

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE RHODODENDRON
ASSOCIATION,
1929.

Price \$1.15

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO THIS ONLINE EDITION

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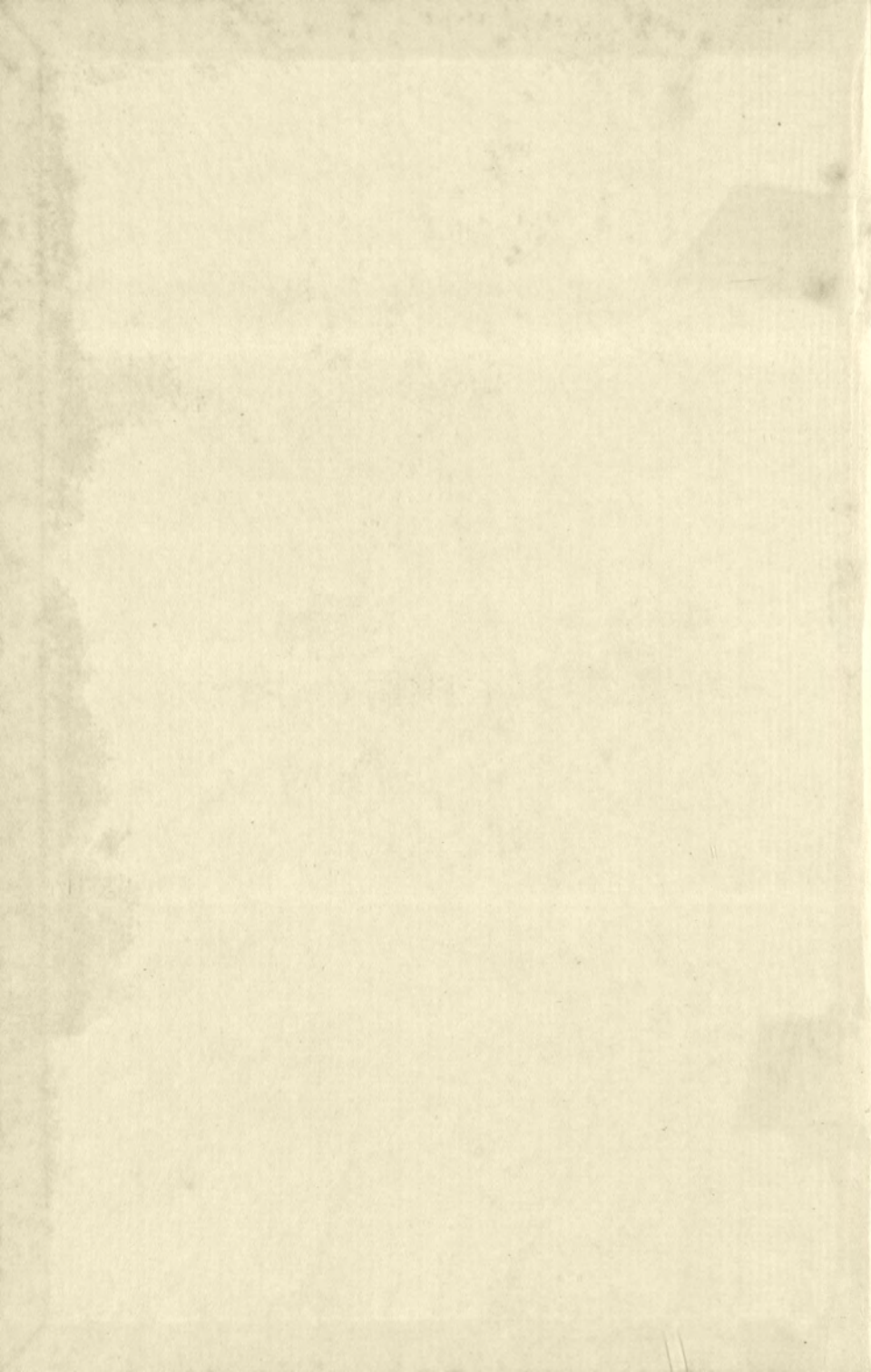
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2023



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OF
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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. Irroratum.*
(admirable) A sub-species of *R. lukiangense*. Shrub 10 feet. Flowers white tinged pink.
- R. adroserum.** *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.
(delightful) Shrub up to 20 feet high. Flowers red.
- R. agastum.** s. Irroratum.
(charming) Shrub up to 30 feet. Flowers rose.
- R. agetum.** s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.
(wondrous) Very near 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.* Roxieanum.
(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.** Shrub up to 4 feet. Flowers white.
(white flowered) 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.* Triflorum. *s.s.* Hanceanum.
(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. Irroratum.*
- R. anthropogon.** *s. Anthropogon.*
(*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. anthropogonoides.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(*resembling anthropogon*)
- R. anthosphaerum.** *s. Irroratum.*
(*round flowered*) A small tree up to 30 feet with rose purple flowers.
- R. antweienze.** *s. and s.s. Barbatum.*
- R. aperantum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(*limitless*) A very slow growing rhododendron of the Sanguineum subseries, 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** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrepes.*
(*pointed leaves*) 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. 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*)

= *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.
(*silver leaves*)

s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

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.
(notable)

s. Falconeri.

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.
(with compressed scales)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrepes.

Shrub of 4 feet or more in height with mauvy pink flowers.

R. asmenistum.
(very pleasing)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

This rhododendron forms a low shrub up to 3 feet in height with rose coloured flowers. It is a micro species of *cloiophorum*.

R. asteium.
(elegant)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

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.
(star-like calyx)

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.

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.

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 south-west Carolina eventually reaching 9 feet in height.

- R. axium.** = selense.
(*worthy*)
- 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.** s. *and* s.s. Barbatum.
(*bearded*)
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.** s. Falconeri.
(*royal*)
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. Roxiceanum.
(*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.** = erythrocalyx.
(*from Beimashan*)
- 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. *Oreotrephes*.
(furnished with bracts) Shrub up to 7 feet with white flowers and red spots.
- R. brevistylum.** s. *Heliolepis*.
(with a short style) Shrub of 5 feet with white small rose or rose purple flowers. Should be hardy.
- R. breviperulatum.** s. *Azalea*. s.s. *Obtusum*.
(with short buds) Bush 6 feet or more high, with red flowers.
- 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. 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. Davidii.

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. Saluenense.

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.
(*Camellia-like flowers*)

s. Camelliaeflorum.

A shrub of 6 feet. Flowers white, tinged rose. Tender and of no great garden value.

R. campanulatum.
(bell-shaped)

s. Campanulatum.

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.
(bent fruits)

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.

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.
(bent ovary)

s. Campylogynum.

Small creeping shrub, with deep purple flowers.

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.*(from Carolina)*

s. Carolinianum.

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.*(adorned)*

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

A shrub up to 4 feet in height, which is apparently hardy but has not proved itself in our country.

R. catawbiense.*(from Catawba,
North Carolina)*

s. and s.s. Ponticum.

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. Cayalerei.** s. Stamineum.
A tender shrub.
- R. cephalanthum.** s. Cephalanthum.
(head of composite flowers) A small shrub up to 5 feet in height with white flowers.
- R. ceraceum.** 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. Irroratum.
(covered with wax) A shrub up to 12 feet with rose coloured flowers.

R. chaetomallum.
(with fleecy hair)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

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.
(with loose shoots)

= *selense*.

R. chamaetortum.
(creeping)

s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub never more than a few inches in height, with pink flowers.

R. chamaezelum.
(growing on the ground)

s. Lapponicum.

A dwarf alpine with pale yellow flowers.

R. chameunum.
(lying on the ground)

s. Saluenense.

A dwarf alpine with open rosy purple flowers.

R. Championae.

s. Staminaeum.

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.
(beautiful flowers)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

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. Irroratum.*
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.
(green yellow)

s. *Trichocladum.*

A small deciduous shrub of 4 feet in height with pale yellow flowers.

R. chrysanthum.
(golden flowered)

s. *Ponticum.* s.s. *Caucasicum.*

A dwarf shrub up to 1 foot in height with pale yellow flowers. Difficult to grow.

R. chryseum.
(golden yellow)

s. *Papponicum.*

Small alpine shrub 2 to 3 feet in height with pale yellow flowers. One of the best of the yellow *Lapponicum*s and is very pretty planted amongst the pale lavender forms of the series.

R. chrysolepis.
(with golden scales)

s. *Boothii.*

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.
(*living on hillsides*)

s. *Cephalanthum*.

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. Collettianum.** s. Anthopogon.
A shrub of 8 to 10 feet with white flowers 1 inch wide.
- R. colletum.** s. Lacteam.
(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. concinum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.
(neat) A small shrub 6 feet high, with bright magenta purple flowers. Hardy.

R. cordatum.
(heart shaped)

= Souliei.

R. Coryanum.

s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub unfortunately growing too early to be hardy except in the most favoured districts.

R. coriaceum.
(leathery)

s. Falconeri.

A shrub up to 20 feet in height of the large leaved section, with white flowers with crimson blotch.

R. coryphaeum.
(leading)

s. Grande.

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.
(neat)

s. Saluenense.

A dwarf alpine with rosy purple flowers.

R. crassum.
(fleshy)

s. and s.s. Maddenii.

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. cremastum.
(suspended)

s. Campylogynum.

Small shrub of 5 feet 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.
- 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. cylicium.** *(round)* s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.
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.** *(cup shaped)* s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
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.** *(flowers like Daphne)* s. Cephalanthum.
- R. dasycladum.** *(hairy boughs)* s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
- R. dasypetalum.** *(hairy petals)* s. Lapponicum.
Small alpine, with purple rose flowers. One of the less interesting of the series.
- R. dauricum.** *(from Dauria)* s. Dauricum.
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.** *s. Falconeri.*
(deceptive) A large shrub or small tree with large leaves and purple rose flowers.
- R. decorum.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
(ornamental) 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. dendricola.** *(dweller on trees)* s. *Maddenii.* s.s. *Ciliicalyx.*
Flowers said to be white tinged with pink. This is probably only a greenhouse rhododendron.
- R. dendritrichum.** *(hairy tree)* s. *Fulvum.*
A shrub of some 15 feet in height with white flowers flushed and marked crimson.
- R. dendrocharis.** *(graceful tree)* s. *Moupinense.*
A small shrub 1 to 2 feet in height.
- R. denudatum.** *(naked)* s. *Arboreum.* s.s. *Argyrophyllum.*
- R. desquamatum.** *(bereft of scales)* s. *Heliolepis.*
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.** *(clean)* s. *Taliense.* s.s. *Adenogynum.*
- R. detonsum.** *(shorn)* s. *Taliense.* s.s. *Adenogynum.*
- R. diacritum.** *(separated)* s. *Lapponicum.*
An alpine said to possess purple flowers with a white throat.
- R. diaprepes.** *(distinguished)* s. *and s.s. Fortunei.*
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. Irroratum.

R. diprocalyx.
(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.** = erythrocalyx.
(*estimable*)
- R. dolerum.** = selense.
(*deceitful*)
- R. doshougense.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
- 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.** = selense.
(*meanly clad*)
- 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 southwest. 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.
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. Irroratum.
(without a nipple) A small tree of 20 feet with pale pink flowers spotted red.
- E. pipastum.** 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 "lovely" little creeping shrub has clear pink flowers but is unfortunately not in cultivation.
- R. eriandrum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

R. erileucrum.*(very white)**s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*

A shrub of 9 feet in height with white flowers.

R. eriogynum.*(with a woolly ovary)**s. Irroratum.*

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.*(with many or large leaves)*= a variety of *eclectum*.**R. eritimum.***(highly prized)**s. Irroratum.*

A shrub of 20 feet with plum crimson flowers.

R. erubescens.*(blush red)**s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.*

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.*(with a red calyx)**s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*

A shrub of 7 feet or more with creamy white flowers and crimson spots.

R. esetulosum.*(hairless)**s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*

A shrub of 3 to 4 feet with pale yellow flowers spotted crimson.

- R. Esquirolii.** *s. Stamineum.*
Probably tender.
- R. euanthum.** = *R. vernicosum.*
(*beautiful flowers*)
- R. eucallum.** = *R. erythrocalyx.*
(*beautiful*)
- R. euchaites.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(*with beautiful hairs*)
A small leaved *Neriiflorum* with the same glaucous under side to the leaves and bright crimson scarlet flowers. This handsome little bush requires a sheltered position and eventually grows 5 feet in height.
- R. euchroum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(*with a good colour*)
Not in cultivation.
- R. eudoxum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(*of good report*)
A shrub of 3 to 6 feet with deep rose crimson flowers.
- R. euonymifolium.** *s. Vaccinioides.*
(*euonymous-like leaves*)
- R. euryophon.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Martinianum.*
(*broad tube*)
- R. excellens.** *s. and s.s. Maddenii.*
(*superb*)
- R. eximium.** *s. Falconeri.*
(*excellent*)
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. 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. 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.
(free 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. fokiense.** 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. Fortunei var Houlstonii.** 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. 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. Kamschaticum.

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 yellow-green foliage. Its flowers are usually of a dull magenta pink, sometimes, however, paler, and a form with white flowers is said to exist. One of the least attractive of the new Chinese rhododendrons.

R. globigerum.*(bearing a globe)*s. *Taliense*. s.s. *Roxicanum*.

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

R. gloclblastum.*(sticky shoots)*= *Wardii*.**R. grande.**

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.
(*naked flowers*)*s. Irroratum.*

A shrub of 6 feet with flowers rose coloured with deeper markings.

R. gymnogynum.
(*naked pistils*)*s. Irroratum.*

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 *Irroratums*, 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. Hanceanum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Hanceanum.
A shrub 6 feet in height. Probably tender.
- R. Hancockii.** s. Staminaeum.
- R. Hardingii.** 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. heliopsis.** s. Heliopsis.
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. Staminaeum.
A shrub of 12 feet in height probably tender.

- R. heptamerum.** *s. Irroratum.*
(with seven parts) A sub-species of eritimum. A small tree 18 feet in height with crimson flowers tender in the young stage.
- R. herpesticum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(spreading) A dwarf shrub of 1 foot or more in height said to possess yellow or orange flowers.
- R. hesperium.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(western) A shrub of 8 feet with lilac rose flowers.
- R. himertum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(lovely) A small shrub 1 to 2 feet in height, said to possess yellow flowers.
- R. hippophaeoides.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(resembling sea buckthorn) 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.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.*
(hairy ribs)
- R. hirsutum.** *s. Ferrugineum.*
(hairy) 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.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.*
(shaggy footed)

- R. Hodgsoni.** 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. 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. Irroratum.
(belonging to forests) A small tree of 20 feet or more in height, with pink flowers.
- R. hylotreptum.** s. Irroratum.
(growing on wood) 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.** ?
(*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. inaequale.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Cilicalyx.
(*of unequal size*)
- R. indicum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
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. 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. ixeticum.** = *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. kamtschaticum.** *s. Kamtschaticum.*
(from Kamtschatka) 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. Kanehirai.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
An evergreen bush up to 7 feet in height, with carmine red flowers.
- 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.
(charming)*s.* Saluenense.

A dwarf alpine with magenta purple flowers.

R. Kendrickii.*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.*

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. 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.
(woolly footed)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A tender shrub of 12 feet with white fragrant flowers.

R. lasiostylum.
(woolly style)

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub of 3 feet with pink flowers.

R. Latoucheae.

s. Staminaeum.

Probably tender.

R. laxiflorum.
(loose flowered)

s. Irroratum.

A tall shrub up to 18 feet in height with white flowers suffused rose.

R. Leclerei.

s. Heliolepis.

R. ledoides.
(Ledum-like)

s. Cephalanthum.

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.

A shrub of 3 feet with pale rose coloured flowers.

R. leipodum.
(smooth-footed)

s. Staminaeum.

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.** s. Lepidotum.
(*beset with scales*) An alpine of 4 feet in height with purple flowers.
- R. leptopeplum.** A shrub of 20 to 30 feet, with flowers
(*with smooth covering*) ivory white flushed rose.
- R. leptothrium.** s. Ovatum.
(*with thin leaves*) 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. leucobotrys.** s. Stamineum.
(*with white clusters*) Probably tender.
- R. leucopetalum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(*with white petals*) 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 micro species of cloiophorum.
- R. levistratum.** s. Lacteam.
(*with smooth indumentum*) Shrub of 10 feet with white flowers and crimson markings.
- R. liliiflorum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.
(*lilylike flowers*)

- 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.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(*linear shaped leaves*)
A narrow leaved evergreen azalea from Japan, with bright rose pink flowers. Hardy in sheltered situations.
- R. litangense.** s. Lapponicum.
- R. lithophilum.** s. Trichocladum.
(*stone lover*)
A dwarf deciduous shrub of 3 feet with pale sulphur yellow flowers of no great garden value.
- R. litiense.** 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.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(*from a coppice*)
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.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(*with long scales*)
A shrub of 10 feet with rose pink flowers.

- R. longipes.**
(with long foot stalk) *s. Arboreum.* *s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
A shrub of 8 feet with pale rose spotted flowers.
- R. longistylum.**
(long pistils) *s. Triflorum.* *s.s. Yunnanense.*
A shrub 4 to 5 feet high, with small white flowers.
- R. lophophorum.**
(crested) *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
A shrub of 8 feet with white flowers flushed rose.
- R. lophogynum.**
(crested ovary) *s. Trichocladum.*
A deciduous shrub with pale yellow flowers of no great garden value.
- R. lucidum.**
(shining) *s. Camelliaeflorum.*
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. Irroratum.*
- R. lutescens.**
(becoming yellow) *s. and s.s. Triflorum.*
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.** *s. Irroratum.*
- 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 though it has not yet flowered in England it seems to be a very desirable garden plant. 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 micro 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.*(very large)**s. and s.s. Ponticum.*

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.*(large calyx)**s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.*

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. Irroratum.
A tree of 20 feet with purple red flowers.
- R. mesembrinum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(*southern*)
- 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.** = selense.
(*of average height*)
- R. Metternichii.** The true form is not in cultivation, plants under this name being R. Degronianum, q.v.

R. 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.
(small ovary)

s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

Shrub of 7 feet with flowers of a soft dull rose.

R. microphyton.
(small plant)

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A dwarf shrub with rose coloured flowers.

R. mimetes.
(imitative)

s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

R. minus.
(smaller)

s. Carolinianum.

R. missionarum.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

R. molle.
(soft)

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub of 3 feet with scentless yellow flowers, long known as sinensis.

R. mollicomum.
(soft haired)

s. Scabrifolium.

A pretty little small-leaved shrub up to 6 feet in height with numerous pale rose flowers. Not too hardy.

R. monanthum.
(one flowered)

s. Boothii.

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.** *s. Lapponicum.*
A small alpine up to 2 feet in height with yellow flowers. An attractive little plant.
- R. myiagrum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.*
(*the fly catcher*) A small shrub of 5 feet, with white flowers.
- R. myrtilloides.** *s. Campylogynum.*
(*myrtle like*) 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.** *s. Lacteum.*
(*having the wool plucked off*) A shrub with pale rose coloured flowers and a crimson blotch.
- R. nankotaisanense.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.*
- R. nanothamnum.** = *selense.*
(*dwarf shrub*)
- R. neriiflorum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(*flowers like oleander*) 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 Niligiris) A sub-species of *Arboreum* from the Nilgherry Hills.
- R. ningyuenense.** = *s. Irroratum.*
- 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. Canadense.*
(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. notatum.
(*marked*)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

R. nudiflorum.
(*naked flowers*)

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

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. nwaiense.

s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub of 3 feet with small sulphur yellow flowers.

R. oblongifolium.
(*oblong leaves*)

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub of 6 feet with white or pink flowers.

R. obovatum.
(*egg shaped*)

s. Lepidotum.

A bush up to 4 feet in height with maroon flowers.

R. obtusum.
(*blunt*)

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

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. 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. ombrocharis.** 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. Davidii.
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. oreotrepes.
(*mountain dweller*)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrepes.

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.
(with curly hairs)

s. Trichocladum.

A small deciduous shrub up to 4 feet in height, with pale yellow flowers of no garden value.

R. ovatum.
(elliptic)

s. Ovatum.

Shrub of 6 feet with bright purple flowers.

R. oxyphyllum.
(pointed leaves)

s. Stamineum.

A shrub of 10 feet with white flowers flushed yellow, tender.

R. pachypodum.
(thick footed)

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub up to 5 feet in height with yellow flowers, not hardy.

R. pachytrichum.
(with thick hairs)

s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

Shrub 12 feet high or more, with rather dirty white flowers. Allied to *R. strigillosum*. This plant is of no garden value whatever.

R. pagophilum.
(peak lover)

= selense.

R. panteumorphum.
(quite lovely)

= selense.

R. papillatum.
(covered with nipples)

s. Irroratum.

A shrub with pale cream flowers spotted with pink and a deep blotch.

R. paradoxum.
(unexpected)

s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.

- R. Parishii.** s. Irroratum.
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. pendulum.** s. Edgeworthii.
(*hanging*) A straggling epiphyte with white flowers.
- R. pennivenium.** 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 in height with bright rose pink flowers. Pretty but fastidious.
- R. peramoenum.** s. and s.s. Arboreum.
(*very pleasing*) This "very pleasing" rhododendron is a shrub of 3 feet or more in height with heavily spotted rose carmine flowers.
- R. peregrinum.** s. Grande.
(*foreign*)
- R. persicinum.** s. Irroratum.
(*peach-like*) A sub-species of eritimum.
- R. petrocharis.** s. Moupinense.
(*gracing the rocks*)

- R. perulatum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(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 closely allied to 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. phoeniceum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(purple red) A shrub with magenta flowers.
- 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. Very near neriiflorum, this very attractive little plant requires a sheltered position and is 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. plebeium.** = R. heliolepis.
(*plebeian*)
- R. pleistanthum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(*many flowered*) This "many flowered" shrub grows 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. 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. pothinum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(much desired) This rhododendron forms a shrub of 3 feet in height with deep crimson flowers. It is a sub-species of Eudoxum.
- R. praeclarum.** s. Cephalanthum.
(very remarkable) A small plant with yellow flowers.
- R. praestans.** s. Grande.
(excellent) 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.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.
(passed over)
- R. praevernium.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.
(before the spring) 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.** = croceum.
(leek-green calyx)

- R. Prattii.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*
A shrub eventually growing 20 feet in height, with white flowers.
- R. preptum.** *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.** = *selense.*
(*excellent*)
- R. promum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
- 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-ciliicalyx.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
- R. pseudo-yanthinum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepsis.*
- R. pubescens.** *s. Scabrifolium.*
(*downy*)
A pretty little shrub of 4 feet in height, with pinky white flowers.
- 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. Quadrasianum.** *s. Vaccinioides.*

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

A little Japanese deciduous azalea, 2 to 3 feet in height or more, 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 alpins.

R. radinum.*(slender)**s. Cephalanthum.*

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. Kamschaticum.
- 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. 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. roseatum.**
(*rosy*)
s. Maddenii. *s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
A shrub of 9 feet in height, with white flowers flushed rose.
- R. roseotinctum.**
(*tinged with rose*)
s. Neriiflorum. *s.s. Sanguineum.*
A small shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with white flowers margined rose-crimson. A micro species of cloiophorum. A plant of this has flowered in a Surrey garden with sealing wax red flowers.
- R. roseum.**
(*rosy*)
s. Azalea. *s.s. Luteum.*
A shrub of 10 feet, with bright pink flowers.
- R. rosmarinifolium.**
(*rosemary-like leaves*)
s. Vaccinioides.
- 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.**
(*reddish brown*)
s. Heliolepis.
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.**
(*lined with red*)
s. Trichocladum.
A small deciduous shrub of 2 feet in height, with pale yellow flowers. Of no great garden value.

- 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.
- 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 stoney 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 alpine.
- 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.
(blood red)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

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.
(rough leaves)

s. Scabrifolium.

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.
(rough)

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

Shrub up to 6 feet high, evergreen, flowers rose-red to brilliant scarlet. Better known as *sublanceolatum*. Rather tender.

R. schistocalyx.
(with split calyx)

s. Irroratum.

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 alpins 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.
(*cupped shaped calyx*)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

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. selense.
(*from Mount Se-la*)

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub of 4 feet or more in height with flowers white or pale shades of rose or yellow.

R. 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.
(*half crescent shaped*)

s. Trichocladum.

A deciduous shrub of 4 feet in height with yellow flowers.

R. semnoides.
(*resembling semnum*)

s. Grande.

R. semnum.
(*stately*)

= *R. coryphaeum.*

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.

(autumnal)

s. and s.s. Fortunei.

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.

(creeping)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.

A prostrate shrub "creeping" along the ground. Flowers deep rose.

R. serpyllifolium.

(leaves like thyme)

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub up to 4 feet in height, with small rosy red flowers.

R. serrulatum.

(with small teeth)

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

An American azalea from Florida growing up to 20 feet in height, with white fragrant flowers.

R. setiferum.

(bristle bearing)

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub up to 9 feet in height, with white flowers and a crimson base.

R. setosum.

(bristly)

s. Lapponicum.

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. Irroratum.
A small tree with crimson scarlet flowers. Only hardy in the south and west.
- R. shweliense.** s. Glaucum.
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. Lacteam.
(*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. Argyrophyllum.
(*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. 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. 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 protuding 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. syncanthum.
(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.*
 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. 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.*
- R. Tashiroi.** ?
- R. tatsienense.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
- 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)*

A charming small bush of 1 to 2 feet in height or more, with numerous pale plum coloured flowers. A pretty little plant. Hardy in the south.

R. Thayerianum.*s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*

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. theiochromum.*(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.*(oderous)**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. Oreotrepes.*

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.*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.
(*hairy veined*)

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub 3 feet in height with deep crimson flowers.

R. trichophorum.
(*bearing hairs*)

s. Yunnanense. s.s. Augustinii.

A shrub probably growing 10 feet in height or more, with pinkish mauve flowers.

R. trichostomum.
(*hairy mouthed*)

s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub up to 6 feet in height, with rose pink flowers.

R. triflorum.
(*three flowered*)

s. and s.s. Triflorum.

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.
(*with triple moles*)

s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 9 feet with pale yellow flowers.

R. tritifolium.
(*familiar leaved*)

s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 9 feet in height, with flowers flushed rose with a crimson blotch.

R. trunculatum.
(*stunted*)

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Martinianum.

Shrub up to 6 feet in height with pale rose flowers marked crimson.

- R. tsangpoense.** *s. Glaucum.*
- R. tsarongense.** *s. Anthopogon.*
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. Tutcheræ.** *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. 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.*(fleecy)**s. and s.s. Taliense.***R. vernicosum.***(shiny)**s. and s.s. Fortunei.*

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.*(warty)**s. Lapponicum.*

An alpine up to 2 feet in height, with purple flowers.

R. vesiculiferum.*(vesicle bearing)**s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.***R. vestitum.***(clothed)**s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.***R. Viali.***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. Yunnanense.*
(*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.*
(*willowey 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. Wallaceanum.** ?
- 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.*
 A shrub up to 18 feet in height.
- R. yedoense.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
 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. yungningensis.** s. Lapponicum.
An alpine with magenta purple flowers, growing some 2 feet in height.
- R. yunnanense.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(from Yunnan)
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.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(very white)
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.** s. and s.s. Arboreum.
(from Ceylon)
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.
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SERIES AND SUBSERIES.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Subseries Crinigerum. Robust shrubs, fairly hardy, with hairy shoots.

Subseries Glischrum. Robust shrubs, somewhat difficult of culture but fairly hardy.

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

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.

SERIES CAMELLIAEFLOSUM.

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.

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.

SERIES CAROLINIANUM.

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

SERIES CEPHALANTHUM.

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

SERIES CINNABARINUM.

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

SERIES DAURICUM.

Another series consisting of two species only, both hardy and worthy of cultivation.

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.

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.

SERIES FERRUGINEUM.

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

SERIES FORTUNEI.

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.

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

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.

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.

SERIES GLAUCUM.

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

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.

SERIES HELIOLEPIS.

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

SERIES IRRORATUM.

This series contains some of the finest of the choice rhododendrons, but unfortunately most of them are on the tender side and require sheltered gardens in the south and west. Medium to large trusses of flowers ranging from white through yellow to scarlet, sometimes purple. As these plants grow in height they seem to get hardier in constitution and with patience plants can be naturalised in favoured localities which at first seemed hopeless.

SERIES KAMTSCHATICUM.

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

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.

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.

SERIES LEPIDOTUM.

Difficult alpine rhododendrons of no great garden value.

SERIES MADDENII.

Subseries Ciliicalyx. Very beautiful rhododendrons with mostly large azalea-like flowers, fragrant, very tender, with the exception of one or two species.

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.

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.

SERIES MOUPINENSE.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

SERIES OVATUM.

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

SERIES PONTICUM.

Subseries Caucasicum. Robust hardy shrubs mostly capable of culture anywhere in Great Britain.

Subseries Ponticum. Hardy shrubs or small trees only suitable for naturalising in the woodland.

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.

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.

SERIES STAMINEUM.

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

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

SERIES TRICHOCLADUM.

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

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.

Subseries Hanceanum. The flowers in this section are much smaller and not so showy, but otherwise similar remarks apply.

Subseries Oreotrephes. The flowers here are rather more cup-shaped, small in size, otherwise similar remarks apply.

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

Subseries Triflorum. Pretty small butterfly-shaped flowers, equally free flowering but on the small side.

Subseries Yunnanense. Rather larger flowers and still freer flowering if possible. Next to Augustinii subseries, the most attractive of the series.

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.

**Best species in every series and subseries as known
at present.**

<i>Series.</i>		<i>Subseries.</i>		<i>Best Species.</i>
Anthopogon	...	—	...	anthopogon
Arboreum	...	Arboreum	...	arboreum, and its sub- species Kingianum
Do.	...	Argyrophyllum	...	insigne
Auriculatum	...	—	...	Griersonianum
Azalea	...	Canadense	...	Albrechtii Vaseyi
Do.	...	Luteum	...	arborescens calendulaceum japonicum viscosum
Do.	...	Obtusum	...	mucronatum obtusum
Do.	...	Schlippenbachii	...	quinquefolium Schlippenbachii
Barbatum	...	Barbatum	...	barbatum
Do.	...	Crinigerum	...	—
Do.	...	Glischrum	...	habrotrichum
Do.	...	Maculiferum	...	strigillosum
Boothii	...	—	...	tephropeplum
Camelliaeflorum	...	—	...	—
Campanulatum	...	—	...	campanulatum fulgens lanatum
Campylogynum	...	—	...	campylogynum
Carolinianum	...	—	...	—
Cephalanthum	...	—	...	ledoides

<i>Series.</i>		<i>Subseries.</i>		<i>Best Species.</i>
Cinnabarinum	...	—	...	cinnabarinum and its varieties q.v.
Dauricum	...	—	...	mucronulatum
Edgeworthii	...	—	...	bullatum
Falconeri	...	—	...	arizelum Falconeri fictolacteam
Ferrugineum	...	—	...	ferrugineum
Fortunei	...	Davidii	...	calophytum sutchenense var. Geraldii
Do.	...	Fortunei	...	discolor
Do.	...	Griffithianum	...	Griffithianum
Do.	...	Orbiculare	...	orbiculare
Do.	...	Oreodoxa	...	Fargesii
Fulvum	...	—	...	fulvum
Glaucum	...	—	...	glaucum
Grande	...	—	...	grande praestans sinogrande
Heliolepis	...	—	...	heliolepis rubiginosum
Irroratum	...	—	...	erigynum or facetum
Kamtschaticum	...	—	...	—
Lacteam	...	—	...	lacteam
Lapponicum	...	—	...	cantabile hippophaeoides chryseum or muliense russatum scintillans
Lepidotum	...	—	...	Baileyi

<i>Series.</i>		<i>Subseries.</i>		<i>Best Species.</i>
Maddenii ...	...	Ciliicalyx ...	...	ciliatum Lyi supranubium Valentinianum <i>and for greenhouses</i> burmanicum carneum ciliicalyx
Do. ...	...	Maddenii ...	...	crassum
Do. ...	...	Megacalyx	...	megacalyx <i>for greenhouse</i> Nuttallii sinonuttallii
Moupinense	...	—	...	moupinense
Neriiflorum	...	Forrestii	...	repens
Do.	...	Haematodes	...	haematodes
Do.	...	Neriiflorum	...	neriiflorum
Do.	...	Sanguineum	...	aperantum dichroanthum didymum
Ovatum	...	—	...	leptothrium
Ponticum	...	Caucasicum	...	Degronianum var. pentamerum
Do.	...	Ponticum	...	maximum
Saluenense	...	—	...	calostrotum radicans
Scabrifolium	...	—	...	hemitrichotum scabrifolium
Stamineum	...	—	...	—
Taliense	...	Adenogynum	...	Bureavii
Do.	...	Roxieanum	...	Roxieanum ?
Do.	...	Taliense	...	Clementinae
Do.	...	Wasonii	...	Wiltonii

<i>Series.</i>		<i>Subseries.</i>		<i>Best Species.</i>
Thomsonii	...	Campylocarpum	...	callimorphum campylocarpum
Do.	...	Martinianum	...	Martinianum
Do.	...	Selense	...	selense
Do.	...	Souliei	...	croceum Souliei Williamsianum
Do.	...	Thomsonii	...	Stewartianum Thomsonii
Trichocladum	...	—	...	melinanthum
Triflorum	...	Augustinii	...	Augustinii
Do.	...	Hanceanum	...	ambiguum
Do.	...	Oreotrephes	...	oreotrephes
Do.	...	Polylepis	...	concinnum
Do.	...	Triflorum	...	Keiskei lutescens
Do.	...	Yunnanense	...	chartophyllum Davidsonianum yunnanense
Vaccinioides	...	—	...	—
Virgatum	...	—	...	racemosum

HINTS ON THE PLANTING OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

By F. Gomer Waterer, Bagshot, Surrey.

The cultivation of rhododendrons is a subject about which many people are ignorant. They are apt to say they cannot grow rhododendrons because they have no peat. It is indeed true that these plants thrive in soils which may be termed of a peaty character, but it is equally true they will flourish in soils quite destitute of peat in its true form.

This fact has enabled a large number of people to plant rhododendrons quite successfully in districts where if peat had been a necessity, the expense of procuring and forming beds of it would have been prohibitive.

There are, in fact, many gardens growing rhododendrons well to-day where, at first sight and without experiment, the soil would be declared unsuitable for their cultivation. As an example it is permissible to quote two very well known rhododendron gardens, viz., Bodnant, in North Wales, and Leonardslee, near Horsham. Here in both instances the soil is clay.

On broad lines it may be said to be safe to plant rhododendrons on soils of a non-calcareous nature, *i.e.*, devoid of lime or only showing a very small percentage on analysis.

There are of course many places where, although of a non-calcareous nature, the soil is unfriendly in other ways; for instance, where the drainage is bad. Rhododendrons are great lovers of moisture, but they abhor any sign of stagnation at the roots. In such cases unless great care is taken and considerable expense involved, it will be found that the plants will not be healthy, the usual sign of this being shown by foliage of a sickly yellow colour, leaves being only perhaps half their normal size, the wood weak and crinkled and frequently lichen will be found growing on the stems. These symptoms are due to complete absence of root action for want of requisite nourishment. The reasons for

this lack of root action are difficult to determine, but when they occur it will be found better to admit failure than to go on spending money indefinitely.

Where conditions are known to be favourable to the growth of rhododendrons, such as obtain in the districts and areas on the formation known as Bagshot Sands, it might be thought that little preparation is required. This is not so. In this formation is often found a hard mass, called locally "Pan," which is found as a rule between the top soil of a few inches in depth and a layer of either sand or gravel. It is composed of a mixture of ironstone and gravel or sand. If the latter it has to be broken up with a pickaxe. It varies in depth, but it should be always broken up, otherwise rhododendrons and many other plants will fail, while when broken up thoroughly, with a mixture of leaf mould or peaty top spit, it is a splendid medium for the growth of rhododendrons, with the provision that as the soil itself is extremely poor the addition of organic manure (preferably cow manure), will do a lot of good when applied as a surface mulching.

There is a fine area of rhododendron soil in the Manchester district. It may be described as alluvial sand with a top spit of old turf on it upwards of 18 inches thick, and perfect natural drainage. In this district rhododendrons, notwithstanding the smoke of Manchester and Stockport, once planted seem to require no further treatment beyond the removal of the seed pods to keep them flourishing.

At Styal, in Cheshire, can be seen a very fine old planting of rhododendrons including Himalayan species and *Arboreum* hybrids. They are in a beautifully sheltered valley, and the soil is somewhat of the character described above, but a little stiffer loam on the surface.

When conditions of soil are difficult and such that rhododendrons require assistance, it is best to be thorough in preparing for planting. There should be at least a foot of suitable compost. Under this the ground should be broken up and drainage from the bottom is essential, and if not natural, means of

securing it must be used. Rhododendrons abhor any sign of stagnation at the root.

Particular care should be taken to see that plants are not planted too deep or too shallow. If the former, root action is very slow and in cases of extreme error plants will fail to make root from the proper place, and will be found struggling to form roots up the stem near the surface. For obvious reasons too shallow planting is equally bad. Cover the roots of small plants 2 inches, bigger plants a little more. In loose ground there is always a settlement and the weight of a plant set as above will ensure the plant settling to about its correct depth.

As regards the compost to be used, if peat is not available, use the turfy top spit containing root fibres mixed with leaf mould, and, if on very heavy ground, sand of a sharp nature to the extent of 20 per cent. will be found of great benefit. Afterwards, as rhododendrons are largely surface feeding, a mulching, from time to time, of leaf mould and cow manure in equal quantities will keep them in good condition.

Selection of positions in which to plant should be made with care. Without doubt the woodland planting of rhododendrons is the ideal way, but it is not in everybody's power to have a wood, and their rhododendrons have to come out into the open. One thing should be borne in mind. Avoid if possible an exposure to the east or south-east where the rising sun during the winter months is directly upon the plants.

This is frequently a cause of injury, particularly to the flower bud, in frosty periods. One side of the bud is frozen and the other melting in the sun's rays, a condition to cause the maximum harm. If possible select a site, therefore, with a south-west exposure, and if it is possible, in the influence of shade at any rate during part of the day. It may be said that hybrid rhododendrons are shade loving plants. The shade, however, must not be too dense as their young wood in this case would not ripen up sufficiently to develop flower bud. It will be found that small plants in woodlands are apt to grow very strongly at first with some lack of flower, but

a year or two will rectify this, and the flowers produced in shade are of double value, retaining their colour much longer than in the open, while the flower itself will remain unblemished as it may be when in an open position exposed to full sun and wind.

Although many hardy hybrids will flourish in fully exposed situations, and the conditions in many small gardens are such that if the owner wishes to enjoy rhododendrons at all they must be exposed, it is well to bear in mind they would enjoy better the provision of shelter, either from the wind or from full sun exposure. Wind is apt to be more detrimental than sun.

If rhododendrons show signs of suffering from drought, be as liberal as possible with watering operations. The very close root action of these plants, forming as they do a compact ball of root and soil, once dry is difficult to thoroughly re-moisten, and in cases of extreme drought and with signs of plants actually dying it is best to lift them and put them into a tub or a shallow pond, and replant in soil that is also thoroughly soaked, and after planting to provide a mulching of cow manure to retain the moisutre. This would be the means of saving lots of plants which in extreme conditions might die.

In cleaning operations in regard to garden beds of rhododendrons remember that the plants are surface rooting, and the young roots are easily injured. Keep a loose friable surface, and avoid hoeing or raking away the soil immediately covering the ball of the plant.

The gardener with extreme ideas of tidiness is very prone to do this to such an extent that the actual root of the plant becomes exposed.

To those who know rhododendrons and their habits well these notes will not bring anything new. It may be, however, it will be possible for them to pass on such information as there is to their less knowledgeable neighbours and friends, who have not considered it possible to grow rhododendrons, "because they have no peat." Thus may we enrol a new member to the Rhododendron Association.

THE RHODODENDRON SHOW OF 1928.

By G. H. Johnstone.

The Rhododendron Show of 1928, if memorable for no other reason, has a distinct claim to recognition as being the first exhibition under the direction of the newly formed Rhododendron Association.

It was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, on May 1st and 2nd, and it was unfortunate indeed that very shortly before the date of the show the country generally was visited by a severe frost which no doubt robbed this exhibition of something of the comprehensive character which it would certainly have been entitled otherwise to claim. Nevertheless the standard achieved was undoubtedly high, and the representative character of the show was unquestioned. It brought together competitive exhibits from so far apart as Wales, Cornwall, Scotland, and Ireland, and that the honours in the classes provided were equally widely distributed is not only evidence of the widespread interest that is caused by this event, but at the same time an indication of the improvement which can be marked in the systems adopted for packing rhododendrons for exhibition, as well as giving to the committee to whom the Rhododendron Association has entrusted the management of this annual fixture the promise of a reward equal to their efforts whenever there is a spring without a bite of frost to cheat them of their expectation.

The committee on this occasion, acting under the chairmanship of Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, consisted of Admiral A. W. Heneage-Vivian (Vice-Chairman), the Hon. H. D. McLaren, Mr. J. B. Stevenson, Mr. F. Gomer Waterer, Mr. E. H. Wilding, and Mr. P. D. Williams.

Prizes were offered for no less than 60 classes and, with two exceptions, every class attracted an exhibit, while some drew as many as seven competitors.

The only classes for which there were no entries were numbers 25 and 3; the latter offered for one truss of any of the Lacteam series. No doubt one reason for this is that the series has as yet hardly been long enough in general cultivation, and moreover it is one that can be called "early flowering," and on this account subject to late frosts.

The trade exhibits were remarkable for their wide representation of the genus, as well as for the pains taken by the exhibitors to stage attractive and well-arranged exhibitions, both of hardy sorts and of the more tender species which had been cultivated under glass.

To Messrs. Gill & Son, the winners in the first class, that for a group of rhododendrons not exceeding 200 feet, is due a special word of praise for an exhibition of these plants that has probably never been rivalled. Mr. G. Reuthe was awarded the second prize in this class.

In the next class, for a group of similar dimensions, but restricted to plants capable of being grown and flowered in the open at Kew, surely a hard enough test, the first prize was won by Messrs. Wallace & Co., with Messrs. Waterer, Sons & Crisp second, Messrs. W. C. Slocock and Messrs. Cheal & Sons occupying the third and fourth places respectively.

Class 4, for the best group of azaleas, brought together one of the most striking features of the occasion, and the first prize was awarded to Messrs. Cuthbert, with Messrs. Cheal & Sons as runners up. Messrs. Cuthbert's exhibit was based upon several examples of a *mollis* × *sinensis* hybrid, which stood up well to the light in the hall, and showed to very good effect.

Class number 3 was one of the only classes that failed to attract an entry, and this was no doubt largely due to the restriction that an exhibitor might only enter in one of the first three classes.

Next in order came classes 5 and 6, both for amateur growers, the former to cover 150 feet and the latter 60; and here again an exhibitor might only show in one of these two classes. These groups, so long as they continue to find inclusion in the schedule, can be depended upon to provide the outstanding feature of the exhibition,

covering a wide range both of species and of hybrids, and attracting to a centre where they can be seen by all, a variety of colour, form, and size which probably could not be seen anywhere else.

A special mention is surely justified of the industry, the skill, and the patience required to bring these large and representative groups to London from distant places, and having got them there to stage them to such effect.

The first prize in class 5 was awarded to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, while the second prize in the same class was divided between the exhibits of Lady Aberconway and the Hon. H. D. McLaren, and Lady Loder. The remaining prize offered in this class going to Sir John Ramsden. In the winning group full recognition was given to the valuable decorative effect of *Rhododendron Augustinii*, used as a groundwork for the staging of other colours and providing a gentle contrast which lit up the stronger tints of the reds and gave emphasis to the several varieties of *campylocarpum* which of themselves formed a feature of this group.

In class 6 the judges again were unable to separate the competitors, and divided the first prize between Mr. J. C. Williams and Colonel Stephenson R. Clarke.

The special challenge cup offered for the best group staged by an amateur went this year to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild. The other challenge cups offered for competition were the Crosfield cup given for the best four hybrids raised by, or in the garden of, the exhibitor, which was awarded to Mr. Barclay Fox; the Loder cup for the best hybrid, which went to the same exhibitor, and the McLaren cup for the best species, which was adjudged to Mr. E. J. P. Magor, of Lamellen.

Mr. Magor was a very successful exhibitor at the show, for in addition to the challenge cup he also won first prize in class 7 for a group of 12 distinct species, first in classes 23 (*grande series*), 24 (*irroratum series*), 29 (*neriiflorum*), and 41, which latter was offered for a spray of *heliolepis*, as well as attaining mention in no less than five other classes. His exhibit of a truss of *xenophorum*

provided exceptional interest, being the first occasion on which this interesting and attractive species has been shown outside Cornwall.

Another exhibit deserving special mention was that of Mr. A. M. Williams in class 42 (lapponicum series) in which he staged *cantabile*, or *russatum*, which seemed to offer a shade of colour nearer to blue than any species previously exhibited.

The exhibition brought together a great number of people, apart from those who were attracted by their knowledge of rhododendrons, and cannot have failed to bring to the notice of those who have not hitherto interested themselves in rhododendrons what a wide range of colour, and of requirements as to climate, position, and space are covered by this genus, as well as the great rewards that await the hybridist.

RHODODENDRONS GROWING IN LIME SOIL AT HIGHDOWN, GORING-BY-SEA, SUSSEX.

By Major F. C. Stern.

A good many of the Chinese rhododendrons reported by the collectors to have been found in lime soil have been planted in this garden. The first was *R. rubiginosum*; it grew well for six years in rather too dry a place and has since gone back badly, which may be due to being planted in too dry a place.

The following were planted in the spring of 1924 as young plants from 6 ins. to 1 ft. high: *R. cuneatum*, now 3 ft.; *oreotrephe*s, 2 ft. 4 ins.; *oleofolium*, 1 ft. 8 ins. high by 3 ft. wide; *chartophyllum*, 3 ft. 10 ins.; all these have flowered. Besides these, the following, which were planted from spring 1924 to spring 1926, are growing well, but have not yet flowered: *R. rhanthum*, *adenogynum*, *Traillianum*, *Clementinae* and *Fargesii*. These plants are all growing in the natural chalky loam of this garden, and look perfectly healthy; they are watered with rain water in dry weather and mulched with leaves in winter. It is too early to say definitely that these

Rhododendrons are lime plants, but the signs are encouraging, and it would be interesting if others who garden on lime soil would also undertake these experiments.

N.B.—Experience has shown that it is useless to plant large plants of rhododendrons from a non-calcareous soil into a calcareous soil. The younger the plants can be acclimatised the better chance they have of success. It may be noted that Major Stern has been most successful where he has commenced with plants of six inches or so in height.

NOTEWORTHY RHODODENDRON SPECIES.

By H. White, Windlesham, Surrey.

Rhododendron oreotrephes. Series *Triflorum*, subseries *Oreotrephes*.—This is a very beautiful species with most pleasing grey-green foliage. The flowers vary from almost pure white, through pink and rose, to purplish rose. It is a good grower, and will probably reach 12, or more, feet in height. It flowers on quite small plants. We have had plants 2 feet high covered with flowers; when such is the case, disbud pretty severely, or the plants will soon suffer. Blooming about the end of April, a little overhead shelter is desirable against spring frosts.

Rhododendron dichroanthum. Series *Neriiflorum*, subseries *Sanguineum*.—In its best forms this is one of the most beautiful rhododendrons we have received from China. It varies in colour through yellow and orange to a magnificent coppery red-orange. It is a slow grower and spreading in habit, and makes a nice compact bush in time. Ten-year old plants are now 2½ to 3 feet high, and as far through. When in bloom it lasts a long time in perfection, the flowers being very thick and waxy in substance, and, flowering fairly late, it escapes the spring frosts. In 1926 the first flowers opened about May 6th, and some as late as May 20th. It seems to succeed well both in semi-shade and quite in the open, and I have never seen it injured by frost.

Rhododendron fulvum. Series *Fulvum*.—Plants of *R. fulvum* have now reached a pretty good size here, 5 to 6 feet, and about 20 have flowered. One was pure white, with dark chocolate blotch, others varied from pale to deep rosy pink, all with dark chocolate blotches; flowers rather on the small side, and very compact. The brown-red tomentose on the underside of the leaves is very striking, especially on a windy day when the leaves are moving. I find it does best when given partial shade and a fairly moist situation, but we have plants in much drier spots, and they succeed very well, blooming in late March and early April; overhead protection from spring frosts is desirable. We have registered 25 degrees of frost here, and the plants have not been injured, but in severe weather the way the leaves roll up is very remarkable, they roll up until they are no thicker than a pencil. *R. fulvum* is said to grow 20 feet high, and is well worth growing for its foliage alone.

Rhododendron calostrotum. Series *Saluense*.—A beautiful dwarf rhododendron belonging to the *saluense* series which may probably reach 2 to 2½ feet in height. It has a greyish soft appearance, and the size of the flowers on so small a plant is very remarkable. The flowers vary in colour from pink to a fine deep purplish rose; when open, they are nearly flat, and about 1½ to 2 inches across. Coming from an altitude of 12,500 feet it has proved very hardy. I have never seen it injured by frost, but it does not like drought, and wants looking after in the way of water in a dry time. There are two forms of it, one much flatter in habit than the other. A creamy-coloured form has also appeared among them in several places, but this may eventually prove to be a hybrid.

Rhododendron semanteum. Series *Lapponicum*.—This is a very distinct little species. Its habit at present resembles small cushion-like plants of thyme. It may grow taller with age. It is very free flowering, varying from lavender to violet in colour, and, so far, has proved quite hardy.

Rhododendron muliense. Series *Lapponicum*.—This is another very beautiful member of the *lapponicum* series. Of rather upright habit, with fairly large flowers, varying from primrose to deeper

yellow. So far, it has proved quite hardy, and will probably grow to about 2 to 2½ feet high.

Rhododendron russatum. Series *Lapponicum*.—One of the finest of the *lapponicum*s, foliage is larger than many of the *lapponicum*s, and the plant may prove to be a stronger grower. The flowers are large, fine purple-blue to violet. Altogether A.I.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

By R. W. Wallace, Tunbridge Wells.

To-day owing to the increase in popularity of the rhododendron as a garden plant of great beauty, the raising of new varieties is being pursued on all quarters with great zeal and interest. There are two schools of thought, those to whom the species is the be-all and end-all of rhododendron culture, and those who prefer the massive garden hybrids of proved floriferousness and hardiness. Between these two sections, there are, I believe, a far larger number of cultivators who love both the species and hybrids, and find room for them side by side. It is not for me in this short article to advocate one group as against the other but rather to draw attention to some of the newer introductions that have made their appearance since the war and are of Continental origin.

The largest raisers of new hybrids are the two Dutch firms, Messrs. Koster & Sons, and Messrs. Van Nes & Sons, of Boskoop. Mr. J. G. Millais in his work on rhododendrons refers freely to the work of these two firms, and in particular to the origin of the Van Nes hybrids. I happened to be in Holland in April, 1919, with a deputation of English nurserymen and visited Koster's Nurseries when I had my first view of their seedlings, many of which were in flower under glass and created great interest. Undoubtedly the introduction of both the Van Nes and Koster forms has added greatly to the interest of the race, and whereas

the Van Nes forms mostly flower in early May, Koster's flower towards the end of the month, so that there is no competition as it were and both races are welcome.

Having grown most of these new hybrids at Tunbridge Wells for some years, the following notes and conclusions as to some of them may be welcome. Koster's hybrids are claimed to be quite hardy with few exceptions, being derived from original crosses between Doncaster and George Hardy, and the progeny recrossed amongst themselves and with other hardy hybrids. The following I consider worthy of inclusion in any collection :—

Corry Koster, fine truss with frilled flowers, pale pink with darker blotch. When first opened the flower is of a delightful and uncommon shade, almost buff. The plant has good foliage and grows well.

Most enthusiasts have seen Mrs. Lindsay Smith, a very large flowered, solid white. Loder's White is one of its parents. It has fine, dark green leathery foliage, but I fear the habit may be straggly. But even so, it would seem to be the finest hardy white in cultivation.

In the pale shades we find Mrs. Chas. Pearson, a splendid and compact grower with massive foliage ; large well-shaped trusses with well-opened flowers of palest lavender passing to white.

In pinks we have Betty Wormald and Lady Stuart of Wortley. The former has a very bold conical truss of large, well-formed flowers of a rich self pink ; the latter has almost a larger truss and I would describe it as a greatly improved Alice. It is in addition late flowering.

In darker shades we have Hugo Koster, with glistening red flowers, blooming late ; a glorified Doncaster. Rosamund Millais is somewhat similar but lighter in tone.

In the salmon-pink tones there is Noreen Beamish, very distinct but rather hard in tone. I cannot say much for myself, Robt. W. Wallace, though I am admired by some ; the pink shade has a suggestion of a blue tone.

Mrs. Robt. W. Wallace is much admired, a pale pink passing to white with a large distinct chocolate blotch.

Sophia Gray is pink with a blotch, slightly scented. It is a Fortunei hybrid and later flowering.

J. J. de Vink is one of the very finest, glowing crimson like a flame, but alas is not very hardy and is only for mild districts.

Of course there are many more of the same race but I can recommend from personal knowledge those named. As time passes and the plants grow into the size of the older hybrids they will greatly add to the interest of our garden and the rhododendron grower of the future.

The origin of the Van Nes race of rhododendrons is of great interest. In the gardens of the Royal Porcelain Factory at Berlin some 40 to 50 years ago, a series of crosses was made between Aucklandii and some of the older garden hybrids. Hearing of the result of these crosses, Mr. Van Nes went to Berlin and purchased the entire collection as it stood. Finding some of the varieties on the tender side he started to work evolving a race of a hardier nature, raising thousands of seedlings and re-selecting again and again. The history of this original work as already stated is more fully dealt with by Mr. Millais in his work on rhododendrons. Of the original plants brought from Berlin, two stand out on account of their great beauty, namely Queen Wilhelmina and King George. The former is a most brilliant scarlet with open frilled flowers, whereas King George is of a darker shade. Both these varieties are only suitable for the milder districts. Including the above no less than five varieties have received awards, the others being Geoffrey Millais, with immense trusses of pure white flowers, magnificently shown from Exbury on several occasions; Lord Swaythling, a most distinctive colour; and Mrs. A. M. Williams.

Red is the predominant colour of the race. A series of seedlings was raised between Queen Wilhelmina and Stanley Davies, a hardy scarlet hybrid raised many years ago by Mr. Davies of Ormskirk. This cross has produced the following:—Britannia, one of the best; C. B. Van Nes; Dr. W. F. Wery; Earl of Athlone; Langley Park; May Templar, and Unknown Warrior. All the above are of the finest colourings from light to deep red.

The Van Nes hybrids as a rule flower early, hence a late frost may catch them some seasons. The later crosses are as would be expected of a hardier nature and in favoured districts they are undoubtedly of great garden value. The varieties J. H. Van Nes, Britannia, C. B. Van Nes, Unknown Warrior and Armistice Day, are as fine as any other rhododendrons, but doubtless it will be some years before large plants in their full beauty are seen of these varieties in many gardens, although with Mr. Millais and Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, and one or two others they are, I believe, to be seen in great beauty.

Mr. Endtz, of Holland, has also introduced Hugo de Vries (Pink Pearl \times Doncaster) and Dr. Endtz (Pink Pearl \times John Walter). Both of these are quite hardy and have received the R.H.S. Award of Merit. Hugo de Vries is a fine plant with a large outstanding, compact truss, and very fine foliage. The colour is deep rich pink and the flowers of fine substance. It is compact in growth (much more so than Pink Pearl) with very broad foliage. Dr. Endtz flowers somewhat later. It is more dwarf in growth with somewhat similar shaped truss, but much deeper in colour. It is rather on the lines of Cynthia but as it flowers later is a distinct acquisition.

There have been also several other new Dutch varieties introduced, mostly crosses of Doncaster, the best of which is Mrs. T. Wezelenberg, which is late flowering and a fine dark red.

Trusting that these notes may be of some interest to the Members of the Rhododendron Association as they have all been passed on actual plants that have been growing here.

The Rhododendron White Fly.—The *Journal* of the Royal Horticultural Society, vol. liv., part I, page 214, contains a paper on the rhododendron white fly, by G. Fox Wilson. As regards the susceptibility of species to attack, it is stated that "So far as our observations go, only smooth-leaved species and hybrids are chosen as host plants. The most susceptible rhododendrons appear

to be *R. ponticum* and its varieties and hybrids. The resistant factor is apparently a physical one depending on the presence of hairs and thickness of the epidermal layer."

Rhododendron barbatum.—Admiral A. Heneage-Vivian has called attention to the value of *Rhododendron barbatum* as a destroyer of wasps, which meet their death by becoming attached to the sticky buds and the hairs surrounding them. On a medium-sized shrub in his garden the remains of no less than 67 of these insects were counted. Other shrubs captured a smaller number of wasps and flies.

NEW HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

Second and Third Cross Aucklandi Hybrids.

By C. B. Van Nes & Sons.

In 1896 we were informed that several seedling rhododendrons, crosses of *Aucklandi* with different hybrids, had originated in the greenhouses connected with the Royal Porcelain (china) factory at Berlin, Germany.

The old hybrids used for this purpose were:—Koh-i-noor, Dr. Mill, Staatsrath von Massenbach, P. C. de Rohan, Wilhelma, Ludig Leopold Liebig, Carl Lackner and Gabriel Liebig.

Crosses had been made both ways: the pollen of *R. Aucklandi* had been put on to these different hybrids, and the pollen of the hybrids had been put on to *R. Aucklandi*. The results led to several seedlings being obtained, producing beautiful flowers of enormous size.

When the whole stock of about 200 different seedlings was offered to us, we purchased the entire lot without hesitation. When we commenced to grow these plants in our nurseries at Boskoop, Holland, we soon found out that they could not stand our winter climate, unless they were carefully protected during the

winter months, and we therefore decided to grow only such limited quantities as would prove sufficient for making further crossings.

In 1898 we started to cross the above-mentioned seedlings with the following hybrids:—Carl Mette, Charley Waterer, Doncaster, Florence Smith, Helene Waterer, John Walter, John Waterer, Kate Waterer, Monsieur Thiers, Madame Ferdinand Massage de Louvrex, Maxwell T. Masters, Martin Hope Sutton, Magnificum, Pelopidas, Prometheus, Robert Croux, Sefton, Stanley Davis, Thomas Davis and W. E. Gladstone. In later years we also made crosses with Pink Pearl, Sir Charles Butler and White Pearl.

The new seedlings obtained from these different crosses produced flowers with colours just as beautiful as those of the original German seedlings, but they had gained so much in hardiness that we can grow them in our nurseries at Boskoop with only slight protection during the winter.

Since 1898 we have grown thousands of these new seedlings. After careful selection we have kept about 250 different sorts, which have been cultivated and tried out by us for several years. From these 250 different sorts we again selected a certain number that produced the best-shaped trusses and the nicest flowers, and which, in the meantime, had proved themselves to be the hardiest of the lot. Several of these sorts have already been named and exhibited by us during the last few years at the Royal Horticultural Society's shows at Vincent Square, Westminster. Descriptions of these plants are herewith given.

We are still making new crosses with the perfectly hardy R. Parsons hybrids, and hope to obtain seedlings that will produce flowers of the same beautiful bright colours as the plants already introduced, and, at the same time, will have gained so much in hardiness that they will withstand the winters all over Great Britain and Holland without any protection.

First Crossings, made in 1890, between R. Aucklandi and the following:—Koh-i-Noor, Dr. Mill, Staatsrath von Massenbach, P. C. de Rohan, Wilhelma, Ludwig Leopold Liebig, Carl Lackner, and Gabriel Liebig.

Daphne Millais	...	...	...	93 D., pink.
Geoffrey Millais	...	...	...	186 D., white.
Godesberg	...	...	...	8 D., white.
King George	...	...	...	46 D., red.
Lord Swathling	...	...	...	113 D., pink.
Mrs. A. M. Williams	...	...	...	220 D., red.
Princess Juliana	...	...	...	18 D., pink.
Queen Wilhelmina	...	...	...	1 D., red.
Rev. R. Carew Hunt	...	...	...	47 D., red.
Sir Isaac Balfour	...	...	...	42 D., red.
Souvenir de Mad. J. H. Van Nes	...	...	...	16 D., red.

The seedlings from the above crossings have not been kept separate.

Second and Subsequent Crossings made in 1898 and in all the following years to 1928.

Admiral Piet Hein	...	V.N. 300	soft lilac, sweet scented. White Pearl × Sir Charles Butler.
Armistice Day	...	V.N. 15	brilliant orange red. Maxwell T. Masters (red) × 28 D. (Aucklandi seedling), pink.
Barbara Wallace	...	V.N. 173	pink with white centre. Helene Waterer, red, × Queen Wilhelmina, red.
Borde Hill	...	V.N. 203	brilliant red. Doncaster, red, × 220 D. (Aucklandi seedling), red.
Britannia	...	V.N. 146	brilliant scarlet crimson. Stanley Davis, red, × Queen Wilhelmina, red.
Bulstrode Park	...	V.N. 175	dark red. Sefton, red, × No. 41 D. (Aucklandi seedling), red.

- Countess of Athlone ... V.N. 153 lovely mauve.
catawbiense gr. fl., lilac, ×
Geoffrey Millais, white.
- Compton's Brow ... V.N. 139 rosy pink.
Pink Pearl, pink, × magnificum,
pink.
- C. B. van Nes ... V.N. 157 dark waxy scarlet.
Stanley Davis, red, × Queen
Wilhelmina, red.
- Douglas McEwan ... V.N. 147 rosy red.
Monsieur Thiers, pink, × No.
129 D. (Aucklandi seedling),
pink.
- Dr. W. F. Wery ... V.N. 190 brilliant red.
Stanley Davis, red, × Queen
Wilhelmina, red.
- Earl of Athlone ... V.N. 119 clear red.
Stanley Davis, red, × Queen
Wilhelmina, red.
- Emeline Buckley ... V.N. 155 pink with dark spot.
Robert Croux, red, × No. 10 D.
(Aucklandi seedling), pinkish
white.
- General Cavendish ... V.N. 61 dark pink.
No. 41 D. (Aucklandi seedling)
red, × Mons. Thiers, pink.
- Horsham ... V.N. 12 deep red.
Mad. Ferd. de Louvrex, pink,
× Queen Wilhelmina, red.
- J. H. van Nes ... V.N. 316 soft red.
No. 14 D. (Aucklandi seedling)
red, × Monsieur Thiers,
pink.

- Langley Park V.N. 130 brilliant deep red.
Stanley Davis, red, × Queen
Wilhelmina, red.
- Lady Gwendoline V.N. 5,000 pink spotted all over the blooms.
Broderick Bachus, pink, × No. 10 D.
(Aucklandi seedling), pinkish
white.
- Mrs. Harold Terry ... V.N. 210 deep pink, nicely fringed.
Florence Smits, pink, × Prin-
cess Juliana, pink.
- Mrs. C. B. van Nes ... V.N. 212 dark pink.
Florence Smits, pink, × Prin-
cess Juliana, pink.
- May Templar V.N. 120 velvety red.
Stanley Davis, red, × Queen
Wilhelmina, red.
- Mrs. A. T. de la Mare V.N. 305 white with green spot.
White Pearl, white, × Sir
Charles Butler.
- Mrs. Edwin Hillier ... V.N. 8 dark pink.
Monsieur Thiers, pink, × No.
14 D. (Aucklandi seedling)
red.
- Mrs. J. H. van Nes ... V.N. 96 pink.
Princess Juliana, pink, × Carl
Mette, red.
- Mrs. W. H. Gaze ... V.N. 85 wine red.
Monsieur Thiers, pink, ×
Queen Wilhelmina, red.
- Mr. W. R. Dykes ... V.N. 93 silky pink.
Carl Mette, red, × Princess
Juliana, pink.

Nuneham Park	... V.N. 56	dark red. Martin Hope Sutton, red, × No. 41 D. (Aucklandi seed- ling), red.
Pink Beauty	... V.N. 193	delicate pink. John Walter, red, × No. 172 D. (Aucklandi seedling), pink.
Red Emperor	... V.N. 216	beautiful red. Meteor, dark red, × No. 8 D. (Aucklandi seedling), white.
Sir Richard Carton	... V.N. 149	brilliant red. Rubescens, red, × No. 2 D. (Aucklandi seedling), red.
The Hon. Miss Joyce Montagu	V.N. 160	brilliant scarlet red. Thomas Davis, red, × No. 44 D. (Aucklandi seedling), red.
Unknown Warrior	... V.N. 117	rosy red. Stanley Davis, red, × Queen Wilhelmina, red.
Van Nes Glory	... V.N. 112	brilliant red. Stanley Davis, red, × Queen Wilhelmina, red.
Van Nes Sensation	... V.N. 307	pale lilac. White Pearl, white, × Sir Charles Butler.

Veitch Memorial Medal.—The Veitch Memorial Medal in silver has been awarded to Mr. Samuel Smith, The Gardens, Penjerrick, Falmouth, for his work in hybridising rhododendrons.

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.

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 stars against them ; some which at present have only one star may well prove to be worth a higher grading. It is hoped to arrange either a trial of the new rhododendrons in order to judge of their particular merits or to get indications from various members of the Association who happen to have them growing in their gardens, and any suggestions on these points will be welcomed.

- (A) Hardy anywhere in British Isles.
 (B) Hardy but requires shelter to develop flowers to best advantage.
 (C) Hardy in south and west and in sheltered position in warm gardens inland.
 (D) Hardy in south and west or if given shelter.
 (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
 Alarm (A) 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 (C) ... blood red
 **Ascot Brilliant (C) ... deep crimson

	<i>Atrosanguineum</i> (<i>A</i>)	...	red
	<i>Aucklandii</i> hybrid red (<i>C</i>)		light crimson
<i>P</i>	* <i>Auguste van Geert</i> (<i>B</i>)	...	bright magenta, large truss
	<i>Bacchus</i> (<i>A</i>)	...	crimson
	** <i>Bagshot Ruby</i> (<i>B</i>)	...	blood crimson
	* <i>Barbara Wallace</i> (<i>C</i>)	...	pink with white centre
	<i>Barclayanum</i> (<i>B</i>)	...	reddish rose
	*** <i>Barclayi</i> (<i>E</i>)	...	intense crimson
	*** <i>Barclayi</i> var. <i>Helen Fox</i> (<i>E</i>)		deep crimson scarlet
	*** <i>Barclayi</i> var. <i>Robert Fox</i> (<i>E</i>)		deep blood red
	<i>Baron Edm. de Rothschild</i>		
	(<i>A</i>)	...	light pink
	<i>Baroness Henry Schröder</i> (<i>B</i>)		white, finely spotted
	<i>Baroness Lionel Rothschild</i>		pale crimson centre with deeper
	(<i>A</i>)		margin
	<i>Baron Schröder</i> (<i>A</i>)	...	plum colour, yellowish centre
	** <i>B. de Bruin</i> (<i>B</i>)	...	red
	<i>Beauty of Bagshot</i> (<i>B</i>)	...	mauve turning to white, dark
			blotch
	*** <i>Beauty of Littleworth</i> (<i>C</i>)		white
	** <i>Beauty of Tremough</i> (<i>D</i>)	...	rose pink fading to pale rose
	* <i>Beethoven</i> (<i>C</i>)	...	lilac red with purple blotch
	* <i>Bernard Crisp</i> (<i>B</i>)	...	pale rose pink
	* <i>Bernard Gill</i> (<i>D</i>)	...	carmine pink
	<i>Bertram Woodhouse Currie</i>		
	(<i>A</i>)	...	crimson, light centre
	** <i>Betty Wormald</i> (<i>C</i>)	...	light pink, pale purple blotch
	<i>Bicolor</i> (<i>A</i>)	...	reddish purple
	** <i>Black Beauty</i> (<i>B</i>)	...	dark velvet crimson
<i>P</i>	<i>Blanche Superbe</i> (<i>C</i>)	...	white
	<i>Blandyanum</i> (<i>A</i>)	...	rosy crimson
	* <i>Blushing Beauty</i> (<i>D</i>)	...	blush pink
<i>P</i>	** <i>Bodartianum</i> (<i>B</i>)	...	white with dark eye
	** <i>Borde Hill</i> (<i>C</i>)	...	dark red
	<i>Boule de Neige</i> (<i>A</i>)	...	white

- *Brabantia (C) satiny pink
 Brilliant (C) bright red
 ***Britannia (B) bright crimson red
 **Broughtonii (B) rosy crimson
 **Broughtonii aureum (C) ... yellow (Azaleodendron)
 Bryanum (B) rosy scarlet
 **Bulstrode Park (C) dark red
 B. W. Elliott (A) clear rose, dark spots
 Bylsianum (A) white, margined cerise
 Candidissimum (A) white
 *Cannizaro (C) pale lilac rose
 Canon Furse (A) 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 (A) 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 (A) 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 (B) creamy white
 P *Christmas Cheer (B) blush
 P **Ciliatum \times moupinense (C) pinky white
 P Cleopatra (B) blush

- *Coalition (C) bright salmon red, paler in some forms
- *Compactum multiflorum (B) bluish pink
- *Compton's Brow (C) ... bright rosy pink
- Comte de Gomer (B) ... white and crimson edge
- *Concessum (A) bright rose, light centre
- Congestum roseum (A) ... light rose, spotted
- *Conical Kate (B) 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 (C) 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 (A) carmine rose, dark spots
- *Countess of Athlone (C) ... mauve
- Countess of Derby (B)
- (Pink Pearl × Cynthia) ... rose 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) ... bluish
- Cunningham's Sulphur (B) (probably merely a variety of Caucasicum)
- Cunningham's White (B) white
- *Cynthia (B) rosy crimson
- Dalhousiae Victorianum (F) yellow

- *Daphne Daffarn (C) ... salmon rose
 Daphne Millais (C) ... deep pink, spotted
 ***Daubuzzi (D) 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 \times Aucklandii var.
 roseum (syn. Don. \times) (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. Hogg (A) red
 Dr. S. Endtz (B) rosy crimson
 P **Dr. Stocker (C) ivory white
 Dr. V. H. Rutgers (A) ... aniline red
 *Dr. W. F. Wery (C) ... bright red
 Duc de Brabant creamy
 Duchess of Bedford (A) ... deep rose with light marking
 Duchess of Connaught (A) white with lemon coloured mark-
 ing
 **Duchess of Cornwall (C) pink
 Duchess of Edinburgh (A) pink
 **Duchess of Portland (B) ... white
 Duchess of Teck (B) pink
 *Duchess of York (B) ... salmon pink with green spots
 Duke of Connaught (A) ... rosy crimson
 ***Duke of Cornwall (C) ... crimson
 **Duke of Portland (B) ... bright scarlet lighter edge
 Duke of York (A) rosy pink with brown spots
 *Dulcie Daffarn (C) pink

- ****Earl of Athlone (*B*) ... bright blood red
 Earl of Shannon (*A*) ... deep crimson
- P* Early Gem (*C*) ... rosy lilac
 Edinense (*F*) ... white-yellowish base
- *Edith Mackworth Praed (*D*) crimson
 Edward S. Rand (*B*) ... red
- *Eileen (*B*) ... rose centre with pink edge
 Elfrida (*B*) ... pale rose pink
 Elizabethae (*D*) ... rose pink
- *Elsa Crisp (*B*) ... soft pink with deeper pink margin
- ***Elsae (*E*) ... cream, red blotch at base
- *Elspeth (*C*) (Gill) ... white
 *Elspeth (*B*) (Sloccock) ... scarlet, fading to apricot
- *Emeline Buckley (*C*) ... pink with dark spot
- *Emily Mangles (*C*) ... pink with crimson blotch
- *Enchantress (*C*) ... 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 (*A*) ... 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 (*B*) ... white, chocolate blotch
 Fred. Waterer (*B*)... .. crimson
 Gaiety (*C*) crimson, rayed
 Galathea (Thomsoni
 × campylocarpum) ... 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 (*C*) ... blush fading white
 George Hardy × Thomsoni (*C*)
 Gerard Moser (*A*) ... 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 (*A*) ... deep crimson
 Gloriosum (*A*) blush white
 **Glory of Leonardslee (*C*) light strawberry red fading

- ***Glory of Littleworth (*B*) ... yellow, dark blotch (Azaleodendron)
 ***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 (*B*) ... white, slightly blushed, late
 Govenianum (*B*) lavender purple
 P Grand Arab (*B*) crimson
 Guido (*A*) crimson
 Gulnare (*B*) bright rose, tipped darker pink
 Guttatum (*B*) creamy white, spotted
 *Gylla MacGregor (*C*) ... red
 Hammondii (*B*) rosy pink
 P *Handsworth Scarlet (*C*) ... bright red
 P *Handsworth White (*C*) ... 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 (*A*) ... 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 (*C*) pink
- H. W. Sargent (*A*) crimson
- *Ida Waterer (*B*) rosy crimson, fimbriated
- Ignatius Sargent (*A*) soft rose
- Ignescens (*B*) bright red
- Ingrami (*B*) blush white
- ***Ivery's Scarlet (*C*) }
***Ivorianum (*C*) } blood red
- *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 (*A*) blush, chocolate spots
- John Spencer (*A*) rose
- John Walter (*A*) crimson
- John Waterer (*A*) carmine
- *Joseph Whitworth (*A*) dark purple lake, dark spots
- Kate Waterer (*A*) rosy crimson with yellow centre
- Katherine Van Thol (*C*) rosy crimson
- *Kathleen Fielding (*D*) red with purple blotch
- *Kathleen Wallace (*C*) pale pink

- Katie × deep rose (*B*) ... blotched
 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 (*B*) ...
 König Albert (*D*) ... cream
 König Carola (*C*) ... cream
 Lady Alice Fitzwilliam (*F*) white
 Lady Annette de Trafford (*B*) blush, chocolate blotch
 Lady Armstrong (*A*) ... pale rose, dark centre
 Lady Clementina Walsh (*A*) blush, edged pink
 *Lady Clementine Mitford (*A*) peach pink, deeper margin
 Lady Clermont (*A*) ... rosy scarlet, blotched
 *Lady Decies (*B*) ... blush lilac
 **Lady de Rothschild (*B*) ... blush, spotted
 *Lady Eleanor Cathcart (*A*) clear pink, with chocolate spots
 *Lady Ethel Edgar (*C*) ... cerise red
 *Lady Ethel Hall (*C*) ... rose pink margins, pale interior
 Lady Falmouth (*B*) ... rose, black blotch
 Lady Francis Crossley (*A*) rosy pink
 Lady Grey Egerton (*A*) ... pale lilac
 *Lady Gwendoline Broderick
 (*C*) ... pink
 Lady Hillingdon (*B*) ... pale mauve with yellow marking
 *Lady Longman (*B*) ... deep rose with chocolate eye
 Lady Mary Parker (*C*) ... rose, edged vivid pink
 ***Lady Primrose (*B*) ... lemon yellow
 *Lady Stuart of Wortley (*C*) pink
 Lady Walsh ... white, edged pink
 Lady Winifred Herbert (*B*) rosy carmine, fimbriated
 *La Fontaine (*C*) ... pink with brown blotch, fimbriated

- *Langley Park (C) deep red
 Lee's Dark Purple (A) purple
 *Lessing (C) rosy crimson
 *Lilian (C) red
 Liliani (*see* Cornubia)
- P Limbatum (B) white, margined crimson
 Lisa Stillman (C) rosy pink
 L. L. Liebig (A) carmine
- ***Loderi (C) white or shell pink. Many
 varieties exist of which probably
 var. King George is the best,
 but all are good.
- ***Loder's White (C) pale pink fading to white
 Lord Eversley (A) dark crimson, black spots
 Lord Roberts (A) dark red, black spots
 Lord Shannon (A) dark crimson
- *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 rubrum (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 (A) double red
 Mrs. P. den Ouden (A) crimson

- 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
 (*A*) rose, spotted
 Marchioness of Tweeddale
 (*A*) rose pink, yellow eye
 Margaret (*C*) pink
 *Margaret Bean (*B*) ... yellow, fringed pink
 Marie Forte (*A*) deep crimson
 Marie Stuart (*A*) blush, maroon spot
 Marie Van Houtte (*A*) ... white, slightly spotted
 Marquis of Waterford (*A*) bright pink, lighter in centre
 **Mars (*B*) deep true red
 Martin Hope Sutton (*A*)... red, blotched
 **Mauve Queen (*C*) ... lilac, dark blotch
 P Maximum triumphans (*B*) bright red
 Maxwell T. Masters (*A*)... rosy crimson
 *May Templar (*C*) ... bright crimson
 *Meg Merrilies (*B*) ... creamy white shading to yellow
 P Melpomene (*B*) dark rose
 Memoir (*A*) white
 Mermaid (*C*) coral pink
 *Message of Peace (*B*) ... white tinged mauve
 Meteor (*B*)... .. crimson
 Michael Waterer (*A*) ... bright crimson
 Midsummer (*B*) rose pink, late
 Minnie (*A*) bluish white, orange spot blotch
 Miss H. de Trafford (*A*) ... pink, yellow blotch
 Miss Mary Ames (*A*) ... crimson
 *Miss Noreen Beamish (*C*) pink
 *Miss Watson (*C*) blush, spotted pink

	Mistress Mary (<i>B</i>)	...	white
<i>P</i>	Mnemosyne (<i>B</i>)	...	rose
	*Moliere (<i>C</i>)	...	red
	Monsieur Thiers (<i>A</i>)	...	red
	*Monstrous (<i>B</i>)	...	rose, paling at centre
	*Mother of Pearl (<i>B</i>)	...	blush, turning snow white
	Mount Everest (<i>B</i>)	...	white, small red blotch
**	Mrs. A. C. Kendrick (<i>B</i>)		rose
	Mrs. Anthony Waterer (<i>A</i>)		white
	*Mrs. A. R. Bide (<i>D</i>)	...	terra cotta red
	Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell (<i>A</i>)		pink, primrose centre
	*Mrs. A. T. de la Mare (<i>C</i>)		white with green spot
	Mrs. A. Walter (<i>A</i>)	...	rose edge
	Mrs. A. Waterer (<i>A</i>)	...	white with yellow eye
	Mrs. Butler (<i>B</i>)	...	pale pink (probably only a form of <i>Fortunei</i>)
	*Mrs. Byrne (<i>C</i>)	...	cerise
	Mrs. Cameron (<i>A</i>)	...	pink, slightly spotted
	*Mrs. C. B. Van Nes (<i>C</i>)	...	dark pink
	Mrs. Charles Butler	...	<i>see</i> Mrs. Butler
**	Mrs. Charles Pearson (<i>C</i>)		blush mauve spotted burnt sienna
	Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent (<i>A</i>)		rosy pink
	Mrs. Charles Thorold (<i>A</i>)		pink, yellow centre
	Mrs. Davies Evans (<i>A</i>)	...	mauve
	*Mrs. Dr. Blamey (<i>D</i>)	...	blood red
	*Mrs. E. C. Stirling (<i>B</i>)	...	blush pink
	*Mrs. Ellice (<i>C</i>)	...	pink
	*Mrs. E. Hillier (<i>C</i>)	...	dark pink
	Mrs. F. Hankey (<i>A</i>)	...	salmon
	Mrs. F. J. Kirchner (<i>A</i>)	...	cream, slightly spotted
	*Mrs. Frank Mangles (<i>C</i>)	...	red
**	Mrs. George Paul (<i>B</i>)	...	blush
**	Mrs. G. W. Leak (<i>C</i>)	...	pink with brown-purple blotch
	Mrs. Hamilton (<i>D</i>)	...	heliotrope
	*Mrs. Henry Agnew (<i>C</i>)	...	white, fringed pink

- Mrs. Henry Shilson (C) ... pink
 *Mrs. H. Stocker (C) ... red
 *Mrs. J. C. Williams (B) ... blush, spotted
 *Mrs. J. H. Van Nes (C) ... pink, spotted
 *Mrs. J. J. Crosfield (C) ... pale rose, crimson blotch
 Mrs. John Clutton (A) ... white
 *Mrs. John Kelk (A) ... clear rose, late
 *Mrs. John Millais (B) ... white, yellow eye
 Mrs. J. P. Lade (A) ... French grey
 Mrs. John Penn (A) ... salmon pink, crimson edging
 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. Dunnnett (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. D. Williams (B) ... 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 (A) ... 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 (<i>A</i>)	...	white, with lemon blotch
	Mrs. Tritton (<i>A</i>)	... ..	crimson, light centre
	Mrs. T. Wezelenburg (<i>B</i>)		pure scarlet
	Mrs. W. Bovill (<i>C</i>)	...	rosy scarlet
	*Mrs. W. H. Gaze (<i>C</i>)	...	wine red
	Mrs. Wm. Agnew (<i>A</i>)	...	pale rose, yellow centre
	*Mrs. W. R. Dykes (<i>C</i>)	...	pink
	Multimaculatum (<i>A</i>)	...	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
	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>B</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>A</i>)	... ..	rosy crimson
	*Penelope (<i>D</i>)	... ..	rose carmine
	***Penjerrick (<i>C</i>)	... ..	white, cream, pink, buff
	Pentillie Scarlet (<i>C</i>)	...	red
	Perfection (<i>B</i>)	... ..	blush white
	Perspicuum (<i>A</i>)	... ..	white

- *Peter Koster (C) crimson with pink edges
 Philippe de Vilmorin (B)... red
 **Philip Waterer (B) ... soft rose
 Pictum (A) white with dark spots
 Picturatum (A) blush white with chocolate blotch
 P Pierre Moser (A) pink
 *Pink Beauty (C) 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 pink
 *Pride of Kernick (D) ... pink
 Prince Arthur (B) ... pink, dark spots
 Prince C. de Rohan (A) ... 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 Ena (B) mauve
 Princess Hortense (A) ... lilac-rose
 Princess Juliana (C) ... pink, fading to white
 Princess Mary of Cambridge
 (B) blush
 *Princess of Orange (B) ... yellowish pink
 Professor C. S. Sargent (A) dark red
 *Professor Hugo de Vries ... 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
 Queen (*A*) blush 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 (*B*) 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
- **Shilsoni (*C*) blood red
- Sidney Herbert (*A*) carmine, dark spots
- Sigismund Rucker (*A*) crimson with black centre
- Sir A. Guinness (*A*) rose
- Sir Harry Veitch (*A*) crimson
- Sir Henry Havelock (*B*) scarlet
- Sir Henry Mildmay (*A*) rosy crimson
- Sir Joseph Whitworth (*A*) .. deep lake
- *Sir Richard Carton (*C*) red
- Sir Robert Peel (*A*) crimson
- Sir Thomas Sebright (*B*) .. purple, bronze blotch
- Smithii album syn.
- Bodartianum
- Smithii aureum (*C*) yellow (*Azaleodendron*)
- Snowflake (*A*) white
- *Sophia Gray (*C*) pink, spotted burnt umber, fimbriated
- P* Southamptonia (*C*)
- syn. Cornish Early Red... .. red
- Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz (*B*) .. deep rosy crimson
- *Souvenir de Mde. J. H. Van Nes (*D*) scarlet
- ***Souvenir of W. C. Slocock (*B*) primrose yellow
- Standard of Flanders crimson
- Standishii (*C*) white with red spots
- Stanley Davies (*A*) red
- *Starfish (*B*) bright pink
- Stella (*A*) pale rose, spotted
- Stephen Davies (*A*) deep crimson

- P* Stoneham Scarlet (*C*)
 syn. Cornish early red ...
 Strategist (*A*) fine clear pink
- P* Sun of Austerlitz (*B*) brilliant crimson
 Sunshine (*A*) bright crimson
- **Sweet Simplicity (*A*) white, edged clear pink
 Sylph (*A*) pink
- *Ted Waterer (*B*) blush lilac
- **The Bride (*A*) fine white
- P* The Grand Arab (*B*) crimson
- *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 (Azaleoden-
 dron)
- Trebah Gem (*D*) soft pink
- *Tubantia (*C*) lilac pink with white and yellow
 centre
- Tyermanni (*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 (*C*) mauve
- Vesuvius (*A*) crimson
- *Victorianum (*E*) creamy yellow turning white
 Viscountess Elveden (*C*) pink
- *Viscount Powerscourt (*A*) red, deeply spotted

	Warrior (<i>A</i>)	...	...	rosy crimson	
<i>P</i>	Waterer's Caucasicum (<i>B</i>)			blush pink	
	*Waterer's hybridum (<i>B</i>)	...	...	rose pink (ferrugineum ×)	
	W. Cowper (<i>A</i>)	...	...	bright red	
	**Werei (<i>C</i>)	...	...	rose pink	
	*White Pearl (<i>B</i>)	...	...	slightly blush changing to pure white	
	W. H. Punchard (<i>A</i>)	...	...	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	

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