

Species & Their Hybrids

Many hundreds of species of roses still survive in the wild, and many of them make the finest of garden shrubs. Most are seasonal bloomers; many produce very ornamental, as well as edible fruits; some are notable for their brilliant display of fall foliage color. It is important to note here that any species of plant is composed of a population of individuals which show natural variations. When we list a variety we are offering one of the individuals in that population, sometimes a form that has particularly lovely flowers or is an excellent producer of fruit. For species of roses to survive we must all work to protect their habitats from destruction. A first step in that process is to grow and learn to love one form of that wild rose.

Habit

It is difficult to boil down an entire genus into a handful of growth habits, and we would stress the fact that these are general habits of growth which are designed to assist the gardener in deciding where to plant a rose. Our examples run the gamut from humble, creeping roses to high-flying tree-climbers.

1. (E.g., *Rosa californica*) Perhaps the most common wild roses are rather dense thicket-makers of moderate height, to 6' or less, upright and branching.
2. (E.g., GERANIUM) From China as well as Europe and North America come a number of species that are tall, arching growers, tending to be vase shaped, often leaving room around their "legs" to plant lower companion plants.
3. (E.g., *Rosa setigera*) Also arching, but rather more broad-spreading and lower than the previous group, making full and very graceful shrubs.
4. (E.g., *Rosa cinnamomea*) Similar to the wild California rose, but much more upright, with densely packed basal canes, also suckering and forming broad thickets.
5. (E.g., *Rosa wichurana*) A number of species are truly procumbent, laying their stems along the ground, sometimes to a remarkable distance.
6. (E.g., *Rosa brunonii* 'LA MORTOLA') Lastly, a wide range of wild roses make their habitat in the branches of other shrubs and trees, producing long canes that stretch upward and allow them to hook their stout thorns into their hosts for support.



ABBOTSWOOD—*Missing from our collection.*

ANDERSONII

[*Rosa canina* × ANDERSONII]

Spx o/fff/2 Hillier(1935), pre-1912 [Hortico]
This hybrid involves *Rosa canina* (THE DOG ROSE), and possibly *R. arvensis*, both species native to Britain. ANDERSONII existed prior to 1912 but was introduced by the great plant firm of Hillier in 1935. It makes a tall, arching plant with leaden-grey foliage, flowers larger and deeper pink than the wild forms of *R. canina*, and sets a lovely crop of small, oval, orange-red hips.

AUGUSTE ROUSSEL*

Spx o/f/2 Barbier, 1913 [Belovich]
Warm pink semi-double flowers with undulating petals on a very large shrub; this rose can be used as a climber. It was a seedling of *Rosa macrophylla* crossed with PAPA GONTIER, the Tea rose.

CANARY BIRD

[*Rosa xanthina* × 'CANARY BIRD']

Spx o/fff/2 Allen, 1907 [Hortico]
The yellow Chinese species, which include *Rosa xanthina*, *R. hugonis*, and *R. primula*, are the most delightful of all wild roses, perhaps because of their coloring, or the cinnamon-red canes, or the very short flower stems and minute buds and tiny foliage, or because they appear so early in the spring and awaken our love of gardens. The parentage of CANARY BIRD has been variously proposed, always including one of the yellow species above; it is large of flower, with a rich butter yellow color and a zesty, musky perfume.

CANTAB

Spx o/f/4 Hurst, 1927 [SJHRG]
This hybrid of *Rosa nutkana* raised by Dr. Hurst offers a larger flower, deeper pink and blooming somewhat later and longer than the species. What has most impressed us are the hips, of which this sets a great many, held in upright clusters, the fruits egg-shaped, a glowing translucent orange-yellow with a black star of spent sepals atop each, like a spider.

CANTABRIGIENSIS

[*Rosa* × CANTABRIGIENSIS]

Spx (S) o/fff/2 Cam. Bot. Gdn., pre-1945 [Pickering]
Of all the yellow Chinese species and their seedlings, this I think is the finest; its tall, elegant, upright stance, canes gently arching and bowing with the weight of hundreds of flat, pale yellow blooms very early in the spring. Sweetly scented.

COMMANDER GILLETTE*

[BASYE'S THORNLESS]

Spx r/ff/1 Basye, 1965 [Sequoia]
Raised from an American species, either *Rosa carolina*, as stated in its parentage, or more likely *Rosa virginiana*. Bright pink flowers and brilliant ruby-red fruits and autumn foliage, and thornless!

CORYANA

[*Rosa* × CORYANA]

Spx (S) r/f/1 Hurst, 1926 [Lowe]
A hybrid created by Dr. C. C. Hurst at Cambridge Botanic Gardens, raised from *Rosa roxburghii*. Small, rose-red blooms with a large boss of yellow stamens, bristly receptacles and fruits, nearly thornless stems, and lovely, soft, light-green foliage. Bushy and upright to about 6', blooming for weeks.

CORYLUS

Spx (HNit) rr/ff/1 Le Rougetel; Beales, 1988 [Pickering]
A delightful shrub with a wild rose quality, small rosy mauve flowers and beautiful, glossy dark foliage, this cross of *Rosa nitida* and *R. rugosa rubra* makes a tall arching plant, lovely through the summer and into winter with its bright round hips.

DUPLEX

[*Rosa pomifera* 'DUPLEX,' WOLLEY-DOD'S ROSE]

Spx o/fff/2 unknown, pre-1770 [unknown]
Rediscovered in the garden of Reverend Wolley-Dod in 1900, this double form of *Rosa pomifera* (*R. villosa*) is one of the loveliest roses I know. Not only charming for its semi-double deep pink blooms, but also for its superb, large, round red hips, and for the deep green foliage with a downy grey finish.

DUPONTII

[*Rosa* × DUPONTII]

Spx (Misc) o/fff/2 unknown, 1817 [Lowe]
The origins of this rose are obscure and tentative; what is certain is the exceptional beauty of the thing itself. DUPONTII blooms in small clusters of clean white blooms, single with a wide flat cushion of orange stamens and golden filaments. The petals are so smoothly sculpted that one is instantly struck by the very circular perfection of the bloom. Every part of the plant—stems, leaves, pedicles, peduncles, and sepals—is elegantly designed. Fragrant in bloom, making large, round, golden-orange hips.

EDDIE'S CRIMSON

Spx (HMoy) o/fff/2 Eddie, 1956 [Huntington]

Single wine-red flowers with straw-yellow stamens wreath the long arching branches of the intriguing hybrid of *R. moyesii* and a red Floribunda. Foliage of sea-green cast is matte in texture, a soft background for the brilliance of the flowers.

EDDIE'S JEWEL—*Missing from our collection.*

EOS

Spx o/f/2 Ruys, 1950 [Hortico]
Akin to the two EDDIE'S varieties, and also a seedling of *Rosa moyesii*, with the same elegant arching habit in a plant of under 8'. The flowers are bright rose-red with a striking white eye and soft yellow stamens. Rarely sets hips.

GERANIUM

[*Rosa moyesii* 'GERANIUM']Spx o/ff/2 RHS, 1938 [Hortico]
(HMoy)

Saturated scarlet-red flowers with a showy boss of yellow stamens, a clone of *Rosa moyesii* selected at Wisley, home of the Royal Horticultural Society. Pink flowers are the predominant natural forms of *R. moyesii*, hence the immediate attraction of the well-named GERANIUM. Sets lovely, bright scarlet fruits that are long and bottle shaped, elegantly displayed.

GOLDEN CHERSONESE

Spx (S) o/fff/4 Allen, 1967 [Wilkins]

Those of you who are familiar with a native California shrub called Fremontodendron or flannel bush will easily picture the effect GOLDEN CHERSONESE makes with its wide, golden-yellow, single blooms on very short stems adorning a forest of upright canes. This hybrid of *Rosa ecae* combines that effect with lacquered, red-brown stems, the flowers appearing to bloom on leafless canes. Thanks to Miriam Wilkins for bringing us this.

HIGHDOWNENSIS

Spx (S) o/f/2 Stern, 1928 [Lowe]

Rosa moyesii has produced its share of lovely hybrids, among them this elegant shrub with single, bright red blooms which are followed by long, bottle-shaped hips of golden-orange blushed red. Very tall and broadly arching; 10' by 8'.

KIFTSGATE

[*Rosa filipes* 'KIFTSGATE']

Spx o/fff/6 Murrell, 1954 [Garden Valley]

A famous rose in England where it has been used to smother large stately homes. A fragrant, white flower appears in very large clusters in midsummer and like wildfire quickly blazes into a magnificent bloom. Prone to mildew in some climates, but redeeming any faults with its extreme generosity.

LOUIS RIEL*

Spx r/f/1 Zubrowski, 1996 [Pickering]

A most unusual cross between *Rosa spinosissima altaica* and *R. glauca* which combines the simple, creamy white flowers of the Scots Briar rose with the leaden gray foliage of *R. glauca*.

MANDER #1—Missing from our collection.

MASTER HUGH

Spx o/ff/2 Mason; Sunningdale, 1970 [unknown]

Glowing, cerise-pink flowers with a warm underglow and a pretty, wide boss of stamens; this seedling of *Rosa macrophylla* makes a very tall, dramatically arching plant that is handsomely adorned with bottle-shaped hips in fall and early winter.

MICRUGOSA ALBA

Spx rrr/f/4 Hurst, after 1900 [unknown]

MICRUGOSA is an extraordinary combination of two species roses, *Rosa rugosa* and *R. roxburghii* (formerly *R. micrantha*). This seedling of MICRUGOSA raised by Dr. C. C. Hurst of England has the same delightful qualities, compound foliage that is intermediate between the two species, an arching, colonizing growth habit, and delicate, crisply drawn flowers. This has white flowers and blooms for many months.

MT. EVEREST

Spx r/ff/2 unknown, unknown [SJHRG]

Large, handsome, crimson flowers with a white eye and soft yellow stamens come abundantly in spring. Reportedly a hybrid of *Rosa pendulina*, this is rather thorny and looks almost to be a hybrid of *R. moyesii* or *R. sweginzowii*. Large, elegant, bottle-shaped fruits in autumn.

PAULI ROSEA

Spx o/fff/5 unknown, c. 1912 [Worl; France]

The pink form of a cross with *Rosa arvensis* which retains a strong Rugosa appearance, but is prostrate and spreading above ground. Flowers large, silken pink and very elegant. Occasional rebloom, especially with extra attention.

Rosa anemoneflora

Sp r/r/f/6 Fortune, 1844 [ARE]

An odd but endearing rose whose tiny, densely double blooms unfurl for weeks, an endless layering of ribbon-like, white petals. Wiry, clambering growth with sparse, little thorns and small foliage, which, after you have observed it awhile, begins to resemble the Banksias more than any other rose you know. Sweet, violet scent also evokes the Banksia species.

Rosa arkansana

Sp o/ff/1 unknown, c. 1880 [Forest Farm]

A plant for the wild garden which stays rather short, suckering in the manner of *Rosa californica* and *R. cinnamomea*; its flowers are deep cerise pink, petals elongated. Sets pretty red fruits that are small.

Rosa beggeriana

Sp o/f/4 unknown, 1868 [Forest Farm]

Pretty, single white flowers with oval petals that are held just apart, stamens yellow; consider this species for the mixed border as its pure color, gray-green foliage and bright hips make for a decorative plant year-round.

Rosa blanda

[HUDSON'S BAY ROSE, LABRADOR ROSE]

Sp o/ff/1 Aiton, 1773 [Pickering]

Wide, crêpey petals of rich rose-pink with pale-buff stamens and a pungent-sweet scent. *Rosa blanda*, a native of the Northeast of North America, is nearly thornless with soft green foliage. Sets a crop of small, round red fruit. Its hardiness recommends it to planting in cold climates.

Rosa bracteata

[MACARTNEY ROSE]

Sp rrr/ff/5 Wendland, 1793 [Knopf/Sequoia]

A Chinese species which has so taken to the climate in the South that, like *Rosa laevigata*, it is sometimes thought to be a native. Elegant and crisp white flowers, about 2 inches across with a charming “donut” of yellow stamens and a prominent cluster of pistils looking like a tiny pincushion at the center of each bloom. Parent of the famous hybrid climber MERMAID, *R. bracteata*'s habit is trailing, but it can also build up several feet; every stem roots in contact with soil or mulch. Thorny as all get-out. Several different forms of this appear to be grown in collections around America.

Rosa brunonii ‘LA MORTOLA’

[HIMALAYAN MUSK ROSE]

Spx o/ffff/6 Lindley, 1822 [HRG]

An exquisite tree-climber which, well-used for the soft, downy-grey cast to its foliage, can make a memorable garden picture. Flowers rather large, over 1 inch across, in clusters of fifty or more, with a strong musk fragrance. LA MORTOLA can easily scale a tree of 40' or more.

Rosa californica

Sp r/fff/1 Chamisso & Schlechtendahl, 1878 [Orlando]

Our native California rose thrives in many situations, from dry coastal hillsides to the wet river-deltas. It is known for its long blooming season, which can be cut short by an extremely dry season. Small, rose-pink flowers with yellow stamens, and an aromatic fragrance that is redolent of the warm, resinous perfume of the California hills.

Rosa californica forma ‘Dark Pink’*Missing from our collection.**Rosa californica plena*

Spx r/fff/4 Geschwind, 1894 [Matson]

This is probably a derivative of *Rosa nutkana*, another western native; this very double rose makes a tall, arching plant, well over 8', which is smothered in bloom for several weeks from midsummer onward. Blooms are a blend of rose and raspberry-pink, with a strong, aromatic scent. Sets some hips.

Rosa carolina plena

Sp r/ff/1 Marshall, 1790 [Huntington]

This double form of *Rosa carolina* is revealed in an informative article by Doris and Wilson Lynes in the *ARS Rose Annual*, Vol. 40, 1955. This very dwarf plant begins blooming in midsummer for us and blooms steadily for eight weeks or more, with tiny, globular flowers of blush-pink, and a sweet-aromatic fragrance.

Rosa chinensis var. *spontanea* ‘DARK PINK’*

Sp o/ff/2 species, unknown [UCBBG]

This wild rose from China is unquestionably responsible for much of the mutability of color in cultivated roses from MUTABILIS to JOSEPH'S COAT. The flowers begin light rose pink

and deepen to dusky rose red before the petals fall away. Single blooms that come earlier than all other roses, and so a very cold tender variety. Good to zone 7 at best.

Rosa chinensis var. *spontanea* ‘LIGHT PINK’*

Sp o/ff/2 species, unknown [UCBBG]

The lighter pink form of *Rosa chinensis spontanea* that was shared with us by Elaine Sedlack of the UC Berkeley Botanic Gardens. Flowers begin blush and deepen to rose pink.

Rosa cinnamomea[*Rosa majalis*, CINNAMON ROSE]

Sp o/fff/4 unknown, 1596 [Humenick]

Large, single, purple-pink flowers with a handsome boss of yellow stamens; cinnamon red bark and pale foliage. An upright grower to 6' or more, spreading widely with suckers, it sets a crop of scarlet hips.

Rosa cinnamomea plena

[DOUBLE CINNAMON ROSE]

Sp o/fff/4 unknown, 1596 [HRG]

Lovely red canes and thorns, double pale and dark pink flowers in an old-fashioned muddle. Growth to 6'; spreads underground. Fragrant, and fruitful despite the double flowers.

Rosa corymbifera[*Rosa canina dumetorum*]

Sp o/fff/2 Borkhausen, c. 1838 [HRG]

Very similar to the DOG ROSE in many respects, with large flowers, pink in the bud, opening white, in very beautifully formed clusters. Tall and arching with green foliage and round, scarlet hips.

Rosa davidii

[FATHER DAVID'S ROSE]

Sp o/ff/2 Crépin, 1908 [Forest Farm]

Deep rose-pink flowers form pendulous, flagon-shaped hips that are shown to great effect on this tall, arching plant.

Rosa eglanteria (see Eglantines)*Rosa fedtschenkoana*

Sp o/ff/4 Fedtschenko, 1876 [UCBBG]

Grey and downy foliage set against smooth, whitish-green stems are the distinguishing characteristics that set this species apart from all others and make it very garden-worthy. Small, single, white flowers appear abundantly on short side-stems on this tall and densely suckering shrub. Fragrant flowers and charming, red, berry-sized fruits.

Rosa foetida—*Missing from our collection.**Rosa foetida* *bicolor*

[AUSTRIAN COPPER]

Sp r/fff/1 Gerard, 1596 [Pickering]

Remarkable for the intensity of its colorful golden yellow flowers with deep scarlet reverses, AUSTRIAN COPPER has long been the favored wild rose for American gardens. Its

floral brilliance, compact and spreading habit, hardiness and tolerance of drought combine to make it a winner. The fragrance of the flowers is very pungent and aromatic, and, to some noses, offensive.

Rosa foetida persiana

[PERSIAN YELLOW]

Sp r/fff/1 Willcock, 1833 [Weeks]

The pure yellow, double form of *Rosa foetida* provides a much needed color to the garden of old roses; its clarity and absence of orange or golden hues allows it to work well with the palette of pinks, lavenders, mauves, and crimsons found in the Old European roses. The flowers are 2 inches across, packed with crumpled petals, and have a strong, aromatic scent.

Rosa forrestiana

Sp o/fff/4 Boulenger, 1918 [Pickering]

A member of the Cinnamon rose tribe, with 2-inch flowers of rose-pink, white at the petal bases, surrounding a circular boss of stamens and a tuft of golden pistils which light the center. Flowers form in clusters, and when blooming is done, it makes a mass display of small, cherry red fruits set beautifully against very leafy bracts at the base of the peduncles.

Rosa gallica

Sp o/ff/1 unknown, pre-1500 [Pickering]

We received this candidate for the parent species of the Gallicas from Pickering Nurseries some years ago. It has much in common with that group, though it has remained very low growing, not topping 3'. Flowers are shallowly cupped, deep rose-pink shading to crimson, with yellow stamens; it sets a crop of finely bristly, oval hips.

*Rosa gentiliana**

Spx o/fff/6 species, 1907 [unknown]

Large white flowers in immense clusters, scented of fruit and spice, grows massively tall, easily clamboring into trees and raining its branches down from above.

Rosa gigantea

Sp o/fff/6 Collett, 1889 [Manners]

A rose of great distinction, which shows an ancestral affinity to the Teas with large, seductive single flowers of creamy white, scented. A very vigorous grower, preferring trees (over arbors) for its home.

Rosa glauca

[*Rosa rubrifolia*]

Sp r/ff/2 unknown, c. 1830 [seed]

Pewter-grey foliage and reddish stems make this a flower arranger's delight; small, deep rose-pink blossoms, sweetly scented like the DOG ROSE, are produced over a long period, followed by mahogany-colored hips.

*Rosa glutinosa**

[PINE-SCENTED ROSE]

Sp o/fff/1 species, 1821 [unknown]

Cerise pink single flowers with a white eye are charming and cheerful; the bonus with this plant are the tiny oily glands that cover the flower stems and sepals and even the leaf stems and the leaves themselves! They are pungently scented of pine and sandlewood.

Rosa helenae

Sp o/fff/6 Wilson, 1900 [UC]

In the tribe of the Himalayan Musk roses, this is perhaps the prettiest. Large clusters of inch-wide blooms which open to a rounded cup, then full and flat, with very pale stamens. Very fragrant; produces a heavy crop of half-inch crimson fruits; climbs willingly but less vigorously than such giants as *Rosa brunonii*. The small hips of *R. helenae* are particularly beautiful, held drooping and crowded in large clusters.

Rosa hemisphaerica

[SULPHUR ROSE]

Sp o/fff/1 unknown, 1625 [Pickering]

Globular, double flowers of deep, clear yellow appear on short stems along arching basal canes which are quite bristly, brownish and covered with small, blue-green leaves. Famous as the earliest double yellow rose known to European gardens. A bit of a challenge to grow, and difficult to propagate on its own roots, so please have patience, as it performs best own-root.

Rosa holodonta

Sp o/ff/2 Wilson, 1908 [Pickering]

Related to *Rosa moyesii*, *R. holodonta* is no poor cousin. Its deep pink flowers make a stunning display and are followed with shiny orange hips with the characteristic flagon shape of this group. Handsome foliage.

Rosa horrida

Sp o/f/1 Fischer, 1796 [Wilkins]

Tiny, round leaflets, canes packed with hard bristles, large and small; flowers small and white borne singly or in twos or threes; tiny, dark-red fruits; short, suckering growth; and altogether menacing. I haven't taken pains to test the fragrance, for fear of losing my nose! What a lovely solution for a dog barrier.

Rosa hugonis

[*Rosa xanthina* F. HUGONIS, FATHER HUGO'S ROSE,

GOLDEN ROSE OF CHINA]

Sp o/fff/3 Scanlon, 1899 [Hortico]

Gracefully arching canes of dark brown are lightly decked with very ferny, small foliage, and very short flower stems with 2-inch cupped blooms of butter-yellow. One of the first to bloom in spring. Compact to about 4' tall by 4' across. Somewhat difficult to propagate, and the hybrids, CANARY BIRD and CANTABRIGIENSIS may be easier to grow with the same effect. Current botanical status would appear to place this rose as a subspecies of *Rosa xanthina*, perhaps existing as a link between *R. xanthina* and *R. sericea*.

Rosa hugonis flore plena

Spx o/fff/1 unknown, pre-1932 [Hahn]
Siegfried Hahn of New Mexico sent us this beautiful rose; supposed to be the double form of *Rosa hugonis*, which it greatly resembles. This appears to be a hybrid with some form of *R. spinosissima*, its habit much stouter and more crowded, and much spinier than *R. hugonis*. Its origin is not known, though it has been noted in collections of roses since the 1930s in Europe.

Rosa × *kochiana*

Spx o/fff/3 Koehne, c. 1869 [Hortico]
Wide, single, flat flowers of deep pink born profusely on an odd shrub which seems to combine the qualities of both *Rosa spinosissima* and *R. palustris*; long, arching canes with abundant prickles, smooth bright-green foliage, the whole filling in to a dense shrub.

Rosa laevigata

[CHEROKEE ROSE]

Sp r/ff/6 unknown, 1759? [Demits]
Very large, pure white flowers with a handsome array of stamens and pistils of golden hue; foliage glossy golden-green and extremely healthy. A species that was brought from the Orient early in American history and naturalized in the southern states where the climate was ideal for it. In California we often get a small repeat crop of flowers in the late fall.

Rosa luciae onori

Sp r/ff/5 unknown, unknown
[Western Hills Nsy.]

From Western Hills Rare Plant Nursery in nearby Occidental we received this dwarf subspecies of *Rosa luciae*; leaves and white flowers smaller than a dime, very glossy, clean growth to under 1', spreading several feet across. Makes a beautiful groundcover or cascade.

Rosa × *macrantha*

Spx o/ff/3 unknown, 1823 [unknown]
Arching, trailing growth but not tall, a lovely interspecific cross, perhaps involving *Rosa gallica*. Found in France in the early 19th century. Flowers large and delicate in appearance, blush pink shaded deeper with a large boss of straw-yellow stamens. Foliage matte, crumpled, with deeply impressed veins. Parent of a series of exquisite Shrub roses introduced in the 20th century, including DAISY HILL, LADY CURZON, HARRY MAASZ, CHÂTEAU DE VAIRE, and probably COMPLICATA, as well.

Rosa macrophylla doncasterii

[DONCASTERII]

Sp o/ff/2 Doncaster; Hurst, 1930 [Pickering]
Rosa macrophylla is known for its exceptionally large fruits which are "flagon-shaped," i.e., globular to oval, pinched at the sepal end, expanding again toward the sepals which not only remain attached to the fruit but also color up, at least partly, making a curiously charming effect. DONCASTERII has flowers deeper pink than the type, flowers and foliage

somewhat smaller than normal, but sets a magnificent crop of hips, making it the star of the autumn.

Rosa maximowicziana—Missing from our collection.*Rosa mulliganii**

Sp o/ffff/6 unknown, 1917 [Heronswood]
Famous from the White Garden at Sissinghurst Castle, where Vita Sackville-West planted it in the 1940s, and knew it under the name *Rosa longicuspis*. Tiny white flowers in dense broad panicles lace the air with the scent of tropical fruits. A house eater, good on a large arbor.

Rosa multiflora

Sp o/ffff/4 Seibold, c. 1810 [SJHRG]
A plant to be chosen with some forethought as it is in some climates in America so fertile and able to naturalize that it quickly becomes pestiferous. Single, fragrant white flowers in large corymbs on a graceful, upright, somewhat arching plant. This seed-raised clone is virus free.

Rosa multiflora watsoniana

[BAMBOO ROSE]

Sp o/ff/3 from a Japanese Garden, 1870
[Matson]

Ever wanted to grow a rose that no one would believe was a rose? This is the one to grow. Known as the BAMBOO ROSE since Josephine's garden at Malmaison, this form of *Rosa multiflora* makes a lovely arching mound of fine, willow-like foliage, whose texture adds much to the mixed border or to the rose garden.

Rosa nitida

Sp o/fff/1 unknown, 1807 [Pickering]
A North American species that is very happy in wet soils, *Rosa nitida* covers its small, flat, shiny foliage with cupped, bright pink blooms that lighten toward the center. Small, compact, and bushy; brightly colored fall foliage with a crop of small, round, red hips.

Rosa × *nitida* 'DART'S DEFENDER'[*R. nitida* 'DEFENDER,' DART'S DEFENDER]

Spx o/ff/1 Darthuis, 1971 [Lowe]
This hybrid with *R. rugosa* has a wild rose constitution and appearance despite its hybridity. Its small violet-red, single flowers with a light, spicy fragrance sets a multitude of glossy red fruits, and it presents a dramatic display of fall foliage color. A choice plant in any garden.

Rosa nutkana

[NUTKA ROSE]

Sp r/fff/4 Fernald, c. 1876 [Pickering]
Charming, round, rose-red blooms fade to deep pink and paler with pale, buff-yellow stamens, producing a wealth of rose-red hips. The habit and foliage of the NUTKA ROSE give it great potential as a garden plant: arching, smooth, brown stems, lightly thorned, and soft, flat leaves of grey-green, so broadly toothed they appear to have been cut out with pinkish shears.

Rosa palustris—Missing from our collection.

Rosa palustris scandens

[DOUBLE SWAMP ROSE]

Sp r/fff/3 unknown, pre-1824 [Harrison's]
The double form of the SWAMP ROSE has great charm, and is often suggested as a climber, though its lack of thorns poses a challenge when the gardener goes to braid in the new canes each season.

Rosa pendulina

[ALPINE ROSE]

Sp o/ff/3 unknown, 1683 [Pickering]
Believed by many botanists to be the parent of the Boursault roses; like them it is thornless with a graceful, arching habit. Small purple-pink blooms, white at the eye, producing a crop of pendulous fruits of sealing-wax red, shaped like inverted teardrops.

Rosa pomifera

[APPLE ROSE, *Rosa villosa*]

Sp o/fff/2 unknown, 1771 [Lowe]
Large, light-pink flowers of crinkled texture give way to enormous, apple-shaped fruits which turn deep rosy-crimson. These may well be the largest hips in the rose world, and are unquestionably the showiest. Foliage is deep green made pale by a downy covering on both surfaces.

Rosa primula

[INCENSE ROSE]

Sp o/fff/3 Boulenger, 1910 [Pickering]
Arching pendulous growth, reddish-brown prickly stems, small, much divided foliage which has a ferny appearance, and yellow blooms. The foliage is very aromatic when brushed or crushed, and the flowers are a very delicate, creamy yellow.

Rosa × *pteragonis**

Spx o/ff/4 Krause, 1938 [Pickering]
R. sericea omeiensis crossed accidentally with *Rosa hugonis* yielded the beautiful rose CANTABRIGIENSIS. A similar crossed involving the Winged Thorn rose, *R. sericea pteracantha*, produced this which has the soft yellow and grace of CANTABRIGIENSIS added to the massive, brilliant scarlet winged thorns that turn maroon with age.

Rosa roxburghii normalis f. 'DARK PINK'

[SINGLE CHESTNUT ROSE]

Sp rrr/f/3 Species, 1908 [Worl]
A dark pink flowered form of the SINGLE CHESTNUT ROSE given to us by Barbara Worl. *Rosa roxburghii* varies in color in the wild from blush pink to deep purple-pink. Among other textural treats, this rose has dramatically peeling bark of reddish-gold, reminiscent of sticks of raw cinnamon.

Rosa roxburghii

[CHESTNUT ROSE]

Sp rrr/fff/4 unknown, 1814 [Matson]
The double form of the CHESTNUT ROSE is the most widely known, its flowers having such a mass of petals as to look like a Gallica hybrid. The buds and fruits of both it and the single form are armed with warty bristles that give the impression of a chestnut casing. Flowers prolifically for many months from midsummer, and is a rampageous grower that can exceed 10' tall and 15' across.

Rosa sempervirens

Sp r/ff/5 unknown, 1629 [Huntington]
The single, white-flowered species from which many old rambling roses were derived, including RUGA. Very smooth, dark foliage; long, thin, wiry canes ideal for training.

Rosa sericea

Sp o/ff/2 Lindley, 1822 [Gers]
Rosa sericea's canes are covered with a dense coating of soft bristles. Its foliage is tiny, finely divided and soft. Flowers white, with only four petals instead of the normal five.

Rosa sericea pteracantha

Sp o/ff/2 Franchet, 1904 [RYT]
Noted for its four-petaled white flowers, but more particularly for the elongated red thorns that stud its canes, it makes a stunning focus in a mixed planting. Tall and arching, and perhaps most effective if older canes are removed annually to make way for new ones, whose thorns are translucent and red.

Rosa setigera

[PRAIRIE ROSE]

Sp o/fff/3 Michaux, 1810 [Matson]
One of the finest North American species, especially rewarding because it blooms at the very end of the main rose season, with very large flowers of soft, rosy-pink. It has a graceful, widely arching habit of growth. Parent of many fine rambling roses.

Rosa setigera serena

[THORNLESS PRAIRIE ROSE]

Sp o/ff/3 Palmer & Steyermark, 1924 [ARE]
A thornless version of the PRAIRIE ROSE with downy leaves and a soft appearance.

Rosa sinowilsonii

[CHINESE WILSON'S ROSE]

Sp o/fff/6 Hemsley, 1904 [Huntington]
A most astonishing rose, both for its incredible, tree-eating vigor, and for the size and coloring of its leaves. These are the largest leaves in the rose world and can measure over a foot in length, and the new foliage is deep plum-red on the undersides, as are new stems and unfurling leaves. Large, 2-inch white flowers in clusters of up to 20. Climbing growth to 50'.

Rosa soulieana

Sp o/fff/6 Crepin, 1896 [Demits; England]
 This delightful form of *Rosa soulieana* has very grey-green foliage and pale stems. A field-eating, tree-eating rose with enormous clusters of white flowers, strongly perfumed with a fruity scent.

Rosa spithamea sonomensis

Sp o/ff/1 unknown, unknown [Miles]
 Our local wild rose specialty; rather rare. A very, very low-spreading rose, to 12 inches tall, and suckering in our sandy soil. Deep lavender-pink flowers with a pale bundle of straw-colored stamens. Scented of the summer hills of California.

*Rosa stellata mirifica**

[THE SACRAMENTO ROSE]

Sp r/ff/1 species, 1916 [Humenick]
 Its common name, GOOSEBERRY ROSE, tells you a bit about the general appearance of this plant; a wiry, arching tangle of slender thorny canes that suckers and spreads cheerfully under poor conditions. The bright pink flowers stand out dramatically against the golden-green foliage.

*Rosa sweginzowii macrocarpa**

Sp o/ff/2 species, unknown [Pickering]
 Single cerise flowers, large for a species rose, with white centers and orange stamens, produce very large bottle-shaped hips; the most dramatic rose in the Moyesii family.

Rosa virginiana

Sp o/fff/4 Miller, pre-1807 [Gers]
 A handsome plant, densely suckering, with tall canes, very leafy, somewhat smooth; small but charming pink flowers with soft-yellow stamens; sets a fine crop of round red hips. *Rosa virginiana*'s fall foliage runs the full spectrum from gold and yellow to amber, rose, and crimson.

Rosa wichurana

Sp rr/ff/5 Crepin, 1891 [Manchester]
 White flowers are rather large, about an inch across, and come steadily over many weeks. Sets a fine crop of round, red hips. Collected at Manchester Cemetery.

Rosa wichurana porterifolia

Sp r/ff/5 unknown, 1891 [UCBBG]
 Lowest of the ground-covering roses, and truly a fine one. *Porterifolia* rarely exceeds 12 inches in height, but may cover several square yards. It begins its bloom of small single white scented flowers in June and continues modestly scattering flowers till frost, meanwhile creating a storehouse of tiny red hips.

Rosa wichurana variegata

Sp r/ff/5 unknown, unknown [Western Hills Nsy.]
 A brightly variegated form of the species whose foliage begins green, heavily splashed with cream and pink, the pink gradually giving way to white. Flowers white, the red hips

making a performance in the autumn against the cream-splashed leaves.

*Rosa willmottiae**

Sp rr/ff/3 unknown, unknown [UCBBG]
 Quite unlike anything you have ever seen in a wild rose, it is easy to see what an honor it was to have named this rose for Ellen Willmott, the great Edwardian rose collector. Tiny pewter-gray foliage with a whitish bloom on leaf and stem makes the perfect foil for millions of dime-sized flowers of electric cerise-mauve flowers. A garden designer's dream!

Rosa woodsii ultramontana

Sp o/ff/1 Peck, 1888 [RHS]
 Another charming North American member of the Cinnamon rose tribe; light of thorn, very bushy, clothed in soft, light-green foliage, with bright pink flowers in wide clusters that set a full crop of bright scarlet, smooth hips.

ROSE D'AMOUR

[*Rosa virginiana plena*]

Spx (Misc) o/fff/4 unknown, pre-1759 [Lowe]
 Once thought to be the double form of *Rosa virginiana*, this lovely rose is clearly a hybrid between two or more species. It has much of the grace of *virginiana* with pink buds which open to well-formed flowers. Fine autumn foliage, few hips.

SCHOENER'S NUTKANA

Spx o/fff/2 Schoener, 1930 [Huntington] (HNut)

This hybrid between *Rosa nutkana* and the HP PAUL NEYRON has all the qualities of *nutkana* but exaggerated vastly; 4 inch flowers of deep pink; smooth, red-brown canes to 10'; soft, grey-green foliage, broadly toothed. A striking plant, it needs a sizable playing field.

ST. JOHN'S ROSE

[*Rosa sancta*, *Rosa richardii*]

Spx o/fff/5 unknown, very old [Pickering]
 Dr. Hurst, in *The Graham Stuart Thomas Rose Book*, tells the convoluted story of this rose, which suffice to say goes back further than any rose known in cultivation. Its charms are simple: wide, single, white blooms touched with pink, with bright stamens, borne freely along very low, arching branches with many small thorns. Always simple, clean and humble. Recent research by others seems to suggest this is an incorrect naming.

THEANO—Missing from our collection.