis linearibus; foliolis glandulosis, ad dorsum et marginem dense appendiculatis.

R. centifolia, var. *muscosa* Seringe, *Mus. Helv.* vol. ii. p. 19 (1818); in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 619 (1825).—Guimpel, Otto & Hayne, *Abbild. Deutsch. Holzart*, vol. i. p. 47, t. 39 (1825).

R. muscosa Miller, *Gard. Dict.* ed. 8, vol. ii. No. 22 (1768).—Curtis in *Bot. Mag.* vol. i. t. 69 (1790).—Lawrance, *Roses*, t. 14 (1799).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 6 (1802-1820).—Thory, *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 77 (1820); in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. iii. p. 97, t. (1824).

R. provincialis, var. *muscosa* Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 56 (1802-1820).—*Bot. Reg.* vol. i. t. 53 (1815); vol. ii. t. 102 (1816).

R. centifolia, var. *muscosa* Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 64 (1820).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 73 (1892).

R. gallica, var. *muscosa* Regel in *Act. Hort. Petrop.* vol. v. pt. 2, p. 354 (*Tent. Ros. Monogr.* p. 70 [1877]) (1878).—Dippel, *Handb. Laubholz.* vol. iii. p. 566 (1893).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 282 (1893).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1552 (1902).

‡ *R. gallica* L., var. *centifolia muscosa* Bois, *Atl. Pl. Jard.* t. 86 (1896).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 547 (1906).

Stem tall and arching; *prickles* scattered, stout, hooked, with copious irregular aciculi and glandular bristles between them. *Leaflets* usually 5, oblong, cuspidate, moderately large and moderately firm, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent on the raised ribs and scattered over with glands beneath; teeth rather double, gland-edged; *petioles* pubescent and densely glandular; *stipules* with free ovate tip. *Flowers* very double, pink or white, often several in a corymb; *pedicels* densely aciculate and glandular. *Calyx-tube* globose, densely aciculate; *lobes* copiously compound, covered on the back and edge with copious linear gland-edged mossy processes. *Styles* free, linear. *Fruit* not seen.

The Moss Rose does not appear to have been known to Linnaeus or to any of the pre-Linnaean herbalists. The first illustration is certainly that in Miller's *Icones*.¹ It is very well drawn, and gives an excellent idea of the flower:

“*Rosa rubra plena, spinosissima, pedunculo muscoso*, Boer. *Ind. alt.* 2, p. 252. The most prickly double red Rose, with a mossy Footstalk, commonly called the Moss Provence Rose.

¹ P. 148, plate ccxxi. fig. 1 (1760).

ROSA CENTIFOLIA, var. MUSCOSA

“This Rose has not been many Years known in *England*: the first time I saw it was in the Year 1727, in the Garden of Dr. *Boerhaave* near *Leyden*, who was so good as to give me One of the Plants; but from whence it originally came I could not learn. It is probably a Variety which was obtained by Seeds from some other double Rose; for I have frequently raised Roses from seeds, and have always found the Seeds of double Flowers produce others with double Flowers, and those of single Flowers always produced the same; but those from the double Flowers produced Variety of different coloured Flowers, scarce any of the same colour with those of the Parent Plant. This Sort sends out but few Stalks from the Root. These are covered with a dark brown Bark, and closely armed with sharp Thorns; the Leaves are composed of Five oblong oval Lobes, which are hairy and sawed on their Edges; the Footstalks of the Flowers are strong, standing erect, and are covered with a dark green Moss, as is also the Empalement of the Flowers. The Flowers are of the same Shape and Colour as the common *Provence* Rose, and have the like agreeable Odour. It flowers in June and July; but is not succeeded by Fruit.”

The above account is interesting as being the first description of the Moss Rose, but the first mention of it in England is contained in Faber's *Catalogue* of 1724. There is a specimen in the British Museum from the Chelsea Physic Garden with the date 1735.

The *Botanical Magazine* of 1789¹ contains a drawing of the Moss Rose, but no information is given in the accompanying note. The next picture we find is by Miss Lawrance, whose plate 14 is the Moss *Provence* Rose. The flower is much paler than that of the *Botanical Magazine*. Andrews figures eight varieties of the Moss Rose, beginning with a single-flowered variety² which he says came promiscuously among other Moss Roses raised from seed. The plant from which his drawing was made came from the Countess de Vanda's garden at Bayswater. Referring to the Common Moss Rose, he says:

“This beautiful variety is the spontaneous effusion of Nature in this country, of which we shall ever regard it as indigenous, since we have never heard of any importations of this species, but of frequent exportations.”

Truly novel evidence of the origin of a plant! In the *Botaniste Cultivateur* of 1811³ Dumont de Courset mentions the *Rosier Mousseux*, which he considers a *centifolia* in every respect, differing only by the addition of red hispid hairs (*poils*) with which its upper parts are clothed, and he protests against certain writers insisting upon its being considered as a distinct species.

Roessig gives, under the name *Rosa muscosa*,⁴ a pretty pink flower, much less mossy than the drawings of the Moss Rose to which we have already referred. He describes the Rose minutely, and states that it is found in the Alps. In the *Botanical Register* there is a good drawing of an almost single-flowered pink Moss Rose, accompanied by a *résumé* of the small amount of information at that time

¹ T. lxi.

² Vol. i. t. 58-65 (1805).

³ Vol. v. p. 478.

⁴ T. 6 (1801-1820).

ROSA CENTIFOLIA, var. MUSCOSA

available. Lindley quotes Sir James E. Smith's account of the species *provincialis*, in which the Moss Rose is thus referred to :

"We have however seen, in the ample collection of Roses at Messrs. Lee and Kennedy's, perfectly single flowers of the Moss Rose, which those experienced cultivators have proved to be only a variety of the Common Provins Rose. Indeed we have been told in Italy, that this variety loses its mossiness, almost immediately, in that climate."

On this Lindley remarks : "How the Moss Rose has been *proved* to be a variety of the Common Provins one remains untold."

Prince,¹ referring to the statement made by several writers that in Italy the mossiness disappears almost immediately under the influence of the climate, points out that the Moss Roses "retain their distinctive character at New Orleans and other localities far exceeding Italy in an approach to a tropical climate." Prévost² names and describes thirteen varieties of Moss Roses. He considers the mossy character so remarkable that he agrees with Miller in regarding *Rosa muscosa* as a distinct species. Redouté has five very beautiful drawings of the Moss Rose. Plate 39 (vol. i.) is a representation of the Countess de Vanda's single form, which flowered for the first time in her Bayswater garden in 1807 and had already been figured by Andrews. In the accompanying text Thory quotes the opinions of Willdenow, Desfontaines, De Candolle and others in support of his belief that it is a distinct species. Plate 41 is an extremely beautiful example of the ordinary double pink Moss Rose. Thory quotes in his description the assertions of Roessig and of Andrews relating to its origin, and, alluding to the theory held by some that it had originated in England, remarks that when the origin of a plant is unknown, the English immediately claim it as indigenous to their own country. Plate 97 (vol. iii.), another pink Moss Rose, is *La Flèche*, which was raised by Lemeunier and named after the town in which he lived. It is quite distinct but not to be compared for beauty with the common Moss and others.

William Paul³ devotes a whole chapter to the Moss Roses, and although he had evidently made every enquiry, he had not been able to discover anything more of its origin than was already known to Miller. It seems very probable that it went from this country to France, where it soon became a popular favourite. Paul gives many interesting details about Moss Roses in general, and describes eighty-four of the principal varieties. He observes that they make charming pillar Roses, and mentions the pillar fifteen feet high of the old red Moss Rose which was at that time growing in Mr. Anderson's garden at Bull's Cross, near Cheshunt, and was the admiration of all beholders.

¹ *Manual of Roses*, p. 19 (1846).

² *Catalogue*, p. 64 (1829).

³ *Rose Garden*, p. 32 (1848).



117—ROSA CENTIFOLIA ALBO-MUSCOSA

WHITE MOSS ROSE

Rosa centifolia albo-muscosa: a typo recedit ramis dense aciculatis; calycis tubo et lobis processis linearibus; foliis glandulosis, ad dorsum et marginem dense appendiculatis; floribus albis, plenis.

R. muscosa alba Hort. ex Regel in *Act. Hort. Petrop.* vol. v. p. 354 (*Tent. Ros. Monogr.* p. 70 [1877]) (1878).

R. provincialis muscosa Lindley in *Bot. Reg.* vol. ii. t. 102 (1816).

The earliest white Moss Rose known appears to have been the White Bath, or, as it was sometimes called, the Clifton Moss. It originated about 1810 in a garden at Clifton, where a bush of the Pink Moss threw up a branch which produced white flowers. This was propagated and the Rose distributed. Andrews figures it¹ as *Rosa muscosa provincialis alba*, White Province, or Bath Moss Rose; his drawing was made from a plant in Knight's nursery at Chelsea. Speaking of the present Rose and of Shailer's White Moss, he says that "although nearly twenty years have elapsed since their first introduction as novelties, they are still considered rare plants, not being so easily increased or preserved as the generality of this fair genus." Shailer's White Moss was also a sport from the pink Moss, which occurred in his nursery at Battersea, and, according to Rivers,² was not such a pure white nor so mossy as the Bath White.

This is certainly the Rose figured by Redouté,³ for not only does the drawing answer in every way to the description of Shailer's Rose, but Thory refers to Shailer by name in the text. From Thory's remarks it would appear that the White Bath was not at that time known in France. In the *Botanical Register* of 1816 (t. 102) there is an excellent plate of the White Moss Rose made from a plant growing in Colville's nursery. Prévost⁴ mentions two Roses with white flowers, but does not say which they were.

¹ *Roses*, t. 63 (1823).

² *Rose Amateur's Guide*, p. 16 (1840).

³ *Roses*, vol. i. t. 87 (1817).

⁴ *Catalogue*, p. 64 (1829).

ROSA CENTIFOLIA (AS CENTIFOLIA)



118—ROSA CENTIFOLIA, var. CRISTATA Prévost

CRESTED PROVENCE ROSE

Rosa centifolia, var. *cristata*: a typo recedit sepalis ad marginem processis copiose compositis, haud glandulosis, appendiculatis.

R. centifolia, var. *cristata* Prévost, *Catalogue des Rosiers*, p. 53 (1829).—*Annales de Flore et de Pomone*, p. 372 (1833).—Curtis in *Bot. Mag.* vol. lxiii. t. 3475 (1836).

Stem tall, arching; *prickles* scattered, moderately robust, slightly hooked, with a few irregular aciculi and gland-tipped bristles between them. *Leaflets* 7, large, oblong, obtuse, doubly serrated, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent, slightly glandular; *stipules* gland-edged, with small free tips. *Flowers* several, corymbose, large, pink, fragrant; *peduncles* furnished with copious aciculi and gland-tipped bristles. *Calyx-tube* turbinate, aciculate; *lobes* naked on the back, appendiculate on the edge, with linear very compound processes which are not gland-edged. *Fruit* not seen.

The Crested Rose differs from the Moss Rose by having the copiously compound mossy processes as appendages confined to the edges of the sepals which are not margined with glands.

The first to describe this beautiful and interesting Rose was Prévost. He received it from Switzerland, where it was found, by a botanist whose name is not recorded, growing on the top of a ruined tower which had formed part of an ancient commandery. According to Prévost's description, it possessed all the characters of a *centifolia* with the addition of mossy appendages which, springing from the sepals, bordered two of them completely and a third on one side only; these appendages, being again subdivided, formed separate little tufts or crests at the summit, giving the buds a unique and curious appearance. The next record occurs in the *Annales de Flore et de Pomone* of 1833, where Jacques speaks of it as one of the most interesting and curious of the many varieties of *Rosa centifolia*, possessing a charm quite peculiar to itself by reason of the unusual arrangement and growth of the mossy processes on the calyx. His article is accompanied by a rather crude plate which, although it gives a general idea of the appearance of *Rosa cristata*, does no justice to its beauty. By 1836 Curtis had it growing in his garden at Glazenwood, near Coggeshall,

ROSA CENTIFOLIA, var. CRISTATA

Essex. Miss Adams of Witham made a drawing of it which was published in the *Botanical Magazine*, accompanied by a short note by Curtis, who speaks enthusiastically of its beauty and rarity. The only other illustration I have met with is in William Paul's *Rose Garden*,¹ where it is described as an extraordinary and beautiful Rose. The plate is inadequate, for, although it shows the abnormal traits of *Rosa cristata*, it gives little idea of its beauty.

Rosa cristata is generally believed to have originated in Switzerland ; we have seen what Prévost says of its origin ; Paul speaks of a convent garden near Berne as its birthplace ; Rivers² says it was discovered growing from a crevice of a wall at Freiburg. It was introduced by Vibert about 1827.

¹ P. 27 (1848).

² *Rose Amateur's Guide*, p. 12 (1840).



119—ROSA POMPONIA De Candolle

THE POMPON ROSE, OR ROSE DE MEAUX

Rosa pomponia: caule brevi, erecto; aculeis sparsis, parvis, inaequalibus; foliolis 5, parvis, oblongis, breviter simpliciter serratis, modice firmis, facie glabris, dorso pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente; stipulis longe adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero lanceolato; floribus parvis, plenis, saepe paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis dense aciculatis et setosis; calycis tubo turbinato, dense aciculato; lobis copiose pinnatifidis, apice glanduloso-ciliatis, dorso pubescentibus; stylis liberis, inclusis.

R. pomponia De Candolle in Lamarck & De Candolle, *Fl. Franç.* ed. 3, vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 443 (1805).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 37 (1802-1820).—Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 65, t. (1817).

R. provincialis, var. Curtis in *Bot. Mag.* vol. xii. t. 407 (1798).

R. provincialis Lawrance, *Roses*, t. 21, 31, 50 (1799).

R. centifolia, var. *minor* Roessig, *Die Rosen*, Nos. 20, 37 (1802-1820).

R. burgundiaca Persoon, *Syn.* vol. ii. p. 48 (1807).

R. centifolia, var. *pomponia* Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* No. 40, p. 64 (1820).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 37, t. 15, fig. 2 (1819).

R. gallica, var. *pomponia* Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* p. 1552 (1902).

Stem dwarf, erect; *prickles* small, scattered, unequal. *Leaflets* 5, small, oblong, shallowly simply toothed, moderately firm, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small free lanceolate points. *Flowers* often more than one, double, bright red, an inch in diameter; *peduncles* long, densely aciculate and setose. *Calyx-tube* turbinate, densely aciculate; *lobes* copiously compound, pubescent on the back, with a produced leafy gland-ciliated point. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* not seen.

The Pompon Rose is generally supposed to be a diminutive form of *Rosa centifolia* L. It somewhat resembles the Burgundy Rose, but Lindley protests against their being confounded. It is smaller in all its parts, its sepals are compound, and it differs also in colour. The outer petals are pale pink; those of the inner rows gradually become deeper in tone and bright pink in the centre of the flowers. This gives the Rose a unique and distinct appearance. Curtis described it as "superlatively beautiful." It is not mentioned by Linnaeus, by Miller, or by any of the pre-Linnaean botanists. That it is an old inhabitant of French gardens we know from the allusions to it in contemporary writers and from its inclusion in lists of plants then grown. It was not known in this country until later.

ROSA POMPONIA

The first mention of it appears to be in Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, where he includes the *Rose de Meaux* under his eleven varieties of *Rosa provincialis*.¹ All these varieties were drawn by Miss Lawrance and included in her *Roses*.

Roessig's plate 20 is the larger variety, which he calls *Rosa centifolia minor*. His plate 37 gives a very good idea of the smaller form under the name *Rosa pomponia*. Redouté's plate of *Rosa pomponia* is a most accurate representation of this lovely little Rose. De Pronville² considers it a synonym of *Rosa remensis* Hort. Paris, *Rose de Meaux* or *Rosa provincialis*, var. *Rose de Meaux*. Mrs. Gore³ classes it under the Burgundy Pompons, of which she gives seven names, including the *Rose de Meaux*. The origin of the name de Meaux can only be conjectured; but it seems probable that it may have come from the flower-loving Bishop of Meaux, Doménique Séguier, who devoted so much care and thought to his garden. He was a patron of horticulture, and was above all interested in Roses, of which he had eighteen kinds. He was Bishop of Auxerre from 1631 to 1637, when he was translated to the see of Meaux.⁴

Cochet gives Sweet, 1814, as the introducer of the *Rose de Meaux*; this, of course, is an error.

The same cultural comments apply to this as to the *Fairy Rose*; both require much the same treatment to ensure successful results—a well-chosen, sunny, open position, and fairly light soil. The old wood should be thinned out after the plant has flowered, and during a dry season the plants should be occasionally watered.

¹ Vol. iii. p. 261 (1811).

² *Nomenclature*, p. 47 (1818).

³ *Rose Fancier's Manual*, p. 189 (1838).

⁴ *Histoire d'Auxerre*, vol. i. p. 649.



120—ROSA PARVIFOLIA Ehrhart

BURGUNDIAN ROSE

Rosa parvifolia: caule nano, erecto; aculeis sparsis, setaceis, infimis leviter uncinatis; foliis 5, parvis, firmis, oblongis, simpliciter serratis, facie glabris, dorso pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente et glandulosa; stipulis longe adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero parvo; floribus solitariis, parvis, rubris, plenis; pedunculis parce setosis; calycis tubo late turbinato, nudo vel parce setoso; lobis ovatis, cuspidatis, simplicibus vel parce pinnatifidis, pubescentibus, dorso haud glandulosus; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu parvo, globoso, coriaceo; sepalis deciduis.

R. parvifolia Ehrhart, *Beitr. zur Naturk.* vol. vi. p. 97 (1791).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 70, No. 42 (1820); in *Bot. Reg.* vol. vi. t. 452 (1820).

R. burgundiaca Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 4 (1802-1820).

R. remensis De Candolle in Lamarck & De Candolle, *Fl. Franç.* ed. 3, vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 443 (1805).

R. pomponia Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. iii. p. 107 (1824).

Stem dwarf, erect; *prickles* scattered, setaceous, the lowest slightly hooked. *Leaflets* 5, oblong, firm in texture, simply serrated, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent and glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small free points. *Flowers* solitary, always double, bright red, an inch in diameter; *peduncles* slightly setose. *Calyx-tube* broadly turbinate, naked, or slightly setose; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, half an inch long, simple or slightly compound, pubescent, not glandular on the back. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* small, globose, coriaceous; *sepals* deciduous.

The earliest figure of this beautiful little Rose is to be found in Tabernaemontanus' *Kreuterbuch* of 1664,¹ under the name of *Rosa provincialis minor*. Linnaeus does not notice it, although he had in his herbarium a specimen, sent by Du Roi, labelled "*Rosa pulcherrima nina*, dicta *Rosa burgidatensis*."

Certain writers do not appear to have clearly distinguished between the different varieties of dwarf Roses to which the name Pompon has generally been given irrespective of the groups to which they belong. What is usually understood by a Pompon Rose is one which is much dwarfed in all its parts. The term is an apt one, and if used in a broad sense it is not misleading. The true *Rosa pomponia*

¹ P. 1494, fig. 4.

ROSA PARVIFOLIA

of De Candolle's *Flore Française* is described under that name on p. 353 of the present book. Thory in *Les Roses* gives separate drawings and descriptions of two Roses which he calls Pomponia. Plate 65 (vol. i.) is the true *Rosa pomponia* of De Candolle, the *Rose de Meaux*. Plate 107 (vol. iii.) is the *Burgundy Rose*, De Candolle's *Rosa remensis*. There is no doubt as to the identity of these two drawings; it is only in the allocation of the popular synonyms that Thory has gone astray. He admits that his *Rosa pomponia* (*remensis*) has been confused in gardens with the *Pompon de Bordeaux*, but does not say to which Rose he considers the name *Pompon de Bordeaux* should belong. He gives five popular names of *Rosa pomponia* (*remensis*): *le Petit Saint François*, *le Pompon de Reims*, *le Rosier de Meaux*, *le Petit Provins violet*, *le Rosier de Champagne*. The name *Rose de Meaux* should be applied exclusively to *Rosa pomponia* DC., and *burgundiaca* should be reserved for the present Rose.

As the *Burgundy Rose* it is figured by Miss Lawrance,¹ and it is evident that she had the right Rose before her. Roessig has a fairly characteristic drawing of *Rosa Burgundiaca*, but in his observations he is evidently a little uncertain about its affinity with other Pompon Roses, and from his referring to a larger and a smaller variety it would seem that he had the *Rose de Meaux* also in his mind. Andrews² gives a sufficiently accurate plate of a *Rosa parvifolia* from Whitley and Brame's nursery, and in his description he very aptly likens the form of the flower to a *Ranunculus*.

Some writers have considered the Pompon Roses sufficiently distinct to be placed in a separate section, including, however, only such of these Roses as possess some affinities either with *Rosa centifolia* L. or with *Rosa gallica* L. It is principally among the earlier nurserymen's catalogues that we find this arrangement.

Mrs. Gore³ makes her Section V. of *Centifolia* consist of Pompon Roses, of which she enumerates twenty-eight, giving the usual Pompon names and describing several of the Roses. Rivers⁴ refers to the *Burgundy Rose* as holding the same place among the *gallicas* as the *Rose de Meaux* does among the Provence Roses. Lindley⁵ does not give a plate, but he evidently knew *Rosa parvifolia* well, and distinguished it as clearly from *centifolia* as from *gallica*; he was confirmed in his opinion by the accurate and observant Ehrhart. Seringe⁶ includes it under his Decade III., *Rosa gallica*. He observes that the more he examines this Rose the more convinced he becomes that it is but a variety of *Rosa gallica*, which it closely resembles in time of flowering, general appearance, and habit, and also in the more minute particulars of leaves, buds, and stipules. He

¹ *Roses*, t. 44 (1799).

² *Roses*, vol. i. t. 56 (1805).

³ *Rose Fancier's Manual*, p. 187 (1838).

⁴ *Rose Amateur's Guide*, ed. 11, p. 25 (1877).

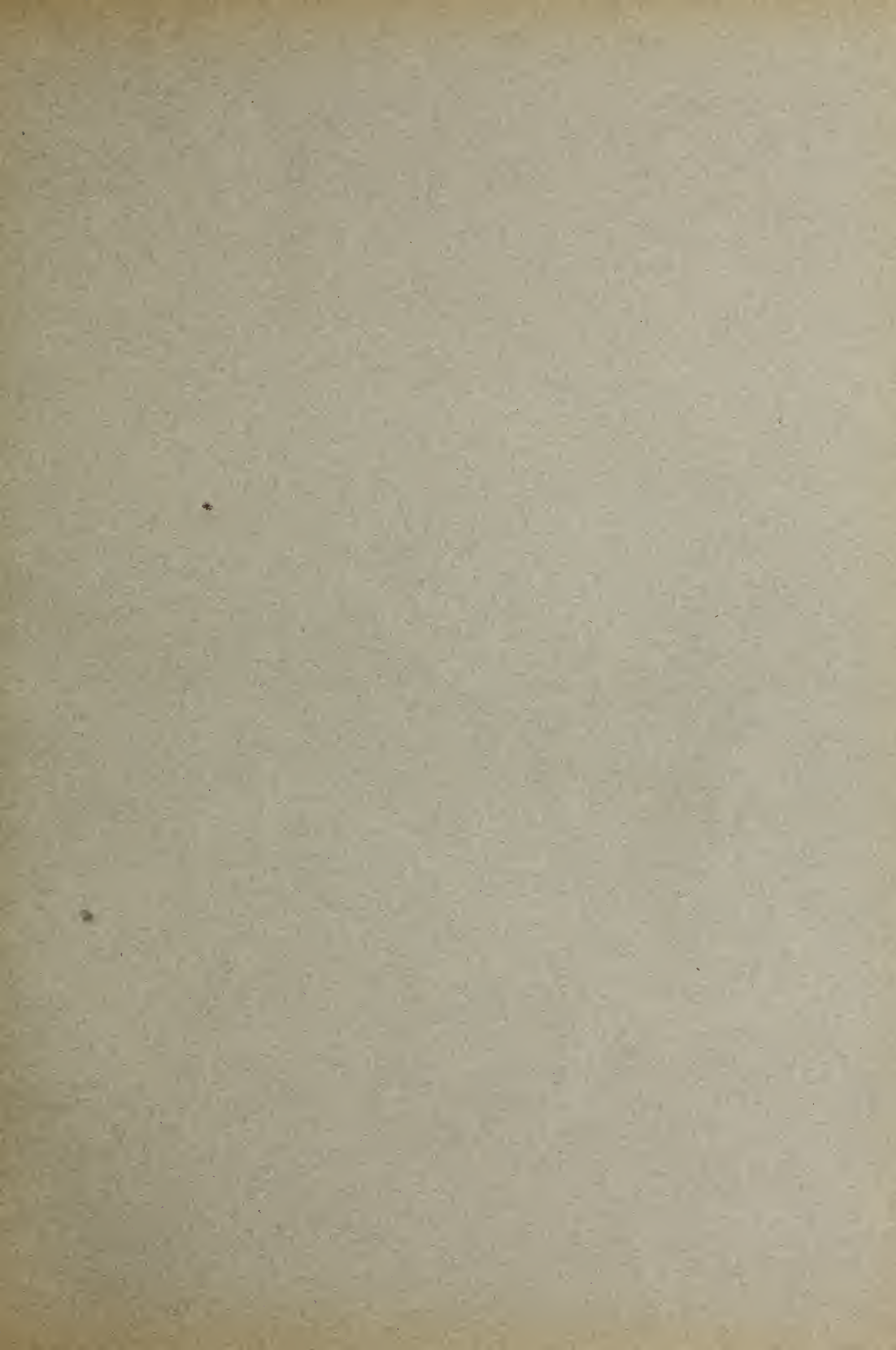
⁵ *Ros. Monogr.* p. 71 (1820).

⁶ *Mélanges*, p. 27 (1818).

ROSA PARVIFOLIA

regrets that he has not seen specimens collected upon the mountains round Dijon, where, on the authority of De Candolle, it is said to abound. Seringe concludes by giving as synonyms *Rose de Reims*, *Rose de Champagne*, *Rose à petites feuilles*, and *Rose de Meaux*—the last, as we have seen, erroneously.

De Candolle's description in the *Flore de France* was based on a specimen found by Durand near Dijon. The Rose does not, however, appear to have been discovered in a wild state since that time, and it is not included by the more recent writers among the indigenous Roses of France.



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„	II	„	October	19,	„
„	III	„	November	14,	„
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„	VI	„	February	14,	„
„	VII	„	March	14,	„
„	VIII	„	April	12,	„
„	IX	„	May	12,	„
„	X	„	June	14,	„
„	XI	„	July	14,	„
„	XII	„	August	14,	„
„	XIII	„	September	20,	„
„	XIV	„	October	13,	„
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„	XVII	„	January	15,	1912
„	XVIII	„	February	24,	„

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1912
Gray Herbarium
Harvard University
(19)

PART XIX

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

ELLEN WILLMOTT, F.L.S.

Drawings by

ALFRED PARSONS, R.A.



LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

1912



121—ROSA PROVINCIALIS Miller

Rosa provincialis: caule elongato, suberecto; aculeis inaequalibus, rectis, setaceis; foliis 5-7, oblongis, subacutis, firmis, glabris, viridibus, simpliciter serratis; stipulis adnatis, apice libero ovato, glanduloso-ciliato; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedicellis elongatis, dense glandulosis; calycis tubo oblongo, glanduloso; lobis dorso et margine glandulosis, exterioribus copiose pinnatifidis; petalis subplanis, patulis; stylis villosis, haud protrusis; fructu oblongo; sepalis caducis.

R. provincialis Miller, *Gard. Dict.* ed. 8, vol. ii. No. 18 (1768).—Aiton, *Hort. Kew.* vol. ii. p. 204 (1789); ed. 2, vol. iii. p. 261 (1811).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 58 (1802-1820).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxv. p. 248 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 79 [1877]) (1876).

R. lacteola Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 41 (1802-1820).

R. sanguineo-purpurea Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 28 (1802-1820).

R. gallica, var. *officinalis* Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 73, t. (1817); *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 90 (1820).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 603 (1825).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1552 (1902).

R. centifolia Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 64, No. 40 (*ex parte*) (1820).

R. centifolia, var. *K.* Koch, *Dendrol.* vol. i. p. 252 (1869).

R. provincialis, var. *plena* Regel in *Act. Hort. Petrop.* vol. v. pt. 2, p. 352 (*Tent. Ros. Monogr.* p. 68 [1877]) (1878).

R. gallica, var. *provincialis* Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 282 (1893).—Dippel, *Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. iii. p. 566 (1893).

Stem tall, erect. *Prickles* unequal, slender, straight. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, subacute, green, moderately firm, simply serrated, glabrous on both surfaces; *stipules* adnate, with ovate, gland-ciliated free tips. *Flowers* few in a corymb, sweet-scented; *pedicels* long, densely glandular. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked or slightly glandular; *lobes* an inch long, glandular on the back and edge, the outer copiously pinnatifid. *Petals* pink, spreading, nearly flat. *Styles* villous, not protruded beyond the disc. *Fruit* oblong, persistent; *sepals* reflexing and falling.

Rosa provincialis is found in Spain, Italy, and France. De Candolle collected it near Turin, and Ripart, Cariot, and Boullu in France. Crépin refers to the medley of heterogeneous forms assembled together under the name of *Rosa provincialis*. He suspected that Willdenow had no very clear idea of what his *Rosa provincialis* really was, and says that, in view of the extremely polymorphous character of the forms which go to make up this section of the *Gallicanae*, it is very difficult to pronounce upon them.¹

¹ In *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xi. p. 41 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. ii. p. 157) (1872).

ROSA PROVINCIALIS

Rosa provincialis is probably one of the Roses known in the earliest times and mentioned by the classical writers. It is included in Gerard's list of the plants grown in his Holborn garden in 1596. Parkinson mentions and figures three forms of *Rosa provincialis*¹; Besler figures a *Rosa provincialis flore albo*²; and Miller enumerates five forms of his *Rosa provincialis*, calling them all Provence Roses. Lindley considered the *Rosa provincialis* of Miller and the *Rosa centifolia* of Linnaeus as identical, and thought, moreover, that Linnaeus was probably acquainted with the Provins and officinal Roses and had both growing in his garden at Upsala. De Pronville³ enumerates several varieties of *Rosa provincialis*, always adding the name Provence. He remarks, however, that all the varieties have many characters in common, so that it is not surprising that some writers have not sufficiently distinguished between them. Miller especially, who cultivated these Roses in England, did not, he thinks, describe them with sufficient precision.

There has been a great deal of confusion between the names Provence and Provins, and between the Roses classed under the two names. Prévost, in his chapter on "Rosiers de Provins,"⁴ gives:

Rosier de Provence,	Rosa Provincialis,
Rosier de Provins,	Rosa Provincialis,
Rosier Gallique,	Rosa Gallica,

and says that, although the types are perfectly distinct, they cross so freely that in the hybrids the distinctive characters become too much intermixed to be recognizable. In a carefully prepared table, he takes each part of the Rose separately and sets forth the differences between the three types.

The name of the Provins Rose is supposed to have arisen from the legend related by Loiseleur-Deslongchamps⁵ and repeated by nearly all writers upon the Rose. It is said that these Roses were brought from Syria by Thibaut le Chansonier, who cultivated them in his garden at Provins. It was natural that the inhabitants of Provins should cling faithfully to a legend so picturesque, and for a long period the cultivation of these Roses was a considerable source of income to the district, the growers maintaining their superiority over Roses grown in other parts of France. In 1807 the inhabitants of Provins petitioned the Minister of the Interior to grant them the privilege of supplying the Roses required by the military hospitals and pharmacies.

Botanists are not yet agreed upon the precise relation of these two Roses, and their exact position still remains a vexed question. They certainly are very nearly allied. The Provins Rose is generally

¹ *Paradisus*, p. 413 (1629).

² *Hortus Eystettensis*, Vern. Ordo. VI. fol. 3 (1613).

³ *Nomenclature*, p. 49 (1818).

⁴ *Cat. des Rosiers*, p. 84 (1829).

⁵ *La Rose*, p. 68 (1844).

ROSA PROVINCIALIS

regarded as a variety of *Rosa centifolia* L. and the Provence Rose of *Rosa gallica* L. In any case the names should not be confused. Provins is a French town in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, about forty-eight kilometres from Melun. Provence was an ancient kingdom, and later one of the French provinces ; it now comprises several of the southern departments.

There are many pictures of these Roses ; amongst them may be mentioned Miss Lawrance's two drawings, the "Blush" and the "Common"¹ *provincialis*, and Roessig's *Rosa provincialis anemonoides*.² In the text accompanying Redouté's beautiful series of drawings, Thory gives eleven names classed under *Provincialis*, and no less than ninety-four under Provins ; many of these, however, are synonyms. Andrews has eleven plates of *Rosa provincialis* under various fancy titles.³

¹ *Roses*, plate 1 (1799).

² *Die Rosen*, plate 8 (1802).

³ *Roses*, vol. i. t. 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 60, 61 (1805).

ROSA-CENTIFOLIA VARIEGATA

ROSA PROVINCIALIS VAR VARIEGATA



122—ROSA PROVINCIALIS, var. VARIEGATA Hort.

Rosa provincialis, var. *variegata*: a typo recedit floribus rubro et albo variegatis.

The *Perle des Panachées* is a charming old Rose, good in form, colour, and habit. The flowers are striped pale pink on a white ground, and are very fragrant. As this Rose has regained a place in the nurserymen's catalogues it is not likely to disappear from cultivation.

Andrews gives a plate of a striped Rose which he calls *Rosa Provincialis variegata*, *Variiegated Province Rose*.¹ This drawing was made in 1826, and is the earliest we have found. In the accompanying note he says that the drawing was made from one of the plants growing in Lee's nursery; these plants, he adds, varied greatly according to their strength. William Paul mentions the *Perle des Panachées* in his list² as one of the best of the striped Roses, stating that it was raised at Angers and introduced in 1845. Cochet attributes it to Vibert,³ but gives the same date for its introduction. This Rose has been chosen for illustration as an example of the striped Roses which were so highly esteemed in France during the first half of the nineteenth century. That they were also grown in England we know from reference to the garden lists of the time. Here and there in a neglected shrubbery or a wild garden we come upon a bush which has escaped destruction, evidently through having been overlooked when the garden was rearranged according to the idea prevalent at the time of what a well-kept garden should be. It is a matter for regret that the destruction of the old Roses was so ruthlessly carried out, for at the present time many of them would have found favour. Prejudice against a Rose which has only one period of blossoming has become a little modified, and the tendency to judge a flower by its beauty, fragrance, and good constitution is gaining ground. We do not discard our beautiful spring shrubs because they do not blossom again in the autumn, and surely Roses which are desirable in every other respect should be

¹ *Roses*, t. 25.

² *The Rose Garden*, pt. 2, p. 61 (1848).

³ *Nomenclature de tous les Noms de Roses*, p. 133 (1906).

ROSA PROVINCIALIS, var. VARIEGATA

allowed the same grace. No doubt many of the old Roses were not worth either growing or keeping, and their disappearance was the best thing that could have happened. The raisers of new Roses are numbered by the score ; every country, including our own, pours forth novelties in bewildering profusion ; but only a small proportion of the new-comers are worth perpetuating. It is true they nearly all produce a second crop of flowers, but as often as not the second crop consists of a few inferior blossoms. Moreover, a good show of autumn bloom is wholly dependent upon favourable conditions of weather. It is not intended to disparage the advantage of a double flowering season, for an autumn crop of good flowers is certainly a thing greatly to be desired ; these remarks are simply by way of protest against discarding a really good Rose solely because it does not bloom twice, and of regret that the process of elimination which began some sixty years ago was not carried out with more discrimination.



122—ROSA PROVINCIALIS, var. VARIEGATA
(PERLE DES PANACHÉES)

ROSA CENTIFOLIA VAR BULLATA
PROVINCIALIS



123—ROSA PROVINCIALIS, var. BULLATA Hort.

Rosa provincialis, var. *bullata*: a typo recedit foliolis magnis, conspicue bullatis.

Rosa centifolia, var. *bullata* Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 37, t. (1817).—*Nouv. Duhamel*. vol. vii. p. 36 (1819).

This very curious Rose was formerly to be found in most gardens, and a glance through the old nurserymen's lists shows its wide popularity. It was figured by Andrews,¹ who gives it the English name of "Knobby-leaved Province Rose," and speaks of it as a novelty imported from Holland in the summer of 1815, and planted in Colville's nursery at Chelsea, where the drawing was made. Redouté's portrait of it is one of the most successful of his beautiful plates: he calls it *centifolia*, var. *bullata*, giving also its popular French names *à feuilles gaufrées*, *à feuilles cloquées*, and *à feuilles de laitue*, and states that it was raised by Dupont.

This Rose, with its beautiful fragrant flowers and its curiously rolled leaflets, which often measure four inches in length by two and a half in breadth, is so interesting that it should be grown in every garden. The bush needs staking, for the flower-heads are heavy and the leaflets become so large and voluminous that the weight is more than the supple stems can support.

Redouté's drawing represents all the leaves as green, but during the summer they turn a beautiful bronze tint, which adds another charm to this fine variety of *Rosa provincialis*.

¹ *Roses*, vol. i. t. 28 (1805).



124—ROSA DAMASCENA Miller

DAMASK ROSE

Rosa damascena: caule elongato, arcuato; aculeis falcatis, modice robustis, sparsis, aciculis intermixtis; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, simpliciter serratis, nullo modo coriaceis, facie glabris, dorso molliter pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente, parce glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glandulis marginatis, apicibus liberis lanceolatis; floribus pluribus corymbosis; pedunculis dense aciculatis et glandulosis; bracteis lanceolatis; calycis tubo turbinato, aciculato et glanduloso; lobis simplicibus, ovatis, apice elongatis, dorso pubescentibus, margine glandulosis; petalis rubris vel albis; stylis liberis, inclusis, dense villosis; fructu ovoideo, rubro, pulposo; sepalis deciduis.

R. damascena Miller, *Gard. Dict.* ed. 8, vol. ii. No. 15 (1768).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 18 (1802-1820).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 62, No. 39 (1820).—Thory, *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 81 (1820).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 282 (1893).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 51 (1900).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1552 (1902).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 549 (1906).

R. belgica Miller, *Gard. Dict.* ed. 8, vol. ii. No. 17 (1768).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 40 (1802-1820).

R. calendarum Muenchausen, *Hausvater*, vol. v. p. 284 (1774).—Borkhausen, *Holz.* p. 330, No. 196 (1790).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 8 (1802-1820).

R. papaverina major Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 31 (1802-1820).

R. violacea Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 22 (1802-1820).

R. sanguineo-purpurea Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 36 (1802-1820).

R. bifera Poiret in Lamarck's *Encycl.* vol. vi. p. 276 (1804).—Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 107, t. (1817); vol. iii. pp. 9, 59, 85, tabs. (1824); *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 84 (1820).

R. gallica damascena, f. *trigintipetala* Dieck in *Gartenflora*, vol. xxxviii. p. 129, f. 25 (1889).

Stem reaching a height of 8 or 10 feet, arching; *prickles* scattered, falcate, moderately stout, intermixed with unequal aciculi. *Leaflets* 5-7, moderately large, oblong, simply serrated, not at all coriaceous in texture, with fine veins but little raised on the under side, glabrous on the upper surface, softly pubescent all over beneath; *petioles* pubescent and slightly glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small lanceolate free tips. *Flowers* many in a corymb, sweet-scented; *peduncles* densely aciculate and glandular; *bracts* lanceolate. *Calyx-tube* turbinate, aciculate and glandular; *lobes* simple, ovate, with a produced leafy point, an inch long, pubescent on the back, gland-edged. *Petals* very variable in colour, red or white. *Styles* free, included, densely hairy. *Fruit* ovoid, bright red, pulpy, ripening in September; *sepals* deciduous.

The origin of the Damask Rose cannot now be traced. The frequent use of the word Damask in connection with Roses by writers

ROSA DAMASCENA

of the sixteenth century, including Lyte and Shakespeare, makes it certain that some Rose supposed to have come from Damascus was well known in England at that time. Hakluyt says expressly that the Damask Rose was brought in "by Doctour Linaker, King Henry the seuenth and King Henrie the eight's Physician"¹; and Johnson, writing in the *Dictionary of Gardening* on the plants which were to be found in English gardens in the sixteenth century, adds that Dr. Linacre brought it from Italy.²

In Turner's *New Herball*³ the Damask Rose is thus referred to:

"The rose is so wel known that it nedeth no description / Dioscorides maketh mention but of one kinde of roses / but Mesue maketh two kindes / that is of the whyte and rede: but sence Mesues tyme / there are found diuers other kindes as Damaske rosens / incarnation roses / muske roses / with certayn other kinds whereof is no mention in any olde writer."

In Lyte's *Herball*⁴ the following passage occurs under "The Names":

"The first kinde of garden Roses is called in Italy, *Rosa damascena*, in this Countrie, *Rose alba*: in Frenche, *Rose blanche*: in high Douche, *Weisz Roosen*: in base Almaine, *Witte Roosen*: in Englishe, White Roses. And this kinde seemeth to be that, which Plinie calleth in Latine, *Campana Rosa*."

In 1551 Nicholas Monardes, the Spanish physician, published a series of very short medical treatises, in one of which, entitled *De Rosis Persicis, seu Alexandrinis*, he says:

"Amongst the Italians, Gauls, Germans and other tribes frequent use is now made of these Roses, which they call *Damascenae* because they believe them to have come from Damascus, the chief city of Syria. But with us this species has only been known for about thirty years."

Gerard's *Herball*⁵ contains much information about "all these sorts of Roses we have in our London gardens." He tells us that—

"the 'Province, or Damaske Rose,' *Rosa Provincialis* sive *Damascena*, 'the common Damaske Rose' in stature, prickly branches, and in other respects is like the White Rose; the especiall difference consisteth in the colour and smell of the floures; for these are of a pale red colour, and of a more pleasant smell, and fitter for meat or medicine."

After describing the Great Holland Rose, he continues:

"The Damaske Rose is called of the Italians *Rosa incarnata*: in high Dutch *liebfarbige Roosen*: in low Dutch *Provencie Roose*: of some *Rosa provincialis* or *Rose of Provence*: in French of some *Milesia*, the *Rose of Milaxo* a citie in Asia, from whence some have thought it was first brought in to these parts of the world. The Great Rose, which is generally called the Great Province Rose, which Dutch men cannot endure; for say they, it came first out of Holland, and therefore to be called the Holland Rose; but by all likelyhood it came from the Damaske Rose, as a kinde thereof, made better and fairer by art, which seemeth to agree with truth."

¹ *Principal Navigations*, ed. 2, vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 165 (1599).

² P. 57 (1829).

³ P. 116 (1551).

⁴ P. 655 (1578).

⁵ P. 1080 (1597).

ROSA DAMASCENA

Parkinson's *Paradisus*¹ has the following account of "Rosa Damascena, the Damaske Rose":

"The Damaske Rose bush is more usually noursed up to a competent height to stand alone (which we call standards) than any other Rose: the barke both of the stocke and branches, is not fully so greene as the red or white Rose: the leaves are greene with an eye of white upon them, so like unto the red Rose, that there is no great difference between them, but that the leaves of the red Rose seeme to bee of a darker greene. The flowers are of a fine deepe blush colour, as all know, with some pale yellow threds in the middle, and are not so thicke and double as the white, nor being blowne, with so large and great leaves as the red, but of the most excellent sweet pleasant sent, far surpassing all other Roses as Flowers, being neyther heady nor too strong, nor stuffing or unpleasant sweet, as many other flowers."

Sir James Smith, writing of the Damask Rose in Rees' *Encyclopaedia*,² says:

"Native of the South of Europe, and cultivated time out of mind, in our gardens, flowering in June and July. The specific name seems to have originated with Lobel, and indicates that this species of Rose came from Damascus. Perhaps it may be what is reported to have been brought from Syria by a Comte de Brie, at his return from the Crusades, of which the Abbé Rozier speaks in his *Cours Complet d'Agriculture*; though that author's description accords with the common *R. gallica*, and not with our damascena, and he calls it moreover *R. provincialis*. We cite Rozier to shew that some particular sort of Rose was brought from Syria to France; but whether it might be our damascena, or the moschata hereafter mentioned, which many old authors have termed damascena, and which is certainly an oriental Rose; we have not materials even to form a conjecture. The damask Rose is proverbially sweet, nor can any be more so than the species now under our consideration, which forms a bush four or five feet high. The usual colour of the flowers is a delicate uniform pink, verging rather towards purple than scarlet, and their fragrance is deliciously sweet as well as lasting."

Loiseleur Deslongchamps³ says there is no evidence to prove the story of its introduction by the crusaders from Syria, and he thinks it more likely that it had existed in France from the earliest times and was the plant whose virtues were extolled by Homer in the *Iliad*, but he brings forward no more proof of his statement than did the Abbé Rozier of his. The Romans doubtless had gardens to their villas in Gaul, and probably grew some form of Rose which may or may not have been the twelve-petalled Milesian mentioned by Pliny and generally identified as the Damask Rose. The subject is interesting, but it is of course entirely conjectural.

Olivier de Serre devotes Chapter X. of the *Théâtre d'Agriculture* (1600) to a consideration of the Roses at that time known in France.

"Commençant par les arbustes, les plus remarquables sont les Roziers, distingués entre quatre principales espèces: une de rouge, autres d'incarnates ou escarlatines, et deux de blanches . . . l'autre est la Damasquine ou musquate, ainsi dicte pour sa précieuse senteur. . . . Touchant les sauvages, appelées canines, de plusieurs espèces s'en trouvent-ils, par les haies et buissons, qui ont de la valeur: sur toutes lesquelles, les esglantines emportent le prix, approchant des Damasquines."

¹ P. 413 (1629).

² Vol. xxx. (1819).

³ *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*.

ROSA DAMASCENA

Miss Lawrance has drawings of eleven Roses called *Damascena*, their respective English names being Red Monthly Rose, York and Lancaster, White Monthly Rose, Blush Monthly Rose, Red Damask Rose, Blush Damask Rose, Great Royal Rose, Blush Belgic Rose, Goliah Rose, Red Belgic Rose, Imperial Blush Rose. Some of these Roses had great beauty, and it is sad to think they have entirely disappeared from cultivation. Roessig describes and figures two forms, *Rosa Damascena rubropurpurea* (No. 18) and *Rosa Damascena marmorata* (No. 38).

Dumont de Courset¹ describes both the Damask Rose and *Rosa bifera*: the latter he believes to be only a variety of the Damask Rose, but submits to the generally accepted view that it is a distinct species. Lindley also classes *Rosa bifera* with *Rosa damascena*, citing Redouté's plates 107 and 121 (vol. i.), although Thory strongly protests against these Roses being confused, and carefully points out how *Rosa damascena* differs from *Rosa bifera*, *Rosa alba*, and *Rosa centifolia*. De Pronville² describes ten Damask Roses. One of these, which he says is rare in gardens, has pale pink, very double flowers, and blossoms every month; it was derived from the Damask Roses which were cultivated in quantity on Mont Valérien near Paris and were used in making perfumes. He places *Rosa damascena portlandica bifera* last in his list, regarding it as the link connecting the Damascena Roses with the *biferas*, which he considers distinct.

Redouté figures seven forms as *Damascena*: *subalba*, *coccinea*, *variegata*, *Aurora*, *Celsiana*, *Celsiana prolifera*, and *Italica*; all were beautiful, and their disappearance is a real loss to our gardens. *Celsiana* was especially attractive: it was one of the Roses beloved by Van Huysum, and it is seen in many of his finest paintings; in the gardens of Haarlem it was known by the name of the famous painter, but it was re-named by Thory in compliment to Cels, who introduced it into France. *Aurora*, another very beautiful form, was dedicated by Redouté to his best pupil, Mademoiselle Aurore Poniatowski.

Biotard³ groups together *damascena*, *belgica*, *turbinata*, *centifolia*, *provincialis*, *gallica*, and *parvifolia*. He disregards the views of other botanists, considering that Miller is rather a gardener than a botanist, that De Pronville attaches small importance to the word species, and that Linnaeus and De Candolle are confused in their views of *Rosa damascena*. Prévost⁴ enumerates and describes forty-four Damask Roses which were growing in his garden at Fulham in 1829. Mrs. Gore⁵ names and describes a very large number of forms. Rivers⁶

¹ *Le Botaniste Cultivateur*, vol. v. p. 486 (1811).

² *Nomenclature des Roses*, p. 5 (1818).

³ *Manuel Complet de l'Amateur de Roses*, p. 169 (1836).

⁴ *Cat. desc.* p. 79 (1829).

⁵ *Rose Fancier's Manual*, p. 153 (1838).

⁶ *Rose Amateur's Guide*, p. 58 (1840).

ROSA DAMASCENA

devotes a chapter to the Damask Rose, in which he describes the principal varieties at that time in cultivation. To this list Prince,¹ who generally follows Rivers, adds about fifty more. William Paul² enumerates and describes eighty-seven varieties, the majority of which have long since disappeared from our gardens.

It is strange that the Damask Rose should have been passed over by Linnaeus, although he had a specimen in his herbarium, and it is one of the Roses most frequently mentioned by the pre-Linnaean writers. Among the early moderns we find it spoken of by Lobel,³ Sweert,⁴ Besler,⁵ and many others. Sweert only has plates, but all the others give some account of the Rose, describing it, however, rather vaguely and giving no cultural directions. It is evident that many of the older writers used the name Damask Rose somewhat indiscriminately, and they are only mentioned here because they have written on Roses which they called Damask and which may or may not be the true *Rosa damascena*, not because the Roses they described have been identified with it.

The characters which principally distinguish *Rosa damascena* from *Rosa gallica* and *Rosa centifolia* are the long deciduous sepals, reflexing during flowering time, the tall arching stems, which are nearly always green in colour, the larger, hooked prickles, thinner leaflets, softly pubescent underneath, flowers many in a corymb, and elongated fruit which turns bright red and pulpy in September.

It has been commonly assumed that a Damask Rose must be deep red in colour, and the belief prevails as much in our own day as it did in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The fact is that the flowers vary in colour from deep red to pure white through every intermediate shade.

Regel⁶ asserts that *Rosa damascena* is of eastern origin, but he gives no precise localities, and Boissier does not include it in his *Flora Orientalis*, saying expressly that he never saw it spontaneous in the East, although it is universally cultivated there.⁷ Hooker⁸ says that it is the commonest Rose of Indian gardens, and is cultivated for making attar of roses; he adds that its native country is unknown. Crépin⁹ considers it a hybrid resulting from a cross between *Rosa gallica* and *Rosa canina*, which would account for its habitat never having been discovered.

¹ *Manual of Roses*, p. 47 (1846).

² *Rose Garden*, p. 19 (1848).

³ *Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia*, p. 618 (1576); *Icones Stirpium seu Plantarum*, vol. ii. p. 206 (1591).

⁴ *Florilegium*, bk. ii. plate 37, fig. 5 (1612).

⁵ *Hortus Eystettensis*, Vern. Ordo. VI. fol. 4 (1613).

⁶ *Act. Hort. Petrop.* vol. v. pt. ii. p. 379 (*Tent. Ros. Monogr.* p. 95 [1877]) (1878).

⁷ *Flora Orientalis*, vol. ii. p. 676 (1872).

⁸ *Flora of British India*, vol. ii. p. 364 (1879).

⁹ *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 358 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 604 [1880]) (1879).



125—ROSA DAMASCENA, var. RUBROINCTA Hort.

HEBE'S LIP

Rosa damascena, var. *rubroincta*: a typo recedit petalis albis, apice rubroinctis.

Stem green, erect. *Prickles* very irregular, the largest stout, strongly hooked, intermixed with copious unequal straight aciculi. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, obtuse, rather rugose, simply crenate, dull green and glabrous above, slightly pubescent beneath, the end one cordate at the base; *petioles* pubescent and slightly glandular; *stipules* narrow, adnate, with small ovate free tips. *Flowers* few in a corymb; *peduncles* densely setose. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked; *lobes* ovate-cuspidate, glandular on the back, the outer copiously pinnatifid. *Petals* large, white, with outside edges lightly tinged with pink. *Styles* villous, free, not protruded. *Fruit* globose, late in ripening; *sepals* deciduous.

This beautiful old garden favourite is a variety of the Damask Rose, in which the characters of *Rosa gallica* L. predominate. From the typical *Rosa gallica* it differs by its larger and stouter hooked prickles, less coriaceous leaves, longer peduncles, more abundant flowers, white petals edged with pink after the manner of a picotee, and sepals falling at an earlier stage of the fruit. It is consequently nearly allied to *Rosa damascena* Mill. and *Rosa alba* L. No doubt it is a garden hybrid, of which *Rosa gallica* is the predominant parent, and perhaps *Rosa alba* the other. By William Paul¹ it is classed as a "Hybrid Perpetual," but nothing is really known of its origin. It is popularly known as "Hebe's Lip" or "Reine Blanche."

In a paper on "Decorative Roses" read by Mr. Girdlestone at the Rose Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick on July 2nd and 3rd, 1889,² reference is made to *Hebe's Lip*, "a garden variety classed as a hybrid Sweet Briar, beautiful exceedingly, having large, substantial, creamy white petals with a picotee edge of purple." The description of the flower would answer to *Rosa damascena* (*Hebe's Lip*), but the mention of Sweet Briar points to *Janet's Pride*, whose flowers could likewise be described as picotee edged.

¹ *Rose Garden*, ed. 9, p. 288 (1888).

² *Journ. Hort. Soc.* vol. xi. pt. iii. p. 200.

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PART XX

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

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Drawings by

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LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

1912

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Gray Herbarium
Harvard University
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X
CANINAE



126—ROSA CANINA L.

DOG ROSE

Rosa canina: frutex plerumque altus, surculis ramisque elongatis, arcuatis; aculeis aequalibus, plerumque robustis, falcatis vel uncinatis; foliis septenis; foliolis uniserratis, vel biserratis, glabris, interdum subtus nervo medio, rare secundariis, nunquam pagina inferiore glandulosis; stipulis adnatis, auriculis liberis; pedunculis solitariis vel paucis, basi bracteatis, laevibus vel interdum glandulosis; stylis liberis, brevibus, plus minusve hispidis; disco conspicuo; fructu globoso, ovoideo, urceolato vel ellipsoideo; sepalis pinnatis, post anthesim reflexis, deciduis, rarius ascendentibus et subpersistentibus.

R. canina Linnaeus, *Sp. Plant.* vol. i. p. 491 (1753).—Woodville, *Med. Bot.* vol. iii. p. 377, t. 139 (1793).—Smith, *Eng. Bot.* vol. xiv. t. 992 (1802).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, Nos. 21, 29 (1802-1820).—Guimpel, Willdenow & Hayne, *Abbild. Deutsch. Holzart.* vol. i. p. 124, t. 94 (1815).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 48, t. 11, fig. 1 (1819).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 98 (1820).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 613 (1825).—Hayne, *Arzn.* vol. xi. t. 32 (1830).—Curtis, *Fl. Lond.* vol. iv. t. (1835).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, vol. ii. p. 137 (1840).—Dumortier in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. vi. p. 57 (1867).—K. Koch, *Dendrol.* vol. i. p. 261 (1869).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 310 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 141 [1877]) (1876).—Burnat & Gremlin, *Roses Alp. Marit.* p. 110 (1879); Suppl. p. 34 (1882).—Borbás in *M. T. Akad. Math. S. Természettud. Közlemények* xvi. Kötet. pp. 411, 412 (*Ros. Hung.* pp. 411, 412) (1880).—Waldner, *Europ. Rosentypen*, p. 28 (1885).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 90 (1892).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 289 (1893).—Dippel, *Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. iii. p. 569 (1893).—Burnat, *Fl. Alp. Mar.* vol. iii. p. 66 (1899).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 154 (1901).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1553 (1902).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 564 (1906).

Usually a tall shrub, with elongate, arching stems and branches; *prickles* equal, generally stout, falcate or uncinuate. *Leaves* septenate; *leaflets* simply or doubly toothed, glabrous, the midrib beneath sometimes glandular, more rarely the secondary nerves, but never the whole lower surface. *Stipules* adnate, with free auricles. *Peduncles* solitary or few, bracteate at the base, smooth or sometimes glandular. *Styles* free, short, more or less hispid; *disc* conspicuous. *Fruit* globose, ovoid, urceolate or ellipsoid. *Sepals* pinnate, reflexed after flowering, deciduous, more rarely ascending and subpersistent.

Rosa canina, as here defined, is a comprehensive species, including a large number of forms, at least a hundred of which have been given specific rank. Consequently almost every variety of habit, size, colour

ROSA CANINA

both of leaves and flowers, shape, size, dentition of leaflets, number and length of peduncles, and shape of fruit may be found within the limits of our description. These forms have been variously classified. A convenient method is to group them under certain typical forms which have more merit as species than their minor subdivisions: thus, *Rosa lutetiana* Lém., comprising those with glabrous, uniserrate leaflets and eglandular peduncles; *Rosa dumalis* Bechst., the same, but biserrate; *Rosa andegavensis* Bast., with glabrous, uniserrate or biserrate leaflets and glandular peduncles. Some authors also include *Rosa dumetorum* Thuill., with pubescent leaflets, either beneath or on both sides, uniserrate or biserrate, and eglandular peduncles, *Rosa collina* Jacq., the same with glandular-hispid peduncles, *Rosa glauca* Vill. (*Rosa rubrifolia*), which covers forms with more or less glaucous, uniserrate or biserrate, glabrous leaflets, short peduncles, sepals persisting on the fruit till it ripens, and woolly styles, and *Rosa coriifolia* Fries, which is similar but with pubescent leaflets.

Rosa canina, in a collective sense, is distributed throughout Europe, and reaches the Canaries, north Africa, and western Asia, but not the Himalaya nor Japan. In the mountains of Mexico it reappears in the form of *Rosa Montezumae* H. B. K.

The classical writers did not acknowledge *Rosa canina* as a Rose, but called it Cynorrhodon. In his *Libellus* of 1538 Turner calls it "Cynosbatos: wild hep or brere tree," but in his *Herbal* of 1551, "Rubus canis: Brere bush or hep tree." Lobel¹ classified it as a Rose under the name of "Canina Rosa odorata et silvestris."

The variety *Andersoni* differs from typical *Rosa canina* in its leaves, which are pubescent on the under surface, and in its hispid peduncles and bright red flowers. It is to be found in many old gardens, where it grows into a strong bush, flowering early in the summer. It is a Canina form, but nothing definite can be ascertained as to its origin.

¹ *Icones*, vol. ii. p. 210 (1581).



126—ROSA CANINA



126—ROSA CANINA, var. ANDERSONI



127—ROSA CANINA, var. EXILIS Keller

Rosa canina, var. *exilis*: a typo recedit habitu gracili; foliolis et floribus parvis; stipulis glanduloso-ciliatis; stylis glabris; fructu parvo.

R. canina, var. *exilis* Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 159 (1901).

R. exilis Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. vii. p. 220 (1868).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 322, No. 167 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 153, No. 167 [1877]) (1876).

Stems low, slender, green; *prickles* small, uniform, hooked. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, acute, green, about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch long on the flowering shoots, sharply simply serrated, glabrous on both surfaces; *petioles* glabrous, slightly glandular; *stipules* narrow, gland-ciliated, with small, ovate, free tips. *Flowers* 1-3; *peduncles* short, naked. *Calyx-tube* subglobose; *lobes* copiously compound, naked on the back. *Petals* small, nearly white. *Styles* free, glabrous, included. *Fruit* subglobose, red; *sepals* reflexing, deciduous.

This interesting Rose was found by Dr. P. Wirtgen in the valley of the Nahe in Prussian Rhineland, growing in company with typical *Rosa canina* L. and var. *dumalis* Bechst. As described by Crépin it is dwarf in its native habitat, but in cultivation it grows into a large bush, though preserving the diminutive character of its flowers and leaflets. This disparity gives the plant a singular appearance. It rather resembles *Rosa agrestis* Savi in its slender habit and small leaflets, but is quite destitute of glands on the back of the leaf. Crépin considers that it comes near *Rosa aciphylla* Rau. As known in cultivation it cannot be described as a free-flowering Rose, and its pretty pale pink blossoms are less than half an inch in diameter.



127—ROSA CANINA, var. EXILIS

ROSA CARINA VAR. GLOBOSA
(ROSA CARINA var. globosa)





128—ROSA CANINA, var. GLOBOSA Desv.

Rosa canina, var. *globosa*: a typo recedit calycis tubo fructuque perfecte globoso.

R. canina, var. *globosa* Desvauz in *Journ. Bot.* vol. ii. p. 114 (1813).

R. sphaerica Grenier in Schultz, *Archiv. Fl. de France et d'All.* p. 333 (1855).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, ed. 3, vol. ii. p. 222 (1857).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 321 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 152 [1877]) (1876).

R. canina, var. *sphaerica* Baker in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xi. p. 227 (1869).—Godet, *Fl. Jur. Suppl.* p. 75 (1869).

This is a slight variety of *Rosa canina* L., distinguished by its glabrous leaflets, with simple toothing, naked peduncles, globose calyx-tube and fruit, and sepals deciduous before the late-ripening fruit turns red.

In his *Monograph of British Roses* Mr. Baker gives the characters distinguishing it from *Rosa lutetiana* Lém. as broader leaflets more rounded at the base, slightly pubescent petioles, globose fruit 7-8 lines broad and deep, and more villous styles. Major Wolley-Dod¹ considers the hairiness of the styles a weak character and the breadth of the leaflets very variable, and he regards the globose fruit, together with the ascending sepals, as the main features of this Rose. Dr. Christ, however, does not consider the fruit a sufficiently definite character, bearing in mind the fact that many varieties have globose fruit, and that there are forms almost identical in *Rosa tomentosa* Smith, *Rosa Eglanteria* L., etc.

This Rose ranges as a wild plant from England as far east as Austria. In England it has been collected near Eastbourne, at Lewes, in Cheshire, in Devonshire, and in other parts. Mr. Baker has specimens collected at Geneva and at Besançon which in no way differ from those gathered in England.

¹ *The Subsection Eu-Caninae of the Genus Rosa*, p. 31 (Supplement to *Journ. of Bot.* vol. xlv.) (1908).

~~ROSA CANINA VARIETAS~~

ROSA CORIFOLIA



129—ROSA CORIIFOLIA Fries.

Rosa coriifolia: caule erecto vel arcuato, viridi; aculeis satius parvis, conformibus, sparsis, uncinatis; foliolis 5-7, late ovalibus, acutis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque griseis, molliter pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente, haud glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, apice libero ovato; floribus 1-4, corymbosis; pedunculis brevissimis, nudis; bracteis ovatis; calycis tubo subgloboso, nudo; lobis copiose pinnatifidis, dorso haud glandulosis; petalis albis vel rubris; stylis dense villosis, liberis, haud protrusis; fructu globoso, rubro, nudo; sepalis erectis coronato.

R. coriifolia Fries, *Novit. Fl. Suec.* p. 33 (1814).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 623 (1825).—Reuter, *Cat. Pl. Vasc. Genève*, ed. 2, p. 69 (1861).—Déséglise, *Ess. Mon. Ros.* p. 86 (1861); *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 379 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 210 [1877]) (1876).—Syme in *Eng. Bot.* ed. 3, vol. iii. p. 220, t. 472 (1864).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 215 (1888).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 199 (1901).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 566 (1906).

R. sepium Lamarck, *Fl. Fr.* vol. iii. p. 129 (1778).—Borkhausen ex Rau, *Enum.* 90 (1816).

R. crassifolia Wallman in Liljeblad, *Svensk Fl.* ed. 3, p. 268 (1792).

R. frutetorum Besser, *Cat. Hort. Crem.* ed. 3, p. 20 (1816); *Enum. Plant. Volh. Podol.* p. 18 (1822).

R. bractescens Woods in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 216 (1818).—Smith, *Eng. Fl.* vol. ii. p. 391 (1824).—Borrer in Hooker, *Brit. Fl.* p. 239 (1830).

R. sepincola Swartz ex Fries, *Novit.* ed. 2, p. 147 (1828).

R. monticola Rapin, *Guide Bot. Vaud*, ed. 2, p. 194 (*ex parte*) (1862).

R. solstitialis Grenier, *Fl. Jur.* vol. i. p. 237 (*non* Besser) (1865).

R. canina, var. *coriifolia* Baker in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xi. p. 235 (1869).

R. hirta H. Braun, *Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges.* vol. xxxv. p. 108 (1885).

Stems erect or arching, green. Prickles rather small, hooked, scattered, uniform. Leaflets 5-7, broadly oval, acute, simply toothed, grey and pubescent on both surfaces; petioles pubescent, not glandular; stipules adnate, with ovate free tips. Flowers 1-4, corymbose; peduncles very short, naked; bracts ovate. Calyx-tube subglobose, naked; lobes copiously pinnatifid, not glandular on the back. Petals white or deep pink. Styles free, very villous, not protruded beyond the disc. Fruit globose, bright red, naked, ripening in September, crowned by the erect sepals.

This Rose, which many authors have considered a form of our *Rosa canina* L., is common throughout Europe and extends to western Asia. Other British forms are:

Rosa glauca Vill. (*Rosa Reuteri* Godet), with glabrous, simply serrated leaves.

ROSA CORIIFOLIA

Rosa subcristata Baker, with glabrous, doubly serrated leaves with glandular petioles.

Rosa Watsoni Baker (*non* Crépin), with hairy, doubly serrated leaves.

An account of the oriental varieties will be found in Dr. Christ's paper in the supplement to Boissier's *Flora Orientalis*. According to Dr. Christ it hybridizes spontaneously with *Rosa tomentosa* Sm., *Rosa cinnamomea* L., and *Rosa rubrifolia* Vill. Crépin¹ held that *Rosa glauca* and *Rosa coriifolia* were but two states of the same Rose, the one glabrous and the other pubescent. Dr. Christ, however, held an opposite opinion, and most botanists have agreed with him.

The plate shows a white form with longer peduncles than are usual in the type.

¹ *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxviii. p. 169 (1889).

130—ROSA MONTANA Chaix.

Rosa montana: caule arcuato; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, gracilibus; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, subacutis vel obtusis, glaucis, saepe rubro-tinctis, duplicato-serratis, utrinque glabris, margine et ad costam inferiorem glandulosis; rhachi glabra, aciculata et glandulosa; stipulis latis, adnatis, margine glandulosis, apicibus liberis, ovatis; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis hispidis; calycis tubo oblongo, hispido vel nudo; lobis ovatis, elongatis, compositis, dorso glandulosis; petalis rubellis, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis liberis, villosis; fructu ovoideo vel turbinato, rubro, nudo vel hispido, sepalis subpersistentibus coronato.

R. montana Chaix in Villars, *Hist. Pl. Dauph.* vol. i. p. 346 (1786); vol. iii. p. 547 (1789).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 48 (1819).—Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 558 (1848).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 178 (1873).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 294 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 124 [1877]) (1876).—Burnat & Gremli, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 121 (1879).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 71 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 731) (1882); vol. xxx. p. 133 (1891); vol. xxxii. p. 95 (1893); vol. xxxiv. p. 97 (1895).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur Fl.* vol. vi. p. 228 (1901).

R. glandulosa Bellardi in *Mém. Acad. Turin*, vol. v. p. 230 (*App. Fl. Pedem.* p. 24) (1792).—Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* p. 225 (1837).

R. arvensis, var. *montana* Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 113 (1820).

R. rubrifolia, var. *glandulosa* Seringe, *Mus. Helv.* vol. i. p. 12, figs. 3, 4 (1818); in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 610 (1825).

R. rubrifolia montana Gaudin, *Fl. Helv.* vol. iii. p. 348 (1828).

R. salaevensis Rapin in *Bull. Soc. Haller.* 1852-1853, p. 178; *Guide Bot. Vaud*, ed. 2, p. 191 (1862).—Reuter, *Cat. Pl. Vasc. Genève*, ed. 2, p. 64 (1861).—Grenier, *Fl. Jura.* p. 229 (1865).—Godet, *Fl. Jura.* Suppl. p. 72 (1869).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 176 (1873).

R. salaevensis Verlot, *Cat. Pl. Dauph.* p. 115 (*non* Rapin) (1872).

R. montana, f. *longepedunculata* Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 180 (1873).

R. montana, f. *sanguisorbella* Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 181 (1873).

Stem arching; *prickles* scattered, uniform, more slender than in *R. canina*. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, subacute or obtuse, an inch or less long, glaucous and often tinged with red, glabrous on both surfaces, doubly serrated, glandular on the margin and midrib beneath; *petioles* glabrous, glandular and aciculate; *stipules* adnate, broad, margined with copious glands, with ovate, free tips. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *peduncles* hispid. *Calyx-tube* oblong, hispid or naked; *lobes* ovate, with a long point, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, compound, glandular on the back; *petals* pink, not large. *Styles* free, villous. *Fruit* ovoid or turbinate, naked or hispid, bright red; *sepals* subpersistent.

Rosa montana is a native of the mountains of central Europe, ranging from Dauphiné and the Maritime Alps through Switzerland

ROSA MONTANA

eastward to Styria. It generally grows in the same districts as *Rosa glauca* Vill., *Rosa coriifolia* Fries, and *Rosa abietina* Gren.

Crépin found this species very variable in size. His observations extended to the Alps of Dauphiné, Piedmont, and Switzerland. At the same elevation he observed dwarf subjects growing side by side with others which were more vigorous even than *Rosa canina* L.

Its nearest ally is *Rosa rubrifolia* Vill., from which it differs by its doubly serrated leaves, glandular on the margin and midrib beneath, hispid peduncles and calyx-tube, and compound sepals glandular on the back. Lindley regarded it as a variety of *Rosa arvensis* Huds., but it has no affinity with that species. *Rosa Chavini* Rapin is a variety with stout, hooked prickles, like those of *Rosa canina*, and may possibly be a hybrid between *Rosa montana* and *Rosa canina*. *Rosa glandulosa* Bell. is frequently given as a synonym of *Rosa montana*; but Bertoloni, Grenier, and Crépin consider it to be a variety of *Rosa pendulina* L., or nearly approaching it. As opinions differ upon this point, and as it is not possible to find Bellardi's type-specimen, which was at Turin, *Rosa glandulosa* has here been included in the synonymy.

131—ROSA TOMENTELLA Léman

Rosa tomentella: caule viridi, arcuato; aculeis robustis, conformibus, sparsis, falcatis vel uncinatis; foliolis 5-7, parvis, late ovalibus, acutis, duplicato-serratis, utrinque pubescentibus, dorso saepe obscure glandulosis; rhachi pubescente et glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero ovato; floribus 1-3; pedunculis brevibus, nudis; calycis tubo oblongo; lobis copiose pinnatifidis, dorso nudis; petalis pallide roseis; stylis hispidis, liberis, paulum protrusis; fructu parvo, ovoideo vel subgloboso, rubro, serotino; sepalis reflexis, caducis.

R. tomentella Léman in *Journ. de Phys.* vol. lxxxvii. (extrait), pp. 10, 12 (1818).—Déséglise in Billot, *Ann. Fl. de France et d'All.* p. 334 (1855); *Ess. Mon. Ros.* p. 92 (1861); in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 294 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 238 [1877]) (1876).—Rapin, *Guide Bot. Vaud*, ed. 2, p. 199 (1862).—Syme in *Eug. Bot.* ed. 3, vol. iii. p. 217 (1864).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. v. p. 23 (1866); vol. viii. p. 241 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. i. p. 20) (1869); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 89 (1892).—Dumortier in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. vi. p. 54 (*Ros. Belg.* p. 56) (1867).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 127 (1873); in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 217 (1888).—Burnat & Gremlé, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 87 (1879).—Borbás in *M. T. Akad. Math. S. Természettud. Közlemények* xvi. Kötet. p. 472 (*Ros. Hung.* p. 472) (1880).—Waldner, *Europ. Rosentypen*, p. 32 (1885).—Beck, *Fl. Nied.-Oest.* p. 806 (1892).—Burnat, *Fl. Alp. Mar.* vol. iii. p. 77 (1899).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 140 (1901).

R. tomentosa, var. *dumetorum* Gaudin, *Fl. Helv.* vol. iii. p. 352 (1828).

R. rubiginosa, var., Rapin, *Guide Bot. Vaud.* p. 101 (1842).

R. canina, var. *tomentella* Baker in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xi. p. 231 (1869).

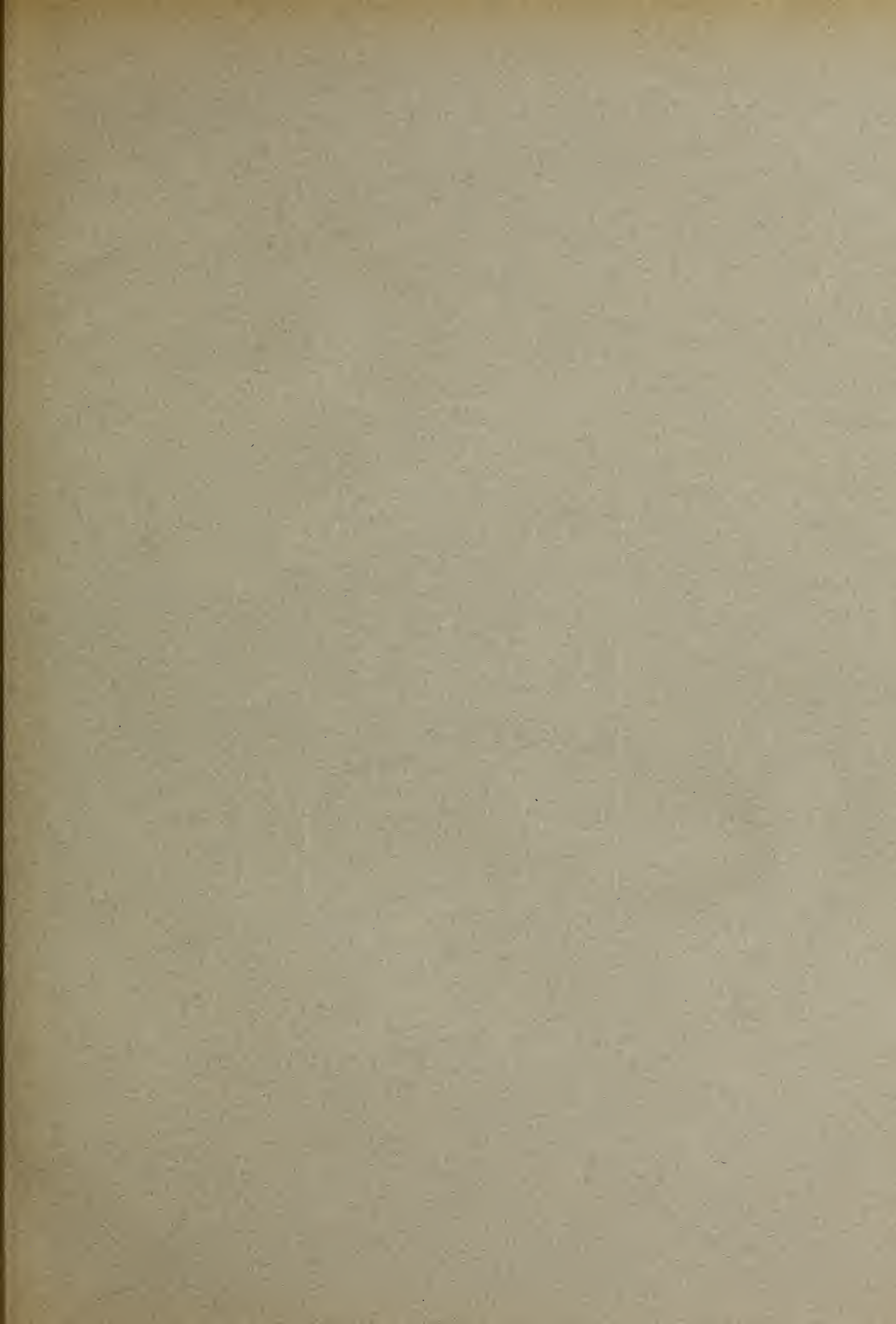
R. subcinerea, var. *tomentella* Gentil, *Bull. Soc. Agric. Sci. et Arts de la Sarthe*, vol. xxxvi. p. 115 (*Hist. Roses Sarthe*, p. 115) (1897).

Stem moderately tall, arching, green. *Prickles* stout, falcate or uncinete, uniform, scattered. *Leaflets* 5-7, broadly oval, acute, smaller than in *R. canina*, doubly toothed, pubescent on both surfaces, obscurely glandular beneath; *petioles* pubescent and glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small, ovate, free tips. *Flowers* 1-3; *peduncles* short, naked. *Calyx-tube* oblong; *lobes* copiously pinnatifid, not glandular on the back. *Petals* pale rose. *Styles* hispid, free, often slightly protruded. *Fruit* small, ovoid or subglobose, red, pulpy, not ripening till October; *sepals* reflexing, deciduous.

This in England is a frequent and well-marked Rose. By some continental writers it has been classed with the *Rubiginosae*, but with us the glands at the back of the leaf are often very indistinct. Crépin strongly protested against this classification; he looked upon *Rosa tomentella* as the most clearly marked form among all the varieties of

ROSA TOMENTELLA

canina. It is connected with *Rosa canina* L. by *Rosa obtusifolia* Desv., which may be regarded as a uniserrate form with white flowers. Mr. Baker gathered it in many parts of England, from the Isle of Wight northward to Northumberland. According to Crépin and Christ, it extends to Persia, where it has been found by Dr. Haussknecht at a height of 8,000 feet above sea-level. It is common in France and Switzerland.



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..	VII	..	March 14, ..
..	VIII	..	April 12, ..
..	IX	..	May 12, ..
..	X	..	June 14, ..
..	XI	..	July 14, ..
..	XII	..	August 14, ..
..	XIII	..	September 20, ..
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PART XXI

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

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Drawings by

ALFRED PARSONS, R.A.



LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

1912

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Gray Herbarium
Harvard University

ROSA DUMETORUM

(ROSA CANINA VAR DUMETORUM)



132—ROSA DUMETORUM Thuill.

Rosa dumetorum: caule elongato, arcuato; aculeis robustis, conformibus, sparsis, falcatis; foliis 5-7, oblongis, simpliciter serratis, dorso pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente, haud glandulosa; stipulis dorso pubescentibus; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis nudis; bracteis oblongo-lanceolatis; calycis tubo oblongo; lobis copiose pinnatifidis, dorso nudis; petalis rubellis; stylis pilosis, inclusis; fructu oblongo, rubro.

R. dumetorum Thuillier, *Fl. Par.* p. 250 (1799).—De Candolle in Lamarck & De Candolle, *Fl. Franç.* ed. 3, vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 447 (1805).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, vol. ii. p. 137 (1840).—Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 558 (1848).—Grenier, *Fl. Jura.* p. 247 (1865).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. viii. p. 24c (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. i. p. 19) (1869).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 181 (1873).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 368 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 199 [1877]) (1876).—Burnat & Gremlin, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 99 (1879); Suppl. p. 28 (1882).—Borbás in *M. T. Akad. Math. S. Természettud. Közlemények.* xvi. Kötet. p. 427 (*Ros. Hung.* p. 427) (1880).—Koehe, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 289 (1892).—Burnat, *Fl. Alp. Mar.* vol. iii. p. 70 (1899).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 173 (1901).

R. collina De Candolle in Lamarck & De Candolle, *Fl. Franç.* ed. 3, vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 441 (*non* Jacquin) (1805).—Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* ed. 2, p. 251 (1843).—Dumortier in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. vi. p. 55 (1867).

R. canina, var. *dumetorum* Desvaux, *Journ. Bot.* vol. ii. p. 115 (1813).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 99, No. 55 (1820).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 614 (1825).—Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* p. 226 (*excl. syn.*) (1837).—Baker in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xi. p. 229 (1869).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 90 (1892).

R. collina dumetorum Thory, *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 71 (1820).

R. canina, var. *collina* Godet, *Fl. Jura.* p. 215 (1852).—Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* ed. 2, p. 251 (1843).—Rapin, *Guide Bot. Vaud*, ed. 2, p. 196 (1862).

R. canina × *tomentosa* Nitschke, *Jahresb. Schles. Ges. Vaterl. Kult.* xxxiv. p. 53 ("Ueber die hybriden Arten der Gattung Rosa") (1856).

R. subcinerea, var. *dumetorum* Gentil in *Bull. Soc. Agric. Sci. et Arts de la Sarthe*, vol. xxxvi. p. 114 (*Hist. Roses Sarthe*, p. 114) (1897).

Stem tall, arching; *prickles* stout, scattered, uniform, falcate. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, simply toothed, pubescent all over beneath; *petioles* pubescent, not glandular; *stipules* pubescent on the back. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *peduncles* naked; *bracts* oblong-lanceolate. *Calyx-tube* oblong; *lobes* copiously pinnatifid, naked on the back. *Petals* pink. *Styles* hairy, included. *Fruit* oblong, bright red, ripening early.

This Rose was first described by its author, Thuillier, in 1799. There is now a formidable list of synonyms, and, as Major Wolley

ROSA DUMETORUM

Dod remarks, there are almost as many descriptions of the Rose as there are authors to describe it¹; all these descriptions differ more or less from each other. Crépin himself was in doubt as to which should be considered Thuillier's type. Lindley regarded the dull grey hue occasioned by the dense pubescence its chief characteristic.

It is generally distributed in Britain, but in the north and in Scotland it is replaced by *Rosa coriifolia* Fries. In the flowering stage the latter cannot readily be distinguished, but its sepals ascend after the petals fall and remain until the fruit ripens; it has heads of short woolly styles, very short peduncles and coriaceous leaves; the whole plant is dwarfer and more compact than *Rosa dumetorum*, and may be best described as a hairy-leaved *Rosa canina*.

¹ *The Subsection Eu-Caninae of the Genus Rosa*, p. 66 (Supplement to *Journ. of Bot.* vol. xlv.) (1908).



133—ROSA RUBRIFOLIA Villars

Rosa rubrifolia: caule arcuato; aculeis parvis, sparsis, conformibus, falcatis; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, acutis, simpliciter serratis, utrinque glabris, glaucis, rubro tinctis; rhachi glabra vel parce glandulosa; stipulis longe adnatis, apice libero, ovato; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis nudis vel parce setosis; calycis tubo globoso, nudo; lobis apice elongatis, simplicibus vel parce pinnatifidis, dorso glabris; petalis rubris; stylis liberis, inclusis; fructu parvo, subgloboso, nudo, rubro, pulposo; sepalis deciduis.

R. rubrifolia Villars, *Hist. Pl. Dauph.* vol. iii. p. 549 (1789).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 54 (1802-1820).—Jacquin, *Obs.* p. 70, t. 106 (1809).—Guimpel, Willdenow & Hayne, *Abbild. Deutsch. Holzart.* vol. i. p. 119, t. 90 (1815).—Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 31 (1817).—Lindley in *Bot. Reg.* vol. v. t. 430 (1819); *Ros. Monogr.* p. 104, No. 56 (1820).—Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* p. 225 (1837).—Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 557 (1848).—K. Koch, *Deudrol.* vol. i. p. 248 (1869).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 173 (1873).—Dippel, *Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. iii. p. 572 (1893).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 60 (1901).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 550 (1906).

R. multiflora Reynier in *Act. Laus.* vol. i. p. 70, t. 6 (*non* Thunberg) (1784).

R. glauca Pourret, *Mém. Acad. Sci. de Toulouse*, vol. iii. p. 326 (*Extr. Chlor. Narb.*) (1788).

R. rubicunda Haller *f.* in Roemer, *Archiv.* vol. i. pt. 2, p. 6 (1797).

R. glaucescens Wulfen in Roemer, *Archiv.* vol. iii. pt. 3, p. 376 (1805).

R. glauca Villars *ex* Loiseleur in Desvaux, *Journ. Bot.* vol. ii. p. 336 (1809).

R. rubrifolia, var. *laevis* Seringe, *Mus. Helv.* vol. i. p. 9 (1818); in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 609 (1825).

R. gutensteinensis Jacquin, *Cat. Hort. Viind.* p. 3 (1821).—Sprengel, *Syst. Veg.* vol. iv. pt. 2, p. 200 (1827).

R. livida Host, *Fl. Austr.* vol. ii. p. 25 (1831).

R. Ilseana Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. viii. p. 334 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. i. p. 113) (1869).

R. ferruginea Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 291 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 122 [1877]) (1876).—Nyman, *Couspect. Fl. Europ.* p. 235 (1878).—Burnat & Gremli, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 119 (1879); *Suppl.* pp. 41, 81 (1882).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxvii. p. 113 (1888); vol. xxviii. p. 172 (1889); vol. xxx. p. 107 (1891); in *Journ. des Roses*, 1891, p. 54 (*Nouvelle Classif. Ros.* p. 16 [1891]).—Keller in *Bot. Centr.* vol. xlii. p. 131 (1890); vol. xlvii. p. 292 (*excl. syn.*) (1891).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 291 (1893).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1553 (1902).

Whole plant glaucous and more or less tinged with red. *Stems* arching; *prickles* uniform, scattered, hooked, smaller than those of *Rosa canina*. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, acute, middle-sized, simply toothed, glabrous on both surfaces, very glaucous; *petioles* glabrous or slightly glandular; *stipules* adnate, not gland-ciliated, with ovate, free tips. *Flowers* usually few, corymbose; *peduncles* naked or

ROSA RUBRIFOLIA

slightly setose. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked; *lobes* with a long point, simple or slightly compound, naked on the back. *Petals* middle-sized, bright red. *Styles* free, included. *Fruit* small, subglobose, naked, red and pulpy, ripening in September; *sepals* deciduous.

Rosa rubrifolia is distributed from the mountains of central France to the Pyrenees and southern Austria. It is nearly allied to *Rosa canina* L., but may be distinguished from that species by its very glaucous red-tinted foliage, small globose fruit, and usually simple sepals. There is a variety, *livida* Host, with lurid, dark-coloured foliage, and a variety, *pubescens* Koch, in which the leaves are slightly pubescent beneath. *Rosa rubrifolia* was introduced into England early in the nineteenth century.

It is a very striking Rose, whether on its native mountains or in the garden. In Switzerland it rarely attains a height of more than five feet, but in English gardens sometimes reaches ten feet. It prefers partial shade, and in the Alps plants growing in a northern aspect are much better coloured and more vigorous than those which are exposed to the south.

The name *Rosa ferruginea* Vill.¹ was discarded by Villars himself, who substituted for it the name *rubrifolia*.² In Grenier et Godron, *Flore de France*, *Rosa ferruginea* is not mentioned. Grenier does not give it in his *Flore Jurassique*. Déséglise³ keeps the name. Rouy⁴ does not admit it, neither does Christ, nor Crépin. Keller⁵ says that Villars' *Rosa ferruginea* is not the same as his *Rosa rubrifolia*.

¹ *Fl. Delph.* p. 46 (1779).

² *Hist. Pl. Dauph.* vol. iii. p. 549 (1789).

³ *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 291 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 122 [1877]) (1876).

⁴ *Fl. Fr.* vol. vi. p. 341 (1900).

⁵ In Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur Fl.* vol. vi. p. 60 (1901).



133—ROSA RUBRIFOLIA



134—ROSA MACRANTHA Desp.

Rosa macrantha: caulibus viridibus, arcuatis; aculeis conformibus, sparsis, falcatis; foliis 5-7, subcoriaceis, ovatis vel oblongis, acutis, simpliciter serratis, facie glabris, dorso pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente et glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, dorso pubescentibus, apice libero lanceolato; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis aciculatis et glandulosis; calycis tubo subglobose, leviter glanduloso; lobis copiose pinnatifidis, dorso pubescentibus et glandulosis; petalis magnis, roseis vel albis; stylis liberis, dense villosis, protrusis; fructu subglobose, rubro; sepalis deciduis.

R. macrantha Desportes, *Fl. Sarthe*, p. 77 (1838).—Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 553 (1848).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, ed. 3, vol. ii. p. 227 (1857).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 395 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 226 [1877]) (1876).—Franchet in *Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, vol. xxvii. pt. 2, p. 18 (1880).—Gentil in *Bull. Soc. Agric. Sci. et Arts de la Sarthe*, vol. xxxvi. p. 66 (*Hist. Roses Sarthe*, p. 66) (1897).—Rouy & Camus, *Flore de France*, vol. vi. p. 270 (1900).

Stem green, arching; *prickles* uniform, scattered, falcate. *Leaflets* 5-7, subcoriaceous, ovate or oblong, acute, middle-sized, simply sharply serrated, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent and glandular; *stipules* pubescent on the back, with small, lanceolate, free tips. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *peduncles* aciculate and glandular. *Calyx-tube* subglobose, slightly glandular; *lobes* copiously compound, pubescent and glandular on the back. *Petals* large, usually pink. *Styles* free, densely villous, protruded a little beyond the disc. *Fruit* subglobose, red, late in ripening; *sepals* deciduous.

This beautiful Rose was found by M. Lemeunier growing near La Flèche in 1823. A plant was sent to Boreau, who planted it in his garden at Angers. It was first described by Desportes in his *Flore de la Sarthe*. Lemeunier sent a plant of another form collected in the same locality to Thory and it is figured and described in Redouté's *Roses*¹ as *Rosa canina grandiflora*. It is evidently of the same parentage, but comes much nearer to *Rosa canina* L. than does *Rosa macrantha*, in which the *gallica* characters are very pronounced. It is allied to *Rosa alba* L. and *Rosa collina* Jacq. and has much resemblance to those two Roses.

It is to be regretted that *Rosa macrantha* has disappeared from its original habitat, as has also Boreau's plant from the Angers garden,

¹ Vol. iii. p. 75 (1824).

ROSA MACRANTHA

though not before it had been distributed. It is now to be found in certain English gardens. Its discovery has been reported by M. Hy at Herse, Deux Sèvres, which is a new station for this Rose. It is a valuable Rose for the garden, as it is exceedingly floriferous and attractive in appearance and will thrive in any situation ; indeed, it needs keeping within bounds if grown in a garden border. It makes an excellent pillar Rose.



134—ROSA MACRANTHA

135—ROSA POUZINI Tratt.

Rosa Pouzini: caule arcuato; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, magnis, falcatis; foliis 5-7, parvis, viridibus, ovatis vel oblongis, acutis, duplicato-serratis, saepissime utrinque glabris, rare dorso pubescentibus, margine copiose et ad venas faciei inferioris interdum obscure glandulosis; rhachi dense glandulosa, aciculata, saepissime glabra; stipulis adnatis, margine copiose glandulosis, apicibus liberis, lanceolatis; floribus 1-3; pedunculis brevibus, hispidis; calycis tubo angusto, nudo vel hispido; lobis ovato-acuminatis, copiose pinnatifidis, margine glandulosis; petalis parvis, rubellis; stylis liberis, glabris; fructu ovoideo vel turbinato, rubro, nudo vel hispido; sepalis patulis, deciduis.

R. Pouzini Trattinnick, *Ros. Monogr.* vol. ii. p. 112 (1823).—Verlot, *Cat. Pl. Dauph.* p. 115 (1872).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 342 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 173 [1877]) (1876).—Burnat & Gremli, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 96 (1879).—Willkomm & Lange, *Prodr. Fl. Hisp.* vol. iii. p. 215 (1880).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 289 (1893).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 151 (1901).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 563 (1906).

R. micrantha De Candolle in Lamarck & De Candolle, *Fl. Franç.* ed. 3, vol. v. p. 539 (1815).—Poiret in Lamarck's *Encycl. Suppl.* vol. iv. p. 714 (*non Smith*) (1816).

R. graveolens Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 560 (*ex parte*) (1848).

R. hispanica Boissier & Reuter, *Pugill. Pl. Hispan.* p. 44 (*non Miller*) (1852).

R. Diomedis Grenier *ex Déséglise* in *Billotia*, vol. i. p. 121 (1869).

R. vicina Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. viii. pp. 241, 289 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. i. pp. 20, 68) (1869); vol. xxi. p. 70 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 730) (1882).

R. inconsiderata Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 344 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 175 [1877]) (1876).

Stem arching; *prickles* large, uniform, scattered, hooked. *Leaflets* 5-7, ovate or oblong, acute, small, green, doubly serrated, usually glabrous on both surfaces, rarely pubescent beneath, copiously glandular on the margin and often obscurely on the ribs beneath; *petioles* densely glandular and aciculate, usually glabrous; *stipules* adnate, margined with glands, free tips lanceolate. *Flowers* 1-3; *peduncles* short, hispid. *Calyx-tube* narrow, naked or hispid; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, copiously compound, glandular on the edges. *Petals* small, pink. *Styles* free, glabrous or glabrescent. *Fruit* ovoid or turbinate, bright red, naked or hispid; *sepals* spreading, deciduous.

Rosa Pouzini is found in southern Europe, where it ranges from Spain to Greece. In the south of France it has been collected in more than a dozen different localities, but it does not appear to extend

ROSA POUZINI

further north than Lyons and the department of Isère. It much resembles *Rosa micrantha* Smith in habit, but the leaves are only very obscurely glandular beneath and not more so than in several of the forms of *Rosa canina* L. Trattinnick named it in compliment to N. F. Pouzin (†1822), Professor at the École de Pharmacie, Montpellier, and author of *Avis au Botaniste qui doit parcourir les Alpes* (1800).

Willkomm and Lange, in the *Prodromus Florae Hispanicae*, name and describe six varieties: *nuda*, *Diomedis*, *subintrans*, *pubescens*, *intermedia*, *vicina*.



136—ROSA ALBA L.

Rosa alba: caule elongato, arcuato, viridi; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, falcatis; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, acutis, griseo-viridibus, simpliciter serratis, facie glabris, dorso pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente, leviter glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero, parvo, deltoideo; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis setosis; bracteis lanceolatis; calycis tubo turbinato; lobis copiose pinnatifidis, dorso glandulosis; petalis albis vel rubello-tinctis; stylis liberis, villosis, haud protrusis; fructu raro, urceolato; sepalis reflexis, deciduis.

R. alba Linnaeus, *Sp. Plant.* vol. i. p. 492 (1753).—Aiton, *Hort. Kew.* vol. ii. p. 208 (1789).—Lange, *Fl. Dan.* vol. vii. t. 1215 (1799).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, Nos. 15, 34 (1802-1820).—Guimpel, Willdenow & Hayne, *Abbild. Deutsch. Holzzart.* vol. i. p. 127, t. 96 (1815).—Rau, *Enum. Ros.* p. 94 (1816).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 30, t. 16, fig. 1 (1819).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 81, No. 46 (1820).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 621 (1825).—Hayne, *Arzn.* vol. xi. t. 31 (1830).—K. Koch, *Dendrol.* vol. i. p. 263 (1869).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 684 (1872).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 397 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 228 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 356 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. p. 602 [1880]) (1879).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1552 (1902).

R. usitatissima Gaterau, *Pl. Montauban*, p. 94 (1789).

R. proceris Salisbury, *Prodr. Stirp. Hort. Allert.* p. 359 (1796).

R. rubicans Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 48 (1802-1820).

R. gallica × *canina* Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, pp. 202, 204 (1873).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 356 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 602 [1880]) (1879); vol. xxxiii. pt. 1, p. 88 (1894).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 273 (1902).

R. dumetorum × *gallica* Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 282 (1893).—Dippel, *Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. iii. p. 568 (1903).

Stem arching, green, reaching a height of 6-10 feet. *Prickles* uniform, scattered, hooked. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, acute, middle-sized, grey-green, simply toothed, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent and slightly glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small, deltoid, free tips. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *peduncles* setose; *bracts* lanceolate. *Calyx-tube* turbinate; *lobes* an inch long, glandular on the back, the outer copiously compound. *Petals* white or faintly tinged with pink. *Styles* free, villous, not protruded. *Fruit* rarely produced, urceolate; *sepals* reflexing, deciduous.

The history and origin of this very old garden favourite is doubtful. Probably it is a hybrid between *Rosa canina* L. and *Rosa gallica* L., in which the former predominates. It is generally supposed to have been the white rose which was the badge of the

ROSA ALBA

Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses, and *Rosa gallica* to have been the badge of the Lancastrians. Turner in 1551 mentions the "Incarnation Rose." In Gerard's Catalogue of 1596 "*Rosa anglica alba simplex*" and "*Rosa anglica alba multiplex*" are named. Parkinson¹ distinguishes "*Rosa incarnata*" from "*Rosa anglica alba*." There is a type-specimen of *Rosa alba* in the herbarium of Linnaeus and one of Miller's *Rosa incarnata* at the British Museum. The *Rosa incarnata* of Boreau, which is figured in the *Botanical Magazine*,² is quite different, being a variety of *Rosa gallica*.

That Linnaeus' *Rosa alba* has been known to cultivation from very ancient times is abundantly proved by the references to it in the early writings upon flowers. It is often mentioned and figured by the botanists of the sixteenth century: by Dodonaeus as *Rosa sativa*,³ by Bauhin as *Rosa candida plena*,⁴ by Besler as *Rosa flore albo pleno et simplici*,⁵ etc., etc. Matthiolus, Gesner, Caspar Bauhin, and many others have written about it, and Pliny also, according to Bauhin.

Rosa alba is said to be a native of the Crimea, but it has been found subsponaneous in the hedges in different parts of Europe, far away from habitation. Crépin thought that it was a natural cross between *Rosa canina* L. and *Rosa gallica* L. It certainly has many points in common with Jacquin's *Rosa collina*. It has transmitted its long, vigorous shoots covered with flowers, its almost unique foliage, and its admirable constitution to many of our garden varieties. Formerly several varieties were to be found in old gardens; among them the *Cuisse de Nymphe*, or *Maiden's Blush*, was the most popular. The flower which Redouté figured under the name of *Rosa alba foliacea*⁶ was raised at Fleury-sur-Meudon. It is remarkable for the glistening white of its flowers and for its long foliaceous sepals. Redouté also figures *Rosa alba regalis*⁷ and *Rosa alba flore pleno*,⁸ both double forms, and Andrews⁹ gives three forms.

In the ninth edition of his *Rose Garden*, William Paul enumerates fifteen varieties of *Rosa alba*:¹⁰

Belle de Ségur (Joséphine Beauharnais).	Madame Audot.
Blanche Belgique.	Madame Le Gras.
Blush Hip, New.	Maiden's Blush.
Celestial.	Pomifera.
Félicité Parmentier.	Princesse de Lamballe.
La Séduisante.	Queen of Denmark.
Lucrèce.	Sophie de Marsilly.
	Vicomte de Schrymacker.

¹ *Paradisus*, ed. 1, p. 412 (1629).

² Vol. cxv. t. 7035 (1889).

³ *Historia*, p. 187 (1583).

⁴ *Historia*, vol. ii. p. 44 (1651).

⁵ *Hort. Eyst. Vern. Ord. VI. tab. 3* (1613).

⁶ *Roses*, vol. iii. t. 17 (1824).

⁷ *Ibid.* vol. i. t. 97 (1817).

⁸ *Ibid.* vol. i. t. 117 (1817).

⁹ *Roses*, vol. i. t. 10, 11, 12 (1805).

¹⁰ Pp. 245-6 (1888).



136—ROSA ALBA

ROSA ALBA var. FLORENTINA "CELESTIAL"



137—ROSA ALBA, var. RUBICUNDA Roessig

Rosa alba, var. *rubicunda*: a typo recedit petalis pulchre rubello-tinctis.

R. alba, var. *rubicunda* Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 23 (1802-1820).

R. incarnata Miller, *Gard. Dict.* ed. 8, No. 19 (1768).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 244 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 75 [1877]) (1876).

R. rubicans Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 48 (1802-1820).

Stem tall, arching; *prickles* uniform, scattered, falcate. *Leaflets* 7, oblong, obtuse, simply serrated, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent, not glandular; *stipules* adnate, with free, lanceolate tips. *Flowers* many, corymbose; *peduncles* densely hispid. *Calyx-tube* turbinate, naked or hispid; *lobes* long-pointed, pinnatifid, glandular on the back. *Petals* white, beautifully tinged with pink. *Styles* free, villous, included. *Fruit* oblong, red; *sepals* reflexing, deciduous.

This Rose has been cultivated in England from time immemorial, and its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. Some writers have regarded it as a species; others consider it to be of garden origin. It has been found apparently spontaneous in the Crimea and in other parts of Europe, but in the case of a Rose which has been in cultivation for several centuries, it is impossible to decide with any degree of certainty whether the plant is indigenous or simply naturalized. It may safely be surmised, however, that it has undergone substantial modification by cultivation. It is in all probability the "Incarnation Rose" mentioned by Turner in 1557; it is certainly the *Rosa incarnata* of Parkinson, whose description in the *Paradisus*¹ corresponds in every respect, and it is without doubt the *Rosa incarnata* of Miller, for his type-specimen is in the herbarium of the British Museum. Roessig's plates called "*Rosa albo-rubicunda plena*, die Jungfrau Rose,"² are good representations of this Rose, which is probably the true *Cuisse de Nymphé* of the French, for, although many lists give both this name and *Maiden's Blush*, they are in reality the same Rose, and the former is the name by which it is generally known. Redouté gives, among the varieties of *Rosa alba*, a beautiful plate of this Rose, calling it "Le Rosier Blanc Royal, the great Maiden's Blush of the English."³ It

¹ P. 412 (1629).

² *Rosen*, No. 23 (1802-1820).

³ *Roses*, vol. i. p. 97 (1817).

ROSA ALBA, var. RUBICUNDA

is sometimes known as Rose Céleste, but must not be confused with the Rose *Celestial* which resembles the Manetti Rose in texture, colour, and form of flower, but has no other point of resemblance.

The plate given in the *Botanical Magazine*¹ is not Miller's *Rosa incarnata*, but is a variety of *Rosa gallica* L., which is not uncommon in France and has been collected by me at Charbonnières (Rhône) growing in company with *Rosa austriaca* Crantz, *Rosa cordata* Cariot, *Rosa marcyana* Boullu, and many other interesting *gallica* forms and hybrids. Sir J. D. Hooker was evidently misled by Boreau's *Flore du Centre de la France*,² in which the name *Rosa incarnata* Mill. is applied to this form. In all probability Boreau had no opportunity of seeing Miller's type-specimen, and this omission led him into the error which has misled subsequent writers.

Many of the hybrids of *Rosa alba* formerly in cultivation are now rarely met with. They can readily be recognized by their glaucous foliage and blunt leaflets, and by a fragrance peculiarly their own which exists in a greater or less degree in all the hybrids. These characteristics are well marked in the Maiden's Blush Rose. Three forms of *Rosa alba*, var. *rubicunda*, are figured by Andrews: *Bella Donna* (plate 16), *Bella Donna*, var. *flore minore* (plate 17), and *erubescens* (plate 18).

¹ T. 7035 (1889).

² Ed. 3, vol. ii. p. 218 (1857).

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„	VIII	„	April 12, „
„	IX	„	May 12, „
„	X	„	June 14, „
„	XI	„	July 14, „
„	XII	„	August 14, „
„	XIII	„	September 20, „
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„	XIX	„	April 4, „
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PART XXII

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

ELLEN WILLMOTT, F.L.S.

Drawings by

ALFRED PARSONS, R.A.



LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

1912

Aug. 20, 1912
Gray Herbarium
Harvard University

XI
VILLOSAE



138—ROSA MOLLIS Smith

Rosa mollis: caule brevi, erecto; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, rectis, gracilibus, patulis; foliis 5-7, late ovalibus, subobtusis, magnitudine mediocribus, duplicato-serratis, utrinque molliter griseo-pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente, aciculata et minute glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, pubescentibus, apicibus liberis, ovatis; floribus 1-4; pedicellis hispidis, rarius nudis; calycis tubo globoso, hispido vel nudo; lobis lanceolatis, apice elongatis, dorso pubescentibus et glandulosis, omnibus simplicibus vel majoribus parce pinnatifidis; petalis magnitudine mediocribus, plerumque rubris; stylis liberis, inclusis, villosis; fructu pyriformi, saepe cernuo, rubro, pulposo, sepalis erectis conniventibus coronato.

R. mollis Smith, *Eng. Bot.* vol. xxxv. t. 2459 (1813); *Eng. Fl.* vol. ii. p. 381 (1824).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 618 (*excl.* var. β *pomifera*) (1825).—Koch, *Synops. Fl. Germ.* p. 228 (1837).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 577 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 322 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 32 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 692) (1882); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 77 (1892).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 224 (1888).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 72 (1900).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 554 (1906).

R. villosa Linnaeus, *Sp. Plant.* ed. 2, p. 704 (*ex parte*) (1764).—Guimpel, Willdenow & Hayne, *Abbild. Deutsch. Holzart.* vol. i. p. 116, t. 88 (1815).—Woods in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 189 (1818).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 44, t. 15, fig. 1 (1819).—Borrer in Hooker, *Brit. Fl.* p. 230 (1830).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1550 (*excl. syn. R. pomifera* Herrm.) (1902).

R. villosa, var. *mollissima* Rau, *Enum. Ros.* p. 154 (1816).—Dippel, *Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. iii. p. 577 (1893).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1553 (1902).

R. heterophylla Woods in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 195 (1818).

R. tomentosa, var. *mollis* Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 77, No. 45 (*non* Borkhausen, *Forstbot.* vol. ii. p. 1314 [1803]) (1820).

R. tomentosa, var. *mollissima* Dumortier, *Prodr. Fl. Belg.* p. 93 (1827).

R. mollissima Fries, *Novit.* ed. 2, p. 151 (*non* Willdenow) (1828).—Syme in *Eng. Bot.* ed. 3, vol. iii. p. 208, t. 466 (1864).—Grenier, *Fl. Jur.* p. 231 (1865).—Baker in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xi. p. 211 (1869).

R. Heldreichii Boissier & Reuter, *Diagn. Pl. Or.* sér. 2, fasc. ii. p. 49 (1856).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 681 (1872).

R. villosa, var. *mollis* Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 285 (1893).

Stems short, erect; *prickles* scattered, uniform, slender, straight. *Leaflets* 5-7, broadly oval, subobtuse, middle-sized, doubly toothed, clothed with soft grey pubescence on both surfaces; *petioles* pubescent, aciculate and minutely glandular; *stipules* adnate, pubescent, gland-ciliated, with ovate free tips. *Flowers* 1-4, middle-sized; *pedicels* usually hispid. *Calyx-tube* globose, hispid or naked; *lobes* lanceolate, long-pointed, glandular and pubescent on the back, all simple or the largest

ROSA MOLLIS

sparingly pinnatifid. *Petals* usually pink, occasionally white. *Styles* free, included, villous. *Fruit* pyriform, often cernuous, red, pulpy, ripening early, crowned by the erect, connivent, persistent *sepals*.

Rosa mollis is common in Scotland and the north of England, extending some way down the west coast into Wales, but not known certainly in the midland counties. It extends as far east as the Caucasus and the mountains of Greece. It is found in Spain, in the Vaudois valleys of Piedmont, in Switzerland, and commonly in the Jura, but rarely in Belgium and Germany.

Crépin considered that *Rosa mollis* was the one specific type for the whole section *Villosae*, which includes *Rosa orientalis* Dupont, *Rosa Vanheurckiana* Crép., *Rosa Boissieri* Crép., *Rosa pomifera* Herrm., and many others. These Roses form a complete chain of connecting links. *Rosa mollis* approaches very nearly to *Rosa pomifera* Herrm.; indeed Linnaeus and the early writers united them under the name of *Rosa villosa* L.; *Rosa mollis*, however, generally grows more bushy and compact, being often not more than 3 feet in height. It has frequently been confounded with *Rosa tomentosa* Sm., from which it differs by its short erect stems, villous grey hairs, and simple or nearly simple sepals, which persist until the early-ripening, pulpy fruit itself decays. Varieties of it are *Rosa villosa*, var. *caerulea* of Woods,¹ which differs from the type by its naked fruit and peduncles, and *Rosa pseudo-rubiginosa* of Lejeune,² distinguished by its leaves, which are smaller, much less hairy, and densely glandular beneath. The globose, bright red fruits ripen at the end of August or early in September and are very ornamental. They are very often pendulous.

¹ *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 192 (1818).

² *Fl. Spa*, vol. i. p. 229 (1811).



138—ROSA MOLLIS, var.



139—ROSA TOMENTOSA Smith

Rosa tomentosa: caule elongato, arcuato, viridi; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, modice robustis, leviter falcatis; foliolis 7, oblongis, acutis, duplicato-serratis, utrinque plus minusve pubescentibus, dorso interdum obscure glandulosis; rhachi pubescente et glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero ovato; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis modice longis, dense hispidis; bracteis ovatis; calycis tubo plerumque oblongo, hispido; lobis pinnatifidis, dorso glandulosis; petalis rubellis vel albis; stylis hispidis, liberis, haud protrusis; fructu rubro, serotino, plerumque oblongo; sepalis deciduis.

R. tomentosa Smith, *Fl. Brit.* vol. ii. p. 539 (1800); *Eng. Bot.* vol. xiv. t. 990 (1802).—Woods in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 197 (1818).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 77, No. 45 (*ex parte*) (1820).—Thory, *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 67 (1820); in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. ii. p. 39, t. (1821).—Hooker in Curtis, *Fl. Lond.* ed. 2, vol. iv. t. 124 (1821).—Trattinnick, *Ros. Monogr.* vol. i. p. 117 (1823).—Seringe in DeCandolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 617 (1825).—Déséglise in *Mém. Soc. Acad. Maine et Loire*, vol. x. p. 162 (*Ess. Mon. Ros.* p. 122) (1861); in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 570 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 315 [1877]) (1876).—Syme in *Eng. Bot.* ed. 3, vol. iii. p. 208, t. 467 (1864).—Dumortier in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. vi. p. 48 (1867).—Baker in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xi. p. 215 (1869).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 93 (1873); in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 226 (1888).—Burnat & Gremlin, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 68 (1879).—Borbás in *M.T. Akad. Math. S. Természettud Közlemények* xvi. Kötet. p. 509 (*Ros. Hung.* p. 509) (1880).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 84 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 744) (1882); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 78 (1892); in *Journ. des Roses*, 1891, p. 53 (*Nouvelle Classif. Ros.* p. 16, 1891).—Waldner, *Europ. Rosentyp.* p. 37 (1885).—Beck, *Fl. Nied.-Oest.* p. 814 (1892).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 285 (1893).—Dippel, *Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. iii. p. 575 (1893).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 80 (1900).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 555 (1906).

R. villosa Hudson, *Fl. Angl.* p. 192 (*ex parte*) (1762).

R. cuspidata Bieberstein, *Fl. Taur. Cauc.* vol. i. p. 396 (1808).—Reichenbach, *Fl. Germ. Excurs.* p. 616, No. 3978 (1832).—Déséglise in *Mém. Soc. Acad. Maine et Loire*, vol. x. p. 160 (*Ess. Mon. Ros.* p. 120) (1861); in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 566 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 311 [1877]) (1876).

R. pulchella Woods in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 196 (1818).

R. villosa, var. *tomentosa* Nouv. Duhamel, vol. vii. p. 44 (1819).

R. Seringeana Godron, *Fl. Lorr.* ed. 2, vol. i. p. 255 (1857).

R. insidiosa Grenier, *Fl. Jur.* p. 233 (1865).

R. cuspidatoides Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xi. p. 127 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. ii. p. 243) (1872).

Stem arching, green, reaching a height of 8-10 feet; *prickles* scattered, uniform, moderately stout, slightly hooked. *Leaflets* usually 7, oblong, acute, middle-sized, doubly toothed, more or less hairy on both surfaces, sometimes obscurely glandular

ROSA TOMENTOSA

beneath; *petioles* pubescent and glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with ovate free points. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *peduncles* moderately long, densely hispid; *bracts* ovate. *Calyx-tube* usually oblong, hispid; *lobes* $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, pinnatifid, glandular on the back. *Petals* usually pink. *Styles* free, hispid, not protruded. *Fruit* dark-red, oblong or subglobose, hispid or naked, ripening in September and October; *sepals* deciduous by the time the fruit changes colour.

This extremely polymorphous species is distributed throughout Europe, ranging from Britain, where it is abundant, to the Caucasus. It was confused by the earlier botanists, and even after Linnaeus was confounded with *Rosa villosa* L. It was first clearly distinguished in 1800 by Smith in his *Flora Britannica*, and is probably, as he suggests, the "Rosa sylvestris alba cum aliquo rubore, folio hirsuto," figured by J. Bauhin.¹ According to Buddle's herbarium it is the "Rosa sylvestris fructu majore hispido" of Ray's *Synopsis*.² Dillenius, in his edition of Ray,³ differentiated a Rose collected by Sherard near Kingston-on-Thames which Mr. Baker identifies with *Rosa subglobosa* of Smith. Crépin⁴ was of opinion that an earlier name is *Rosa mollissima* Willdenow, but, in view of the hopeless confusion which would arise through the change of a name which has been in general use for more than a century, this seems to be one of the rare exceptions in which we should be justified in disregarding the rule of priority.

Rosa tomentosa is intermediate between *Rosa mollis* Sm. and *Rosa canina* L., differing from the former by its less pubescent leaves, stouter prickles, long arching stem, and compound deciduous sepals. It runs into many varieties, several of which have received specific names.⁵ The accompanying fruit drawings will serve to illustrate some of these variations. The principal are *Rosa scabriuscula* Winch, with nearly glabrous leaves; *Rosa Sherardi* Davies, with subglobose fruit; *Rosa sylvestris* Lindl., and *Rosa cinerascens* Dumort., with simply-toothed leaves.

The *Rosa tomentosa* of Thory⁶ is var. *flore multiplici*.

¹ *Historia*, vol. ii. p. 44 (1651).

² Ed. 2, p. 296 (1696).

³ Ed. 3, p. 478 (1724).

⁴ *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xi. pp. 94, 95 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. ii. pp. 210, 211) (1872).

⁵ See a paper by the Rev. Augustine Ley in *Journal of Botany*: "The Villosae Section of the Genus Rosa" (1908, pp. 328-9).

⁶ In Redouté, *Roses*, vol. ii. p. 87, t.; *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 67.



139—ROSA TOMENTOSA



139—ROSA TOMENTOSA, var.



139—ROSA TOMENTOSA, var. CUSPIDATA



139—ROSA SHERARDI



140—ROSA HAWRANA Kmet

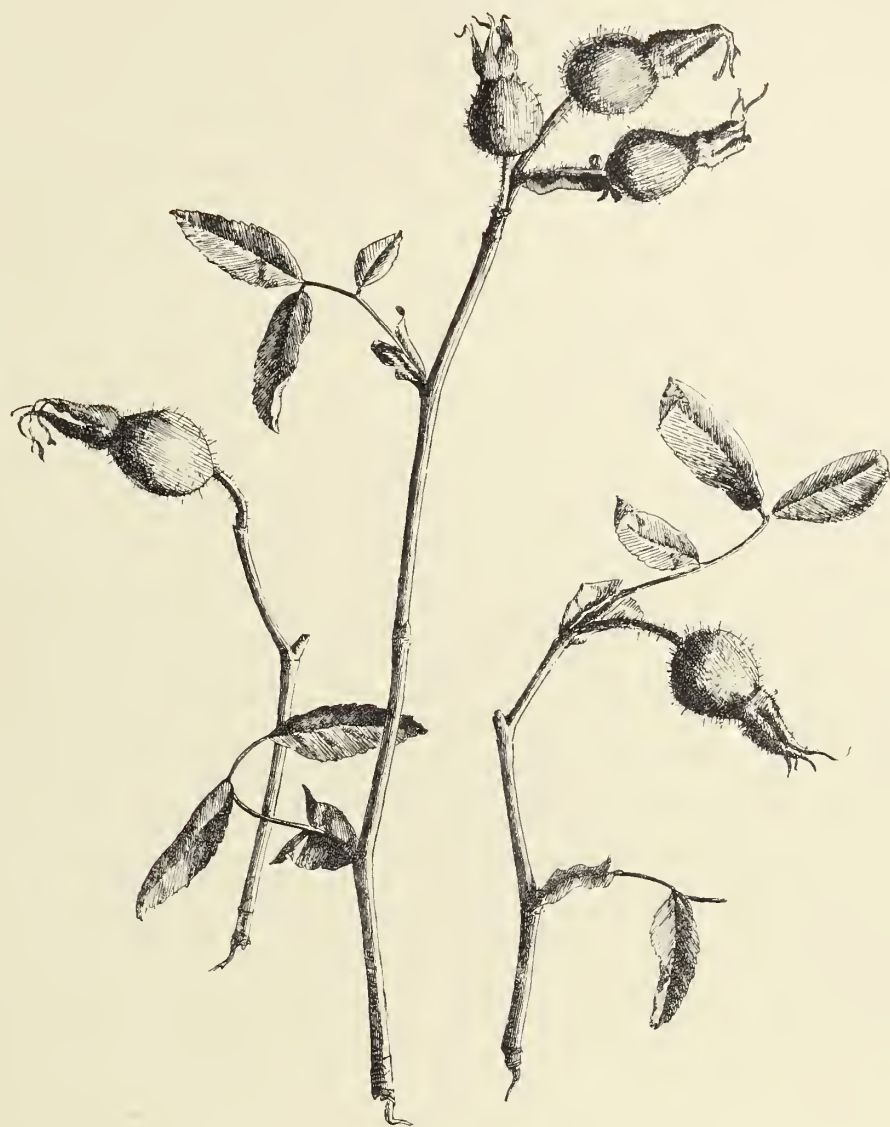
Rosa hawrana: caule elongato, arcuato; aculeis ad ramos floriferos nullis vel rudimentariis; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, acutis, parvis, simpliciter serratis, facie glabris, dorso pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente et glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, dorso pubescentibus, apice libero, ovato, parvo; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis brevibus, dense aciculatis; calycis tubo globoso, dense aciculato; lobis apice productis, dorso pubescentibus et glandulosis, majoribus copiose pinnatifidis; petalis rubris; stylis liberis, inclusis, villosis; fructu globoso, rubro, aciculato, sepalis erectis coronato.

R. hawrana Kmet ex Kerner, *Sched. Pl. Exsic. Aust.-Hung.* p. 38, No. 478 (1882).

R. cinerascens Cariot, Nyman, *Conspect. Fl. Europ.* p. 235 (*non* Dumortier ex Nyman, *teste* Baker) (1878).

Stem tall, arching; *prickles* on the flowering shoots none or rudimentary. *Leaflets* 5-7, small, oblong, acute, sharply simply toothed, glabrous on the upper surface, pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent and glandular; *stipules* adnate, pubescent on the back, with small, ovate, free tips. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *peduncles* short, densely aciculate. *Calyx-tube* globose, densely aciculate; *lobes* leaf-pointed, pubescent and glandular on the back, the larger copiously compound. *Petals* middle-sized, bright pink. *Styles* free, villous, included. *Fruit* globose, densely aciculate, bright red, pulpy, crowned with the erect persistent *sepals*.

Rosa hawrana belongs to the same group as *Rosa spinulifolia* Dematra and *Rosa vestita* Godet. It is nearly allied to *Rosa pomifera* Herrm., from which it differs by its small, firm, simply-toothed leaflets, glabrous on the upper surface. Its flowers are beautiful in colour and in form, and, when it is better known, this Rose is sure to become popular in gardens. It was discovered on Mount Hawra, not far from Schemnitz in Hungary, by Pastor Kmet, whose intelligent research in the north-west mountainous region of Hungary has led to the introduction of so many interesting forms. The plant from which the drawing was made is growing at Warley, where it flowers freely and bears fruit.



140—ROSA HAWRANA

ROSA POMFERA



141—ROSA POMIFERA Herrm.

THE APPLE ROSE

Rosa pomifera: caule elongato, arcuato, viridi; aculeis rectis, gracilibus, sparsis, conformibus; foliolis plerumque 7, oblongis, magnis, duplicato-serratis, utrinque pubescentibus, sordide viridibus; rhachi pubescente, leviter glandulosa; stipulis latis, adnatis, pubescentibus, apice libero, parvo, ovato; floribus paucis, corymbosis; pedunculis brevibus, dense setosis et aciculatis; bracteis ovatis, pubescentibus; calycis tubo globoso, aciculato; lobis simplicibus vel pinnatifidis, apice foliaceis, dorso glandulosis; petalis rubellis, interdum glanduloso-ciliatis; stylis villosis, liberis, haud protrusis; fructu magno, globoso, rubro, pulposo, dense aciculato, sepalis erectis coronato.

R. pomifera Herrmann, *Dissert.* p. 16 (1762).—Borkhausen, *Holz.* p. 309 (1790).—Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 30 (1802-1820).—Rau, *Enum. Ros.* p. 150 (1816).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 44 (1819).—Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* p. 288 (1837).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. Fr.* vol. ii. p. 135 (1840).—Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 560 (1848).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 81 (1873).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 582 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 327 [1877]) (1876).—Lange, *Fl. Dan.* vol. xvii. t. 2907 (1877).—Burnat & Gremlin, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 63 (1879).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 100 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 760) (1882); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 76 (1892).—Hooker f. in *Bot. Mag.* vol. cxviii. t. 7241 (1892).—Burnat, *Fl. Alp. Mar.* vol. iii. p. 118 (1899).

R. villosa Linnaeus, *Sp. Plant.* p. 491 (*ex parte*) (1753).—Guimpel, Willdenow & Hayne, *Abbild. Deutsch. Holzart.* vol. i. p. 116, t. 88 (1815).—Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 67, t. (1817); vol. ii. p. 71, t. (1821); *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 64 (1820).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 74, No. 44 (*ex parte*) (1820).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxvii. pt. 2, pp. 74-76 (1888); vol. xxx. p. 174 (1891); in *Journ. des Roses*, 1891, p. 54 (*Nouvelle Classif. Ros.* p. 16, 1891).—Dippel, *Handbuch Laubholzk.* vol. iii. p. 577 (1893).—Rehder in Bailey, *Cycl. Am. Hort.* vol. iv. p. 1553 (1902).

R. villosa, var. Hudson, *Fl. Angl.* p. 192 (1762); ed. 2, vol. ii. p. 219 (1778).

R. villosa, var. *pomifera* Desvoux in *Journ. Bot.* vol. ii. p. 117 (1813).—Thory, *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 65 (1820); in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. ii. p. 40 (1821).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 618 (1825).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 285 (1893).

R. villosa terebinthina Thory, *Prodr. Monogr. Ros.* p. 65 (1820); in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. ii. p. 40 (1821).

R. ciliato-petala Besser, *Enum. Plant. Vohl. Podol.* p. 66 (1822).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 619 (1825).—Reichenbach, *Fl. Germ. Excurs.* pt. 3, p. 616 (1832).

R. resinosa Sternberg in Reichenbach, *Fl. Germ. Excurs.* pt. 3, p. 616 (*non* Déséglise) (1832).

R. Grenierii Déséglise in *Mém. Soc. Acad. Maine et Loire*, vol. x. p. 168 (*Ess. Mon. Ros.* p. 128) (1861); in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 582 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 327 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 103 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 763) (1882).

R. recondita Puget *ex* Déséglise, *Rév. Toment.* p. 46 (1866).

ROSA POMIFERA

R. friburgensis Lager & Puget ex Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 583 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 328 [1877]) (1876).

Stem tall, arching, green; *prickles* uniform, slender, straight, scattered. *Leaflets* usually 7, large, oblong, doubly serrated, dull green and pubescent on both surfaces; *petioles* pubescent and minutely glandular; *stipules* broad, adnate, pubescent, with small, ovate, free points. *Flowers* few, corymbose; *peduncles* short, densely aciculate and setose; *bracts* ovate, pubescent. *Calyx-tube* globose, densely aciculate; *lobes* 1 in. long, leaf-pointed, simple or compound, densely glandular on the back. *Petals* middle-sized, bright pink, sometimes ciliated with glands. *Styles* free, villous, not protruded beyond the disc. *Fruit* large, globose, pulpy, bright red, densely aciculate, ripening in September, crowned by the erect sepals.

The Apple Rose is widely distributed in central Europe, ranging from the mountainous district of the south to Scandinavia, but not to Britain, where, however, it has long been cultivated. The *Rosa pomifera* of Gerard's Garden Catalogue of 1596 is not this plant but *Rosa spinosissima* L.; it is, however, the *Rosa sylvestris pomifera major* of C. Bauhin¹ and the *Rosa pomifera major* of Parkinson, who figures it.² Ray gives it as wild in the north of England,³ but no doubt confuses it with *Rosa mollis* Sm., as did Linnaeus. There is a specimen in Buddle's herbarium. It has been hybridized with *Rosa cinnamomea* L. and several other species.

The great beauty of the Apple Rose lies in its handsome fruits, which are larger than those of *Rosa rugosa* Thunb., but not as large as those of *Rosa macrophylla* Lindl. They are of a rich deep red colour, and often remain on the plant far into the winter. It is very hardy and easily propagated by suckers.

Some authors agree in rejecting the name *pomifera* as being less ancient than that of *villosa* L. (1753). Déséglise, on the contrary, affirmed that the name *villosa* was rejected by modern science as obscure and ambiguous. But this remains to be proved, and the law of priority still seems the best and easiest of application. If names were to be changed according to each one's fantasy because badly applied, there would be a fresh confusion of tongues. *Pomifera* might also appear ambiguous.

Crépin⁴ was of opinion that *Rosa spinulifolia* Dematra and *Rosa vestita* Godet were hybrids of *Rosa alpina* and *Rosa pomifera*. It is probable there may be other hybrids of this same *Rosa pomifera*, for it crosses freely with other species, even with those not closely related to it.

Miss Lawrance's *Rosa villosa*⁵ is *Rosa villosa pomifera* *f. multiplex* Thory.

The plate of *Rosa pomifera*, var., was made from a plant growing in the Rev. C. Wolley-Dod's garden at Edge Hall, Cheshire.

¹ *Pinax*, p. 482 (1623).

² *Paradisus*, p. 419 (1629).

³ *Synops.* p. 968, fig. 11 (1690): "in montosis septentrionalibus Eboracensis & Westmorlandici agri copiose."

⁴ *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 83 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 743) (1882).

⁵ *Roses*, t. 29 (1799).





141—ROSA POMIFERA.



141—ROSA POMIFERA, var.

142—ROSA SPINULIFOLIA Dematra

Rosa spinulifolia: caule elongato, arcuato; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, subulatis, rectis, magnis, gracilibus; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, acutis, magnitudine mediocribus, argute duplicato-serratis, viridibus, facie glabris, dorso glandulosis et saepe pubescentibus, ad costam aciculis glanduliferis praeditis; rhachi glandulosa et aciculata, saepe pubescente; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-marginatis, apicibus liberis lanceolatis; floribus 1-3; pedunculis hispidis; calycis tubo ampullaeformi, hispido vel nudo; lobis basi ovatis, longe acuminatis, compositis, dorso et margine glandulosis; petalis rubris, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis liberis, villosis; fructu ovoideo vel ampullaeformi, rubro, sepalis persistentibus erectis coronato.

R. spinulifolia Dematra, *Essai Monogr. Ros.* p. 8 (1818).—Gaudin, *Fl. Helv.* vol. iii. p. 355 (1828).—Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* ed. 2, p. 250 (1843).—Rapin, *Guide Bot. Vaud*, ed. 2, p. 191 (1862).—Gremli, *Excursionsflora für die Schweiz*, p. 149 (1867).—Godet, *Fl. Jura*, Suppl. p. 69 (1869).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 87 (1873).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 561 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 306 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 82 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 742) (1882).

R. spinulifolia, var. *Dematratiana* Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. iii. p. 7, t. (1824).

R. rubiginosa, var. *spinulifolia* Seringe in DeCandolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 616 (1825).

R. alpina × *tomentosa* Christ in *Botanisches Centralblatt*, vol. xviii. p. 399 (1884).—Dippel, *Handbuch Laubholzsk.* vol. iii. p. 576 (1893).—Crépin in *Bull. Trav. Soc. Bot. Genève*, vol. vii. p. 169 (1894); in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxxiii. pt. 1, p. 10 (1894).—Schmidely in *Bull. Trav. Soc. Bot. Genève*, vol. viii. p. 48 (1897); vol. ix. p. 136 (1899).—Gaillard in *Bull. Herb. Boiss.* vol. vi. p. 417 (1898).

R. alpina × *mollis* Christ in *Botanisches Centralblatt*, vol. xviii. p. 399 (1884).—Keller in *Botanisches Centralblatt*, vol. xxxv. p. 171 (1888).

R. pendulina × *tomentosa* Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 291 (1893).

R. tomentosa × *pendulina* Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 332 (1902).

Stem arching, 4-5 feet long; *prickles* scattered, uniform, large, straight, subulate, slender. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, acute, middle-sized, sharply doubly toothed, glabrous on the upper surface, glandular all over beneath, with gland-tipped aciculi on the midrib, glabrous or pubescent; *petioles* densely glandular and aciculate, glabrous or pubescent; *stipules* adnate, densely gland-ciliated, with lanceolate free points. *Flowers* 1-3; *peduncles* densely hispid. *Calyx-tube* ampullaeform, hispid or naked; *lobes* ovate, with a long point, very compound, glandular on the back and edge. *Petals* pink, as long as the sepals. *Styles* free, villous. *Fruit* ovoid or ampullaeform, bright red, crowned by the erect persistent *sepals*.

Rosa spinulifolia is indigenous in Switzerland and Savoy, and occurs in the mountainous and subalpine regions of the Jura from

ROSA SPINULIFOLIA

Geneva to Bâle and Aarau. It is found in about five of the Swiss Cantons. It is probably a collective species with many forms. It is, however, generally regarded as a natural hybrid, of which one parent is *Rosa pendulina* L. and the other *Rosa tomentosa* Sm. *Rosa Jundzilli* Besser and *Rosa inodora* Fries have been thought even more likely parents. Dr. Christ believed the second parent to be *Rosa mollis* Sm., but Crépin¹ points out that what Dr. Christ takes for *Rosa mollis* Sm. is in reality *Rosa omissa* of Déséglise. He also calls attention to the complete absence of *Rosa mollis* in any of the habitats of *Rosa spinulifolia*, and thinks it quite possible that some of the forms are due to *Rosa involuta* Sm. influence.

Déséglise² names and describes the following six varieties :

Rosa grandiflora.

Rosa glabrescens.

Rosa villosula.

Rosa ambigua.

Rosa glabrata.

Rosa hispidella.

¹ *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxx. pt. 1, p. 10 (1891).

² *Ibid.* vol. xiv. pp. 328-345 (1875).

143—ROSA ORIENTALIS Dupont

Rosa orientalis: caule brevi, erecto, ramoso; aculeis conformibus, sparsis, gracilibus, rectis; foliolis 5-7, oblongis, obtusis, simpliciter serratis, facie tenuiter dorso dense griseo-pubescentibus, eglandulosis; rhachi pubescente; stipulis adnatis, pubescentibus, margine eglandulosis, apicibus liberis ovatis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis brevibus, nudis vel hispidis; calycis tubo globoso, hispido; lobis ovatis, acuminatis, simplicibus vel parce compositis, pubescentibus; petalis rubellis, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis liberis, villosis; fructu magno, ovoideo vel turbinato, rubro, hispido, sepalis erectis persistentibus coronato.

R. orientalis Dupont ex Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 607 (1825).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 680 (1872).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 278 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 109 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 34 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 694) (1882).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 225 (1888).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 551 (1906).

Stem short, erect, branched; *prickles* scattered, uniform, slender, straight. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, obtuse, 1 in. or less long, simply, openly serrated, thinly grey-pubescent on the upper surface, densely so and not at all glandular beneath; *petioles* pubescent, not glandular; *stipules* adnate, pubescent, with ovate free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* short, naked or hispid. *Calyx-tube* globose, hispid; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, simple or nearly so, pubescent. *Corolla* pink, middle-sized. *Styles* free, densely villous. *Fruit* large, ovoid or turbinate, hispid, an inch in diameter, bright red, crowned by the erect persistent *sepals*.

Rosa orientalis inhabits the mountains of Asia Minor and Persia, where it ascends to altitudes of 6,000 to 7,000 feet. It extends eastward to Kurdistan and westward to Albania.

It was first described by Dupont in 1825, and is a purely alpine and subalpine species. It was collected by Kotschy on Mount Gera in Kurdistan and in the valley of Goschkar in Armenia, and by Oliver at Teheran. In 1882 it was found in western Persia and in other parts of western Asia. Sintenis found it in three districts of Asiatic Turkey, namely Buslu-tasch, Kainar Dagh near Eghin, and Sipikor Dagh. These specimens varied slightly, but were all much more dwarf in habit than those of previous discoverers.¹ Boissier considered it an

¹ See Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxix. pt. 2, p. 13 (1890).

ROSA ORIENTALIS

artificial type made up of varieties more or less distinct from each other but tending gradually towards *Rosa mollis* Smith. Crépin sums up his observations on this species by saying that in his opinion *Rosa orientalis* is simply an oriental variety of *Rosa mollis*, from which it is distinguished by its simply toothed leaves. The varieties *olympica* of Déséglise and *Kotschyana* of Boissier¹ are perhaps hybrids. The former is intermediate between *Rosa orientalis* and *Rosa glutinosa* Sibth. & Sm., and the latter between *Rosa orientalis* and *Rosa anserinaefolia* Boiss.

¹ *Diagn.* ser. 1, fasc. 10, p. 3 (1849).

144—ROSA HECKELIANA Tratt.

Rosa Heckeliana: caule brevi, erecto, ramoso; aculeis sparsis, inaequalibus, gracilibus, majoribus leviter curvatis; foliolis 5-7, parvis, confertis, suborbicularibus, obtusis, simpliciter serratis, facie tenuiter dorso dense griseo-pubescentibus, eglandulosis; rhachi pubescente; stipulis adnatis, pubescentibus, apicibus liberis deltoideis, glanduloso-ciliatis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis brevissimis, hispidis; calycis tubo globoso, hispido; lobis ovatis, acuminatis, dorso glandulosis, simplicibus vel leviter compositis; petalis parvis, rubellis; stylis liberis, villosis; fructu globoso, parvo, rubro, hispido, sepalis erectis persistentibus coronato.

R. Heckeliana Trattinnick, *Ros. Monogr.* vol. ii. p. 85 (1823).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 624 (1825).—Gussone, *Fl. Sic. Prodr.* vol. i. p. 572 (1827); *Fl. Sic. Syn.* vol. i. p. 562 (1842).—Tenore, *Fl. Nap.* vol. iv. p. 286 (1830); *Syll. Fl. Neap.* p. 247 (1831).—Bertoloni, *Fl. Ital.* vol. v. p. 192 (1842).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 680 (1872).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 543 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 288 [1877]) (1876).—Christ in *Flora*, vol. lx. p. 447 (1877); in Boissier, *Fl. Orient. Suppl.* p. 226 (1888).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 392 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 638 [1880]) (1879).—Burnat & Gremlé, *Rév. Groupe R. Orient.* p. 71 (1887).

Stem short, erect, compactly branched; *prickles* scattered, unequal, slender, the largest $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long, slightly curved. *Leaflets* 5-7, crowded, suborbicular, obtuse, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, simply toothed, thinly grey-pubescent on the upper surface, densely so and eglandulose beneath; *petioles* pubescent; *stipules* adnate, pubescent, with small, deltoid, gland-ciliated, free points. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* very short, hispid. *Calyx-tube* hispid, globose; *lobes* ovate with a long point, $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, simple or slightly compound, glandular on the back. *Petals* small, pink. *Styles* free, villous. *Fruit* globose, $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., red, hispid, crowned with the erect persistent sepals.

Rosa Heckeliana was first collected by Heckel on Mount Madonia in Sicily, and was described in 1823 by Trattinnick from Heckel's specimens in the Vienna herbarium. It extends from Sicily and Calabria through Greece to Syria, ascending to about 6,500 feet above sea-level. The area which it occupies is much more restricted than that of *Rosa glutinosa* Sibth. & Sm.

The Rose figured by Cupani in his *Panphyton Siculum*¹ is considered by Gussone to be *Rosa Heckeliana*. He observes that in the cultivated plant the leaves become glabrescent. Linnaeus makes no mention of it. In the herbarium of the British Museum there is a

¹ Vol. ii. t. 73 (1713).

ROSA HECKELIANA

specimen collected by Sibthorp on Mount Parnassus and labelled by him "Rosa Parnassica," but this name was not published. Christ¹ speaks of *Rosa Heckeliana* as being the southern representative of *Rosa tomentosa* Sm. It comes very near to certain forms of *Rosa orientalis* Dupont, but its nearest affinity is with *Rosa mollis* Sm., from which it differs by its more copious unequal prickles, small, suborbicular, simply toothed leaflets, and small fruits. It is not in cultivation in England.

Mr. Baker² considers it an almost precise counterpart of the English *Rosa Doniana* Woods in general habit; but the prickles are uniform and curved, and the major sepals copiously compound.

¹ "Allgemeine Ergebnisse aus der systematischen Arbeit am Genus Rosa." *Botanisches Centralblatt*, vol. xviii. p. 349 (1884).

² *Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xi. p. 205 (1869).

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PART XXIII

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

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Drawings by

ALFRED PARSONS, R.A.



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XII
RUBIGINOSAE

STYPTERON MATHE'S BRIDE



145—ROSA EGLANTERIA L.

SWEET BRIAR

Rosa Eglanteria: caulibus erectis, compactis; aculeis sparsis, robustis, uncinatis, cum aciculis setisque intermixtis; foliolis 5-7, parvis, ovatis, acutis, duplicato-serratis, facie obscure viridibus, glabris vel glabrescentibus, dorso suaviter glandulosis, leviter pubescentibus; rhachi glandulosa, leviter pubescente; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero, magno, ovato-lanceolato; floribus 1-4, corymbosis; pedunculis brevibus, dense aciculatis et setosis; bracteis ovato-lanceolatis; calycis tubo globoso, nudo vel leviter aciculato; lobis dense glandulosis, exterioribus pinnatifidis; petalis rubris; stylis villosis, liberis, haud protrusis; fructu subgloboso vel late ovoideo, rubro, serotino; sepalis subpersistentibus.

R. Eglanteria Linnaeus, *Sp. Plant.* vol. i. p. 491 (1753).—Woods in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 206 (1818).

R. rubiginosa Linnaeus, *Mant.* ed. 2, Appx. p. 504 (1771).—Guimpel, Willdenow & Hayne, *Abbild. Deutsch. Holzart.* vol. i. p. 121, t. 91 (1815).—*Nouveau Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 46, t. 7, fig. 1 (1819).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 86, No. 49 (*ex parte*) (1820).—Hooker in Curtis, *Fl. Lond.* ed. 2, vol. iv. t. 116 (1821).—Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. ii. pp. 75, 97, tabs. (1821); vol. iii. p. 25 (1824).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 615 (1825).—Godet, *Fl. Jur.* p. 214 (1852).—Syme in *Eng. Bot.* ed. 3, vol. iii. p. 210, t. 468 (1864).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 686 (1872).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 104 (1873).—Burnat & Gremlé, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 69 (1879).—Borbás in *M. T. Akad. Math. S. Természettud. Közlemények*, xvi. Kötet. p. 467 (*Ros. Hung.* p. 467) (1880).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 136 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 796) (1882); vol. xxx. p. 157 (1891); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 82 (1892).—Burnat, *Fl. Alp. Mar.* vol. iii. p. 90 (1899).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 92 (1900).

R. suavifolia Lightfoot, *Fl. Scot.* p. 262 (1777).

R. Eglanteria rubra Roessig, *Die Rosen*, No. 10 (1802-1820).

R. suaveolens Pursh, *Fl. Amer. Sept.* vol. i. p. 346 (1814).

R. rubiginosa, var. *triflora* Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 93, t. (1817).

R. rubiginosa, var. *cretica* Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. i. p. 125, t. (1817).

An erect, compact bush, 3-5 feet high. *Prickles* stout, scattered, hooked, mixed with aciculi and setae. *Leaflets* 5-7, small, ovate, acute, doubly serrated, dull green, nearly or quite glabrous above, densely scented-glandular and slightly hairy beneath; *petioles* glandular and slightly pubescent; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with large ovate-lanceolate free tips. *Flowers* 1-4, corymbose; *peduncles* short, densely aciculate and setose; *bracts* ovate-lanceolate. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked or slightly aciculate; *lobes* $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, densely glandular, the outer compound. *Petals* middle-sized, bright pink. *Styles* free, villous, not protruded.

ROSA EGLANTERIA

Fruit subglobose or broadly ovoid, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, dark red, not ripening till October; *sepals* subpersistent.

The Sweet Briar is wild throughout Europe; it extends to Teneriffe and Persia, and is naturalized in the eastern United States. It is the Eglantyne of Chaucer, Spenser, and Shakespeare; but though Linnaeus undoubtedly meant the name *Rosa Eglanteria* of the first edition of his *Species Plantarum* to apply to our common wild Sweet Briar, in the *Mantissa* he calls it *Rosa rubiginosa*, saying that the name *Rosa Eglanteria* applies to a yellow-flowered rose. His herbarium corroborates this, the plant labelled Eglanteria being *Rosa foetida* Herrm. (*Rosa lutea* Mill.). Woods, in his paper on the British Species of *Rosa* read before the Linnean Society in 1818, thus refers to this confusion:

“This Rose has been very unfortunate in its name; it is called *eglantina*, *eglentina*, and *esglantina* by Bauhin and the early botanists. Linnaeus in his first edition of the *Species Plantarum* called it *Rosa Eglanteria*; but in the second he transferred that name to the single yellow Rose, still however quoting the same synonyms, all of which clearly belong to this plant. And this species is not given, nor does the name of *Rosa rubiginosa* occur, until the publication of the *Mantissa Plantarum altera*; indeed it seems as if Linnaeus at one time confounded the two species, misled merely by the circumstance of the glandular and fragrant leaf, which is almost the only character not common to the whole genus, in which these two Roses agree. Notwithstanding *Rosa rubiginosa* has been adopted by most of the modern botanists, I have ventured to restore the name originally given by Linnaeus, in which I am supported by the authority of Hudson and of Poirer, *Encycl. Nat.*”

Lindley, on the other hand, preferred to retain the name of *rubiginosa*, and in his monograph he gives his reasons for not agreeing with Woods. The synonymy of Woods was not adopted, and it is only of late years that students of the genus appear to be in accord on this and many other disputed points. The conclusion arrived at is certainly one which will be welcomed in England. In the revision of nomenclature we are more often called upon to sacrifice some cherished popular name to the exigencies of modern scientific research. In reinstating *Eglanteria* as the accepted name for the Sweet Briar we are, as it were, authorized to use the name under which it has been known in our gardens certainly since the fourteenth century and possibly even earlier.

According to Fraas, *Rosa Eglanteria* is one of the eight Roses known to the classical authors. It is the “Cynorhos; Sweet Brere and Eglantyne” of Turner’s *Libellus* (1538); the “*Rosa sylvestris odorata*” of Lobel’s *Icones* (1581); and the “*Rosa Canina* or common Sweet Briar” of Gerard’s Garden Catalogue of 1596. Milton and several other of our poets have confused the woodbine with the Eglantine.

ROSA EGLANTERIA

This species is the only British wild Rose which has always been permitted to rank as a garden plant ; its compact habit and delicious fragrance have from very early days assured it a welcome place in English gardens. It is a vigorous and hardy Rose, and there are some well-known instances of its remarkable longevity. Some of them, of course, must be taken with reservation, but even so there is ample proof that the Sweet Briar under favourable conditions will live to a very considerable age. A large bush growing in a Touraine garden was cut down some sixty years since and upon the rings being counted they were found to number something like a hundred and twenty ; the plant had shown no signs whatever of deterioration, and the thick gnarled stems were perfectly sound. In the garden of an old castle in Saxony there was a bush growing in a shady moist corner and reaching the height of some twenty feet, and it was still well furnished with leaves and blossomed and bore fruit in profusion. This plant was locally believed to have been growing there when Charlemagne's third son Louis was crowned Emperor of the West at Aix-la-Chapelle in A.D. 814!

Woods found that Sweet Briar fruit tasted mealy and insipid, whereas the fruit of its near relative *Rosa micrantha* Smith is slightly acid and pleasant to the taste. Although the fragrance from the Eglantine is so exquisite either after a shower of rain or when the leaves are touched, the water distilled from them yields a perfume far from agreeable unless mixed with some other ingredient.

In an old book of recipes, directions are given for preparing and candying the young shoots, which thus treated became a sweetmeat much appreciated in the days when home-made wines and all manner of conserves and *pot-pourri* were prepared in all English homes of any pretension, often enough by the daughters of the house, who prided themselves upon their knowledge and proficiency in such homely arts.

Rosa Eglanteria has several varieties which have been described under specific names, e.g. *Rosa comosa* Rip., *Rosa echinocarpa* Rip., *Rosa umbellata* Leers, *Rosa rotundifolia* Reichb., etc. There is a fine series of figures of the garden forms in Andrews' *Roses*, t. 109-120 (1828).

The plate represents that charming Sweet Briar "Janet's Pride," which first suggested to the late Lord Penzance the possibility of working upon the Sweet Briar, the result of which produced the beautiful race known as the Penzance Briars. On the authority of the late Rev. C. Wolley Dod, of Edge Hall, "Janet's Pride" was found growing in a Cheshire lane-side, apparently far from garden influence.



145—ROSA EGLANTERIA

146—ROSA EGLANTERIA × PUNICEA

LADY PENZANCE

Rosa Eglanteria × *punicea*: caulibus arcuatis; ramis bruneis; aculeis coniformibus, sparsis, valde falcatis; foliolis 7, parvis, oblongis, acutis, duplicato serratis, facie viridibus, glabris, dorso pallide viridibus, dense glandulosis, leviter pubescentibus; rhachi glandulosa, pubescente; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apicibus liberis parvis; floribus 1-4; pedunculis setosis, aciculatis; bracteis ovatis, glanduloso-ciliatis; calycis tubo ovoideo; lobis dense glandulosis, leviter compositis; petalis rubellis, basi luteis; staminibus luteis; stylis villosis, liberis, haud protrusis.

R. rubiginosa × *lutea punicea* (*Rose Penzance*) Crépin in *Journ. des Roses*, 1891, p. 123; *Gard. Chron.* ser. 3, vol. ix. p. 671 (1891).

R. lutea × *rubiginosa* Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxxiii. pt. 1, p. 124 (1894).

R. rubiginosa × *lutea* Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. der Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 348 (1902).

Stems arching, 3-4 feet long; *branches* brownish. *Prickles* uniform, scattered, strongly hooked. *Leaflets* 7, small, oblong, acute, doubly serrated, green and glabrous above, pale green, densely glandular and slightly pubescent beneath; *petioles* glandular and pubescent; *stipules* gland-ciliated, adnate, with small free tips. *Flowers* 1-4; *peduncles* setose and aciculate; *bracts* ovate, gland-ciliated. *Calyx-tube* ovoid; *lobes* an inch long, glandular on the back, slightly compound. *Corolla* 1½ in. diameter; *petals* pink, with a bright yellow base. *Stamens* bright yellow. *Styles* villous, free, not protruded.

With the introduction of the Penzance Briars a new race of Roses came into being, and the gain to our gardens and woodlands has been incalculable. We are indebted to the late Lord Penzance for this beautiful series of Sweet Briar hybrids. Out of some sixteen varieties thirteen have received names of characters in Sir Walter Scott's novels and two bear the names of Lord and Lady Penzance. These Roses range through various shades and colours, and all are so beautiful and so distinct that the whole collection should find a place; they are especially charming and valuable plants for the wild garden. They are more vigorous than the ordinary Sweet Briar, flower in greater profusion, require no attention whatever, and are content with poor soil and an exposed situation. Bushes of *Meg Merrilies*, which were

ROSA EGLANTERIA × PUNICEA

planted the year of their introduction and allowed to develop unrestrained, now present a wonderfully beautiful sight at flowering time as well as later in the year when the flowers are succeeded by brilliant scarlet fruit.

The *Lady Penzance* Rose is mentioned in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for May, 1891, as a new hybrid obtained by Lord Penzance from a cross between the Sweet Briar and the Austrian Briar. In the same year Crépin contributed to the *Journal des Roses* a note in which he proposed to give the new hybrid the name of *Rose Penzance* as being more practical than the full combination (*Rosa rubiginosa* × *lutea punicea*). He remarks that the characters are exactly what might be expected from a cross between the two parents; it has the aromatic leaves of the Sweet Briar and its pink petals are suffused with the yellow hue of the Austrian Briar. He also describes it in the *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique* under the name of *Rosa lutea* × *rubiginosa*.

All Lord Penzance's Sweet Briar hybrids were sent out by Messrs. Keynes Williams, and such was the popularity of the new Roses that the nursery-garden at Salisbury soon became a centre of pilgrimage for rosarians.

ROSA AGRESTIS LINDL.



147—ROSA AGRESTIS Savi

Rosa agrestis: caule viridi, alto, arcuato; aculeis robustis, sparsis, conformibus, uncinatis; foliis 5-7, parvis, rigidis, obovatis vel oblanceolatis, acutis, basi cuneatis, viridibus, duplicato-serratis, facie glabris, dorso glandulosis, leviter pubescentibus; rhachi glandulosa et leviter pubescente; stipulis adnatis, apicibus liberis parvis, deltoideis, glanduloso-ciliatis; floribus saepe solitariis; pedunculis modice longis, nudis; calycis tubo ovoideo, nudo; lobis copiose pinnatifidis, dorso glabris, margine glandulosis; petalis parvis, albis vel rubro tinctis; disco saepe conico; stylis glabris, liberis, inclusis; fructu ovoideo vel subgloboso, rubro, nudo; sepalis patulis, deciduis.

R. agrestis Savi, *Fl. Pis.* vol. i. p. 475 (1798).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, ed. 3, vol. ii. p. 229 (1857).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 522 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 267 [1877]) (1876).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 218 (1888).—Focke in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pfl.* vol. iii. p. 48 (1894).—Burnat, *Fl. Alp. Mar.* vol. iii. p. 96 (1899).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 123 (1901).

R. sepium Thuillier, *Fl. Par.* ed. 2, p. 252 (1799).—*Nouv. Duhamel*, vol. vii. p. 47, t. 11, fig. 2 (1819).—Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. ii. p. 61, t. (1821); vol. iii. p. 51, t. (1824).—Borrer in *Eng. Bot.* Suppl. vol. i. t. 2653 (1831).—Smith, *Eng. Bot.* vol. iv. p. 55, supplement. tab. 714 (1837).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, vol. ii. p. 137 (1840).—Syme in *Eng. Bot.* ed. 3, vol. iii. p. 212, t. 470 (1864).—Dumortier in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. vi. p. 53 (1867).—Christ, *Rosen Schweiz*, p. 115 (1873).—Burnat & Gremlin, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 87 (1879).—Borbás in *M. T. Akad. Math. S. Természettud. Közlemények* xvi. Kötet. p. 477 (*Ros. Hung.* p. 477) (1880).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. p. 181 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 841) (1882); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 87 (1892).—Waldner, *Europ. Rosentyp.* p. 41 (1885).—Keller in Engler, *Bot. Jahrb.* vol. xxi. Beib. 53, p. 40 (1896).

R. rubiginosa, var. *sepium* Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 88 (1820).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 617 (1825).—Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 560 (1848).

R. myrtifolia Haller f. ex Steudel, *Nom.* vol. i. p. 708 (1821).

R. canina, var. *sepium* Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* ed. 2, p. 252 (1843).

Stem tall, green, arching. *Prickles* uniform, stout, scattered, strongly hooked. *Leaflets* 5-7, small, firm, obovate or oblanceolate, acute, cuneate at the base, doubly toothed, green and glabrous above, densely glandular and slightly pubescent beneath; *petioles* glandular and slightly pubescent; *stipules* adnate, with small, gland-ciliated deltoid free tips. *Flowers* usually solitary; *peduncles* moderately long, naked. *Calyx-tube* ovoid, naked; *lobes* as long as the petals, copiously pinnate, leaf-pointed, glandular on the edges, usually naked on the back. *Petals* small, white or pink. *Disc* often conical. *Styles* free, usually glabrous, not exerted. *Fruit* ovoid or subglobose, bright red, naked; *sepals* spreading, deciduous.

ROSA AGRESTIS

Rosa agrestis ranges throughout central and southern Europe, from Ireland and Portugal to Austria; and there are varieties in Greece and Arabia. It is very common along the Riviera, extending from Albenga to the Esterels, but is not so abundant in the mountain districts. It is nearly allied to *Rosa micrantha* Sm., and has the same uniform hooked prickles, but it differs from that species mainly in the smaller size of all its parts, its very cuneate-based leaflets, and its naked peduncles and sepals. The line of demarcation between the two is sometimes difficult to draw.

Rosa agrestis was not distinguished clearly by the pre-Linnaean writers, although it would seem to have been known to Plukenet and to the two Bauhins before the end of the seventeenth century; and it is probably the "*Rosa sylvestris odorata flore albo*" of Caspar Bauhin¹ and of Plukenet. There is a good specimen of the typical *Rosa sepium* from Montpellier in the herbarium of Linnaeus, but without a name. Burnat in his *Flore des Alpes Maritimes* is at much pains to clear up the confusion of synonymy reigning around *Rosa agrestis* and *Rosa sepium*. These two Roses are probably one and the same; the question is in the priority of name, and on this point there must remain some doubt, because Thuillier only gives the year VII. of the Republican Calendar. Most botanists are, however, agreed that Savi's name should take precedence.

Rosa agrestis is not often found in cultivation, as it is not so fragrant as the ordinary Sweet Briar and has no other particular claim to a place in gardens.

¹ *Pinax*, p. 483 (1623).



147—ROSA AGRESTIS

ROSA MICRANTHA



148—ROSA MICRANTHA Smith

Rosa micrantha: caule viridi, erecto vel arcuato; aculeis robustis, sparsis, conformibus, falcatis; foliis 5-7, parvis, oblongis, acutis, duplicato-serratis, facie glabrescentibus, dorso glandulosis et leviter pubescentibus; rhachi glandulosa, pubescente; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice parvo, libero, ovato, acuto; floribus 1-3; pedunculis setosis et aciculatis; bracteis parvis, ovatis, glanduloso-ciliatis; calycis tubo ampullaeformi, saepe nudo; lobis elongatis, apice foliaceis, dorso glandulosis, exterioribus parce pinnatifidis; petalis parvis, pallide rubellis; stylis glabris, liberis; fructu oblongo vel urceolato, rubro, pulposo; sepalis deciduis.

R. micrantha Smith in *Eng. Bot.* vol. xxxv. t. 2490 (1813); *Eng. Fl.* vol. ii. p. 387 (1824).—Woods in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xii. p. 209 (1818).—Borrer in Hooker, *Brit. Fl.* p. 233 (1830).—Reuter, *Cat. Pl. Vasc. Genève*, ed. 2, p. 71 (1861).—Syme in *Eng. Bot.* ed. 3, vol. iii. p. 211, t. 469 (1864).—Grenier, *Fl. Jura*, vol. i. p. 251 (1865).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 544 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 289 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. pp. 413-416 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. pp. 659-662 [1880]) (1879); vol. xxi. p. 159 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 819) (1882).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 114 (1901).

R. nemorosa Libert in Lejeune, *Fl. Spa.* pt. 2, p. 311 (1813).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, ed. 3, vol. ii. p. 229 (1857).

R. rubiginosa, var. *micrantha* Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 87 (1820).

R. rubiginosa, var. *nemorosa* Thory in Redouté, *Roses*, vol. ii. p. 23, t. (1821).

R. Libertiana Trattinnick, *Ros. Monogr.* vol. ii. p. 80 (1823).

Stem green, erect or arching. Prickles uniform, scattered, stout, hooked. Leaflets 5-7, small, oblong, acute, doubly serrated, glabrous or nearly so above, glandular all over and slightly pubescent beneath; petioles glandular and pubescent; stipules adnate, gland-ciliated, with small, ovate, acute, free tips. Flowers 1-3; peduncles setose and aciculate; bracts small, ovate, gland-ciliated. Calyx-tube ampullaeform, usually naked; lobes $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, leaf-pointed, glandular on the back, the outer slightly compound. Petals small, pink. Styles free, naked, often shortly exerted. Fruit oblong or urceolate, red, pulpy, ripening in October or the end of September; sepals deciduous.

Rosa micrantha differs from the ordinary Sweet Briar by its less compact habit, uniform prickles, less numerous leaves, smaller pale flowers, pointed leaflets, deciduous sepals, and oblong or urceolate, not pear-shaped, fruit. In habit it much resembles *Rosa canina*, and when seen growing in the hedgerows may easily be taken for that species. Its nearest relationship is with the *Rosa Eglantheria* of Linnaeus, the

ROSA MICRANTHA

Sweet Briar of our gardens, but it frequently throws up long, rampant and unarmed barren shoots which very rarely occur in the Sweet Briar. It is also closely related to *Rosa agrestis* Savi, from which it differs by its setose peduncles and leaflets rounded at the base. It is a native of central and western Europe. In England it occurs fairly frequently, and it is plentiful in the south. It is rare in Ireland, where its only recorded station is near Cork.

Rosa micrantha is a pretty little Rose, and should certainly be included in a botanical collection; but it is scarcely worth planting in a garden, since neither in appearance nor in fragrance is it so desirable from a horticultural point of view as the ordinary Sweet Briar.

Sir J. E. Smith was the first to distinguish *Rosa micrantha* in England, and he included it in his English Botany as early as 1813. It was observed about the same time by Mademoiselle Libert in Belgium. In 1889 Sintenis collected it near Trebizond: it had not up to that time been known to exist in Asia Minor.

ROSA TRACHYPHYLLA

ROSA JUNDZILLI BESSER

(R. TRACHYPHYLLA RAM)



149—ROSA JUNDZILLI Besser

Rosa Jundzilli: caule arcuato; aculeis sparsis, conformibus, modice robustis, leviter falcatis; foliis 5-7, oblongis, obtusis vel subacutis, magnitudine mediocribus, firmis, venis faciei inferioris elevatis, duplicato-serratis, facie glabris, dorso leviter pubescentibus et glandulosis; rhachi aciculata, glandulosa, parce pubescente; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero ovato; floribus 1-3; pedunculis dense aciculatis; calycis tubo oblongo, hispido; lobis ovatis, acuminatis, copiose pinnatifidis, glanduloso-ciliatis, dorso setosis; petalis rubellis, magnitudine mediocribus; stylis villosis, liberis, inclusis; fructu globoso, hispido, rubro; sepalis deciduis.

R. Jundzilli Besser, *Cat. Hort. Crem.* p. 117 (1816); *Enum. Plant. Volh. Podol.* p. 46 (1822).—M. Bieberstein, *Fl. Taur. Cauc.* vol. iii. p. 347 (1819).—Nyman, *Conspect. Fl. Europ.* p. 234 (1878); *Suppl.* vol. ii. p. 115 (1889).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. pp. 231, 364, 375 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. pp. 477, 610, 621 [1880]) (1879); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 80 (1892).—Koehne, *Deutsche Dendrol.* p. 284 (1893).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 53 (1900).—C. K. Schneider, *Ill. Handbuch. Laubholz.* vol. i. p. 550 (1906).

R. glandulosa Besser, *Cat. Hort. Crem. Suppl.* vol. iii. p. 20 (*non* Billardi) (1811).

R. trachyphylla Rau, *Enum. Ros. Wirceburgum*, p. 124 (1816).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 142, No. 99 (1820).—Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 552 (*excl. syn.*) (1848).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, ed. 3, vol. ii. p. 228 (1857).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 507 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 252 [1877]) (1876).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient Suppl.* p. 216 (1888).

R. Jundzilliana Besser, *Enum. Plant. Volh. Podol.* p. 67 (1822).—Boreau, *Fl. Cent. France*, ed. 3, vol. ii. p. 229 (1857).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 513 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 258 [1877]) (1876).

R. canina, var. *trachyphylla* Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* p. 227 (1837).

Stem arching, 4-5 feet long; *prickles* scattered, uniform, moderately robust, slightly hooked. *Leaflets* 5-7, oblong, 1-1½ in. long, obtuse or sub-acute, firm in texture, with the veins of the under surface raised, doubly toothed, glabrous on the upper surface, slightly pubescent and glandular beneath; *petioles* glandular, aciculate and pubescent; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with ovate, free tips. *Flowers* 1-3; *peduncles* densely hispid. *Calyx-tube* oblong, more or less hispid; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, ¾-1 in. long, copiously pinnatifid, gland-ciliated, setose on the back. *Petals* pink, middle-sized. *Styles* villous, free, included. *Fruit* globose, bright red, slightly hispid; *sepals* deciduous.

Rosa Jundzilli in a wild state ranges from France to the Caucasus. Crépin traces its line of distribution from the department of Haute-

ROSA JUNDZILLI

Garonne in France to Lyons, eastward through Savoy to Geneva, passing, by way of the department of Cher, to Nancy and Metz, continuing onward through the Rhine provinces, reaching the valley of the Nahe towards Kreuznach, and thence along the Rhine valley to Coblenz, passing through Göttingen and Breslau to Austria, south Russia, and finally to the Caucasus. Throughout the whole area of its distribution the principal characters remain constant, although naturally modified to a certain extent by altitude and situation.

Besser's type stands about midway between *Rosa gallica* L. and *Rosa canina* L., and like its near ally *Rosa inodora* Fries has a few glands on the under surface of the leaflets. It resembles *Rosa gallica* in the firm texture of its leaves and the prominence of the veins on their under sides, but is easily distinguished by its more vigorous growth, its stronger prickles, and its more pointed leaflets. It is, moreover, not so floriferous as *Rosa gallica*, and the flowers are never so rich in colour. It differs in many respects from *Rosa canina*; it is never so luxuriant in growth, and its prickles are never hooked, whilst the flowers and leaves are generally larger. That this Rose has often been confused by botanists with *Rosa canina* and other species, Crépin attributes to the lack of material at their disposal. He recognizes it as a very distinct species with strongly marked characters. Dr. Christ was of the same opinion, and in his *Rosen der Schweiz*¹ gave very careful attention to the type and its many varieties. He mentions that the localities for *Rosa Jundzilli* are not necessarily the same as for *Rosa gallica*, although the area of distribution follows somewhat on the same line. As a case in point he gives the slopes of the Jura near Bâle, where *Rosa Jundzilli* is fairly common whilst *Rosa gallica* is entirely absent. In fact it does not occur nearer than Schaffhausen and Eglisau. It is rare in cultivation, for it possesses few of the qualities which would make it welcome in gardens.

¹ Pp. 141-145 (1873).



149—ROSA JUNDZILLI

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PART XXIV

THE GENUS ROSA

BY

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Drawings by

ALFRED PARSONS, R.A.



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ROSA GLUFINOSA

VARIETATIS



150—ROSA GLUTINOSA Sibth. & Sm.

Rosa glutinosa: caule brevi, ramis brevibus, compactis; aculeis sparsis, confertis, inaequalibus, falcatis; foliolis 5-7, parvis, orbicularibus, obtusis, rigidibus, viridibus, duplicato-serratis, utrinque glandulosis facie, glabris dorso, pubescentibus; rhachi pubescente, dense glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apicibus liberis, ovatis, parvis; floribus plerumque solitariis; pedunculis brevibus, hispidis; calycis tubo globoso, hispido; lobis parvis, parce pinnatifidis, dorso et margine glandulosis; petalis parvis, albis, rubro tinctis; stylis liberis, inclusis, pubescentibus; fructu parvo, globoso, rubro, glanduloso, sepalis conniventibus coronato.

R. glutinosa Sibthorp & Smith, *Fl. Graec. Prodr.* vol. i. p. 348, No. 1166 (1806); *Fl. Graec.* vol. v. t. 482 (1825).—Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 95, No. 52 (1820).—Trattinnick, *Ros. Monogr.* vol. ii. p. 84 (1823).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 679 (1872).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 542 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 287 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. pp. 380-384 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. pp. 626-630 [1880]) (1879); vol. xxi. p. 28 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 688) (1882).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 222 (1888).

R. cretica Trattinnick, *Ros. Monogr.* vol. ii. p. 83 (1823).

R. rubiginosa, var. *cretica* Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 616 (1825).

R. pustulosa Bertoloni, *Fl. Ital.* vol. v. p. 195 (1842).

R. libanotica Boissier, *Diagn. Pl. Orient.* fasc. x. p. 4 (1849).

R. dalmatica Kerner in *Oester. Bot. Zeitschr.* vol. xx. p. 10 (1870).

A small, erect bush, with short, compact branches; *prickles* scattered, crowded, unequal, falcate. *Leaflets* 5-7, small, orbicular, obtuse, $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long in the wild state, rigid, green, doubly toothed, densely glandular on both surfaces, glabrous on the upper, slightly pubescent beneath; *petioles* pubescent, densely glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small, ovate, free tips. *Flowers* usually solitary; *peduncles* short, densely hispid. *Calyx-tube* globose, hispid; *lobes* small, slightly pinnatifid, glandular on the back and edges. *Corolla* white tinged with pink, an inch in diameter. *Styles* free, included, pubescent. *Fruit* small, globose, bright red, glandular, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, crowned with the connivent sepals.

Rosa glutinosa is a dwarf Sweet Briar, nearly allied to *Rosa Serafini* Viv. and *Rosa ferox* M. Bieb. It ranges from Italy eastward to Persia, ascending the mountains of Greece up to altitudes of 6,000 feet, and has been found on Mount Lebanon and in Calabria. It was first collected by Tournefort, and was published by him in his *Corollarium* of 1703¹ as "*Rosa cretica montana, foliis subrotundis glutinosis*

¹ P. 43.

ROSA GLUTINOSA

et villosis." There is a good specimen in the herbarium of Linnaeus, without name in his own handwriting, but marked as "glutinosa" by Sir J. E. Smith. The figure by Bauer in Sibthorp & Smith's *Flora Graeca* is an excellent one.

Dr. Christ believes *Rosa glutinosa* to be the representative of *Rosa Eglantheria* L. in the Mediterranean region. This last species does, however, occur sparingly in the same region, and here and there in Persia. Crépin considered that these two species were very nearly allied, notwithstanding the marked difference in appearance between the dwarf forms of *Rosa glutinosa* and the vigorous forms of *Rosa Eglantheria*. If the sepals are not really persistent in *Rosa glutinosa*, he would then recognise only one important difference, the presence of numerous scattered prickles on the axes.





151—ROSA INODORA Fries

Rosa inodora: caule erecto; aculeis numerosis, conformibus, robustis, uncinatis; foliolis 5-7, obovatis, obtusis vel subacutis, basi cuneatis, duplicato-serratis, facie parce pilosis, dorso parce pubescentibus et glandulosis; rhachi pubescente, glandulosa et aculeata; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice libero, parvo, ovato; floribus 1-3; pedunculis glabris; calycis tubo oblongo, nudo; lobis ovatis, elongatis, copiose pinnatifidis, glanduloso-ciliatis, dorso nudis; petalis parvis, rubellis vel albis; stylis villosis, liberis, inclusis; fructu oblongo, rubro, nudo; sepalis deciduis.

R. inodora Fries, *Novit. Fl. Suec.* p. 9 (1814).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 617 (1825).—Borrer in Hooker, *Brit. Fl.* p. 233 (*ex parte*) (1830).—Lange, *Fl. Dan.* vol. xvii. t. 2906 (1877).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xxi. pt. 1, p. 184 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. vi. p. 844 (1882)).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 125 (1902).

R. Klukii Besser, *Cat. Hort. Crem.* ed. 3, p. 118 (1816).—M. Bieberstein, *Fl. Taur. Cauc.* vol. iii. p. 346 (1819).—Grenier, *Fl. Jur.* p. 248 (1865).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 528 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 273 [1877]) (1876).

R. rubiginosa, var. *inodora* Lindley, *Ros. Monogr.* p. 88 (1820).

R. canina, var. *sepium* Koch, *Syn. Fl. Germ.* ed. 2, p. 252 (1843).

R. pulverulenta Baker in *Journ. Linn. Soc.* vol. xi. p. 223 (*non* M. Bieberstein, *Cent. Pl. Rar. Ross.* vol. ii. t. 62, 1843) (1869).

R. sepium Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 520 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 265 [1877]) (*ex parte*) (1876).

Stem erect; *prickles* uniform, numerous, robust, hooked. *Leaflets* 5-7, obovate, obtuse or subacute, cuneate at base, 1-1½ in. long, doubly toothed, slightly hairy but not glandular on the upper surface, thinly pubescent and glandular beneath; *petioles* pubescent, glandular and aciculate; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small free tips. *Flowers* 1-3; *peduncles* naked. *Calyx-tube* oblong, naked; *lobes* ovate with a long point, copiously pinnatifid, glandular-ciliate, ¾ in. long, glabrous on the back. *Corolla* small, pink or white. *Styles* villous, free, included. *Fruit* oblong, bright red, naked; *sepals* deciduous.

This is a plant about which, as may be seen from its synonyms, different authors have taken very different views. It is about midway between *Rosa canina* L. and *Rosa Eglanteria* L., and does not differ materially from *Rosa sepium* Thuill. except by its broader and more hairy leaflets, larger size, and woolly styles, whilst in habit it much resembles that species. The leaves have a distinct glaucous hue; the fruit is scarlet, and when ripe has the same flavour as that of *Rosa canina*. The flowers are usually white and the leaves slightly fragrant.

ROSA INODORA

In the plant at Warley the sweet-briar scent is apparent after rain, even without bruising the leaves. Crépin describes this Rose as sweet-scented, and he refers to a letter from Scheutz, the eminent Scandinavian rhodologist, in which he says, "Odor foliorum *R. inodora* variat pro ratione vel natura aeris ita, ut folia aere sicco subinodora vel paululum odora sunt, tempestate vero pluvia folia emittunt odorem suavissimum!" Fries' name would thus appear to be inappropriate. Crépin was of opinion that *Rosa inodora* was a northern form not extending very far from the Baltic regions. The different specimens sent him from other regions did not agree with Fries' type, nor did he consider any of the British specimens typical. Mr. Baker thought the Northumbrian *Rosa inodora* Winch might prove identical with Fries' type. Mr. W. Robertson collected the same form at Spring Gardens near Newcastle, and at Ravensworth Woods, Durham. According to Mackay,¹ it grows in hedges near the old church of Portmarnock and other localities in Co. Dublin.

The Caucasian *Rosa pulverulenta* M. Bieb. differs from *Rosa inodora* in its compact habit, prickles passing gradually down into aciculi, round leaflets glandular on both sides, and hispid peduncles. As a cultivated plant it is rarely met with, and it has no particular claim as a garden plant except in botanical collections.

¹ *Flora Hibernica*, p. 99 (1836).



151—ROSA INODORA

152—ROSA SICULA Tratt.

Rosa sicula : caule brevi, erecto ; ramis compactis ; aculeis sparsis, subaequalibus, majoribus robustis, falcatis ; foliolis 5-7, parvis, obovatis, viridibus, duplicato-serratis, facie glabris, dorso dense glandulosis, parce pubescentibus ; rhachi aciculata glandulosa ; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-marginatis, apicibus parvis, liberis, deltoideis ; floribus solitariis ; pedunculis brevissimis, nudis vel hispidis ; calycis tubo globoso, nudo vel hispido ; lobis ovatis, acuminatis, dorso glandulosis, exterioribus compositis ; petalis rubellis, sepalis aequilongis ; stylis liberis, dense villosis ; fructu globoso, parvo, rubro, nudo vel hispido, sepalis persistentibus erectis coronato.

R. sicula Trattinnick, *Ros. Monogr.* vol. ii. p. 86 (1823).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 624 (1825).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 544 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 289 [1877]) (1876).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. p. 398 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 644 [1880]) (1879) ; vol. xxxi. p. 83 (1892).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 218 (1888).—Lojacono, *Fl. Sicula*, vol. i. p. 185 (1891).—Burnat, *Fl. Alp. Mar.* vol. iii. p. 107 (1899).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 103 (1901).

R. Serafini Christ in *Flora*, vol. lx. p. 448 (*non Viviani*) (1877).

Stem erect, with short compact branches ; *prickles* scattered, rather unequal, the large ones robust and hooked. *Leaflets* 5-7, small, obovate, rigid, green, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long, doubly serrated, glabrous on the upper surface, glandular all over and slightly pubescent beneath, densely glandular on the margin ; *petioles* glandular and aciculate ; *stipules* adnate, gland-edged, with small, deltoid, free tips. *Flowers* usually solitary ; *peduncles* very short, naked or hispid. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked or hispid ; *lobes* ovate with a long point, $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long, glandular on the back, the outer compound, *Petals* pink, as long as the sepals. *Styles* free, densely hairy. *Fruit* globose, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in. diameter, red, naked or hispid, crowned by the erect, persistent *sepals*.

Rosa sicula is nearly allied to *Rosa Serafini* Viv. and *Rosa glutinosa* Sibth. & Sm. It is distinguished from the former by its more glutinous leaves, very short peduncles, and villous styles ; and it is connected with *Rosa glutinosa* by the Grecian variety or subspecies *Rosa Coqueberti* of Burnat and Gremlé. It ranges from Italy and Sicily eastward to the Troad, and ascends to altitudes of 6,000 feet. It has not been cultivated in England, but no doubt it would be quite hardy here.

~~ROSA SERAFINI~~

ROSA SERAFINI



153—ROSA SERAFINI Viv.

Rosa Serafini: caule humili, erecto, ramoso; aculeis copiosis, inaequalibus, falcatis; foliolis 5-7, parvis, orbiculari-ovatis, obtusis, duplicato-serratis, rigidulis, viridibus, facie parce glandulosis, dorso dense glandulosis, leviter pubescentibus; rhachi dense glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, dense glanduloso-ciliatis, apicibus liberis, parvis, ovatis; floribus saepissime solitariis; pedunculis brevibus, nudis; calycis tubo nudo, globoso; lobis ovato-acuminatis, dorso glandulosis, majoribus parce pinnatifidis; petalis parvis, rubellis; stylis liberis, inclusis, glabris; fructu globoso, rubro, nudo; sepalis demum deciduis.

R. Serafini Viviani, *Fl. Libyc. Spec.* p. 67 (1824).—Seringe in De Candolle, *Prodr.* vol. ii. p. 625 (1825).—Bertoloni, *Fl. Ital.* vol. v. p. 194 (*ex parte*) (1842).—Gussone, *Fl. Sic. Syn.* vol. i. p. 564 (1842).—Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 525 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 270 [1877]) (1876).—Burnat & Gremli, *Roses Alp. Mar.* p. 82 (1879).—Hooker *f.* in *Bot. Mag.* vol. lvii. t. 7761 (1901).—Keller in Ascherson & Graebner, *Syn. Mitteleur. Fl.* vol. vi. p. 131 (1901).

R. graveolens, var. *corsica* Grenier & Godron, *Fl. France*, vol. i. p. 561 (1848).

Stems short, erect, branched; *prickles* copious, unequal, falcate, the largest $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. *Leaflets* 5-7, small, orbicular-ovate, obtuse, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ in. long, doubly toothed, rather firm, green, slightly glandular on the upper surface, densely glandular and slightly pubescent beneath; *petioles* densely glandular; *stipules* adnate, densely gland-ciliated, with small, ovate, free tips. *Flowers* usually solitary; *peduncles* short, naked. *Calyx-tube* globose, naked; *lobes* ovate-acuminate, glandular on the back, the largest sparingly pinnatifid. *Petals* small, pink. *Styles* free, included, glabrous. *Fruit* globose, naked, bright red; *sepals* finally deciduous.

Rosa Serafini resembles *Rosa sicula* Tratt. and *Rosa ferox* M. Bieb. in its dwarf, compact habit and small, densely glandular leaves. It is closely allied to *Rosa agrestis* Savi, from which, however, it differs in habit as well as in some of its characters. It grows in Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily, and sparingly on the Italian mainland. It was described by Viviani, the Genoese botanist, in 1824, and dedicated to his friend Serafino. Arcangeli found it growing on the rocky slopes of the Apuan Alps. Two varieties are found in the Maritime Alps.

This Rose is seldom seen in cultivation, but from its dwarf habit it is admirably adapted for the rock garden, where small-growing Roses which do not spread at the roots are invaluable. Its small, deep-red globular fruit makes it one of the most beautiful of Roses in the autumn.

At Tresserve, where it is growing in a border of my garden in rich soil, it has not lost any of its characters, though forming a larger bush than it is described as making in its native habitats.



154—ROSA FEROX M. Bieb.

CRIMEAN SWEET BRIAR

Rosa ferox: caule brevi, erecto; ramulis compactis; foliolis 5-7, ovatis, parvis, viridibus, rigidulis, duplicato-serratis, utrinque glabris, dorso et margine dense glandulosis; rhachi glabra, dense glandulosa; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apicibus liberis, parvis, ovatis; floribus saepissime solitariis; pedunculo brevi, aciculato; calycis tubo globoso, glanduloso; lobis brevibus, ovatis, exterioribus copiose pinnatifidis, dorso glandulosis; petalis parvis, albis; stylis liberis, inclusis, glabris; fructu urceolato-globoso, parvo, rubro, serotino, glanduloso; sepalis caducis, reflexis.

R. ferox M. Bieberstein, *Cent. Pl. Rar. Ross.* vol. i. t. 37 (1810); *Fl. Taur. Cauc.* vol. iii. p. 339 (1819).—Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 687 (1872).—Crépin in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xviii. pt. i. p. 157 (*Primit. Monogr. Ros.* fasc. v. p. 505 [1880]) (1879); vol. xxxi. pt. 2, p. 87 (1892).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient. Suppl.* p. 220 (1888).

R. provincialis M. Bieberstein, *Fl. Taur. Cauc.* vol. i. p. 396 (*non* Miller) (1808).

R. rubiginosa, var. *minor* Ledebour, *Fl. Ross.* vol. ii. p. 80 (1844).

R. horrida Déséglise in *Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg.* vol. xv. p. 539 (*Cat. Rais. Ros.* p. 283 [1877]) (1876).—Nyman, *Conspect. Fl. Europ.* p. 233, No. 17 (1878).

An erect, compact bush, not more than 2 feet high. *Prickles* scattered, stout, slightly hooked, intermixed with copious aciculi. *Leaflets* 5-7, very small, ovate, green, rather rigid, doubly serrated, glabrous on both surfaces, densely glandular beneath and on the margin; *petioles* glabrous, densely glandular; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with small, ovate, free tips. *Flowers* usually solitary; *peduncles* short, densely aciculate. *Calyx-tube* globose, glandular; *lobes* short, ovate, glandular, the outer copiously compound. *Corolla* white, very small. *Styles* free, glabrous, not protruded. *Fruit* small, red, urceolate-globose, glandular, late in ripening; *sepals* reflexing, deciduous.

Rosa ferox is very nearly related to *Rosa Serafini* Viv., and is remarkable for its very dwarf, compact habit, small leaflets, and white flowers. Specifically it is quite distinct from *Rosa Eglanteria* L., *Rosa micrantha* Sm., and *Rosa agrestis* Savi, resembling rather the Greek and oriental *Rosa glutinosa* Sibth. & Sm., and it is without appreciable sweet-briar fragrance.

Formerly its only known European habitat was among the dry, sandy hills in the south of the Crimea, hence its name of Crimean

ROSA FEROX

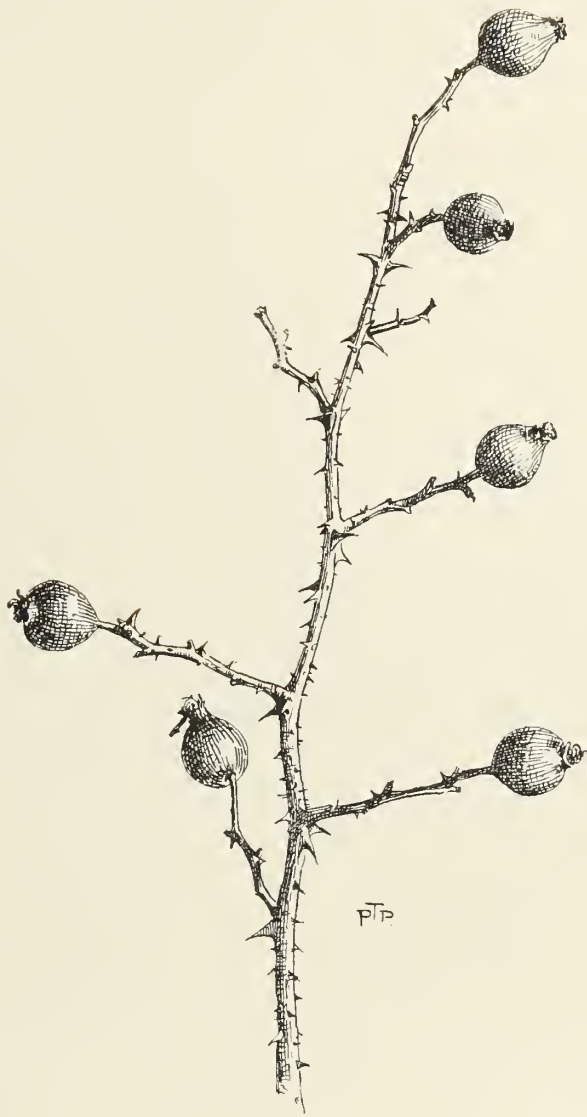
Sweet Briar. In 1891, however, when Crépin was examining the Roses in Cosson's Herbarium, he came upon a very well-marked and complete specimen which had been collected by Schur at Kronstadt in 1844. Schur does not seem to have referred to it in any of his writings, but the specimen was unmistakable, and Crépin had no hesitation in including *Rosa ferox* among the flora of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is rare in cultivation, but quite hardy, and should be grown on account of its singular appearance and entire dissimilarity to every other Rose. It is abundant in the Oxford Botanic Garden, and in all probability is one of Sibthorp's plants. It has also been growing in Canon Ellacombe's garden at Bitton for many years.

There is an excellent figure of *Rosa ferox* in Marschall von Bieberstein's *Centauria plantarum rariorum Rossiae meridionalis*. The plant figured by Miss Lawrance under the name of *Rosa ferox* is *Rosa rugosa* Thunb.¹ The *Rosa ferox* of Lindley's *Monograph*² and his plant in the *Botanical Register*³ are likewise *Rosa rugosa*.

¹ *Roses*, plate 42 (1799).

² P. 3, No. 2 (1820).

³ Vol. v. p. 420 (1819).



154—ROSA FEROX

155—ROSA ASPERRIMA Godet

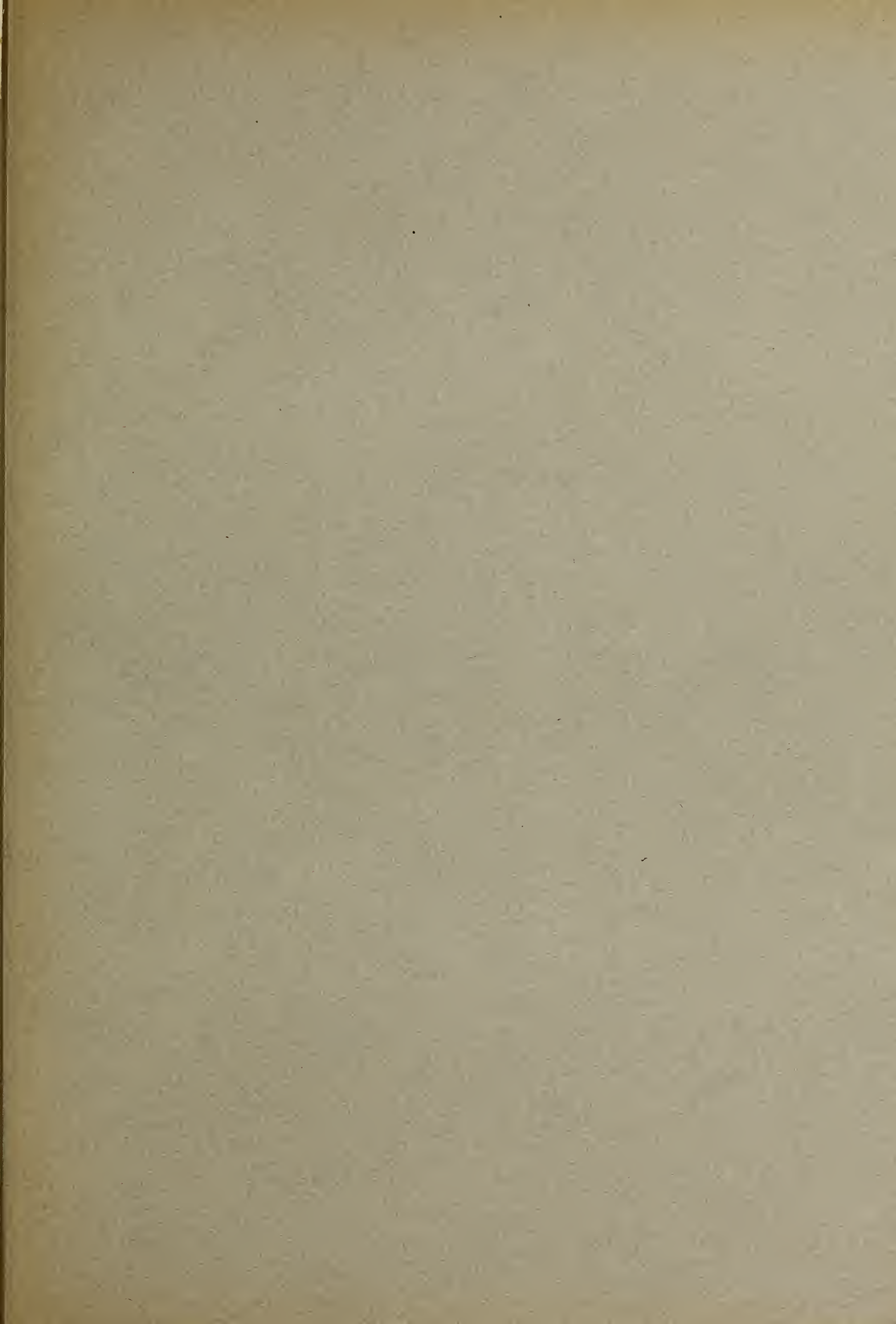
Rosa asperrima: caule brevi, erecto, ramoso; aculeis sparsis, inaequalibus, subulatis, rectis; foliolis 5-7, subparvis, obovatis, duplicato-serratis, facie glabris, parce glandulosis, dorso glandulosis, subglabris; rhachi glandulosa, aciculata, subglabra; stipulis adnatis, glanduloso-ciliatis, apice liberis, deltoideis; floribus solitariis; pedunculis hispidis; calycis tubo globoso, dense aciculato; lobis ovatis, longe acuminatis, simplicibus, dorso et margine glandulosis; petalis parvis, rubellis; stylis liberis, glabris; fructu parvo, globoso, dense aciculato, sepalis subpersistentibus coronato.

R. asperrima Godet ex Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* vol. ii. p. 678 (1872).—Christ in Boissier, *Fl. Orient.* Suppl. p. 220 (1888).

Stems short, erect, branched; *prickles* scattered, unequal, straight, slender, subulate. *Leaflets* 5-7, obovate, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, glabrous with a few large glands on the upper surface, glandular and subglabrous beneath, doubly serrated; *petioles* glandular and aciculate, subglabrous; *stipules* adnate, gland-ciliated, with deltoid, free tips. *Flowers* solitary; *peduncles* hispid. *Calyx-tube* globose, densely prickly; *lobes* ovate, simple, with a long point, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, glandular on the back and edge. *Petals* pink, not longer than the sepals. *Styles* free, glabrous. *Fruit* small, globose, very prickly, crowned by the subpersistent *sepals*.

Rosa asperrima is nearly related to *Rosa glutinosa* Sibth. & Sm., from which it differs in its straight, slender main prickles, larger, less glutinous leaflets, intensely prickly calyx-tube, simple sepals, and glabrous styles. The variety *interjecta* of Burnat & Gremlin¹ differs from the type by its smaller leaflets and hairy styles. The species inhabits the mountains of Persia at elevations of from 6,000 to 9,000 feet above sea-level. It has not yet been cultivated in England.

¹ *Genre Rosa, Révision du Groupe des Orientales*, p. 4 (1887).



Part	I	published	September	15,	1910
„	II	„	October	19,	„
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„	VII	„	March	14,	„
„	VIII	„	April	12,	„
„	IX	„	May	12,	„
„	X	„	June	14,	„
„	XI	„	July	14,	„
„	XII	„	August	14,	„
„	XIII	„	September	20,	„
„	XIV	„	October	13,	„
„	XV	„	November	14,	„
„	XVI	„	December	14,	„
„	XVII	„	January	15,	1912
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„	XX	„	June	7,	„
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„	XXIII	„	September	19,	„
„	XXIV	„	October	19,	„