

The Rhododendron & Camellia Group



BULLETIN No.21 - NOVEMBER 1982

CALENDAR FOR THE FIRST PART OF 1983

Certain dates in 1983, notified in Bulletin No.20 have had to be changed, and so the following may kindly be substituted for the Calendar for 1983 on the front page of that Bulletin:

- FEB 8-9 Ornamental Plant Competition. R.H.S. Annual General Meeting.
MAR 8-9 Early Camellia and Rhododendron Competitions.
29-30 Magnolia Competition.
APR 15-16 Cornwall Garden Society Spring Flower Show at Truro.
19-20 Camellia Show.
MAY 4-5 Rhododendron Show.
24-27 Chelsea Show.
JUN 14-15 Flowering Tree & Shrub Competition. Group A.G.M.

ADDRESSES

With changes, recent or impending, among the Group's office bearers, and as the three-yearly revision of the list of members is not due until 1983, it may be of assistance to new members to have an up to date list of office bearers' names and addresses:

Chairman (retires 31.12.82): Mr. G. A. Hardy, Hillhurst Farm, Hythe, Kent.
Tel: Hythe 66516

Chairman-Elect: Hon. H. E. Boscawen, The High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex.
Tel: Handcross 400589

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. B. Jackson, 2 Essex Court, Temple, London, EC4Y 9AP.
Tel: 01 353 1669

Hon. Treasurer and Membership Secretary: Mr. D. N. Farnes, Corton Lodge, 7 Burntwood Avenue, Emerson Park, Hornchurch, Essex, RM11 3JD.
Tel: (Home) Hornchurch 40536

Hon. Tours Secretary: Mr. T. N. N. Glass, Evensong, 8 Nuns Walk, Virginia Water, Surrey, GU25 4RT. Tel: Wentworth 2333

Hon. Plant Exchange Secretary, and Yearbook Editor-designate: Mr. J. Sanders, Badger Cottage, 101 Guildford Road, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5NS. Tel: Bagshot 73439

Hon. Bulletin Editor-designate: Mr. Bruce Archibold, of Crowborough, in process of moving to Dorset, and temporarily at Haye Farm, Haye Lane, Lyme Regis, Dorset.
Tel: Lyme Regis 2924

THE YELLOW CAMELLIA, *C. chrysantha*, has been introduced into England for the first time, this spring, in the form of half a dozen scions. These have been successfully grafted and plants will, in due course, become available to Camellia enthusiasts in the British Isles, Ireland and Europe. Preference will be given to hybridizers. The plant is illustrated in full colour, and in all its brilliant pure yellow splendour, in the recently published 'Camellias of Yunnan', reviewed in 'Rhododendrons, 1982-83 with Magnolias and Camellias'.

Dan E. Mayers.

GROUP TOUR TO IRELAND, 1983

The change in the dates of the 1983 RHS Rhododendron Show, now May 4-5, made it necessary to change the dates of the Group Tour to Ireland. As now arranged, the Tour starts at 9 pm on Thursday May 5, when most of the party will embark at Pembroke Dock for an overnight journey to Cork.

- Friday 6 May Fota Island, a garden now owned by University College, Cork, beautifully kept and full of rare trees and shrubs. Overnight at Metropole Hotel, after a visit to the Ashbourne House Hotel for tea, where there is a fine collection of trees.
- Saturday 7 May Annesgrove, Castletownroche, Co. Cork, the home of Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Grove Annesley. A large garden with a big collection of rhododendrons, as well as rare conifers and other trees. Some members may elect to travel over on Friday night and meet the party on Saturday. Buffet lunch at Annesgrove. Stay night at Granville Hotel, Waterford.
- Sunday 8 May Mount Congreve, Kilmeaden, Co. Waterford, the home of Mr. & Mrs. Ambrose Congreve a former member of the Rhododendron Committee. A garden on the grand scale with mass plantings of rhododendron species and hybrids, azaleas, camellias and magnolias, and many rare trees. Return to Granville Hotel, Waterford. Buffet lunch at Mount Congreve.
- Monday 9 May The John F. Kennedy Park, New Ross. Opened in 1968, the forest garden occupies 110 acres of the 480 acre park. Buffet lunch in park cafeteria. Then to Colonel David Price's garden at Kilmokea, Campile, a plantaman's garden. Tea with Col. Price. Overnight at Talbot Hotel, Wexford.
- Tuesday 10 May Mount Usher, Ashford. An historic garden made by the Walpole family, now the home of Mrs. Madeleine Jay. Lunch at Mount Usher. Then Dargle Cottage, Enniskerry, a fine small garden made by the late Sir Basil Goulding. Overnight at the Royal Starlight Hotel at Bray.
- Wednesday 11 May Fernhill, Stepside, belonging to the Walker family, a medium sized garden with some fine rhododendrons. Then Kilguni Lodge nearby, a newer garden made by the surgeon, Mr. Lavery, a member of the Group, who has kindly offered lunch. Later to Kilbogget, Killiney, the home of Mr. Sidney Maskell, President of the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland. Members who wish to end the tour here leave for Dun Laoghaire at 6 pm and embark for Holyhead. Those who continue, stay at Dundalk, probably at the Imperial Hotel.
- Thursday 12 May Cross the border, and spend the morning at Castlewellan, a magnificent garden now maintained by the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture and Forestry as the National Arboretum. Then Rowallane, now the Regional headquarters of the National Trust in Northern Ireland. Overnight at the Slieve Donard Hotel, Newcastle, Co. Down in the shadow of the Mourne Mountains.
- Friday 13 May Mount Stewart, Newtonards. Now the property of the National Trust, a large and beautiful garden created by the late Lady Londonderry.
- Saturday 14 May Shane's Castle, Antrim, by kind invitation of The Lord O'Neill, Chairman of the National Trust in Northern Ireland, to see the famous collection of camellias, enclosed in an early 19th century conservatory. Embark on ferry at Belfast at 9 pm for Liverpool.

Will members who wish to take part in the tour, and who have not yet notified the Tour Secretary, please write now to Nigel Glass, Evensong, 8 Nuns Walk, Virginia Water, Surrey GU25 4 RT, stating when they will join the Tour and when they will leave it, and whether they wish to travel in their own cars or by coach?

THE WROXTON WEEKEND MEETING, October 15th - 17th

The format of this second meeting of the Group followed broadly along the lines of last year's at the same venue. Wroxton, near Banbury, is conveniently and centrally situated for members to reach from all parts of the British Isles, and such was the pull of and interest in the event this year that the 35 who attended came from 17 different counties from as far apart as Lanark in Scotland in the north, to Jersey, C.I., in the south, and from Cornwall in the west to Cambridge in the east. Members arrived during the early evening on the Friday, for dinner and the meeting with friends. The noise of happy chatter that followed for the next few hours, indicated that the re-union really was off to a good start.

In opening the proceedings on the Saturday morning, the Group's Treasurer welcomed everybody, and especially those more locally resident, who joined the party for the day, and expressed the hope that more such members would feel free to join in the Group's activities whenever these were held near enough to their homes. A warm welcome would always await them.

For the first session, the Essex trio of Patrick Haworth, John Fordham and David Farnes, showed slides with commentary of the 1982 tour of gardens in N.W. England and S.W. Scotland, and also included some others of their favourite photographs. In the second session, Humphrey Welch, the wellknown former nurseryman and exhibitor at the R.H.S. shows, and author on the specialist subject of 'Dwarf and Slow-Growing Conifers', gave an interesting and very informative talk, illustrated with about 60 splendid colour slides, and including details of cultivation, propagation, planting and planning a border of these little gems of the miniature tree world.

For the garden visit on the Saturday afternoon, the Batsford Park Arboretum, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, had been selected. Unfortunately, the owner Lord Dulverton could not be present; the Group had not responded to his request for advice on the prospects of successfully growing rhododendrons on limestone (lower oolite) in Bulletin No. 15. The weather was not very kind, being dull and overcast, with some rain at times. Nevertheless, the party braved the elements to tour the 50 or so acres, and saw some magnificent, rare and beautiful trees at full maturity, the planting having been begun about 100 years ago. The autumn colours were very attractive, and would have been much photographed if better weather conditions had prevailed; even the usual keenness of members to obtain plants was dampened, and the garden centre was deserted well before closing time!

A slightly more formal dinner followed on Saturday evening, at which a toast was drunk to 'absent friends'; in particular to Major Walter Magor, the Group's founder chairman, to Nigel Glass our Tours Secretary and to Betty Jackson, the newly appointed Hon. Secretary of the Group, who was unavoidably prevented from attending owing to injuries sustained in a recent accidental tumble. To complete the day, Fred and Mary Butt gave a talk, illustrated with slides, of their trip to the Far East earlier in the year, which included Hong Kong, and Bali, and Steven Thompson showed slides of camellias, and gave an account of the restoration work now being carried out on the 1823 Camellia House at Woollaton Hall, Nottingham. It is one of the oldest cast-iron buildings in Britain.

Sunday morning was divided into 3 sessions. In the first, John Fordham gave a fascinating account of his trip in the early summer with the Alpine Garden Society to the French Alps, and showed a selection of his very fine and splendid colour slides, with continuous commentary including the faultless pronunciation of numerous Latin names. It seemed that the smaller the plant, the longer was its name! The second session was devoted to an account by Florence Auckland and Steven Thompson of the Northern Horticultural Society's Rhododendron Group visit to Gigha, following the Edinburgh Conference in May this year. They were accompanied by Mr. H. H. Davidian, one of our Honorary Life Members.

Finally, the Group was treated to a splendid dissertation on 'Plant Collections' by John Bond, the Keeper of the Gardens, Windsor Great Park, who is a member of the Group's Committee. He showed, and commented on, nearly 200 beautiful colour slides, taken chiefly at Windsor. He stressed the need for Plant Reference Collections, and the importance of the work of the National Council for the Conservation of Plants in Gardens (N.C.C.P.G.).

There followed a short business meeting in which the Hon. Treasurer, David Farnes, was thanked for all his work in organising the weekend, and a discussion was held about plans for next year's tour of Irish gardens. After lunch, another of the splendid meals which were such a feature of the weekend, the party dispersed, but not before vowing to hold another such meeting next year.

THE 1981 EXPEDITION TO CANGSHAN (the Tali Range) IN YUNNAN. This has had good coverage. In addition to his splendid article in 'Rhododendrons 1981-82, with Magnolias and Camellias', Peter Cox has contributed a similar, beautifully illustrated article to the American Rhododendron Society Journal, vol. 36, no. 2 Spring, 1982. While the Scotsman Magazine, vol. 3, no. 2 of May 1982 carried another article also with splendid photographs, by Robert Mitchell, the Curator of St. Andrews University's Botanic Garden, who was also on the expedition.

EARLY FLOWERING OF RHODODENDRON SEEDLINGS. Mr. Philip R. Page, a member of the Group, who is a retired forester, writes from Gwynedd that, since he enquired about 18 months ago whether members have experimented with gibberillic acid, to induce early flowering of rhododendron seedlings, he has been making enquiries. It seems that for this purpose gibberillic acid is fine in minute quantities for certain conifers, but rarely or never with broad-leaved plants.

For broad-leaved plants, certain growth inhibiting chemicals may be worth more trials, but the chief hope for inducing early flowering of rhododendrons seems to be by the complete girdling of branches, followed by the sealing of the wounds with Arbrex or paint. This should be done about May or June, and the wound should be promptly sealed. If thoroughly girdled, it takes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years for the branches to die.

GIBBERILLIC ACID is used extensively in America on camellias of course, and is known as 'Gib'. A fungus on rice plants, which had the effect of stimulating growth on affected plants, has long been known, and the substance causing the phenomenon was extracted from the fungus *Gibberella fujikuroi* in Formosa (Taiwan) in 1926; nine years later, the crystalline active substance named 'gibberellin' was isolated, and its chemical structure was worked out. Considerable work has been done in California in the last 25 years on the use of Gibberillic Acid to produce camellia blooms 10 to 50% larger than usual, 6-10 weeks ahead of normal blooming time. Feathers and Brown's book 'The Camellia', published by the American Camellia Society in 1978, contains an account of this.

RHODODENDRONS IN BAVARIA. Mrs. Hilda Stöcker, a very keen member of the Group, whose home is in Bavaria writes:

"I am afraid I am not a good writer and not knowledgeable, as I am only an enthusiast with a small rhododendron garden in the worst climatic conditions in Germany.

I am living 60 km south of Munich on a lake called Tejerusee on the outskirts of the Alps, and when many years ago I got rhododendrons in G.B., I thought it worth a try to conquer all these hindrances. My goal was a lovely colourful Rhodo bank, and so I convinced my husband - and the big worry began! We dug and tended and loved our work! Winter brought the sorrow of snow-breaks, though every year we tried again. Now it is a sort of bank with 150 rhodos, about 50 varieties. It is not so well kept now as, since some years, I have had to handle everything on my own. The climate is either cold or very hot, scarcely in between, and loads and loads of snow in the winter which in 80/81 lasted about seven months.

Our first ones are Rh. Praecox and, March usually bringing some warm days, its such a pleasure to watch the budding and the first bloom, which is destroyed so quickly by more frost! Then follow all the repens and the pink and red shades of the middle flowering ones and, when the Cunningham Whites are in full swing, we usually get a scorching hot fortnight, and the blooms do not favour that. Concerning forming a bank here, I'd advise to take only R. catawbiense 'Grandiflorum', which is the most suitable hybrid for our climatic conditions, and it even gets upright again after a heavy weight of snow. The other larger growing rhodos. get the appearance of an assembly of Muslims constantly bending towards Mecca. Still, the best way in Upper Bavaria is to plant only a few rhodos. and protect them in winter with some shelter constructed of good wooden poles, which it is impossible to build over a bank. Or, as I wrote to you many years ago, have a few repens and go and look at the real thing in your glorious country."

AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW Those who were at this year's Rhododendron Show, will remember well the exhibit of Vireya rhododendrons from the Australian Rhododendron Society which Colonel Sandy Mair of Kalorama, Victoria, brought over to the Show. At his suggestion, the discussion on the revision of the classification on the 2nd November is being taped for the benefit of overseas rhododendrophyles.

Colonel Mair went on to the Edinburgh Conference, and writes that "as a gardener, my greatest pleasure from the whole exercise was in meeting, or even being in the presence of, the Rhododendron 'Greats', with names like Aberconway, Loder, Leach,

Russell, Bond, etc. and to walk a garden with Basford or Stephenson Clarke, et al. However, at the conference, when a gardener like me of some sixty-eight summers listens to a speaker who says such things as:

"The diversity of these is underlain by considerable anatomical and probably cytological uniformity. Most of the Subsections and Series as currently delimited are unsatisfactory for phylogenetic studies and this constrains discussion of the evolution of the group. Preliminary geographic analysis emphasises the richness of the Papuasian Rhododendron Flora."

it leaves me absolutely cold, and compares with "extinguish the exuberance of the nocturnal denominator", where I would simply say "Turn out the bloody light".

Colonel Mair continues:

"up until a few years ago we Australians who have been lucky enough to visit U.K. can appreciate the difficulties which you experience with the cultivation of Rhododendrons due to your disgusting climate. You see all these Hardiness Ratings and the term 'Hardy Hybrids' don't mean a damn thing to us. So help me, we had a disgusting thing one morning called a frost. However, it was all gone by 9 o'clock, and by lunch we had a nice sunny winter's day - but cold (14°C). So, you can see, with all species and also Vireyas, we don't have too many worries."

NOTES FROM LAMELLEN Some very cold weather in December 1981 affected most of the United Kingdom, but did little harm in Cornwall, particularly in the extreme south west of the county where there was no frost till the middle of January. The previous May, it had been unusually wet at the time the flowerbuds were forming, and in consequence 1982 was a poor year for bloom, which adversely affected exhibits at the shows. This was unfortunate, as we had visits early in the year from Mr. Peter Wharton, Curator of the Asian Garden in the University of British Columbia Botanical Garden at Vancouver, and from the Chairman of the Education Committee of the American Rhododendron Species Foundation, Dr. Herbert Spady, with his wife and daughter. They had all come hoping to see rhododendron species in this country at their best, and so they were disappointed. Dr. Spady very kindly gave me copies of the Species Foundation's inventory of plants, showing their origins, as well as the current distribution list.

In early May, we had two sharp air frosts, which shrivelled up the young new growth on a number of plants, in particular R. williamsianum hybrids, Asiatic magnolias and Camellia x Williamsii hybrids. Happily however this was early enough in the season for the adventitious buds to come into play and so no lasting harm has been done.

An August even wetter than normal, and a warm and pleasant September, have brought more rhododendrons into bloom than usual. Besides such as neriiflorum, euchaetes and Yellow Hammer, which give a good late display almost every year, on October 1st we had flowers on balfourianum, brachysiphon, hippophaeoides, lacteum, orthocladum, roxieanum var. oreonastes and wongii, as well as Christmas Cheer, Comely, Dante and Elizabeth. We seldom have good autumn colour in Cornwall, but this year is the exception, and Acers, Nyssas and Stewartias are all a good colour, while the yellow azalea (R. luteum) with a lot of flower on it and bright red foliage, is an unusual sight.

Interesting visitors to the garden late in the season were Mr. and Mrs. John Tye, from Lea Rhododendron Gardens at Matlock in Derbyshire, which they have taken over from Miss Colyer, who wrote them up in the 1976 yearbook. This garden would be worth including in any future tour the Group might have in and around Cheshire.

BOOK REVIEW 'Rhododendrons of Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas', by M. Sain. Paperback, 58 pp., 1 plate £2.65 from R.H.S. Enterprises. This booklet was included in a recent circular from R.H.S. Enterprises. It was published in 1974 by Mr. and Mrs. Britt Smith of the Seattle Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society; it consists of reprints of botanical descriptions of 36 of the 40 rhododendron species that grow in the Sikkim Himalayas, which first appeared in the Journal of the Bengal Natural History Society in 1958. They are the work of a Bengali gentleman, born in Calcutta in 1891, who lived for 45 years in Darjeeling. An artist and expert photographer, he spent much of his time trekking in the mountains.

Interestingly, he records R. barbatum (9-15m or more) as the tallest growing of the Himalayan rhododendrons, taller than either arboreum,

Himalayan rhododendrons, taller than either aspreum, falconeri, or grande (6-12m), wightii (8m), or hodgsonii (4-6m), niveum (4-5m), smithii (3-6m), while surprisingly lanatum is given as 5-7m. Mr. Sain distinguishes between aucklandii and griffithianum, the former being a smaller plant with smaller leaves, and bright red uneven spots on the corolla. He records that many seedlings of species collected in the wild and grown on in Darjeeling, flowered usually after 8-10 years, though the dwarf species seldom lived more than three years in the warmer climate.

CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE Appearing, as this number of the bulletin does, just after the discussion meeting on the revision of the classification, it might be a convenience to members of the Group to have a list of the species, etc. which they may grow, whose status is changed under the revision, and this is attached as an appendix to the bulletin. It is compiled from the extremely useful Alphabetical Checklist of Rhododendron Species, published by the R.H.S. last year, and reviewed in the 1982-83 yearbook.

The terms 'Species', 'Sub-species' and 'Variety' are of course generally understood, but the table comparing the old and the new classifications at pp.3-65 of the 1980 R.H.S. Rhododendron Handbook introduces three terms which may be less familiar to members. These are 'Alliance', 'Aggregate' and 'Group'. Members who have compared this table with the text of the Revision published in the Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, may be momentarily confused by the use of the term 'Group' in two different senses, and it is possibly therefore worthwhile illustrating the use of these terms from a particular Series, or Sub-section, as it has become.

In the Revision of Subgenus Rhododendron (the lepidotes), the Maddenii series becomes Subsection Maddenia. Of this, all but one (R.excellens) of the species in the Maddenii sub-series go to the Maddenii Group, consisting of one species and two subspecies, and this is Group 1 in the subsection.

R.excellens, and all but one of the subseries Megacalyx go to the Dalhousiae Group, which is Group 2 in the subsection. R.megacalyx itself forms the separate Megacalyx Group, in which there is no other species, and this is Group 3 in the subsection.

Subseries Ciliicalyx becomes the Ciliicalyx Group, and this is Group 4 and consists of 26 species, of which 10 are in Aggregates, 5 each in the Johnstoneanum Aggregate and the Ciliicalyx Aggregate.

In the table at pp.3-65 of the Handbook, these Groups become 'Alliances.' It is explained in the introduction to this table, at p.1 of the Handbook that, in order to retain some of the horticulturally important entities, which would otherwise be sunk into synonymy, the R.H.S. suggest the retention of some of the familiar names for horticultural use as 'Groups', in the sense used in Article 26 of the International Code for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants. Thus, we have the Iteophyllum Group under R.formosum var formosum; the Parryae Group under R.johnstoneanum; the Taronense Group under R.dendricola; and the Cubittii Group under R.veitchianum. In addition, there are a number of Groups taking their names from well-known cultivars, e.g. R.dalhousiae var. dalhousiae 'Frank Ludlow' (after the F.C.C. plant from Sandling Park) and R.lindleyi 'Geordie Sherriff' (after the A.M. plant from Glenarn).

These Group names have been put forward by the R.H.S. for consideration, and they would welcome comments, and suggestions for others. Two which come to mind at once are R.maddenii, ssp, maddenii 'Brachysiphon' and 'Polyandrum' Groups.

(Appendix : Familiar species whose names have changed.)

WANTED - One of our American members has written asking for assistance. He is trying to obtain all the clones of the grex 'Naomi'. His letter indicates that he so far has eight of them, but that he has not been able to find 'Carissima', 'Glow', 'Hope', 'Pink Beauty', and 'Paris'. If any member is able to supply scions of any of these clones, I should be happy to let them have the Member's name and address.

John Sanders, Badger Cottage,
101, Guildford Road,
Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5NS.

HON. TREASURER'S NOTICE

1. Members already paying by Banker's Order need read no further, but to accept our thanks for their help and co-operation. They will have received their 1982-83 Year Books with this bulletin.
 2. Other members of the Group are requested to complete the tear-off slip below and return it to the Treasurer, as soon as possible. The annual subscription is due on 1st November each year. It is not too late to initiate a Banker's Order for the current year although this will inevitably lead to some delay this time in the despatch of a member's Year Book, although worry and uncertainty over subscriptions and delays in the future will be avoided.
 3. OVERSEAS MEMBERS can no longer combine their subscriptions with their R.H.S. membership, it is regretted. The system of combined subscriptions has not proved at all satisfactory and in most cases has led to members not receiving their Year Books at all or at best only after very long delays. Prompt payment direct to the Hon. Treasurer will ensure despatch of a member's Year Book by return of post in future.
 PAYMENT IN CURRENCIES other than STERLING must now include an amount equivalent to £1.50, to cover the cost of collection of the subscription. For example, the sum of 3 dollars-U.S.A. is required for members in North America. To offset this high cost of cheque conversion a member may of course pay several years' subscriptions at the same time; in which case until only 3 dollars-U.S.A. would need to be added to the amount written in. Without this surcharge some members will not even be covering the cost of their Year Books, and this is obviously unfair to the majority of other members, which fact, we hope will be readily understood by those concerned.
 4. The RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION remains unchanged at £3 per annum. (For those not requiring the Year Book the rate is £1.50.)
 5. If you have not received your 1982-83 Year Book by the time you read this, then it is very probably because you have not paid your subscription. If any member has a query about his or her subscription, before completing the slip below, they have only to telephone the Treasurer (available most evenings after 6.30 pm) when an answer should be possible within 10 seconds !
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To: The Hon. Treasurer, RHS Rhododendron & Camellia Group,
 D.N. Farnes, 'Corton Lodge',
 7, Burntwood Avenue, Emerson Park, Hornchurch, Essex. RM11 3JD.
 Tel: HORNCHURCH 40536.

From: Name.....
 Address.....

** a) I enclose cheque for £..... for my subscription for 1982-83.

** b) Please send a Bankers Order for my Group subscription.

** Delete as appropriate, please. THANK YOU.

APPENDIX to Bulletin No. 21

Changes in Nomenclature of Familiar Species.

* * * * *

Name RHS Handbook 1980	Horticultural Modification of Edinburgh Revision
<u>R. anhweiense</u>	<u>R. maculiferum, ssp. anhweiense</u>
<u>R. arizelum</u>	<u>R. rex, ssp. arizelum</u>
<u>R. bergii</u>	<u>R. augustinii, ssp. rubrum</u>
<u>R. caloxanthum</u>	<u>R. campylocarpum, ssp. caloxanthum</u>
<u>R. carolinianum</u>	<u>R. minus, var. minus, Carolinianum Group</u>
<u>R. chaetomallum</u>	<u>R. haematodes, ssp. chaetomallum</u>
<u>R. chapmanii</u>	<u>R. minus, var. chapmanii</u>
<u>R. chryseum</u>	<u>R. rupicola, var. chryseum</u>
<u>R. cinnabarinum, var. purpurellum</u>	<u>R. cinnabarinum, ssp. xanthocodon, Purpurellum Group</u>
<u>R. compactum</u>	synonym of <u>R. polycladum</u>
<u>R. concatenans</u>	<u>R. cinnabarinum, ssp. xanthocodon, Concatenans Group</u>
<u>R. crassum</u>	<u>R. maddenii, ssp. crassum</u>
<u>R. cubittii</u>	<u>R. veitchianum, Cubittii Group</u>
<u>R. degronianum</u>	<u>R. japonicum, var. pentamerum</u>
<u>R. delavayi</u>	<u>R. arboreum, ssp. delavayi</u>
<u>R. desquamatum</u>	<u>R. rubiginosum, Desquatum Group</u>
<u>R. dictyotum</u>	<u>R. traillianum, var. dictyotum</u>
<u>R. discolor</u>	<u>R. fortunei, ssp. discolor</u>
<u>R. drumonium</u>	synonym of <u>R. telmateium</u>
<u>R. dryophyllum</u>	synonym of <u>R. phaeochrysum</u>
<u>R. edgarianum</u>	hybrid of <u>R. nivale</u>
<u>R. eriogynum</u>	synonym of <u>R. facetum</u>
<u>R. erubescens</u>	synonym of <u>R. oreodoxa, var. fargesii</u>
<u>R. eximium</u>	<u>R. falconeri, ssp. eximium</u>
<u>R. fargesii</u>	<u>R. oreodoxa, var. fargesii</u>
<u>R. fauriei</u>	<u>R. brachycarpum, ssp. fauriei</u>
<u>R. fictolacteam</u>	<u>R. rex, ssp. fictolacteam</u>
<u>R. fimbriatum</u>	<u>R. hippophaeoides, var. hippophaeoides, Fimbriatum Group</u>
<u>R. flavorufum</u>	<u>R. aganniphum, var. flavorufum</u>
<u>R. giganteum</u>	<u>R. protistum, var. giganteum</u>
<u>R. glaucopeplum</u>	synonym of <u>R. aganniphum, var. aganniphum</u>
<u>R. globigerum</u>	synonym of <u>R. alutaceum, var. alutaceum</u>
<u>R. glomerulatum</u>	synonym of <u>R. yungningense</u>
<u>R. gymnocarpum</u>	<u>R. microgynum, Gymnocarpum Group</u>
<u>R. hardingii</u>	synonym of <u>R. annae</u>
<u>R. hardyi</u>	<u>R. augustinii, ssp. hardyi</u>
<u>R. headfortianum</u>	synonym of <u>R. taggianum</u>
<u>R. hemidartum</u>	<u>R. pocophorum, var. hemidartum</u>
<u>R. hormophorum</u>	<u>R. yunnanense, Hormophorum Group</u>
<u>R. houlstonii</u>	<u>R. fortunei, ssp. discolor, Houlstonii Group</u>
<u>R. hypenanthum</u>	<u>R. anthropogon, ssp. hypenanthum</u>
<u>R. hypoglaucum</u>	<u>R. argyrophyllum, ssp. hypoglaucum</u>
<u>R. imberbe</u>	hybrid or variant of <u>R. barbatum</u>
<u>R. imperator</u>	<u>R. uniflorum, var. imperator</u>
<u>R. inaequale</u>	<u>R. formosum, var. inaequale</u>
<u>R. inopinum</u>	hybrid of <u>R. wasonii</u>
<u>R. iodes</u>	<u>R. alutaceum, var. iodes</u>
<u>R. iteophyllum</u>	<u>R. formosum, var. formosum, Iteophyllum Group</u>
<u>R. jucundum</u>	<u>R. selense, ssp. jucundum</u>
<u>R. keleticum</u>	<u>R. calostrotum, ssp. keleticum</u>
<u>R. laxiflorum</u>	<u>R. annae, Laxiflorum Group</u>
<u>R. litangense</u>	synonym of <u>R. impeditum</u>
<u>R. litiense</u>	<u>R. wardii, var. wardii, Litiense Group</u>
<u>R. lopsangianum</u>	<u>R. thomsonii, ssp. lopsangianum</u>

R.lysolepis
R.makinoi
R.manipurensis
R.melinanthum
R.metternichii
R.microleucum
R.nitens
R.paludosum
R.parryae
R.parvifolium
R.patulum
R.peramoenum
R.prattii
R.prostratum
R.puralbum
R.radicans
R.ravum
R.rhabdotum
R.roxieanum, var. oreonastes
R.rubrolineatum
R.rude
R.scintillans
R.scottianum
R.shepherdii
R.sinonuttallii
R.spiciferum
R.stictophyllum
R.supranubium
R.tamaense
R.taronense
R.telopeum

R. trichostomum, var. ledoides
var. radinum
R. tsangpoense, var. tsangpoense
var. pruniflorum
R. vellereum
R. vilmorinianum
R. violaceum
R. viridescens

R.wasonii, var. rhododactylum
R.weldianum
R.wongii
R.xanthocodon
R.zeylanicum

hybrid of R. flavidum
R. yakushmanum, ssp. makinoi
 synonym of R. maddenii, ssp. crassum
R. mekongense, var. melinanthum
R. japonicum, var. japonicum
R. orthocladum, var. microleucum
 synonym of R. calostrotum
 synonym of R. nivale
R. johnstoneanum, Parryae Group
R. lapponicum, Parvifolium Group
R. pemakoense, Patulum Group
R. arboreum, ssp. delavayi, var. peramoenum
R. faberi, ssp. prattii
R. saluense, ssp. chameunum, Prostratum Group
R. wardii, var. puralbum
R. calostrotum, ssp. keleticum, Radicans Group
 synonym of R. cuneatum
R. dalhousiae, var. rhabdotum
R. roxieanum, var. roxieanum, Oreonastes Group
R. mekongense, var. rubrolineatum
R. glischrum, ssp. rude
R. polycladum, Scintillans Group
 synonym of R. pachypodum
 synonym of R. kendrickii
 synonym of R. nuttallii
R. scabrifolium, var. spiciferum
 synonym of R. nivale, ssp. boreale
 synonym of R. pachypodum
R. cinnabarinum, ssp. tamaense
R. dendricola, Taronense Group
R. campylocarpum, ssp. caloxanthum, Telopeum Group

R. trichostomum, Ledoides Group
Radinium Group
R. charitopes, ssp. tsangpoense
R. pruniflorum
R. principis, Vellereum Group
synonym of R. augustinii, ssp. augustinii
synonym of R. nivale, ssp. boreale
R. mekongense, var. mekongense, Viridescens
Group
R. wasonii, Rhododactylum Group
synonym of R. rufum
synonym of R. ambiguum
R. cinnabarinum, ssp. xanthocodon
R. arboreum, ssp. zeylanicum

R. bodinieri (R. rigidum)
R. chlorops (R. wardii)
R. coxianum
R. decipiens (R. hodgsonii)
R. dimidiatum (R. callimorphum)
R. hillieri (R. haematodes)
R. inopinum (R. wasonii)

R. magorianum
R. monosematum
R. paradoxum (R. wiltonii)
R. peregrinum (R. galactinum)
R. planetum (R. sutchuenense)
R. pyrrhoanthum (R. forrestii)
R. lysolepis (R. flavidum)

R. serotinum (R. decorum)^{R.I}

The following were named from cultivated material, in most cases grown from seed collected in the wild, and are probably natural hybrids; the species to which they appear to be related is shown in brackets where known: