

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE RHODODENDRON
ASSOCIATION.

1930.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO THIS ONLINE EDITION

The eleven volumes of the *Year Book of the Rhododendron Association* issued between 1929 and 1939 and the three supplements from 1933–1935 could not have been published online without the generosity of others.

The Rhododendron, Camellia & Magnolia Group extend their thanks to the descendants of the contributing authors, and others who are now responsible for the copyright, for permitting those words to be reproduced in this format.

Despite our diligence in seeking the current copyright holders, there may be authors whose work is still in copyright who we were unable to trace, for which we apologise. The Group's 'Takedown Policy' may apply in this case; please visit

<http://www.rhodogroup-rhs.org/takedown-policy>

for details.

This material is made freely available for
research purposes only.

Copyright in the text remains with the authors and
further copying or reuse of this work is expressly
prohibited.



2023

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE RHODODENDRON
ASSOCIATION.

1930.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Azaleas	131
Hybrid Rhododendrons, List of	157
Loder Cup, The	157
New and extremely Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons ...	154
Notes from Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	139
Rhododendrons for the Rock Garden	135
Rhododendron Show of 1929, The	141
Rhododendron Species, List of	19
Series and Subseries	113
Soils and Positions for Rhododendrons	124
Victoria Medal of Honour, The	156

The Rhododendron Association.

President.

LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD.

Vice-President.

Admiral A. W. HENEAGE-VIVIAN.

Honorary Treasurer.

J. B. STEVENSON.

Council.

J. J. CROSFIELD.

R. E. GILL.

THE MARQUESS OF HEADFORT.

G. W. E. LODER.

Hon. H. D. McLAREN.

F. GOMER WATERER.

E. H. WILDING.

P. D. WILLIAMS.

Secretary.

GURNEY WILSON, Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Bankers.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD., 1, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Auditor.

E. P. RICHARDSON (Messrs. H. C. Richardson & Son, Chartered Accountants).

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Honorary Life Members.

- Bean, W. J., 2, Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.
 Forrest, George, 17, Inverleith Place, Edinburgh.
 Smith, Professor W. Wright, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.
 Ward, Capt. F. Kingdon, 43, Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood,
 London, N.W. 8.
 Williams, J. C., Caerhays Castle, Gorran, R.S.O., Cornwall.
 Wilson, E. H., Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, U.S.A.

*Founder Members are distinguished by a **

- *Aberconway, The Lady, Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, North Wales.
 Acland, Sir Francis D., Bart., Killerton, Exeter.
 Adams, John, Stellawood, York Road, Broadstone, Dorset.
 *Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bart., Ardanaiseig, Kilchrenan, Argyll.
 Allen, W. E. R., Fairwell, Llandaff, Cardiff.
 Annesley, Richard G., Annes Grove, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
 Baastrup, Sket, Skive, Denmark.
 *Baker, H. L. P., Wayford Manor, Crewkerne.
 Baker, N. T., c/o Messrs. Bakers, Codsall, Wolverhampton.
 *Balfour, F. R. S., Dawyck, Stobo, Scotland.
 Balfour, Miss, Balbirnie, Markinch, Fifeshire.
 *Banks, W. H., Hergest Croft, Kington.
 Barclay, Colonel H. G., Colney Hall, Norwich.
 Barto, J. E., R.F.D., 1, Junction City, Oregon, U.S.A.
 *Bedford, A., The Gardens, Exbury House, Exbury, Southampton.
 Bedford, The Duke of, Woburn Abbey, Woburn, Bletchley, Bucks.
 Blair, James H., Blairquhan, Maybole, Ayrshire.
 Bolitho, Lieut.-Col. E. H. W., Trengwainton, Heamoor, Cornwall.
 *Bolitho, R. F., Ponsandane, Penzance.
 Bond, Mrs., Creech Grange, Wareham, Dorset.
 Booth, Major W. H., Brynmelyn, Hay, Herefordshire.
 Boyle, J. A., The Gardens, Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath.
 Brower, Ancel J., 418, West 25th Street, New York, U.S.A.
 Buchanan, Mrs., Corsewall, Stranraer.

- Bury, Lieut.-Col. Charles K. H., Belvedere House, Mullingar, Ireland.
- Buxton, A. Redmond, Fritton Hall, Great Yarmouth.
- Cave, Sir Charles H., Bart., Sidbury Manor, Sidmouth.
- *Chamberlain, Walter S., 10, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
- *Cheal, J. H., The Nurseries, Crawley, Sussex.
- *Christie, Major G. H., Glenfalloch Lodge, Ardlui, N.B.
Christie-Miller, Mrs., Clarendon Park, Salisbury, Wilts.
- *Christie, Thos. North, Blackhills House, Lhanbryde, Morayshire.
- *Christy, William M., Watergate, Emsworth, Hants.
- *Clarke, Douglas, Hartridge House, Cranbrook, Kent.
Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
- *Clarke, William, Windlesham Manor, Windlesham, Surrey.
- *Colborne-Vivian, Hon. Mrs. Ulick, Bosahan, St. Martin, Cornwall.
Colman, Jeremiah, Burrows Lea, Gomshall, Surrey.
- *Comber, J., Nymans Gardens, Handcross, Sussex.
Cooke, Randle B., Kilbryde, Corbridge-on-Tyne.
- *Cory, Reginald, Duffryn, nr. Cardiff.
- *Cotton, A. D., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- *Cox, Euan, 12, York Terrace, London, N.W. 1.
- *Crisp, B. W., 10, Culford Gardens, Sloane Square, London, S.W. 3.
Crocker, Gordon G., Thorne, Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
- *Crosfield, J. J., Embley Park, Romsey, Hants.
Crosland, Mrs. Gladys E., Colby Lodge, Amroth, Kilgetty, Pembrokeshire.
- *Crossman, F. W., White's Hill, Hambrook, nr. Bristol.
Cullen, Mrs. N., Cross Keys House, Sevenoaks.
Curtis, Chas. H., 5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2.
- *Curtis, John R., Edge Grove, Aldenham, Watford.
- *Curwen, Rev. R. Basil, St. Scholasticus Priory, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
- *Cuthbert, George H., Southgate Nurseries, Southgate, London, N.14.
Cuthbert, Sidney G., Southgate Nurseries, Southgate, London, N.14.

- Daffarn, Mrs. Alice I., Valewood, Haslemere, Surrey.
 Dalrymple, G. H., The Nurseries, Bartley, nr. Southampton.
- *Dalton-Sayle, R. T., Langton's, Ottershaw, Chertsey, Surrey.
 Desborough, Capt. A. P. H., Tulgey Wood, Broadstone, Dorset.
 Digby, Major The Lord, Minterne, Dorchester, Dorset.
- *Dillistone, George, 50, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
 *Donaldson, Miss Margaret E., Auchineden, Blanefield, Stirlingshire.
 Ebbisham, Right Hon. The Lord, Fairmile Hatch, Cobham, Surrey.
- *Eley, Charles, East Bergholt Place, Suffolk.
 *Faggetter, E., Goldsworth Nursery, Woking.
 Falmouth, Viscountess, Tregothnan, Truro, Cornwall.
- *Farrell, A. E., Birchenholt, Wellington College Station, Berks.
 *Favell, R. V., Pemberth, St. Buryan, Cornwall.
 Feilden, Major Ramsay R., The King's Barrow, Wareham, Dorset.
- *Fenwick, Mark, Abbotswood, Stow-in-the-Wold.
 *Findlay, R., Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey.
 Findlay, Thos. H., The Gardens, Luton Hoo, Luton, Beds.
- *Findlay, R., Jun., Exbury Gardens, Exbury.
 *Fisher, G. Forster, The Higham, Bassenthwaite Lake, Cockermouth,
 Cumberland.
- Fletcher, Capt. A. M. T., Margam Abbey, Port Talbot.
 *Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor, Sussex
 Flower, Mrs. Neville, Codicote Mill, Welwyn, Herts.
- *Fortune, Robert, Newhouse, Cranleigh, Surrey.
 Foster, Major A. W., Apley Park, Bridgnorth.
 Fox, Wilfrid S., Winkworth Farm, Hascombe, Godalming, Surrey.
 Fraser, A. R., Auchengare, Rhu, Dumbartonshire.
 Gable, J. B., Stewartstown, Penna., U.S.A.
 Gardner, R. C. B., Rofant Cottage, Northwood, Middlesex.
 Gardner, Thomas E., 2, Darley Street, Bradford.
 Garton, Sir Richard, Lythe Hill, Haslemere, Surrey.
 Gibson, A. C., Glenarn, Rhu, Dumbartonshire.
 Gilbertson, Cecil F., Abercrave House, Abercrave, Swansea Valley.
- *Gill, R. E., 14, Market Street, Falmouth.
 Gilmer, Mrs. Knox, Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.

- Grant, J. M., The Gardens, Grayswood Hill, Haslemere, Surrey.
 Grey, Lieut.-Col. Charles H., Hocker Edge, Cranbrook, Kent.
 Grigg, Harry, Cann House, Crown Hill, South Devon.
- *Grove, A., 2, Albion Street, London, W. 2.
- *Gunther, C. E., Tongswood, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 Hambro, Mrs., Kidbrooke Park, Forest Row, Sussex.
 Hamilton, Capt., Lord Claud N., Lady Cross Lodge, Brockenhurst.
- *Hamilton, W. Frank, Pylewell Park Gardens, Lymington, Hants.
 Hanbury, Frederick J., Brockhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.
- *Harding, Oliver, Nursery Cottage, Bagshot, Surrey.
- *Harley, Andrew, Blinkbonny, Kirkcaldy.
 Harris, James E., Blackpill Nurseries, Swansea.
 Hartridge, Charles Eric A., Findon Place, Findon, Sussex.
- *Harvey, Sir Robert G., Bart., Langley Park, Slough.
- *Hawker, Capt. H. G., Strode, Ermington, Devon.
- *Headfort, The Marquess of, Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath.
 Heath, C. E., 15, Aldford Street, London, W. 1.
- *Heneage-Vivian, Admiral A., Clyne Castle, Blackpill, Swansea.
 Hext, Mrs. Charles H., Trebah, West Falmouth.
 Hillier, E. L., West Hill Nurseries, Winchester.
- *Holland, Arthur D., 9, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.
 Holmes, Mrs. Carl, The Node, Welwyn, Herts.
- *Holms, John A., Formakin, Bishopton, Renfrewshire.
- *Horlick, Lieut.-Col. J. N., Little Paddocks, Sunninghill, Berks.
- *Hutchinson, J., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- *Hutchinson, W., The Lea House, Backford, nr. Chester.
- *Ingram, Collingwood, The Grange, Benenden, Cranbrook.
 Ivens, A. J., Hiltingbury Nursery, Chandler's Ford, Hants.
 Jacques, Mrs. F. A., The Woodlands, Water Orton, Warwickshire
- *Jenkinson, Capt. R. C., Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest.
- *Johnstone, G. H., Trewithen, Grampound Road, Cornwall.
 Jowitt, Sir William A., 35, Upper Brook Street, London, W.
- *Joynson, Capt. William, The Glassert, Aberfoyle, Perthshire.
- *Keeble, Mrs. Alexander, Mottingsden, Burwash, Sussex.
- *Keir, Robert, The Gardens, Tower Court, Ascot.

- Lawrence, T. G. Gaisford St., Howth Castle, Co. Dublin.
 Leith, Gordon, 14^A, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.
- *Loder, Gerald W. E., Wakehurst, Ardingly, Sussex.
 Loder, Lady, Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex.
- Lofthouse, Thomas A., The Croft, 14, Cambridge Road, Linthorpe,
 Middlesbrough.
- Londonderry, The Marchioness of, Londonderry House, Park
 Lane, W. 1.
- Louch, Charles, Colbury House, Hillstreet, Totton, Hants.
- Lunn, Robert H., Westhayes, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.
- Macdonald, John M., Largie Castle, Tayinloan, Argyll.
- *MacEacharn, Capt. Neil, Galloway House, Garlieston, Wigtownshire.
- *MacEwen, D. L., Corsock, Dalbeattie.
 Mackenzie, Austin, Carradale, Argyllshire.
- *MacKenzie, T. C., Ruigh-Ard, Inverness.
- *McLaren, Hon. Henry D., Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, North Wales.
 McNeil, Lt.-Col. A. H., Shennanton, Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire.
- *Magor, E. J. P., Lamellen, St. Tudy, R.S.O., Cornwall.
- *Martineau, Mrs. Philip, 2, Mount Street, London, W. 1.
 Marwood, J. L., The Gardens, The Camp, Windlesham, Surrey.
- *Maxwell, Sir Herbert, Bart., Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtownshire.
 Mayer, Gus, Wistlers Wood, Woldingham, Surrey.
 Meade-Waldo, Edmund G. B., Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone,
 Kent.
- *Melchett, The Lady, Melchet Court, nr. Romsey, Hants.
- *Messel, Lieut.-Col. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross, Sussex.
- *Millais, Lieut.-Commander J. G., Comptons Brow, Horsham, Sussex.
 Milner, William, 20, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
 Moore, C. Armytage, Winterfold House, Cranleigh, Surrey.
 Moore, Dr. F. Craven, Duckyls, nr. East Grinstead, Sussex.
 Moore, Sir Frederick, Willbrook House, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
- *Moore, H. Armytage, Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
 Moore, Lady, Willbrook House, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
- Morgan, Edgar S., Cefn Eithen, Swansea.
- Morley, The Earl of, Saltram, Plympton, Devon.

- Murray, Mrs., Murraythwarts, Ecclefechan, Annan, Dumfriesshire.
- *Napier, Miss Isabel N., The Delph House, Broadstone, Dorset.
- Neilson, Mrs. Hugh, Chapelton, Stewarton, Ayrshire.
- *Nelson, Thomas E., Achnacloch, Connel, Argyll.
- Nes, C. B. van, 143, B.C. Street, Boskoop, Holland.
- Nix, Charles G. A., Tilgate, Crawley, Sussex.
- Noble, Sir John H. B., Bart., Ardkinglas, Inverary, Argyll.
- *Norman, The Hon. Lady, Ramster, Chiddingfold, Surrey.
- Osborn, Arthur, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- Ouden, H. den, Boskoop, Holland.
- *Pack-Beresford, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Brambletye, Headley, Bordon, Hants.
- Paterson, Robert, Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex.
- Petty, William R., Melchet Court Gardens, Romsey, Hants.
- *Pike, Leonard G., King Barrow, Wareham, Dorset.
- Porter, C. J., c/o Messrs. W. H. Rogers & Sons, The Red Lodge Nursery, Bassett, Southampton.
- Power, A. D., Brockdale, Bracknell, Berks.
- Preston, E. M., The Warren, Hayes, Kent.
- *Puddle, F. C., The Gardens, Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, North Wales.
- *Putron, H. L. du, Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey.
- Raffill, C. P., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey.
- Ramsden-Jodrell, Mrs., Taxal Lodge, Whaley Bridge, Cheshire.
- *Ramsden, Sir John F., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
- Renshaw, Sir Charles S., Hartfield, Headley, Hants.
- Renton, John T., Branklyn, Perth.
- *Reuthe, G., 109, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent.
- Rogers, Lieut.-Colonel J. M., Riverhill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- Rose, Frederick J., Townhill Park Gardens, Bitterne, Southampton
- *Rothschild, Lionel N. de, Exbury House, Exbury, Southampton.
- Russell, L. R., Richmond Nurseries, Richmond, Surrey.
- Sander, Louis, St. André, Bruges, Belgium.
- Scannell, David, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
- Schröder, Baron Bruno, The Dell Park, Englefield Green, Surrey.
- Schroder, Capt. W. H., Attadale, Strathcarron, Ross-shire.

- Sebag-Montefiore, The Hon. Mrs. Ida Marie, Thorn, Wembury,
Plymouth.
- Seddon, T. E. Y., Greymouth, Westland, New Zealand.
- Serocold, Mrs. Germaine, Three Fords, Seud, Surrey.
- Shearburn, Harry, Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
- *Slade, J., Embley Gardens, Romsey, Hants.
- *Slocock, W. A., Goldsworth Nursery, Woking, Surrey.
- Smith, Mrs. H. Lindsay, Ashfold, Handcross, Sussex.
- Smith, Samuel, The Gardens, Penjerrick, Budock, Falmouth,
Cornwall.
- Snow, Francis H., St. Wilfrid's, Aldgate, South Australia.
- Spring-Rice, Mrs. Gerald, Gatesgarth, Penrith, Cumberland.
- Stair, Lieut.-Col. The Earl of, 17, Eaton Square, London, S.W. 1.
- *Stead, Edgar, Ilam, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- Steffen, Alexander, Pillnitz 1, Dresden, Germany.
- *Stern, Major F. C., Highdown, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex.
- *Stevenson, J. B., Tower Court, Ascot.
- Stewart, A. F. M., c/o Messrs. D. Stewart & Son, Ferndown
Nurseries, nr. Wimborne, Dorset.
- *Stewart, Edward, Ferndown, near Wimborne, Dorset.
- Stewart, Major William, Shambellie, Dumfries.
- *Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John, Bart., Pollok House, Pollokshaws,
Glasgow.
- Stoker, Fred., The Summit, Golding's Hill, Loughton.
- Swaythling, The Lord, 114, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
- Taylor, Darcy, The Rocks, Marshfield, Chippenham.
- *Taylor, George, The Gardens, Bulstrode Park, Gerrards Cross,
Bucks.
- Traherne, Capt. Onslow, Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glamorgan.
- Trepplin, E. C., Sidd, Sidmouth.
- Trotter, Noel, Frogna, Sunninghill, Berks.
- *Trotter, Richard D., Leith Vale, Ockley, Surrey.
- Tweedy, John, Hill Top House, Howth, Co. Dublin.
- *Tylden-Pattenson, Lt.-Col. E. C., Dashmonden, Biddenden, Kent.
- Upcher, Henry E. S., The Gables, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk.

- *Veitch, Miss A. M., Royal Nurseries, Exeter.
- *Vyvyan, Col. Sir Courtenay, Bart., Treloarwarren, Mawgan, Helston,
Cornwall.
- Waley, Alfred J., Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex.
- *Wallace, R. W., The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
- Waring, Denton, Hebers Mount, Ilkley, Yorks.
- *Waterer, F. Gomer, The Cottage, Bagshot, Surrey.
- Wathen-Bartlett, W., Vereley, Burghley, Hants.
- Watson, Eustace H., Framewood Manor, Stoke Poges, Bucks.
- *Whitaker, W. I., Pylewell Park, Lymington, Hants.
- *White, Harry, Sunningdale Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey.
- Whittall, W. J. H., Grayswood Hill, Haslemere, Surrey.
- Wilkinson, Arthur B. B., Drumbrae, Bantry, Co. Cork.
- Willcocks, William, The Gardens, Langley Park, Slough.
- *Williams, E. Trevor, Dromenagh, Iver Heath, Bucks.
- *Wilding, E. H., Wexham Place, Stoke Poges, Bucks.
- Williams, A. M., Werrington Park, Launceston.
- *Williams, Mrs. Charles, Greenway, Churston Ferrers, Devon.
- Williams, J. E., Hillside, Llandaff, Cardiff.
- *Williams, P. D., Lanarth, St. Keverne, R.S.O., Cornwall.
- *Wilson, Edward Kenneth, Cannizaro, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.
- *Wiseman, Percy, c/o J. Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., Bagshot, Surrey.
- Wuyts, Prof. O. F., 183, Chausee de Bruxelles, Ledeborg, Belgium
- *Younger, Harry Geo., Kittoes, Bishopsteignton, South Devon.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES RELATING THERETO
OF
THE RHODODENDRON ASSOCIATION.

Title.

1. The title of this Association is "The Rhododendron Association."

Office.

2. The office of the Association shall be in London at such place as may from time to time be fixed by the Council of the Association.

Objects.

3. The object of the Association is to encourage, improve and extend the study and cultivation of Rhododendrons by means of publications, the holding of Exhibitions and otherwise.

Membership.

4. The Association shall consist of members paying annual subscriptions of 21s. or, in the case of working gardeners, 10s. 6d., or such other amounts as shall hereafter be determined at a General Meeting of the Association, and the receipt and acceptance of a subscription by the Hon. Treasurer or Secretary shall, subject to election as hereinafter provided, constitute the subscriber thereof a Member of the Association.

All candidates for Membership shall be proposed and seconded by two Members of the Association and such candidature shall come before a meeting of the Council. On demand by any Member of the Council, voting shall be by ballot when one black ball in four shall exclude.

Any person desiring to commute his or her annual subscription for life may do so by making one payment of £15. 15s. in lieu of an

annual subscription of one guinea, and shall thereby become entitled to all the rights and privileges of the corresponding annual subscription.

No person shall be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of Membership until his or her subscription for the current year has been received by the Hon. Treasurer or Secretary.

The rights and privileges of Members of the Association shall be as follows :—

(a) To receive copies of such publications issued by the Association as may be decided by the Council.

(b) To exhibit, subject to the Exhibition Regulations for the time being in force, at the Association's Exhibitions and at Exhibitions held by the Association in conjunction with any other Association.

(c) To receive Members' tickets of admission to the Association's Exhibitions.

(d) To vote at all General Meetings of the Association.

Subscriptions.

5. Subscriptions shall be payable on January 1st in each year. Any Member desirous of relinquishing membership shall give notice thereof in writing to the Hon. Treasurer or Secretary not later than February 1st in any year and in default of such notice such Member shall be liable for the subscription for the current year.

Application of Income and Funds.

6. The income and funds of the Association shall be applied towards the promotion of the objects of the Association.

Executive Council.

7. The management and administration of the affairs of the Association shall, subject to these rules, be vested in a Council consisting—

(a) Of the Officers of the Association as hereinafter defined ;

(b) Of eight other Members of the Association, two of whom shall retire annually and shall not be re-eligible for election until one year has elapsed ; this rule, as far as affects retirement, shall only become operative three years after the founding of the Association, when the names of those to retire shall be settled by ballot.

The Members of the Council referred to under (b) shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

Any vacancy occurring during the year may be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting. Five Members of the Council shall form a quorum.

Appointment and Duties of Officers.

8. The Officers of the Association who shall be elected as hereafter provided and hold office until the next Annual General Meeting, shall be the following :—

(a) A President of the Association who shall take the chair at all Meetings of the Association and of the Council.

(b) A Vice-President who shall, in the absence of the President, preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Council.

(c) An Hon. Treasurer who shall be the Accounting Officer, and shall be responsible for the payment into the Association's banking account of all moneys received by him on behalf of the Association. The Hon. Treasurer shall prepare for the Annual General Meeting a Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts in respect of his year of office, and

(d) A Secretary who shall be responsible for all the Secretarial work of the Association and shall be Editor of the Association's publications. The Secretary shall account to the Hon. Treasurer for all moneys received by him on behalf of the Association.

The President, Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer shall be ex-officio Members of the Council and all Committees thereof.

Any vacancy amongst the Officers occurring during the year, shall be filled by the Council, and such appointments shall hold good until the next Annual General Meeting.

Election of Hon. Life Members.

9. Such persons as the Association may desire to honour may, on the nomination of the Council, be elected as Hon. Life Members of the Association, but they shall not as such be entitled to vote or take any part in the management and administration of the affairs of the Association.

Appointment of Committees.

10. The Council may appoint special Committees for special purposes. Unless otherwise directed by the Council no Committee of the Council shall have any executive powers, and no act or decision of any Committee shall be deemed to be an act or decision of the Council.

Council Meetings.

11. A meeting of the Council, of which not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Secretary to each Member thereof, shall be convened so often as the Council may decide, or whenever the Secretary shall think necessary, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than six Members of the Council stating the purposes for which such meeting is desired.

Financial Provisions.

12. The bankers of the Association shall be such bankers as the Council shall hereafter from time to time appoint. The Association's Banking Account shall be in the name of "The Rhododendron Association," and all cheques drawn on this account must be signed by the Secretary and any one other Hon. Officer of the Association.

The Reserve and Special Funds of the Association shall be invested as the Council may direct in the joint names of not less than three Members of the Association, who shall be nominated by the Council. Such investments shall not be varied or realised except with the authority of the Council.

Appointment of Auditor and Duties.

13. The Association shall at the Annual General Meeting appoint as Auditor for the ensuing year a Certificated Accountant, who shall hold office for one year, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Auditor shall examine and audit the books and accounts of the Association and the Annual Balance Sheet, and shall ascertain that all payments have been duly authorised by the Council and vouched.

Exhibitions.

14. The Association shall hold at least one Metropolitan Exhibition in each year and Provincial Exhibitions when practicable, and may also hold Exhibitions in conjunction with any other Society or make special awards at any other horticultural exhibition.

The Council shall have power to make regulations for the management and conduct of such exhibitions, and such rules for judging thereat as it may think proper, and such regulations and rules shall be binding on all exhibitors.

Nominations for Election of Hon. Officers and Council.

15. The nominations for election of Hon. Life Members and Officers shall be made by the Council, which may also nominate Members of the Association for election as ordinary Members of the Council. Members of the Association may make nominations for the election of ordinary Members of the Council provided that such nominations shall be signed by not less than two Members of the Association and sent to the Secretary, together with the written consent of the nominee to act, not later than February 1st next preceding the Annual General Meeting.

Method of Election.

16. If the number of candidates for any office or membership of the Council should exceed the vacancies to be filled, the Secretary shall send to each Member of the Association, with the notice convening the Annual General Meeting, a voting paper setting out the names of the candidates in alphabetical order.

Each Member shall be entitled to as many votes as there are vacancies to be filled, but not more than one vote may be given for any candidate.

Every voting paper shall be filled in and signed by the Member voting, and returned, endorsed *voting paper*, so as to reach the Secretary at least five clear days before the Annual General Meeting. The provisions of this rule as to the mode of voting with a note as to the total number of candidates that may be voted for shall be printed on the voting papers, and any voting paper which is out of time or does not conform to this rule shall be void.

The voting papers shall be handed, unopened, to the Scrutineers (not less than two in number) appointed by the President, who shall count the same and report the voting to the Annual General Meeting.

Annual General Meeting.

17. The Annual General Meeting of the Association, of which meeting not less than 14 days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Secretary to each Member of the Association, shall be held at a date to be fixed by the Council in each year, and the order of business shall be as follows :—

(i.) Confirmation of Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting.

(ii.) Reception of Annual Report of the Council and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts as audited by the Association's Auditor.

(iii.) Reception of the Report of the Scrutineers appointed by the President.

- (iv.) Election of Auditor for ensuing year.
- (v.) Other General Business.

Special General Meeting.

18. A Special General Meeting of the Association, of which meeting not less than seven days' notice in writing, together with particulars of the business to be transacted thereat, shall be sent by the Secretary to each Member of the Association, shall be convened by direction of the Council, or on a requisition in writing signed by not less than 25 Members of the Association stating the purpose for which such meeting is desired.

No business other than that for which the meeting has been convened shall be taken at any Special General Meeting.

All voting at General Meetings shall be either by Members of the Association in person, or, if a poll be demanded by not less than twelve Members, then in writing under such conditions as the Council may determine.

Removal of Member's Name from List of Members.

19. For the consideration of any question affecting the conduct of any Member of the Association, or any motion to disqualify a person for membership, a Special General Meeting shall, at the instance of the Council be convened, and such meeting shall have power on a vote taken by ballot by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present and voting, to remove the name of such Member from the list of Members, whereupon such person shall cease to be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership of the Association.

Alteration, etc., of Rules.

20. These rules shall not be added to, amended or rescinded except at an Annual General Meeting, or a Special Meeting of the Association, and then only with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting at such meeting.

RHODODENDRON SPECIES.

The Rhododendron Association is very much indebted to Mr. E. H. Wilding for having so kindly allowed the English translations of the Latin and Greek names to be copied from his book "Rhododendrons, Their Names and Addresses."

Mr. Bean has also very kindly read through these notes, suggested improvements and corrections and contributed much interesting material. The thanks of the Association are due to him as well as to Mr. J. B. Stevenson, who has taken a large amount of trouble in assisting in getting the species and series in accord with the new monograph shortly to be published by the Rhododendron Society. Professor Smith, of Edinburgh, has also kindly assisted in this direction.

Lastly, this list could no doubt be much improved, and any suggestions or assistance from any member of the Rhododendron Association would be welcomed.

L.R.

The alphabetical list of rhododendron species which follows is compiled entirely from the garden point of view. The botanist will find nothing to interest him. In all cases the series and sub-series have been added as a guide to the nature of the plant. Where possible the probable size of the shrub or tree and colour of its flowers have also been included and a few notes on those that have already flowered in our country. As this list is compiled merely for reference for plant lovers, who may be beginners, short descriptions of the series and subseries from the practical point of view are included as a guide, and where no notes occur against the plant some general indications of the plant's habits may be learned by looking at these notes.

LIST OF RHODODENDRON SPECIES.

Prepared by Lionel de Rothschild.

- R. aberrans.** s. Lacteum.
(*wandering*)
- R. achroanthum.** s. Lapponicum.
(*paler coloured flowers*) Small magenta purple flowers.
- R. acraium.** s. Cephalanthum.
(*dweller on the heights*) Small white flowers.
- R. Adamsii.** s. Cephalanthum.
- R. adenogynum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(*glandular ovary*) This rhododendron, which gives its name to the subseries to which it belongs, is hardy at Kew and bears loose trusses of pretty pinky white flowers. A shrub of 6 to 8 feet.
- R. adenophorum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(*gland bearing*) Flowers rose. Shrub of 4 to 6 feet.
- R. adenopodum.** s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.
(*glandular pedicel*) Hardy at Kew, it forms eventually a shrub of 10 feet in height with pretty pale rose flowers.
- R. admirabile.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(*admirable*) A sub-species of *R. lukiangense*. Shrub 10 feet. Flowers white tinged pink.
- R. adroserum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(*eglandular*) A sub-species of *R. lukiangense*. Shrub 10 feet with rose coloured flowers.

- R. aechmophyllum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(with a pointed leaf) Shrub 3 to 4 feet.
- R. aemulorum.** *see R. mallotum.*
(of the rivals)
- R. aeruginosum.** *s. Campanulatum.*
(verdigris coloured) Flowers small, dull lilac. Its chief beauty is in its young foliage, which is brilliant verdigris and forms a striking object in the spring. Quite hardy and worth growing for this.
- R. afghanicum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Hanceanum.*
(from Afghanistan)
- R. aganniphum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(snowy) Shrub 2 to 3 feet. Flowers said to be bright red.
- R. agapetum.** *s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.*
(delightful) Shrub up to 20 feet high. Flowers red.
- R. agastum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(charming) Shrub up to 30 feet. Flowers rose.
- R. agetum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(wondrous) A sub-species of *R. neriiflorum*, which see.
- R. agglutinatum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(stuck together) Shrub 4 to 6 feet. Flowers white or rose with deeper stains.
- R. aiolopeplum.** *s. Lacteam.*
(with a gleaming covering) Shrub up to 8 feet. Flowers white flushed rose.

- R. aiolosalpinx.** *see* Stewartianum.
(with a gleaming trumpet)
- R. aischropeplum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxicanum.*
(with an ugly covering) Shrub 4 to 6 feet. White flushed rose.
- R. alabamense.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(from Alabama) A fragrant white flowered azalea from Alabama. Not quite hardy.
- R. Albertsenianum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
Shrub up to 7 feet. Flowers rose-crimson.
- R. albiflorum.** *s. Albiflorum.*
(white flowered) Shrub up to 4 feet. Flowers white. Hardy but difficult to cultivate.
- R. Albrechtii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.*
A very beautiful bright rose coloured azalea. Hardy but somewhat fastidious as to situation.
- R. alpicola.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(dweller in the Alps) An alpine, but growing up to 5 feet in height, with lavender purple flowers.
- R. alutaceum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*
(leathery in texture) Shrub up to 14 feet, with rose flowers and crimson marks.
- R. ambiguum.** *s. and s.s. Triflorum.*
(doubtful) An evergreen Triflorum with dull greeny-yellow flowers. Pretty when grown into a large bush. Hardy. Eventually grows 7 or more feet in height and as much through.

- R. Amesiae.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.
A tall shrub up to 14 feet in height with magenta purple flowers.
- R. Annae.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
- R. annanense.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(from Annan)
- R. anthopogon.** s. Anthopogon.
(bearded flowers)
This rhododendron, which gives its name to the series to which it belongs, forms a shrub of 2 feet, with small white or pink flowers.
- R. anthopogonoides.** s. Cephalanthum.
(resembling anthopogon)
- R. anthosphaerum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(round flowered)
A small tree up to 30 feet with rose purple flowers.
- R. anwheiense.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(from Anwhei)
- R. aperantum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(limitless)
A very slow growing rhododendron of the Sanguineum subspecies, suitable for rock gardens. Forrest sent home large quantities of seed from his 1926 expedition, describing the flowers as white, pale yellow flushed with rose, white with pink edging and deep crimson. Never growing more than a few inches high, this rhododendron in time is said to spread several feet in diameter. Not yet flowered in cultivation but should be hardy and from the description a very desirable acquisition.

- R. apiculatum**
(pointed leaves) *s.* Triflorum. *s.s.* Oreotrephes.
Shrub up to 5 feet. Flowers dark purple.
- R. apodectum.**
(acceptable) *s.* Neriiflorum. *s.s.* Sanguineum.
A low growing bush, flowers dull orange, sometimes crimson. This rhododendron, flowering a fortnight later than *dichroanthum*, is well worth growing for this reason only and is quite hardy.
- R. araiophyllum.**
(narrow leaved) *s. and s.s.* Irroratum.
Shrub up to 16 feet. Flowers white flushed lavender. On the tender side and is only suitable for the extreme south-west.
- R. araliaeforme.**
(aralia like) *s. and s.s.* Fortunei.
A geographical form of *R. vernicosum*.
- R. arborescens.**
(tree like) *s.* Azalea. *s.s.* Luteum.
A pretty American azalea, flowers white tinged pink. Hardy.
- R. arboreum.**
(tree like) *s. and s.s.* Arboreum.
This well-known Himalayan rhododendron is unfortunately only hardy in the south and west. Its varieties *roseum* and *album* can be grown in sheltered positions inland but the blood red variety, even including *Kermesinum*, should only be attempted in favoured localities. A tree of 30 to 40 feet.
- R. argenteum.**
(silvery) = *R. grande*.
- R. argipeplum.**
(white robed) *s. and s.s.* Barbatum.
A shrub of 6 feet or more in height.

- R. argyrophyllum.** s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.
(*silver leaves*) A shrub up to 20 feet in height with white flowers, spotted pink, and pretty slender leaves, silvery underneath. Hardy but not very showy though quite attractive.
- R. arizelum.** s. Falconeri.
(*notable*) A large leaved rhododendron of the Falconeri series. Hardy in the south and west and could probably be grown in favoured localities elsewhere. Flowers pale yellow, but Forrest has sent some forms back which are said to have flowers of as deep a shade of yellow as *lacteum* and others of a rosy shade.
- R. artosquameum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrepes.
(*with compressed scales*) Shrub of 4 feet or more in height with mauvy pink flowers.
- R. asmenistum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(*very pleasing*) This rhododendron forms a low shrub up to 3 feet in height with rose coloured flowers. It is a sub-species of *cloiophorum*.
- R. asperulatum.** s. Vaccinioides.
(*slightly roughened*)
- R. asteium.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(*elegant*) This little plant reaches 2 feet in height with flowers rose margined and lined a deeper shade. It is a sub-species of *eudoxum*.
- R. asterochnoum.** ?
(*with star-like down*)
- R. astrocalyx.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.
(*star-like calyx*) A yellow *Souliei*. Small, flat, saucer-shaped flowers, attractive, but probably growing too early for districts where spring frosts are prevalent. Eventually grows 5 feet or more in height.

- R. atlanticum.**
(from the Atlantic seaboard)
- s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.
A fragrant azalea from Carolina 6 feet in height, with rose purple flowers. Probably not hardy.
- R. atrovirens.**
(dark green)
- s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
Shrub up to 10 feet. Flowers crimson.
- R. Aucklandii.**
- = R. Griffithianum.
- R. Augustinii.**
(after Augustine Henry)
- s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.
The finest of the blue Triflorum rhododendrons. Wilson sent back two forms of which, unfortunately, the deep blue one is the most tender; this one should only be attempted in the south and west. The grey-blue form is, however, probably hardy in sheltered positions, in all but the coldest districts of the British Isles. It eventually forms a shrub of 10 feet or more in height and as much through.
- R. aureum.**
(golden)
- s. Boothii.
Slender leaves and pale yellow flowers. Hardy only in the south and west. A shrub up to 4 feet in height.
- R. auriculatum.**
(ear shaped)
- s. Auriculatum.
A large shrub of 15 or more feet in height with sweet-scented white flowers, flowering in August. This and *serotinum* are the two latest flowering rhododendrons and desirable from this point of view; it is, however, very shy of flowering until it reaches a big size. Perfectly hardy in all but the coldest districts of England, it makes its growth too late for the greater part of Scotland. If the weather is dry during its growing season watering is advisable.

- R. austrinum.**
(southern) *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
A yellow flowered azalea from southwest Carolina eventually reaching 9 feet in height.
- R. axium.**
(worthy) *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
A sub-species of selense.
- R. Bachii.**
s. Ovatum.
A shrub forming a twiggy bush 6 feet or perhaps more high. Flowers about 1 inch in diameter, soft rosy lilac. Probably tender.
- R. Baileyi.**
s. Lepidotum.
A shrub of up to 6 feet in height with very small dark purple open flowers.
- R. Bainbridgeanum.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Crinigerum.*
- R. Balfourianum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*
Shrub up to 9 feet with pale rose flowers marked crimson.
- R. barbatum.**
(bearded) *s. and s.s. Barbatum.*
Another well-known Himalayan rhododendron, which gives its name to the series to which it belongs. It is absolutely hardy, but flowering as it does in February and March is only of use in favoured localities. The tits often do much damage to the flowers owing to the honey glands at the base of the corolla. Flowers bright crimson scarlet in small trusses. It forms a small tree of 30 feet or more in height.
- R. basilicum.**
(royal) *s. Falconeri.*
Small tree up to 25 feet with large leaves, flowers pale yellow or deep rose. Has not yet flowered in cultivation but sounds attractive and seems hardy in the south of England.

- R. bathyphyllum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(leafy)
- R. bauhiniiflorum.** s. and s.s. Triflorum.
(*Bauhinia*-like flowers)
- R. Beesianum.** s. Lacteam.
Shrub or small tree 20 feet in height with fairly large dark green leaves, flowers white or rose. Rather a difficult rhododendron but should be hardy. Grows slowly and has not yet flowered in cultivation.
- R. beimaense.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(from Beimashan) A sub-species of erythrocalyx.
- R. bivelatum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.
(twice covered) A shrub of 6 feet with mauvy pink flowers.
- R. blandulum.** = jucundum.
(charming)
- R. blepharocalyx.** s. Lapponicum.
(with a fringed calyx) A small alpine with purple flowers.
- R. Bodinieri.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
A shrub.
- R. boninense.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(from Bonin)
- R. Bonvalotii.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.
A small shrub.

- R. Boothii.** s. Boothii.
Shrub of 8 feet with small open butter-yellow flowers. Very tender and only suitable for the greenhouse.
- R. brachyandrum.** Is a variety of *eclectum*, which see.
(short anthers)
- R. brachyanthum.** s. Glaucum.
(short flowers) Shrub up to 5 feet in height with small numerous pale greeny yellow flowers. Of little garden value.
- R. brachycarpum.** s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.
(short fruited) A hardy shrub of 8 to 10 feet in height with creamy white and pink flowers.
- R. brachysiphon.** s. and s.s. Maddenii.
(short tubed) Shrub of 8 feet with pink flowers, probably tender.
- R. bracteatum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrepes.
(furnished with bracts) Shrub up to 7 feet with white flowers and red spots.
- R. breviperulatum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(with short buds) Bush 6 feet or more high, with red flowers.
- R. brevistylum.** s. Helirolepis.
(with a short style) Shrub of 5 feet with white small rose or rose purple flowers. Should be hardy.
- R. brunneifolium.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(brown coloured foliage) This small shrub of 3 feet has rose carmine flowers and is a sub-species of *eudoxum*.

R. bullatum.*(puckered leaves)**s. Edgeworthii.*

The Chinese form of *Edgeworthii*, with large white sweet-scented flowers. A very beautiful greenhouse rhododendron, but some of the forms sent back recently, especially F. 21,564 and Rock 59,202, seem hardy in the south of England and should be perfectly hardy on the western seaboard. It forms a straggling bush 10 feet or more in height.

R. Bureavi.*s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*

Shrub 6 to 10 feet. Flowers are not yet seen in this country but said to be rose coloured. Attractive dark green foliage with woolly brown indumentum on the under side of the leaves and on the young shoots. Appears to be hardy in the south.

R. bureavoides.*(resembling Bureavi)**s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.***R. burmanicum.***(from Burma)**s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*

A pretty shrub 6 feet or more in height with yellowish flowers, but tender and only suitable for the greenhouse.

R. calciphilum.*(lime-loving)**s. Saluense.***R. calendulaceum.***(like marigold)**s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*

Hardy North American azalea, with brilliant orange or flame coloured flowers. Many garden hybrids have been obtained from this azalea but it is well worth growing from a decorative point of view.

R. californicum.*(from California)**s. and s.s. Ponticum.*

Shrub up to 18 feet with rosy purple flowers. Of no garden value. Hardy.

R. callimorphum.
(*lovely shaped*)

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.

Very pretty small shrub eventually reaching 5 feet or more in height with small round leaves and pink flowers, bright deep pink in bud. One of the most attractive of its class.

R. calophyllum.
(*beautiful leaf*)

s. and s.s. Maddenii.

Shrub of 5 feet or more in height with sweet-scented white flowers. Only hardy in the extreme south and west.

R. calophytum.
(*beautiful plant*)

s. Fortunei. s.s. Calophytum.

Small tree, eventually 30 to 40 feet high. Large leaves and large trusses of either white or pink flowers with a deep blotch. Perfectly hardy. This rhododendron unfortunately flowers in April, which makes it unsuitable for growing in places where spring frosts are prevalent.

R. calostrotum.
(*with a beautiful covering*)

s. Saluense.

Hardy dwarf alpine with showy bright magenta purple flowers with an open flat corolla. Suitable for the rock garden.

R. caloxanthum.
(*beautiful yellow flower*)

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.

Small shrub of 4 feet with pale yellow flowers, the buds tipped with red. A pretty dwarf shrub, which seems to be hardy. A white flowered form has recently been sent back by Forrest.

R. calvescens.
(*becoming bald*)

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

Shrub of 6 feet with rose coloured flowers.

- R. camelliaeflorum.** *s. Camelliaeflorum.*
(Camellia-like flowers) A shrub of 6 feet. Flowers white, tinged rose. Tender and of no great garden value.
- R. campanulatum.** *s. Campanulatum.*
(bell-shaped) Shrub or small tree up to 18 feet or more in height. Flowers white to lavender and, in the best forms, almost blue. Handsome hardy shrub but requires the protection of a wood, and as it flowers early, is of little value where spring frosts occur. Among the best varieties is the one sent out from Knap Hill.
- R. Campbelliae.** *s. and s.s. Arboreum.*
 A sub-species of *arboreum*, q.v.
- R. campylocarpum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.*
(bent fruits) Shrub of 6 to 10 feet or more in height. Flowers canary yellow, very floriferous and should be in every collection of rhododendrons as being certainly the best yellow for general planting. There are two forms, the original one which Hooker described and which was lost for many years but has recently been re-introduced; this is a small compact growing shrub with clear yellow flowers. The other is a looser growing, taller form which has its buds tipped with orange. Both are valuable garden plants hardy in sheltered positions in all but the coldest parts of our islands.
- R. campylogynum.** *s. Campylogynum.*
(bent ovary) Small creeping shrub, with deep purple flowers.

R. camtschaticum.
(from Kamtschatka)

s. Camtschaticum.

A deciduous dwarf rhododendron from north-east Asia with reddish purple flowers. The plant itself never grows more than 6 inches high and, coming from the extreme north where it is frozen all the winter, takes none too kindly to English gardens. A successful grower in a cold garden writes that "after coddling this species in various ways, always attended with failure, I now have it growing in a rockery in full sun and in a dry position, where it is well established, spreading itself among the stones and flowering freely."

R. canadense.
(from Canada)

s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.

Small deciduous shrub up to 3 feet with pale lilac flowers, commonly known as Rhodora. Perfectly hardy but makes very little show in the garden.

R. canescens.
(hoary)

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

Another American azalea with pink flowers eventually reaching 12 feet in height.

R. cantabile.
(worthy of song)

s. Lapponicum.

Small alpine up to 2 feet with deep bright blue purple flowers. Quite one of the best alpines and should be in every collection.

R. capitatum.
(flowers in a head)

s. Lapponicum.

Another dwarf alpine.

R. carneum.
(flesh coloured)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A beautiful flesh coloured Maddenii, only suitable for the greenhouse. Sweet scented. It forms a straggling bush but can be trained up and reaches then 6 to 8 feet or more in height.

- R. carolinianum.** *s. Carolinianum.*
(from Carolina) Flowers rosy purple. Forms a little bush 3 to 4 feet in height and is quite pleasing when covered with its numerous blooms.
- R. catacosmum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.*
(adorned) A shrub up to 4 feet in height, which is apparently hardy but has not proved itself in our country.
- R. catawbiense.** *s. and s.s. Ponticum.*
(from Catawba, North Carolina) A shrub of 10 feet or more in height. This is the parent of many of the Waterer hybrids. It is usually of a magenta colour and its only merit is its extreme hardiness—it will stand 60 degrees of frost. Some forms with rather bluer flowers may be permitted in a collection.
- R. caucasicum.** *s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*
(from the Caucasus) Another parent of many of the early flowering hardy hybrids. This small shrub of 3 to 4 feet introduced from the Caucasus, is said to have pale lilac or pink flowers. The only true form in the country now is commonly known as Cunningham's Sulphur and bears yellow flowers. Quite hardy.
- R. cavaleriei.** *s. Stamineum.*
 A tender shrub.
- R. cephalanthoides.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(like R. cephalanthum)
- R. cephalanthum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(head of composite flowers) A small shrub up to 5 feet in height with white flowers.

- R. ceraceum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(*wax like*) A sub-species of *R. lukiangense*. A shrub with white flowers.
- R. cerasinum.** *s. and s.s. Thomsonii.*
(*cherry like*)
- R. cerinum.** *s. Boothii.*
(*wax coloured*) A small shrub 3 to 4 feet in height with small butter yellow flowers apparently none too hardy.
- R. cerochitum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(*covered with wax*) A shrub up to 12 feet with rose coloured flowers.
- R. chaetomallum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.*
(*with fleecy hair*) A small shrub resembling *R. haematodes* but with the young shoots covered with brown indumentum. The typical form has crimson flowers but forms have flowered in this country with deep black red trusses in March, and recently forms have been sent back said to possess creamy yellow flowers flushed with rose. This rhododendron seems to be quite hardy and, except for its early flowering habit, seems very desirable.
- R. chalarocladum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(*with loose shoots*) A sub-species of *selense*.
- R. chamaetortum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(*creeping*) A small shrub never more than a few inches in height, with pink flowers.
- R. chamaezelum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(*growing on the ground*) A dwarf alpine with pale yellow flowers.

- R. chameunum.** *s. Saluenense.*
(lying on the ground) A dwarf alpine with open rosy purple flowers.
- R. Championae.** *s. Stamineum.*
A tender shrub up to 10 feet in height with white or pink flowers.
- R. Chapmanii.** *s. Carolinianum.*
A pretty shrub up to 6 feet in height with rose coloured flowers. Hardy.
- R. charianthum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(beautiful flowers) A shrub up to 10 feet in height with rose coloured flowers.
- R. charidotes.** *s. Saluenense.*
(giving joy) A low alpine with open magenta flowers.
- R. charitopes.** *s. Glaucum.*
(graceful of aspect) Small shrub with clear pink flowers.
- R. charitostreptum.** *s. Glaucum.*
(gracefully bent) Small shrub with pretty clear green leaves and pale lemon yellow insignificant flowers.
- R. charopoeum.** *s. Campylogynum.*
(causing joy) A shrub of only a few inches in height with rosy purple flowers.
- R. chartophyllum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(paper-like leaves) A robust shrub, 8 to 9 feet in height and as much through. Pale purple or rosy purple flowers with red spots. Very floriferous, this rhododendron is somewhat later than *Augustinii* in flowering and seems to be quite hardy. A desirable shrub.

- R. chasmanthoides.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.*
(resembling *chasmanthum*) A shrub up to 8 feet in height with rose-lavender flowers.
- R. chasmanthum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.*
(with gaping flowers) A shrub of 8 feet with pale rosy lavender flowers.
- R. chawchiense.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(from the *Chawchi Pass*) A sub-species of *eritimum*. A small tree with magenta flowers. Tender.
- R. chionanthum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.*
(snowy flowers) A small shrub.
- R. chloranthum.** *s. Trichocladum.*
(green yellow) A small deciduous shrub of 4 feet in height with pale yellow flowers.
- R. chrysanthum.** *s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*
(golden flowered) A dwarf shrub up to 1 foot in height with pale yellow flowers. Difficult to grow.
- R. chryseum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(golden yellow) Small alpine shrub 2 to 3 feet in height with pale yellow flowers. One of the best of the yellow Lapponicums and is very pretty planted amongst the pale lavender forms of the series.
- R. chrysolepis.** *s. Boothii.*
(with golden scales)

R. ciliatum.
(fringed)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

This Himalayan rhododendron is a small spreading shrub 6 feet or more in height and is fairly hardy, but is really only suitable for growing in the south and west owing to its habit of flowering in April. Its hybrid with *R. dauricum*, *praecox*, is better known. Flowers azalea shaped and pale pink.

R. ciliicalyx.
(fringed calyx)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A robust shrub 8 feet or more in height with sweet-scented large white flowers with a yellow blotch. Only suitable for the greenhouse.

R. ciliipes.
(fringed at the base)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

R. cinnabarinum.
(cinnabar red)

s. Cinnabarinum.

A hardy rhododendron, with tubular flowers of bright cinnabar red. Its variety *Roylei* has rather larger flowers, and the variety *Blandfordiaeflorum* has yellow flowers tipped with red. It is a shrub 10 to 15 feet high, with small glaucous leaves, extremely free flowering as it gets older, and should be in every garden, planted so that the setting sun can be seen through the flowers.

R. cinnamomeum.
(cinnamon coloured)

s. and s.s. Arboreum.

A sub-species of *arboreum*, distinguished by having a rusty brown indumentum under the leaves.

R. citriniflorum.
(citron-like flowers)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub 4 feet or more in height, suitable for the rock garden, difficult and, as it is apt to grow early, may not be suitable for frosty districts. Pretty trusses of lemon yellow flowers, but pink forms are known to exist.

- R. Clementinae.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
 This rhododendron was named by Forrest after his wife and should therefore have attractive flowers, though they are not yet known in this country. It seems to be hardy but it is a difficult plant. Easily recognisable by its triangular bud. It eventually reaches 9 feet or more in height with creamy flowers with crimson markings.
- R. clivicola.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(living on hillsides) A shrub of 3 to 5 feet with white flowers and yellow blotch.
- R. cloiophorum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(wearing a collar) A shrub of 4 feet with rose coloured flowers more or less flushed with yellow at the base.
- R. coccinopeplum.** = *cucullatum.*
(with a red cloak)
- R. codonanthum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*
(with a bell shaped flower)
- R. coelicum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.*
(heavenly)
- R. coeloneurum.** ?
(with impressed nerves)
- R. Collettianum.** *s. Anthopogon.*
 A shrub of 8 to 10 feet with white flowers 1 inch wide.

- R. colletum.** *s. Lacteum.*
(glued together) A shrub 10 to 15 feet with white to rose coloured flowers blotched crimson.
- R. comisteum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(to be taken care of) Shrub of 3 feet or more in height flowers rose coloured crimson markings.
- R. commodum.** *s. Boothii.*
(favourable) Shrub of 3 feet with greenish yellow flowers.
- R. complexum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(interwoven) An alpine with rosy purple flowers.
- R. concinnoides.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.*
(like *R. concinnum*)
- R. concinnum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.*
(neat) A small shrub 6 feet high, with bright magenta purple flowers. Hardy.
- R. cordatum.** = *Souliei.*
(heart shaped)
- R. Coryanum.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
A shrub unfortunately growing too early to be hardy except in the most favoured districts.
- R. coriaceum.** *s. Falconeri.*
(leathery) A shrub up to 20 feet in height of the large leaved section, with white flowers with crimson blotch.

- R. coryphaeum.** *s. Grande.*
(*leading*) A large shrub or tree, 18 feet in height or more, with large leaves and flowers said to be pale yellow. This rhododendron promises to be hardy in sheltered parts of the country.
- R. cosmetum.** *s. Saluenense.*
(*neat*) A dwarf alpine with rosy purple flowers.
- R. crassum.** *s. and s.s. Maddenii.*
(*fleshy*) Flowers white or pinkish with yellow blotch, sweet-scented. The only Maddenii that is fairly hardy and a most desirable species, flowering as it does in June when other rhododendron species are scarce. It is hardy along the south and west but requires shelter and should be treated with caution elsewhere. A shrub 10 to 12 feet or more in height.
- R. crebreflorum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(*densely flowered*)
- R. cremastum.** *s. Campylogynum.*
(*suspended*) Small shrub with rose purple flowers.
- R. cremnophilum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(*cliff loving*) A small shrub of 2 feet with rose coloured flowers.
- R. crinigerum.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Crinigerum.*
(*bearing hairs*) A hardy rhododendron of 10 feet or more in height with hairy stems. Has never flowered in this country but, although some forms may be better, a general description given by the explorers leads one to believe that it will not be a plant of any very great garden value. (A truss with very spotted creamy pink flowers, from Caerhays, was exhibited at the 1929 Rhododendron Show and was not unattractive.)

- R. croceum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.
(yellow) Small shrub, eventually becoming 6 feet or more in height, with clear yellow open saucer-shaped smallish flowers. This rhododendron appears hardy and is worth growing.
- R. cruentum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(colour of gore)
- R. Cubittii.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
- R. cucullatum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(hooded)
- R. Cuffeanum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
- R. cuneatum.** s. Lapponicum.
(wedge shaped) An alpine with rose lavender flowers.
- R. cyanocarpum.** s. and s.s. Thomsonii.
(with blue fruits) A large, tall shrub, with round blue-green leaves resembling *Thomsonii* but with white flowers with a deep purple blotch at the base; these come in February and the plant is difficult and only hardy in the south and west.
- R. cyclium.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.
(round) Small shrub up to 5 feet in height, with white flowers flushed rose or pale yellow and small round leaves. A pretty rhododendron and seems hardy.
- R. cymbomorphum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(cup shaped) A shrub of some 7 feet in height, with flowers said to be pale yellow in colour.

- R. Dalhousiae.** s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Megacalyx*.
A thin shrub of 6 to 10 feet in height with large tubular flowers white flushed pink. This rhododendron makes a pretty greenhouse plant but is only hardy in the extreme west of our islands.
- R. daphniflorum.** s. *Cephalanthum*.
(flowers like *Daphne*)
- R. dasycladum.** s. *Thomsonii*. s.s. *Selense*.
(hairy boughs)
- R. dasypetalum.** s. *Lapponicum*.
(hairy petals)
Small alpine, with purple rose flowers. One of the less interesting of the series.
- R. dauricum.** s. *Dauricum*.
(from *Dauria*)
A shrub eventually 8 feet in height. There are two forms of this, one semi-deciduous and the other evergreen, called *atrovirens*. They both have bright rose purple flowers in January and make an attractive sight in frost free gardens. They are perfectly hardy and form the other parent of *R. praecox*.
- R. Davidii.** s. *Fortunei*. s.s. *Davidii*.
A shrub of 10 feet in height with pink flowers, but it is doubtful if this species is in cultivation.
- R. Davidsonianum.** s. *Triflorum*. s.s. *Yunnanense*.
Very like *R. chartophyllum* and often confused with it, but even handsomer in its best forms. This shrub of 8 feet or more in height has white flowers flushed with pink, some even inclined to soft rose. It is an attractive shrub and well worth growing.

R. decipiens.
(*deceptive*)

s. Falconeri.

A large shrub or small tree with large leaves and purple rose flowers.

R. decorum.
(*ornamental*)

s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A shrub of 12 to 20 feet in height with white slightly sweet-scented flowers sometimes shell pink. This species, which has been sent home numerous times, is worth a place in the garden. The form sent home by Wilson seems to be later flowering and hardier than those sent back by Forrest, while Farrer's *decorum*, which has larger flowers than the type, is tender and unfit for any garden except in the west.

R. Degronianum.

s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

This plant has been consistently grown in our gardens under the name of *R. Metternichii*, a species which exists but is not in cultivation. Both it and its varieties *pentamerum* and *angustifolium*, its narrow leaved form, have attractive clear pink flowers and grow 6 feet or more in height. It is hardy in most parts of the British Isles.

R. Delavayi.

s. and s.s. Arboreum.

The Chinese equivalent of the Himalayan *arboreum*, this makes a small tree of 20 to 30 feet in its native home, but in England so far is only known as a shrub. Its blood-red flowers are very fine, but it is tender and only suitable for the south and west. Forms with white and pink flowers have been introduced and these should be avoided.

R. delciense.
(*from the Delei Valley*)

s. Boothii.

- R. dendricola.** s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Ciliicalyx*.
(*dweller on trees*) Flowers said to be white tinged with pink. This is probably only a greenhouse rhododendron but may be hardy in the south and west.
- R. dendritrichum.** s. *Fulvum*.
(*hairy tree*) A shrub of some 15 feet in height with white flowers flushed and marked crimson.
- R. dendrocharis.** s. *Moupinense*.
(*graceful tree*) A small shrub 1 to 2 feet in height.
- R. denudatum.** s. *Arboreum*. s.s. *Argyrophyllum*.
(*naked*)
- R. desquamatum.** s. *Heliolepis*.
(*bereft of scales*) A shrub or small tree up to 25 feet in height with mauve coloured flowers, large for the series. It is slightly tender and only fitted for sheltered gardens, being very apt to get its buds frosted.
- R. deterrent.** s. *Taliense*. s.s. *Adenogynum*.
(*clean*)
- R. detonsum.** s. *Taliense*. s.s. *Adenogynum*.
(*shorn*)
- R. diacritum.** s. *Lapponicum*.
(*separated*) An alpine said to possess purple flowers with a white throat.
- R. diaprepes.** s. *and s.s. Fortunei*.
(*distinguished*) The finest of the *Fortunei* series, this plant is unfortunately only hardy in the extreme west. It suffers very much from bark splitting. A shrub of 10 feet or more with very large slightly scented white flowers.

R. dichroanthum.
(two coloured flowers)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A low shrub eventually 6 feet in height with flowers deep orange, dull orange or salmon pink. This rhododendron is apparently hardy in most districts of the British Isles and in its best forms is very desirable. Many of the plants raised from imported seeds are, however, of rather muddy colouring. Some of the best forms have recently been propagated by cuttings by various nursery gardeners as it strikes readily, and these should be sought for.

R. dictyotum.
(not veined)

s. Lacteam.

R. didymum.
(twofold)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub of 2 to 3 feet or more in height with deep black crimson flowers in June or later. This hardy little rhododendron seems to grow well in most parts of the British Isles and is well worth growing in any collection.

R. dimitrum.
(with double cap)

s. and s.s. Irroratum.

R. diphrocalyx.
(calyx like a chariot board)

s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A shrub of 5 to 6 feet or more in height with rose coloured hose-in-hose flowers. It seems fairly hardy and is worth a place in any collection in a sheltered garden.

R. discolor.
(different colours)

s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A tall shrub of 20 feet in height or more, this is probably the most desirable of the Fortunei series for general cultivation in this country. Flowers either white or pink, the first week in July, and although shy to flower in the early stage, a full size bush in full bloom is very attractive. Its late growth tells against it in Scotland and it is not satisfactory at Edinburgh or in very cold places in the British Isles, where it is apt to split its bark.

- R. docimum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(*estimable*) A sub-species of erythrocalyx.
- R. dolerum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(*deceitful*) A sub-species of selense.
- R. doshongense.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(*from Doshong Mountain*)
- R. drumonium.** s. Lapponicum.
(*from woods*) A dwarf alpine with purple blue flowers.
- R. dryophyllum.** s. Lacteam.
(*leaves like an oak*) A shrub up to 16 feet in height with flowers flushed rose marked crimson.
- R. dunicola.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(*dweller in thickets*)
- R. dumosulum.** s. Lacteam.
(*bushy*) A small shrub of 2 feet or more in height with white flowers flushed rose.
- R. duseimatum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(*meanly clad*) A sub-species of selense.
- R. eclecticum.** s. and s.s. Thomsonii.
(*to be chosen out*) A Chinese rhododendron of the Thomsonii series, growing 12 feet in height or more, this plant sent home of recent years by collectors in various colours is said to be most attractive in flower, but at present is too small in this country for any knowledge of its garden value.
- R. Edgarianum.** s. Lapponicum.
An alpine with rosy purple flowers.

- R. Edgeworthii.** s. Edgeworthii.
A thin straggling bush 8 to 10 feet in height or more with large fragrant white flowers, only hardy in the extreme south-west. In other places a greenhouse shrub.
- R. elaeagnoides.** s. Lepidotum.
(resembling an olive) A small shrub deciduous with pale yellow flowers.
- R. elegantulum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(small and elegant)
- R. Elliottii.** s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.
A shrub of 15 feet with rosy purple flowers.
- R. emaculatum.** s. Lacteam.
(without spots) A shrub of 8 feet with clear rose flowers.
- R. emarginatum.** s. Vaccinioides.
(notched at the apex) A small bush up to 2 feet with yellow flowers.
- R. epapillatum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(without a nipple) A small tree of 20 feet with pale pink flowers spotted red.
- E. epipastum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(sprawling) This small shrub has rose coloured flowers and is a sub-species of eudoxum.
- R. erastum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.
(lovely) This little creeping shrub has clear pink flowers but is unfortunately not in cultivation.
- R. eriandrum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(with woolly stamens)

- R. erileucum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(very white) A shrub of 9 feet in height with white flowers.
- R. eriogynum.** s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.
(with a woolly ovary) This rhododendron and *facetum* are hardly distinguishable from one another. They have magnificent crimson scarlet flowers in June, but unfortunately the earlier introductions are only hardy in the south and west; later introductions may be more amenable to cultivation, but while they may be grown in favoured localities in Sussex they should not be attempted in colder districts. Their growth is naturally late and they do not very much like being transplanted; often after this they make their new growth so late as not to get it ripened before the winter. A shrub 10 feet or more in height.
- R. eriphyllum.** = a variety of *eclectum*.
(with many or large leaves)
- R. eritimum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(highly prized) A shrub of 20 feet with plum crimson flowers.
- R. erubescens.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.
(blush red) A shrub related to *Fargesii*, flowers white inside, rose-carmine outside. Quite hardy but, flowering in April, is liable to have its blossoms injured by frost.
- R. erythrocalyx.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(with a red calyx) A shrub of 7 feet or more with creamy white flowers and crimson spots.
- R. esetulosum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(hairless) A shrub of 3 to 4 feet with pale yellow flowers spotted crimson.
- R. Esquirolii.** s. Stamineum.
Probably tender.

- R. euanthum.**
(beautiful flowers) *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
A geographical form of *R. vernicosum*.
- R. eucallum.**
(beautiful) *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
A sub-species of *R. erythrocalyx*.
- R. euchaites.**
(with beautiful hairs) *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
A sub-species of *neriiflorum* with the same glaucous under side to the leaves and bright crimson scarlet flowers. This may be described as the woodland form of *neriiflorum* and has larger flowers than the type. It eventually grows 9 feet or more in height.
- R. euchroum.**
(with a good colour) *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
Not in cultivation.
- R. eudoxum.**
(of good report) *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
A shrub of 3 to 6 feet with deep rose crimson flowers.
- R. euonymifolium.**
(euonymous-like leaves) *s. Vaccinioides.*
- R. eurysiphon.**
(broad tube) *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Martinianum.*
- R. excellens.**
(superb) *s. and s.s. Maddenii.*
- R. eximium.**
(excellent) *s. Falconeri.*
Tree of 30 feet with large leaves, resembling *Falconeri*, but its flowers are slightly tinted with pink. This rhododendron grows very late and its young foliage, covered with bright orange indumentum, is very attractive, even surpassing the flowers in beauty. Requires a sheltered position and, if required, watering during the time it is making its new growth.

- R. Faberi.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
Large shrub up to 20 feet, flowers white with a crimson blotch.
- R. Faberioides.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(like *Faberi*)
- R. facetum.** s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii. See *R. eriogynum*.
(elegant) A shrub of 20 feet, with scarlet flowers.
- R. Falconeri.** s. Falconeri.
Tree of 30 feet with large leaves and large trusses of creamy white to pale yellow flowers with a purple blotch. This well-known Himalayan rhododendron is extremely handsome in the south and west. Elsewhere its leaves are apt to grow smaller but it succeeds fairly well in *warm and sheltered* gardens over the greater part of the British Isles.
- R. Fargesii.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.
One of the most attractive of the series. This shrub is handsome in flower, when it is covered with its rather bright slightly blue pink flowers. Its floriferousness is such that unless the dead flowers are picked off, the plant is apt to get a severe check if not to die. Requires a sheltered position but is fairly hardy. A shrub eventually 20 feet high.
- R. farinosum.** s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.
(mealy)
- R. Farrerae.** s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.
A deep rose coloured azalea 3 feet in height not hardy.
- R. fastigiatum.** s. Lapponicum.
(erect) An alpine about 1 foot high, with bright lavender blue flowers.

- R. Fauriei.** *s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*
- R. ferrugineum.** *s. Ferrugineum.*
(rusty coloured) The Alpine Rose of Switzerland, with small rosy crimson flowers. Is easily grown in a rock garden but is of no great garden value. A shrub of 3 to 5 feet.
- R. fictolacteum.** *s. Falconeri.*
(false lacteum) A small tree of 20 to 30 feet with leathery green leaves and white flowers with a crimson blotch. Forms with pink flowers are said to exist but have not yet flowered in this country. The first introductions bore rather small flowers but lately forms with fine large flowers have been sent home and this should become a fine species in our gardens in time. Probably quite hardy in sheltered woods. It will, when mature, form a magnificent sight, when small it is a shy bloomer.
- R. flavantherum.** *s. and s.s. Triflorum.*
(with yellow stamens)
- R. flavidum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(somewhat yellow) A small alpine with pale yellow flowers.
- R. flavorufum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(yellow to brown) A shrub of 5 feet with soft rose coloured flowers.
- R. floccigerum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(woolly) Small shrub with curious floccate indumentum on the lower surface of its leaves. This shrub has been sent home of recent years with many coloured forms, some of which are said to be desirable; the first importation was a really bad colour and most of the plants were burnt. Seems on the tender side and requires a sheltered position in a warm garden.

- R. floribundum.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
(frea flowering) A shrub of 15 feet in height with numerous flowers of a magenta purple or lavender purple. The better varieties are very pleasing in the woodland. Hardy in the Home Counties in warm gardens.
- R. fokienense.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
(from Fokien)
- R. Fordii.** = *R. Simiarum.*
- R. formosanum.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
(from Formosa)
- R. formosum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(beautiful) A greenhouse shrub of 6 to 8 feet with fragrant white flowers tinged yellow and pink.
- R. Forrestii.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.*
 A creeping shrub with scarlet flowers, very similar to *repens*, which see.
- R. Fortunei.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
 One of the hardiest of the Chinese rhododendrons, this has been used in late years in producing many of our garden hybrids. Its fragrant pale pinky-lilac flowers are quite attractive, and a plant of this in the woodland is worth growing in any rhododendron collection. A small tree of 15 to 20 feet or more in height.
- R. fragariflorum.** *s. Saluenense.*
(strawberry flowered)

R. fragrans.
(*fragrant*)

= Adamsii.

R. fulgens.
(*shining*)

s. Campanulatum.

A shrub of 8 to 12 feet with very small trusses of bright scarlet flowers in late February and early March. This Himalayan rhododendron from Sikkim and Nepal is perfectly hardy, but flowering as it does so early in the year, it is only suitable for gardens where spring frosts do not occur. Where it can be grown, it makes a very attractive sight in the late winter sunshine but takes some time to reach flowering size.

R. fulvastrum.
(*tawny*)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub of 2 feet in height with pale yellow flowers.

R. fulvoides.
(*resembling fulvum*)

s. Fulvum.

An attractive looking shrub eventually 10 to 12 feet high. Plants of this are too small in our gardens for an opinion yet to be expressed about it. Flowers are said to be creamy rose with a crimson blotch.

R. fulvum.
(*tawny*)

s. Fulvum.

A shrub or small tree of 20 feet in height with dark green leaves and a brilliant orange indumentum underneath, giving the tree a handsome appearance. Its pale rose flowers are, however, on the small side and not enough of this shrub is yet known to be able to estimate its garden value. Apparently hardy.

R. fumidum.
(*smoke coloured*)

s. Heliolepis.

Shrub of 6 feet with violet coloured flowers.

R. galactinum.
(milky)

s. Falconeri.

A very hardy shrub with grey-green foliage and white flowers with a few purple spots. This is one of the lesser attractive of Chinese rhododendrons but owing to its hardiness is well worth growing in cold gardens, though its flowering in May must sometimes entail its being caught by late frosts.

R. Genestierianum.

s. Glaucum.

An attractive foliage plant with small bright green leaves, white underneath. This shrub, which grows almost 6 feet in height, carries very small purple flowers almost like an alpine rhododendron. It is very tender and only suitable for the extreme south and west.

R. giganteum.
(gigantic)

s. Grande.

This, the largest of all rhododendrons, is unfortunately not hardy, though it may succeed in the extreme west. Forrest describes it as a tree of 90 feet with immense trusses of crimson flowers and large foliage.

R. glanduliferum.
(gland bearing)

s. and s.s. Fortunei.

R. glandulosum.
(glandular)

s. Camschaticum.

A dwarf shrub with rose purple flowers.

R. glaphyrum.
(polished)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A dwarf shrub with flowers flushed rose colour. A sub-species of eudoxum.

R. glaucopeplum.
(shining covering)

s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub of 8 feet with rose coloured flowers, suffused with dense deep rose spots.

R. glaucum.
(*bluish grey*)

s. *Glaucum.*

Small shrub of 4 feet, which has long been known in British gardens, very aromatic foliage and pretty flowers of pale old rose colour. It is fairly hardy and attractive but not a very showy shrub.

R. glischroides.
(*resembling glischrum*)

s. *Barbatum.* s.s. *Glischrum.*

R. glischrum.
(*sticky*)

s. *Barbatum.* s.s. *Glischrum.*

A large shrub of 20 to 25 feet, which has hairy shoots like *barbatum* but paler yellowy-green foliage. Its flowers are usually of a dull magenta pink, sometimes, however, paler, and a form with white flowers is said to exist. Care in selection is desirable as some forms are not very attractive.

R. globigerum.
(*bearing a globe*)

s. *Taliense.* s.s. *Roxieanum.*

A shrub of 6 feet with white flowers and crimson markings.

R. gloeoblastum.
(*sticky shoots*)

= *Wardii.*

R. grande.
(*large*)

A tree of 30 feet, with large leaves and a fine truss of creamy yellow flowers with a purple blotch. This and *argenteum* are sometimes considered separate species, the under surface of the leaf in *grande* being covered with a fawn coloured indumentum whilst *argenteum* is shiny and silvery but intermediate forms can be found and there are many local forms. Unfortunately all are more or less tender and require shelter, even in the south and west. Where it can be grown it is a magnificent rhododendron, flowering in February and March.

- R. Griersonianum.** *s. Auriculatum.*
 One of the most striking of the newer Chinese rhododendrons. A shrub of 7 feet or more in height with flowers the colour of a scarlet azalea, quite unlike any other rhododendron. Flowering in June, this is an eminently desirable rhododendron in all sheltered gardens especially in the south and west. Hardy in most of the Sussex gardens it was killed to ground level at White's Rhododendron Nursery during the winter of 1926-1927 in a damp position, whilst a year later in a dryer situation it came through very well. It is worth experimenting with in any sheltered position in a warm garden in all but the coldest districts.
- R. Griffithianum.** *s. Fortunei. s.s. Griffithianum.*
 Large shrub or small tree of 14 to 20 feet with large slightly fragrant white flowers with green spots, or sometimes touched or even flushed with pink. This and *Aucklandii* are synonymous but several forms of this magnificent rhododendron exist. It is the largest flowered of all the Himalayans and has been the parent of many of our garden hybrids. In itself, unfortunately, it is only hardy in the extreme south and west.
- R. gymnanthum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(naked flowers) A shrub of 6 feet with flowers rose coloured with deeper markings.
- R. gymnocarpum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(with naked fruit)
- R. gymnogynum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(naked pistils) A sub-species of *eritimum*. This rhododendron is easily distinguishable by the red midrib of the young leaves. Said to form a tree of 40 feet. Like many of the *Irroratum*s, it may become hardier with age but at present it shows signs of only being useful in the extreme south and west.

R. gymnomiscum.
(with a bare stalk)

s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub of 4 feet with pale yellow flowers.

R. habrotrichum.
(with soft hairs)

s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A rhododendron with very hairy stems and dark green leaves. Its flowers are pink and the truss is not very large, but a full grown tree covered with bloom should be an attractive sight. White forms have been sent back by the collectors and these are more pleasing than the type. Seems fairly hardy but is a difficult plant to grow.

R. haemaleum.
(blood red)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub of 4 feet with deep black crimson flowers, quite hardy but fastidious as to its location.

R. haematocheilum.
(blood red lips)

s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

A geographical form of *R. oreodoxa*, q.v. A shrub of 10 feet in height with flowers which open deep red and fade almost to white.

R. haematodes.
(bloodlike)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

Small spreading bush 4 feet in height, dark green felted leaves and brilliant scarlet crimson flowers. This is one of the finest Chinese rhododendrons ever introduced. Perfectly hardy and flowering late it should be grown in every collection of rhododendrons. It takes some years before it is free-flowering but is well worth the trouble and patience.

R. haemonium.
(bloody)

s. Anthopogon.

A shrub of 4 feet.

R. hainanense.
(from Hainan)

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

- R. Hanceanum.** *s.* Triflorum. *s.s.* Hanceanum.
A shrub 6 feet in height.
- R. Hancockii.** *s.* Stamineum.
- R. Hardingii.** *s. and s.s.* Irroratum.
- R. hedythamnum.** *s.* Thomsonii. *s.s.* Campylocarpum.
(*sweet shrub*) This shrub grows 4 to 5 feet in height with almost white flowers.
- R. heliolepis.** *s.* Heliolepis.
(*glittering scales*) A shrub up to 10 feet in height or more, with intensely aromatic foliage. The flowers are in small loose trusses, either rosy purple or in some form of a charming shade of pale old rose with darker spots. They come in June when most of the species have finished their flowering period, but so far there have been no plants in this country large enough to flower freely. Fairly hardy, it should form a desirable plant for our gardens.
- R. hemidartum.** *s.* Neriiflorum. *s.s.* Haematodes.
(*half flayed*) A shrub of 3 to 4 feet in height.
- R. hemitrichotum.** *s.* Scabrifolium.
(*half hairy*) An attractive shrub of 2 to 3 feet in height with numerous small white or pale pink flowers tipped bright brick red.
- R. Hemsleyanum.** *s. and s.s.* Fortunei.
A small tree of 18 feet in height with white flowers.
- R. Henryi.** *s.* Stamineum.
A shrub of 12 feet in height probably tender.

R. heptamerum.
(with seven parts)

s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A sub-species of eritimum. A small tree 18 feet in height with crimson flowers tender in the young stage.

R. herpesticum.
(spreading)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A dwarf shrub of 1 foot or more in height said to possess yellow or orange flowers.

R. hesperium.
(western)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub of 8 feet with lilac rose flowers.

R. himertum.
(lovely)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub 1 to 2 feet in height, said to possess yellow flowers.

R. hippophaeoides.
(resembling sea buckthorn)

s. Lapponicum.

An alpine 4 feet or more in height with lavender blue flowers. This easy growing plant is well worth a place in a collection of rhododendrons and has the advantage of growing equally well in rather wetter places than the majority of rhododendrons care for. In China it is often found growing in boggy ground.

R. hirsuticostatum.
(hairy ribs)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.

R. hirsutum.
(hairy)

s. Ferrugineum.

Hardly distinguishable from *R. ferrugineum*. This is merely a hairy form of the alpine rose with small pink flowers, but coming from limestone districts it can be grown in calcareous soil.

R. hirtipes.
(shaggy footed)

s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

- R. Hodgsonii.** *s. Falconeri.*
 Another of the large-leaved rhododendrons with fine foliage of shiny green. The flowers are the least attractive part of the plant, being of a rosy lilac. It eventually reaches a height of 20 feet. Hardy in sheltered gardens near the sea.
- R. hongkongense.** *s. Ovatum.*
(from Hong Kong)
- R. Hookeri.** *s. and s.s. Thomsonii.*
 This magnificent rhododendron forms a shrub of 20 feet and has flowers of the most intense blood red colour. It unfortunately grows very early and is only suitable for the extreme south and west. It is easily distinguishable from any other rhododendron by the veins on the under side of the leaves bearing a number of small barbs or hooks. A fine rhododendron for a cool greenhouse.
- R. horaeum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(beautiful)
 A small shrub.
- R. hormophorum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(bearing a necklace)
 A low shrub of 2 feet in height with rose coloured flowers and brown markings.
- R. Houlstonii.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
 A bush of 12 feet or more in height with trusses of rather smaller flowers, white or very pale pink. Not so hardy as the type, this plant requires shelter.
- R. Hunnewellianum.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
 Shrub of 8 to 16 feet with pale lilac flowers. Pretty in the woodland when in flower but hardly worth a place in the garden.
- R. hylaeum.** *s. and s.s. Thomsonii.*
(belonging to forests)
 A small tree of 20 feet or more in height, with pink flowers.

- R. hylothreptum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(growing on wood) A sub-species of anthosphaerum. A tree of 20 feet or more in height with deep magenta flowers.
- R. hypenanthum.** *s. Anthopogon.*
(bearded flowers) Shrub of 3 feet with yellow flowers.
- R. hyperythrum.** *s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*
(reddish)
- R. hypoglaucum.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
(blue beneath) Small shrub up to 18 feet in height. Flowers white to rose pink. The under surface of the leaves is very white and the plant whilst not showy is quite attractive. Fairly hardy.
- R. hypolepidotum.** *s. Glaucum.*
(scaly beneath) Small shrub of 3 to 5 feet with pale yellow flowers. Of no garden value.
- R. hypophaeum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(grey beneath) A shrub of 5 feet in height with white flowers flushed rose.
- R. idoneum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(suitable) A small alpine up to 1 foot in height with blue purple flowers and a white throat.
- R. imberbe.** *s. and s.s. Barbatum.*
(not bearded)
- R. impeditum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(tangled) Pretty little alpine about 1 foot in height with light purplish-blue flowers. An attractive plant for the rock garden.
- R. imperator.** *s. Lepidotum.*
(Emperor)

- R. inaequale.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(of unequal size)
- R. indicum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(Indian) An evergreen shrub 6 to 10 feet high, with red azalea flowers. Tender.
- R. inopinum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.
(unexpected)
- R. insigne.** s. Arboreum. s.s. Argrophyllum.
(remarkable) A slow growing shrub 5 feet in height, with fairly large trusses of pinky white flowers. Hardy. Shy flowering in its early stages but very attractive.
- R. insculptum.** s. Vaccinioides.
(carved)
- R. intricatum.** s. Lapponicum.
(webby) Another pretty little alpine. Dwarf shrub 2 to 3 feet high with lavender blue flowers. Worth growing in a rock garden.
- R. invictum.** s. Heliolepis.
(unconquered) A shrub of 7 feet with purple flowers.
- R. iodes.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(violet coloured) A shrub of 8 feet in height with flowers said to be white with red spots.
- R. irroratum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(covered with dew) Large shrub or small tree, 10 to 30 feet high, flowers white with red spots or pale yellow with dark brown spots, or cream colour. Flowering very early this rhododendron is unfortunately too tender for general cultivation, but does well in the south and west where it forms a most attractive shrub when covered with its numerous trusses of flowers.
- R. iteophyllum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(willow leaved) A bush 6 feet in height.

- R. ixenticum.** = *crinigerum*.
(covered with birdlime)
- R. japonicum.** s. *Azalea*. s.s. *Luteum*.
(from Japan) Formerly known as *molle*. This azalea from Japan is one of the parents of the numerous hybrids, which do so much to beautify our gardens.
- R. Johnstoneanum.** s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Ciliicalyx*.
A shrub with large white fragrant flowers only suitable for a greenhouse.
- R. jucundum.** s. *Thomsonii*. s.s. *Selense*.
(pleasant) This shrub eventually grows 10 feet in height, with flowers of various shades of rose.
- R. Kanehirai.** s. *Azalea*. s.s. *Obtusum*.
An evergreen bush up to 7 feet in height, with carmine red flowers.
- R. kasoense.** s. and s.s. *Triflorum*.
(from Kaso)
- R. Kawakamii.** s. *Vaccinioides*.
- R. Keiskii.** s. and s.s. *Triflorum*.
A small shrub growing slowly and never rising to more than 4 or 5 feet in height. Covers itself in early spring with pale yellow flowers. This species is botanically so like *R. lutescens* that they were nearly amalgamated into one species, but its habit of growth is totally different. The free growing shoots of *R. lutescens* are non-existent and, unlike *lutescens*, its flowers all come out at once in April, when the plant makes a very pretty sight. Eminently suitable for the rock garden, but requires a sheltered position.

- R. keleticum.** *s. Saluense.*
(*charming*) A dwarf alpine with magenta purple flowers.
- R. Kendrickii.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
A shrub of 20 feet in height with pink flowers spotted red.
- R. Keysii.** *s. Cinnabarinum.*
This species from Bhutan forms a shrub 12 feet high, with bright scarlet red flowers tipped with yellow. A most attractive plant where it can be grown but unfortunately it is only suitable for the mildest parts of the British Isles.
- R. Kingianum.** *s. and s.s. Arboreum.*
A sub-species of *Arboreum* from Manipur, this small tree has bright crimson scarlet flowers, very valuable because they come late in May or early June, when it is very handsome with its dark green foliage. It is, however, only suitable for the warmer parts of our country.
- R. Kotschyi.** *s. Ferrugineum.*
- R. Kyawi.** *s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.*
A truly magnificent rhododendron flowering at the end of July or in early August, with bright crimson scarlet trusses of the same colour as *R. eriogynum*, but considerably larger. Extremely tender and only suitable for the very warmest parts of our country. Eventually forms a tree.

R. lacteum.
(milky)

s. *Lacteum.*

A shrub up to 20 feet in height, with a fine truss of clear yellow flowers rather deeper than those of *R. campylocarpum*. This is probably the finest yellow rhododendron capable of being grown in our gardens and seems hardy in sheltered positions but somewhat slow growing, and its early flowering habit (April) makes it unsuitable for gardens where late spring frosts occur.

R. lampropeplum.
(bright covering)

s. *Taliense.* s.s. *Roxieanum.*

A slow growing shrub eventually 3 feet in height with white flowers suffused rose.

R. lanatum.
(woolly)

s. *Campanulatum.*

A thin shrub of 10 to 15 feet in height, with light brown indumentum on the under side of its smallish leaves. Pale yellow flowers spotted with crimson purple. Seems fairly hardy but a difficult rhododendron requiring exactly the right amount of moisture to keep it in robust growth. Usually seen in poor health in our gardens but an attractive rhododendron when well grown.

R. lanigerum.
(woolly)

s. *Falconeri.*

R. lapponicum.
(from Lapland)

s. *Lapponicum.*

A dwarf alpine from Lapland and widely distributed in the Arctic regions. Flowers purple. This plant is only mentioned as it gives its name to one of the types of the alpine species. Probably the only plants in the British Isles are to be found in the Botanic Gardens at Edinburgh and Kew.

- R. lasiopodum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(woolly footed) A tender shrub of 12 feet with white fragrant flowers.
- R. lasiostylum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(woolly style) A shrub of 3 feet with pink flowers.
- R. Latoucheae.** s. Stamineum.
Probably tender.
- R. laxiflorum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(loose flowered) A tall shrub up to 18 feet in height with white flowers suffused rose.
- R. Leclerei.** s. Heliolepis.
- R. ledoides.** s. Cephalanthum.
(Ledum-like) A pretty dwarf shrub up to 2 feet in height with small bunches of flowers usually white but sometimes a clear rose, resembling a Daphne, and very fragrant. This and *R. sphaeranthum* are hardly distinguishable.
- R. leilungense.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(from Lei-lung-shan) A shrub of 3 feet with pale rose coloured flowers.
- R. leopodum.** s. Stamineum.
(smooth-footed) Probably tender.
- R. lepidanthum.** s. Cephalanthum.
(scaly flowered) Shrub up to 5 feet in height, with white flowers.
- R. lepidostylum.** s. Trichocladum.
(scaly style) A deciduous shrub of 1 foot with pale yellow flowers of no great garden value.

R. lepidotum.
(beset with scales)

s. *Lepidotum.*

An alpine of 4 feet in height with purple flowers.

R. leptopeplum.
(with smooth covering)

s. and s.s. *Irroratum.*

A shrub of 20 to 30 feet, with flowers ivory white flushed rose.

R. leptothrium.
(with thin leaves)

s. *Ovatum.*

A shrub of 6 to 10 feet high with handsome bright green foliage and deep magenta rose flowers. Extremely tender and only suitable for the south west.

R. leucaspis.
(white shield)

s. *Boothii.*

A small bushy undershrub of 1-2 feet in height with large milky white flowers. It flowers at a very early stage when raised from seed and is apparently hardy, a pair of seedlings showing no signs of damage after being frozen solid during the winter of 1928-1929. Its early flowering habit, however, at the end of February or early March renders a sheltered garden desirable.

R. leucobotrys.
(with white clusters)

s. *Stamineum.*

Probably tender.

R. leucopetalum.
(with white petals)

s. *Neriiflorum.* s.s. *Sanguineum.*

A dwarf shrub of 3 feet with pure white flowers. Like all *Sanguineums*, it is rather fastidious as to its situation in our gardens and is inclined to grow early, but otherwise hardy. A sub-species of *cloiophorum*.

R. levistratum.
(with smooth indumentum)

s. *Lacteam.*

Shrub of 10 feet with white flowers and crimson markings.

- R. liliiflorum.** *(lilylike flowers)* s. *Maddenii.* s.s. *Megacalyx.*
- R. Limprichtii.** s. *Fortunei.* s.s. *Oreodoxa.*
A geographical form of *R. oreodoxa*, q.v.
- R. Lindleyi.** s. *Maddenii.* s.s. *Megacalyx.*
A sweet-scented rhododendron with white flowers flushed with rose, in its native habitat growing principally on trees. Only hardy in the extreme south and west.
- R. linearifolium.** *(linear shaped leaves)* s. *Azalea.* s.s. *Obtusum.*
A narrow leaved evergreen azalea from Japan, with bright rose pink flowers. Hardy in sheltered situations.
- R. litangense.** *(from Litang)* s. *Lapponicum.*
- R. lithophilum.** *(stone lover)* s. *Trichocladum.*
A dwarf deciduous shrub of 3 feet with pale sulphur yellow flowers of no great garden value.
- R. litiense.** *(from Liti)* s. *Thomsonii.* s.s. *Souliei.*
A small shrub 6 to 9 feet in height, with clear yellow saucer-shaped flowers, deeper in bud, grows early, but apparently fairly hardy.
- R. lochmium.** *(from a coppice)* s. *Triflorum.* s.s. *Yunnanense.*
A shrub up to 10 feet in height, with white flowers flushed rosy purple. Fairly hardy, but one of the lesser interesting *Triflorums.*
- R. longesquamatum.** *(with long scales)* s. *Barbatum.* s.s. *Maculiferum.*
A shrub of 10 feet with rose pink flowers.

- R. longiperulatum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(with long bud scales)
- R. longipes.** s. Arboreum. s.s. Argrophyllum.
(with long foot stalk) A shrub of 8 feet with pale rose spotted flowers.
- R. longistylum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(long pistils) A shrub 4 to 5 feet high, with small white flowers.
- R. lophophorum.** s. and s.s. Taliense.
(crested) A shrub of 8 feet with white flowers flushed rose.
- R. lophogynum.** s. Trichocladum.
(crested ovary) A deciduous shrub with pale yellow flowers of no great garden value.
- R. lucidum.** s. Camelliaeflorum.
(shining) Shrub with short-stalked pointed, shining leaves, which are glaucous and scaly beneath. Flowers often solitary, probably white.
- R. Ludwigianum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
Tender shrub of 4 feet with white flowers flushed rose, fragrant.
- R. lukiangense.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(from Lukiang)
- R. lutescens.** s. and s.s. Triflorum.
(becoming yellow) An attractive shrub of 8 feet or more in height with pale yellow flowers in early spring. Pretty green foliage, the young shoots with bright red leaves. This desirable rhododendron is unfortunately rather tender and, while growing in Sussex, is only seen at its best in the extreme south and west.

R. luteum.
(yellow)

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

Often known as *Azalea pontica* or *R. flavum*. A native of Caucasus and Eastern Europe, this rhododendron has naturalised itself in parts of the country. Its fragrant yellow azalea flowers make it a desirable subject for the wild woodland though it is not as showy as many garden hybrids of which it is one of the parents. A deciduous shrub up to 15 feet in height.

R. Lyi.
(named after J. Ly, a
Chinese collector)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

Pure white fragrant, azalea-like flowers, this little evergreen rhododendron is one of the hardiest of the Maddenii series and certainly of its type, and can be grown in sheltered positions in Sussex gardens. Not fit for the colder parts of our country but a desirable rhododendron where it can be grown. A straggling shrub up to 6 feet in height.

R. lysolepis.
(with loose scales)

s. Lapponicum.

R. Macabeanum.

s. Grande.

A large tree, some 40 feet in height, with pale yellow flowers. This rhododendron has been introduced by Kingdon Ward from his 1928-1929 expedition and seeds have germinated. Probably not too hardy.

R. Mackenzianum.

= stenaulum.

R. maculiferum.
(bearing spots)

s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A pretty shrub eventually 20 feet or more in height. The flowers are only medium size in small trusses, but give the impression of being absolutely pure white, with deep black purple blotches at the base. Fairly hardy.

- R. Maddenii.** *s. and s.s. Maddenii.*
Shrub of 6 to 9 feet. Flowers white, scented, in June. Unfortunately only hardy in the south and south-west.
- R. Magorianum.** ?
- R. Makinoi.** *s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*
- R. mallotum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.*
(*fleecy*)
A shrub of 15 feet with deep blood red flowers. Its dark green leaves with tawny woollen indumentum underneath are very pleasing and it seems to be a very desirable garden plant. It has flowered at Monreith with a truss resembling *R. fulgens* in appearance. It is the giant of its class and Farrer describes finding it in full bloom with snow on the ground and ice hanging to its leaves. Perhaps better known in our gardens as *aemulorum*, the present name, given in 1914, must unfortunately take its place.
- R. manipurensis.** *s. and s.s. Maddenii.*
(*from Manipur*)
A shrub of 8 feet with white flowers flushed rose. Very like *Maddenii* and equally tender.
- R. mannophorum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(*bearing a collar*)
A small shrub of 2 feet with flowers white suffused rose, a sub-species of *cloiophorum*.
- R. manopeplum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(*with a necklet covering*)
- R. Mariae.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
A shrub with lilac flowers.

- R. Mariesii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.*
A shrub of 8 feet, pale pink flowers and purple spots. Tender.
- R. Martinianum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Martinianum.*
Small shrub of 3 to 6 feet in height, with pale rose coloured flowers of a very attractive shade. A pretty bush in leaf and character.
- R. maximum.** *s. and s.s. Ponticum.*
(*very large*)
A tree of up to 30 or more feet in height, with white flowers, sometimes pink, in July, but the flowers are largely hidden by the growth which comes just before. This rhododendron, which is extremely hardy, would grow in the coldest positions in the British Isles so long as the soil is suitable. It is the parent of some of our hardiest hybrids, but does not make any show in the garden.
- R. Meddianum.** *s. and s.s. Thomsonii.*
The Chinese Thomsonii. A shrub of 6 feet or more in height. Flowers fleshy deep crimson, but a form has flowered in Cornwall with bright hunting-coat scarlet flowers. Apparently fairly hardy in sheltered situations and a desirable rhododendron.
- R. megacalyx.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.*
(*large calyx*)
Small tree, 20 feet in height. Flowers tubular, large and white, fragrant. The earlier importations of this rhododendron are very tender and only suitable for growing in the extreme west, but recent introductions may prove hardier in sheltered gardens in the south of England. A fine rhododendron where it can be grown.

- R. megaphyllum.** = *R. basilicum.*
(*large leaved*)
- R. megeratum.** *s. Boothii.*
(*passing lovely*) Small shrub of 2 feet in height with bright yellow flowers. This little rhododendron of the campylogynum series is difficult but not actually tender at any rate in the south.
- R. mekongense.** *s. Trichocladum.*
(*from River Mekong*) A deciduous shrub of 4 feet with pale sulphur yellow flowers of no great garden value.
- R. melinanthum.** *s. Trichocladum.*
(*honey flowered*) A deciduous bush of 8 feet with large yellow flowers. This is said to be the finest of the Trichocladums.
- R. mengtszense.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(*from Mengtze*) A tree of 20 feet with purple red flowers.
- R. mesopolium.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(*grey in middle*) A small shrub of 2 feet with pale rose flowers. A sub-species of eudoxum.
- R. metrium.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(*of average height*) A sub-species of selense.
- R. Metternichii.** The true form is not in cultivation, plants under this name being *R. Degronianum*, q.v.

- R. micranthum.** *s. Micranthum.*
(small flowered) A small shrub up to 6 feet or more in height with tiny flowers of dull white. Growing in Manchuria, this rhododendron is hardy anywhere in the British Isles. It is never showy, though attractive when a large bush and covered with its little blooms. At first glance the flowers resemble a small spiraea rather than a rhododendron.
- R. microgynum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(small ovary) Shrub of 7 feet with flowers of a soft dull rose.
- R. microphyton.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(small plant) A dwarf shrub with rose coloured flowers.
- R. mimetes.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*
(imitative)
- R. minus.** *s. Carolinianum.*
(smaller)
- R. mishmiense.** *s. Boothii.*
(from Mishmi)
- R. missionarum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(of the missionaries)
- R. molle.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(soft) A shrub of 3 feet with scentless yellow flowers, long known as *sinensis*.
- R. mollicomum.** *s. Scabrifolium.*
(soft haired) A pretty little small-leaved shrub up to 6 feet in height with numerous pale rose flowers. Not too hardy.
- R. monanthum.** *s. Boothii.*
(one flowered) A small spreading shrub of 3 feet with solitary yellow flowers.

- R. monosematum.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(with one blotch) A small shrub with white flowers tinted pink with a crimson blotch.
- R. Morii.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
- R. moulmeinense.** s. Staminaeum.
(from Moulmein) Probably tender.
- R. moupinense.** s. Moupinense.
(from Moupin) A small spreading shrub up to 4 feet in height, with small shiny evergreen leaves and white azalea-like flowers, sometimes pink and even deep rose. This rhododendron is perfectly hardy but as it flowers at end of January or early February it is only suitable for warmer districts and sheltered positions. A very desirable rhododendron where it can be grown.
- R. mucronatum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(pointed) Commonly called *Azalea ledifolium*. A wide spreading shrub up to 6 feet in height with large white flowers. Apparently hardy, this forms an attractive rhododendron in the middle of May. Hardy in sheltered places at Kew.
- R. mucronulatum.** s. Dauricum.
(with a sharp point) A native of Korea, this little deciduous rhododendron is perfectly hardy in the British Isles and forms a shrub 7 to 8 feet high. It is usually in flower the first week in January and if this should coincide with an absence of frost it makes a very pretty sight in the woodland covered with its bright rosy purple flowers. Frost will only injure the flowers, or if it should catch the young growth this will all be repaired during the course of the following summer. One of the few early flowering rhododendrons which is worth trying in a cold garden. Its variety *acuminatum* flowers a fortnight later.

- R. muliense.**
(from *Mu-li*)
s. Lapponicum.
A small alpine up to 2 feet in height with yellow flowers. An attractive little plant.
- R. myiagram.**
(the fly catcher)
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.
A small shrub of 5 feet, with white flowers.
- R. myrtilloides.**
(myrtle like)
s. Campylogynum.
A small dwarf, a few inches in height, with tiny plum colour flowers, suitable for the rock garden.
- R. Nakaharai.**
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
A shrub related to *serpyllifolium* but with larger flowers having ten stamens.
- R. nakotiltum.**
(having the wool plucked off)
s. Lacteum.
A shrub with pale rose coloured flowers and a crimson blotch.
- R. nankotaisanense.**
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
- R. nanothamnum.**
(dwarf shrub)
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
A sub-species of *selense*.
- R. neriiflorum.**
(flowers like oleander)
s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.
A small shrub 4 to 6 feet high in some forms, or a small tree up to 20 feet in height in others. This pretty little rhododendron has bright scarlet flowers, which form a striking picture when the plant is in bloom owing to its free flowering habit, even small plants will have a truss or two. The leaves, which are lightish green in colour, have a very white under surface. Some forms are hardier than others. A very desirable rhododendron for all who have a sheltered position to give it.

- R. nigro-punctatum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(marked with black spots) An alpine up to 4 feet in height with violet purple flowers.
- R. nilagiricum.** *s. and s.s. Arboreum.*
(from the Nilgiris) A sub-species of Arboreum from the Nilgherry Hills.
- R. ningyuenense.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(from Ningyuen)
- R. niphargum.** *s. Fulvum.*
(snowy white) Small tree, 15 to 20 feet high, with white or pinky-white flowers in small tight trusses and the under-side of the leaves covered with a white indumentum.
- R. niphobolum.** = *Stewartianum.*
(snow clad)
- R. nipponicum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Nipponicum.*
(from Japan) A shrub of 5 feet with white flowers, of no garden value.
- R. nitidulum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(shining) An alpine up to 4 feet in height with violet purple flowers.
- R. nivale.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(snowy)
- R. niveum.** *s. and s.s. Arboreum.*
(snowlike) Small tree or large shrub 15 feet or more in height, with rather tight trusses of dull purple flowers. This well-known Himalayan rhododendron is pretty in the woodland, but must be kept well away from any of the scarlet rhododendrons which are so abundant at the end of April and early May, when it is in flower. Fairly hardy.

- R. nmaiense.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(from the Nmai Hka) A shrub of 3 feet with small sulphur yellow flowers.
- R. notatum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(marked)
- R. nudiflorum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(naked flowers) A North American azalea up to 9 feet in height with pale pink flowers.
- R. Nuttallii.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.*
 Even in the south of Cornwall this magnificent rhododendron will only live with difficulty against a wall. It is undoubtedly the finest of the *Maddenii* series, with the largest flowers of any of its kind of a clear light yellow, very fragrant. Eventually forms a bush of 20 feet or more in height.
- R. oblongifolium.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(oblong leaves) A shrub of 6 feet with white or pink flowers.
- R. obovatum.** *s. Lepidotum.*
(egg shaped) A bush up to 4 feet in height with maroon flowers.
- R. obtusum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(blunt) A Japanese azalea, evergreen, and with flowers of every shade of colour from purple through reds and clear pinks to white. The variety *amoenum* was one of the first to be introduced and is pretty in the woodland when covered with its bright magenta flowers. Variety *japonicum* includes all the Kurume azaleas which have been lately introduced by Wilson.

- R. occidentale.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(western) A North American azalea from California up to 9 feet in height with white flowers and a yellow blotch, sweet-scented. A parent of a very beautiful race of hybrids.
- R. ochraceum.** ?
(yellowish)
- R. odoriferum.** *s. and s.s. Maddenii.*
(fragrant)
- R. Oldhamii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
 An evergreen azalea with pale yellowish green foliage, hairy, with bright brick-red flowers, from Formosa. Only hardy in the extreme south and west.
- R. oleifolium.** *s. Virgatum.*
(olive-like foliage) Small shrub of 2 feet with pale rose flowers. This should not be confused with *R. racemosum* var. *oleifolium*, which is a much more attractive shrub. (*See R. racemosum*).
- R. ombrochares.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(lover of rain) A tree of 40 feet with rich crimson flowers, not in cultivation and probably tender.
- R. oporinum.** *s. Heliolepis.*
(autumn flowering) A shrub of 6 feet in height with rose pink flowers.
- R. Openshawianum.** *s. Fortunei. s.s. Calophytum.*
 A shrub of 7 feet.

R. orbiculare.*(circular leaves)*

s. Fortunei. s.s. Orbiculare.

Shrub 10 feet in height and as large through, flowers rose pink and in many cases with a decidedly bluish tinge. Though a well-flowered bush is attractive in the sunlight, yet the chief beauty of this plant is in the round foliage and in the perfectly symmetrical round bush which it forms, almost like one of the Dutch clipped yews. Seems hardy, but requires a sheltered position and plenty of space to develop this attractive feature.

R. oreodoxa.*(glory of the mountains)*

s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

Small shrub of up to 10 feet in height with pinky flowers, allied to *R. haematochilum*, *Limprichtii* and *Reginaldii*, which may be considered as merely geographical forms. Very floriferous when it has reached a certain height, its early flowering habit renders a sheltered position in a warm place necessary for its beauty to be enjoyed. Its buds are, however, very frost resisting and are peculiar in sometimes opening and showing colour before they develop. Even in that stage they do not object to some frost.

R. oreotrephes.*(mountain dweller)*

s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.

A shrub up to 20 feet in height, with lavender pink flowers, sometimes white. With its small glaucous leaves this plant is very attractive in flower at the end of April or early May, especially in the paler coloured forms. Except for this early flowering habit, it seems fairly hardy in a sheltered position.

R. orthocladum.*(with straight twigs)*

s. Lapponicum.

This small alpine, up to 4 feet in height, with lavender flowers, is quite attractive. Quite hardy.

- R. oulotrichum.** s. Trichocladum.
(with curly hairs) A small deciduous shrub up to 4 feet in height, with pale yellow flowers of no garden value.
- R. ovatum.** s. Ovatum.
(elliptic) Shrub of 6 feet with bright purple flowers.
- R. oxyphyllum.** s. Stamineum.
(pointed leaves) A shrub of 10 feet with white flowers flushed yellow, tender.
- R. pachypodum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(thick footed) A shrub up to 5 feet in height with yellow flowers, not hardy.
- R. pachytrichum.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(with thick hairs) Shrub 12 feet high or more, with rather dirty white flowers. Allied to *R. strigillosum*. This plant is of little garden value except in its best form.
- R. pagophilum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(peak lover) A sub-species of selense.
- R. paludosum.** s. Lapponicum.
(marshy)
- R. panteumorphum.** = selense.
(quite lovely)
- R. papillatum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(covered with nipples) A shrub with pale cream flowers spotted with pink and a deep blotch.
- R. paradoxum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.
(unexpected)

- R. Parishii.** s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.
A tree of 20 feet or more in height, with blood red flowers; tender and not fitted for outdoor cultivation anywhere in our isles.
- R. parvifolium.** s. Lapponicum.
(small leaves) An alpine growing 3 feet in height, with rosy purple flowers.
- R. patulum.** s. Lepidotum.
(widely open flowers)
- R. pendulum.** s. Edgeworthii.
(hanging) A straggling epiphyte with white flowers.
- R. pennivenium.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(pinnately veined) A shrub reaching 10 feet in height with rose purple flowers.
- R. pentamerum.** = R. Degronianum.
(in five parts)
- R. pentaphyllum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.
(five leaved) A shrub of 10 feet or more, sometimes a small tree up to 25 feet in height, with bright rose pink flowers. Pretty but fastidious.
- R. peramoenum.** s. and s.s. Arboreum.
(very pleasing) A shrub of 3 feet or more in height with heavily spotted rose carmine flowers.
- R. peregrinum.** s. Grande.
(foreign)
- R. persicinum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(peach-like) A sub-species of eritimum.
- R. petrocharis.** s. Moupinense.
(gracing the rocks)

- R. perulatum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxicanum.*
(with persistent scale leaf) Shrub of 4 feet with pale rose coloured flowers.
- R. phaedropum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(of bright appearance) Shrub of 15 feet. A sub-species of neriiflorum.
- R. phaeochrysum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(dark golden) A shrub up to 10 feet in height, with white flowers flushed and marked crimson.
- R. phoenicodum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(with purple red trumpet) A small leaved shrub eventually 9 feet in height, with bright crimson scarlet flowers. A sub-species of neriiflorum, this differs only in its smaller leaves and flowers. It is, however, a little fastidious in its requirements.
- R. pholidotum.** *s. Heliolepis.*
(scaly) A shrub of 5 feet in height, with rosy purple flowers.
- R. piliicalyx.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(hairy calyx) A shrub of 5 feet in height with white flowers tinged pink, probably tender.
- R. planetum.** *s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.*
(wandering) A large shrub with white or pinky white flowers.
- R. platyphyllum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(broad leaved) A shrub of 5 feet in height with pure white flowers.
- R. platypodum.** ?
(broad stalked)

- R. plebeium.** = *R. heliolepis.*
(*plebeian*)
- R. pleistanthum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(*many flowered*) A shrub growing 5 feet in height, with rose lavender flowers blotched and spotted crimson.
- R. pocophorum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.*
(*fleece bearing*)
- R. poecilodermum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(*with a spangled garb*) A shrub of 5 feet in height, with creamy white flowers flushed rose.
- R. pogonostylum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(*bearded style*) A tree of 15 feet with pink flowers.
- R. polifolium.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(*many leaved*) An alpine of 1 foot.
- R. polyandrum.** *s. and s.s. Maddenii.*
(*many stamens*) A shrub of 3 feet with white flowers.
- R. polycladum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(*many branches*) A dwarf alpine with violet flowers.
- R. polylepis.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.*
(*many scales*) A thin shrub of 6 to 10 feet in height, with magenta violet flowers. One of the least attractive of the Triflorums and of no garden value, though in the woodland a well-flowered, large bush is not unattractive.
- R. ponticum.** *s. and s.s. Ponticum.*
(*from Pontus, Asia Minor*) The well-known purple rhododendron naturalised in so many of our woods.

R. porphyroblastum. = globigerum.

(with purple buds)

R. porphyrophyllum. s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.

(purple leaved)

A creeping shrub, with deep rose coloured flowers.

R. Potanini.

?

R. pothinum.

(much desired)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

This rhododendron forms a shrub of 3 feet in height with deep crimson flowers. It is a sub-species of Eudoxum.

R. praeclarum.

(very remarkable)

s. Cephalanthum.

A small plant with yellow flowers.

R. praestans.

(excellent)

s. Grande.

Forms a tree of from 20 to 30 feet high. Allied to *R. sino-grande*, but the leaves are sessile, otherwise just as large, and as it comes from a northerly region and a higher altitude, it is hardier in our gardens. This and *R. sino-grande* are the largest leaved of all rhododendrons yet known. Flowers creamy yellow in a large truss.

R. praeteritum.

(passed over)

s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

R. praevernium.

(before the spring)

s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.

A robust shrub of 12 to 20 feet high, very near *R. sutchuenense*, but differs in having white flowers with a large purple blotch at the base, very similar to those of *R. calophytum*.

R. prasinocalyx.

(leek-green calyx)

= croceum.

- R. Prattii.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
A shrub eventually growing 20 feet in height, with white flowers.
- R. reptum.** s. Falconeri.
(*distinguished*) A shrub of 9 feet in height, with pale yellow flowers and a crimson blotch.
- R. primulaeflorum.** s. Cephalanthum.
(*primrose flowered*)
- R. principis.** s. and s.s. Taliense.
(*of the prince*)
- R. probum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(*excellent*) A sub-species of selense.
- R. pronum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(*prostrate*)
- R. prophantum.** = R. Kyawi.
(*conspicuous*)
- R. prostratum.** s. Saluenense.
(*low growing*) A pretty little dwarf alpine, 2 to 4 inches in height, with reddish purple flowers.
- R. proteoides.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(*resembling protea*) A shrub of 3 feet, with canary yellow flowers.
- R. protistum.** s. Grande.
(*first of the first*) A large bush or small tree 20 to 30 feet in height, with flowers said to be creamy-white flushed rose. Although this rhododendron is said to come from an altitude of 13,000 feet, it has proved itself to be extremely tender in our gardens and is only suitable for the extreme south and west of our islands.

- R. pruniflorum.** s. Glaucum.
(*plum flowered*)
- R. prunifolium.** s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.
(*plum-like leaves*) An azalea shrub of 9 feet, with crimson flowers.
- R. Przewalskii.** s. and s.s. Taliense.
A shrub of 4 feet with white or pink flowers.
- R. pseudo-chrysanthum.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(*like R. chrysanthum*)
- R. pseudo-ciliicalyx.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(*like ciliicalyx*)
- R. pseudo-yanthinum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.
(*like yanthinum*)
- R. pubescens.** s. Scabrifolium.
(*downy*) A pretty little shrub of 4 feet in height, with pinky white flowers.
- R. pulchrum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(*beautiful*)
- R. pumilum.** s. Lepidotum.
(*dwarf fish*) A dwarf shrub up to 1 foot in height, with rose coloured flowers.
- R. puralbum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.
(*very white*) A shrub of 12 to 15 feet in height with small pure white flowers of an open saucer shape, resembling Souliei. An attractive little shrub and apparently hardy in sheltered positions. Sometimes forms with pinkish flowers occur.
- R. Purdomii.** s. and s.s. Taliense.
- R. pyrrhoanthum.** ?
(*fiery-red flowers*)

R. Quadrasianum.*s. Vaccinioides.***R. quinquefolium.***(leaves in fives)**s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.*

A Japanese deciduous azalea, either a bush or in some forms a small tree up to 25 feet in height, with white or pink flowers. Very attractive both in leaf and flower, but shy blooming when small and distinctly difficult. Semi-shade in the open woodland seems to suit it best, with well-trenched ground and shelter from cold winds.

R. racemosum.*(flowers in racemes)**s. Virgatum.*

This well-known Chinese rhododendron with its small grey-green leaves and bright pink or pinkish-white flowers early in May, is a desirable shrub for any garden where rhododendrons can be grown. Of recent years, better forms have been introduced, amongst them *var. oleifolium*, which has much larger flowers and in warm gardens is a better grower, but unfortunately it flowers at the end of March or early April. All these grow eventually from 3 to 4 feet or more in height. Possibly the best form has been sent home by Forrest under No. 19,404, which is a much dwarfer shrub with bright pink flowers at the end of April or early May. This plant only grows a few inches in height, but all the forms are worth growing.

R. radicans.*(rooting stems)**s. Saluenense.*

A most attractive prostrate alpine suitable for the rock garden. This plant only grows 6 to 8 inches in height, but sends out long creeping shoots which root into the soil. Flowers large for the type of plant, of an attractive magenta purple colour, and later in the season than most of the alpine.

- R. radinum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(*slender*) A dwarf shrub of 1 to 2 feet in height, with white flowers flushed rose.
- R. ramosissimum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(*very branched*) An alpine of 2 feet in height, with rosy mauve coloured flowers.
- R. rasile.** = *R. diaprepes.*
(*smooth*)
- R. ravum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(*grey*) An alpine of 4 feet, with mauve flowers.
- R. recurvum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(*bent back*) A shrub of 6 feet with white flowers flushed rose.
- R. Redowskianum.** *s. Camschaticum.*
- R. Reginaldi.** *s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.*
A geographical form of *R. oreodoxa*, q.v. A small tree eventually 15 feet in height, with pale pink flowers.
- R. repens.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.*
(*creeping*) A creeping shrub, 1 to 2 inches high, but many inches in length, with small dark green leaves and bright scarlet trumpets, solitary or in pairs, very large for the size of the plant. In some allied forms of this the plant is said to hang down over rocks and the whole mountain side becomes a sheet of scarlet in its flowering season. In England it seems a difficult plant but does fairly well as long as it can get its roots under some sandstone rocks and can be kept fairly moist in dry weather, though it cannot stand a wet situation. Very slow growing but an extremely interesting and striking rhododendron and should be in every collection.

- R. reticulatum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.*
(*netlike*) Commonly called *rhombicum*, an azalea with bright purple flowers from Japan. Hardy, 3 to 5 feet in height.
- R. rex.** *s. Falconeri.*
(*king*) A tree 15 feet or more in height, with rose coloured flowers.
- R. rhabdotum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.*
(*striped*) A small tree of 12 feet with cream coloured flowers striped on the outside with red.
- R. rhaibocarpum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(*crooked fruits*) A shrub of 6 feet or more, with rose coloured flowers.
- R. rhanthum.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
(*sprinkled*) A geographical form of *R. vernicosum*. An attractive shrub of up to 20 feet in height, flowers of pale rose colour.
- R. rigidum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(*stiff*)
- R. riparium.** *s. Saluense.*
(*growing on river banks*)
- R. Ririei.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
A shrub eventually 18 feet high, with dull purple flowers in fair size trusses, flowering in February or early March. This rhododendron is most attractive when seen at its best in southern gardens and is a welcome change from the usual scarlet. Its early flowering habit, however, renders it undesirable except for the most favoured localities.

- R. rivulare.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(growing by streams)
- R. Rockii.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
- R. roseatum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(rosy) A shrub of 9 feet in height, with white flowers flushed rose.
- R. roseotinctum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(tinged with rose) A small shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with white flowers margined rose-crimson. A subspecies of cloiophorum. A plant of this has flowered in a Surrey garden with sealing wax red flowers.
- R. roseum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(rosy) A shrub of 10 feet, with bright pink flowers.
- R. rosmarinifolium.** *s. Vaccinioides.*
(rosemary-like leaves)
- R. Roxieanum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
A slow growing rhododendron with very narrow leaves covered with felt underneath, eventually growing to 10 feet in height, with white flowers or white rose flushed. Apparently hardy, but takes a long time to get to flowering size. This applies to all plants of this sub-series.
- R. rubiginosum.** *s. Heliolepis.*
(reddish brown) A shrub, 7 to 10 feet in height, perhaps taller, with small dark green leaves, very floriferous in May with bunches of small rosy-lilac flowers. Quite pretty in any garden but especially interesting as this rhododendron can be grown in calcareous soil provided the seedlings have been grown on in a soil of this description.

- R. rubrolineatum.** s. Trichocladum.
(lined with red) A small deciduous shrub of 2 feet in height, with pale yellow flowers.
- R. rubropilosum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(red haired) A shrub with very small light green leaves, eventually reaching 4 to 6 feet in height, with small lilac-pink flowers spotted with rose. Only hardy in the south.
- R. rude.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.
(rough)
- R. rufescens.** s. Anthopogon.
(becoming reddish) A bush of 3 feet, with white flowers.
- R. rufohirtum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(red haired)
- R. rufosquamosum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(with reddish scales) A tender shrub of 3 feet, with white flowers pinkish in bud.
- R. rufum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.
(red)
- R. rupicola.** s. Lapponicum.
(from stony places) An alpine, 4 feet in height, with plum purple flowers.
- R. russatum.** s. Lapponicum.
(reddened) An alpine, forming a shrub 2 to 4 feet high, with bright deep blue-purple flowers, large for the series and quite one of the most striking of the alpins.
- R. russotinctum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(tinged with red) A shrub of 8 feet in height, with white flowers flushed rose.

- R. saluenense.** *s. Saluenense.*
(from the Salwin River) A low, almost prostrate alpine, with violet flowers.
- R. sanguineum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(blood red) A small shrub, eventually reaching 3 to 5 feet in height, with bright crimson flowers in trusses large for the size of the leaves. This, the type of many mountain rhododendrons, is one of a series which, though never very big, do not flower at an early age, at any rate in this country, and while they are all attractive plants for the rock garden or the front edging of sheltered shrubbery borders, require considerable patience.
- R. Sargentianum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
 Shrub of 2 feet in height, with white or pale yellow flowers.
- R. Sasakii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
- R. scabrifolium.** *s. Scabrifolium.*
(rough leaves) A small shrub with small, narrow dark green leaves, hairy. It is covered in February with its numerous tubular small white flowers. The plant looks as if it were extremely tender but is comparatively hardy and will do in the open in any garden where spring frosts do not interfere with its early flowering. An attractive plant.
- R. scabrum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(rough) Shrub up to 6 feet high, evergreen, flowers rose-red to brilliant scarlet. Better known as *sublanceolatum*. Rather tender.
- R. schistocalyx.** *s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.*
(with split calyx) A shrub of 15 feet in height, with rose crimson flowers.

R. schizopeplum.
(with split covering)

s. and s.s. Taliense.

Shrub of 4 feet in height, with deep rose flowers, crimson markings.

R. Schlippenbachii.

s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

A shrub, eventually 10 feet or more in height, with large deciduous heart-shaped leaves and beautiful large pure pale pink flowers resembling an open azalea. This plant, introduced from Japan, is a native of north-east Korea, and seems hardy in a sheltered position, though its early flowering proclivities—late April or the beginning of May—limit its usefulness. A beautiful species which should be grown wherever possible.

R. sciaphilum.
(shade loving)

s. Edgeworthii.

Small shrub of 2 feet, with white flowers, tender.

R. scintillans.
(sparkling)

s. Lapponicum.

A small alpine, 2 to 3 feet in height, with lavender blue flowers, the best forms almost tending to a royal blue. Very attractive when in bloom and apparently hardy. There is an almost identical form, which received an award of merit some years ago, with flowers of a rosy purple colour, but developing in February, nothing like so attractive as the type. As these alpines are easily struck from cuttings the best forms should be selected for propagation.

R. scopulorum.
(of the crags)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

R. Scottianum.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub of 3 feet or more in height, with large sweet scented white flowers of the azalea type. This *Maddenii* is extremely tender and it is doubtful if it will ever be anything but a greenhouse shrub in this country.

- R. scyphocalyx.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(cupped shaped calyx) A small spreading shrub, 2 to 4 feet in height, with flowers said to vary from dull yellow to cinnabar red. The best forms are attractive, according to the collectors, but some that have flowered in this country have had flowers of an unattractive dirty yellow shade only. Apparently hardy.
- R. Searsiae.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
 A shrub, 8 to 17 feet in height, with small leaves, of the Triflorum series. Very free flowering with pale purple-rose colour blooms. While pretty in mass this shrub is one of the less attractive of the series.
- R. seinghkuense.** *s. Edgeworthii.*
(from the Seinghku Valley)
- R. selense.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(from Mount Se-la) A shrub of 4 feet or more in height with flowers white or pale shades of rose or yellow.
- R. semibarbatum.** *s. Semibarbatum.*
(partially bearded) A small shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height, with tiny white insignificant flowers. Leaves deciduous but turn a good colour in the autumn before they fall. Attractive from this point of view only. Apparently hardy.
- R. semilunatum.** *s. Trichocladum.*
(half crescent shaped) A deciduous shrub of 4 feet in height with yellow flowers.
- R. semnoides.** *s. Grande.*
(resembling semnum)
- R. semnum.** = *R. coryphaeum.*
(stately)

- R. Seniavinii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
A shrub some 6 feet high, flowers white tinged with rose in the tube, spotted with purple above.
- R. serotinum.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
(*autumnal*) A shrub very allied to *decorum*, but flowering in September. This, the latest flowering of all rhododendrons, is only worth growing for this particular feature. Apparently hardy in the south.
- R. serpens.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.*
(*creeping*) A prostrate shrub "creeping" along the ground. Flowers deep rose.
- R. serpyllifolium.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(*leaves like thyme*) A shrub up to 4 feet in height, with small rosy red flowers.
- R. serrulatum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(*with small teeth*) An American azalea from Florida growing up to 20 feet in height, with white fragrant flowers.
- R. setiferum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(*bristle bearing*) A shrub up to 9 feet in height, with white flowers and a crimson base.
- R. setosum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(*bristly*) A dwarf alpine up to 1 foot in height, with rose purple flowers.
- R. Sheltonae.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
A geographical form of *R. vernicosum*. A shrub up to 6 feet in height with clear pink flowers, quite attractive and apparently hardy in the south.

- R. Shepherdii.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
A small tree with crimson scarlet flowers. Only hardy in the south and west.
- R. shweliense.** *s. Glaucum.*
(*from the Schweli River*) A small shrub up to 3 feet in height.
- R. sidereum.** *s. Grande.*
(*excellent*) A shrub of 8 to 10 feet in height, with flowers said to be pale yellow with a crimson blotch, this rhododendron is only hardy in the south and west.
- R. siderophyllum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(*rusty coated leaves*) A shrub up to 9 feet in height, with flowers pale lilac to white in colour. One of the less attractive of the Triflorums.
- R. sigillatum.** *s. Lacteum.*
(*adorned with little figures*) A tall shrub up to 25 feet in height, with white flowers and crimson markings.
- R. simiarum.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argrophyllum.*
(*of the monkeys*) A shrub 8 feet or more in height, with rosy flowers.
- R. Simsii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
An evergreen azalea up to 5 feet in height with red flowers common over the valleys of the Chinese Alps and Himalayas and formerly known as Indicum. A parent of the greenhouse hybrid azaleas.
- R. sino-Falconeri.** *s. Falconeri.*
(*Chinese Falconeri*) A tree of 20 feet with large leaves and pale yellow flowers.

R. sino-grande.
(*Chinese grande*)

s. Grande.

A tree of 25 or more feet in height, with flowers pale yellow, deeper in some forms, and the largest leaves of any rhododendron. As a foliage plant this is magnificent. The earlier importations were on the tender side and could only be grown in extremely sheltered gardens in the south and west, but a form introduced by Forrest under No. 20,387 stood the 1927-1928 winter in White's Nursery at Sunningdale without suffering any harm, and in gardens in the south of England plants raised from this number are developing as large leaves as the earlier importations.

R. sino-Nuttallii.
(*Chinese Nuttallii*)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.

This is so near *Nuttallii* as to be almost indistinguishable and seems to be equally tender but well worth growing in the greenhouse.

R. Smilesii.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A small tree up to 20 feet in height, with white flowers.

R. Smirnowi.

s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A bush 4 to 6 feet in height, with purplish rose flowers, from the Caucasus. Extremely hardy.

R. Smithii.

s. and s.s. Barbatum.

This rhododendron is very like *barbatum* but has darker green foliage and is very much more hairy, even the stems of the leaves having bristles on them. In its scarlet crimson colour and early flowering habit it resembles *barbatum*.

R. Souliei.*s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.*

Shrub of up to 10 feet in height, with flowers white or pink or white tinged with pink. This shrub with its little open saucer-shaped flowers is most attractive and is one of the few rhododendrons that does better in the eastern counties than in Cornwall.

R. spanotrichum.*(few hairs)**s. and s.s. Irroratum.*

A tree of 20 feet with crimson flowers.

R. speciosum.*(good looking)**s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*

An American azalea from Georgia with bright red flowers, eventually reaching 6 feet in height.

R. sperabile.*(to be hoped for)**s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*

Small shrub 4 feet in height or more, with bright crimson scarlet flowers. Starts into growth in late April or early May and this precarious habit of growing may render it undesirable except in the extreme south and west. While an attractive little plant its flowers are nothing like so brilliant in colour or its truss so good as that of *haematodes*. Lately seeds have been sent home by Forrest of many forms and some of these may prove better than the earlier introductions, as the dried specimens show it to be a fine species.

R. sperabiliodes.*(like sperabile)**s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.***R. sphaeranthum.***(round flowers)**s. Cephalanthum.*

Small shrub of 2 to 4 feet with small narrow leaves and white or rose flowers. Except that this is looser growing than *ledoides* it is indistinguishable from the garden point of view in the appearance and odour of its flowers. It does not, however, seem to be quite so suited to our climate.

- R. sphaeroblastum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(with rounded buds) Shrub up to 6 feet in height with white flowers suffused rose and marked crimson.
- R. spiciferum.** *s. Scabrifolium.*
(bearing spikes) A shrub up to 6 feet in height with many pink flowers.
- R. spilotum.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.*
(stained)
- R. spinuliferum.** *s. Scabrifolium.*
(bearing spines) A thin shrub, 6 to 8 feet in height or more, with narrow tubular upright flowers, brick red in colour, with anther and stamens protruding from the corolla. An attractive plant where it can be grown, but this rhododendron is distinctly tender and only suitable for the south and west.
- R. stamineum.** *s. Stamineum.*
(with many stamens) A shrub of 6 feet with fragrant white flowers having a yellow base. Only hardy in the most sheltered gardens in the extreme west of our islands.
- R. stenaulum.** *s. Stamineum.*
(narrow grooved) A tall tree, 40 feet or more in height, often running up as much with a clean stem in the sub-tropical jungle, with azalea-like flowers, fragrant, pale lilac, but forms with deep violet flowers have been seen and sent home. Unfortunately it is not even hardy in the extreme west of Cornwall and only suitable for a large greenhouse. More commonly known as Mackenzianum.
- R. stereophyllum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(with hard leaves) A shrub up to 7 feet in height, with pale mauvy rose flowers.

R. Stewartianum.*s. and s.s. Thomsonii.*

A shrub up to 7 feet in height, with small grey green leaves, better known as aiolosalpinx. It is a pity that the plant "with a gleaming trumpet" has to give way to its first name, as Farrer describes a whole hillside covered with bushes of this rhododendron with flowers ranging from pure white to shades of soft primrose yellow and others flushed with rose and even deep crimson—no two bushes of the same colour. Hardy in the south and west, this plant is apt to grow early. Its flowers are large for the size of the plant, making it a very desirable species.

R. stictophyllum.*(with spotted leaves)**s. Lapponicum.*

A small alpine, 1 to 2 feet in height, with violet flowers.

R. strigillosum.*(beset with bristles)**s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.*

Shrub of 12 to 20 feet in height. This shrub has been called the Chinese barbatum, its leaves being hairy like *Smithii* but lighter green in colour. Its flower trusses are of a most brilliant crimson scarlet, looser than barbatum with larger individual bells. A very fine rhododendron but it flowers in February or early March and so is only suitable for the milder parts of the country. Various connecting links between this and *pachytrichum* have been sent home with flowers ranging from a nondescript pink to almost white, and these should be avoided.

R. sub-erosum.*(slightly gnawed)**s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*

Small shrub of 5 feet or more in height, with flowers said to be flushed rose-pink.

R. sub-sessile.*(dwarf)**s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*

A shrub with purple lilac flowers.

R. sulfureum.
(sulphur coloured)

s. Boothii.

Small shrub of 3 feet in height, with bright yellow flowers. A pretty rhododendron but tender and only suited for the warmer parts of our islands.

R. supranubium.
(above the clouds)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub 3 to 6 feet in height with single white flowers, azalea-like in appearance, fragrant. This rhododendron grows at higher altitudes in the Chinese Alps than any other of its series. None the less it is on the tender side though an attractive rhododendron where it can be grown.

R. Surasianum.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub up to 12 feet in height with pale pink flowers.

R. sutchuenense.
(from Szechuen)

s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.

Large shrub of 10 to 20 feet in height or more with handsome foliage and pale rosy-lilac flowers, sometimes lilac white. This handsome rhododendron should be grown in every collection in the milder parts of the country. It is perfectly hardy but its flowering season at the end of February or early March precludes it from cold districts. There is a form with magenta flowers which should be avoided, but apparently few of these have been raised from seed. Another form, var. Geraldii, has rather deeper rose colour flowers with a magnificent chocolate blotch at the base of the corolla and is well worth growing. *Praevernum* (which see), with white flowers and a chocolate blotch, is considered by some to be merely a form of sutchuenense.

R. sycnanthum.
(fig-like flowers)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.

A shrub up to 9 feet in height with lavender rose flowers.

- R. syncollum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(glued together) A shrub up to 10 feet in height, washed rose with crimson markings.
- R. Taggianum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.*
- R. taliense.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(from Tali Range) A shrub of 15 to 20 feet in height with flowers said to be pinkish-white with crimson markings. Apparently hardy, rather slow growing.
- R. tanastylum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(with long style) Bush or thin tree of 20 feet in height, with crimson flowers. Tender and only suitable for the extreme south and west.
- R. tapetiforme.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(carpet like) A small alpine, with pinky-mauve flowers.
- R. taronense.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(from the Taron Gorge)
- R. Tashiroi.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Tashiroi.*
- R. tatsienense.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(from Tatsien)
- R. telmateium.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(from the marshes) A small alpine, eventually reaching 2 to 3 feet or more in height, with very small leaves and little rose-purple flowers. Quite attractive for the rock garden.
- R. telopeoides.** = *R. telopeum.*
(like *telopeum*)

R. telopeum.*(conspicuous)**s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.*

A shrub of 3 to 4 feet in height with pale yellow flowers.

R. temenium.*(from a sacred place)**s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*A small shrub 2 to 3 feet in height with deep crimson flowers. A sub-species of *eudoxum*.**R. tephropeplum.***(ashy-grey colour)**s. Boothii.*A charming small bush of 1 to 2 feet in height or more, with numerous bright pale rose coloured flowers. A sub-species of *eudoxum*. Hardy in the south.**R. Thayerianum.***s. Arboreum. s.s. Argrophyllum.*

Shrub of 9 to 14 feet in height, with long narrow dark green leaves and small trusses of white, pinky-white or pale pink flowers in late June or early July. This rhododendron, which is perfectly hardy, makes a pretty little bush and is worth growing for its late flowering habit, but it is never very showy.

R. theiochrom.*(colour of brimstone)**s. Boothii.*

A shrub of 2 to 4 feet, with sulphur yellow flowers.

R. Thomsonii.*s. and s.s. Thomsonii.*

Shrub of 10 to 15 feet in height or more, with glabrous, round blue-green leaves. This well-known rhododendron is easily one of the finest of the species that can be grown in this country. Hardy in sheltered situations, it does not flower until it has reached a certain size, but then covers itself with blooms, which require careful picking off before the seed sets as otherwise the plant receives too great a check. Its deep blood-red bells are seen to best advantage against an evening sky. The hybridist has made a great deal of use of this species and many of our garden rhododendrons owe much of their beauty to it.

- R. thyodocum.**
(odorous) s. Lepidotum.
A small shrub up to 3 feet in height, with purple flowers.
- R. thymifolium.**
(leaves like thyme) s. Lapponicum.
A very small rhododendron with tiny little leaves and very small flowers, probably the smallest-leaved rhododendron. Attractive in the rock garden.
- R. timeteum.**
(to be honoured) s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrepbes.
A shrub up to 4 feet in height, with purplish rose flowers.
- R. torquatum.**
(wearing a necklace) s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
A spreading bush up to 4 feet in height, with flowers said to vary from salmon to scarlet.
- R. tosaense.**
(from Tosa) s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
A tender shrub up to 4 feet in height with lilac purple flowers.
- R. Traillianum.** s. Lacteam.
A tree, 20 to 30 feet high, with flowers said to be white flushed rose. This rhododendron is apparently hardy.
- R. trichocladum.**
(hairy twigs) s. Trichocladum.
Small bush or shrub of 2 to 4 feet in height with deciduous leaves and small, flat, pale to greeny yellow flowers. Apparently hardy but rather fastidious as to position and soil. Of no great garden value.
- R. trichomiscum.**
(with bristly twigs) s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
A small shrub up to 3 feet in height with pale rose pink flowers. A sub-species of eudoxum.

- R. trichophlebium.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(*hairy veined*) A small shrub 3 feet in height with deep crimson flowers.
- R. trichophorum.** *s. Yunnanense. s.s. Augustinii.*
(*bearing hairs*) A shrub probably growing 10 feet in height or more, with pinkish mauve flowers.
- R. trichostomum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(*hairy mouthed*) A shrub up to 6 feet in height, with rose pink flowers.
- R. triflorum.** *s. and s.s. Triflorum.*
(*three flowered*) This old Himalayan rhododendron, which has given its name to many of the most beautiful and free flowering species that grow in our gardens, forms a shrub 10 feet in height or more, with a smooth dark red bark, peeling, and very attractive when seen against the sunlight. Its flowers are pale yellow and of no great garden value. This rhododendron is rather tender and requires a sheltered situation in a warm district.
- R. triplonaevium.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(*with triple moles*) A shrub of 9 feet with pale yellow flowers.
- R. tritifolium.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(*familiar leaved*) A shrub of 9 feet in height, with flowers flushed rose with a crimson blotch.
- R. truncatulum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(*stunted*) Shrub up to 6 feet in height with pale rose flowers marked crimson. A subspecies of erythrocalyx.
- R. tsangpoense.** *s. Glaucum.*
(*from the Tsangpo River*)

- R. tsarongense.** *s. Anthopogon.*
(from *Tsarong*) A shrub up to 2 feet in height with white flowers with a yellow tube.
- R. Tschonoskii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
A small shrub, 1 to 2 feet in height, with very small insignificant white flowers. Its autumn colouring, however, is in the first class and the plant is worth growing for this alone.
- R. Tutcherac.** *s. Stamineum.*
A tender tree up to 40 feet in height with violet flowers.
- R. Ungernii.** *s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*
A shrub up to 20 feet in height, but rather slow growing. Flowers, in small pinky-white trusses, in July. Very hardy, this rhododendron is worth growing for its late flowering qualities but is never very showy and the new growth often hides the flowers.
- R. uniflorum.** *s. Lepidotum.*
(one flowered)
- R. uvarifolium.** *s. Fulvum.*
(grape-like leaves) A robust shrub up to 20 feet in height, with pink flowers and crimson markings. Hardy in the south.
- R. vaccinioides.** *s. Vaccinioides.*
(like *Vaccinium*) A small shrub up to 2 feet in height, with white or pinkish flowers.
- R. Valentinianum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
Small shrub 2 to 3 feet in height, with bright butter-yellow flowers. This rhododendron is allied to *ciliatum* and is an attractive species. Hardy in the south and west in sheltered positions but it has not yet properly proved itself in other districts.

- R. Vaseyi.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.*
 An American azalea from North Carolina growing eventually 12 to 15 feet high with pretty very pale pink to pink flowers. This hardy azalea should be in every garden, as it is most attractive when in flower in early May. It is a little fastidious as to position.
- R. Veitchianum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
 A tender shrub of 9 feet in height, with large white flowers.
- R. vellereum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(fleecy)
- R. vernicosum.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
(shiny)
 Very near *decorum*, this rhododendron has clear pink flowers of an attractive shade. It is, however, doubtful if the species is growing in this country; its geographical forms, *Sheltonae* and *rhantum* are, however, in cultivation. A small tree of 25 feet in height.
- R. verruculosum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(warty)
 An alpine up to 2 feet in height, with purple flowers.
- R. vesiculiferum.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.*
(vesicle bearing)
- R. vestitum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(clothed)
- R. Vialii.** *s. Ovatum.*
 A shrub of 5 feet or more in height, with carmine flowers. Slightly tender.

- R. Vidalii.** *s. Vaccinioides.*
- R. villosum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.*
(*shaggy*)
A shrub, 10 to 15 feet in height, with flowers of a bright magenta purple. A fine rhododendron when kept by itself but its colour is inclined to clash with other flowers. As free flowering as any of its series.
- R. Vilmorinianum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
A shrub of 12 feet or more in height with white flowers and yellow spots.
- R. violaceum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(*violet coloured*)
This "violet coloured" alpine grows some 4 feet in height.
- R. virgatum.** *s. Virgatum.*
(*willowy twigs*)
A small shrub 3 feet in height, with pale rosy coloured flowers. Tender.
- R. viscosum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(*sticky*)
A North American azalea, eventually about 12 to 15 feet in height, with very sweet scented tubular white flowers at the end of July. This is the latest flowering of all azaleas and is well worth growing for this and its fragrance. Some forms have pinkish flowers. Known in its native habitat as the Swamp Honeysuckle.
- R. Wallichii.** *s. Campanulatum.*
Very similar to *R. campanulatum* and often regarded as a variety of that species from which it differs in the sparseness or absence of the tomentum beneath the leaf. Leaf stalks and leaf scales deeply tinged with red. Flowers pale rose.

- R. Wardii.** Shrub or small tree, 14 to 20 feet high, with pale yellow flowers deep orange in bud. The tallest growing of the *Campylocarpums*, it is said to be well worth growing but has not yet flowered in this country. Apparently hardy in sheltered positions but is apt to grow early.
- R. Wasonii.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.*
A shrub 3 feet in height or more, with flowers said to be rose pink or white. Apparently hardy in the south.
- R. Watsonii.** *s. Grande.*
A tree of 30 feet in height, with white flowers with a red blotch. Apparently hardy in the south.
- R. Websterianum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
An alpine up to 3 feet in height with rosy purple flowers.
- R. Weldianum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.*
A shrub up to 14 feet in height.
- R. Westlandii.** *s. Stamineum.*
A tender tree.
- R. Weyrichii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.*
A shrub of 15 feet in height, with large bright brick red flowers. Apparently slightly tender but very attractive where it can be grown.
- R. Wightii.** *s. Lacteam.*
Shrub or small tree of 10 to 15 feet in height or more with pale yellow flowers, somewhat resembling those of *Falconeri* but smaller. A large plant when in full flower is a very fine sight but it requires a sheltered position and its habit of flowering at the end of April renders it only suitable for the warmer districts. Otherwise apparently hardy.

- R. Williamsianum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.
 A small spreading shrub, 2 to 3 feet in height or more, with small heart-shaped leaves: young shoots and leaves bronze. The flowers are of a beautiful clear shell pink in pairs. This rhododendron is one of the most attractive species, eminently suitable for a rock garden or the front of shrubbery borders in the warmer parts of our country. Hardy at Kew but its early flowering and growing habits render a sheltered situation desirable where spring frosts cannot do it any harm.
- R. Wilsonae.** s. Stamineum.
 A shrub up to 6 feet in height with flesh pink flowers. Not hardy.
- R. Wiltonii.** s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.
 A shrub of 7 feet or more in height with dark green bullate leaves and small trusses of pale pink flowers with darker spots. Not a showy species but quite attractive in a collection and hardy in the south.
- R. Windsori.** s. and s.s. Arboreum.
 A sub-species of arboreum, q.v.
- R. Wongii.** s. and s.s. Triflorum.
 A shrub of 6 feet in height with cream coloured flowers.
- R. wuense.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
 (from Mt. Wu) A shrub up to 18 feet in height.
- R. yakushmanum.** s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.
 (from Yakushima)
- R. yedoense.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
 (from Yeddo) A Japanese azalea with pale rosy-purple flowers. Its cultivated double variety is well worth growing where its colour does not clash. Hardy in the south.

R. yungningense.
(from Yungning)

s. Lapponicum.

An alpine with magenta purple flowers, growing some 2 feet in height.

R. yunnanense.
(from Yunnan)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

This plant, which is hardly distinguishable from *chartophyllum*, is one of the most attractive of the Triflorums introduced from China. It eventually reaches 10 to 12 feet in height and as much through, with pale pink flowers, and is worth growing in any rhododendron collection. Very hardy.

R. zaleucum.
(very white)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub sometimes growing up to 30 feet in height, with small green leaves, milky white underneath, and pale lilac flowers. This rhododendron is none too hardy but where it can be grown in the south and west it forms an attractive free flowering bush worthy of a place in the woodland.

R. zeylanicum.
(from Ceylon)

s. and s.s. Arboreum.

A sub-species of arboreum. A small tree, with blood red flowers in April or May. None too hardy, it is well worth growing on the western seaboard.

SERIES AND SUBSERIES,

And the Best Species therein for General Collections.

SERIES ALBIFLORUM.

SERIES ANTHOPOGON.

Alpine shrubs with small flowers, usually rather difficult subjects and not very showy in the garden. Generally hardy they are accustomed to spend the winter under a blanket of snow and do not take kindly to our climate. (anthopogon).

SERIES ARBOREUM.

Subseries Arboreum. Trees or robust shrubs with neat trusses of bright coloured flowers, very shy flowering when young but a fine sight when mature. Only suitable for sheltered gardens. (arboreum, and its sub-species Kingianum).

Subseries Argrophyllum. Robust shrubs, shy flowering till of a certain age. Some species are fairly hardy and suitable for general culture in sheltered gardens. (argrophyllum, insigne, Ririei, Thayerianum).

SERIES AURICULATUM.

This series contains only two species but they are amongst the finest of the Chinese rhododendrons and are suitable for sheltered gardens in the south and west and warm gardens inland. (auriculatum, Griersonianum).

SERIES AZALEA.

Subseries Canadense. Very attractive free flowering azaleas, deciduous, nearly all worth growing in the garden but a little difficult unless given a situation they like. (Albrechtii, Vaseyi).

Subseries Luteum. All the large flowered azaleas in our gardens have originated from hybrids of these species. Usually fragrant and mostly hardy, nearly all are worth growing in a collection and some vie in colour and splendour with the best of the hybrids. (*arborescens*, *calendulaceum*, *japonicum*, *luteum*, *occidentale*, *viscosum*).

Subseries Nipponicum.

Subseries Obtusum. Mostly evergreen azaleas, largely from Japan, a considerable number are hardy and nearly all are worth a place in the garden if the climate is suitable. (*mucronatum*, *obtusum*).

Subseries Schlippenbachii. Very beautiful deciduous azaleas, all somewhat difficult but well worth trying if the climate is suitable. (*quinquefolium*, *Schlippenbachii*, *Weyrichii*).

Subseries Tashiroi.

SERIES BARBATUM.

Subseries Barbatum. Robust shrubs or trees with bristles on the young shoots sometimes persisting for one to three years. Usually hardy and easy of cultivation, with mostly scarlet flowers. (*barbatum*).

Subseries Crinigerum. Robust shrubs, fairly hardy, with hairy shoots. (*crinigerum*).

Subseries Glischrum. Robust shrubs, somewhat difficult of culture but fairly hardy. (*habrotrichum*).

Subseries Maculiferum. Medium size shrubs more or less hairy, usually requiring shelter but contains some fine species which are worthy of a good situation. (*maculiferum*, *strigillosum*).

SERIES BOOTHII.

Small shrubs with yellow or plum coloured flowers, mostly tender and only suitable for gardens in the west and collectors of rare plants. (*leucaspis*, *tephropeplum*).

SERIES CAMELLIAEFLORUM.

Tender plants of little garden value.

SERIES CAMPANULATUM.

Mostly hardy shrubs with a tawny felt on the under surface of the leaves, with fair sized trusses of beautifully coloured flowers, with one exception easy of cultivation in the sheltered woodland. (campanulatum, fulgens, lanatum).

SERIES CAMPYLOGYNUM.

Dwarf alpines forming a mat only a few inches high, with very small solitary flowers. Suitable for the rock garden or collectors of curious plants. (myrtilloides).

SERIES CAMTSCHATICUM.

Very dwarf shrubs from the sub-Arctic regions and difficult in our climate.

SERIES CAROLINIANUM.

A small series, consisting of three species only, mostly hardy but of no great garden value. (carolinianum).

SERIES CEPHALANTHUM.

Alpine rhododendrons with small leaves and generally little tight trusses of Daphne-like flowers, usually fragrant. Mostly hardy but often difficult. (ledoides).

SERIES CINNABARINUM.

This series consists of two species only, of which one is hardy and the other tender—both are beautiful rhododendrons. (cinnabarinum).

SERIES DAURICUM.

Another series consisting of two species only, both hardy and worthy of cultivation. (*mucronulatum*).

SERIES EDGEWORTHII.

A series consisting of tender plants with large white fragrant azalea-like flowers, more suitable for greenhouse culture than the open air, though one species will grow and flower in the open in the extreme south and west. (*bullatum*).

SERIES FALCONERI.

Trees or robust shrubs with large leaves, felted under, and generally large trusses of pale yellow or white flowers with a crimson blotch, though some are pinky mauve. Mostly hardy in sheltered positions, these rhododendrons like semi-shade and a fair amount of moisture, and all require plenty of room to develop into fine specimens. Many are worth a place in the garden. (*arizelum*, *Falconeri*, *fictolacteum*).

SERIES FERRUGINEUM.

A small series containing small alpine shrubs with fair-sized leaves and little pink flowers. Hardy and pretty but not showy. (*ferrugineum*).

SERIES FORTUNEI.

Subseries Calophytum. Large robust shrubs or small trees with fine foliage and large trusses early in April, otherwise hardy. (*calophytum*).

Subseries Davidii. Large robust shrubs or trees with large trusses of white or pink flowers blotched. Hardy but flowering too early except for sheltered gardens. Well worth growing in a suitable climate. (*sutchuenense* var. *Geraldii*).

Subseries Fortunei. Robust shrubs with large flowers in loose trusses, some very hardy, others tender, but nearly all beautiful in the woodland. (*discolor*).

Subseries Griffithianum, which is the only species of the subseries, q.v.

Subseries Orbiculare. Again the only species in the subseries q.v.

Subseries Oreodoxa. Strong growing shrubs with pink or mauvy-pink flowers. Very floriferous when mature and attractive, but early flowering and requiring shelter. (*Fargesii*, *oreodoxa*).

SERIES FULVUM.

Hardy shrubs with a tawny yellow or white indumentum on the undersurface of the leaves. Small trusses of pink or pinky-white flowers, pretty on a big bush. (*fulvodes*, *fulvum*).

SERIES GLAUCUM.

Small shrubs and, with the exception of *glaucum* itself, of little garden value, mostly hardy in sheltered gardens. (*glaucum*).

SERIES GRANDE.

Trees with the largest leaves of any of the rhododendron family and large trusses of creamy or yellow flowers, blotched, or even rosy-crimson. Unfortunately mostly tender and requiring a favoured locality. (*coryphaeum*, *grande*, *praestans*, *sinogrande*).

SERIES HELIOLEPIS.

Strong growing, many branched shrubs, with small leaves and numerous purple, rose or white flowers. Pretty in the woodland. (*heliolapis*, *rubiginosum*).

SERIES IRRORATUM.

Subseries Irroratum. Small trees or large shrubs with medium to large trusses of pretty bright coloured flowers ranging from white through yellow to scarlet, sometimes purple. Unfortunately many are on the tender side, especially when young, though as the plants grow in height they seem to get hardier in constitution and with patience plants can be naturalised in sheltered localities which at first seemed hopeless. (*irroratum*).

Subseries Parishii. Similar remarks apply to the species in this subseries, which contains some of the finest blood red rhododendrons known. (*eriogynum*, *facetum*, and in the extreme South and West Kyawi).

SERIES LACTEUM.

Very beautiful robust shrubs or small trees, slow growing and rather fastidious, with large trusses of white, rose or yellow flowers. Usually hardy but early flowering. (*lacteum*, *Wightii*).

SERIES LAPPONICUM.

Alpine shrubs, never more than a few feet in height, with little purple or yellow flowers and small leaves. They grow like heather on the Chinese Alps and planted like a heather garden make a very charming picture. They are accustomed to a mantle of snow in winter and so, though quite hardy, do not like black frosts, whilst a late spring frost will hurt them if very severe though a few degrees will even leave the flowers untouched. Many of them are suitable for the rock garden. (*cantabile*, *chryseum*, *flavidum*, *hippophaeoides*, *impeditum*, *intricatum*, *muliense*, *russatum*, *scintillans*).

SERIES LEPIDOTUM.

Difficult alpine rhododendrons of no great garden value. (*Baileyi*).

SERIES MADDENII.

Subseries Ciliicalyx. Very beautiful rhododendrons with mostly large azalea-like flowers, fragrant, very tender, with the exception of one or two species. (*ciliatum*, *Valentinianum* and, in the greenhouse or extreme south-west, *burmanicum*, *carneum*, *ciliicalyx* and *Lyi*).

Subseries Maddenii. Large shrubs with sweet-scented semi-tubular flowers, only suitable for gardens in the extreme south and west, but well worth growing in those districts. Usually June flowering. (*crassum*).

Subseries Megacalyx. Large shrubs with sweet-scented large tubular flowers, usually extremely tender and only one or two species being capable of cultivation in the extreme west of our islands. (Nuttallii, sinonuttallii).

SERIES MICRANTHUM.

This only contains one species, q.v.

SERIES MOUPINENSE.

Small shrubs with large azalea-like flowers. Hardy, but flowering too early for general cultivation. (moupinense).

SERIES NERIIFLORUM.

Subseries Forrestii. Charming creeping shrubs, never more than a few inches high but often many inches through, with solitary trumpet-like flowers, very large for the plant. Perfectly hardy, these plants require a little careful management as they come from high mountain cliffs. A situation in the rock garden sheltered from the cold winds and the summer sun seems to suit them best, but the rocks must be granite or sandstone. They like to get their roots under a stone and are impatient of either drought or stagnant water. (repens).

Subseries Haematodes. Very beautiful hardy shrubs, usually not more than a few feet in height, with trusses of brilliantly coloured flowers large for the size of the plant. Mostly with a shaggy yellow indumentum on the undersurface of the leaves. Easy of cultivation in the open woodland but are impatient of drought. Caterpillars seem very fond of their young foliage. (catacosmum, haematodes, mallotum).

Subseries Neriiflorum. Attractive small shrubs, mostly with scarlet or deep rose flowers. Very free flowering when mature. Hardy in the south and west, they require on the whole a warm sheltered situation in the woodland. (neriiflorum).

Subseries Sanguineum. A most attractive number of small shrubs a few feet in height only with flowers of every conceivable shade of colouring including orange and yellow, but no purples. The directions given for cultivation in the *Forrestii* series apply equally here with similar situations, only remembering that usually these are bigger growing bushes. (*aperantum*, *apodectum*, *citriniflorum*, *cloiophorum*, *dichroanthum*, *didymum*, *sanguineum*).

SERIES OVATUM.

Tender shrubs with slender attractive foliage and mostly purplish flowers. Only suitable for the extreme west. (*leptothrium*).

SERIES PONTICUM.

Subseries Caucasicum. Robust hardy shrubs mostly capable of culture anywhere in Great Britain. (*caucasicum*, *Degronianum* var. *pentamerum*, *Ungernii*).

Subseries Ponticum. Hardy shrubs or small trees only suitable for naturalising in the woodland. (*maximum*).

SERIES SALUENENSE.

A charming race of dwarf alpines, never more than a few inches in height, with flat open flowers, usually of a bright purple shade. Very free flowering and suitable for a rock garden. (*calostrotum*, *radicans*).

SERIES SCABRIFOLIUM.

Charming small shrubs with very small leaves and white to pink flowers, unfortunately rather tender and requiring a sheltered garden. Hardy on the western seaboard. (*pubescens*, *scabrifolium*).

SERIES SEMIBARBATUM.

q.v.

SERIES STAMINEUM.

Tall growing shrubs or trees with fragrant azalea-like flowers, very tender and unfitted for cultivation in the open in our islands. (stenaulum).

SERIES TALIENSE.

Subseries Adenogynum. Slow growing shrubs with fairly large leaves. Hardy in sheltered situations in the woodland in warm gardens. This series has not been introduced long enough for us to know much about it but the plants seem easy of cultivation. (adenogynum, Bureavii).

Subseries Roxieanum. Very slow growing small shrubs with narrow leaves, apparently hardy. The botanists tell us that they have very pretty vividly coloured flowers, but we know little about this from a garden point of view. (Roxieanum).

Subseries Taliense. Rather freer growing and taller shrubs, with larger foliage, than the previous subspecies. The same remarks hold good. (Clementinae).

Subseries Wasonii. The same remarks apply to this subspecies, though the plants are rather freer growing. (Wasonii).

SERIES THOMSONII.

Subseries Campylocarpum. Shrubs with small round glaucous leaves and pretty little trusses of yellow or pink or white flowers. Very free flowering and hardy in sheltered places in warm gardens. Very attractive. (callimorphum, caloxanthum, campylocarpum, cyclium).

Subseries Martinianum. Rather smaller shrubs with smaller leaves, but otherwise very similar to the Campylocarpum subspecies. (Martinianum).

Subseries Selense. Rather taller shrubs, but otherwise very similar to the two preceding series. (erythrocalyx, selense).

Subseries Souliei. Charming little shrubs or small trees, very similar to the Campylocarpum subseries, but with flat open saucer-shaped flowers. Mostly hardy in sheltered places. (astrocalyx, croceum, litiense, puralbum, Souliei, Williamsianum).

Subseries Thomsonii. Tall shrubs, very free flowering when mature with beautiful trusses of large bells in nearly every colour. Some hardy but others tender and all requiring semi-shade in the woodland to be seen at their best and their flowers very carefully picking off after flowering if the plants are to be kept in health. (Stewartianum, Thomsonii).

SERIES TRICHOCLADUM.

Small deciduous shrubs with little greeny yellow flowers, hardy but fastidious and of no great garden value. (melinanthum, rubrolineatum).

SERIES TRIFLORUM.

Subseries Augustinii. Small leaved many twigged shrubs often suckering and eventually as much through as they are high, with many azalea-shaped flowers, three in a bunch. A very beautiful section of rhododendrons, mostly hardy and well worthy of cultivation. An open situation in the wood seems to suit them best, but they are generally pretty easy of cultivation. (Augustinii, chasmanthum).

Subseries Hanceanum. The flowers in this section are much smaller and not so showy.

Subseries Oreotrepes. The flowers here are rather more cup-shaped, small in size, otherwise similar remarks apply. (oreotrepes).

Subseries Polylepis. Flowers the smallest of the section but equally free flowering, though perhaps the least attractive section of the series. (*pseudoyanthinum*).

Subseries Triflorum. Pretty small butterfly-shaped flowers, equally free flowering but on the small side. (*Keiskei, lutescens*).

Subseries Yunnanense. Rather larger flowers and still freer flowering if possible. Next to *Augustinii* subseries, the most attractive of the series. (*chartophyllum, Davidsonianum, yunnanense*).

SERIES VACCINOIDES.

Small shrubs, mostly epiphytes, and on the tender side. Of little garden value.

SERIES VIRGATUM.

Small bushes with small leaves and numerous flowers all up the young shoots. One hardy and two half-hardy species form the series, and the hardy one is easily grown and should be in every garden. (*racemosum*).

SOILS AND POSITIONS FOR RHODODENDRONS.

By W. J. Bean.

The first question anyone desirous of beginning the cultivation of Rhododendrons—and that word nowadays includes Azaleas—has to ask himself is whether the soil of his garden is suitable. There is only one substance in the majority of gardens whose presence in any quantity in the soil can be said to render their cultivation impossible, and that is lime. Practically every other soil, by means of labour and the addition to it of fertilising material, can be made to suit them. In a state of nature these shrubs appear to inhabit most frequently regions possessing a peaty soil, but there is no doubt that a light, sandy, well-drained loam meets their needs as well, if not better. In trying to follow nature as a guide it is always well to remember that plants cannot always secure the positions best suited to them. In the struggle for existence they have to get the best they can. And certainly, judging by the comparative fewness of the species found there, the contest does not seem to be so fierce on peaty formations as it does where the soil is the richer loam. Judging also by the pictures that have been reproduced from photographs taken by Messrs. Forrest, Kingdon Ward and others, Rhododendrons in the wild state are mostly of poor growth, ill shaped, and not of a type we should be proud to show in our gardens. I only mention this to support my belief that it is futile and unnecessary to attempt to imitate natural conditions closely.

The most difficult soil to adapt to Rhododendron culture is one of a heavy clayey nature—one that gets cold and wet in winter, hard and liable to crack in summer droughts. Such a soil must be trenched to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet and thoroughly broken up, adding, as the work proceeds, thoroughly decayed leaves, sandy soil, broken up sandstone or brick, or any other material that is available which will help to lighten and aerate it. Refuse from the potting shed is useful so long as it consists of used soil, potsherds, old broken up

pots and so on, but contains no fresh leaves or other undecayed vegetable matter. Stagnant water is fatal to Rhododendrons and a soil like this must be drained if surplus water does not get readily away.

A dry hot soil—one of a light sandy nature lying on a gravelly sub-soil—is equally in need of improvement before it is fit for the cultivation of many of the finest Rhododendrons. On such a spot the aim should be to provide a soil if possible 2 feet deep, certainly $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, of a nature which will not lose its moistness immediately a spell of drought occurs. There is nothing (apart from lime in the soil) which Rhododendrons loathe more than dryness at the root and nothing which the cultivator should at the outset set himself more sternly to obviate. The amelioration of such a soil as that just described will be very much dependent on circumstances. It should be turned over to the required depth and anything in the nature of a hard pan beneath the surface soil thoroughly broken through. Even if nothing can be added to improve its quality the mere stirring up of the soil will greatly increase its capacity to retain moisture. But it will be a great advantage if soil of a sounder, somewhat heavier nature can be obtained from a neighbouring locality and mixed with the lighter natural one. Of course, it is very largely a matter of labour and expense and it must be left to the persons concerned to determine how much can be done in this way.

The addition of well decayed leaves is always an advantage. There is nothing Rhododendrons love more at the root than the gardener's "leaf mould." But the practice of digging into the ground comparatively newly fallen, or even slightly decayed, leaves is to my mind to be strongly deprecated. Roots of Rhododendrons cannot assimilate material in that state and its gradual decay and consequent shrinkage produces a looseness or "puffiness" of the soil very deleterious to the welfare of the plants. It may here be mentioned that in planting Rhododendrons a very important point is to make the soil absolutely firm about the roots. A cultivator with half a century's experience whom I know and whose collection of Rhododendrons is, of its kind, as healthy as any I have seen, tells

me he is never satisfied merely to have the soil well trodden round the roots of a transplanted Rhododendron. He always uses a rammer although his soil, whilst of a free nature, is rather more on the heavy side than the light. But this firming of the soil is naturally the more necessary the lighter the soil is.

This short disquisition on soils will show how much the man whose soil is naturally well suited for Rhododendrons has to be thankful for. He trenches his soil 2 feet deep and can commence straight away. For the gardener to be entirely debarred from the growing of Rhododendrons and Azaleas because of his soil is a hard lot indeed, but I hope I have shown that, always providing lime is absent, there are few soils that cannot be made to suit at any rate the more vigorous kinds. So keen and widespread is the desire to cultivate these shrubs that it is not uncommon to find people whose gardens are on a calcareous formation attempting it by importing lime-free soil from a distance. I cannot say that I have ever seen any marked success attained. I should always advise placing the new soil in a sort of mound upon the natural one, rather than digging out beds to put it in. In the latter case the surrounding water with lime in solution percolates into the bed and in course of time brings the new soil to pretty much the same condition as the natural one.

Rhododendrons succeed quite well in soil strongly impregnated with iron as is shown by the experience of Mr. McDouall in his garden at Logan in Wigtownshire, where he found that young plants in such a soil took root more freely than they did in one from which it was absent. The late Sir George Holford also found that Rhododendrons succeeded best at Westonbirt in a similar soil.

There are several kinds of limestone and one of the most interesting things that have been revealed by the travels of Mr. Forrest and his fellow explorers in China has been the discovery of numerous species of Rhododendron growing on undoubted limestone formations. I remember Mr. Forrest in one of his lectures showing a photograph of a Rhododendron with nodules of limestone actually adhering to the roots. But in these cases I believe the particular kind of limestone is of that known as magnesian limestone.

In Great Britain the commonest form of limestone is chalk. I am not geologist enough to know how these two differ in their constitution—probably it is a matter of solubility—but it is undoubtedly a difference that is vital to the existence of *Rhododendrons*. There is a narrow strip of magnesian limestone extending from Durham to Nottinghamshire and trials are being made with *Rhododendrons* in gardens situated on it, too recently initiated, however, for any definite conclusions to have been arrived at up to the present. A few species succeed on chalk, the best known being *R. hirsutum*, one of the so-called Alpine roses; and judging by Major F. Stern's experience on the South Downs near Worthing, *R. rubiginosum* is another.

After the question of soil the position in the garden best fitted for *Rhododendrons* is the next matter to be considered. The *Rhododendrons* of the common hybrid type are very hardy and accommodating and one need not be very particular in finding a place for them. If no other spot can be found for them, they succeed well enough fully exposed to the sun although if the weather be bright and hot during the flowering season there is no doubt that in such a place the blossoms do not last so long. Neither is the growth so vigorous.

But the ideal place for *Rhododendrons* of the evergreen type is undoubtedly one where trees provide a certain amount of shade, and especially is this shade beneficial if it is cast over the plants in the hot middle hours of the day. For those that grow and flower early in the season protection from the early morning sun is also desirable. Bright mornings frequently follow cold frosty nights in spring, and a screen from the early rays of the sun will sometimes prevent the rapid thawing of flower-buds and young growths. Even better will a canopy provided by the branches of a tree fulfil the same office. But it has to be said that in either case, it is only when the frost is slight that escape from injury can be expected. When one gets away from the south-western counties and from maritime localities there is no doubt that late spring frosts constitute the worst evil that has to be contended with in the cultivation of

the choicer Rhododendrons. That is why in flat, low-lying places like Kew the hardy hybrids—late to grow and late to flower—furnish the great stand-by and must be relied on to give the chief display of bloom.

Besides the help that association with trees gives to Rhododendrons from a cultural point of view they have the additional advantage of greatly enhancing the beauty and scenic effect of the plants when in flower. No better illustration of this can be found than in Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's garden at Exbury. Fortunate is the cultivator therefore who, in addition to a suitable soil, has on his Rhododendron terrain a sufficiency of suitable trees distributed over it to give shelter and shade.

The question then arises as to which are suitable trees. It has unfortunately to be admitted that the majority of our common trees are not desirable associates of Rhododendrons. The close companionship of such hungry, surface-rooting ones as ash, horse chestnut, elm, lime and beech, is fatal to the success of all Rhododendrons except perhaps such exceptionally vigorous ones as ponticum and Cunningham's White. Ground that has been trenched and suitably prepared is just the place their roots search out and revel in. An elm for instance growing 40 yards away will fill a Rhododendron bed of ordinary size with roots in two years, and after that has happened the plants are involved in a hopeless contest which even liberal watering can only partially alleviate. The only satisfactory way of meeting this difficulty is periodically to dig trenches several feet away from the Rhododendrons deep enough to sever all roots and thus keep them at bay. All the trees mentioned above, except the horse chestnut, bear this root pruning quite well, and I have never noticed any evil results in their case. Of course the further away from the Rhododendrons the trench is dug the less frequently the operation has to be done. It is dangerous to sever thick roots of horse chestnut owing to their susceptibility to the attacks of a fungus which, once it gains access to the living wood, passes along the roots and is ultimately fatal to the tree. If the severance of horse chestnut roots is unavoidable, the stump nearest the tree should be

cleanly cut off and thoroughly coated with gas tar before the trench is filled in.

The one tree whose companionship with Rhododendrons is most beneficial and its root association least harmful is the common oak. It is not a greedy tree and its roots penetrate the ground deeply enough to allow the shrubs a sufficiently free run near the surface. It is an interesting fact that in nature the two genera are not infrequently associated. A thin sprinkling of oak trees over a area planted with Rhododendrons is a great asset for the grower to possess; not so thick as to make a complete canopy overhead, but thick enough to cast a shadow over most of the plants. Deciduous species of oak other than our common ones, are also suitable, but it is difficult to mention any other trees of large size that can be recommended in this connection. Of our native trees the hornbeam is perhaps less objectionable than any. Root competition from the conifer family is not generally aggressive, but I have an idea that the resinous matter contained in the fallen leaves has a deleterious effect on the soil. Scotch pine, common silver fir and common spruce are the three conifers most commonly found in woodland, and if Rhododendrons are not planted too close to them they are capable of giving welcome shade.

A number of smaller trees are useful in association with Rhododendrons, although, to gain advantage of shade in their case, the shrubs have to be planted nearer to them. Mountain ash, laburnum, some of the smaller maples, whitebeam, *Pyrus intermedia* and *P. pinnatifida*, cherries, hollies occur to me as being comparatively innocuous in this respect.

In connection with this matter of shade it may be mentioned that the deciduous Rhododendrons we commonly call Azaleas are much more tolerant of bright sunshine than the large-leaved evergreen ones, although even in their case moderate shade induces a freer growth and enables the blossom to remain longer in perfection.

Small-leaved evergreen species such as belong to the lapponicum series, also bear sunshine better than large-leaved ones. This is to be expected since they often occur in nature covering wide

stretches of treeless, mountain country where the only protection they get from the sun is given by cloud and mist. It is for the large-leaves ones of the *Falconeri*, *grande*, *auriculatum* type that shade is so desirable.

I have already stated that *Rhododendrons* abhor scarcely anything more than dryness at the root. If the drainage is satisfactory a soil and position that provides a continuous and adequate supply of moisture is the most essential requisite in their successful cultivation. No shrubs are less fitted for dry, sunburnt slopes or for places exposed to dry biting winds. Extremes of temperature are most harmful and the most successful cultivators are those whose gardens are situated in the counties where the rainfall is most generous and the climate mild and equable. I hope it may not be considered presumptuous for me to say—I am afraid envy prompts it—that in such places cultivators have to guard against taking personal credit for successes due to what Providence has bestowed.

In my earlier days the cultivation of *Rhododendrons* in general was considered easy, but the collectors in China have sent to our gardens a good many species which, like woman in the old song, are uncertain, coy and hard to please. Even in the most famous of *Rhododendron* gardens they need humouring and to have particular sites and conditions found for them. The beginner will do well at first to stick to the good humoured ones of which there is an abundance, feeling his way as his experience grows to those whose needs have to be studied more closely.

AZALEAS.

By F. Gomer Waterer, Bagshot, Surrey.

No apology is needed for the use of the above name for the section of the *Rhododendron* family to which this article refers. It is intended to confine it specially to those plants we are all familiar with, viz., the deciduous forms of those Azaleas generally known as *Azalea mollis* and hybrids and the Ghent hybrids, together with others to be mentioned in due course.

Wilson and Rehder, in their monograph on Azaleas, state :—
“ There is a bewildering variety of Azaleas undoubtedly of hybrid origin. The parentage is so mixed it is impossible to recognise their origin with certainty.”

Far be it, in the space available here, that any attempt should be made to do so. For the purpose it will suffice to refer to them as they are best known to ordinary growers. Thus we have certain species, viz. : *A. mollis* or *sinensis*, *A. japonica*, *A. pontica* or *flava*, *A. calendulacea*, *A. nudiflora*, *A. viscosa* and *occidentalis*, and there are others of lesser actual garden interest.

Then there are the innumerable hybrids which have sprung from these species and are generally referred to in catalogues as Mollis Hybrids, Pontica or Ghent Hybrids, Occidentalis Hybrids. All of these plants are of great value either for open garden or for woodland planting.

No finer show is made by any plants than can be had by the use of Azaleas. They can be planted in full exposure, and never lose their brilliance of colour, though the flowers will not last so long as when planted in partly shaded positions.

Azalea pontica is a grand plant in woodland, and grows to a good size, producing each year hundreds of lovely flowers of a beautiful yellow tint and filling the air with fragrance. The autumn foliage of this plant makes it worth growing, apart from its other beauties. *Azalea mollis* x *japonica*, known generally as the Mollis Hybrids, and a number of more recent hybrids with other forms,

are some of our most brilliant plants, and in any scheme of planting of Azaleas can be used with great effect. They now cover a wide range of colour, yellows of all shades and pink in many forms and even of brilliant fiery tint with red predominant. Other species, such as *occidentalis*, *viscosa* and *Vaseyi*, have been exploited, and some of these and other hybrids produce their flowers at a much later period than the *mollis* hybrids, so that we have a season of bloom lasting over several weeks from these deciduous forms.

The planting of Azaleas demands about the same treatment as that of Rhododendrons generally. They are lovers of leaf mould and can be seen to great perfection in a good fibrous loam with an addition of leaf mould. Peat can be used where it is easy to procure, but it should be remembered generally that it is not a necessity. Woodland plantings can be mulched with great advantage with cut bracken, indeed in one of the most successful estates where Rhododendrons and Azaleas are grown in large quantities, the ground, which is, of course, not unfriendly to the family generally, is trenched and the plants are put into this virgin soil with no actual addition to the roots, but they are liberally mulched with bracken cut in August and allowed to remain and decay. This has, besides other merits, the power of collecting and holding the dead leaves from the trees and retaining them until rotted away into the humus so loved by the Rhododendron family. The experiment has been going on for some time and so far nothing but good can be seen. The bracken lies lightly over the ground, shading the extremely delicate surface roots of the plants and retaining a lot of moisture, otherwise evaporation during the summer months would extract this moisture from just where it is most wanted. In ordinary garden planting this treatment would not be sufficiently tidy, and in this case it is better to work in the leaf mould or peat with the soil when planting. Ground should be broken always to a good depth. Deep cultivation and a loose friable surface will help in dry seasons to an extent which many seem to be unaware.

Regarding varieties, there are so many now that it is best to refer to a good catalogue and select according to taste : the colours are given, near enough to select the different types. The writer

favours planting with groups of colours in the foreground and with a combination of mixed yellows and orange for the background.

An Azalea garden on a good liberal scale can be made to give a most beautiful spring effect with the addition of flowering trees, such as Magnolias, Cherries, Malus, etc., while an excellent background for autumn and winter effect can be obtained by the use of the larger-growing Cotoneasters and Stranvoesias.

For an open treatment of Azaleas no better model could be taken than the Azalea Garden at Kew. These plants are in fine mass groups and interspersed are Magnolias and other flowering trees. A number of Magnolias flower at the same period as Azaleas and this section at Kew is always worth a visit.

There is a very attractive Azalea Garden in Bagshot Park. It is surrounded by oaks and coniferous plants and large *Rhododendron ponticum*, and is a very distinctive feature when in flower. Azaleas can be used to great advantage to give colour in long vistas which are framed in with shrubs; the Azaleas in this type of planting being in bold groups of one colour leading to another, the writer favouring the use of pale shades of yellow and pink in the foreground and the heavier colours in the distance. The autumn tint of their foliage, is, in these cases, especially useful and a great feature. In gardens of some considerable area, masses of Azaleas can be used freely, and it is well to bear in mind, that, although they can be planted in positions of full exposure, such positions are not so good as those that are under the influence of some shade during part of the heat of the day. It will be found that not only does the flower last longer, but the plants themselves will be happier.

For woodland planting, secure if possible plants grown on their own roots. Seedlings of the mollis type can be selected of various shades, many coming nearly true. Layers can be obtained, and it is better to have these, even if some varieties have to be omitted. No plants suffer more from suckers produced by the stock upon which they are grafted.

The mixing of Azaleas and *Rhododendrons* is a matter of taste, but it may be said without fear that all the yellow Azaleas make a fine effect when planted with lilac or purple *Rhododendrons*, more

especially the rich dark purple such as *Rhododendron Purple Splendour*. The white and blush hybrids can also be used, but the reds of the hybrid *Rhododendrons* do not mix happily with the reds of the *Azaleas*.

The time of blooming should be studied in regard to a general scheme of planting. There is a period of approximately two months covered by the blooming of the various hybrids and species. Of the latter, *Azalea viscosa*, flowering in July, deserves a space where it will be prominent and useful at that date. *Azalea occidentalis* and hybrids are also late flowering. A careful regard to this is worth while and is of great value in garden effects.

A further valuable addition to an *Azalea* garden is a judicious use of *Heaths*, which make the position of interest in the autumn as well as the spring. Nearly all the deciduous forms of *Azalea* in open positions or indeed in partial shade turn to brilliant colours before the fall of the leaf, and it might be said they are worth planting for this effect alone. The planting of various *Lilies* amongst *Azaleas* is very effective and gives a show at a time when most wanted, viz., July and August.

In this article it is not proposed to discuss the Evergreen *Azaleas*, such as *indica*, *amoena*, etc. They should be dealt with separately. Certain species should be planted, such as *calendulacea*, *Vaseyi*, *arborescens* and *viscosa*, all beautiful plants, and mention should be made specially of *Azalea Kaempferi*. This is not absolutely deciduous, but can be used in the same way as others described above. The colour is a difficult one to mix with others, being of a hard shade of salmon-pink, but it flowers before the *Ghent* or *occidentalis* hybrids. It is essentially a flower for mass colour effect. It should be used much more than it is. It is a good grower and is hardy enough for general use. It has been hybridised with the evergreen forms and has produced some useful garden plants. Just one final word of advice. Do not plant too thickly and feed liberally by mulching with nature's food, which can best be accomplished by using bracken and leaf mould. In a young state it is well to remove the dead flowers to ensure a vigorous growth.

RHODODENDRONS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN.

By H. Armytage Moore.

When dealing with the matter of Rhododendrons for the rock garden it is well to have some preliminary understanding as to what is meant by a rock garden.

There are many different kinds of rock garden ranging in character from the carefully calculated creations of Chelsea to the nondescript structures of the suburbs. There are also rockeries!

In none of these, however, will full justice be done to the many beautiful species of alpine Rhododendrons which so readily lend themselves to the adornment of wide stretches of rocky, undulating ground. These hard-wooded shrubs are plants of definite character and do not associate happily with such typical alpinists as Gentian, Androsace and Campanula, and their cultural requirements are very different. Positions may undoubtedly be found in the average rock garden where a certain limited selection of dwarf Rhododendrons and Azaleas can be suitably placed, but the result of such an arrangement is too often comparatively ineffective and apt to convert rockwork into mere patchwork. The best effects will undoubtedly be obtained by the creation of a special rocky garden on generous lines where low-growing Rhododendrons can be boldly grouped in drifts and colonies in association with a judicious selection from such genera, for example, as Erica, Gaultheria, Berberis (of the dwarf *stenophylla* type) Genista and Cistus, with liberal interplantings in appropriate bays and borders of Primula, Meconopsis and Narcissus, to mention only a few of the choice combinations available. Perhaps the ideal site for such groupings would take the form of a winding gorge—actually a pathway—running between two prominent hillocks, irregular of contour, sloping gently to the foreground, naturally lending themselves to development into a series of terraces and beds brought to a level surface and supported by bold retaining rockwork. Such slopes might well lie to the north and south

respectively and fall by a not too precipitous gradient into irregular stone-edged stretches by the pathside where Rhododendrons and other shrubs of diminutive, prostrate habit, interspersed with low-growing primulas, daffodils and anemones would come near to the eye.

The accustomed recommendation of shade for Rhododendrons may generally be disregarded where typical alpine species are concerned, and if adequate surface mulching is provided full exposure to sun will be found beneficial in producing compactness of growth and freedom of flower, advantage being merely taken of such comparative shade as may be available on slopes facing to the north and providing for certain well-defined species such shelter from mid-day sun as may be found desirable. Protection from cutting winds is naturally necessary and this can be most readily obtained by flanking, and thereby increasing the effect of, the higher elevations by a few well-placed conifers or other trees of reliable wind-resisting character.

A becoming approach to such ground may well be found amidst a natural grouping of *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Enkianthus* and *Acer* in grassland carpeted with daffodils.

Where the general run of alpine Rhododendrons is concerned no serious cultural problem presents itself. Given a reasonable depth of sandy, lime-free loam, with a generous admixture of leaf mould, success is practically assured. Periodic top dressings with similar material will prove an important factor in maintaining healthy growth and act as a mulch to conserve moisture and provide the cool root-run so essential to the development of surface-feeding fibres. Little or no regular pruning will be found necessary, but all unhealthy growths should be promptly removed, and an occasional shortening of irregular shoots will conduce towards shapeliness and freedom of flower.

As regards the actual planting of the ground available : promiscuous arrangement will not do. Some definite design must be adopted, and undoubtedly the best effects will be obtained by the free association of species akin in habit of growth and floral

character, boldly grouped to form distinct and definite colonies yet blending naturally together as a whole. It should be borne in mind that Rhododendrons are essentially community plants and thrive best under a system of mass formation where they create, as it were, their own atmosphere. A single specimen of distinctive type may well be utilized here and there in comparative isolation, but the general scheme should be characterised by homogeneity and continuity.

The choice of Rhododendrons for such a site as is here contemplated is too extensive to be referred to in detail within the limits of this article. In the writer's opinion certainly over one hundred distinct species can be named which are comparatively hardy, free-growing and reasonably adaptable in the hands of an experienced cultivator for the purpose under consideration. On this occasion, however, nothing more than a limited and strictly critical selection will be attempted, and possibly only those who fully realize the wide range of choice available will appreciate the difficulty of the restriction here imposed and the number of highly desirable species which must be eliminated in arriving at what may in fact be termed the irreducible minimum in anything approaching a representative collection.

Such species as are here recommended will be found amongst the members of the following series: Azalea, Campylogynum, Cephalanthum, Ferrugineum, Glaucum, Lapponicum, Neriiflorum, Saluenense, Scabrifolium, Thomsonii and Triflorum, with three individual species not included in these series, viz., RR. ciliatum, mucronulatum and the dwarf racemosum (F. 19,404).

Taking the series individually the various species recommended are as follows:—

- Azalea.** RR. indicum obtusum (and varieties amoenum, Kaempferi and macrostemon), Vaseyi, viscosum.
- Campylogynum.** R. campylogynum.
- Cephalanthum.** RR. cephalanthum, ledoides, Sargentianum.

- Ferrugineum.** R. ferrugineum (in its best forms).
Glaucum. RR. charitopes, glaucum.
Lapponicum. (In this connection a backbone series) RR. chryseum, fastigiatum, hippophaeoides, impeditum, intricatum, russatum, scintillans.
Neriiflorum. RR. repens, chaetomallum, haematodes, neriiflorum, sperabile, aperantum, dichroanthum.
Saluenense. RR. calostrotum, chameunum, keleticum, radicans.
Scabrifolium. R. mollicomum.
Thomsonii. RR. callimorphum, caloxanthum, croceum, litiense, Williamsianum.
Triflorum. RR. oreotrepes, Keiskei, lutescens, Davidsonianum, yunnanense.

In the actual disposal of these various species no hard and fast rules can be laid down. Much must necessarily depend upon the individual taste and understanding which result from close observation of the plants to be dealt with and a nice appreciation of the possibilities of the site in question. In this connection, however, a few suggestions may be briefly offered: strive for bold effects. Develop a definite scheme. Let the various groupings be on generous yet informal lines to provide for the distant as well as the close-up view; there are many good plants for both purposes.

Too regular and even an outline is undesirable; uniformity can be effectively broken by an occasional plant of comparatively large proportions in becoming isolation—*e.g.*, RR. Davidsonianum, and yunnanense.

Furnish exposed slopes with RR. ciliatum and ferrugineum, the background with Triflorums, and let Lapponicums lend distinction to the middle distance with the foreground richly beset with such cushion and carpet plants as are found in the Saluenense series.

At the base of northern slopes, in comparatively cool and shaded situations, the members of the *Neriiflorum* series will be placed to best advantage, and their successful cultivation will provide the clearest evidence of the gardener's skill. This group is difficult, but the trouble involved is small in comparison with the reward to be reaped. The practicable combinations and associations lend endless scope for initiative, but whatever arrangements are made for planting and however critically the species to be employed may be selected it is safe to say that the planter will do well to give fitting prominence to the four "R's," *racemosum* (the dwarf form), *radicans*, *repens* and *russatum*. Here is a quartette of "Triple X" plants, well worthy to be proudly placed and carefully tended in even the best *Rhododendron* garden. Of these it need only, in conclusion, be said that the grower who succeeds in developing *R. repens* into a carpet of lustrous green studded with brilliant bells of scarlet crimson will have good cause to be proud of a real horticultural achievement, and in his rock garden there will be no more beautiful *Rhododendron*.

NOTES FROM PENNSYLVANIA, U.S.A.

By Joseph B. Gable.

There are a few *Rhododendron* species that occur here or that I have growing here on which a few words may not be out of place. *Rhododendron atlanticum* s. *Azalea* s.s. *Luteum*, grows spontaneously in southern Pennsylvania, and if seeds were obtained from here, its most northern station, they should produce plants that would prove hardy, as we have 40 degrees of frost annually, and sometimes 50. The species seldom grows 6 feet in height here. I know of a bank of a stream where these *Azaleas* have grown undisturbed for at least 20 years, and they are mostly under 2 feet in height, and of

low spreading habit, making a dense mat of small twiggy plants. Rose-purple is here a rare colour in *R. atlanticum*. It is commonly white, or slightly flushed pink, but light to medium pink forms are not uncommon, and some have a slight yellow suffusion in the throat. It is always delightfully fragrant.

A natural hybrid between *R. atlanticum* and *R. nudiflorum* also occurs here, and was brought to the notice of the Arnold Arboretum authorities, where it was at first confused with *R. atlanticum*, but later on, when the plants I sent them flowered, the true nature of the above hybrid was acknowledged. Either of the species involved is a better garden plant than any form of the hybrid I have seen.

R. roseum. s. *Azalea*. s.s. *Luteum*, is a much better garden *Azalea* here than the closely related *R. nudiflorum* and *R. canescens*. Its colour is better and brighter, and the plant has a better habit, besides possessing superior fragrance. It will withstand 60 degrees of frost in northern Pennsylvania, where it occurs naturally.

A hybrid between *R. dauricum* var. *mucronulatum* and *R. (Azalea) Hexe*, s.s. *Obtusum*, flowered here this spring for the first time. I sent specimens to the Arnold Arboretum authorities, who stated that though such a hybrid was very unusual, it seemed that I had obtained it.

As I have but a very few plants, I made the same cross again in the spring of 1929, and succeeded, but attempts to cross *R. mucronulatum* with other *Azaleas*, viz., *R. Kaempferi*, *R. yedoense* and *R. obtusum* var. *japonicum* (*Kurumes*), and *R. Yayegiri*, all failed.

THE RHODODENDRON SHOW OF 1929.

By G. H. Johnstone.

If one is tempted to open this record of the Second Show of the Rhododendron Association with a diatribe on the severity of the weather which preceded it, one is sobered by the thought that some prophet (accredited with never having been wrong in his distant forecasts of the weather), has assured us that for at any rate the next seven years we are to endure winters of increasing severity. In Old Testament days they knew how to deal with this sort of prophet, who often under the circumstances would go out of business, but in these the effect must be to keep a sufficient supply of adjectives for future use when writing of the influence of the winter and the early spring upon the Rhododendron Shows of the next six years.

That this influence was a sinister one in 1929 was obvious to any who have attended previous Rhododendron Shows held under the management of either the Association or the Society, not only by the absence of some of the more tender species which we are accustomed to see staged, and by the presence of blooms from species which customarily are out of action before the date of the Show, but also from the complete absence from the list of exhibitors of names that are connected as a matter of course with an exhibition of Rhododendron flowers.

But since a record should be preserved in our archives of the weather that preceded the annual show it will be well to state that a very severe frost, in some gardens in the south of England the barometer falling below Zero, was followed by a long period of east wind, driving before it a few degrees of frost ; and although this wind moderated considerably for three weeks before the date of the Show, it continued to blow from the same quarter and the temperature again dropped, so that frosts of 12 to 16 degrees fell for many consecutive nights previous to the Show. Nor does this complete the record of our discomforts, for, no rain having fallen for many weeks, those gardens where the successful cultivation of Rhododendrons

is attributed to constant rainfall have had to be forcibly fed or else left to do the best they could without. Lastly, before ever the flowering season dawned it was obvious that it would be remarkable for shortage of bloom on all plants, regardless of size.

From this account it might be expected that the Show would have summoned to London a few frost-bitten and faded samples of what can be grown in our gardens, but this was not the case, for the efforts made by those interested in the maintenance of the standard of the Show resulted in bringing together an excellent collection, while some of the more remarkable both of species and hybrids appeared for the first time at the Association's Exhibition.

Outstanding amongst these was a magnificent bloom of *R. lacteum*, that king amongst the genus, and perhaps *Weyrichii* should also be mentioned here as one which seldom appears, and which by its amazing colour scheme of salmon and magenta is remarkable in the audacity of its brilliance.

But to deal with the classes in their turn :—Numbers 1 to 7 include the group classes, and it was in these that the effect of the wintry weather was, of course, most noticeable—the absence, for instance, of the Bodnant exhibit in Class 6, for a group of 180 feet caused a gap in expectations based on previous experience.

In Class 1 the premier award went to Messrs. R. Gill & Son, and certainly this firm deserved it, if for no other reason than that they had succeeded in balancing some 500 plants, some of them of a great size, on a table of 300 feet super. This exhibit covered a vast range of variety, many sections being represented in what was probably the most comprehensive collection ever staged in this amount of space. Had the plants put up been most of them in bloom the exhibit would have offered a very lively representation of one of the floral wagons in the Festival at Cannes. Perhaps it was this similarity that permitted the spectator to think that this exhibit would have been better grouped on the ground level rather than perched on a table.

The second prize in this class went to Messrs. R. Veitch & Sons, and one may be permitted surely here to record the loss which all

plant lovers have sustained in the death since the previous Rhododendron Show of Mr. Peter Veitch, whose knowledge of plants was only equalled by his fondness for them, while his kindly nature had attracted to him many friends amongst the habitués of this and many other Shows, where over a great number of years he has been an institution.

It was nice to see the exhibit of this firm, the first staged under the direction of Miss Veitch, standing so high and containing so many plants of interest and value, while it was conceded that the arrangement of this exhibit was above the standard of last year. The group contained several examples of "Emasculum," an uncommon hybrid which draws its name from the absence of stamens in the flowers, and which, if rather niggardly in its display as shown here, is nevertheless an attractive example of a medium-sized shrub, and one which has the reputation of very free blooming. There was a plant of cantabile in this group which would certainly attract the eye of anyone on the look-out for a good "blue" amongst the so-called mountain forms—in passing, may one ask what is "a mountain form"?—but that is a different story.

Messrs. Veitch also showed a good form of oreotrephes, also compactum multiflorum, an odd plant, but interesting because it is a survival of other days when our barns were not so full. *R. asamicum*, a plant of the formosum type, was another unusual plant here, but perhaps the most interesting inclusion in this group was *Wardii*, on which one truss was just breaking into bloom, a verdant yellow, a colour not often seen, a plant not amenable to general cultivation.

Third prize went to Mr. Reuthe, who can always be depended upon to produce uncommon plants, whether of Rhododendrons or other things. On this occasion Mr. Reuthe was compelled to satisfy his ambition with examples out of bloom, with the exception that in the centre of his exhibit was staged a huge plant of *fragrantissimum*. This absence of flower was explained by his statement that his garden had endured 36 degrees of frost in the past winter. Noticeable amongst these plants was the attractive, if threatening, young

growth of *Mackenzianum*—how greatly some of us look forward to seeing this *Rhododendron* in bloom !

The second class brought out a keen competition for the first place, which the judges ultimately awarded to Messrs. Wallace & Co. ; the second being the exhibit of Messrs. W. A. Slocock, with Messrs. Cheal & Sons third. The first two were very good groups, and it is probably fair to say that no group has ever been more attractively staged than that of Messrs. Slocock, who must have taken infinite pains in the preparation of their exhibit. Each plant was placed in a square tub painted green, sufficient spacing being allowed between each, while the exhibit was edged with a bank of moss, the plants showing a high standard of cultivation and the grouping of the colours excellent ; but Messrs. Wallace won on the greater variety included in their group.

Messrs. Slocock's group included a large well-grown plant of *ambiguum*, the yellow colour of which toned well with various shades of a hybrid, for one side of which *campylocarpum* was obviously responsible. The several examples of this hybrid included No. 142, a nice bronze cream ; No. 200, which showed rather more pink on the yellow ground ; while one named " Mrs. W. C. Slocock " offered a more metallic tint. It was for one of these seedlings that Messrs. Slocock obtained the highest award for the best *Rhododendron* plant exhibited. This was for " *Dairymaid*," a beautifully cultivated plant of upright pyramidal habit and well furnished, the flower a blush yellow, though this description of colour is offered with all the discomfort entailed in the knowledge that no two people would agree as to the interpretation of the shade under discussion. Goldsworth White seemed a nice clear white on this stand, while *yanthinum*, not a colour to be careless with, was here well manipulated in a group with Goldsworth Yellow, *Lady Primrose* and *Mrs. Ashley Slocock*.

To return to the winning exhibit in this class, Messrs. Wallace brought out a great variety of hybrids, well grown and carefully arranged, so that the general colour effect was pleasing, while it included many plants of sufficient individuality to attract attention. There were several hybrids on the same lines as those exhibited by

Messrs. Slocock, these being of a pink buff shade. Numbers 20 and 4 were perhaps the best of these, but again this is a matter of opinion, and a historian permitted to wander into a mere expression of his own opinion becomes a protagonist rather than an historian.

There was in this exhibit a hybrid, believed to have been raised by Messrs. Koster, to which the name "Mrs. Crosfield" had been given. It is a pale pink, a large flower of character and substance, as well as a good shaped truss. Brabantia, somewhat on the line of Pink Pearl, deserves mention, as does General Cavendish for a pink, seedling 308 for a nice mauve with a dark throat, and of the better-known hybrids Unknown Warrior, which appeared in many exhibits at this Show—an indication of its hardiness as well as its popularity—Betty Wormald, who always adds brightness to any Show, while Mrs. Lindsay Smith is always a striking white.

Another hybrid included by Messrs. Wallace was *catawbiense* x *Thomsonii*, an attractive red-pink, which will be appreciated at its full worth when it is added that this plant was lifted from the open immediately before the Show. This means that the plant, and this includes the flower buds, was tested in 24 degrees of frost. Messrs. Wallace staged also a hybrid, new to some of us, under the title of "G. W. Leak," a flower of real character, good size, and an uncommon shade of pink with a brown crimson blotch; as well as a good white in "Mrs. A. de la Mare." A bloom of each of these was included in Messrs. Wallace's "six hybrids capable of being grown in the open at Kew" under Class 65, which was also won by this exhibitor. This qualification should surely tally with that of the classification published in the Society's hand books.

Class 5 for a group of Azaleas covering 200 feet was divided between Messrs. Cheal & Sons and Messrs. Cuthbert, for the judges professed themselves unable to separate these exhibits. Messrs. Cheal showed some nice plants of "Gretchen," also an attractive dull gold in "*coccinea speciosa*." *R. altaclarensis* one welcomed here as an old friend still able to defy the efforts of more novel rivals to put her nose out of joint; and if this be a reminder of our incompetence to improve on previous records in this direction

what shall be said of *Azalea pontica*? Where is the better yellow and where the better scent which years ago we set out to seek? Certainly not at the Rhododendron Show of 1929.

Messrs. Cuthbert & Sons staged a bold group of wide range, both in colour and variety. Surely, though, the magenta did not need to be next the yellow to attract attention? The best perhaps on this stand, and this means only that which most attracted the writer on the day he saw them and in the circumstances of light and grouping in which they were presented to him, were "Specks Brilliant," a fine strong terra-cotta, "Anthony Koster," light orange always excellent under glass, and "Velasquez," a nice white semi-double with a good shaped truss.

Here I am reminded that I have made no reference to Class 3, a newcomer to the schedule and therefore deserving of some mention. This was for a group of plants not in flower and staged for foliage effect, in which Messrs. Gill & Son, drawing upon their great range of species, augmented by their enterprise which no considerations of space or trouble seem to dim, provided the winning exhibit, which was attractively arranged without overcrowding, and which included several examples of the big-leafed species, such as *Hodgsoni*. Messrs. Waterer, Sons & Crisp stood second in this class.

Here then we branch into the amateur classes—nebulous term, which as drafted in the schedule may well cause some heartache some day to be shared amongst the members of the Committee.

As has been already recorded, Class 6 lost some of its attraction and distinction by the absence of the group from Bodnant: nevertheless it must go down in the records of the Association as producing what was probably the best arranged exhibit of Rhododendrons that has ever been staged in London, and which won for Mr. Lionel de Rothschild the first prize in this class. For this, the medium growers, such as the triflorum series were mingled with the smaller ones, like the "mountain forms," the colours of these combining to form a charming scheme of mauves graded to pink, emphasised by a black background and offering much, besides the attractiveness of the colour scheme, to arrest the attention of those who look especially for variety and interest in the plants.

Here, for example, were plants of Forest 19049, a pink on the lines of racemosum, others from seeds of the same collector somewhat resembling hippophaeoides, some good examples of the excellent cantabile, Kingdon Ward's No. 4456, which reminded one of scintillans and was well placed next to the yellow muliense.

A so-called Alpine hybrid was used in various grades of colour, from mauve to almost pink, with its wealth of flower to give substance to the group, the centre of which was occupied by a magnificently grown plant of this attractive thing.

Of the larger growing species there were included a pale form of reticulatum, yunanense, K.W. 4974 a nice white, almost innocent of spotted throat, the always delightful Vaseyi, and of course Augustinii, without which no decorative group would be complete, with ambiguum called in to provide a contrast with its yellow flowers: altogether a very delightful exhibit, which must have earned for those connected with it the congratulations and compliments of all who saw it.

Second place in this class was adjudged to Admiral W. Heneage-Vivian, in whose group niveum, eximium, Falconeri and various hybrids from them predominated. Any of us who were inclined to groan about the packing of a mere box or two of exhibits for this show should certainly have seen this translation of a very difficult subject.

In Class 7 the group shown by Mr. J. C. Williams gave us a glimpse of the wide interest which he takes in these plants, his skill in growing them, encouraged by the climate of Caerhays, and his desire to bring to the notice of those interested the wealth of the genus in attractiveness both of form and of colour. Here a fine form of Baileyi made one wish for the setting sun to light that dark amethyst; a fine form of ficto-lacteam, a species which already claims a higher destiny than that so far allotted to it; a floccigerum of greeny yellow, the edge of which was picked out with pink; an example of haemaleum, which was surely redder than red, as though attempting to escape into black; while the vivid scarlet of haematodes also claimed to be an outstanding bit of colour.

In addition, there were blooms of *stamineum*, a beautiful but capricious jade, of whom all should beware who cannot offer her all her requirements as to climate and conditions; *critimum* and *ixeuticum*, both exhibited for the first time, and the lovely little pink *tephropeplum*, whose charm of colour should enable it to escape from the description of "pale plum" with which it is threatened.

Others on this stand to attract one were a white form of *Augustinii* with a pale green eye, an uncommon variant; an attractive dark form of *Davidsonianum*; also *mollicomum* heaped with its pinky white flowers; while No. 3,721 seemed to offer in a species what some are striving to obtain by crossing *Williamsianum* with *campylocarpum*. Only species found a place here, thus adding greatly to the educational merit of an exhibit remarkable not only for variety but for the high standard of quality in all the examples staged.

Col. Stephenson Clarke was second in this class with an exhibit for which he brought some of the specially good form of *campylocarpum* which he grows; a *sulphureum* F. 13,512, which for the good shade of yellow that it shows will it is hoped some day become more common. *Harrovianum* was also in this exhibit, one of the lesser gems that has been overlooked in our haste to appease the appetite with startling colours and forms. A hybrid, the Earl of Athlone, stood out well, also a very nice yellow in Dr. Stocker x *campylocarpum*, good enough this was to stimulate some of us to go home and make the cross for ourselves.

A record of Class 8 (12 distinct hybrids) would be imperfect without some special reference to the handicap imposed upon the winner, Lord Stair, owing to the great distance at which he lives from the R.H.S. Hall. Although he has at Lochinch the first three chapters of any record of the *Rhododendron* genus (and moreover these chapters should surely be read by anyone who desires to make a study of it), it is a real test of skill and patience to bring several pages of the book to London. Included in his group was a most beautiful pure white *arboreum*, a good form of *desquamatum*, and another equally good sample of *haematodes*.

Mr. A. M. Williams was second with an exhibit which included a curious form of floccigerum similar to that already mentioned in the reference to Mr. J. C. Williams' group in the previous class, euanthum, Wightii (surely a disillusionment), and the lacteum, in which many are compelled to see the embodiment of their ambition so far as a yellow Rhododendron is concerned. The foliage of the examples of this Rhododendron shown here and elsewhere by Mr. Williams may well have tempted some enthusiasts to make the pilgrimage to Werrington Park to see what it demands to make it thrive.

Lady Aberconway and Mr. McLaren who were third in this class showed a very lovely novelty in their group. This was staged as a Kingdon Ward species and may be likened to a large form of rubiginosum, bigger however and more widely opened, while in colour it was a warm mauve. The rare pink adenopodum was also in this group, as well as in that staged by Mr. G. W. E. Loder.

Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's entry in this class was interesting for the inclusion of caloxanthum and cyclium, both yellows, and the former a newcomer to the show bench; sperabile, euchaites, neriiflorum and phoenicodum, which latter three served well to illustrate to us how little similarity of flower influences the god-parents at the christening ceremony of a Rhododendron.

Class 9 for 12 hybrids was won by Admiral Heneage-Vivian with his niveum and eximium hybrids, second place being taken by Lady Aberconway and Mr. McLaren, while Mr. de Rothschild was third. An outstanding bloom included in this class which certainly deserves mention here was a Thomsonii x Fortunei, remarkable both for size and colour. Admiral Heneage-Vivian's niveum group also won the Crosfield Challenge Cup in Class 10, offered for four hybrids raised by the exhibitor.

Class 11 for three distinct species went this year to Scotland, Lord Stair winning with a campanulatum, remarkable for the size of foliage, a beautiful pink arboreum and a Falconeri. Mr. P. D. Williams stood second in this class, while third prize went to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, who also won the next class which was for

three hybrids, the feature of this exhibit being a red which he has named Lady Foster.

Mr. G. F. Heath was second in Class 12, the example of Dr. Stocker staged by him being particularly fine, while Mr. P. D. Williams, who was third, had an interesting hybrid in orbiculare x Houlstoni.

In Class 13 Mr. A. M. Williams gained the award for the best species, thus taking the McLaren Cup with another superb bloom of lacteum, while second and third prizes went to Mr. D. R. Carrick Buchanan and Lord Stair respectively. The truss of Falconeri staged by Mr. Buchanan was remarkable not only for fine size but for the condition in which it was staged.

The Loder Challenge Cup under Class 14 went to "Pink Diamond" x blood-red arboreum shown by Sir John Ramsden, and the runner up was Col. Stephenson Clarke with a bloom of "Penjerrick," a giant of its race and of superb colour. Mr. P. D. Williams won Class 15 (blood-red arboreums), while both 16 and 18 went to Lochinch, as is fitting in classes for arboreums and campanulatum.

The Morii staged by Mr. P. D. Williams in Class 17 was exceptional for the dark centre of the flower. It is doubtful whether Rhododendron enthusiasts have yet realised the attractive thing that they have in this plant from Formosa.

The Falconeri Class, No. 19, was won by Lady Falmouth, who brought from Tregothnan a very beautiful and distinct form of this species for which that garden is famous.

Class 20 (fictolacteum) brought together five exhibits for which first and second prizes went to Cornwall to Mr. Johnstone and Mr. P. D. Williams respectively. This and Class 25 (irroratum) were noteworthy because they are for species which in a normal year flower too early for this event. Perhaps so far as the latter is concerned this is as well, for surely there can be no flower which shows so badly as does this one. Even in the garden when well grown it is a Rhododendron which should be admired from a distance, when its claims will be admitted irresistible, though closer inspection may tone down enthusiasm.

Class 26 for the lacteum series was won by Mr. G. W. E. Loder with his *Wightii*, a rare thing to see.

Class 27 for the *Megacalyx* series brought together a good entry and was won by Mr. J. J. Crosfield, with the exhibit of *Lady Aberconway* and Mr. McLaren second both in this class and the next, for which Mr. Lionel de Rothschild's bloom of *carneum* provided the winner of another strong entry, which included *supranubium*, *Veitchianum* and *burmanicum*.

Class 29 (*haematodes*) was won by Lord Stair; Class 30 (*neriiflorum*) was won by Mr. P. D. Williams, and Class 31 (*sanguineums*) was won by Mr. A. M. Williams. Lord Stair took Class 32 for the *taliense* series, *Admiral Heneage-Vivian* being second. What a field day these two exhibitors had! The *Wasoni* shown in this class failed to attract an award; and, by the way, was this or an *irroratum* the better *adenogynum*?

Mr. G. W. E. Loder won the next class for the *campylocarpum* sub-series and Class 34 went to Bodnant where *Lady Aberconway* and Mr. McLaren are so successful in the cultivation of the different *Soulieis*, while Class 35 for *Thomsonii* was won by Mr. de Rothschild.

In the classes for sprays, No. 36, that for deciduous *Azalea* species was won by Mr. Johnstone with a spray of *Weyrichii* already mentioned, *Lady Aberconway* and Mr. McLaren being second with *canadense*. An uncommon *Azalea* shown in this class was *tosaense*. This failed to attract an award, but is nevertheless of sufficient interest to mention here. No one would judge the value of a brush from a single bristle and this *Azalea* is only really beautiful when seen as a good-sized bush in full flower. *Admiral Heneage-Vivian* won Class 37, while 38 and 40 attracted no entries, 39 going to *Lady Aberconway* and Mr. McLaren.

Class 41 for a spray of *Edgeworthii* drew a number of competitors, most of whom staged *bullatum*. Mr. J. J. Crosfield won this class, Lord Stair being second.

First and second prizes in Class 42 went respectively to Bodnant and Lochinch, while first in 43 went to Werrington, Bodnant here coming second. In this, the *lapponicum* class, the judges gave

their decision in favour of the dark-coloured *russatum* in preference to the blue-grey *litangense* shown by Lady Aberconway and Mr. McLaren under number F22,299.

Class 44 (*lepidotum*) first Mr. P. D. Williams, second Mr. A. M. Williams.

Classes 45 to 49 were poorly filled and what entries there were were not good. Class 50 was won by Mr. de Rothschild and the following class by Mr. G. W. E. Loder, while both 52 and 53 were won by Admiral Heneage-Vivian.

Lady Falmouth won Class 54 for *Aucklandii* crossed with any other species, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild being second.

Class 55 went to Mr. Johnstone for a pink hybrid, Lady Aberconway and Mr. McLaren being second.

Class 56, for *campylocarpum* hybrids, is always a popular class, and although they are very difficult to exhibit well, this year there were again a number of entries, and it was won by Mr. J. B. Stevenson's "Penjerrick," an outstanding truss of this beautiful thing, Mr. Johnstone's exhibit being placed second.

Bodnant provided another winner in the class for *Thomsonii* hybrids, the species in this instance having been crossed with *kewense*, and the result a flower attractive both in form and colour. Sir John Ramsden took second prize in this class, but what seemed an attractive hybrid shown against these two failed to gain a mention, this being *Thomsonii* x "Ascot Brilliant."

Mr. J. B. Stevenson won Class 58 and Sir John Ramsden 59, his exhibit here being an interesting hybrid between *Thomsonii* and *neriiflorum*, in which the very distinct calyx of each parent is entirely submerged in the hybrid.

Admiral Heneage-Vivian gained another success in Class 62 with a spray of the beautiful *Azalea* "Shin-Sekai," Mr. P. D. Williams showing a spray of "Hinodijeri" for second place.

Classes 60, 61 and 63 drew no entries.

Mr. A. M. Williams had no difficulty in winning Class 64 for Alpine hybrids with that beautiful cross between *Augustinii* and *fastigiatum*, the most beautiful "blue" in the Show.

In Class 65 Lady Aberconway and Mr. McLaren were second to Messrs. R. Wallace & Co., Mr. de Rothschild being third and in the next class first over Messrs. Gill & Son for six varieties of *Rhododendron* foliage.

Class 67 catered for competitors who have never won a prize at this Show before, Mr. J. A. Holmes being first, Mr. H. G. P. Baker second. It is to be hoped that this Class will remain in the schedule to attract a larger entry next year.

Class 69 for the best foliage plant provided Admiral Heneage-Vivian with his final win at this Show, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild being second and Mr. P. D. Williams third.

Mention has already been made of the awarding of most of the challenge cups offered, but it yet remains to record that that offered for the most meritorious exhibit in the first five classes was adjudged to Messrs. Wallace & Co., and that offered for the most meritorious exhibit in the amateur classes to Mr. J. C. Williams, of Caerhays.

In closing this record of the 1929 Show, mention may well be made of the excellence of the arrangements made by all those on whose shoulders this burden falls, and it is a heavy one, that of catering for the convenience of the exhibitor, the satisfaction of the public and the credit of the *Rhododendron* Association. The measure of the success of the Show is that too of their reward ; but all concerned are greatly indebted to the Committee, as well as to the officials of the R.H.S. for the great amount of trouble that they take to ensure the success of this annual event.

Rhododendron californicum. One little hint to the well-being of this plant in nature. I have seen shrubs on bluffs not more than a hundred yards from high tide along the ocean and growing down to the edge of the shore, yet in locations inside bays that are washed yearly by tidal waves. I have stood on these shores when the spray blowing in would run down my face, and so salty. A lady of my acquaintance in the city of Portland tried for years to cultivate

this Rhododendron, but failed till she used a salt brine in winter, at least one application a year, say in January, On the shore and in the open, *R. californicum* is a low shrub, blooming profusely every year, despite producing a heavy crop of quite large seed. Inland, even a quarter of a mile, in open timber, they grow to small trees up to 35 feet and 18 feet through. Of course, I believe the drift of the ocean reaches this far or even a distance of 70 miles to the west slope of the Cascade Range. Here, all natural growth of Rhododendrons is on the west slopes, where they receive this drift, as the terrible storms come from the west and off the ocean. Seed was gathered from plants that had three flower-buds growing from the terminal, where seed was ripened. This profusion of bloom and heavy seed-bearing seems a very desirable trait in view of most other Rhododendrons.

J. E. Barto, Junction City, Oregon, U.S.A.

NEW AND EXTREMELY HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

By H. den Ouden & Son, Boskoop, Holland.

The raising of new hybrid Rhododendrons is without doubt a matter of patience, and many years of close observation have to pass by before anyone can with confidence and satisfaction offer new hybrids which are of real value to the general public and the grower.

Seedling Rhododendrons grown after careful and well thought out crossings sometimes look very promising when they have reached the flowering stage, but even then the hybridiser often finds that the flowers become smaller and less attractive after propagation through grafting, which is the most popular present day method of increasing stocks.

Some eighteen years ago, when international interchange of plants was perfectly free, to the benefit of all plant lovers, our American friends used chiefly to plant varieties which are sufficiently hardy to stand the colder climate, such as *Parsons gloriosum*, *Parsons grandiflorum*, *purpureum elegans*, etc., often described as the Parsons group. These varieties fortunately possess the hardiness of the old *R. catawbiense*, but, unfortunately, also possess the purple colours and shadings of the same species.

Through further crossings, hybrids with better colours, such as *C. S. Sargent*, *Ignatius Sargent*, etc., have been obtained, but these hybrids are poor growers and poor budders compared with a number of less hardy varieties.

In view of the fact that the general public like to buy a good-looking and well-grown plant, and the grower prefers to grow varieties which will give satisfactory financial results, providing the general qualities of the article are good, we decided to try and obtain through crossing "Extremely hardy hybrids—good red flowering."

We crossed *atrosanguineum* x *Doncaster*, *Chas. Dickens* x *Lord Roberts*, with an idea that nature would assist to combine good foliage, compact growing and intensive red colours.

Thirty-two seedlings were propagated and grown on until flowering. Subsequently, 18 hybrids were selected by us for further trials, which number we ultimately reduced to eight. These eight hybrids were never protected by us during all the winters, and as soon as a limited number of plants were available, we were able to send some to the United States of America for trial, where they were planted out on trial in New Jersey State. We were advised that our plants stood 32 degrees fahrenheit (18 degrees centigrade) of frost during the winter of 1924-1925 in the United States of America.

In 1926 we therefore decided to introduce and distribute the hybrids under the names given below, and since that time the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States of America has been prepared to issue a number of permits for importation.

Quite a number of plants have also been distributed in Germany, Holland and the United Kingdom of England, and we feel confident that when the stocks are sufficiently large, the good qualities of these hybrids will be tested all round, and there will be a demand for general purposes.

It must be admitted that the flowers and the trusses of these hybrids are not so large as of some of the new, less hardy hybrids recently introduced, but without any doubt the varieties introduced and distributed are great improvements in the hardy class, perfect from a growing point of view, and very much better in colour.

Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys (atrosanguineum x Doncaster); aniline or fascin red, strong robust grower, large petals and trusses.

Dr. V. H. Rutgers (Chas. Dickens x Lord Roberts); fiery aniline red, strong grower, compact in habit, free bloomer.

F. Bettex (atrosanguineum x Doncaster); scarlet, spotted, strong, vigorous grower, compact well-shaped plant, also a very free bloomer.

Mrs. P. den Ouden (atrosanguineum x Doncaster); fiery crimson, strong vigorous grower, compact, well-shaped plant, very free bloomer.

Van der Broeke (Chas. Dickens x Lord Roberts); fine carmine, dark spotted, strong elegant compact grower and of good habit.

Van der Hoop (atrosanguineum x Doncaster); light Tyrian rose, a strong, elegant grower.

Van Weerden Poelman (Chas. Dickens x Lord Roberts) crimson, very strong grower, like Pink Pearl.

Dr. H. J. Lovink (atrosanguineum x Doncaster); fine aniline-red, the trusses are very large.

The Victoria Medal of Honour.—The Royal Horticultural Society has awarded the Victoria Medal of Honour to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, well known for his magnificent exhibits and his interest in the introduction of new plants; and to Mr. L. R. Russell, for services to horticulture in the cultivation of stove and greenhouse plants.

The Loder Rhododendron Cup.—This cup was presented in 1921 by Mr. G. W. E. Loder in memory of his brother, Sir Edmund Loder, Bart. It will be awarded annually, but not more than once in seven years to the same individual, and in awarding it the judges will consider not merely floral display, but the value to horticulture of the work of the recipient, whether such work shall include the production of flowers or not. Of the five judges, three will be appointed by the Royal Horticultural Society, and two by the Rhododendron Society. The award will be made in October in each year.

The Loder Cup has been awarded as follows :—

- 1921. Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour.
- 1922. Mr. J. C. Williams.
- 1923. Mr. J. F. Millais.
- 1924. Prof. C. S. Sargent.
- 1925. Mr. W. J. Bean.
- 1926. Mr. Lionel de Rothschild.
- 1927. Mr. E. H. Wilson.
- 1928. Prof. Wright Smith.
- 1929. Mr. James Forrest.

LIST OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

The following list of hybrid Rhododendrons has been compiled from the lists of the principal nursery gardeners. An attempt has been made to give the relative degrees of hardiness by means of letters, but in view of the fact that a great many of the hybrids have not yet been properly tested in this country some errors may have crept in and any criticisms from members of the Rhododendron Association will be very welcome for future guidance. Any new Rhododendrons and those of the older ones which are still worth growing are marked with a star, and those Rhododendrons which are known to have particular merit have two and even three or four

stars against them ; some which at present have only one star may well prove to be worth a higher grading. A trial of the new Rhododendrons has been arranged in order to judge of their particular merits and it is hoped to incorporate the results in future editions of the Year Book.

As a general principle it will be found that the flowers of the following Rhododendrons are seen to much greater advantage when produced in partially shaded situations. Protection from strong wind is also desirable.

(A) Hardy anywhere in the British Isles and may be planted in full exposure if desired.

(B) Hardy anywhere in the British Isles, but requires some shade to obtain the best results.

(C) Hardy along the seaboard and in warm gardens inland.

(D) Hardy in south and west but requires shelter even in warm gardens inland.

(E) Requires shelter in most favoured gardens.

(F) Usually a greenhouse shrub.

(P) Early flowering.

A. B. Mitford (A)... .. crimson

Abraham Dixon (A) mauve, yellow eye

Abraham Lincoln (A) red

*A. C. Kendrick (C) lilac rose with red-purple blotch

*Admiral Piet Hein (C) lilac

*Aileen Henderson (C) yellow to creamy white with brown-yellow blotch

*Ajax (A) rose, paling at centre.

Alarm (B) white, edged red

Albescens (F) white

*Albrecht Durer (C) bright red, fimbriated

*Album elegans (A) very pale mauve fading white

Album grandiflorum (A) very pale mauve fading white

Alexander Adie (A) deep rose

Alexander Dancer (A) bright rose lighter centre

**Alice (C) deep pink fading to pale rose

- Altaclarensis (*C*) red
 Amphion (*A*) red
 Anica Bricogne (*A*) pale mauve
 Ann Willis Fleming (*B*) deep pink with dark eye
P *Arboreum blood red × (Ernest Gill)
 Mrs. Butler (*C*) bright rose carmine
P *Arboreum blood red ×
 Shilsoni (*C*) bright crimson
P Arboreum gloxinaeflorum (*C*) white, spotted brown
 ***Armistice Day (*B*) blood red
 **Ascot Brilliant (*B*) deep crimson
 Atrosanguineum (*A*) red
 Aucklandii hybrid red (*C*) light crimson
P *Auguste van Geert (*B*) bright magenta, large truss
 Bacchus (*A*) crimson
 **Bagshot Ruby (*B*) blood crimson
 *Barbara Wallace (*C*) pink with white centre
 Barclayanum (*B*) reddish rose
 ***Barclayi (*E*) intense crimson
 ****Barclayi var. Helen Fox (*E*) deep crimson scarlet
 ****Barclayi var. Robert Fox (*E*) deep blood red
 Baron Edm. de Rothschild
 (*A*) light pink
 Baroness Henry Schröder (*A*) white, finely spotted
 Baroness Lionel Rothschild pale crimson centre with deeper
 (*B*) margin
 Baron Schröder (*A*) plum colour, yellowish centre
 **B. de Bruin (*B*) red
 Beauty of Bagshot (*A*) mauve turning to white, dark
 blotch
 ***Beauty of Littleworth (*C*) white
 *Beauty of Tremough (*D*)... .. rose pink fading to pale rose
 *Beethoven (*C*) lilac red with purple blotch
 *Bernard Crisp (*B*)... .. pale rose pink
 *Bernard Gill (*E*) carmine pink

Bertram Woodhouse Currie

- (*B*) crimson, light centre
- **Betty Wormald (*C*) ... light pink, pale purple blotch
- Bicolor (*A*) reddish purple
- **Black Beauty (*B*) dark velvet crimson
- P* Blanche Superbe (*C*) ... white
- Blandyanum (*B*) rosy crimson
- *Blue Peter (*A*) pale lavender blue with deeper
blotch
- *Blushing Beauty (*D*) ... blush pink
- P* **Bodartianum (*B*) white with dark eye
- **Borde Hill (*C*) dark red
- Boule de Neige (*A*) ... white
- *Brabantia (*C*) satiny pink
- Brayanum (*B*) rosy scarlet
- Brilliant (*B*) bright red
- ***Britannia (*B*) bright crimson red
- **Broughtonii (*B*) rosy crimson
- **Broughtonii aureum (*B*) ... yellow (Azaleodendron)
- **Bulstrode Park (*C*) dark red
- *Butterfly (*B*) pale lemon with chocolate blotch
- B. W. Elliott (*A*) clear rose, dark spots
- Bylsianum (*A*) white, margined cerise
- *Campanulatum Distinction
(*A*) pale lavender
- Candidissimum (*A*) ... white
- *Cannizaro (*C*) pale lilac rose
- Canon Furse (*B*) rose, with dark spots
- Caractacus (*A*) purplish crimson
- *Carminata Crispiflora (*D*) carmine pink
- Catawbiense album (*A*) ... white
- Catawbiense Boursault (*A*) reddish purple
- Catawbiense grandiflorum (*A*) purple
- Catawbiense Thomsoni (*A*) plum crimson
- Catherine Van Tol (*B*) rosy crimson

- Caucasicum Splendidum (*B*) light blush
- **C. B. Van Nes (*C*) ... dark scarlet
- Celia (*C*) ... delicate rose madder
- Charles Dickens (*A*) ... red
- Charles Thorold (*A*) ... purple, greenish yellow centre
- Charlie Waterer (*B*) ... scarlet, light centre
- Chas. Bagley (*A*) ... cherry red
- Chas. Noble (*A*) ... deep red, yellow eye
- *Cherry Ripe (*B*) ... cerise
- P* Chevalier Felix de Sauvage
 (*B*) ... red, with dark spots
- Chionoides (*A*) ... creamy white
- P* *Christmas Cheer (*B*) ... blush
- P* **Ciliatum × moupinense (*C*) pinky white
- P* Cleopatra (*B*) ... blush
- *Coalition (*C*) ... bright salmon red, paler in some forms
- *Compactum multiflorum (*B*) blush pink
- *Compton's Brow (*C*) ... bright rosy pink
- Comte de Gomer (*B*) ... white and crimson edge
- *Concessum (*B*) ... bright rose, light centre
- Congestum roseum (*B*) ... light rose, spotted
- *Conical Kate (*A*) ... clear rosy crimson, yellow blotch
- *Constance Carson (*C*) ... pale pink, yellow mark
- *Constance Terry (*C*) ... deep pink, fimbriated
- *Coombe Royal (*C*) ... delicate pink
- **Cornish Cross (*D*) ... dull rose pink
- P****Cornubia (*E*) ... blood red
- ***Corona (*B*) ... coral pink
- ***Corry Koster (*C*) ... light pink, spotted crimson, fimbriated
- Cotterill (*C*) ... deep coral, fimbriated and blotched
- P* Countess (*C*) ... delicate shell pink
- Countess Fitzwilliam (*B*) carmine rose, dark spots

- *Countess of Athlone (*B*) ... mauve
 Countess of Derby (*B*)
 (Pink Pearl × Cynthia) ... rose pink
- *Countess of Donoughmore
 (*A*) light centre, margined bright pink
 Countess of Haddington (*F*) white flushed rose
 Countess of Normanton (*B*) pale mauve, fading to white,
 darker margin
- Countess of Sefton (*F*) ... white
 Countess of Tankerville (*A*) delicate rose
 C. S. Sargent (*A*) ... red
 Cunningham's Blush (*B*) ... blush
 Cunningham's Sulphur (*B*) (probably merely a variety of
 Caucasicum)
- Cunningham's White (*B*) white
- **Cynthia (*B*) rosy crimson
- ***Dairy Maid (*B*) lemon yellow, flushed pink
 Dalhousiae Victorianum (*F*) yellow
- *Daphne Daffarn (*C*) ... salmon rose
 Daphne Millais (*C*) ... deep pink, spotted
- ***Daubuzzi (*C*) ... yellowish rose, fading to pale
 (syn. Dickson's Aucklandii) pink
- **Dawn's Delight (*C*) ... brick red changing to soft pink
 Delicatissimum (*A*) ... white, tinted pink
- P* Diana (*B*) white
- *Diphole Pink (*B*) deep rose pink
 *Donald Waterer (*B*) ... pink
 *Doncaster (*B*) scarlet crimson
- *Doncaster × Aucklandii var.
 roseum (syn. Don. ×) (*D*) red
 Doncaster Improved (*B*) ... red
 Dorothy Fortescue (*A*) ... dark cherry red
- *Douglas McEwan (*C*) ... rosy red
 Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys (*A*) aniline red
 Dr H. J. Lovink (*A*) ... aniline red

	Dr. Hogg (<i>A</i>)	...	...	red
	Dr. S. Endtz (<i>B</i>)	...	...	rosy crimson
<i>P</i>	**Dr. Stocker (<i>C</i>)	...	...	ivory white
	Dr. V. H. Rutgers (<i>A</i>)	...	...	aniline red
	*Dr. W. F. Wery (<i>C</i>)	...	...	bright red
	Duc de Brabant (<i>A</i>)	...	...	creamy, semi-double
	Duchess of Bedford (<i>A</i>)	...	...	deep rose with light marking
	Duchess of Connaught (<i>B</i>)	...	...	white with lemon coloured marking
	**Duchess of Cornwall (<i>C</i>)	...	...	pink
	Duchess of Edinburgh (<i>A</i>)	...	...	pink
	**Duchess of Portland (<i>B</i>)	...	...	white
	Duchess of Teck (<i>B</i>)	...	...	pink
	Duchess of York (<i>B</i>)	...	...	salmon pink with green spots
	Duke of Connaught (<i>B</i>)	...	...	rosy crimson
	***Duke of Cornwall (<i>C</i>)	...	...	crimson
	*Duke of Portland (<i>B</i>)	...	...	bright scarlet lighter edge
	*Duke of York (<i>B</i>)	...	...	rosy pink with brown spots
	*Dulcie Daffarn (<i>C</i>)	...	...	pink
	****Earl of Athlone (<i>C</i>)	...	...	bright blood red
	Earl of Shannon (<i>A</i>)	...	...	deep crimson
<i>P</i>	Early Gem (<i>C</i>)	...	...	rosy lilac
	Edinense (<i>F</i>)	...	...	white-yellowish base
	*Edith Mackworth Praed (<i>D</i>)	...	...	crimson
	Edward S. Rand (<i>A</i>)	...	...	red
	*Eileen (<i>A</i>)	...	...	rose centre with pink edge
	Elfrida (<i>B</i>)	...	...	pale rose pink
	Elizabethae (<i>D</i>)	...	...	rose pink
	*Elsa Crisp (<i>B</i>)	...	...	soft pink with deeper pink margin
	***Elsae (<i>E</i>)	...	...	cream, red blotch at base
	*Elspeth (<i>C</i>) (Gill)	...	...	white
	*Elspeth (<i>B</i>) (Slocock)	...	...	scarlet, fading to apricot
	*Emeline Buckley (<i>C</i>)	...	...	pink with dark spot
	*Emily Mangles (<i>C</i>)	...	...	pink with crimson blotch
	*Enchantress (<i>C</i>)	...	...	lilac

- Endsleigh Pink (*B*) ... rosy pink
- P* *Ernest Gill (*C*) (*Arboreum*
 blood red × Mrs. Butler) bright rose carmine
- E. S. Rand (*A*) ... red, yellow eye
- *Essex Scarlet (*B*) ... deep crimson scarlet
- *Ethel Stocker (*D*)... buds crimson, flowers deep pink
- P* Euterpe (*B*) ... rose
- Everestianum (*A*)... rosy lilac
- *Exminster (*C*) ... pink over cream
- Exoniense (*F*) ... creamy white
- Fair Helen (*B*) ... white with yellow spot
- *Fastuosum flore pleno (*A*) double mauve
- F. Bettex (*A*) ... scarlet, spotted
- F. D. Godman (*A*) ... dark red
- P* **Fire Ball (*D*) ... carmine scarlet
- F. L. Ames (*A*) ... rosy pink light centre
- Florence (*B*) ... pink
- *Florence Gill (*D*) ... white with pink margin
- Florence Smith (*A*) ... pink
- Fosteriana (*F*) ... white
- Fosteriana × Veitchii (*F*) ... white
- Fragrantissima (*F*) ... white tinged pink
- Francis Dickson (*B*) ... bright red
- *Francis B. Hayes (*A*) ... white, chocolate blotch
- Fred. Waterer (*A*)... crimson
- Gaiety (*C*) crimson, rayed
- *Galatea (*A*)... soft pink
- Galathea (*Thomsonii*
 × *campylocarpum*)(*C*)... yellowish rose
- P* Garibaldii (*B*) ... salmon red
- **Garnet (*C*) ... deep salmon rose
- **G. A. Sims (*B*) ... deep scarlet crimson
- Gauntletti (*C*) ... white
- G. B. Simpson (*A*) ... purplish blue
- Gem (*B*) ... rose, deep pink edge

- **Gemmiferum* (*B*) bright magenta rose (*Azaleo-*
dendron)
- **General Cavendish* (*C*) ... dark rosy pink
General Grant (*B*) ... soft rose
- **Geoffrey Henslow* (*C*) ... bright crimson
- ***Geoffrey Millais* (*C*) ... white
George Cunningham (*B*) ... white with black spots
- **George Hardy* (*B*) ... blush fading white
George Hardy × *Thomsonii* (*C*)
- Gerard Moser* (*B*) ... pink
Gibsonii (*F*) white
- **Gillii* (*D*) rose
- P****Gill's Crimson* (*C*) ... blood crimson
- ***Gill's Gloriosa* (*D*) ... pink
- ***Gill's Goliath* (*D*) ... pink
- ****Gill's Triumph* (*D*) ... strawberry red fading to pink
Gloire de Boskoop (*B*) ... deep crimson
Gloriosum (*A*) blush white
- **Glory of Bagshot* (*B*) ... pure white
- ***Glory of Leonardslee* (*C*) light strawberry red fading
- ****Glory of Littleworth* (*B*) ... yellow, dark blotch (*Azaleo-*
dendron)
- ****Glory of Penjerrick* (*E*) ... deep strawberry red fading to pink
- **Goethe* (*C*) pale mauve, fimbriated
- **Goldsworth Crimson* (*B*)... crimson
- **Goldsworth Pink* (*B*) ... pink
- **Goldsworth White* (*B*) ... white
- ****Goldsworth Yellow* (*B*) ... apricot
- ***Gomer Waterer* (*A*) ... white, slightly blushed, late
Govenianum (*A*) lavender purple
- **Graf Zeppelin* (*B*) soft pink
- P *Grand Arab* (*B*) crimson
Guido (*B*) crimson
Gulnare (*B*) bright rose, tipped darker pink
Guttatum (*B*) creamy white, spotted

	*Gylla MacGregor (C)	...	red
	Hammondii (A)	...	rosy pink
P	*Handsworth Scarlet (B)	...	bright red
P	*Handsworth White (B)	...	white
P	Harbinger (C)	...	pink
P	Harrisii (C)	...	scarlet
P	**Harrisii Superbum (D)	...	deep crimson
	Helen Fox (E)	...	see Barclayi
	*Helen Paul (B)	...	soft pink margined rose
	Helen Rogers (B)	...	pink madder
	**Helen Schiffner (A)	...	white
	Helen Waterer (B)	...	red edge, white centre
	Hendersonii (B)	...	purple, lighter centre
	Henrietta Sargent (A)	...	pink
	Henry Shilson (B)	...	white
	Hermia (C)	...	rose madder
	H. H. Hunnewell (A)	...	darkish crimson
	**His Majesty (D)	...	rose pink
	*H. M. Arderne (B)	...	pink, with dark blotch
	*Holbein (C)	...	lilac rose
	*Hollandia (C)	...	lilac with yellow throat
	Hon. John Boscawen (B)	...	pink, yellow centre
	*Horsham (C)	...	deep red
	*H. T. Gill (C)	syn.	
	Luscombei	...	rose
	*Hugh Koster (C)	...	bright crimson
	*Hugh Wormald (C)	...	cerise with white stripe
	*Hugo de Vries (B)	...	pink
	H. W. Sargent (A)	...	crimson
	*Ida Waterer (B)	...	rosy crimson, fimbriated
	Ignatius Sargent (A)	...	soft rose
	Ignescens (B)	...	bright red
	Ingramii (B)	...	blush white
	***Ivery's Scarlet (C)	}	blood red
	***Ivorianum (C)		

- *Jackie (*B*) deep rose, spotted (*Azaleodendron*)
- *Jack Izod (*C*) pale pink, margined pink
- P* Jacksonii (*B*) rosy red
- James Bateman (*A*) rosy scarlet
- James Mason (*B*) light centre, bright red edging
- James Nasmyth (*A*) rosy lilac, blotched maroon
- P* **J. G. Millais (*C*) deep blood red
- *J. H. Van Nes (*C*) soft red
- *J. J. de Vink (*D*) scarlet
- J. Marshall Brooks (*A*) scarlet with bronze spot
- *John Bennett Poe (*B*) crimson with olive blotch
- *John Henry Agnew (*B*) pink, chocolate spots
- John Spencer (*A*) rose
- John Walter (*A*) crimson
- John Waterer (*A*) carmine
- *Joseph Whitworth (*A*) dark purple lake, dark spots
- *Jupiter (*A*) soft lilac rose
- Kate Waterer (*B*) rosy crimson with yellow centre
- Katherine Van Thol (*C*) rosy crimson
- *Kathleen Fielding (*D*) red with purple blotch
- *Kathleen Wallace (*C*) pale pink
- Katie (*B*) deep rose, blotched
- **Keay Slocock (*B*) creamy white, slight blotch
- Kettledrum (*A*) purplish crimson
- Kewense (*C*) blush white or pink (*Loderi* is a form of this and should be grown in preference)
- **Kew Pearl (*D*) blush pink, edged rose
- **King George (*D*) scarlet
- King of the Purples (*A*) dark purple, spotted
- König Albert (*D*) cream
- König Carola (*C*) cream
- Lady Alice Fitzwilliam (*F*) white

- ***Loder's White (C) ... pale pink fading to white
 Lord Eversley (B) ... dark crimson, black spots
 Lord Roberts (A) ... dark red, black spots
 *Lord Swaythling (C) ... dark bright pink
 Louis Pasteur (C) ... pink
 Luciferum (A) ... white
 *Luscombeum } (C) ... rose pink
 *Luscombei }
 Luscombei splendens ... pink
 *Luscombe's }
 Sanguineum } (C) scarlet crimson
 *Luscombe's Scarlet }
P Lyndsleyanum (C) ... crimson lake
 *Mable (C) ... yellowy rose
 Maculatum purpureum (A) purple spotted
 Madame Carvalho (A) ... white, greenish spots
 **Madame de Bruin (C) ... cerise red
 Madame Gaston Chandon (B) rose
 Madame Jeanne Bois (A) ... dark pink
 Madame Masson (B) ... white, yellow blotch
 Madame Moser (B) ... double red
 Madame Pellerin (A) ... pink, lighter centre
 Madame Pierrette Forestier
 (B) ... mauve
 Madame Wagner (B) ... white, margined rose
 Maggie Heywood (A) ... white, edged pink, yellow eye
 Manglesii (C) ... white, spotted pink
 Marchioness of Lansdowne
 (B) ... rose, spotted
 Marchioness of Tweeddale
 (B) ... rose pink, yellow eye
 Margaret (C) ... pink
 *Margaret Bean (B) ... yellow, fringed pink
 Marie Forte (A) ... deep crimson
 Marie Stuart (A) ... blush, maroon spot

- Mrs. John Waterer (*A*) ... rosy crimson
- *Mrs. Kenneth Wilson (*C*) ... deep rose
- *Mrs. Kingsmill (*C*) syn.
Penjerrick flowers yellow, fading to cream
- *Mrs. L. A. Dunnett (*C*) ... rosy pink, white centre
- ***Mrs. Lindsay Smith (*C*) ... white
- *Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild
(*B*) white, red spot
- *Mrs. L. M. Hayes Palmer (*C*) ... red, blotched
- *Mrs. Mary Ashley (*B*) ... salmon pink shaded cream
- Mrs. Mendel (*A*) pink rayed white, yellow centre
- Mrs. Milner (*A*) crimson
- Mrs. P. den Ouden (*A*) ... crimson
- **Mrs. P. D. Williams (*A*) ... ivory white, brown spot
- Mrs. Reuthe (*D*) bright red, fading
- *Mrs. R. Gill (*C*) rose pink
- Mrs. R. G. Shaw (*A*) ... rosy pink, chocolate eye
- *Mrs. Robert W. Wallace (*C*) pink fading to white, crimson
blotch
- *Mrs. R. S. Holford (*B*) ... rosy salmon
- Mrs. Russell Sturgess (*A*) ... white, spotted chocolate
- *Mrs. Samuel Wallrock (*C*) ... white, heavily spotted red
- Mrs. S. Simpson (*B*) ... white finely spotted
- Mrs. Thistleton Dyer (*B*) ... soft pink
- Mrs. T. H. Lowinsky (*B*) ... blush red spots (Anthony Waterer)
- Mrs. T. H. Lowinsky (*B*) ... mauve, dark spots (Wallace)
- Mrs. Tom Agnew (*A*) ... white, with lemon blotch
- Mrs. Tritton (*A*) crimson, light centre
- Mrs. T. Wezelenburg (*B*) ... pure scarlet
- Mrs. W. Bovill (*B*) ... rosy scarlet
- ***Mrs. W. C. Slocock (*B*) ... apricot pink shaded to yellow
- *Mrs. W. H. Gaze (*C*) ... wine red
- Mrs. Wm. Agnew (*B*) ... pale rose, yellow centre
- *Mrs. W. R. Dykes (*C*) ... pink
- Multimaculatum (*A*) ... white, with yellow spots

	Mum (<i>A</i>)	white, with lemon eye
	Nanette (<i>C</i>)	blush pink, with dark blotch
	*Nellie (<i>B</i>)	white, yellow eye (<i>Azaleodendron</i>)
	*Nelly de Bruin (<i>C</i>) ...	blush, spotted chocolate
	Nero (<i>B</i>)	purple lake
	*Niobe (<i>A</i>)	soft rose
	N. N. Sherwood (<i>B</i>) ...	pink, with gold centre
<i>P</i>	Nobleanum (<i>B</i>)	scarlet crimson
<i>P</i>	*Nobleanum album (<i>B</i>) ...	white
<i>P</i>	*Nobleanum coccineum (<i>B</i>)	bright scarlet
<i>P</i>	*Nobleanum venustum (<i>B</i>)	pink
	*Norah (<i>C</i>)	blush, margined pale cerise
	*Noreen Beamish (<i>C</i>) ...	salmon rose
	**Norman Gill (<i>D</i>)	pale heliotrope
	Notabile (<i>A</i>)	bright rose
	*Nuneham Park (<i>C</i>) ...	dark red
	*Ochroleucum (<i>A</i>)	sulphur yellow
	**Odoratum (<i>B</i>)	pale lilac (<i>Azaleodendron</i>)
	Old Port (<i>A</i>)	plum colour
	Otto Foster (<i>B</i>)	white
	Parson's gloriosum (<i>A</i>) ...	rose
	Parson's grandiflorum (<i>A</i>)	purplish rose
	Pelopidas (<i>B</i>)	rosy crimson
	*Penelope (<i>D</i>)	rose carmine
	***Penjerrick (<i>C</i>)	white, creamy yellow or pink
	Pentillie Scarlet (<i>C</i>) ...	red
	Perfection (<i>B</i>)	blush white
	Perspicum (<i>A</i>)	white
	*Peter Koster (<i>C</i>)	crimson with pink edges
	Philippe de Vilmorin (<i>B</i>)...	red
	**Philip Waterer (<i>B</i>) ...	soft rose
	Pictum (<i>A</i>)	white with dark spots
	Picturatum (<i>A</i>)	blush white with chocolate blotch
<i>P</i>	Pierre Moser (<i>A</i>)	pink
	*Pink Beauty (<i>C</i>)	pink

- **Pink Delight (*D*) white, margined pink
 **Pink Pearl (*B*) rose pink, fading to flushed
 *Pink Perfection (*D*) pink
 Pirette Forrestier syn.
 Madame Pierrette Forestier
 *Polar Star (*B*) red
 *Polly Peachum (*B*) salmon to rosy pink with dark red
 blotches
 P***Praecox (*C*) rosy lilac
 Pretty Polly (*B*) pink
 *Pride of Kernick (*D*) pink
 Prince Arthur (*B*) pink, dark spots
 Prince C. de Rohan (*B*) rosy pink
 *Prince of Wales (*B*) rose pink with lighter centre
 Princess Alice (*F*) white
 Princess Christian (*A*) white with large orange blotch
 and black spots
 *Princess Elizabeth (*B*) crimson scarlet
 Princess Ena (*B*) mauve
 Princess Hortense (*A*) lilac-rose
 Princess Juliana (*C*) pink, fading to white
 Princess Mary of Cambridge
 (*B*) bluish
 *Princess of Orange (*B*) yellowish pink
 *Professor Hugo de Vries (*B*) deep pink, *see* Hugo de Vries
 Prometheus (*A*) scarlet crimson
 Purity (*A*) white with yellow eye
 ***Purple Splendour (*B*) deep purple, black spot
 Purpureum elegans (*A*) purple
 Purpureum grandiflorum (*A*) purple
 *Pygmalion (*B*) crimson scarlet spotted black
 Queen (*A*) bluish white *see* The Queen
 Queen Alexandra (*D*)
 (niveum \times argenteum) cream tinged mauve
 **Queen Wilhelmina (*D*) scarlet fading to rosy pink

- **Ragged Robin (B)**... .. crimson cerise passing to lighter shade
***Raoul Millais (D)** salmon pink
P Regale (B) red
 Retreat (C) yellow, tinged pink
 Rev. R. W. Carew Hunt (B) red
***Richard Gill (C)** pink
P *Riviera Beauty (D) carmine pink
 Robert Croux (A) deep red
 Robert Fox (E) *see* Barclayi
***Robert W. Wallace (C)** rosy pink
 Rosabel (A) rose
 Rosamene (B) shell pink
P*Rosa Mundi (A)** pale pink
***Rosamund Millais (C)** cerise, blotched burnt umber
***Rose Beauty (C)** rosy pink
***Rose Mangles (C)** rose pink
***Rose Perfection (C)** rose pink
 Roseum elegans (A) rose
 Roseum superbum (A) soft rose
***Royal Purple (A)** purple, yellowish blotch
 R. S. Field (B) red
P Russellianum (C) red
 St. Simon (A) purplish crimson
 Samuel Morley (B) rosy-carmine
***Sappho (A)** white, heavily spotted
***Saturne (B)** cerise shading to pink, white interior
***Schiller (C)** lilac pink with red purple blotch
***Sea Shell (B)** creamy yellow, with chocolate blotch
 Sefton (A) dark maroon
 Sesterianum (F) creamy white
****Shilsonian (C)** blood red
 Sidney Herbert (A) carmine, dark spots

- **The Bride (*A*) fine white
 *The Hon. Joyce Montagu (*C*) scarlet, after few days shows white stripes
 The King (*D*) crimson
 The Queen (*A*) blush, changing to white
 Torlonianum (*C*) purple and yellow (*Azaleodendron*)
 Trebah Gem (*E*) soft pink
 *Trilby (*B*) scarlet crimson
 *Tubantia (*C*) lilac pink with white and yellow centre
 Tyermannii (*F*) cream
 *Unique (*B*) white, tinged ochre
 **Unknown Warrior (*C*) bright red
 Urania (*A*) dark mauve
 Van der Brocke (*A*) carmine
 Van der Hoop (*A*) Tyrian rose
 *Van Nes's Glory (*C*) red
 *Van Nes Sensation (*C*) pale lilac, white centre
 Van Weerden Poelman (*A*) crimson
 Vauban (*A*) mauve, yellow blotch
 Veitchianum (*F*)
 Vervaneana (*B*) mauve
 Vesuvius (*B*) crimson
 *Victorianum (*E*) creamy yellow turning white
 Viscountess Elveden (*C*) pink
 *Viscount Powerscourt (*B*) red, deeply spotted
 Warrior (*A*) rosy crimson
 P Waterer's Caucasicum (*B*) blush pink
 *Waterer's hybridum (*A*) rose pink (*ferrugineum* ×)
 W. Cowper (*B*) bright red
 **Werei (*C*) rose pink
 *White Pearl (*B*) slightly blush changing to pure white
 W. H. Punchard (*A*) plum colour, yellow centre

William Austin (<i>A</i>)	...	dark crimson	
William Ewart Gladstone (<i>A</i>)		deep rose	
William Godfrey (<i>A</i>)	...	blush white, yellow spot	
*William Watson (<i>C</i>)	...	shell pink	
Williams' Seedling "A" (<i>C</i>)		white	} Broughtonii } × Aucklandii
Williams' Seedling "B" (<i>C</i>)		white, red spots	
Winifred White (<i>B</i>)	...	buds crimson, changing to pale pink with crimson edge	
*Zeelandia (<i>C</i>)	...	flesh coloured pink	
Zeleuka (<i>B</i>)	...	shell pink, tipped darker shade	

