

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE RHODODENDRON
ASSOCIATION.

1934.

Price \$1.15
(with Supplement)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO THIS ONLINE EDITION

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

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

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

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

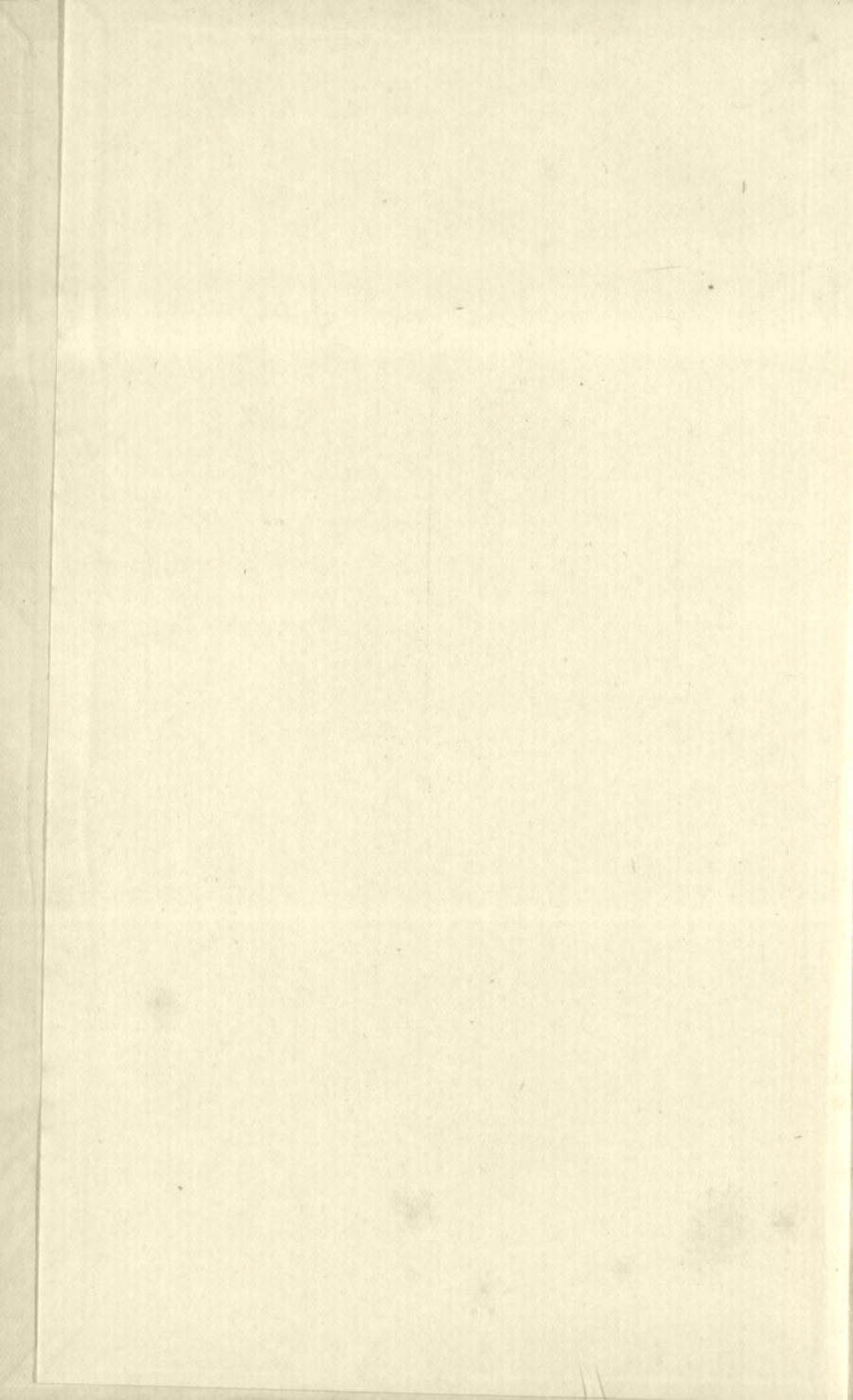
for details.

This material is made freely available for
research purposes only.

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



2023



Rhododendron Association.

CONTENTS

G.S. BELLAW FOR SECRETARY

PAGE

List of Members 3

Constitution and Rules 17

YEAR BOOK

OF

THE RHODODENDRON ASSOCIATION.

1934.

The Lascaris Fry 89

Notes on Rhododendron 93

Notes on Rhododendron 113

Report of 1933 Show 120

Balance Sheet 123

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
List of Members	3
Constitution and Rules	17
H. F. Tagg	24
Rhododendron Trials at Exbury	25
Awards to Rhododendrons, 1933	28
Rhododendron Stud Book	31
Rock Rhododendrons, 1932	54
The Lacewing Fly	89
Notes on Rhododendron Series	93
Notes on Rhododendron Hybrids	112
Report of 1933 Show	120
Balance Sheet	128

The Rhododendron Association.

Patron.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President.

LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD.

Vice-President.

Admiral A. W. HENEAGE-VIVIAN.

Honorary Treasurer.

J. B. STEVENSON.

Council.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ABERCONWAY.

W. J. BEAN.

Capt. R. C. H. JENKINSON.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

GERALD W. E. LODER.

O. C. A. SLOCOCK.

E. H. WILDING.

P. D. WILLIAMS.

Secretary.

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

Bankers.

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

Auditor.

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

LIST OF MEMBERS.

*Founder Members are distinguished by a **

Honorary Life Members are distinguished by a †

H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G., 145, Piccadilly, W. 1.

H.R.H. The Princess Royal, Harewood House, near Leeds.

Aberconway, The Right Hon. Lord, Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, North Wales.

Ackers, Charles P., Huntley Manor, Gloucester.

Acland, Sir Francis D., Bart., Killerton, Exeter.

Acton, Murray A., Alderbourne, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

Adams, John, Stellawood, York Road, Broadstone, Dorset.

Adkin, B. C., 35, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.

*Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bart., Ardanaisig, Kilchrenan, Argyll.

Airlie, the Countess of, Cortachy Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus, N.B.

Allen, W. E. R., Blackaldern, Narberth, Pembrokeshire.

Annesley, Gerald F., Castlewellan, Co. Down.

Annesley, Richard G., Annes Grove, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.

Arthur, T. Alan, Montgomerie Castle, Mauchline, Ayrshire.

Astor, The Lady Violet, Hever Castle, Edenbridge, Kent.

Baastrup, Dr. Skat, Skive, Denmark.

Bacon, T. W., Ramsden Hall, Billericay, Essex.

Baker, Hiatt C., Oaklands, Almondsbury, Glos.

*Baker, H. L. P., Wayford Manor, Crewkerne.

Baker, N. T., c/o Messrs. Bakers, Codsall, Wolverhampton.

*Balfour, F. R. S., Dawyck, Stobo, Scotland.

Balfour, Miss, Balbirnie, Markinch, Fifeshire.

*Banks, Mrs., Hergest Croft, Kington, Herefordshire.

Barclay, Colonel H. G., Colney Hall, Norwich.

Baring, Hon. Evelyn, 8, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

Baring, Miss Amy, Marchdyke, Chandlers Ford, Hants.

Bartholomew, C. E., Margery Wood, Lower Kingswood, Surrey.

Barto, J. E., R.F.D., 1, Junction City, Oregon, U.S.A.

- †Bean, W. J., 2, Mortlake Road, Kew, Surrey.
 Bearsted, Viscountess, Upton House, nr. Banbury.
- *Bedford, A., The Gardens, Exbury House, Exbury, Southampton.
 Bedford, The Duke of, Woburn Abbey, Woburn, Bletchley, Bucks.
 Black, Charles M., Ste. Marguerite Station, Terrebonne County,
 Prov. Quebec, Canada.
- Blair, James H., Blairquhan, Maybole, Ayrshire.
- Blake, Mrs. Anson S., Arlington Avenue and Rincon Road, Berkeley,
 California, U.S.A.
- Bolam, Miss Alice R., The Torr, Watermillock, Penrith.
- Bolitho, Lieut.-Col. E. H. W., Trengwainton, Heamoor, Cornwall.
- Bond, Mrs., Creech Grange, Wareham, Dorset.
- Booth, F. H. A., Sydenhurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey.
- Booth, Major W. H., Brynmelyn, Hay, Herefordshire.
- Börgeesen, Dr. F., Botanical Museum, Gothersgate 130,
 Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Bowers, Clement G., Maine, Broome County, New York, U.S.A.
- Boyle, J. A., The Gardens, Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath.
- Brookes, Mrs. Harold, Flinthill, Woodend, Victoria, Australia.
- Brower, Ancel J., 418, West 25th Street, New York, U.S.A.
- Brown, Mrs. Lucia S., Craignahullie, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire.
- Bryce, Roland L'E., Inaculin, Glengarriff, Co. Cork.
- Brydon, P. H., 1,216, Spruce Street, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.
- Buccleuch, The Duke of, Bowhill, Selkirk.
- Buchanan, Mrs., Corsewall, Stranraer.
- Bury, Lieut.-Col. Charles K. H., Belvedere House, Mullingar,
 Ireland.
- Buxton, A. Redmond, Fritton Hall, Great Yarmouth.
- Campbell, Mrs. Ethel M., Arduaine, Argyll.
- Campbell, Capt. George I., Crarae Lodge, Minard, Argyll.
- Carew, Major R. H., Ballinamona Park, Waterford, Ireland.
- Carrick-Buchanan, David R., Corsewall, Stranraer.
- Carte, Lady D. D'Oyly, Coletton Fishacre, Kingswear, Dartmouth.
- Cayzer, Major Sir Herbert, Bart., Tylney Hall, Rotherwick, Hants.
- Cecil, Robert W. E., 2, Cadogan Square, London, S.W. 1.

- Chandler, Bert, "Como," Bayswater, Victoria, Australia.
- Charlesworth, Mrs. E. C., Three Gables, Wentworth, Virginia Water.
- Christie-Miller, Mrs., Clarendon Park, Salisbury, Wilts.
- *Christie, Thos. North, Blackhills House, Lhanbryde, Morayshire.
- *Christy, William M., Watergate, Chichester, Sussex.
- *Christie, Major G. H., Ross Priory, Ballock, Dumbartonshire.
- Clarke, Capt. William R., Trabolgan, Whitegate, Co. Cork.
- *Clarke, Douglas, Hartridge House, Cranbrook, Kent.
- Clarke, Edmund S., Pickwell, Bolney, Sussex.
- Clarke, Col. Stephenson R., Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
- *Clarke, William, Windlesham Manor, Windlesham, Surrey.
- Coates, A. W., The Gardens, Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Sussex.
- Coe, Major Charles G., 3-7, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
- *Comber, J., Nymans Gardens, Handcross, Sussex.
- Congreve, Ambrose, Mount Congreve, Waterford, Ireland.
- Cooke, Randle B., Kilbryde, Corbridge-on-Tyne.
- *Cory, Reginald, Duffryn, nr. Cardiff.
- *Cox, Euan H. M., 6, Hill Street, Broughty Ferry, Angus.
- *Cranfield, William B., East Lodge, Enfield Chase, Middlesex.
- *Crisp, B. W., c/o Messrs. J. Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Twyford, Berks.
- Crocker, Gordon G., Thorne, Exford, Taunton, Somerset.
- Crosfield, Lieut.-Col. G. R., 20, Kensington Court, London, W. 8.
- *Crosfield, J. J., Embley Park, Romsey, Hants.
- Crosland, Mrs. Gladys E., Colby Lodge, Amroth, Stepside, Narberth, Pembrokeshire.
- *Crossman, F. W., White's Hill, Hambrook, nr. Bristol.
- Cullen, Mrs. N., Cross Keys House, Sevenoaks.
- Curtis, Chas. H., 5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2.
- *Curwen, Rev. R. Basil, St. Philip's, Arundel, Sussex.
- Daffarn, Mrs. Alice I., Valewood, Haslemere, Surrey.
- Dalrymple, Bertram H., Furzey, Minstead, Lyndhurst, New Forest.

- Dalrymple, G. H., The Nurseries, Bartley, nr. Southampton.
 Dalrymple-Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. N. V. C., Bargany, Dailly, Ayrshire.
- Daubuz, Miss E. F. A., Killiow, Truro, Cornwall.
- Davey, Miss O. A. M., Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex.
- David, Humphrey E., Twyn-yr-Hydd, Margam, Port Talbot, Glam.
- Davies, Capt. Richard B., Wallhatch, Forest Row, Sussex.
- Davies, Victor C., c/o Messrs. Duncan & Davies, New Plymouth, New Zealand.
- Davis, Mrs. Paul M., Graywoods, Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.
- Dawson, Colonel Rupert G., Orchil, Braco, Perthshire.
- Derby, The Countess of, Coworth Park, Sunningdale, Berks.
- Desborough, Capt. A. P. H., Tulgey Wood, Broadstone, Dorset.
- Dexter, Charles O., 115, Orchard Street, New Bedford, Mass., U.S.A.
- Dickson, Miss A. M., Woodhouse, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire.
- Digby, Major The Lord, Minterne, Dorchester, Dorset.
- *Dillistone, George, 50, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.
- *Donaldson, Miss Margaret E., Auchineden, Blanefield, Stirlingshire.
- duPont, H. F., Winterthur, Delaware, U.S.A.
- duPont, Pierre S., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.
- Ebbisham, Right Hon. The Lord, Fairmile Hatch, Cobham, Surrey.
- Egerton, W. F., Gawithfield, Greenodd, Ulverston.
- *Eley, Charles, East Bergholt Place, Suffolk.
- Elvin, Edgar, 255, High Road, Chiswick, London, W. 4.
- Evans, Major J. M., Wishanger Lodge, Churt, Farnham, Surrey.
- Evans, W. P. O., Broomhall, Chwilog, North Wales.
- Everitt, S. A., Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.
- *Faggetter, E., Goldsworth Nursery, Woking.
- *Farrell, A. E., Birchenholt, Wellington College Station, Berks.
- *Favell, R. V., Pemberth, St. Buryan, Cornwall.
- Feilden, Major Ramsay R., The King's Barrow, Wareham, Dorset.
- *Fenwick, Mark, Abbotswood, Stow-in-the-Wold.
- Fernie, W. James, Free Hills, Bursledon, Hants.

- *Findlay, R., Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey.
Findlay, Thos. H., Heywood Gardens, The Fairmile, Cobham, Surrey.
- *Findlay, R., Jun., Exbury Gardens, Exbury.
Firth, C. H. Bramley, The Old House, Silchester, Reading.
- *Fisher, G. Forster, Higham, Bassenthwaite Lake, Cockermouth, Cumberland.
Fleming, W., Borde Hill Gardens, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
Fletcher, Capt. A. M. T., Margam Abbey, Port Talbot.
- *Fletcher, W. H. B., Aldwick Manor, Bognor, Sussex.
Flower, Mrs. Neville, Codicote Mill, Welwyn, Herts.
Forster, Right Hon. Lord, Lepe, Exbury, Southampton.
Forteviot, Margaret Lady, Galloway House, Garliestown, Wigtownshire.
- *Fortune, Robert, Newhouse, Cranleigh, Surrey.
Foster, Major A. W., Apley Park, Bridgnorth.
Fox, Wilfrid S., Winkworth Farm, Hascombe, Godalming, Surrey.
Francillon, F. J., Harcombe House, Uplyme, Lyme Regis.
Fraser, A. R., Auchengare, Rhu, Dumbartonshire.
Fraser, Miss M. H., Crisphams, Pound Green, Buxted, Sussex.
Freemantle, H. G., 19, Berkeley Street, W. 1.
Furness, Fairman R., Media, Pa., U.S.A.
Gable, J. B., Stewartstown, Penna., U.S.A.
Gardner, R. C. B., Hollycroft, Pinner, Middlesex.
Gardner, Thomas E., 2, Darley Street, Bradford.
Garton, Sir Richard, Lythe Hill, Haslemere, Surrey.
Gascoigne, Capt. Julian, Winkfield Row, Windsor, Berks.
Gibson, A. C., Glenarn, Rhu, Dumbartonshire.
Gilbertson, Cecil F., Abercrave House, Abercrave, Swansea Valley.
- *Gill, R. E., 14, Market Street, Falmouth.
Gillen, James R., Ambler, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Gilmer, Mrs. Knox, Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.
Godman, Dame Alice, South Lodge, Horsham.
Graham, Donald G., Henry Building, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

- Grant, J. M., Grayswood Gardens, Haslemere, Surrey.
- Gray, Louis, Sunningdale Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey.
- Greatorex, Heyrick A., Witton, Norwich, Norfolk.
- Greaves, Richard M., Wern, Portmadoc, North Wales.
- Grey, Lieut.-Col. Charles H., Hocker Edge, Cranbrook, Kent.
- Grey, The Countess, Howick, Alnaich, Northumberland.
- Grigg, Henry Wm., Cann House, Crown Hill, South Devon.
- *Grove, A., 2, Albion Street, London, W. 2.
- Guinness, Arthur R., Hawley Place, Blackwater, Hampshire.
- Haigh, George H. Caton, Hafod Cae Maen, Penrhyndendraeth, Merionethshire.
- Hall, Admiral Sir W. Reginald, Hawk's Lease, Lyndhurst, Hants.
- Hambro, Charles J., 41, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
- Hambro, Olaf, Kidbrooke Park, Forest Row, Sussex.
- Hamilton, Capt., Lord Claud N., Lady Cross Lodge, Brockenhurst.
- *Hamilton, W. Frank, Pylewell Park Gardens, Lymington, Hants.
- Hanbury, Frederick J., Brockhurst, East Grinstead, Sussex.
- Hanbury, Mrs. Mairi J., Inverewe, Poolewe, Ross-shire.
- Hanger, Francis, The Gardens, Exbury, Southampton.
- Hardy, Capt. A. E., Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.
- Hardy, Savile C., Kilcoroon, Donaghadee, Co. Down.
- Harewood, The Earl of, Harewood House, Leeds.
- *Harley, Andrew, Blinkbonny, Kirkcaldy.
- *Harris, James E., Blackpill Nurseries, Swansea.
- Harris, Sir Austin E., 10, Catherine Street, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1.
- Harrison, R. E., 410, Albert Street, Palmerston North, New Zealand.
- Harrow, R. L., Royal Horticultural Society, Wisley, Ripley.
- Hartridge, Charles Eric A., Findon Place, Findon, Sussex.
- Harvey, The Hon. Lady, Langley Park, Slough.
- Haskins, H. J., Branksome Nurseries, Bournemouth West.
- *Hawker, Capt. H. G., Strode, Ermington, Devon.
- *Headfort, The Marquess of, Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath.
- *Heath, C. E., Anstie Grange, The Holmwood, Surrey.

- *Heneage-Vivian, Admiral A., Clyne Castle, Blackpill, Swansea.
 Hext, Mrs. Charles H., Trebah, West Falmouth.
 Hicks, Henry, The Hicks Nursery, Westbury, Long Island, New York, U.S.A.
 Hillier, E. L., West Hill Nurseries, Winchester.
 Hilling, T., The Nurseries, Chobham, Woking, Surrey.
 Hindley, Reginald T., Oakencrough, nr. Macclesfield, Cheshire.
 Hoare, Sir Henry H. A., Bart., Stourhead, Zeals, Wilts.
- *Holland, Arthur D., 9, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.
 Holman, A. T., Chyverton, Truro, Cornwall.
- *Holms, John A., Formakin, Bishopton, Renfrewshire.
- *Horlick, Lieut.-Col. J. N., Little Paddocks, Sunninghill, Berks.
 Horsfall, R. Ernest, Littleworth Cross, Farnham, Surrey.
 How, C. E., 3,315, South Monroe, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.
 Hughes-Onslow, Commander, Alton Albany, Girvan, Ayrshire.
- *Hutchinson, J., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- *Hutchinson, W., Ridgeland House, Finchampstead, Berks.
 Ihrig, H. G., c/o Livingston Bros., Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
- *Ingram, Collingwood, The Grange, Benenden, Cranbrook.
 Ingram, Martin A., Penwarne, Falmouth, Cornwall.
 Ivens, A. J., Hiltingbury Nursery, Chandler's Ford, Hants.
 Jamieson, Ernest A., Grey House, Murrayfield Road, Edinburgh.
 Jarvis, Sir John, Bart., Hascombe Court, Godalming.
- *Jenkinson, Capt. R. C., Knap Hill Manor, nr. Woking, Surrey.
 Jessel, Sir George, Ladham, Goudhurst, Kent.
 Johnson, A. T., The Bungalow, Ro Wen, Conway, North Wales.
 Johnson, Mrs. A. T., The Bungalow, Ro Wen, Conway, North Wales.
- Johnson, Mrs. Ernest, Ashton Hayes, Chester.
- *Johnstone, G. H., Trewithen, Grampound Road, Cornwall.
 Jowitt, Sir William A., 35, Upper Brook Street, London, W.
- *Keeble, Mrs. Alexander, Mottingsden, Burwash, Sussex.
- *Keir, Robert, The Gardens, Tower Court, Ascot.
 Kelsey, Harlan P., East Boxford, Mass., U.S.A.
 Kennaway, Bart., Sir John, Escot, Ottery-St.-Mary, Devon.

- Kennedy, The Lady, Hensol, Mossdale, Kirkcudbrightshire.
 Kent, Sir Stephenson, Chapelwood Manor, Nutley, Sussex.
 Kenyon-Slaney, Captain R. O. R., Hatton, Shifnal, Shropshire.
 Kerr, Donald M., care States Steamship Company, Hong Kong,
 China.
 Knight, F. P., Knap Hill Nursery, Woking, Surrey.
 Kocher, Dr. R. A., P.O. Box HH., Carmel, California, U.S.A.
 Koster, P., M. Koster & Sons, Boskoop, Holland.
 Leconfield, The Lady, Petworth House, Petworth, Sussex.
 Leith, Gordon, 21, Hyde Park Square, London, W. 2.
 Leith, W., Clyne Castle Gardens, Blackpill, Swansea.
 Lem, Halfdan, 432, Ketchikan, Alaska, U.S.A.
 Le Marchant, Herbert C., Norney Grange, Eashing, Godalming.
 Lewis, Oswald, Beechwood, Hampstead Lane, Highgate, London,
 N. 6.
 Liddell, James B., Hiltingbury Nursery, Chandler's Ford, Hants.
 *Loder, Gerald W. E., Wakehurst, Ardingly, Sussex.
 Loder, Lieut.-Col. Giles H., The High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex.
 Loder, Lady, Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex.
 Lofthouse, Thomas A., The Croft, 14, Cambridge Road, Linthorpe,
 Middlesbrough.
 Londonderry, The Marchioness of, Londonderry House, Park
 Lane, W. 1.
 Lunn, Robert H., Westhayes, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.
 Lyttel, Rev. Prof. E. S., Nyewoods, Chilworth, Hants.
 Macdonald, John M., Largie Castle, Tayinloan, Argyll.
 *MacEacharn, Capt. Neil, Villa Taranto, Pallanza, Lago Maggiore,
 Italy.
 *MacEwen, Brig.-General D. L., Corsock, Dalbeattie, Kirkcud-
 brightshire.
 Macfarlane, G. W., 6, St. John's Road, Glasgow, S. 1.
 Mackenzie, Austin, Carradale, Argyllshire.
 *MacKenzie, T. C., Druim, Inverness.
 Mackie, Lady, Corraith, Symington, by Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.
 *Magor, E. J. P., Lamellen, St. Tudy, R.S.O., Cornwall.

- McComb, Thomas, The Gardens, Corsewall, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
- McDouall, Kenneth, Logan, Port Logan, Wigtownshire, N.B.
- Malmesbury, The Countess of, Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants.
- Marchant, W. J., Stapehill, near Wimborne, Dorset.
- Marwood, J. L., The Gardens, Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.
- Mason, Robert, Muncaster Castle Gardens, Ravenglass, Cumberland.
- *Maxwell, Sir Herbert, Bart., Monreith, Whauphill, Wigtownshire.
- Meade-Waldo, Edmund G. B., Stonewall Park, Chiddingstone, Kent.
- *Messel, Lieut.-Col. L. C. R., Nymans, Handcross, Sussex.
- Meyer, Fr., Gneisenastr. 13, Hamburg 30, Germany.
- Milner, Sir William, Bart., 20, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
- Mitchelson, Sir Edwin, 108, Remeura Road, Auckland, N. 3, New Zealand.
- Montrose, The Duchess of, Buchanan Castle, Drymen, Glasgow.
- Moore, C. Armytage, Winterfold House, Cranleigh, Surrey.
- Moore, Dr. F. Craven, Duckyls, nr. East Grinstead, Sussex.
- *Moore, H. Armytage, Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
- Moore, Lady, Willbrook House, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
- Moore, Sir Frederick, Willbrook House, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
- Morgan, Edgar S., Cefn Eithin, Swansea.
- Morgan-Grenville, Capt. the Hon. R. W., Hammerwood, Midhurst, Sussex.
- Morley, The Earl of, Saltram, Plympton, Devon.
- Morrison, B. Y., 116, Chestnut Street, Takoma Park, D.C., U.S.A.
- Moseley, F. S., 50, Congress Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
- Mounsey-Heysham, R. H. G., Castletown, Carlisle.
- Murphy, Francis, 4,840, Seeley Avenue, Downers Grove, Illinois, U.S.A.
- Murray, Mrs., Murraythwaite, Ecclefechan, Annan, Dumfrieshire.
- *Napier, Miss Isabel N., The Delph House, Broadstone, Dorset.
- Nearing, G. G., Guyencourt Nurseries, Guyencourt, Del., U.S.A.

- Neilson, Mrs. Hugh, Chapelton, Stewarton, Ayrshire.
- *Nelson, Thomas E., Achnacloch, Connel, Argyll.
- Nes, C. B. van, 143, B.C. Street, Boskoop, Holland.
- Newdegate, Sir Francis, Arbury, Nuneaton.
- Nicholas, Alfred M., Carnbrea, Harcourt Street, Upper Hawthorne, Melbourne, Australia.
- Nix, Charles G. A., Tilgate, Crawley, Sussex.
- Noble, Sir John H. B., Bart., Ardkinglas, Inverary, Argyll.
- *Norman, The Hon. Lady, Ramster, Chiddingfold, Surrey.
- Oliver, Mrs. F. S., Edgerston, nr. Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.
- Osborn, Arthur, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- Ostbo, Endre, Medina, Washington, U.S.A.
- Pack-Beresford, Arthur, Woburn, Donaghadee, Co. Down.
- *Pack-Beresford, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Brambletye, Headley, Bordon, Hants.
- Palmer, Mrs. Don H., Lake Washington Garden Club, 6,956, 55th Street, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
- Pam, Major Albert, Wormley Bury, Broxbourne, Herts.
- Pennant, Mrs. Lilla A., Nautlys, St. Asaph.
- Percival, Edward, West Porlock, Minehead, Somerset.
- Petty, William R., The Manor Gardens, Queen Charlton, nr. Bristol.
- *Pike, Leonard G., King Barrow, Wareham, Dorset.
- Pinckney, G. H., The Cottage, Bagshot, Surrey.
- Pochin, Horace S., Croft House, Croft, Leicestershire.
- Porter, C. J., c/o Messrs. W. H. Rogers & Sons, The Red Lodge, Nursery, Bassett, Southampton.
- Power, A. D., Brockdale, Bracknell, Berks.
- Preston, E. M., The Warren, Hayes, Kent.
- Price-Jones, W. R., Pedders Wood, Scorton, nr. Garstang, Lancs.
- *Puddle, F. C., The Gardens, Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, North Wales.
- *Putron, H. L. du, Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey.
- Raffill, C. P., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey.
- Ramsden-Jodrell, Mrs., Taxal Lodge, Whaley Bridge, Cheshire.
- *Ramsden, Sir John F., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
- Rayleigh, The Lady, Beaufront Castle, Hexham.

- Reid, Andrew T., Auchterarder House, Auchterarder, Perthshire.
- Reilley, C. W., Fernglen, Olinda, Victoria, Australia.
- Renton, John T., Branklyn, Perth.
- *Reuthe, G., 109, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent.
- Rochdale, Right Hon. Lord, The Old Hall, Highgate Village, London, N. 6.
- Rogers, Arthur E., Angle House, Seal, Kent.
- Rogers, Lieut.-Colonel J. M., Riverhill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- Rose, Frederick J., Townhill Park Gardens, Bitterne, Southampton.
- Rosebery, The Countess of, Cleveland House, Newmarket.
- *Rothschild, Lionel N. de, Exbury House, Exbury, Southampton.
- Russell, L. R., Richmond Nurseries, Richmond, Surrey.
- Ruys, B., Royal Moerheim Nurseries, Dedemsvaart, Holland.
- Rye, Robert W., Lockinch Gardens, Castle Kennedy, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
- Salway, S., The Gardens, Petworth Park, Petworth, Sussex.
- Sander, Louis, St. André, Bruges, Belgium.
- Savage, Alfred, The Garden, Mount Congreve, Waterford, Ireland.
- *Sayle, R. T. D., Langton's, Ottershaw, Chertsey, Surrey.
- Scannell, David, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.
- Schneider, Dr. Camillo, Neue Ansbacherstr 11^{III} Berlin W. 50, Germany.
- Schröder, Baron Bruno, The Dell Park, Englefield Green, Surrey.
- Schroder, Capt. W. H., Attadale, Strathcarron, Ross-shire.
- Seabrook, C. Courtney, c/o Messrs. Koster & Co., Bridgeton, R.F.D. 5, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- *Seaton, The Lady, Bosahan, St. Martin, Cornwall.
- Sebag-Montefiore, The Hon. Mrs. Ida Marie, Thorn, Wembury, Plymouth.
- Seddon, T. E. Y., War Pensions Department, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Serocold, Mrs. Germaine, Three Fords, Seud, Surrey.
- Shaw, Mrs., Bourton Hall, Rugby, Warwickshire.
- Shearburn, Harry, Munstead, Godalming, Surrey.
- Sherrard, Gerald O., 74, Pembroke Road, Dublin.

- Skellerup, G. W., 175, Cashel Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- *Slade, J., Embley Gardens, Romsey, Hants.
- Sloccock, Oliver C. A., Goldsworth Old Nursery, Woking, Surrey.
- *Sloccock, W. A., Goldsworth Nursery, Woking, Surrey.
- Smedley, J. B. Marsden, Lea Green, Matlock, Derbyshire.
- Smith, Mrs. H. Lindsay, Ashfold, Handcross, Sussex.
- Smith, N. Hamilton, Cheniston, Sunningdale, Berks.
- Smith, Owen Hugh, Hay's Wharf and Dock, Southwark, London, S.E. 1.
- Smith, Samuel, The Gardens, Penjerrick, Budock, Falmouth, Cornwall.
- †Smith, Professor Sir W. Wright, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.
- Soames, Arthur G., Sheffield Park, Uckfield, Sussex.
- Spender-Clay, Hon. Mrs., Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey.
- Spring-Rice, Mrs. Gerald, Gatesgarth, Penrith, Cumberland.
- Stair, Lieut.-Col. The Earl of, 17, Eaton Square, London, S.W. 1.
- *Stead, Edgar, Ilam, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- Steffen, Alexander, Pillnitz, Dresden, Germany.
- *Stern, Major F. C., Highdown, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex.
- *Stevenson, J. B., Tower Court, Ascot.
- Stewart, A. F. M., c/o Messrs. D. Stewart & Son, Ferndown Nurseries, nr. Wimborne, Dorset.
- *Stewart, Edward, Ferndown, near Wimborne, Dorset.
- Stewart, Miss Katherine M., Shambellie, Dumfries.
- Stirling, Hon. Mrs., Keir, Dumblane, Scotland.
- *Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John, Bart., Pollok House, Pollokshaws, Glasgow.
- St. Lawrence, T. J. Gaisford, Howth Castle, Co. Dublin.
- Stoker, Fred., The Summit, Golding's Hill, Loughton.
- Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord, 14, South Audley Street, London, W. 1.
- Swaythling, Right Hon. Lord, 114, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
- Tarouca, Count Ernest Silva, Pruhonice, nr. Prague.
- Taylor, Darcy, The Rocks, Marshfield, Chippenham.

- Taylor, G. C., "Country Life," 20, Tavistock Street, London, W.C. 2.
- *Taylor, George, The Gardens, Bulstrode Park, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
- Thomas, Donald W., 31, Basset Road, Camborne, Cornwall.
- Thomas, G. S., 169, Hills Road, Cambridge.
- Traherne, Capt. Onslow, Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glamorgan.
- Tremayne, Captain C. H., Carclew, Perran-ar-Worthal, Cornwall.
- Trimble, Miss Augusta W., Trimble Island, nr. Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
- Trotter, Noel, Frogna, Sunninghill, Berks.
- *Trotter, Richard D., Leith Vale, Ockley, Surrey.
- Tucker, W. G., 35, S.W. First Avenue, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
- Tweedy, John, Hill Top House, Howth, Co. Dublin.
- *Tylden-Pattenson, Lt.-Col. E. C., Dashmonden, Biddenden, Kent.
- Upcher, Henry E. S., The Gables, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk.
- Vandevere, Dr. Edward G., 135, Edgewood Avenue, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.
- Van Pallant van Eerde, Baron Ph., Eerde, nr. Ommen, Holland.
- Vaughan, J. N. E., Rheola, Vale of Neath, Glam.
- *Veitch, Miss A. M., Royal Nurseries, Exeter.
- Venning, Charles E., Boscovean, Heamoor, Cornwall.
- Vivian, The Hon. Lady, Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall.
- *Vyvyan, Col. Sir Courtenay, Bart., Trelowarren, Mawgan, Helston, Cornwall.
- Wada, K., Hakoneya Nurseries, Numazu-shi, Japan.
- Waley, Alfred J., Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex.
- *Wallace, R. W., The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
- Walter, R. G., c/o Messrs. R. Wallace & Co., The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
- †Ward, Capt. F. Kingdon, Hatton Gore, Harlington, Middlesex.
- Waring, Denton, Hebers Mount, Ilkley, Yorks.
- *Waterer, F. Gomer, Whitfield Court, Knap Hill, nr. Woking, Surrey.
- Watson, Eustace H., Framewood Manor, Stoke Poges, Bucks.
- Wells, Ben, The Nurseries, Merstham, Surrey.

- Whigham, Charles F., Purston, Farthinghoe, Northants.
- *Whitaker, W. I., Pylewell Park, Lymington, Hants.
- *White, Harry, Sunningdale Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey.
White, John, Benmore Gardens, by Dunoon, Argyll.
Whittall, Mrs. C. M., Grayswood Hill, Haslemere, Surrey.
- *Wilding, E. H., Wexham Place, Stoke Poges, Bucks.
Wilkinson, Arthur B. B., Drumbrae, Bantry, Co. Cork.
Willcocks, William, The Gardens, Leith Vale, Ockley, Surrey.
Williams, A. M., Werrington Park, Launceston.
- *Williams, E. Trevor, Dromenagh, Iver Heath, Bucks.
- †Williams, J. C., Caerhays Castle, Gorran, R.S.O., Cornwall.
Williams, J. E., Hillside, Llandaff, Cardiff.
- *Williams, Mrs. Charles, Greenway, Churston Ferrers, Devon.
- *Williams, P. D., Lanarth, St. Keverne, R.S.O., Cornwall.
- *Wilson, Edward Kenneth, Cannizaro, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19.
Wilson, J. E. B., Downgate, Sandhurst, Kent.
- *Wiseman, Percy, c/o J. Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., Bagshot, Surrey.
Wood, Arthur H. E., Glassel, Aberdeenshire.
Wood, H. J., Exbury Gardens, Exbury, Southampton.
Wright, H. R., The Nurseries, Avondale, Auckland, S.W. 3, New Zealand.
- Wuyts, Prof. O. F., 63, Avenue Renardeaux, Gand, Belgium.
- *Younger, Harry Geo., Kittoes, Bishopsteignton, South Devon.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES RELATING THERETO
 OF
 THE RHODODENDRON ASSOCIATION.

Title.

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

Office.

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

Objects.

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

Membership.

4. The Association shall consist of Members paying annual subscriptions of 2*l*s. or, in the case of working gardeners, 1*o*s. 6*d*., 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. 1*5*s. 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 Certified 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.

HARRY F. TAGG.

Botanical science has sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. H. F. Tagg, which occurred on August 9th, 1933, and the members of this Association have especial reason to regret his loss, for he was a leading specialist in the genus to which it owes its existence. We have not been able to obtain particulars of the date and place of his birth, but it is believed he was a native of Kent. The early part of his career, at any rate, was spent at the Swanley College in that county. Thence he migrated north and joined the staff of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, remaining there for nearly forty years, chiefly as Keeper of the Museum, in the organisation and development of which he took a great part. When Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour died in 1922, his work on the elucidation of the genus *Rhododendron*, on which he had spent many arduous years, devolved, so far as Edinburgh was concerned, mainly on Mr. Tagg. The greatest service he has rendered to lovers of *Rhododendrons* was his share in the compilation of *The Species of Rhododendron*, published by the *Rhododendron Society* in 1930. Except for the *Azalea* group, he contributed nearly all that part of this invaluable work which deals with the *elepidote* (*i.e.*, non-scaly) species. In 1904-1905 he made a journey round the world, in the course of which he visited the Antipodes, chiefly to collect material for exhibition in the Museum. He was also one of the pioneers in the study of plant diseases. At the time of his death he was fifty-nine years of age.

RHODODENDRON TRIALS AT EXBURY.

Some four years ago, requests were sent to all the leading nursery gardeners who had raised rhododendrons of their own to enter one plant of each of their hybrids introduced since 1918 for trial at Exbury. The Royal Horticultural Society and the Rhododendron Association jointly appointed judges to consider these rhododendrons and to make suitable recommendations.

The rhododendrons were planted in an open piece of ground in the woodland to the north of the house. They are surrounded by trees, but have clear sky overhead in every case, and the trial ground is certainly one of the coldest parts of the woodland where rhododendrons are planted. The ground was bastard trenched, but beyond mulching the ground with bracken each year, no humus or artificial manures have been added.

The first year after planting visits were paid every fortnight during the flowering season and notes were taken, but no awards were recommended as the plants were still in the state sent out by the nursery gardeners and had not yet become established. The second year there were so few buds that, although visits were paid again and further notes made, it was not found possible to come to any definite conclusions as the plants, which were mostly small, were inclined to grow vigorously and had not set many flower buds. This also applied in 1932, when there was such a dearth of bloom that the Committee was not called together.

In 1933, the Committee was strengthened by additional representatives from both the Royal Horticultural Society and the Rhododendron Association, and as a considerable number of the plants were showing signs of flowering well it was decided to begin the judging from the point of view of making awards. Some of the early-flowering plants suffered from the spring frost at the end of April, which was very

severe in that part of Exbury, and a great many other promising plants were only flowering spasmodically, and in some cases not at all, so that the list of awards made this year is only a preliminary list and will be supplemented next year and the following year as the trial continues. These remarks are necessary as otherwise the public might be misled into thinking that of all the rhododendrons raised since 1918 only those which are recommended this year are worthy of award. Such is not the case, and further recommendations will have to be made in due course.

The following awards have been made :—

First Class Certificate.

The Earl of Athlone.—Bright blood-red, from Messrs. Van Nes.

Awards of Merit.

Blue Peter.—Pale lavender-blue, with a dark blotch, from Messrs. J. Waterer, Sons and Crisp, Ltd.

Hugh Koster.—Bright crimson, from Messrs. Koster.

Lady Primrose.—Lemon-yellow, from Messrs. W. C. Slocock.

Lady Stuart of Wortley.—Pink, from Messrs. Koster.

Madame F. J. Chauvin.—Rosy-pink, paler centre, deep blotch, from Messrs. Koster.

Mrs. A. M. Williams.—Red, from Messrs. Koster.

Mrs. Charles Pearson.—Bluish-mauve, spotted burnt-sienna, from Messrs. Koster.

Mrs. Furnival.—Light pink with sienna blotch, from the Knap Hill Nursery, Ltd.

Mrs. Lindsay Smith.—White, from Messrs. Koster.

Mrs. Philip Martineau.—Rose-pink, fading lighter, with pale yellow blotch, from the Knap Hill Nursery, Ltd.

Nanette.—Blush-pink, with a dark blotch, from Messrs. W. C. Slocock.

Princess Elizabeth.—Deep crimson, from Messrs. J. Waterer, Sons and Crisp, Ltd.

Pygmalion.—Deep crimson-scarlet, black and spotted blotch; a big, well built-up truss of large size; from Messrs. J. Waterer, Sons and Crisp, Ltd.

Rosamund Millais.—Cerise, blotched burnt-umber, from Messrs. Koster.

RHODODENDRONS WHICH RECEIVED AWARDS IN 1933.

Name.	Description.	Award.	Date.
Arthur Osborn (R.B.G., Kew)	Flowers ruby-terra-cotta, tube bright orange scarlet	A.M.	June 20
Azor (Stevenson) ...	R. Griersonianum × R. discolor. Flowers deep flesh-pink	A.M.	June 7
Blue Peter (Waterer, Sons & Crisp)	Flowers pale lavender-blue with dark blotch	A.M.	June 7
Bonfire (Waterer, Sons & Crisp)	(R. discolor × Mrs. R. Y. Shaw) × R. Griersonianum. Flowers deep geranium-red	A.M.	May 2
brevistylum, KW 7108 (Crosfield)		A.M.	May 23
calophytum (Dame Alice Godman)		F.C.C.	April 4
Choremia (McLaren)	R. haematodes × R. arboreum. Flowers brilliant waxy scarlet-crimson	A.M.	Feb. 21
cyanocarpum (Lady Loder)		A.M.	March 21
Daphne (Magor) ...	Blood red arboreum × (R. Thomsonii × R. neriiflorum). Flowers hose-in-hose, crim- son scarlet	A.M.	March 21
Earl of Athlone (Van Nes)	Flowers bright blood red ...	F.C.C.	June 7
Edgeworthii (Messel)		F.C.C.	May 9
eriandrum, Rock 59207 (White)		A.M.	May 2
Faggetter's Favourite (Slocock)	R. Fortunei × ? Flowers white, flushed pale pink towards margins	A.M.	April 25
fulgens (Loder) ...		A.M.	March 21
fulvum (McLaren) ...		A.M.	April 4
habrotrichum (White)		A.M.	May 2
Hookeri (McLaren) ...		F.C.C.	March 21
Hugh Koster (Koster)	Flowers bright crimson ...	A.M.	June 7
Lady Bessborough (Rothschild)	R. discolor × R. campylocar- pum. Flowers creamy yellow with carmine blotch	F.C.C.	May 23
Ladybird (Rothschild)	Flowers rich pink, paler within	A.M.	June 7
Lady Primrose (Slocock)	Flowers lemon-yellow ...	A.M.	June 7

Name.	Description.	Award.	Date.
Lady Stuart of Wortley (Koster)	Flowers pink	A.M.	June 7
Loki (Lady Loder)	Seedling of R. Cornubia. Flowers deep blood red	A.M.	April 4
Madame F. J. Chauvin (Koster)	Flowers rosy pink, paler centre, deeper blotch	A.M.	June 7
mallotum (Farrer 815) (Stephenson Clarke)		A.M.	March 7
Mrs. A. M. Williams (Koster)	Flowers red	A.M.	June 7
Mrs. Charles Pearson (Koster)	Flowers bluish-mauve, spotted burnt-sienna	A.M.	June 7
Mrs. Furnival (Knap Hill Nursery)	Flowers light pink, sienna blotch	A.M.	June 7
Mrs. Leopold de Roths- child (Rothschild)	Hardy. Flowers vermilion red	A.M.	June 20
Mrs. Lindsay Smith (Koster)	Flowers white	A.M.	June 7
Mrs. Oliver Slocock (Azalea) (Slocock)	Flowers orange-yellow flushed terra-cotta	A.M.	May 9
Mrs. Philip Martineau (Knap Hill Nursery)	Flowers rose-pink fading lighter, pale yellow blotch	A.M.	June 7
mucronatum var. ripense (McLaren)		A.M.	May 23
Nanette (Slocock) ...	Flowers blush-pink, dark blotch	A.M.	June 7
Naomi (Rothschild) ...	R. Aurora x R. Fortunei. Flowers blush with pale primrose centre	A.M.	May 9
pallenscens (Rothschild)	s. Triflorum	A.M.	May 2
Pauline (Rothschild)	Flowers clear crimson spotted chocolate	A.M.	May 23
Penllyn (McLaren) ...	R. orbiculare x R. Aucklandii. Flowers shell pink	A.M.	March 21
polyandrum, KW 6413 (Messel)		A.M.	May 9
Primrose (Lady Loder)	Flowers pale yellow	A.M.	April 4
Princess Elizabeth (Waterer, Sons & Crisp)	Flowers deep crimson ...	A.M.	June 7
Pygmalion (Waterer, Sons & Crisp)	Flowers crimson-scarlet with black and spotted blotch	A.M.	June 7
repens var. chamaedoron (Rothschild)		A.M.	March 21
Rosamund Millais (Koster)	Flowers cerise, blotched burnt- umber	A.M.	June 7
russatum (Rothschild)		F.C.C.	April 4

Name.	Description.	Award.	Date.
Seta (McLaren) ...	R. spinuliferum x R. moupinense. Flowers white flushed apple-blossom pink	A.M.	March 21
Simsii (Loder) ...		F.C.C.	May 23
Tally Ho (Lady Loder and Crosfield)	R. Griersonianum x R. eriogynum. Flowers hunting-coat scarlet	F.C.C.	May 23
Tittenhurst (White) ...	R. Wightii x R. barbatum. Flowers lemon-primrose	A.M.	May 2
venator, KW 6285 (McLaren)		A.M.	May 23

RHODODENDRON STUD BOOK.

The following suggestions for a Stud Book of Rhododendron Hybrids were considered and approved by the Council on the 4th April, 1933, as being the rules that might be put up to the General Meeting of members of the Rhododendron Association on the 2nd May :—

1. That a Stud Book of Rhododendron Hybrids should be instituted.

2. All primary crosses (*i.e.*, between two species) should be eligible for entry.

3. All hybrid Rhododendrons that have received Awards of Merit or First-class Certificates from the Royal Horticultural Society since 1923 should be eligible for entry.

4. That any future hybrid Rhododendrons receiving Awards of Merit or First-class Certificates should be eligible for insertion in the Stud Book.

5. That any hybrids from a Rhododendron registered in the Stud Book and another Rhododendron either so registered or which is eligible for registration or which is a species should be eligible for insertion.

6. That—

(a) A Committee would consider applications for registration with flowers if required.

(b) The Committee shall also decide which Rhododendrons that have received Awards of Merit or First-class Certificates prior to 1923 should be eligible for registration.

(c) Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, Mr. H. D. McLaren and Mr. J. B. Stevenson be members of the Committee, with power to add to their number.

7. That every plant which receives an Award of Merit or a First-class Certificate should be eligible for entry, even if it is only a variety of a cross already entered.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

TABLE I.

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
A. Gilbert ...	campylocarpum × discolor ...	Lowinsky, 1925
Abalone ...	campylocarpum × callimorphum...	Rothschild
Abbot ...	Thomsonii × Delavayi ...	Rothschild
Adder ...	Thomsonii × diphrocalyx ...	Rothschild
Adelaide ...	Aurora × Thomsonii ...	Rothschild
Adjutant ...	neriiflorum × sperabile ...	Rothschild
Advie ...	Cornubia × diphrocalyx ...	Rothschild
Albatross ...	Loderi × discolor ...	Rothschild, 1933
Alcesta ...	burmanicum × lutescens ...	McLaren, 1933
Alix ...	barbatum × Hookeri ...	Rothschild
Alpaca ...	Sir Chas. Lemon × neriiflorum ...	Rothschild
Altaclarensis ...	catawbiense-ponticum × arboreum	Gowen
Alvinda ...	Ivery's Scarlet × Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Amalfi ...	Cornubia × calophytum ...	Rothschild
Amaura...	Penjerrick × Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Amba ...	racemosum × burmanicum ...	McLaren, 1933
Amkeys...	ambiguum × Keysii ...	Magor, 1926
Amor ...	Griersonianum × Thayerianum ...	Stevenson, 1933
Angelo ...	Griffithianum × discolor ...	Rothschild
Annabella ...	campanulatum × Loderi ...	Rothschild, 1933
Androcles ...	arboreum × calophytum ...	Rothschild
Anne ...	Thomsonii × ? ...	Messel, 1928
Antonio...	Gills' Triumph × discolor ...	Rothschild
Apache ...	Gill's Triumph × Thomsonii ...	Rothschild
Aprilis ...	ponticum × dauricum ...	Herbert, 1843
Arab ...	Williamsianum × sperabile ...	Rothschild
Arbad ...	arboreum × adenogynum ...	Magor, 1926
Arbcamp ...	arboreum × campylocarpum ...	Magor, 1928
arbutifolium ...	minus × ferrugineum ...	? 1917
Argiolus ...	concinnum × Augustinii ...	McLaren
Argosy ...	discolor × auriculatum ...	Rothschild
Aries ...	Thomsonii × neriiflorum ...	Ramsden, 1932
Arma ...	dichroanthum × repens ...	McLaren
Arthur Osborn...	didymum × Griersonianum ...	Kew Gardens, 1933

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Aruna	Penjerrick x Wightii	McLaren, 1933
Astarte	dichroanthum x Penjerrick	McLaren, 1931
Asteroid	Dr. Stocker x Thomsonii... ..	Rothschild
Atalanta	Werei x Thomsonii	Magor, 1926
Aurora	kewense x Thomsonii	Rothschild
Avalanche	Loderi x calophytum	Rothschild
Avocet	discolor x Fortunei	Rothschild
Ayah	discolor x eriogynum	Rothschild
Ayesha	discolor x arboreum	Rothschild
Azaleoides	ponticum x nudiflorum ?	Rothschild, 1917
Azma	Griersonianum x Fortunei	Stevenson, 1933
Azor	Griersonianum x discolor... ..	Stevenson, 1933
Azric	Griersonianum x diaprepes	Stevenson, 1933
Aztec	arboreum x irroratum	Rothschild
Barclayi... ..	Thomsonii x Glory of Penjerrick... ..	Barclay Fox
Beauty of Tremough	Griffithianum x arboreum	Shilson, 1902
Bodartianum	campanulatum x arboreum	? 1863
Blue Tit	impeditum x Augustinii	J. C. Williams, 1933
Bodnant Sunrise	Griffithianum x Griersonianum	McLaren, 1933
Bonfire	(discolor x Mrs. R. T. Shaw) x Griersonianum	Waterer & Crisp, 1933
Brachbooth	brachyanthum x Boothii	Magor, 1926
Brachdis	brachycarpum x discolor	Magor, 1925
Brachydum	brachyanthum x flavidum	Waterer, 1921
Calfort	calophytum x Fortunei	Ingram, 1932
Callirhoe	Dr. Stocker x arboreum	Magor, 1928
Camilla	Penjerrick x Loderi	McLaren, 1933
Campirr	campylocarpum x irroratum	Magor, 1926
Campkew	campylocarpum x Kewense	Magor, 1925
Carex	irroratum ? x Fargesii ?	Rothschild, 1932
Cartonii	nudiflorum x catawbiense	Carton, 1825
Caubut	caucasicum x Fortunei	Magor, 1926
Cauking	caucasicum x Mrs. Randall Davidson	Magor, 1928
Cheronia	Rose Perfection x orbiculare	McLaren, 1933
Choremia	haematodes x arboreum	McLaren, 1933
Cilbooth	ciliatum x Boothii	Magor, 1926
Cilpinense	ciliatum x moupinense	Aberconway, 1927

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Cinnkeys ...	cinnabarinum × Keysii ...	Magor, 1926
Cirrus ...	Smirnowii × arboreum ...	Reuthe, 1926
Cleopatra ...	Red Admiral × sutchuenense ...	Magor, 1931
Clio ...	xenosporum × Gilian ...	Magor, 1931
Cock of the Rock	cinnabarinum × Rose Mangles ...	Clarke, 1932
Colonel Rogers	Falconeri × niveum ...	Rogers, 1926
Coresia ...	Penjerrick × Cornish Cross ...	McLaren, 1933
Coreta ...	Loderi × Kingianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Cornish Cross ...	Thomsonii × Griffithianum ...	S. Smith
Cornisutch ...	Cornubia × sutchuenense ...	Magor, 1926
Cornubia ...	arboreum × Shilsonii ...	Barclay Fox, 1914
Coronis ...	Corona × Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Countess of Derby	Pink Pearl × ? ...	White, 1930
Countess of Haddington	ciliatum × Dalhousiae ...	? 1926
Crossbill ...	spinuliferum × lutescens ...	J. C. Williams, 1933
Cunningham's White	maximum × cinnamomeum ...	Cunningham, 1850
Cupid ...	Griffithianum × Luscombei ...	Johnstone, 1926
Damaris ...	Dr. Stocker × campylocarpum ...	Magor, 1926
Damask ...	Loderi × eriogynum ...	Clarke, 1932
Dame Nellie Melba	Standishii × arboreum ...	Sir E. Loder, 1926
Daphne... ..	Red Admiral × neriiflorum ...	Magor, 1928
Delight ...	ciliatum × praecox... ..	Gill, 1926
Dorothea ...	Griffithianum × decorum ...	Lowinsky, 1925
Dr. Stocker ...	caucasicum × Griffithianum ...	North
Duchess of Portland	barbatum × Handsworth Early White	Fisher & Sibray, 1903
Duke of Cornwall	arboreum × barbatum ...	Gill, 1926
Duke of York ...	Fortunei × Scipio ...	Paul, 1894
Earl of Morley... ..	campylocarpum × arboreum ...	
Edusa ...	Penjerrick × campylocarpum ...	McLaren, 1933
Elisabetae ...	caucasicum × Smirnowii ...	McLaren, 1917
Elisabethae ...	Falconeri × argenteum ...	Reuthe, 1926
Elsae ...	grande × Hodgsonii ...	Reuthe, 1925
Ernest Gill ...	Fortunei × arboreum ...	Gill, 1926
Exminster ...	Thomsonii × campylocarpum ...	Barclay Fox, 1923
Exoniense ...	ciliatum × Veitchianum ...	Veitch

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
F. C. Puddle ...	neriiflorum x Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1932
Gill's Gloriosa	Griffithianum x Pink Pearl ...	Gill, 1927
Fabia ...	dichroanthum x Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Falvia ...	Wardii x campylocarpum... ...	McLaren, 1933
Fasthip ...	fastigiatum x hippophaeoides ...	Magor, 1926
Fireball ...	barbatum x Ascot Brilliant ...	Gill, 1925
Gem ...	Halopeanum x Thomsonii ...	Sir E. Loder, 1926
General Sir John Du Cane	Thomsonii x discolor ...	Rothschild, 1933
Gilian ...	? x Griffithianum ...	Magor, 1923
Gill's Triumph	arboreum x Griffithianum ...	Gill
Gladys ...	campylocarpum x Fortunei ...	Clarke, 1926
Glory of Penjerrick	arboreum x Griffithianum ...	Barclay Fox, 1928
Goldsworth Yellow	caucasicum x campylocarpum ...	Sloccock, 1925
Gowenianum ...	catawbiense x nudiflorum ...	? 1917
Halopeanum ...	Griffithianum x maximum ...	Halope, 1896
Harrisii ...	Thomsonii x ? ...	Harris, 1880
Hebe ...	Neriihaem x Williamsianum ...	Magor, 1927
Henryanum ...	Dalhousiae x formosum ...	Henry, 1926
Hipsal ...	hippophaeoides x saluenense ...	Magor, 1926
Hiraethlyn ...	haematodes x Griffithianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Hodconeri ...	Hodgsonii x Falconeri ...	Reuthe, 1926
Humming Bird	haematodes x Williamsianum ...	J. C. Williams, 1933
hybridum ...	viscosum x maximum ...	Herbert, 1817
intermedium ...	ferrugineum x hirsutum ...	Nat. Hyb., 1891
Ione ...	Countess of Haddington x bullatum	Magor, 1926
Jacksonii ...	caucasicum x Nobleanum ...	? 1926
John Tremayne	arboreum x Griffithianum ...	Tremayne
Kernick Gem ...	barbatum x Luscombei ...	Gill, 1930
Kesselringii ...	Smirnowii x ponticum ...	Nat. Hyb., 1910
Kewense ...	Griffithianum x Fortunei ...	Kew Gardens, 1888
Kewense Hybrid	Kewense x Griffithianum... ...	Gill, 1927
Kewxen ...	Kewense x xenosporum ...	Magor, 1927
Kittiwake ...	lutescens x Edgeworthii ...	J. C. Williams, 1933
Koenig Carola	Falconeri x ponticum ...	Ludiecke, 1926
Koenigdis ...	Koenig Carola x discolor ...	Magor, 1926

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Ladybird ...	discolor x Corona	Rothschild, 1933
Lady Bessborough	discolour x campylocarpum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Lady Chamberlain	cinnabarinum x Royal Flush (orange var.)	Rothschild
Lady Eleanor Cathcart	maximum x arboreum	Waterer, 1926
Lady Montagu...	Griffithianum x ?	Rothschild, 1931
Lady Rosebery	cinnabarinum x Royal Flush (pink var.)	Rothschild, 1930
Latona	Souliei x dichroanthum	McLaren, 1933
Leda	apodectum x Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Lepidoboothii ...	lepidotum x Boothii	Magor, 1919
Lindbull	Lindleyi x bullatum	Magor, 1926
Linley	Loderi x ?	Messel, 1927
Loderi	Griffithianum x Fortunei ...	Sir E. Loder, 1911
Loki	Cornubia x ?	Lady Loder
Luscombei	Fortunei x Thomsonii	Luscombe, 1880
Mansellii	Falconeri x grande	Downie, 1875
May Day	haematodes x Griersonianum ...	A. M. Williams, 1932
May Queen	Fortunei x ?	Sir E. Loder, 1926
Maya	sutchuenense x Ririei	Magor, 1933
Monstrous	Mrs. E. C. Stirling x Smirnowii hybrid	Waterer & Crisp, 1925
Moonstone	campylocarpum x Williamsianum	J. C. Williams, 1933
Morteri	calendulaceum x nudiflorum ...	? 1829
Mrs. J. Comber	diaprepes x decorum	Messel, 1932
Mrs. Randall Davidson	Griffithianum x campylocarpum (Hooker)	1926
Mrs. W. C. Slocock	campylocarpum x ?	Slocock, 1929
multiflorum	ciliatum x virgatum	Waterer & Crisp
Muriel	Falconeri x ?	Lady Loder, 1925
Muriel Messel	Loderi x Loder's White	Messel, 1929
myrtifolium	minus x hirsutum	? 1917
Naomi	Aurora x Fortunei... ..	Rothschild, 1933
Neda	dichroanthum x Cunningham's Sulphur	McLaren, 1933
Neriiapo	apodectum x neriiflorum	Magor

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Neriiarb ...	neriiflorum x arboreum ...	Magor, 1928
Nerrihaem ...	neriiflorum x haematodes...	Magor, 1927
Nobleanum ...	caucasicum x arboreum ...	Waterer, 1835
Norman Shaw	discolor x B. de Bruin ...	Rothschild, 1926
Oliver ...	Loderi x ? ...	Messel, 1927
Oreocinn ...	oreotrepes x cinnabarinum ...	Magor, 1926
ornatum ...	viscosum x ponticum ...	Gowen, 1832
Pallida ...	Williamsianum x Griffithianum ...	McLaren, 1933
pallidum ...	? virgatum x hirsutum ...	? 1913
Pengaer...	Griffithianum x Thomsonii ...	Llewelyn, 1926
Penjerrick ...	campylocarpum x Griffithianum...	S. Smith
Penllyn ...	orbiculare x Griffithianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Philip Waterer...	Mrs. E. C. Stirling x maximum hybrid	Waterer, 1924
Phryne ...	campylocarpum x Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Pilgrim ...	Fortunei x Gill's Triumph ...	Rothschild, 1926
Pink Bride ...	Halopeanum x Griffithianum ...	Lady Loder
Pink Delight ...	arboreum x ? ...	Gill, 1926
Pink Domino ...	discolor x hardy hybrid ...	Waterer & Crisp, 1925
Pink Shell ...	Griffithianum x H. M. Arderne ...	Lowinsky, 1923
Polar Bear ...	diaprepes x auriculatum ...	Stevenson, 1933
praecox ...	ciliatum x dauricum ...	Davies, 1860
Princess Alice ...	Edgeworthii x ciliatum ...	? 1862
Prostsal ...	prostratum x saluenense ...	Magor, 1926
Prostgiatum ...	prostratum x fastigiatum ...	Magor, 1924
pulcherrimum ...	arboreum x caucasicum ...	Waterer, 1835
Purity ...	Edgeworthii x formosum ...	Turner, 1908
Pyramus ...	Doncaster x Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Red Admiral ...	arboreum x Thomsonii ...	J. C. Williams
Red Argenteum	grande x arboreum ...	? 1926
Robin Hood ...	calophytum x sutchuenense ...	J. C. Williams, 1933
Robin Redbreast	Houlstonii x orbiculare ...	J. C. Williams, 1933
Romany Chai ...	Moser's Maroon x Griersonianum	Rothschild, 1933
Romany Chal ...	Moser's Maroon x eriogynum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Rose Mangles ...	cinnabarinum x Maddenii ...	Mangles
Rosemary Chipp	orbiculare x Loderi ...	Kew Gardens, 1928
Rovellianum ...	dauricum x ferrugineum ...	Rovelli, 1926

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Royal Flush ...	cinnabarinum × Maddenii ...	J. C. Williams
Rundle's Scarlet	arboreum × ponticum
Russellianum ...	catawbiense × arboreum ...	Russell, 1831
St. Keverne ...	Kingianum × Griffithianum ...	P. D. Williams, 1922
Seta ...	spinuliferum × moupinense ...	McLaren, 1933
Sheila Osborn ...	discolor × Strategist ...	Kew Gardens, 1932
Shilsonii ...	Thomsonii × barbatum ...	Shilson, 1900
Shot Silk ...	campylocarpum × dichroanthum...	Ramsden, 1933
Sidonia ...	Rose Perfection × Fortunei ...	McLaren, 1933
Sir John Ramsden	Corona × Thomsonii ...	Waterer & Crisp, 1926
Snow Bunting ...	arboreum × sutchuenense ...	J. C. Williams
Snow Queen ...	Halopeanum × Loderi ...	Sir E. Loder, 1926
Soularb... ...	Souliei × arboreum ...	Magor, 1926
Soulbut... ...	Souliei × Fortunei ...	Magor, 1926
Soulkew ...	Souliei × Kewense ...	Magor, 1926
Soulking ...	Souliei × Kingianum ...	Magor, 1926
Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz	Pink Pearl × John Walter...	Endtz, 1924
Spinulosum ...	spinuliferum × racemosum ...	Kew Gardens, 1926
Stanwellianum...	caucasicum × catawbiense ...	Methven, 1926
Sulphur Yellow	Souliei × campylocarpum...	J. C. Williams
Sunset ...	Queen Wilhelmina × Loderi ...	Lady Loder
Tally Ho ...	Griersonianum × eriogynum ...	Lady Loder, 1933
Thomasine ...	Souliei × Thomsonii ...	Clarke, 1931
Thomwilliams ...	Thomsonii × Williamsianum ...	Magor, 1927
Tittenhurst ...	Wightii × barbatum ...	White, 1933
Tittenhurst Belle	Corona × Griffithianum ...	Lowinsky, 1925
Tregedna ...	Thomsonii × ?
Tyermanii ...	Nuttallii × formosum ...	Tyerman, 1925
Vanessa... ...	Soulbut × Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1929
Werei ...	arboreum ? × barbatum ?	S. Smith
White Samite ...	Corry Koster × Loderi ...	Wallace, 1932
Wilsonii ...	ciliatum × glaucum ...	Nuttall, 1859
Xenarb ...	detonsum × arboreum ...	Magor, 1926
Yellow Hammer	sulfureum × flavidum ...	J. C. Williams
Yvonne ...	Aurora × Griffithianum ...	Rothschild

TABLE II.

adenogynum	
x arboreum	= Arbad
ambiguum	
x Keysii	= Amkeys
apodectum	
x Griersonianum	= Leda
x neriiflorum	= Neriiaipo
arboreum	
x adenogynum	= Arbad
x barbatum ?	= Werei
x barbatum	= Duke of Cornwall
x calophytum	= Androcles
x campanulatum	= Bodartianum
x campylocarpum	= Arbcamp
x campylocarpum	= Earl of Morley
x catawbiense	= Russellianum
x catawbiense-ponticum	= Altaclarensis
x caucasicum	= Nobleanium
x detonsum	= Xenarb
x discolor	= Ayesha
x Dr. Stocker	= Callirhoe
x Fortunei	= Ernest Gill
x grande	= Red Argenteum
x Griffithianum	= John Tremayne
x Griffithianum	= Gill's Triumph
x Griffithianum	= Glory of Penjerrick
x Griffithianum	= Beauty of Tremough
x haematodes	= Choremia
x irroratum	= Aztec
x maximum	= Lady Eleanor Cathcart
x neriiflorum	= Neriiaarb
x ponticum	= Rundle's Scarlet
x Shilsonii	= Cornubia
x Souliei	= Soularb
x Smirnowii	= Cirrus
x Standishii	= Dame Nellie Melba
x sutchuenense	= Snow Bunting
x Thomsonii	= Red Admiral
x ?	= Pink Delight

argenteum		
x Falconeri		= Elisabethae
Ascot Brilliant		
x barbatum		= Fireball
Augustinii		
x concinnum		= Argiolus
x impeditum		= Blue Tit
auriculatum		
x diaprepes		= Polar Bear
x discolor		= Argosy
Aurora		
x Fortunei		= Naomi
x Griffithianum		= Yvonne
x Thomsonii		= Adelaide
barbatum		
x arboreum		= Duke of Cornwall
x arboreum ?		= Werei
x Ascot Brilliant		= Fireball
x Handsworth Early White		= Duchess of Portland
x Hookeri		= Alix
x Luscombei		= Kernick Gem
x Thomsonii		= Shilsonii
x Wightii		= Tittenhurst
B. de Bruin		
x discolor		= Norman Shaw
Boothii		
x brachyanthum		= Brachbooth
x ciliatum		= Cilbooth
x lepidotum		= Lepidoboothii
brachycarpum		
x discolor		= Brachdis
brachyanthum		
x Boothii		= Brachbooth
x flavidum		= Brachydum
bullatum		
x Countess of Haddington		= Ione
x Lindleyi		= Lindbull
burmanicum		
x lutescens		= Alcesta
x racemosum		= Amba
calendulaceum		
x nudiflorum		= Morteri

callimorphum		
x campylocarpum	=	Abalone
calophytum		
x arboreum	=	Androcles
x Cornubia	=	Amalfi
x Fortunei	=	Calfort
x Loderi	=	Avalanche
x sutchuenense	=	Robin Hood
campanulatum		
x arboreum	=	Bodartianum
x Loderi	=	Annabella
campylocarpum		
x arboreum	=	Arbcamp
x arboreum	=	Earl of Morley
x callimorphum	=	Abalone
x caucasicum	=	Goldsworth Yellow
x dichroanthum	=	Shot Silk
x Dr. Stocker	=	Damaris
x discolor	=	A. Gilbert
x Fortunei	=	Gladys
x Griffithianum	=	Mrs. Randall Davidson
x irroratum	=	Campirr
x Kewense	=	Campkew
x Loderi	=	Phryne
x Penjerrick	=	Edusa
x Souliei	=	Sulphur Yellow
x Thomsonii	=	Exminster
x Wardii	=	Falvia
x Williamsianum	=	Moonstone
x ?	=	Mrs. W. C. Slocock
campylocarpum var. elatum		
x discolor	=	Lady Bessborough
x Griffithianum	=	Penjerrick
catawbiense		
x arboreum	=	Russellianum
x caucasicum	=	Stanwellianum
x nudiflorum	=	Cartonii
catawbiense-ponticum		
x arboreum	=	Altaclarensis
caucasicum		
x arboreum	=	Nobleanum
x campylocarpum	=	Goldsworth Yellow

x catawbiense	= Stanwellianum
x Fortunei	= Caubut
x Griffithianum	= Dr. Stocker
x Mrs. Randall Davidson	= Cauking
x Nobleanum	= Jacksonii
x Smirnowii	= Elisabetae
ciliatum	
x Boothii	= Cilbooth
x Dalhousiae	= Countess of Haddington
x dauricum	= praecox
x Edgeworthii	= Princess Alice
x glaucum	= Wilsonii
x moupinense	= Cilpinense
x praecox	= Delight
x Veitchianum	= Exoniense
x virgatum	= multiflorum
cinnabarinum	
x Keysii	= Cinnkeys
x Maddenii	= Rose Mangles
x Maddenii	= Royal Flush
x oreotrepes	= Oreocinn
x Rose Mangles	= Cock of the Rock
x Royal Flush (orange var.)	= Lady Chamberlain
x Royal Flush (pink var.)	= Lady Rosebery
cinnamomeum	
x maximum	= Cunningham's White
concinnum	
x Augustinii	= Argiolus
Cornish Cross	
x Penjerrick	= Coresia
Cornubia	
x calophytum	= Amalfi
x diphrocalyx	= Advie
x sutchuenense	= Cornsutch
x ?	= Loki
Corona	
x discolor	= Ladybird
x Griffithianum	= Tittenhurst Belle
x Loderi	= Coronis
x Thomsonii	= Sir John Ramsden
Corry Koster	
x Loderi	= White Samite

Countess of Haddington	=	Ione
x bullatum		
Cunningham's Sulphur	=	Neda
x dichroanthum		
x Griffithianum	=	Dr. Stocker
Dalhousiae	=	Countess of Haddington
x ciliatum		
x formosum	=	Henryanum
dauricum		
x ciliatum	=	praecox
x ferrugineum	=	Rovellianum
x ponticum	=	Aprilis
decorum		
x diaprepes	=	Mrs. J. Comber
x Griffithianum	=	Dorothea
Delavayi		
x Thomsonii	=	Abbot
detonsum		
x arboreum	=	Xenarb
diaprepes		
x auriculatum	=	Polar Bear
x decorum	=	Mrs. J. Comber
x Griersonianum	=	Azric
dichroanthum		
x campylocarpum	=	Shot Silk
x Cunningham's Sulphur	=	Neda
x Griersonianum	=	Fabia
x Penjerrick	=	Astarte
x repens	=	Arma
x Souliei	=	Latona
didymum		
x Griersonianum	=	Arthur Osborn
diphrocalyx		
x Cornubia	=	Advie
x Thomsonii	=	Adder
discolor		
x arboreum	=	Ayesha
x auriculatum	=	Argosy
x B. de Bruin	=	Norman Shaw
x brachycarpum	=	Brachdis
x campylocarpum	=	A. Gilbert
x campylocarpum var. elatum	=	Lady Bessborough

x eriogynum	=	Ayah
x Fortunei	=	Avocet
x Gill's Triumph	=	Antonio
x Griersonianum	=	Azor
x Griffithianum	=	Angelo
x hardy hybrid	=	Pink Domino
x Koenig Carola	=	Koenigdis
x Loderi	=	Albatross
x Strategist	=	Sheila Osborn
x Thomsonii	=	General Sir John Du Cane
x Corona	=	Ladybird
Doncaster		
x Loderi	=	Pyramus
Dr. Stocker		
x arboreum	=	Callirhoe
x campylocarpum	=	Damaris
x Thomsonii	=	Asteroid
Edgeworthii		
x ciliatum	=	Princess Alice
x formosum	=	Purity
x lutescens	=	Kittiwake
eriogynum		
x discolor	=	Ayah
x Griersonianum	=	Tally Ho
x Loderi	=	Damask
x Moser's Maroon	=	Romany Chal
Falconeri		
x argenteum	=	Elisabethae
x grande	=	Mansellii
x Hodgsonii	=	Hodconeri
x niveum	=	Colonel Rogers
x ponticum	=	Koenig Carola
x ?	=	Muriel
fastigiatum		
x hippophaeoides	=	Fasthip
x prostratum	=	Prostigiatum
ferrugineum		
x dauricum	=	Rovellianum
x hirsutum	=	intermedium
x minus	=	arbutifolium
flavidum		
x brachyanthum	=	Brachydum
x sulfureum	=	Yellow Hammer

formosum	
× Dalhousiae	= Henryanum
× Edgeworthii	= Purity
× Nuttallii	= Tyermanii
Fortunei	
× arboreum	= Ernest Gill
× Aurora	= Naomi
× calophytum	= Calfort
× campylocarpum	= Gladys
× caucasicum	= Caubut
× discolor	= Avocet
× Gill's Triumph	= Pilgrim
× Griersonianum	= Azma
× Griffithianum	= Kewense
× Rose Perfection	= Sidonia
× Scipio	= Duke of York
× Souliei	= Soulbut
× Thomsonii	= Luscombei
× ?	= May Queen
Gilian	
× xenosporum	= Clio
Gill's Triumph	
× discolor	= Antonio
× Fortunei	= Pilgrim
× Thomsonii	= Apache
glaucum	
× ciliatum	= Wilsonii
Glory of Penjerrick	
× Thomsonii	= Barclayi
grande	
× arboreum	= Red Argenteum
× Falconeri	= Mansellii
× Hodgsonii	= Elsae
Griersonianum	
× apodectum	= Leda
× diaprepes	= Azric
× dichroanthum	= Fabia
× didymum	= Arthur Osborn
× discolor	= Azor
× eriogynum	= Tally Ho
× Fortunei	= Azma

x Griffithianum	= Bodnant Sunrise
x haematodes	= May Day
x Moser's Maroon	= Romany Chai
x neriiflorum	= F. C. Puddle
x Penjerrick	= Amaura
x Soulbut	= Vanessa
x Thayerianum	= Amor
x (discolor x Mrs. R. T. Shaw)	= Bonfire
Griffithianum	
x arboreum	= John Tremayne
x arboreum	= Beauty of Tremough
x arboreum	= Gill's Triumph
x arboreum	= Glory of Penjerrick
x Aurora	= Yvonne
x campylocarpum var. elatum	= Penjerrick
x campylocarpum	= Mrs. Randall Davidson
x caucasicum	= Dr. Stocker
x Corona	= Tittenhurst Belle
x decorum	= Dorothea
x discolor	= Angelo
x Fortunei	= Kewense
x Griersonianum	= Bodnant Sunrise
x haematodes	= Hiraethlyn
x Halopeanum	= Pink Bride
x H. M. Arderne	= Pink Shell
x Kewense	= Kewense Hybrid
x Kingianum	= St. Keverne
x Luscombei	= Cupid
x maximum	= Halopeanum
x orbiculare	= Penllyn
x Pink Pearl	= Gill's Gloriosa
x Thomsonii	= Pengaer
x Thomsonii	= Cornish Cross
x Thomsonii	= Beauty of Tremough
x Thomsonii	= Gill's Triumph
x Thomsonii	= Glory of Penjerrick
x Williamsianum	= Pallida
x ?	= Gilian
x ?	= Lady Montagu
H. M. Arderne	
x Griffithianum	= Pink Shell

haematodes	
x arboreum	= Choremia
x Griersonianum	= May Day
x Griffithianum	= Hiraethlyn
x neriiflorum	= Nerihaem
x Williamsianum	= Humming Bird
Halopeanum	
x Griffithianum	= Pink Bride
x Loderi	= Snow Queen
x Thomsonii	= Gem
Handsworth Early White	
x barbatum	= Duchess of Portland
hippophaeoides	
x fastigiatum	= Fasthip
x saluenense	= Hipsal
hirsutum	
x ferrugineum	= intermedium
x minus	= myrtifolium
x ? virgatum	= pallidum
Hodgsonii	
x Falconeri	= Hodconeri
x grande	= Elsaë
Hookeri	
x barbatum	= Alix
Houlstonii	
x orbiculare	= Robin Redbreast
impeditum	
x Augustinii	= Blue Tit
irroratum	
x arboreum	= Aztec
x campylocarpum	= Campirr
Ivery's Scarlet	
x Loderi	= Alvinda
John Walter	
x Pink Pearl	= Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz
Kewense	
x campylocarpum	= Campkew
x Griffithianum	= Kewense Hybrid
x Souliei	= Soulkew
x Thomsonii	= Aurora
x xenosporum	= Kewxen

Keysii		
x cinnabarinum	=	Cinnkeys
x ambiguum	=	Amkeys
Kingianum		
x Griffithianum	=	St. Keverne
x Loderi	=	Coreta
x Souliei	=	Soulking
Koenig Carola		
x discolor	=	Koenigdis
lepidotum		
x Boothii	=	Lepidoboothii
Lindleyi		
x bullatum	=	Lindbull
Loderi		
x calophytum	=	Avalanche
x campanulatum	=	Annabella
x campylocarpum	=	Phryne
x Corona	=	Coronis
x Corry Koster	=	White Samite
x discolor	=	Albatross
x Doncaster	=	Pyramus
x eriogynum	=	Damask
x Halopeanum	=	Snow Queen
x Ivery's Scarlet	=	Alvinda
x Kingianum	=	Coreta
x Loder's White	=	Muriel Messel
x orbiculare	=	Rosemary Chipp
x Penjerrick	=	Camilla
x Queen Wilhelmina	=	Sunset
x ?	=	Linley
x ?	=	Oliver
Loder's White		
x Loderi	=	Muriel Messel
Luscombei		
x barbatum	=	Kernick Gem
x Griffithianum	=	Cupid
x White Pearl	=	Gill's Gloriosa
lutescens		
x burmanicum	=	Alcesta
x Edgeworthii	=	Kittiwake
x spinuliferum	=	Crossbill

Maddenii		
x cinnabarinum	=	Royal Flush
x cinnabarinum	=	Rose Mangles
maximum		
x arboreum	=	Lady Eleanor Cathcart
x cinnamomeum	=	Cunningham's White
x Griffithianum	=	Halopeanum
x viscosum	=	hybridum
minus		
x ferrugineum	=	arbutifolium
x hirsutum	=	myrtifolium
Moser's Maroon		
x eriogynum	=	Romany Chal
x Griersonianum	=	Romany Chai
moupinense		
x ciliatum	=	Cilpinense
x spinuliferum	=	Seta
Mrs. E. C. Stirling		
x maximum hybrid	=	Philip Waterer
x Smirnowii hybrid	=	Monstrous
Mrs. Randall Davidson		
x caucasicum	=	Caulking
neriiflorum		
x apodectum	=	Neriiapo
x arboreum	=	Neriiarb
x Griersonianum	=	F. C. Puddle
x haematodes	=	Neriihaem
x Red Admiral	=	Daphne
x Sir Charles Lemon	=	Alpaca
x sperabile	=	Adjutant
x Thomsonii	=	Aries
Neriihaem		
x Williamsianum	=	Hebe
niveum		
x Falconeri	=	Colonel Rogers
Nobleanum		
x caucasicum	=	Jacksonii
nudiflorum		
x calendulaceum	=	Morteri
x catawbiense	=	Cartonii
Nuttallii		
x formosum	=	Tyermanii

orbiculare		
× Griffithianum	=	Penllyn
× Houlstonii	=	Robin Redbreast
× Loderi	=	Rosemary Chipp
× Rose Perfection	=	Cheronia
oreotrephes		
× cinnabarinum	=	Oreocinn
Penjerrick		
× campylocarpum	=	Edusa
× Cornish Cross	=	Coresia
× dichroanthum	=	Astarte
× Griersonianum	=	Amaura
× Loderi	=	Camilla
× Wightii	=	Aruna
Pink Pearl		
× Griffithianum	=	Gill's Gloriosa
× John Walter	=	Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz
× ?	=	Countess of Derby
ponticum		
× arboreum	=	Rundle's Scarlet
× dauricum	=	Aprilis
× Falconeri	=	Koenig Carola
× nudiflorum ?	=	Azaleoides
× Smirnowii	=	Kesselringii
× viscosum	=	ornatum
praecox		
× ciliatum	=	Delight
prostratum		
× fastigiatum	=	Prostigiatum
× saluenense	=	Protsal
racemosum		
× burmanicum	=	Amba
× spinuliferum	=	Spinulosum
Red Admiral		
× neriiflorum	=	Daphne
× sutchuenense	=	Cleopatra
repens		
× dichroanthum	=	Arma
Ririei		
× sutchuenense	=	Maya
Rose Mangles		
× cinnabarinum	=	Cock of the Rock

Rose Perfection		
x Fortunei	=	Sidonia
x orbiculare	=	Cheronia
Royal Flush		
x cinnabarinum (orange var.)	=	Lady Chamberlain
x cinnabarinum (pink var.)	=	Lady Rosebery
saluenense		
x hippophaeoides	=	Hipsal
x prostratum	=	Prostsal
Scipio		
x Fortunei	=	Duke of York
Shilsonii		
x arboreum	=	Cornubia
Sir Charles Lemon		
x neriiflorum	=	Alpaca
Smirnowii		
x arboreum	=	Cirrus
x caucasicum	=	Elisabetae
x ponticum	=	Kesselringii
Soulbut		
x Griersonianum	=	Vanessa
Souliei		
x arboreum	=	Soularb
x campylocarpum	=	Sulphur Yellow
x dichroanthum	=	Latona
x Fortunei	=	Soulbut
x Kewense	=	Soulkew
x Kingianum	=	Soulking
x neriiflorum	=	Adjutant
x Thomsonii	=	Thomasine
x Williamsianum	=	Arab
sperabile		
x neriiflorum	=	Adjutant
x Williamsianum	=	Arab
spinuliferum		
x lutescens	=	Crossbill
x moupinense	=	Seta
x racemosum	=	Spinulosum
Standishii		
x arboreum	=	Dame Nellie Melba
Strategist		
x discolor	=	Sheila Osborn

sulfureum		
x flavidum	=	Yellow Hammer
sutchuenense		
x arboreum	=	Snow Bunting
x calophytum	=	Robin Hood
x Cornubia	=	Cornsutch
x Red Admiral	=	Cleopatra
x Ririei	=	Maya
Thayerianum		
x Griersonianum	=	Amor
Thomsonii		
x arboreum	=	Red Admiral
x Aurora	=	Adelaide
x barbatum	=	Shilsonii
x campylocarpum	=	Exminster
x Corona	=	Sir John Ramsden
x Delavayi	=	Abbot
x diphrocalyx	=	Adder
x Dr. Stocker	=	Asteroid
x discolor	=	General Sir John Du Cane
x Fortunei	=	Luscombei
x Gill's Triumph	=	Apache
Thomsonii		
x Glory of Penjerrick	=	Barclayi
x Griffithianum	=	Pengae
x Griffithianum	=	Beauty of Tremough
x Griffithianum	=	Cornish Cross
x Griffithianum	=	Gill's Triumph
x Griffithianum	=	Glory of Penjerrick
x neriiflorum	=	Aries
x Halopeanum	=	Gem
x Kewense	=	Aurora
x Souliei	=	Thomasine
x Werei	=	Atalanta
x Williamsianum	=	Thomwilliams
x ?	=	Anne
x ?	=	Harrisii
x ?	=	Tregedna
Veitchianum		
x ciliatum	=	Exoniense

virgatum		
	x ciliatum	= multiflorum
	x hirsutum ?	= pallidum
viscosum		
	x maximum	= hybridum
	x ponticum	= ornatum
Wardii		
	x campylocarpum	= Falvia
Werei		
	x Thomsonii	= Atalanta
Wightii		
	x barbatum	= Tittenhurst
	x Penjerrick	= Aruna
Williamsianum		
	x campylocarpum	= Moonstone
	x Griffithianum	= Pallida
	x haematodes	= Humming Bird
	x Nerihaem	= Hebe
	x sperabile	= Arab
	x Thomsonii	= Thomwilliams
xenosporum		
	x Gilian	= Clio
	x Kewense	= Kewxen

ROCK RHODODENDRONS.

1932 EXPEDITION.

- 21993 **R. haemaleum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers blackish-red, Kenichunpo, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 21994 **R. sperabiloides.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers red, rocky, alpine slopes, elevation 12,500-13,000 feet.
- 21995 **R. Bainbridgeanum.** Shrub 4-5 feet ; flowers pinkish-red, in fir forests, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 21997 **R. saluenense aff.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers wine-coloured red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 21999 **R. Bainbridgeanum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers cream, in fir forest, elevation 12,500-13,000 feet.
- 22000 **R. crinigerum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers reddish-purple, in fir forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22001 **R. pocophorum.** Shrub 4-5 feet ; flowers bright red, among limestone crags, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22002 **R. pocophorum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, fir forest and crags.
- 22003 **R. eclectum var. brachyandrum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers red, in fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22004 **R. fulvum.** Tree 9-10 feet ; flowers pink, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 22005 **R. eclectum var. brachyandrum.** Shrub 5-7 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, among rocks, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22006 **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 5 feet ; flowers blackish-carmine, same locality as 22005.
- 22007 **R. eudoxum.** Shrub 3 feet ; flowers purplish, rocky, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.

- 22013 **R. Genestierianum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; bark red, flowers small red, glaucous outside, lower slopes, elevation 10,000 feet.
- 22014 **R. aureum.** Shrub 3-5 feet ; flowers yellow, leaves white beneath, among crags, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22019 **R. bullatum.** Tree 10 feet ; flowers large white, in mossy forests, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22021 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 8-10 feet ; flowers large white, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22023 **R. arizelum.** Tree 12-15 feet ; flowers large pink, alpine forests, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22024 **R. arizelum.** Tree 10-12 feet ; flowers bright red, purplish tinge, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22025 **R. arizelum.** Tree 12-15 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22028 **R. selense** subspecies **dolerum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers reddish-purple, middle slopes, in spruce forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22029 **R. selense** subspecies **metrium.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers pale yellow, in spruce forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22030 **R. dasycladum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers yellowish-red, alpine regions, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 22031 **R. Bainbridgeanum.** Shrub 6 feet ; flowers pink, among crags in alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22032 **R. dasycladum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers pale pink, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22033 **R. selense forma.** Shrub 6 feet ; flowers large pale pink, alpine regions, elevation 12,500-13,000 feet.
- 22034 **R. haemaleum.** Shrub 4-5 feet ; flowers nearly black, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22037 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers cream coloured, alpine regions, fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.

- 22038 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22039 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 6-8 feet; flowers yellowish-red. Same locality as 22038.
- 22040 **R. Beesianum.** Shrub or small tree 10 feet; flowers white-pinkish, elevation 11,500 feet. Pehalo or Behong on Alulaka ridge.
- 22041 **R. Beesianum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers red, alpine region of Pehalo, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22042 **R. niphargum.** Shrub 8 feet; flowers pink, leaves white beneath, Pehalo alpine region, Alulaka, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22045 **R. oleifolium.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers whitish-pink, lower slopes of Champutong, elevation 9,000-10,000 feet.
- 22050 **R. sp.?** Shrub 2 feet; Flowers red, alpine regions, mountains of Champutong, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22056 **R. monanthum.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers yellow, alpine regions, Champutong, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22058 **R. chaetonallum.** Shrub 10 feet; flowers dark red, brilliant carmine, elevation 12,000 feet (mountains of Champutong).
- 22059 **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers pink (mountains of Champutong), elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22063 **R. chryseum.** Shrub 2 feet; flowers bright yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22064 **R. himertum.** Shrub 4-5 feet; flowers orange-red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22065 **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 5-8 feet; flowers dark carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22066 **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 5 feet; flowers orange-red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22067 **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 6-10 feet; flowers dark crimson, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.

- 22069 **R. repens.** Prostrate, 6 inches ; flowers red, leaves small, elliptical, alpine regions on rocks, elevation 15,000 feet.
- 22070 **R. torquatum.** Shrub 3-4 feet ; flowers purplish-red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22090 **R. mekongense.** Shrub 2-5 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22091 **R. fictolacteum.** Shrub or tree 10-15 feet ; flowers white, alpine region above fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22092 **R. fulvum.** Tree 10-12 feet ; flowers pink, same locality.
- 22094 **R. arizelum.** Tree, giant, 20-25 feet ; flowers yellowish-red, leaves large, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 22095 **R. eritimum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers purplish-red, above fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22096 **R. niphargum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers pink, same locality.
- 22097 **R. fulvum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers pink, same locality.
- 22100 **R. eclecticum.** Tree 6-10 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22102 **R. rhaibocarpum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22106 **R. arizelum.** Tree, giant plant, 20-25 feet ; flowers bright red, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22108 **R. arizelum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22110 **R. arizelum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22111 **R. fulvum.** Shrub 10-15 feet ; flowers white, in fir and spruce forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22112 **R. crinigerum.** Shrub 6-10-15 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 22117 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 10 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, open landscape, elevation 12,500 feet.

- 22119 **R. Martinianum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers pink, leaves small, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22121 **R. floccigerum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22122 **R. sperabiloides.** Shrub 4-5 feet ; flowers deep red, alpine regions.
- 22123 **R. Martinianum.** Shrub 3 feet ; flowers purple, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22126 **R. floccigerum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers yellowish-red, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 22183 **R. didymum.** Prostrate ; leaves small, flowers black, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22184 **R. sp. Glaucum Series.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers small, yellow, same locality.
- 22187 **R. chaetomallum.** 5 feet tall ; leaves chocolate colour, flowers deep carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22188 **R. chaetomallum.** 2-3 feet ; flowers deep red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22189 **R. horaeum.** Spreading, prostrate ; leaves linear, flowers yellow, rocky alpine regions, elevation 15,000 feet.
- 22191 **R. horaeum.** Shrub spreading, prostrate, semi-erect ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22192 **R. horaeum.** Shrub, spreading, prostrate ; flowers yellow-red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22193 **R. horaeum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22194 **R. horaeum.** Shrub 3 feet ; flowers yellowish-red, alpine meadows, edge of forest above firs, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22196 **R. horaeum.** Small shrub 3 feet ; flowers yellowish-red, alpine scrub, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22197 **R. sp.?** Shrub 4-5 feet ; flowers red, alpine scrub, elevation 14,500 feet.

- 22198 **R. sp.?** Shrub 4 feet ; flowers carmine, alpine scrub, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22199 **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers dark purplish-red, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22201 **R. sanguineum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers dark red, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22202 **R. sanguineum.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers yellowish-red, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22203 **R. sanguineum forma.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22204 **R. sanguineum forma.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers red, leaves small, glaucous beneath, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22205 **R. horaeum.** 1 foot ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22206 **R. horaeum forma.** Shrub 3-4 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22207 **R. horaeum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers deep carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22208 **R. horaeum.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22210 **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 3-5 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22211 **R. chaetomallum var.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22212 **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 3-5 feet ; flowers yellowish-red, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22213 **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers orange-reddish, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22214 **R. micromeres.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers pale yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22215 **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.

- 22216 **R. sinonuttallii.** Tree 6-8 feet ; flowers immense, individual flower 4 inches long, white ; spruce forest, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 22219 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 10-20 feet ; flowers white, above fir forest, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22220 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 10-20 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, above fir forest, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22221 **R. Beesianum.** Tree or shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers white, same locality.
- 22222 **R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum.** Shrub 6 feet ; flowers pink, same locality.
- 22223 **R. Beesianum.** Tree 6-10 feet ; flowers white, same locality.
- 22224 **R. eclecteum.** Tree or shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers yellow, same locality.
- 22225 **R. selense** subspecies **dolerum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers red, same locality, open alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22226 **R. Sp. ? Selense** Subseries. Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers pale yellow to cream, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22227 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 8-10 feet ; flowers pink, open alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22228 **R. crinigerum var. euadenium.** Tree 8-10 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22229 **R. arizelum.** Tree 8-10 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22230 **R. eclecteum.** Shrub 4-6 feet ; flowers pale yellowish-white, open alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22231 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22232 **R. arizelum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22233 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 8-10 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.

- 22234 **R. Beesianum.** Tree 8-10 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22235 **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers orange-red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22236 **R. sanguineum var.** Shrub 5 feet; flowers blackish-red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22237 **R. selense forma.** Shrub 5-6-8 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22238 **R. sanguineum var.** Shrub 4 feet; flowers black-carmine.
- 22269 **R. eclecteum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers orange-yellow to red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22271 **R. fulvastrum.** Shrub 3 feet; flowers yellow, in moss forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22272 **R. fulvastrum.** Shrub 3 feet; flowers sulphur yellow, same locality.
- 22277 **R. chlanidotum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; leaves black beneath, flowers golden yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22279 **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, forming forests in open alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22288 **R. dasypetalum.** Shrub 1-2 feet; flowers blue, alpine regions, elevation 15,000 feet.
- 22289 **R. myrtilloides.** 3-4 inches-1 foot; flowers blackish-red, among rocks, elevation 15,500 feet.
- 22290 **R. fulvastrum.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers yellow, pinkish tinge, alpine regions, 14,500 feet.
- 22291 **R. selense subspecies dolerum.** Shrub 6-10 feet; flowers pink, in fir forest, 13,500 feet.
- 22292 **R. fulvastrum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers yellow, in fir forest, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 22293 **R. sanguineum.** Shrub 4 feet; flowers blackish-carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.

- 22295 **R. fulvastrum.** Shrub 3-4 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22297 **R. saluenense.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; calyx carmine, petals purple, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22298 **R. fulvastrum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22301 **R. floccigerum.** Shrub 4-6 feet ; flowers red, leaves lanceolate, alpine regions above fir forest, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22302 **R. Valentinianum aff.** Shrub 3-4 feet ; flowers yellow, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22303 **R. floccigerum.** Shrub 6-7 feet ; flowers reddish-pink, alpine regions above fir forest, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 22304 **R. crinigerum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers white, in fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22305 **R. Clementinae.** Tree 8-10 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22306 **R. Beesianum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22307 **R. fictolacteam.** Shrub-tree 15 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 22345 **R. heliolepis.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers pink, alpine slopes, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 22440 **R. megacalyx.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers large white, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 22465 **R. haematodes.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers ? alpine regions.
- 22466 **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 3-5 feet ; flowers ? alpine regions.
- 22634 **R. oleifolium.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers ? forests of spruce, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 22649 **R. eritimum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers ? alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22657 **R. Sp. ? Barbatum Series.** Tree 8-12 feet ; flowers ? fruiting only, fir forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23294 **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; alpine regions above fir forest, along cliffs and crags, elevation 14,500 feet.

- 23301 (= 22704) **R. sp. Heliolepis Series.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23302 (= 22705) **R. heliolepis.** Tree 10-15 feet; spruce forest, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23304 (= 22708) **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers ? alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23305 (= 22709) **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 4-6 feet; flowers ? alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23306 (= 22711) **R. chaetomallum.** Shrub 4 feet; flowers ? alpine regions above fir forest, along cliffs and crags, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 23307 (= 22799) **R. schizopeplum.** Tree 12-15 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions and fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23308 (= 22801) **R. Beesianum.** Tree 15-20 feet; flowers pink ? alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23310 (= 22803) **R. ramossissimum.** Shrub 1-1½ feet; flowers blue, dry slopes in company with 22,800, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 23314 (= 22807) **R. Wardii.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers yellow, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23316 (= 22809) **R. scintillans.** Shrub 2 feet; flowers dark, purplish-red, dry alpine gravelly slopes, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 23317 (= 22810) **R. pycnocladum.** Shrub 1-2 feet; flowers dark blue, dry alpine slopes, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 23318 (= 22849) **R. schizopeplum.** Shrub 8-10 feet; flowers white spotted purple, in fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23319 (= 22811) **R. levistratum.** Tree 8-15 feet; flowers white, dry alpine slopes, elevation 14,500 feet.

- 23321 (= 22814) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 6-8-10 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23322 (= 22815) **R. cephalanthum.** Shrub 2 feet; flowers white, fragrant, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23324 (= 22818) **R. agglutinatum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23325 (= 22819) **R. adenogynum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23326 (= 22820) **R. Fargesii.** Shrub 4-5 feet; flowers large white, in fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23328 (= 22822) **R. aganniphum.** Shrub 4 feet; flowers rose pink, in fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23330 (= 22823) **R. cosmetum.** Shrub 1-2 feet; flowers bluish-purple, calyx carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 23331 (= 22824) **R. aganniphum aff.** Shrub 4-5 feet; white, spotted purple, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23332 (= 22825) **R. chartophyllum.** Shrub 8-10 feet; flowers blue smoke colour, in spruce forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23333 (= 22826) **R. aganniphum aff.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, in spruce forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23338 (= 22833) **R. schizopeplum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions, in fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 22348 **R. Sp?** Shrub 6-10 inches; flowers large, purplish-red, alpine regions, 14,500 feet.
- 23350 (= 22847) **R. levistratum.** Shrub 8-10 feet; flowers white, in fir forest, elevation 12,000 feet.

- 23360 (= 22806) **R. muliense.** Small shrub 2 feet; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23369 (= 22767) **R. levistratum.** Shrub 6-10 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, in spruce forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23371 (= 22769) **R. aganniphum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, rocky alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 23394 (= 22798) **R. levistratum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, alpine regions and fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23398 (= 22902) **R. muliense.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23400 (= 22901) **R. cephalanthum.** Shrub 2-3 feet; 5 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23401 (= 22897) **R. aganniphum aff.** Shrub 4-8 feet; flowers purplish-pink, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23405 (= 22896) **R. aganniphum var. adenophyllum.** Shrub 4-8 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23406 (= 22895) **R. dryophyllum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers ? alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23407 **R. Sp. Fortunei** Series. Shrub 3-5 feet; flowers ? on Hung-po Mountains, alpine regions, 14,500 feet.
- 23408 (= 22898) **R. caloxanthum.** Shrub 3 feet; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23452 **R. Beesianum.** Shrub or tree 10-12 feet; west of Yeché Mountain, Kaoker bo, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23453 (= 23085) **R. fictolacteum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; in fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.

- 23467 (= 23079) **R. achroanthum.** Flowers purple blue; among rocks, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23477 (= 23039) **R. chasmanthum.** Flowers lavender, in spruce forest, also pine forest, drier region, elevation 10,000 feet.
- 23480 (= 23034) **R. crinigerum.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers white, fir forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23481 (= 23033) **R. Sp.? Thomsonii** Series. Shrub 4 feet; flowers rose coloured, alpine regions, among rocks, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23482 (= 23032) **R. Martinianum.** Shrub 3 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions, among rocks, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23483 (= 23031) **R. megeratum.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers yellow, alpine regions, among rocks, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23485 (= 23030) **R. crinigerum.** Tree 10 feet; flowers white and rose pink, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23487 (= 23028) **R. fulvoides.** Tree 20-25 feet; flowers pink, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23488 (= 23027) **R. fulvoides.** Shrub 4-5 feet; flowers pink, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23489 (= 23025) **R. crinigerum.** Shrub 4-6 feet; flowers white, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23490 (= 23024) **R. crinigerum.** Shrub 4-6 feet; flowers pink, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23491 (= 23023) **R. timeteum.** Shrub 3-5 feet; flowers pink, above fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23492 (= 23022) **R. pagophilum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers pink, above fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.

- 23494 (= 23021) **R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum.** Shrub 4-8 feet; flowers reddish-purple, above fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23495 (= 23020) **R. floccigerum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers rich carmine, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23496 (= 23019) **R. coryphaeum.** Tree 20-25 feet; flowers white, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23497 (= 23018) **R. fulvoides.** Tree 15-20 feet; flowers pinkish-white, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23498 (= 23017) **R. repens var.** Prostrate; flowers deep red, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 23505 (= 23011) **R. fulvum.** Shrub 6 feet; flowers white to pink, spruce forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23506 (= 23009) **R. floccigerum.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23508 (= 23007) **R. fulvoides.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23509 (= 23006) **R. eclecteum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23510 (= 23005) **R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers purple, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23511 (= 23004) **R. eclecteum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers yellow, alpine region, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23512 (= 23003) **R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23513 (= 23002) **R. trichocladum.** Shrub 2-2½ feet; flowers yellow (Azalea), alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.

- 23514 (= 23000) **R. desquamatum.** Tree 15-20 feet; flowers purple-lavender, in spruce forest, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 23515 (= 22999) **R. Sp. Thomsonii** Series, **Selense** Subseries. Shrub 4-8 feet; flowers pale pink to rose, in fir forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23516 (= 22998) **R. eclecteum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23517 (= 22997) **R. niphargum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers rich pink, in spruce forest, leaves white beneath, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 23518 (= 22996) **R. Beesianum.** Shrub 8-10 feet; flowers pink, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23520 (= 22911) **R. coryphaeum.** Tree 25-30 feet; flowers red, forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23521 (= 22915) **R. Beesianum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers red, fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23524 (= 22913) **R. sanguineum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 23526 (= 22918) **R. Sp. ? Taliense** Series, **Roxieanum** Subseries. Shrub 5-6 feet; alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet ?
- 23527 (= 22917) **R. Beesianum.** 6-8 feet; flowers pink, fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23528 (= 22916) **R. Beesianum.** Tree 10-12 feet; flowers white, fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23529 (= 22935) **R. sanguineum.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 13,000-13,500 feet.
- 23530 (= 22934) **R. Beesianum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, in fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.

- 23540 (= 22943) **R. chryseum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers yellow, grassy alpine uplands, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23542 (= 22940) **R. proteoides.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers white, among boulders, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23545 (= 22958) **R. saluenense.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers deep purple, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23546 (= 22957) **R. chameunum.** Plant 1 foot ; flowers purplish red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23548 (= 22954) **R. saluenense.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers purple, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23553 (= 22947) **R. hypolepidotum aff.** Shrub 3 feet ; flowers yellow, small, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23555 (= 22969) **R. hypolepidotum.** Tree 15-25 feet ; flowers pink, above fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23556 (= 22968) **R. saluenense.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers purple, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23559 (= 22964) **R. cephalanthum aff.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23560 (= 22962) **R. campylogynum.** Shrub 1 foot ; flowers dark purplish-red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23561 (= 23961) **R. poecilodermum.** Shrub 5-8 feet ; flowers white, spotted purple, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23562 (= 22959) **R. iodes.** Shrub 5 feet ; flowers white, in fir forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 23563 (= 22980) **R. sanguineum var.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23564 (= 22979) **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.

- 23569 (= 22974) **R. heliolepis.** Shrub 6-8 feet ;
in fir forest, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 23575 (= 22986) **R. iodes.** Shrub or small tree
10 feet ; flowers white, alpine
regions, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23578 (= 22984) **R. sanguineum var.** Shrub
1-2 feet ; flowers reddish-
purple, alpine regions, elevation
14,000 feet.
- 23579 (= 22983) **R. sanguineum var.** Shrub
1-2-3 feet ; flowers red, alpine
regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23580 (= 22982) **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 2-3
feet ; flowers pink, alpine
regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23581 (= 22981) **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 3-4
feet ; flowers yellow, alpine
regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23586 (= 22909) **R. ficolacteum.** Tree 10-15
feet ; flowers white, pinkish
tinge, in fir forest, elevation
12,500 feet.
- 23587 (= 22908) **R. coryphaeum.** Tree 10-20-
25 feet ; flowers yellow, in fir
forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 23588 (= 23047) **R. floccigerum.** Shrub 3-4
feet ; flowers scarlet, alpine
regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23589 (= 23045) **R. coriaceum.** Tree 10-20
feet ; flowers white, in spruce
forest, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 23590 (= 23044) **R. desquamatum.** Tree 10-15
feet ; flowers lavender-purple,
in spruce forest, elevation 12,000
feet.
- 23591 (= 23043) **R. lukiangense.** Shrub 6-8
feet ; 10 feet ; flowers red, in
spruce forest, elevation 12,000
feet.
- 23592 (= 23040) **R. bullatum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ;
flowers white, in spruce and fir
forests, elevation 12,500-13,000
feet.
- 23593 (= 23194) **R. temenium.** Shrub 2 feet ;
flowers carmine, alpine regions,
elevation 13,500 feet.

- 23615 (= 23220) **R. mekongense.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23617 (= 23140) **R. glaphyrum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23619 (= 23142) **R. Beesianum ?** Shrub 4 feet or less ; flowers purple, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23620 (= 23218) **R. saluenense.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers lavender, alpine rocky regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23621 (= 23134) **R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum.** Shrub 3-5 feet ; flowers pinkish-red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23622 (= 23191) **R. haemaleum.** Shrub 4 feet ; flowers black carmine, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23625 (= 23137) **R. Beesianum.** Shrub 5-10 feet ; flowers white, in fir forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23626 (= 23136) **R. Sp. ? Thomsonii** Series, **Selense** Subseries. Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers dark red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23627 (= 23211) **R. saluenense aff.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers large purplish-blue, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23628 (= 23233) **R. haemaleum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers blackish carmine, alpine region, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23629 (= 23219) **R. temenium.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers rich carmine, alpine rocky regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23630 (= 23235) **R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum.** Shrub 2-4-6 feet ; flowers red-purple, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23631 (= 23201) **R. haemaleum.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers dark carmine, alpine regions, elevation 13,500-14,000 feet.

- 23632 (= 23183) **R. eclecticum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers cream-coloured, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23633 (= 23231) **R. cephalanthum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23634 (= 23221) **R. saluenense aff.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers purple, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23635 (= 23193) **R. himertum.** Shrub 3 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23636 (= 23236) **R. roseotinctum.** Shrub 3 feet ; flowers yellow-red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23637 (= 23212) **R. sanguineum var.** Shrub 1 foot ; flowers dark carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23638 (= 23143) **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23639 (= 23166) **R. haemaleum.** Shrub 3-4 feet ; flowers dark carmine, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23640 (= 23244) **R. leucopetalum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23641 (= 23237) **R. sanguineum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23642 (= 23224) **R. haemaleum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers dark crimson, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23643 (= 23230) **R. glaphyrum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers bright red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23645 (= 23135) **R. citriniflorum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23646 (= 23225) **R. sanguineum var.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23647 (= 23232) **R. chlanidotum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers yellow, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.

- 23648 (= 23198) **R. campylogynum.** Shrub 1-2 feet; flowers carmine, glaucose outside, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23649 (= 23250) **R. sanguineum.** Shrub 1-2 feet; flowers yellow-red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23650 (= 23234) **R. sanguineum.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23651 (= 23229) **R. flaverufum.** Shrub 4-5 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23652 (= 23145) **R. flaverufum.** Shrub 4 feet; prostrate, spreading, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23653 (= 23192) **R. flaverufum.** Shrub 4-5 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23660 (= 23200) **R. adenophorum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers white, pinkish tinge, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 23661 (= 23165) **R. taliense.** Shrub 6 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23662 (= 23152) **R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum** Subseries. Shrub 4 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 23663 (= 23199) **R. temenium.** Shrub 2 feet; flowers bright red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23664 (= 23222) **R. sanguineum var.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers carmine, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 23666 (= 23249) **R. heliolepis.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers purple lavender, in spruce forests, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 23669 (= 23245) **R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Sanguineum** Subseries. Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.

- 24278 (= 23720) **R. litangense.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers lavender blue, in spruce forest, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 24280 (= 23699) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Shrub 4-5 feet ; flowers white, in spruce forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 24281 (= 23739) **R. Balfourianum var. agan-niphoides.** Shrub 3 feet ; spreading flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 24282 (= 23713) **R. acraium.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers white, in alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24283 (= 23701) **R. desquamatum.** Shrub 6-10 feet ; flowers lavender, forests of spruce.
- 24284 (= 23706) **R. phaeochrysum.** Shrub 4-8 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 24285 (= 23737) **R. cephalanthoides.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers white, in spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 24295 (= 23735) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers white, in spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 24296 (= 23705) **R. lampropeplum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 24299 (= 23702) **R. coccinopeplum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers pink, alpine scrub, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 24302 (= 23704) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 3-4 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24304 (= 23740) **R. cephalanthoides aff.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers white, open places, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 24306 (= 23710) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers white, in forests at 12,000 feet.
- 24307 (= 23700) **R. Beesianum.** Small tree, 10 feet ; flowers pink, in forests of spruce, elevation 12,000 feet.

- 24309 (= 23714) **R. aechmophyllum.** Flowers pink, in pine forest at 11,000 feet.
- 24310 (= 23694) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Tree 6-8 feet; flowers white, prostrate, spreading, alpine regions in forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24311 (= 23693) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Shrub 3-5 feet; flowers white, alpine regions in forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24314 (= 23691) **R. sigillatum.** Shrub 4-6 feet; flowers white, alpine regions in forests of fir, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24317 (= 23736) **R. phaeochrysum.** Shrub 8-10 feet; flowers white, in spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 24319 (= 23712) **R. diacritum.** Flowers purplish-blue, leaves minute, in alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 24320 (= 23734) **R. spilantherum.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers blue-purplish, in spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 24321 (= 23732) **R. radinum.** Shrub 1-2 feet; forming globose bushes, flowers pale pink, in dry pine forests, elevation 10,500 feet.
- 24322 (= 23698) **R. Sp. Thomsonii-Selense** series. Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers white, in spruce forest, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 24325 **R. sphaeroblastum.** Tree 5-8 feet; flowers ? mountains of Dzampe Sheren, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 24336 (= 23772) **R. telmateium.** Shrub 2 feet; flowers purplish-blue, alpine regions, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 24339 (= 23752) **R. croceum.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers white, forests, elevation 11,000-12,500 feet.
- 24343 (= 23744) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers white, among rocky slopes.

- 24350 **R. Clementinae.** Shrub 6 feet ; flowers white, mountains of Dzampe, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 24359 (= 23801) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 4-6 feet ; flowers white, in forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24360 (= 23802) **R. croceum.** Shrub 5 feet ; flowers yellow, in forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24361 (= 23790) **R. telmateium.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers pale lavender blue, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 24363 (= 23806) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 4 feet ; flowers white, in spruce forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24365 (= 23805) **R. agglutinatum aff.** Shrub 4-6 feet ; flowers white, in spruce forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24366 (= 23803) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers white, in forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24368 (= 23785) **R. croceum.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers yellow, in spruce forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24369 (= 23784) **R. litangense.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers blue, alpine regions, elevation 12,500-13,000 feet.
- 24381 (= 23830) **R. Balfourianum var. aganiphoides.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 24382 (= 23811) **R. Balfourianum var. aganiphoides.** Shrub 5-6 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 24383 (= 23831) **R. Balfourianum var. aganiphoides.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers red, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 24384 (= 23854) **R. aff. impeditum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers pink, alpine meadows, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24385 (= 23839) **R. stictophyllum.** Shrub 1-2 feet ; flowers blue, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.

- 24395 **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 5 feet; flowers white? collected on Mount Siga, elevation 13,500 feet, west of Yalung, Kulu region.
- 24403 (= 23809) **R. sigillatum.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers white, alpine regions.
- 24404 (= 23851) **R. timeteum.** Shrub 4-6 feet; flowers pink, forest, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24406 (= 23810) **R. Balfourianum var. aganiphoides.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 24410 (= 23818) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 8-10 feet; flowers white, in spruce forests, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 24413 **R. Przewalskii.** Shrub 3 feet; flowers white, collected on Mount Siga, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24414 (= 23848) **R. agglutinatum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24418 (= 23906) **R. sigillatum.** Shrub or tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, spruce forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24421 (= 23910) **R. timeteum.** Shrub 3-4-6 feet; flowers pale bluish-pink, pine forests, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 24432 (= 23899) **R. aechmophyllum.** Shrub 4-6 feet; flowers lavender, spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 24433 (= 23887) **R. decorum.** Shrub 5 feet; flowers white, among trees, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 24434 (= 23908) **R. vernicosum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, spruce forests, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 24439 (= 23890) **R. radinum.** Shrub 2 feet; flowers globose heads pinkish-white, pine forests, dry slopes, elevation 11,500 feet.

- 24440 (= 23895) **R. Sp. Thomsonii-Selense** Series. Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers pinkish, alpine meadows, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24445 (= 23966) **R. helvolum.** Shrub 4-5 feet; flowers pink, rhododendron scrub, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24446 (= 23925) **R. blepharocalyx.** Shrub 1-3 feet; flowers small pale blue, alpine meadows, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24457 **R. sigillatum.** Tree 6-8 feet; flowers white, alpine regions of Kulu, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24458 (= 23922) **R. Sp. ? Fortunei** Series. Shrub 6-8 feet; tall, flowers white to pinkish, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24459 (= 23968) **R. helvolum.** Tree 10-15 feet, flowers purplish-red, forests, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24460 (= 23926) **R. impeditum.** Shrub 1-2 feet; flowers dark blue, alpine meadows, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24461 (= 23974) **R. sigillatum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, alpine spurs, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24464 **R. Sp. ? Lapponicum** Series. Shrub 2 feet; flowers ? alpine regions, grassy slopes of Kulu mountains, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24471 (= 23933) **R. Sp. ? Thomsonii-Selense** Series. Shrub or tree 4-10 feet; flowers white, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24481 (= 24062) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Shrub 4-6 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24487 (= 24079) **R. Wardii.** Shrub 4-6 feet; flowers yellow, fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 24489 (= 24067) **R. cephalanthoides.** Shrub 1-2 feet; flowers white, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24495 **R. croceum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers yellow, in spruce forests, elevation 12,500 feet.

- 24501 (= 24078) **R. pronum.** Shrub 1 foot ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 15,000 feet.
- 24503 (= 24066) **R. aischropeplum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers white, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24512 (= 24017) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24524 (= 24037) **R. agglutinatum.** Shrub 4 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 24531 (= 24040) **R. hemitrichotum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers pink, dry regions, elevation 10,000 feet.
- 24540 (= 24055) **R. Sp. ? cephalanthum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers white, slopes, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 24541 (= 24058) **R. hemitrichotum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers small pink, fir forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24544 (= 24024) **R. radinum.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions among rocks, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 24569 **R. coriaceum.** Tree 10-20 feet ; flowers ? in spruce forests, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 24573 (= 24141) **R. Sp. nov. ?** Tree 20-25 feet ; flowers large pink, very handsome, in spruce and hemlock forests of Djago, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 24582 (= 24165) **R. Beesianum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24583 (= 24160) **R. Beesianum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers white, at foot of cliffs, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24591 (= 24164) **R. aechmophyllum.** Shrub 4-6 feet ; flowers lavender, in fir forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 24592 (= 24157) **R. Sp. ? aechmophyllum.** Shrub 4-6 feet ; flowers pink, in spruce forests, elevation 11,000 feet.

- 24599 (= 24249) **R. desquamatum.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers purple, in spruce forests, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 24602 (= 24206) **R. yunnanense.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers pink, in pine forest undergrowth, elevation 10,000 feet.
- 24604 (= 24258) **R. niphargum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers pink, spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25233 (= 25217) **R. indicum forma.** Tree 15-20 feet; flowers red, along streams between Shetse and Lufung at Hsiang shui Kwan, elevation 7,500 feet.
- 25234 (= 25229) **R. scabrifolium.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers white, very hairy, oak scrub, sandstone hills, between Pupung and Sha Chiao, elevation 7,000 feet.
- 25235 (= 25218) **R. Scottianum aff.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers white, fragrant, on scrub-covered hills, same locality as 25217.
- 25236 (= 25228) **R. Scottianum aff.** Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers white, very fragrant, mountains of Ting hsi ling between Chiau chan and Hung ngai, elevation 9,000 feet.
- 25237 (= 25225) **R. scabrifolium.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers red, mountains of Yin wu Kwan en route to Sha Chiao from Pupung, elevation 6,000 feet.
- 25238 (= 25215) **R. Scottianum.** Shrub 4-5 feet; flowers large white-pink, fragrant, in dry gulches at Kwuangtung in mountains west of Kwuangtung.
- 25239 (= 25227) **R. microphyton forma.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers deep purplish-blue, scrub-covered mountains overlooking Yunanyi.

- 25240 **R. Scottianum.** Shrub 3-4 feet; flowers? large white? collected at An nan Kwan between Yunnan Yi and Pupung, similar to 25215.
- 25246 (= 24612) **R. adenophorum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers reddish-purple, above fir forests, elevation 13,500-14,000 feet.
- 25247 (= 24609) **R. desquamatum.** Shrub 8-12 feet; flowers purplish-pink, in spruce forests, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 25251 (= 24653) **R. niphargum.** Tree 30-35 feet tall; trunk 2 feet in diam., flowers pink, in fir and spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25252 (= 24646) **R. Traillianum.** Tree 15-20 feet; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25258 (= 24659) **R. cantabile aff.** Shrub 1-2 feet; flowers pale blue, alpine meadows, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 25259 (= 24623) **R. Traillianum.** Tree 25 feet; flowers white, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25260 (= 24656) **R. rhaibocarpum.** Tree 10-15 feet; stems hairy, flowers pale pink, in fir forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 25272 (= 24660) **R. preptum aff.** Tree 20-25 feet; flowers rich pink, in spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25277 (= 24694) **R. cantabile.** Shrub 2-3 feet; meadows of Chung-tien, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25278 (= 24686) **R. sinolepidotum.** Shrub 1 foot; flowers red, with oak scrub, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 25301 (= 24799) **R. Traillianum.** Tree 20-25 feet; flowers pink, forming forests, 14,500 feet.
- 25302 (= 24805) **R. achroanthum.** Shrub 2-3 feet; flowers purple, alpine meadows, elevation 12,500 feet.

- 25303 (= 24776) **R. prostratum aff.** Shrub, prostrate; flowers large salver-shaped, wine-coloured, alpine regions on boulders and rocks, elevation 15,000 feet.
- 25305 (= 24801) **R. adenophorum.** Tree 10-12 feet; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25306 (= 24795) **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 20-25 feet; very handsome, flowers red, fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25308 (= 24734) **R. adenogynum.** Shrub 5 feet; flowers white-pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25313 (= 24806) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Tree 15-20 feet; flowers pink, forming forests at 13,500 feet.
- 25314 (= 24742) **R. agglutinatum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, fir forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 25326 (= 24866) **R. rubiginosum.** Tree 10 feet; flowers lavender-purple, spruce forest and oaks, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 25327 (= 24870) **R. chartophyllum.** Shrub 6-8 feet; flowers white-pinkish to blue and smoke-coloured, pine and oak forests, elevation 10,500 feet.
- 25328 (= 24853) **R. Traillianum.** Shrub or tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25329 (= 24867) **R. desquamatum.** Tree 10 feet; flowers purple, spruce forests and oaks, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 25331 (= 24857) **R. vernicosum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers rich pink, in spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25334 (= 24899) **R. sinolepidotum.** Prostrate $\frac{1}{2}$ foot; in pine and oak forests, elevation 9,500 feet.

- 25340 (= 24864) **R. eritimum.** Tree 20-25 feet ; flowers red, in oak forests, elevation 11,500 feet, western slopes of snow range Gongga.
- 25345 (= 24964) **R. Beesianum.** Tree 20 feet ; flowers pinkish red, alpine regions, elevation 12,000 feet, Na dohwua.
- 25349 (= 24849) **R. adenophorum.** Tree 8-10 feet ; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 25350 (= 24854) **R. cephalanthoides.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers white, alpine regions among rocks, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25352 (= 24865) **R. niphargum.** Tree 20 feet ; flowers pink, deep pink, in spruce forests, elevation 11,000 feet.
- 25368 (= 24966) **R. Traillianum.** Tree 15 feet ; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25370 (= 24973) **R. Websterianum.** Shrub 2-3 feet ; flowers blue, alpine meadows at Gussuko, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 25372 (= 25008) **R. rubiginosum.** Tree 10-12 feet ; in fir forests, Gyi-na lo-ko, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25373 (= 25009) **R. vernicosum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers pink, forests Gyi-na lo-ko, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25375 (= 24967) **R. adenophorum.** Shrub 8 feet ; flowers pinkish-red, fir forests, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25376 (= 25013) **R. cephalanthoides.** 1-2 feet ; flowers white, on rocks and boulders, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 25377 (= 24975) **R. drumonium.** Shrub 2 feet ; flowers deep blue, in alpine regions, rocky slopes, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 25381 (= 24972) **R. pleistanthum.** Shrub 10 feet ; flowers white pinkish tinge, in pine forests, elevation 10,000 feet.

- 25384 (= 24965) **R. Traillianum.** 10-12 feet ; flowers white-pink, in fir forests, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25386 (= 25028) **R. irroratum.** Tree 15-20 feet ; flowers white, fragrant, in pine forests, elevation 10,000 feet.
- 25387 **R. adenogynum.** Shrub 6-8 feet ; alpine regions, elevation 12,500-13,000 feet.
- 25388 (= 25060) **R. basilicum.** Tree 25 feet ; flowers pink, leaves large, in fir forests.
- 25389 (= 25056) **R. basilicum.** Tree 20-25 feet ; flowers yellow, in fir forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 25390 (= 25031) **R. poecilodermum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers pinkish-white, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 25391 (= 25037) **R. litiense.** 6-8 feet ; flowers yellow, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25393 (= 25059) **R. basilicum.** Tree 25 feet ; flowers pink, fir forest, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25394 (= 25040) **R. basilicum.** Tree 20 feet ; flowers yellowish white, in fir forests, trunks 2 feet in diam., elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25395 (= 25020) **R. irroratum.** Tree or shrub 6-8 feet ; flowers white, in pine forests, elevation 9,500 feet.
- 25396 (= 25055) **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 20 feet ; flowers white, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25398 (= 25206) **R. rhaibocarpum.** Shrub 4 feet ; flowers deep purplish red, above fir forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 25400 (= 25042) **R. irroratum.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers white spotted purple, in pine forests, elevation 10,000 feet.
- 25401 (= 25030) **R. Clementinae.** Tree 10-15 feet ; flowers pink, spotted purple, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.

- 25402 (= 25046) **R. hippophaeoides.** Shrub 3 feet; flowers blue, in alpine meadows, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25405 **R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum** Subseries. Shrub 5-6 feet; flowers ? alpine regions above forests, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25406 **R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum** Subseries. Shrub 3 feet; flowers ? alpine regions above forests, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 25407 **R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum** Subseries. Tree 10-12 feet; alpine regions above forests, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25414 (= 25111) **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 20 feet; flowers white to pink, fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25417 (= 25081) **R. fastigiatum.** Shrub 1 foot; flowers pale blue, alpine regions, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 25418 (= 25103) **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 25 feet; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25419 (= 25114) **R. niphargum.** Tree 20 feet; flowers rose, fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25421 (= 25112) **R. niphargum.** Tree 10-12 feet; flowers pink, fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25422 (= 25097) **R. recurvum.** Shrub 10 feet; flowers ? in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25423 (= 25116) **R. poecilodermum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, alpine regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25424 (= 25104) **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 30 feet; flowers rose-coloured, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25425 (= 25110) **R. fulvum.** Tree 15-20 feet; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25426 (= 25106) **R. fulvum.** Tree 25 feet; flowers whitish-pink, in fir forests, elevation 12,000 feet.

- 25428 (= 25094) **R. dasycladum.** Tree 10 feet ;
in fir forests, elevation 12,500
feet.
- 25429 (= 25099) **R. oreotrephe.** Shrub 10
feet ; in fir forests, elevation
12,000 feet.
- 25430 (= 25115) **R. Clementinae.** Shrub 6-8
feet ; flowers white, alpine
regions, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25431 (= 25102) **R. fulvoides.** Tree 15-20 feet ;
flowers pink, in fir forests, ele-
vation 12,500 feet.
- 25432 (= 25079) **R. Clementinae.** Tree 10 feet ;
flowers pink, alpine regions,
13,500 feet.
- 25435 **R. Bureavii.** Tree 15 feet ;
flowers ? alpine regions above
forests, elevation 13,500-14,000
feet.
- 25436 **R. Bureavii.** Tree 15-18 feet ;
flowers ? alpine regions above
forests, elevation 13,500-14,000
feet.
- 25437 (= 25193) **R. Balfourianum var. aganni-
phoides.** Tree 10 feet ;
flowers pink, above fir forests,
elevation 14,000 feet.
- 25438 (= 25204) **R. desquamatum.** Shrub 10
feet ; flowers pinkish-purple, in
pine forests, elevation 10,000
feet.
- 25439 (= 25182) **R. Bureavii.** Tree 10-15 feet ;
flowers white, in fir forests,
elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25440 (= 25188) **R. cephalanthum.** Shrub 3 feet ;
flowers white, fragrant, among
rocks, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25441 **R. fictolacteam.** Tree 20-25
feet ; flowers pink, in fir forests,
elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25442 (= 25194) **R. Bureavii.** Tree 20 feet ;
forming forests above fir forests,
elevation 14,000 feet.
- 25443 (= 25173) **R. scabrifolium.** Shrub 5 feet ;
flowers pink, in pine and oak
scrub, elevation 10,000 feet.

- 25444 (= 25211) **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 10-20 feet; flowers deep rose with a deep purplish-red spot at base of corolla, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25445 (= 25168) **R. heptamerum.** Shrub or tree 10-15 feet; flowers deep purple-red, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25446 (= 25190) **R. heliolepis.** Shrub 4-5 feet; flowers deep rose, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25447 (= 25209) **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 20 feet; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 12,000 feet.
- 25448 (= 25207) **R. fictolacteum.** Tree 25 feet; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet, Sung-kwe.
- 25451 (= 25170) **R. irroratum.** Shrub or tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, pinkish tinge, in pine forests, elevation 10,000 feet.
- 25452 **R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum** Subseries. Shrub 6-8 feet; alpine regions of Kin-tzu shan, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 25453 **R. Sp. ? bullatum.** Shrub 6-10 feet; flowers pink, large, in spruce forests, elevation 11,500 feet.
- 25454 **R. bullatum.** Shrub 4-5 feet; in spruce forests, elevation 11,500ft.
- 25455 **R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum** Subseries. Shrub 4-5 feet; alpine regions among rocks, spreading shrub, elevation 13,500 feet.
- 25458 (= 25156) **R. pronum.** Shrub 1 foot; flowers pink, among rocks, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 25459 (= 25132) **R. campylogynum.** Prostrate shrub; flowers red, among rocks, elevation 14,000 feet.
- 25462 (= 25161) **R. poecilodermum.** Tree from 3-10 feet; flowers pink, forming scrub rhododendron vegetation, elevation 14,000 feet.

- 25463 (= 25162) **R. poecilodermum.** Tree 10-15 feet; in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25464 (= 25155) **R. recurvum.** Shrub, spreading; flowers rose, among rocks, elevation 14,500 feet.
- 25465 (= 25154) **R. aureum.** Shrub 4 feet; flowers lemon-yellow, very rare, in pine forests, elevation 10,000 feet.
- 25466 (= 25152) **R. fictolacteam.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers pink, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25467 (= 25133) **R. litiense.** Tree 10 feet; flowers yellow, in fir and spruce forests, elevation 13,000 feet.
- 25468 (= 25149) **R. fulvum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers dark rose, in fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25470 (= 25469) **R. agglutinatum.** Tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, fir forests, elevation 12,500 feet.
- 25472 (= 25471) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Tree 15 feet; flowers white, alpine regions, forming forests, elevation 13,500-14,000 feet.
- 25474 (= 25473) **R. sigillatum.** Tree 20-25 feet; flowers white, forming forests in alpine ridges and spurs.
- 25476 (= 25475) **R. Sp. Thomsonii-Selense** Series. Tree 20 feet; flowers red-purple, same locality as 25473.
- 25478 (= 25477) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Collected on Mount Siga region of Kulu west of Yalung, rhododendron forests, flowers white, spotted purple, elevation 13,500-14,000 feet.
- 25480 (= 25479) **R. sphaeroblastum.** Tree 15-20 feet; flowers white, same locality as No. 25477.
- 25482 (= 25481) **R. phaeochrysum.** Shrub or tree 10-15 feet; flowers white, same locality as No. 25477.

THE LACEWING FLY.

By O. C. A. Slocock.

The Lacewing Fly (*Leptobyrsa Rhododendri*) is the most serious of insect pests to Rhododendrons. Fortunately its ravages are mainly in the open, but in dry summers it encroaches on plantations in comparatively shady positions.

The life cycle of this fly is not complicated. The eggs are placed along the mid-ribs of the new leaves by the winged adult during July, August, and sometimes September. Their presence can be detected by the naked eye as there is a dark brown wax-like substance covering them in the angle between the leaf lamina and rib. It is due to this covering that no winter spray will effectually destroy the eggs, and unless the leaf itself is shrivelled by the strength of the mixture the fly will hatch normally. The eggs commence to hatch in June and the young fly feed in batches on the under side of the leaf, causing the upper surface of the leaf to appear spotted with a paler green, which afterwards turns to a rusty brown. The discoloration of the leaf is caused, not from the sucking so much, as by the toxin that the insect injects into the leaf to reduce the sap to a state that is digestible in its own body.

If the infection of the plant is serious and the weather is favourable, the whole plant is quickly turned to a rusty brown, and the leaves hang in a dejected fashion. Should the young growth be then delayed by drought, the plant may fall below its recuperative level of vitality. In this stage the disease is sometimes attributed to rust by those unfamiliar with the symptoms of this fly. Some borders certainly appear to be attacked by rust when viewed from a distance.

About three weeks to a month after hatching, the fly becomes full grown and develops large wings. About this time the females seek the leaves of the fresh season's growth

and deposit their eggs for next year. Scientists tell us that these wings are never used for flying. I find, however, that the insect has a nasty habit of setting its wings out and being taken off by the wind like a glider. Certain it is, whether they fly or not, infection is carried over large areas of land unoccupied by Rhododendrons.

The control is simple though it requires perseverance. Fortunately the fly succumbs readily to any insecticide. A nicotine emulsion is probably the most effective as it leaves a thin coat on the leaf which discourages further infection. Unfortunately fly do not hatch at one time, but will continue hatching throughout the summer. Thus it is not sufficient to spray once or twice but at intervals of three weeks over the hatching period. The spray must, of course, be fine and be directed with considerable force to the undersides of the leaves, old and new. No useful purpose is served by spraying over the top. If the plant has any fly at all, every part of the plant should be sprayed, and its neighbours treated with suspicion; unless big areas are infected an ordinary hand syringe and a pail or two of mixture makes as quick a job as any, and is more thorough than a knapsack pump. Another point to remember is to feed those plants that have been infected with fly, as they are always weakened in constitution and require a tonic in the form of rotten leaves mixed with hop or old cow manure. In short, to cure fly :—

- (1) Spray fine and hard under the leaf.
- (2) Use nicotine emulsion as directed by any insecticide dealer.
- (3) Start spraying June 7th and spray at intervals of three weeks to, say, September 7th.
- (4) Feed your plants well.
- (5) If at the end of the season there are one or two leaves of the current year's growth that have been infected, pick off and burn them, as they are almost sure to contain eggs for next year.

It is fortunate that the fly does not find the contents of leaves grown in the shade agreeable. However, there are certain varieties that cannot resist its attention wherever they are planted. Notable among these is maximum. The summer of 1933 has been exceptionally favourable for fly. Normally Rhododendrons, wherever they are growing, will send up an abundant covering of young growth effectually shading the old leaves where the fly are hatching. This gives the same effect to the plant as woodland shade, and before the fly are able to move, or the young leaves mature enough for them to feed on, many batches will become weakly and die off. This season, however, the young leaves were late in developing, and then, owing to the sun and drought, they did not grow to their accustomed size. The fly, therefore, flourished under ideal conditions, and as the young leaves were fully formed they laid their eggs in countless numbers. These they may occasionally lay on the old leaves on which they hatched, but the young that emerge never live more than a few days as they seem unable to obtain sufficient nourishment.

It is very interesting to notice the way the fly pick out certain varieties as their special hosts. The old hybrids of caucasicum, catawbiense and maximum are all more or less vulnerable to attack, but out of these may be picked such varieties as Snowball, F. B. Hayes, Blanche Superbe, Boule de Neige, Purpureum elegans, and others, which, if fly exist anywhere near, are sure to attract it and breed it. Their presence in a garden is not required in the face of the improvements that have been introduced recently. There are also other and more desirable varieties that are best kept in semi-shade owing to their tendency to infection, for instance, Ascot Brilliant, Daphne Millais, Helen Schiffner, J. G. Millais, the hybrids of campylocarpum, maximum, and campanulatum (unless crossed with an immune variety) are all bad breeders of fly.

Rhododendron ponticum fortunately is immune. By using the word "immune" it is not intended to infer that adult specimens cannot live on these plants, but it is intended that, if eggs are laid, the young do not mature.

Of the Himalayan and Chinese introductions there are several species that have proved themselves, like *ponticum*, to be practically immune. Most important of these are the members of the *Fortunei* series, also *auriculatum* and the small leaved species as *lapponicum*, *triflorum*, *cinnabarinum*, etc., while on the other hand *Thomsonii*, *Griffithianum*, *campylocarpum* and *arboreum* breed fly freely. The above characteristics are always carried to the hybrids bred from them, thus *Griffithianum* x *Thomsonii* is sure to be a bad *Rhododendron* for fly, unless planted in shade. However, the immune varieties crossed with a susceptible plant nearly always give immune progeny, thus one seldom sees fly on *Loderi* wherever it may be grown.

Several attempts were made last summer to infect *campylocarpum* x *Fortunei*. Eggs were actually laid on seedlings but no fly are now to be seen on the plants. It is noticeable, however, that within the last year certain hybrids of *discolor* and *catawbiense* previously untouched have bred a few fly. We trust this does not mean that a variety of fly has adapted itself to prey on the hitherto immune varieties.

NOTES ON THE SERIES OF RHODODENDRONS.

SERIES AURICULATUM.

The Auriculatum Series consists of but two species, both of them desirable and, curiously enough, both of them are comparatively hardy in our climate, although both of them again come from comparatively low altitudes in the hills of China, so low that many of the plants growing round them are only fitted for the most favoured gardens. They are both so well known as to need but very brief allusion. A plant of *R. auriculatum* should be in every garden, if only for the sake of having a Rhododendron that flowers in August and, though not showy, its sweetly scented white flowers are pleasing in the woodland: it is of no use, however, in Scotland, as the heat there is not sufficient to make it push its growth early enough to ripen its wood. *R. Griersonianum*, the other member of the series, is perhaps one of the most remarkable Rhododendrons that has ever been introduced, its geranium-scarlet flowers being almost unique in colouring, and it is worth a sheltered nook in every garden. No rhododendron introduced since Hooker brought over blood red arboreum and Griffithianum will have more eventual effect on our garden hybrids than this one.

SERIES AZALEA.

Easy as it is to write about the Auriculatum Series, a very much more difficult task is afforded by the Azalea Series, a series which is so large and important that they form the subject of a large book written by Rehder and Wilson, to which book I would refer all members of this Association who desire fuller information than they may find in these notes.

When the word "azalea" is mentioned one's mind either turns to the indica or greenhouse variety which decorates the florists' shops in the early part of the year, and which anybody who has been to Ghent probably never wishes to see again, or to the many showy garden hybrids which have emanated from nursery gardeners and which, easily grown, make such a display in our gardens at the end of May or early June. But although many rhododendrons of the Azalea Series are not so gaudy, yet many others are most attractive and a large number are worth a little extra trouble to place properly and help to form "the garden beautiful."

The Azalea Series is divided up into six subseries and consists of both evergreen and deciduous shrubs, usually medium size but sometimes small trees.

The *Subseries Canadense* consists of but four species and they are all worth growing. *R. Albrechtii*, a deciduous shrub about 3 feet high so far as I have seen it in this country, a native of Japan, is perhaps one of the most distinct azaleas in the whole series. In its best forms the colour of its flowers is a rich glowing rose of the purest tint: its small flat flowers, which are only 2 inches across, can be seen a long way off against the bright fresh green of the new leaves at the end of April or early May, and a group of this kept away from any clashing colours is a most beautiful sight. It is, however, fastidious and rare in this country. I think it likes a cool bed with semi-shade and plenty of leaf mould and does not like much summer drought. At one nursery garden where it is grown there is a long waiting list for it, though of course it can be procured from Japan and I have seedlings growing at Exbury. *R. canadense*, which used to be called *Rhododendron Rhodora* or *Rhodora canadensis*, is the northernmost species of the Azalea Series. It has long been known in our gardens and is quite pretty with its deciduous bluish-green leaves and its little purple flowers in early May—while attractive it is not so showy as many of its near

relations. *R. pentaphyllum*, on the other hand, is another delightful azalea, most handsome and admired by all who see it in flower. It is a deciduous many-branched shrub, or even a small tree up to 25 feet in height, with attractive green foliage colouring brilliantly in the autumn. It also has flowers of a lovely rose-pink hue but, like so many species, it is shy flowering when young, and a plant I have grown at Exbury for seven years had its first flower last spring. It is easily distinct from *R. quinquefolium*, to which I shall refer later, the latter having white flowers, and the rhododendron which is sometimes sold as *R. quinquefolium roseum* is in reality *R. pentaphyllum*. It also likes semi-shade in the woodland with cool soil and plenty of leaf mould and is impatient of summer drought. The last of this subseries, *R. Vaseyi*, another deciduous shrub from eastern North America, is perfectly hardy anywhere in this country and most attractive in flower, covered with its pale pink blossoms before any foliage comes out. It is less fastidious than any other member of the series and easily grown in the garden, but I rather fancy a little shade from the mid-day sun is a great help to it, though it likes an open situation.

The *Subseries Luteum* is responsible for the large azalea hybrids that decorate our gardens in the summer months. Most of them are from America, though one is from Eastern Europe and the Caucasus and two from China and Japan. All are deciduous upright shrubs, rarely nearly tree-like, and this description applies to any of the *Subseries Luteum* which are described hereafter. *R. arborescens*, the first of the series to require mention, comes from eastern North America. It is an attractive shrub or small tree, with rather small trusses of white or pink flowers coming after the leaves are fully developed and somewhat later than the average flowering period of azaleas. Although nothing like so showy as the garden hybrids it is yet attractive enough to be worthy of a place in the woodland, both in flower and foliage. Its variety

Richardsonii, from the higher mountains, is more dwarf. *R. calendulaceum*, with its orange or scarlet flowers, is a parent of some of our finest hybrids and is itself well worth a place in the garden if only because both this and the species I have just described have different shaped flowers from the majority of the garden azaleas, also, being species, they are more refined. *R. japonicum*, the wild Japanese deciduous azalea, has large orange to red flowers in many-flowered clusters, and large leaves glabrescent beneath. It has been called "mollis" and "sinensis" and is a parent of what are known as the Mollis-sinensis hybrids. By itself, though not so showy, it is worth growing. The next on the list, *R. luteum*, formerly known as *Azalea pontica*, from Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, is perhaps one of the least showy of this section with its pale yellow flowers, but they are intensely fragrant, while it has the additional advantage of brilliant autumn colouring. It is the easiest grown of all the azalea species and is well worth a place in the wild garden. *R. molle*, from the mountains of eastern or central China, has large yellow flowers with large leaves grayish beneath. It also was known as "sinense" at one time and is the second of the species to be used in hybridisation in the mollis-sinensis hybrids. It has lately been re-introduced both by Forrest and Rock and, as growing at Exbury, is every bit as showy as many of the hybrids, while the colours are a truer yellow. *R. nudiflorum* is one of the earliest to flower, with white or light pink blossoms before the leaves have developed. *R. occidentale*, with its white or pinky-white flowers, sweetly scented, is, on the other hand, one of the latest to flower. Its hybrids are many and gloriously beautiful, but the species itself is also most attractive and no garden should be without it. *R. prunifolium*, I believe, has magnificent light crimson flowers, but I know of only three plants in English gardens which have flowered, and with which the owner is immensely taken. It is one of the lesser known of the North American azaleas and is not

too hardy. *R. roseum*, closely allied to *nudiflorum*, has bright pink flowers, rarely whitish, while last of all *R. viscosum*, which is also the last to flower, is an azalea which I would not be without as, following on the long succession of bloom, it fills the garden with sweetness even in July, and when it has reached a certain size its free-flowering white or pinkish blooms may not be showy but are yet a very pleasant reminder of what has gone before.

The *Subseries Nipponicum*, which only contains one species, is of little general interest.

It is a very different matter, however, when one comes to the *Subseries Obtusum*, which is the largest subseries of this section containing about 29 species, from east and south-east Asia, and includes the species which are responsible for our greenhouse azaleas and the little Kurumes which make our gardens so gay in the spring. A great many of them, however, are of little garden value and I will pass these without mentioning them, confining myself to those which are of general interest, and I will commence with *R. indicum*, which is not, as is usually thought, the parent of the Azalea indica of the trade but really has nothing to do with it. It is, however, to be found in our gardens, usually under the name of Azalea rosaeflora, which is a pretty, double salmon-red flowered shrub of dwarf spreading habit, quite hardy in the south but rather fastidious as to situation as it likes a good soil and semi-shade. *R. linearifolium* is amusing, as the garden form, with very fine leaves and equally finely tinted flowers, was known before the plant and the variety is therefore recognised as a species. It is worth having one in the garden as a curiosity but it is of no floral beauty. *R. mucronatum* should, however, be in every garden and in quantity—Azalea ledifolium of the trade, it is a dwarf spreading shrub, in height usually 3-4 or sometimes 6-10 feet, with large single white flowers—it forms a most excellent front row shrub and its colour enables it to be placed anywhere as a foil to any rhododendron or shrub,

while even out of flower its green foliage is always pleasant. In some forms it seems to be rather more deciduous than others and there are forms with pale lilac or pink flowers. So far as I know it is hardy everywhere in the south and altogether is one of the most desirable of these evergreen azaleas. When we come to *R. obtusum* we come to a very puzzling species, which really has been so split up into various forms in our gardens that it is difficult to imagine they all belong to the same plant. In "The Series of Rhododendron" the colour of the flowers is given as ranging from salmon or salmon-red, pink, rosy mauve, magenta to scarlet and crimson, also white, and then it says the "typical form of this species is known only in cultivation." The reader must make his own choice of the numerous Japanese azaleas which he can see exhibited at the various shows and which may or may not be hardy in his garden, according to where he lives and which he buys. This also refers to many varieties that now exist as the Kurume Azaleas, which have really all come from the wild form which grows in southern and central Japan, namely, *R. obtusum forma japonicum*, seed of which was sent home by Wilson from Mt. Kirishima. The best forms of this seedling are now procurable from various nursery gardeners, and while not perhaps quite as good colours as some of the Japanese selected forms, are yet extremely floriferous and pleasing, and perfectly hardy in every part of this country. Some of them seem to approach very near to *forma amoenum*, which is also a hardy evergreen azalea with pretty magenta-coloured flowers, very floriferous, and also well worth a place in our gardens as long as it is kept right away from any of the truer coloured rhododendrons. Equally difficult to place in the garden is the variety *Kaempferi*, with its orange-salmon flowers, which, wild in central and northern Japan, grows some 10 feet high and is a perfectly hardy plant, growing and flowering vigorously even in the Arnold Arboretum, at Boston, Mass., which is so unlike the other forms of this rhododendron

as almost to deserve specific rank, but when closely examined, however, the botanical differences are such as to make this impossible. It also should be kept to a position in the garden where certainly no garden hybrid rhododendron or azalea is anywhere near it, unless it be a white one. Its colour, which is most attractive, clashes easily with any other plant. *Mikado* and *Daimio* seem to be Japanese forms of this plant, rather later in flower, while *semperflorens*, which also emanates from Japan, is never without flower from April till July, but in consequence misses all the beauty of the glowing mass of colour from the wild plant. *R. Oldhamii*, a large branched shrub up to 10 feet high with light yellowish evergreen leaves and bright brick red flowers with a carmine blotch, comes from Formosa and is unfortunately not hardy except in the most favoured gardens. It has lived outside at Exbury for the last seven or eight years and flowered in the open with a very few scattered blooms for the first time this year. In the rhododendron house, however, it has always been smothered with bloom and is most attractive. It crosses easily with *R. Kaempferi* and makes an attractive hybrid. *R. pulchrum*, a loosely branched shrub up to 6 feet in height, is closely related to *R. scabrum* or possibly a hybrid between *R. scabrum* and *R. mucronatum*. It is best known in our gardens under some of its varietal names, as *var. Maxwellii* with its bright crimson flowers, or *var. tebotan* with fine large purple semi-double flowers. *R. ledifolium var. purpureum* also definitely belongs to this species. *R. rubropilosum* is merely mentioned as being one of those azaleas which is occasionally found in our gardens and which is not worth growing except for the rhododendron maniac who wants to have one of every species—I have it at Exbury, but one plant is enough with its tiny pink flowers, which hardly make any show. *R. Simsii*, which has been much confused with *R. indicum*, is the true parent of all the various garden forms known as Indian Azaleas. Mr. Gerald Loder received an award of merit at Chelsea last

year for a form of the true plant and he informs me it has been growing at Wakehurst for many years. Another form of it seems to be sent out by Rogers of Southampton as their Bassett Wood seedling, which apparently grows vigorously in the New Forest area and was very good at Exbury this year, where in sheltered corners some of the garden forms, such as Deutsche Perle, have also lived in the open. *R. Tschonoskii* is another of these little azaleas which, while perfectly hardy, has tiny flowers and, except for its autumn foliage colour, is of no real garden value. Last of the series we again have a plant to which the name is given to the garden form, *R. yedoense*, which has pretty pale rose-purple double flowers. It is a colour somewhat difficult to place in the garden as it is apt to clash with other azaleas, though by itself it is quite handsome. I have an idea it is none too hardy. The single form, *var. poukhanense*, is also attractive but it is too loose growing at Exbury to be really attractive.

Subseries Schlippenbachii. The next Subseries of Azaleas although small contains some of the most beautiful and showy species in the section, but they all require a little care in the woodland with a cool root run, leaf mould and watering in dry summers. The first to mention, *R. quinquefolium*, is, as I have already stated, sometimes confused with *R. pentaphyllum*. It is a shrub or small tree, 4-25 feet high: it more often, however, seems a shrub in this country. It is attractive in leaf with its five pretty leaves at the end of each branchlet and its soft green foliage, often margined with deep purple. But it is when its little white flowers cover the bush that this plant is most attractive, and as the flowers seem to be pretty long lasting, the cool whiteness of its blooms catches the eye of every visitor to the garden during the fortnight or so that it is in bloom. It is particularly attractive when planted right at the end of the path with a background of some blood red arboreum or Thomsonii hybrids. *R. reticulatum* is perhaps better but wrongly known in our gardens as "rhombicum"

or "dilatatum." It has magenta-purple flowers, bright and large, coming out before the leaves and, growing as it does, from 6-8 feet or more in height in our gardens—up to 25 feet in nature—it forms a bright picture in the woodland, as it is extremely floriferous. It must, however, be kept by itself or it can be grown alongside any white Rhododendron or *R. amoenum*, but must be kept away from the clearer colours, though obviously it would go with any of the sulphur-coloured ones. It is less fastidious than other members of the series and seems a hardy plant in our gardens. When we come to the rhododendron that gives its name to the series, *R. Schlippenbachii*, we have one of the most beautiful azaleas that has ever come back from Asia to our shores. It forms a large, densely branched shrub, 3-15 feet tall, with large deciduous green leaves and most beautiful large, pale pink flowers, shading almost to white in some forms or to deep rose pink in others. It flowers in early May just before the leaves come out, but only just, and the fresh green tips at the end of the buds help the pink flowers in the picture they make in the woodland. It is, however, fastidious as to soil, liking plenty of leaf mould, it does not stand the summer drought well and it does not like a late spring frost, and if for these only a sheltered position is necessary, but no place in the garden can be too good for this beautiful plant, which should be grown by all who have the room and climate for it. The last of the series, *R. Weyrichii*, a vigorous shrub from 3-15 feet in height, also opens its flowers before its leaves, which are of a bright red with a slight carmine blotch: they are large and showy and where the plant can be grown it is well worth a place in the garden, but as it comes from southern Japan it is slightly more tender.

Subseries Tashiroi. The only other subseries of the Azalea Series is that of Tashiroi, which contains only one species, which is not in cultivation and needs no comment.

SERIES BARBATUM.

In the Barbatum Series, which is the next one to be described, we again find many of the larger growing species which require plenty of room and woodland to develop their full beauty. The Subseries Barbatum come entirely from the Himalaya, where their scarlet flowers decorate the hills in the early months of the year. *R. barbatum* itself is so well known that but little comment is required. Its tight red trusses flower too early for most gardens, though it is perfectly hardy, being in full bloom very often in March, while I have even had flowers in February. It forms a tree, 30-60 feet in height, and its handsome foliage, with bristles on the leaf stalks, makes it an attractive evergreen whether in or out of flower. *R. Smithii*, often considered only a form of this, has darker green leaves, and the persistent sticky bristles, lasting over two years on the young growth, make it a distinctive plant. It is not so big a grower as *barbatum* but its flowers are as fine a colour and it is even more handsome in its foliage.

Subseries Crinigerum contains but two species, of which *R. crinigerum* itself is the only one which has so far flowered in our gardens. In nature it is a shrub 8-12 feet high with dark green leaves, the undersurface clad with a dense felt of pale to a deep buff colour. In our gardens it has commenced to flower when only 2 feet high, but as it unfortunately blooms at the end of April or early May it requires a sheltered position in a warm garden, otherwise it seems quite hardy. I have often heard it stated that this was one of the worst rhododendrons that Forrest sent home, in fact I believe he himself said so, but in actual practice it is quite the reverse and seems an attractive species and all who have seen it in flower at Exbury have admired it. It has come home in many forms, white or white flushed pink, or even rose or creamy-yellow, sometimes with a deep basal blotch and sometimes spotted

heavily all over, and it certainly seems a good front row plant and one which will stay in our gardens.

Subseries Glischrum contains rather more species. *R. diphrocalyx*, a shrub 5-15 feet in height, with dark green leaves, smaller than most of the *Barbatum* Series, has a small truss of bright rose or light crimson flowers with crimson spots and basal blotch and a calyx so large that it almost gives a hose-in-hose appearance to the flower. At first it was thought to be a hybrid between perhaps *neriiflorum* and *habrotrichum*, but recently it has been confirmed as a good species. It is an attractive plant if not a showy one. *R. glischroides*, a shrub of 6-15 feet in height, has handsome green foliage with a tiny white coating of hairs on the under side of its leaves. Its variety, *arachnoideum*, has this feature still more developed, giving it almost the appearance of a spider's web, from which it derives its varietal name. It appears to be hardy at Exbury, but as it flowers in April and is not yet very tall it has twice had its buds frosted just as they were opening, though from a deformed one or two that were almost open before the frost came, I thought it was a better colour than *glischrum*, being almost white, or creamy-white with a blotch. It is said to grow 6-15 feet in height and requires a sheltered position with plenty of moisture in summer and plenty of leaf mould to ensure vigorous growth and to attain the foliage which is its most attractive feature.

With *R. glischrum* we come to a species about which there has been much controversy. In the dry climate of the south its leaves are apt to be yellowy-green and rather stunted, while the trusses are no bigger than many a *Waterer ponticum* hybrid, nor is their colour, which is a pale lilac or mauve-pink with a crimson blotch, of great beauty. There are, however, forms with almost white flowers, and in the wetter regions of our isles where the summer rainfall is ample, I believe it grows luxuriantly with better foliage and finer trusses. The reader must judge for himself to which of these two descriptions

his garden applies and must decide for himself whether he wishes to acquire a plant or leave it to the collector only.

R. habrotrichum is another plant of this series which is fastidious as to position: in rich leaf mould and semi-shade and with plenty of watering it forms a handsome shrub of 4-10 feet, with dark green leaves, large and vigorous, clothing the plant thickly. It has an attractive truss of pale rose-coloured flowers, or sometimes white, with or without blotch: where it can be grown well it is most attractive, yet often, because perhaps of a dry position or because it has not enough nourishment, it seems stunted with small leaves and short growths. I have had to move it several times at Exbury to find the right situation for it, and in its present position it is flourishing, though how long it will flourish remains to be seen—it undoubtedly wants care. Of the other members of the series *R. hirtipes*, *R. rude* and *R. vesiculiferum* are still seedlings in our gardens and time alone will show their garden value.

The *Maculiferum* Subseries consists of rather smaller plants and the first one, *R. maculiferum*, is perhaps the most charming species in cultivation when seen in full bloom at the end of April or early May in semi-shade against the cool pale green of the young leaves. Its flowers, which are white with a purple blotch, seem somehow whiter than they really are, in fact, I know no rhododendron whose flowers seem of a purer white than this one, a white which is intensified by the deep purple blotch at the base of the corolla. It grows from 5-30 feet high, but in cultivation is usually more of a shrub, though a plant in a Cornish garden must be nearly 15 feet high and 10 feet through. *R. pachytrichum* and *R. monosematum* have white to pale rose flowers with a deep purple basal blotch, though sometimes the corolla has a purplish magenta tint which is objectionable. They are both shrubs, *pachytrichum* 6-18 feet high and *monosematum* 5 feet more or less in height, but they are neither of them favourites of mine, though again

it may be that the Exbury climate is not wet enough for them to luxuriate. Their near ally, *R. strigillosum*, however, has glorious rich blood-red flowers very early in the year, looser and with the individual bells larger than those of *barbatum*. It usually flowers about the same period, but as it is more of a shrub or a bush of 5-8 feet in height, though sometimes apparently reaching 20 feet, it has quite a different aspect and is well worth growing in all the milder localities where spring frosts do not catch it. The plant itself is quite hardy as it grows late but it is useless in a cold garden because of its early flowering habit. The only other rhododendron to mention in this series, *R. pseudo-chrysanthum*, from Formosa, is a bush 1-9 feet in height, with charming pink flowers with deeper rose lines outside and spotted crimson within. In cultivation I have seen variations from almost white to deep pink and I consider it a really attractive Rhododendron, well worth growing as a front row plant. It flowers in Cornwall at the end of April, but though it is growing well at Exbury it has not flowered there.

SERIES BOOTHII.

In the Boothii Series we again have quite a different class of rhododendron, nearly all dwarfs and more fitted for the front row of the shrubbery or the rock garden. Unfortunately they are all slightly on the tender side. *R. aureum*, a small shrub of 2-4 feet in height with greeny-yellow or pale yellow flowers, though in some cases they are almost bright yellow in colour, while Forrest sent home seed of a plant which grows 12-15 feet or more in height. Unfortunately this rhododendron is distinctly tender—it is not really happy at Exbury and only grows in the most sheltered positions though it usually manages to open its flowers. It has been sent home over and over again and some of the forms are distinctly hardier, but it is of little use for the general run of gardens, though where it can be

grown, I think in Cornwall and along the western seaboard, it is a charming plant. *R. auritum*, which was sent home by Kingdon Ward under No. 6,278, is very closely allied but is considerably hardier and, so far, grows and flowers freely in the open at Exbury. It is a shrub of about 10 feet in height with pale yellow flowers with a slight tinge of pink on the lobes. Its leaves are more leathery and darker and it seems a sturdier grower and worth trying in moderately warm gardens. *R. Boothii* itself is only mentioned as it is the type plant of the subseries. It is excessively tender and not a good garden plant in our climate, being epiphytic in its native habitat Bhutan. *R. cerinum*, which was sent home by Forrest, is also epiphytic on *Abies* in Upper Burma but, coming from a higher altitude, some 10,000 feet, has lived in the open at Exbury some seven or eight years growing in a sheltered position in the woodland. In the rhododendron house it is quite pretty in early March when covered with its small bright yellow flowers. *R. deleiense*, one of the newer members of this species, introduced by Kingdon Ward, is an attractive plant, somewhat like *tephropeplum*, but I have an idea it is hardier and will be more suitable for general cultivation. At Exbury certainly it has not suffered from the frost in any shape whatsoever and it was very pretty this year with its rather dark clear purple flowers, larger than *tephropeplum* and with rather larger foliage, the twigs also being rather stiffer and more shrub-like, though it flowered freely on plants only some 9-12 inches in height. It should be pretty as an edging in the woodland to a semi-shady path, but it is too small a grower to be planted out without some preparation in the way of clearing the ground of weeds and turning it over. *R. leucaspis* is growing in our gardens as the result of Kingdon Ward's uncanny knack of picking seed from likely-looking plants even if they are not in flower and hitting on a "winner"; he found it in steep grassy slopes in the Tsangpo Gorge at about 10,000 feet elevation and, not recognising its foliage,

sent home seeds. When they flowered with large, flat saucer-shaped milky-white flowers, almost as large as moupinense, but flatter and whiter, in March or early April, it immediately caught the eye of all who had raised it from seed. I have seen it in robust health in a cold garden in Buckinghamshire, and although it requires shelter because of its early flowering habit and seems to do better in semi-shade, it is well worth a trial in the garden of every rhododendron lover. *R. megeratum*, although it comes from a higher altitude—some 12,000-13,000 feet—in Yunnan, is a more difficult plant to grow. It probably likes the rock garden, being a dwarf shrublet only a few inches high, sometimes 1 foot, with bright yellow solitary flowers, attractive in themselves, while the bright green glistening foliage with very bristly leaf stalks is also attractive. It is sometimes epiphytic on old fir trees and probably wants plenty of leaf mould to do well. *R. sulfureum*—a loosely branched shrub of 2-4 feet in height, with its smooth red bark and bright yellow flowers—is an attractive plant where it can be grown, but it is tender, and as it comes from moist shady ledges in cliffs in Yunnan at 9,000-10,000 feet elevation, it requires drainage, plenty of water during dry summers and shade, and is more suitable for the southern and western counties than the interior, though it does live and flower in sheltered positions in the open at Exbury. *R. tephropeplum*, which I have already mentioned when describing *R. deleiense*, is a very pretty shrub or bush 2-4 feet in height, and as it comes from south-eastern Tibet at 14,000 feet elevation, on ledges or limestone cliffs and rocky slopes, should be hardy. Some of the earlier forms introduced, however, with their bright magenta-rose flowers, must have come from lower elevation as they are distinctly tender, though later introductions from both Forrest and Kingdon Ward proved hardier. Forrest sent home one variety with almost white flowers which is very attractive and which has never suffered itself, though its buds have been frozen once or twice at Exbury.

It is extremely floriferous as soon as it reaches a height of 1-2 feet and in a sheltered position as a front row plant is very attractive. I like this better than any of the coloured forms, though a variety sent home by Kingdon Ward with shell-pink flowers is most beautiful : this, however, is on the tender side. It is a much to be recommended rhododendron for all who have the right climate.

SERIES CAMELLIAEFLOSUM.

The Camelliaeflorum Series, containing two plants, of which the only one in cultivation is *R. camelliaeflorum*, is of but little interest for our gardens.

SERIES CAMPANULATUM.

Against this, however, the five members of the Campanulatum Series are all of garden value, some more so than others : they are purely Himalayan. *R. aeruginosum* is one of those rare instances where a rhododendron is grown entirely for its foliage. It is a small compact, rounded shrub, eventually perhaps 6 feet in height, the young leaves being intensely glaucous with a verdigris bloom, which it gradually loses, though the foliage always remains bluer than any other rhododendron. It is a startling colour in the spring and well worth growing for this, though if I see any flower buds I usually pick them off as they are of a dingy magenta purple. It is an easily grown and hardy rhododendron, as also is its near relative—*R. campanulatum*. This makes a shrub 12-16 feet in height, with its dark green foliage usually covered with a fawny, felted indumentum underneath. It has been sent home numerous times and is very variable in the colour of its flowers, ranging from white through rosy-purple to nearly lavender blue. The best form is one growing at Knap Hill which, since it received an award of merit, has been propagated

and should be easily obtainable before long. There are several other forms growing at Exbury, and while none is as beautiful as this, all are pleasing with their cool shades in the woodland. It is quite conceivable that *R. Sir Charles Lemon* may be a hybrid between this and *R. arboreum subspecies cinnamomeum*, which would account for the tawny felt under-surface of the leaf of Sir Charles Lemon and the glabrous ovary which clearly takes Sir Charles Lemon out of the Arboreum Series, all of which have the ovary quite tomentose and in some forms more or less glandular. Its flowering habit at the end of April or the first week in May renders some slight overhead shelter desirable in cold gardens as a protection from spring frosts. *R. fulgens* is another well-known long-introduced rhododendron, forming a rounded shrub 4-8 feet high, with brilliant scarlet flowers in small trusses, having almost the effect of a little pompom dahlia. It unfortunately flowers early in the year, being often in full beauty in March, but it will stand even a degree or two of frost when in flower while, coming as it does from 12,000-14,000 feet elevation, the plant itself stands any frost. *R. lanatum*, a large shrub or small tree in the wild state, is the most difficult member of this series to cultivate in our climate. It has pretty yellow flowers, while its leaves have an attractive tawny, woolly tomentum underneath. It is hardy in most gardens, but cannot stand drought and, above all, requires more leaf soil than most rhododendrons, and unless it is given plenty of suitable woodland soil round the roots and beech haulm and oak leaves dug in and a good mulching of bracken or leaf soil on the top, is very ill-tempered and often looks a stubborn and seedy plant. It responds, however, to good treatment, though caterpillars are very fond of its leaves and if the tortrix moth is prevalent, has to be sprayed frequently to prevent it from being an unsightly object. The last of the series—*R. Wallichii*—a shrub of 8-10 feet, is often regarded as merely a form of *campanulatum*, but it differs in having no continuous indumentum on the

under-surface of the leaves, this consisting merely of one or two rusty-brown patches here and there. Its flowers, however, are very similar, the lilac colour more or less dotted with deep rose spots, but paler forms exist, and it also is quite a pleasing rhododendron in the woodland at the end of April or early May.

SERIES CAMPYLOGYNUM.

I doubt if there is any one family of plants which has such extreme variations in character and size as that of rhododendrons, and this is particularly brought out when one leaves the Campanulatum Series to discuss the Campylogynum Series. Here we come to a distinct alpine rhododendron: instead of a tree with large leaves we have a low shrub, usually only a few inches from the ground, though "The Series of Rhododendron" does say that some of them are up to 6 feet in height, but these must be very old plants. Their small, nodding solitary bells, either purple or blackish purple, sometimes almost crimson when seen with the sun behind them, are very attractive. There are but four species in the series, though as many sendings of seed have been sent home there are many minor variations in the different species, especially in the colour of the flowers. *R. campylogynum* itself is said to form a shrub eventually up to 6 feet in height, but I have never seen one more than 2 feet in height in this country. Growing as it does in moist open situations in the Chinese Alps at 9,000-10,000 feet elevation, it is a perfectly hardy plant and it is better in an open position, though it likes best of all to be in the rock garden, where it can get its roots against some cool sandstone which does not dry out in the summer. This is the giant of the series. *R. charopoeum* and *R. myrtilloides* are but 6-8 inches and 3-4 inches in height, the former coming from 12,000-13,000 feet, the latter from 10,000 feet elevation. I have some growing at Exbury from

Farrer's seed, now fourteen years old and not more than 2 inches high, with very small leaves and very dense twiggy growth, that are almost pincushions. No cold seems to affect them in our climate but they do require light and should on no account be planted under trees. They are among the most desirable of rock garden rhododendrons, both for their foliage and the attraction of their little nodding bells, which are more like some small campanula than that of a rhododendron.

SERIES CAMTSCHATICUM.

The next series—Camtschaticum—is another dwarf. It consists of three species, of which only *R. camtschaticum* is in general cultivation. It is a low growing deciduous under-shrub, about 6 inches high and, coming as it does from Alaska, can stand any frost. It also requires an open situation in the rock garden with plenty of stones to creep through, where it is not too difficult in our climate. It is not, however, of much garden value.

SERIES CAROLINIANUM.

The Carolinianum Series is also a small series, consisting of small shrubs from the south-eastern United States, bearing some slight resemblance to the Heliopsis Series of Asia. Both *R. carolinianum* and *R. minus* have rose-coloured or rarely whitish flowers and are quite pretty without being anything startling in the wild garden. They are hardy in our climate but are not to be compared with any of the showier Chinese rhododendrons, and are really only plants for the collector who wants as many species as he can grow in his garden.

Lionel de Rothschild.

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

My article last year concluded with the suggestion that members of the Association should attempt this very fascinating pastime, and if I have started them on this new task perhaps it would be as well if the article this year should be mainly concerned with rhododendrons which will not hybridise together, so as to avoid the loss of time and energy which an attempt at making such crosses would involve. On the other hand, many of my readers may not believe it and may be perhaps all the more tempted to try and, if they are successful, prove me wrong, in fact, there are some who may say I am wrong already in my diagnosis.

There are two great groups of rhododendrons—lepidote and elepidote, or those rhododendrons which have scales on the under-surface of their leaves and those which do not. It can practically be taken for granted that these two groups will not hybridise together. Last year when dealing with the Fortunei Series I was discussing one of the most important families of elepidote rhododendrons from the point of view of hybridising. Has any attempt been made to cross any of these with any of the lepidote? I believe many individuals have tried to cross *R. cinnabarinum* and *R. Griffithianum* together: one has claimed success, but I am not convinced about it. It might be possible to image a cross between these two classes of rhododendrons, but would they be of any garden value? And there I think it can safely be said that they are so far apart that most probably their constitution would be poor and their garden value would be negligible.

Then we can take it as an axiom that if we want to make hybrids in our own gardens of rhododendrons, unless it is for mere curiosity, it would be advisable, if we wished to save time and labour, to avoid any attempt at mating a scaly with a non-scaly rhododendron. Let us now proceed one step

further and examine the non-scaly rhododendrons and see if there are not groups here which we had better avoid trying to mate. The non-scaly rhododendrons fall easily into two very distinct groups—the big leaved of the Falconeri and Grande Series with big trusses of nodding bells and large pistils, and the vast majority with smaller bells and smaller pistils. Has any cross between these been successful? I believe there is a cross which can be procured for our gardens between *Falconeri* and *Thomsonii*, but it is not worth growing, and I cannot imagine that any crosses made between these two classes of rhododendron would give really satisfactory results. Of course, the Falconeri and the Grande Series cross together easily and have produced some fine hybrids, to which I will refer later, but in hybridising it is always better to remember that the nearer the series are related, the better as a rule the result will be.

There is one other class of rhododendron which is difficult to hybridise with any other section and which is really better kept to itself, and that is the Azalea Series. Crossed together, deciduous with deciduous azaleas and evergreen with evergreen, they have produced some of the most glowing flowers which beautify our gardens, but mated with other series the results are few and far between, very often difficult to grow or to propagate and in every case a mule. Though difficult they are very beautiful, and *Broughtonii aureum*, *Glory of Littleworth*, *Dr. Masters*, *Galloper Light* and the very old hybrid *odoratum* always attract admiration in the garden. Bean, who has done much to help me, suggested one day that I should try and make some more Azaleodendron crosses. I am always ready to listen to him and, having just flowered one which was raised by Lowinsky and which, though a bad grower, is very beautiful, was fired with enthusiasm to try. For two years running I crossed any hybrid rhododendron I had in flower of any value with four different types of Azalea—*lutea*, the old *pontica* (the old *ponticum*), *Floradora* (a mollis-

sinensis hybrid), George Reynolds (a yellow large-flowered azaea raised by Anthony Waterer, which has produced some of my best azalea hybrids) and one of Koster's occidentalis hybrids, I forget which. I also crossed the azaleas with pollen from the rhododendrons and I must have made fifty to sixty crosses each year. From all those crosses I only got one pod of seed and that contained mostly chaff, and I think I only raised three Azaleodendrons from all that labour, and those three have not yet flowered. I have tried to cross Broughtonii aureum time and time again and have never seen a vestige of a seed pod upon it.

Now having given the prospective hybridist hints as to what to avoid in trying to mate together, just one remark on another point which is often overlooked. When the pollen is applied to the stigma, it proceeds to throw a pollen tube which travels down the style until it reaches the ovary, where it fertilises the embryo seeds. Now every rhododendron has a pollen adapted to its own length of style. It is almost useless to put the pollen from a short-styled rhododendron on to a long-styled one, as the pollen tube thrown will not have enough strength to travel down it and reach the ovary. This does not mean that two rhododendrons of unequal styles cannot be crossed together, it only means that they must be mated in a particular way. One of Williams' most successful crosses is *impeditum* × *Augustinii*, the pollen from the long-styled *Augustinii* being put on to the short-styled *impeditum*, and of course the pollen tube thrown easily reached the ovary. I do not believe the reverse cross would be possible. I have been caught in this way often until the reason flashed across me and I have saved myself much wasted energy by following this rule.

Having discoursed sufficiently on the difficulties in rhododendron hybridisation, it might be of interest to examine the results which have been achieved in crossing various members of the lepidote or scaly rhododendrons together.

As usual, Mangles was one of the first in the field with more modern ideas, and by crossing a form of *cinnabarinum* with a *Maddenii* produced *Rose Mangles*, in itself a beautiful rhododendron with trusses of tubular pink flowers, but nothing to be compared with the famous cross of J. C. Williams, which has given what I think can really be considered as the finest rhododendron hybrid ever produced. Using a particularly fine form of *Roylei* as the mother plant and taking as the pollen parent a very fine early flowering form of *Maddenii* growing at Heligan, he produced robust bushes of plants bearing Lapageria-like flowers, either of a glowing pink, orange-yellow or pale pink. With his usual generosity he has distributed some of these to his friends and they are hardy in the more sheltered gardens of the south and west, but at Exbury are apt always to get some of their buds partially frosted, occasionally opening perfect trusses but usually having one or two pips blackened.

Magor has made the cross between various forms of *Maddenii* and *cinnabarinum* two or three times but with nothing like so good a result and in certainly one of the cases, of which I have plants at Exbury, very much more tender as the buds are always frozen. Using the pollen of the pink and of the orange varieties of Williams' cross back on to *Roylei*, the *Lady Rosebery* cross and the *Lady Chamberlain* cross were produced at Exbury. In the former the pink tinge predominates whilst in the latter the tawny orange is more prevalent. The light pink form has also been used and has actually produced light coloured forms but has not yet been named. At Exbury this additional *cinnabarinum* blood has resulted in complete hardiness and the plants, being now some 6-10 feet high, are every year covered with flowers.

The F.1 generation of Williams' hybrids are just reaching flowering size at Exbury, where those which have shown themselves are very similar in size of flower to their parents and seem equally tender in bud.

The same pollen plant that Williams used, namely, *Maddenii* var. *Heljackii*, on to a fine *Roylei* at Exbury has also reached flowering size and I think will produce flowers equal to the original cross.

Stephenson Clarke has used *Rose Mangles* on to a *cinnabarinum*, which gave attractive flowers of rather a brighter orange than *Lady Chamberlain* but not quite so large in size.

Lady Chamberlain has gone back on to *cinnabarinum* again in an attempt at a still hardier form of this beautiful hybrid, but these have not yet reached flowering size.

Cinnabarinum has been crossed by Magor with *Keysii* and has produced a hardy, very free-flowering hybrid similar to *Keysii* but rather larger—a most attractive plant: crossed with *Davidsonianum* it has given rise to very free flowering hybrids with magenta flowers, attractive in themselves, but they have to be kept apart from any of the purer coloured rhododendrons. It is curious that in nearly every case where *cinnabarinum* is used with one of the white, mauve, or pink *Triflorums*, it always results in magenta or magenta-purple flowers. It has been crossed with *oreotrephe*s by Magor and a white form of *chartophyllum praecox* by myself, in the former case with the usual magenta flowers, in the latter with various shades of purple, more or less light.

Crossed with *ambiguum* at Exbury it has given pinky-yellow or purplish pink flowers of no garden value and is the least attractive of the *cinnabarinum* hybrids that I have seen. It certainly is not a cross worth making and I shall have a glorious bonfire of my seedlings of this cross when I have something else ready to fill the space they now occupy.

Three very old crosses of *ciliatum* are worthy of mention, *praecox*, a cross between *dauricum* and *ciliatum*, which has been made more than once and which is always attractive with its lilac flowers in early spring; *Rosy Bell*, a cross between *ciliatum* and *glaucum*, a delightful little hybrid in May with its old-chintz coloured flowers, and *multiflorum*, a cross between

ciliatum and *virgatum*, very floriferous and coming quite true from seed.

Ciliatum has also been crossed with *Edgeworthii*, giving that sweetly scented rhododendron known as *Princess Alice*. This rhododendron, which fills the Cornish gardens with its fragrance, is unfortunately not hardy in any but the most favoured gardens. An attempt to get a similar rhododendron suitable to the Exbury climate has been made by crossing *ciliatum* with *bullatum*. In the first instance Farrer's *bullatum* was used, and although the plant itself is perfectly hardy, growing well, it is bud tender and is not a real success. Another attempt has been made with Rock's hardier *bullatum*, but the plants have not yet reached flowering size.

Bullatum × *moupinense* gives a perfectly hardy rhododendron but also, alas, bud tender at Exbury and therefore of no garden value there.

Ciliatum crossed with *moupinense* raised at Bodnant has, on the other hand, given one of the most delightful early flowering rhododendrons ever raised, with large flowers of delicate shades of pink, so free flowering that the foliage is completely hidden by the flowers. It is a rhododendron which should be in every garden and I believe, through the generosity of its owner, will shortly be available in the trade.

Keiskii crossed by *racemosum* makes a delightful little bush, very free flowering with charming apple blossom flowers in early March. I am always grateful to Magor, who made this cross, when I see my plants in the March sunlight. *Racemosum* has also been crossed with *ciliatum* by Gill, with attractive results.

Raffil, of Kew, crossed *racemosum* and *spinuliferum* together some years ago, forming an attractive hybrid called *spinulosum*. The same cross re-made at Exbury always attracts attention and recently another batch, using Forrest's No. 19404 *racemosum* as one of the parents, has reached flowering size with even deeper pink trusses and naturally rather dwarfier

in size. It is a cross which anyone can make who has both parents, and should make if he wants a pretty dwarf hybrid for some front place.

Williams crossed *spinuliferum* and *lutescens* together and has produced a beautiful hybrid with flowers of pale sunset hues, one might almost call them art shades, so delicate are they in their cream and pink. I have plants growing of this cross and so pleased was I with them that I have re-made the same cross more than once, with similar results.

The most remarkable cross made by Williams at Caerhays is between *lutescens* and *Edgeworthii*, with large flowers of pale creamy-yellow, most attractive but obviously not fitted for any but the mildest climates.

Two more crosses of extraordinary interest have been made at Caerhays—the bluest rhododendron ever raised, *impeditum* crossed with *Augustinii*, a most beautiful dwarf shrub with almost sky blue flowers, and a curiously pale yellow, narrow-flowered hybrid, a cross between *flavidum* and *sulfureum*, though it may be that *Valentinianum* was the other parent as both *sulfureum* and *Valentinianum* are growing mixed in the bed from which the pollen was taken. It is seldom out of flower and a bed in full bloom at Caerhays is a fine bit of colour.

Another alpine hybrid which cannot be overlooked is Magor's *Prostigiatum*, a cross between *prostratum* and *fastigiatum*, which gives a low shrub, very floriferous, of a most glowing purple.

But the crossing in lepidote rhododendrons is only just commencing: with very few exceptions only the primary hybrids have at present flowered. Using these again many variations will crop up and I feel sure that there is ample room for many beautiful dwarf rhododendrons to be evolved for our garden from all the different species that have lately been introduced. It may be asked why is it necessary to form hybrids when so many of the species are beautiful in

themselves. The answer is a very simple one: the species has usually adapted itself to a particular climate, a particular rainfall, a particular resting period when it is covered with snow, even a particular variety of soil in its mountain home. The hybrid, which is a mixture, is often more able to adapt itself to the vagaries of our weather, nearly always more easily grown in our gardens and, being a hybrid, flowers at an earlier stage and often more freely than its parents.

Lionel de Rothschild.

(To be continued.)

Report of the Rhododendron Association Show, May 2nd and 3rd, 1933.

By E. J. P. Magor.

Alas for the disastrous frosts of April 19th and 22nd, which put Bodnant, Werrington and several other gardens completely out of action and made it very difficult for many who exhibited to find any really perfect flowers. The comment made by one of the Judges was that he had seen traces of frost in a great number of flowers which had come before him. Yet the Show was undeniably a good one, and some gardens in the west of Scotland and the west of Cornwall appear to have escaped altogether.

In Class 1 Messrs. Gill were first, showing a fine lot of plants including the original Glory of Littleworth, tephropeplum, venator (a new species of the Barbatum series), Griersonianum (presumably forced) and an Aucklandii cross, bluish with a dark centre. Their giant Falconeri was indeed a *tour de force*, which, though it harmonized with the size of the hall, rather dwarfed the rest of their group. The Knap Hill Nursery was second, with a nice level lot in splendid condition; Loderi and Loder's White were conspicuous, and a plant of didymum in perfect health was noticed. Messrs. Veitch won third prize, and *inter alia* showed a nice green-spotted Augustinii and a 2-ft. tephropeplum.

Class 2 provided for Messrs. Wallace the first prize and a cup, their exhibit being well arranged, and its nucleus was a fine plant of campylocarpum surrounded by reds. Messrs. Slocock were second and got the special prize for the best plant in the Show, a campylocarpum hybrid—No. 179, which was an attractive yellow with red spots. Their arrangement

was excellent and they had many *campylocarpum* hybrids. Third came Messrs. Waterer, Sons & Crisp with a nice fresh lot, but perhaps a little lacking in colour scheme.

In Class 3 there were no exhibitors and but one in Class 4, wherein Messrs. Hillier were awarded a first for a very good selection of Azaleas, which added a touch of lightness among the *Rhododendrons*. Azalea F. de Koninck, pale yellow shaded pink, was perhaps the most noteworthy plant.

In Class 5 Mr. Lionel de Rothschild was easily first with a wonderful exhibit, healthy, fresh and well-arranged. The Lady Chamberlain hybrid, a very beautiful Roylei cross, was especially prominent; there was the tender but magnificent Tyermanii, the curious yellow and red floccigerum; and a lot of the rather difficult yellow Lapponicum-muliense—looking as if the cultural problem had been solved at Exbury. Admiral Heneage-Vivian was second, showing a good *campylocarpum*, Griffithianum already in flower and 59,596 Rock—leptothrium, a plant of the ovatum persuasion, which is too often cut by frost.

In Class 6 Mr. J. C. Williams was first and provided the most interesting stand in the Show, species and hybrids which were not to be seen elsewhere making it particularly attractive to the searcher after new things. There was, of course, his Roylei x Maddenii, now champagne-coloured or again an indescribable orange-red; there was a very floriferous yellow sulfureum hybrid; and among species the yellow cyclium, burmanicum, a yellow of an entirely distinct series; floccigerum yellow and red; ixenticum, blush spotted and with a black centre; the little dark haemaleum; the pink argyrophyllum and araiophyllum, a delicate white of the Irroratum series with a crimson blotch and unfortunately rather tender with most of us. The scarce stamineum was represented but was hardly out, and of the Azaleas, Weyrichii and a lovely white Kurumé. Colonel Stephenson Clarke was second, having a fine blue Augustinii in the centre, a good

campylocarpum, the yellow croceum, Kingdon Ward's 6,285, R. venator, a scarlet of the Barbatum series, and that fine flower The Earl of Athlone.

Class 7 for 12 species is always a most interesting one, and Lord Stair was first, as he has often been in former years; his three best flowers were haematodes, bullatum and Dalhousiae, and the two latter speak volumes for the climate and soil at Lochinch and the skill of Mr. Rye in bringing them so long a distance in such perfect condition. Mr. de Rothschild was second and his dozen included deleiense, the dark-red microgynum, euchaites, Taggianum and Johnstoneanum, the last two announcing the fact that Exbury also has an equable climate. The third prize went to Mr. G. W. E. Loder, who had Wightii, orbiculare, croceum and campylocarpum; other species noticed in this class being Delavayi and a good bit of Vaseyi.

Class 8 for 12 hybrids was won by Lady Loder, who had a splendid lot, her Sunkist and White Lady being particularly beautiful and making some of us break the tenth commandment. Mr. de Rothschild was second, his Naomi, pink with queer yellow shading, being a lovely flower; and Sir John Ramsden was third. A rather outstanding variety of Loderi was elsewhere in this class.

The Crosfield Cup was again won by Mr. de Rothschild, Naomi being his best flower; the second went to Lord Swaythling with three varieties of Fortunei x campylocarpum, and the third to Lady Loder with her delightful Sunkist.

Mr. P. D. Williams was first in Class 10 for three species and he had a superb trio—Kingianum, Fortunei and nerii-florum, each at their best and in perfect condition. Mrs. Buchanan was second with a well matched team; Mr. de Rothschild third, cinnamomeum being his best flower, and Lord Stair fourth with another good bullatum.

The three Hybrids Class furnished Mr. de Rothschild with another win, Loderi var. Astarte, Mrs. Walter Burns

and the dark red Afghan being his best three ; Mr. C. E. Heath was second and Mr. P. D. Williams third, with a striking *campanulatum* hybrid.

R. sinogrande as shown by Mrs. Buchanan was adjudged the best species. With many of us it was over, proving that Scotland can be pre-eminent both in early and late flowers. Mr. P. D. Williams' *Kingianum* gained second prize and Mr. G. W. E. Loder's *decorum* third.

Mr. G. W. E. Loder's *orbiculare* x *Houlstonii*, a lovely pink with long pedicels, was the best hybrid, and in this the Judges were unanimous though some of the outer world hardly agreed. Probably the feeling has got abroad that the "Loderi" type has been somewhat overdone, and that beauty is not always synonymous with size, is gaining ground. Mr. P. D. Williams was second with *Fortunei* x *campanulatum*, and Lady Loder third with *Loderi* var. *King George*. It was in this class, I believe, that the Judges detected a flower straightened up with wire and rightly turned it down, for the *Rhododendron* is not a florist's flower to be "tricked and pronounced" as if she were a mere dahlia !

Thereafter come a long list of classes devoted to a single truss of some series or sub-series, and since the enumeration of them all might be tedious it seems better to pick out a flower here and there for special mention.

For once Lord Stair did not get it all his own way with *arboreum*, a beautiful white *cinnamomeum* being placed first, and a large blood-red *arboreum* with an almost black base second ; whilst in the sub series as a whole a fine specimen of *Delavayi* was successful. *R. Morii* from Formosa won the *Barbatum* class and second to it was one of the poorest flowers of *R. Smithii* of Bhotan I have ever seen. The charming little *tephropeplum* won the *Boothii* class, the type being second, and *campanulatum*, *Falconeri* and *fictolacteum* were all well shown. Others of the *Falconeri* series were *galactinum* and *eximeum*, the former a very early flower. And quite a

number of Griffithianum were exhibited in good form, the only one not out being curiously enough from Cornwall. What, I wonder, was Colonel Rogers' large pink Fortunei? It did not appear to be the type and one was rather at a loss where to place it. Second to it came the little-known *R. erubescens*. It was altogether too late for fulvum, and of the Grande series only peregrinum survived. There was but one lacteum in the Show, sent by the Knap Hill Nursery, its chief home at Werrington Park having suffered severely from frost. Unfortunately the flower of Nuttallii dropped almost at once, and in its absence the comparatively new Taggianum held pride of place, though only second in the awards.

R. calophyllum—not the true plant but a form of *Maddenii*—was first in its sub series, with the scarce *Johnstoneanum* second. *R. haematodes* was hardly as fine as it is sometimes, though quite respectable, frost and the damage done by tits, which make holes in the base of the flower to get the honey, being responsible.

All the *Neriiflorums* were overshadowed by one very remarkable flower with a compact pyramidal truss comparable with some super *barbatum*. Could it be that its antecedents would have borne no closer scrutiny than those of certain Beauties of the past? *Requiescat in pace*, for it was a wonderful effort!

A red dichroanthum and the almost black haemaleum led the Sanguineum sub series, and detonsum not as yet in general cultivation the Taliense. *R. campylocarpum* was good but not above the average, and an excellent croceum was first in Class 36, included in which was a really white puralbum, noticeable because the flower often belies its name by being pink.

The single spray of deciduous Azaleas brought the delicate-looking and rather shy *quinquefolia*, and the apple-blossom Vaseyi headed the following class.

Of the evergreen *Azalea* species *amoena* was first, and next to it the pretty mauve *Fugi-Manyo*—possibly, however, it should have been in the following class.

From Scotland came the winning sprays of *Edgeworthii*, with *Sussex* second; but flowers grown under glass were allowed in this class, so the so-called “*Cornish Riviera*” need not be unduly depressed.

The *Cephalanthum* series brought the rarely-seen tiny white *lepidanthum*, which got the best of the hardly larger yellow *Sargentianum*; and *desquamatum* proved easily the finest of the *Heliolepis* section.

R. scintillans, a very blue but rather small variety, headed the *Lapponicum*s, with the primrose *chryseum* second. *Augustinii* was its beautiful self, though a very pleasant flower with rounded lobes a delightful shade of blue and green spotting got no prize.

The *Yunnanense* sub series gave examples of two comparative novelties in Mr. Whitaker’s *rigidum* and Mr. de Rothschild’s *pallescens*.

Class 53 was interesting, for Lord Stair sent a spray of the rather tender and difficult *leptothrium* in perfect health and condition; and the presence of *Roylei* so early in the year was also notable. There was a good bit of *calostrotum* in the *Saluenense* class, and it seemed possible that the winner of 56 was a new species, for it did not look quite like the typical *campylogynum*. The *Forrestii* sub series was over and did not put in an appearance.

So much for the species, and then come classes for various hybrids. And how admirably most of these big flowers had stood their journey, hardly a bruise or a crumpled petal among them; and only those who have done the packing know how difficult this is to accomplish.

Loderi in its varieties was as usual magnificent, and the best of the *Griffithianum* x with other species was Mrs. Greet and a cross with *arboreum*. Mated with a hybrid *Griffithianum*

x Loderi Pink Diamond produced a very fine flower of a delicate blush: Aurora x Griffithianum another beautiful large flower, and Luscombeum x Griffithianum an exquisite white tinged pink with a crimson base.

For the Neriiflorum cross there was quite a nice hybrid with Ascot Brilliant, and Mrs. Kingsmill, one of the most beautiful hybrids ever raised, was the best of the campylocarpum Griffithianum crosses. Other campylocarpum hybrids were Fortunei x campylocarpum, a very fine yellow; campylocarpum x Loder's White, and campylocarpum x Souliei, a pleasing small yellow. Thomsonii crosses with Fortunei, shapely seven-lobed pinks, won both the prizes for Thomsonii hybrids, and in the class for other interspecific hybrids a distinctive orbiculare-Fortunei cross came second to the Fortunei x campylocarpum previously mentioned.

Messrs. Waterer, Sons & Crisp were first in the class for a hybrid raised by exhibitor and not previously on the prize list with decorum x Pink Pearl, a beautiful large white with green spots; and Mr. de Rothschild's Lady Chamberlain hybrid was the most distinguished of the Cinnabarinum crosses.

Messrs. Slocock's beautiful deep pink, Miss Margery Slocock, achieved success in Class 71, and Messrs. Waterer, Sons & Crisp's White Swan—decorum x Pink Pearl—carried off the Association's cup for the best new trade hybrid.

Class 72 for hardy hybrids included Jupiter, a perfectly gigantic pink with a good truss but rather too much blue in it, and Miss Betty and Mr. John McLaren again won the class for leaves of 12 distinct species.

Awards of Merit were given to Mr. Gerald Loder's arboreum x Houlstonii: Mr. Harry White's habrotrichum, eriandrum album of the Triflorum series, and Tittenhurst, a yellow hybrid between Wightii and barbatum. Also to Mr. de Rothschild's javanicum, an indoor Rhododendron with glorious orange flowers: to Bonfire, a fine red hybrid,

the parentage of which was (discolor x Mrs. G. Shaw) x Griersonianum.

In conclusion may I express the hope that ere long circumstances may permit of flowers being sent from some of the Irish gardens. Some of us have been fortunate enough to see them, and more have heard how well the genus is represented. Happily several of their owners were present, and whilst the Association owes them much for their services in judging, their numerous friends appreciate them even more for the atmosphere of bonhomie which they bring with them.

As I have claimed the above plants their names and descriptions are given in the list which follows. I have mentioned the names of the Irish gardeners who have given me the plants.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

£	s.	d.	
31	14	9	Balance brought forward
1	0	0	Subscriptions
10	1	8	Donations
2	8	0	Receipts from the sale of plants
14	15	7	Total Income
32	9	2	Expenses
1	10	0	Printing and Stationery
1	10	0	Postage, Carriage and Sundries
1	10	0	General Expenses
1	10	0	Books and Journals
1	10	0	Repairs and Maintenance
1	10	0	Contingencies
1	10	0	Total Expenditure
31	14	9	Balance carried forward

SHOW ACCOUNT

£	s.	d.	
1	10	0	Balance brought forward
1	10	0	Receipts from the sale of plants
1	10	0	Subscriptions
1	10	0	Donations
1	10	0	Total Income
1	10	0	Expenses
1	10	0	Total Expenditure
1	10	0	Balance carried forward

THE RHODODENDRON

BALANCE SHEET,

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions paid in advance	16	11	6
Sundry Creditors	51	18	8
Life Members' Fund as at 1st January, 1933	189	0	0
Accumulated Fund—			
Balance at 1st January, 1933	£132	4	3
Deduct: Excess of Expenditure over Income during the year ended 31st December, 1933		46	12 5
		85	11 10
		<u>£343</u>	<u>2 0</u>

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Association and certify that they are correct. I have ascertained that names of the Trustees.

Dr. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.
To Secretarial Expenses	98	15	0
„ Printing and Binding 1933 Year Book	237	10	0
„ Rhododendron Society for “The Species of Rhododendrons” and Notes... ..	18	8	0
„ General Expenses—			
Stationery and General Printing	£5	15	9
Postages, Carriage and Sundries	11	3	4
Audit Fee	3	3	0
Royal Horticultural Society Affiliation Fee	1	1	0
Despatch of Year Book to Members	10	3	8
Cheque Book	0	8	0
		31	14 9
„ Show Account—Loss on 1933 Show	67	9	2
		<u>£453</u>	<u>16 11</u>

SHOW ACCOUNT,

	£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.			
Gate Money, Royal Horticultural Society	17	8	0
Loss (see Income and Expenditure Account)	67	9	2
		<u>£84</u>	<u>17 2</u>

ASSOCIATION.

31st December, 1933.

Cash at Bank	£	s.	d.
Investment (Life Members' Fund)—	169	17	0
Funding Stock 4 per cent., 1960/90,			
£192. 17s. 5d., at cost	173	5	0
(Market value at 31st December,			
1933, £216.)			

£343 2 0

Income and Expenditure Account with the books and vouchers of the the Investment shown above is inscribed at the Bank of England in the

E. P. RICHARDSON, *Chartered Accountant*,
3, Broad Street Buildings,

1st March, 1934.

Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

Cr.

By Members' Subscriptions	£	s.	d.
„ Dividends (<i>less</i> tax) on Investment representing Life	374	15	0
Members' Fund	5	15	8
„ Sales of Year Books, "The Species of Rhododendrons"			
and Notes	26	13	10
„ Accumulated Fund—			
Excess of Expenditure over Income during the year	46	12	5

£453 16 11

1933.

PAYMENTS.

Prizes	£	s.	d.
Medals	58	6	0
Advertising	7	5	1
Printing and General Expenses	4	2	0
	15	4	1

£84 17 2

ASSOCIATION

31st December, 1933

Cash at Bank	100 17 0
Investment (Life Members' Fund)	100 17 0
Printing Stock 4 per cent, 1933	100 17 0
(1933 17s. 6d. net cost)	
(Market value at 31st December 1933)	100 17 0
Income and Expenditure Account	
Income	100 17 0
Expenditure	100 17 0
Balance at 31st December 1932	100 17 0
Balance at 31st December 1933	100 17 0

Income and Expenditure Account with the books and vouchers of the Association shown above is inserted in the Bank of England in the name of E. P. RICHARDSON, Chartered Accountants, 3 Broad Street Buildings, Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

11th March, 1934

NEELY & Co., Printers, 1, George St., Mansion House, E.C.

By Members' Subscriptions	100 17 0
Dividends (tax net) on investments	100 17 0
Members' Fund	100 17 0
Sales of Year Books "The Spectator's Handbook" and "Notes"	100 17 0
Accumulated Fund	100 17 0
Excess of Expenditure over Income during the year	100 17 0
Balance at 31st December 1932	100 17 0
Balance at 31st December 1933	100 17 0

1933

Printing and General Expenses	100 17 0
Advertising	100 17 0
Notes	100 17 0
Prizes	100 17 0
Other	100 17 0
PAYMENTS	100 17 0
Balance at 31st December 1932	100 17 0
Balance at 31st December 1933	100 17 0

