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## YEAR BOOK <br> OF

## THE RHODODENDRON ASSOCIATION.

1937.

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*Slocock, 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.
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$\dagger$ Smith, Professor Sir W. Wright, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.
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Traherne, Capt. Onslow, Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glamorgan.
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Tremayne, Captain C. H., Carclew, Perran-ar-Worthal, Cornwall.
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Vivian, The Hon. Lady, Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall.
*Vyvyan, Col. Sir Courtenay, Bart., Trelowarren, Mawgan, Helston, Cornwall.
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Wallace, John A. A., Lochryan, Stranraer.
*Wallace, R. W., The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
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Whigham, Charles F., Purston, Farthinghoe, Northants.
Whitaker, William I., Pylewell Park, Lymington, Hants.
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White, John, Benmore Gardens, by Dunoon, Argyll.
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Willcocks, William, The Gardens, Leith Vale, Ockley, Surrey.
Williams, A. M., Werrington Park, Launceston.

Williams, Charles, Greenway, Churston Ferrers, S. Devon. *Williams, E. Trevor, Dromenagh, Iver Heath, Bucks. Williams, G. N., Shernfold Park, Frant, Sussex.<br>$\dagger$ Williams, J. C., Caerhays Castle, Gorran, R.S.O., Cornwall. Williams, J. E., Hillside, Llandaff, Cardiff. *Williams, Mrs. Charles, Greenway, Churston Ferrers, Devon. *Wilson, Edward Kenneth, Cannizaro, Wimbledon, London, S.W.ig. Wilson, J. E. B., Downgate, Sandhurst, Kent. *Wiseman, Percy, c/o J. Waterer, Sons \& Crisp, Ltd., Bagshot, Surrey. Wood, H. J., Exbury Gardens, Exbury, Southampton. Worthington, Lady Muriel, Maple Hayes, Lichfield, Staffs. *Younger, Harry Geo., Belhaven House, Dunbar.

## CONSTITUTION AND RULES RELATING THERETO

## OF

## THE RHODODENDRON ASSOCIATION.

## Title.

I. 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 21 Is. or, in the case of working gardeners, 10s. 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 $£_{1} 15.15 \mathrm{~s}$. 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 ist 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 ist 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.

II. 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 ist 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 I4 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.

## NOTES ON THE SERIES OF RHODODENDRONS.

## SERIES MADDENII.

What a pity it is that the Maddenii Series are nearly all too tender except for the most favoured gardens; usually sweetly scented and with very beautiful flowers they are mostly for the greenhouse, where they are well worth a place.

Beginning with the Subseries Ciliicalyx, R. burmanicum is a pleasing shrub with pale greenish-yellow flowers. It will grow in the open in very favoured gardens and has survived a year or so at Exbury, but is better treated as a greenhouse plant.
R. carneum, with flesh coloured or whitish-pink flowers, is more tender and is really only for the greenhouse.
R. ciliatum is, however, of better value in our gardens. A shrub up to 6 feet in height, with large white tinged rose flowers, coming as it does from 9,000-II,000 feet altitude, it is hardy in most of the gardens round the sea coast and in warm gardens inland. Flowering in April or the beginning of May and growing late, it escapes the worst of the spring frosts and is one of the most attractive and well-known of the older Himalayan rhododendrons and eminently suitable for the front line of a rhododendron plantation in the woodland.
$R$. ciliicalyx, with white or rose flowers, sweetly fragrant, very large, is quite one of the most attractive of the subseries for the cool greenhouse, but I do not think it is grown even in Cornwall in the open.
$R$. ciliipes, white, with green or yellowish blotch inside the base, is a rhododendron of which we know very little, nor do we know much of $R$. Cubittii-we do not know even the colour of its flowers.
R. Cuffeanum, with white flowers with a large yellow blotch, is again but a greenhouse rhododendron, and so is $R$. dendricola, with its white flowers tinged with pink and orange mark on the lower corolla tubes.
R. formosum, with white flowers tinged with yellow and rose and five red stripes outside, sweet scented, has lived outdoors at Exbury for many years though it has not yet flowered there. In the south and west it should be a useful rhododendron, whilst $R$. inaequale and $R$. iteophyllum are merely names.
R. fohnstoneanum, with pale green yellow flowers, sweet scented, has lived and flowered in the open in many of our warm gardens where rhododendrons are grown, and at Exbury does well in a warm part of the garden. This Kingdon Ward introduction, No. 7732, may prove to be a valuable acquisition for the more sheltered gardens.
R. lasiopodum and R. Ludwigianum, both with pinkish white flowers, are but names in our gardens.
$R$. $L y i$, with its very attractive sweetly scented white flowers with a yellowish blotch, is certainly hardy in Cornwall and has lived at Exbury for some years, though I lost it in the 1929 winter. It is a very attractive shrub where it can be grown and, like all its series, a very beautiful one.
$R$. missionarium and $R$. notatum again are not in cultivation, while $R$. pachypodum, with large white flowers and yellow markings, is a most attractive greenhouse shrub, though I have no knowledge of its growing in the open : it is said to have sometimes yellow flowers. R. Parryae is only a greenhouse shrub. Then come four more names-R. pilicalyx, R. pseudo-ciliicalyx, R. roseatum and $R$. rufosquamosum, which are but little known.
R. scopulorum, a bushy shrub 6-8 feet in height, with pinkish white flowers, is an attractive greenhouse plant, and so is R. Scottianum, with large fragrant white flowers, occasionally flushed with rose. This latter rhododendron may be growing in Cornwall, but it would only be hardy in the very mildest parts of our islands.
$R$. Smilesii is not in cultivation, but $R$. supranubium, with its white flowers usually two in a truss, is one of the
hardier of the series and has survived in the open without flowering for many years at Exbury; in warmer gardens it should be a pretty rhododendron.
$R$. taronense, with large trusses of fleshy white flowers with a large yellow blotch near the base, is a most beautiful greenhouse plant and well worth growing by anybody who has the space it requires. I should doubt, however, its growing in the open.
R. Valentinianum, a small shrub 3 feet in height, with bright yellow flowers, is a very attractive dwarf rhododendron which has lived and flowered in the open at Exbury for many years. It requires, however, the warmest place in the garden there and is probably more at home along the extreme southwestern seaboard. It is well worth growing and should be in every garden warm enough to grow it.
$R$. Veitchianum, with its white flowers, is again but a greenhouse plant.

The Subseries Maddenii is probably on the whole slightly hardier and, late flowering, produces many attractive plants for warmer gardens. R. brachysiphon, with scented pink flowers, I do not know, nor probably is $R$. calophyllum in cultivation.
R. crassum, with sweet scented white flowers, a large shrub or tree up to 20 feet in height, is probably the hardiest of the series and flowers regularly at Exbury every year in June. It is, however, not suitable for really cold gardens, but where it can be grown it is one of the most valuable of the late flowering rhododendrons.
$R$. excellens is another very little known species and so is $R$. odoriferum. $R$, Maddenii and $R$. manipurense are the glory of many a Cornish garden in June, but though they grow at Exbury they are too tender to be really a success there. Very similar to $R$. crassum, R. Maddenii has white or rose flowers, while $R$. manipurense has white flowers. A form of R. Maddenii grown in Cornwall is known as
R. Jenkinsii, with rose coloured flowers, strongly smelling of orange blossom. It has flowered in the open at Exbury and is one of the most beautiful varieties of this beautiful species.
$R$. polyandrum, distinguishable by the large number of stamens, 19 to 25 or more, is one of the hardier of the Maddenii Series and has grown and flowered at Exbury for some years, All that have flowered there, however, have been white, though Colonel Messel exhibited a form from Nymans with beautiful pale yellow flowers, which received an award of merit. It is certainly a desirable rhododendron.

The Megacalyx Subseries is undoubtedly the tenderest of the lot and most of the plants are but greenhouse rhododendrons, though one or two of them will do in the open in Cornwall, but even there they are happier against a wall.
R. Dalhousiae, with white flowers tinged rose outside, fragrant, is a well-known greenhouse shrub.
R. liliiflorum is hardly known. R. Lindleyi, with scented white flowers, is the hardiest of the Subseries and has lived in a very sheltered spot at Exbury now for some years in the open ; in the greenhouse it is a most attractive rhododendron.

The well-known R. megacalyx, with large white flowers, is very beautiful in Cornwall, where it luxuriates in sheltered gardens. It has survived out-of-doors for some years at Exbury but has never flowered there.
R. Nuttallii, with its large white flowers suffused with yellow, is certainly the most glorious of all rhododendrons and in the greenhouse it is magnificent. Even against a wall in Cornwall, however, it is not quite a success, though I believe that in the most sheltered gardens in Ireland it is very fine, and so is $R$. sinonuttallii, which differs so slightly from it that except for the botanist it is hardly worth distinguishing between them.
R. rhabdotum, with cream coloured flowers with red lines down the back of the lobes, is again one of the most striking
rhododendrons in cultivation, but I should say would be a purely greenhouse plant. It is very beautiful in the rhododendron house but no plant has survived in the open.
R. Taggianum, with pure white flowers and a yellow blotch, deliciously fragrant, is another member of this series well worth growing in the warmest gardens. It has lived and flowered out of doors at Exbury and been killed, but it may not have been the frost. It might be one of the hardiest of this series and in very warm gardens in the south and west should make a most beautiful shrub.

## SERIES MICRANTHUM.

Rhododendron micranthum, which is in a series by itself, is quite unlike any other rhododendron and resembles a small spiraea, with its tiny milky-white flowers covering the bush. It was the first of Wilson's introductions to flower and was the cause of many people saying that the new Chinese rhododendrons would be of no use. Flowering as it does at the end of June or early July, it is amusing to have a bush in the garden but of no real garden value.

## SERIES MOUPINENSE.

The Moupinense Series is another small one, consisting of $R$. dendrocharis, R. petrocharis and R. moupinense. Only the last of these is in cultivation, but this is one of the most delightful and charming shrubs ever introduced. Perfectly hardy, it flowers at the end of January or early in February and so to the dweller in a cold climate is only occasionally seen in bloom; even at Exbury it gets cut by frost every now and then, but there are usually more buds to open and its large azalea-like flowers, white or white flushed rose or sometimes even rosy-red, are a delight on a winter's day. It should be grown largely in the mildest climates, and even in cold gardens a small bush is worth a gamble, while it is a
charming cold greenhouse shrub. Several interesting hybrids have been made from it, the best of which are probably R. "cilpinense," raised at Bodnant, and R. "Tessa," raised at Tower Court.

## SERIES NERIIFLORUM.

When we come to the Neriiflorum Series we come to one of the most puzzling of all the series of rhododendrons and one which has probably not yet been properly worked out. There is little doubt that there is no series in which plants are inclined to run more into one another; mountain scrub as they are, they seem to have hybridised and inter-hybridised over and over again and in every valley one may find plants with variations which are distinct and yet too near to form separate species.

The first of the Subseries to deal with is Forrestii, which consists of five species, of which $R$. erastum, $R$. porphyrophyllum and $R$. serpens are not in cultivation so far as I am aware.

With regard to $R$. Forrestii and $R$. repens, the only difference is that the colour of the under surface of the leaf is purple in $R$. Forrestii and green in $R$. repens, but as these have been found to vary in cultivation, the two might well be merged together and $R$. repens only will stand. It is a prostrate woody shrub, 6-18 inches or more high, climbing over moist boulders or hanging over rocks. With its very small leaves and large flowers of brilliant crimson scarlet, usually in pairs, it is a striking object for the rock garden and, if planted in the open, after it has reached a certain size will flower quite freely, though as its flowers open in March they are apt to be cut by a spring frost. The plant itself is hardy. Various forms of it have been described, such as $R$. chamaeThomsonii and R. chamaethauma, but as, curiously enough, $R$. repens will cross easily with the Arboreum Series, the

Barbatum Series, the Thomsonii Series and, naturally, with any other member of the Neriiflorum Series, I believe that all these larger forms are only hybrids, in fact, variations in foliage and flowers of plants that have been raised at Exbury from seed sent home by Forrest make this almost a certainty. $R$. repens is well worth growing in any garden.

The Haematodes Subseries consists of some very attractive garden shrubs. R. catacosmum, a shrub 6-9 feet in height, with large crimson scarlet flowers and a very big calyx, is quite hardy in our gardens but flowers, unfortunately, at the end of March, when it is very susceptible to spring frost. It is one of the finest of the series, however, and well worth growing in warmer gardens; and so is $R$. chaetomallum, which is rather a smaller shrub, $4-5$ feet in height, with leaves with a tawny, woolly indumentum and flowers varying from deep black crimson to bright red. A form has also flowered at Exbury with orange flowers. A variety xanthinum has not yet flowered and shown its colour, which is said to be pale yellow. This rhododendron also unfortunately comes into flower too soon for most gardens and is usually at its best in early spring, varying according to the weather between March and April. Patience is required for it, as with all other members of the same series, as they never flower when small; a large bush in full bloom well repays any waiting.
$R$. chionanthum, with white flowers, is not, I believe, in cultivation, nor do we know much about $R$. coelicum ; but when it comes to $R$. haematodes we have one of the finest scarlet rhododendrons that has come back from China. Flowering as it does late in May, this is a rhododendron that can be more widely grown, though in cold gardens I have known it to split its bark. It is a dwarf shrub or bush as much as io feet high, with dark green leaves heavily covered underneath with a woolly indumentum and a fine truss of deep crimson flowers, almost blood red in colour. I fancy it likes a rather heavier soil than most rhododendrons, and
this perhaps applies to most members, at any rate of this subseries if not to all members of the Neriiflorum Series. At Exbury it flourishes in ground which contains a little clay, though it also requires plenty of leaf mould on which to feed.
$R$. hemidartum is another attractive member of this subseries with deep rich crimson flowers. It is a shrub about 4 feet in height, but again its early flowering habit-Marchrenders it only fitted for warmer gardens, though it is a perfectly hardy plant in the average British climate. It is very closely allied to $R$. pocophorum, to which the same description may apply, in fact, the only real difference from the non-botanists' point of view is that $R$. pocophorum has the under surface of the leaves covered with a woolly indumentum while $R$. hemidartum only has a few patches here and there.

The last member of the subseries, $R$. mallotum, is the only one to form a small tree, which it does, attaining a height of about 12 feet, and Farrer found it flowering above Hpimaw with snow all round, the scarlet of its flowers showing up vividly against the white surface. In England it is often out by February and, although some forms are better than others, most of those I have seen have had a tinge of blue in the trusses and they are the least attractive in colour of the whole series. Its brilliant tomentum is, however, a good feature, and with its large dark leaves it makes a good foliage plant even if its flowers are too often cut by frost. This rhododendron is also growing in heavy soil at Exbury, in which it seems to luxuriate.

The Subseries Neriiflorum itself is a small one, but most of the plants in it which are in cultivation are worth growing.
R. Albertsenianum, a shrub 4-7 feet high, is not in cultivation so far as I know, though a plant at Exbury which has flowered for two or three years now and which is obviously a rogue, is very akin to this species. It has bright crimson flowers and is very attractive when covered with its blooms.
$R$. euchroum is certainly not in cultivation and I have a shrewd suspicion that it is merely a hybrid between R. sperabile and R. scyphocalyx.
R. floccigerum is very varying in the colour of its flowers. A shrub 3-5 feet in height, with the leaves usually covered with little clumps of hairs, though var. appropinquans is completely glandular, having no indumentum at all. Numerous varieties have been sent back, of which the large majority are rather a poor crimson, nothing like as good as the other members of the series; occasionally a fine deep crimson form can be found, and a bush fully covered with bloom is not unattractive even in the poorer forms. These red flowered varieties are usually out in April ; other varieties have been sent back with pale yellow flowers with rose margins and lines, some of which flower early in May and others not till June-they are more curiosities than beautiful and yet to some people attractive, though they are not everyone's fancy.

I suppose no rhododendron makes a bigger splash of scarlet than the beds of $R$. neriiflorum to be seen in some Cornish gardens. The type, with small round leaves, grayish white underneath, and bright crimson flowers, grows to be some 5 or 6 feet in height and so covers itself with flowers that the leaves are hardly visible. But it is better in a warm garden and is apt to have its buds killed and even itself to suffer from frost in inland gardens. A hardier form is R. euchaites, which is a taller plant altogether and in the wild is sometimes found 15-20 feet in height, where it forms a small tree, though in open ground it is more bushy. Equally free flowering and a brighter red than $R$. neriiflorum with rather larger flowers and leaves, this is certainly a very desirable rhododendron and the best of the series, while $R$. phoenicodum, which was sent back in the first instance by Farrer and later by Forrest, has smaller leaves together with smaller flowers, but also of a bright crimson scarlet. I have never seen it doing quite so well as $R$. euchaites nor flowering so freely, though as far as
the plant itself is concerned it seems perfectly hardy; it is certainly not so amenable to cultivation but quite an attractive plant. Two other sub-species, R. agetum and R. phaedropum, I have not yet identified in cultivation.
$R$. sperabile, which also was sent back by Farrer in the first instance and later by Forrest, is a bush of 3-6 feet in height, with a whitish or pale cinnamon indumentum under the leaves and crimson flowers, not quite so scarlet as R. neriiflorum or $R$. euchaites and, though free flowering, as it makes a somewhat looser bush it does not give the same crimson effect. It is, however, an attractive plant and worth a place in the garden, and at Exbury it never fails to open its blooms in April or early May. Var. wiehsiense has much longer and relatively narrower leaves; it is certainly more tender than R. sperabile and many sendings of it frequently get cut by frost at Exbury, though in the rock garden planted on top of a crag it seems flourishing enough.

The last of this sub-section is $R$. sperabiloides and in this we have one of the most attractive of any of the Series Neriiflorum and a plant which seems to grow admirably in our gardens, making a small bush at present 4 feet high and as much through at Exbury, and still growing regularly. It unfortunately flowers a little early, being usually at its best at the end of March, but it covers itself with blooms, and these are of a fine scarlet crimson, which show up well in the early spring sunlight. The general habit of the leaves and plant resemble more the Sanguineum Subseries of this section, but the reproductive organs clearly point to its being a member of the Neriiflorum Subseries.

The Subseries Sanguineum is one of the most puzzling subseries in the whole Species of Rhododendron and I think undoubtedly it wants working out again. For the purposes of this article I will dwell very shortly on many of this section which have not yet flowered freely in our gardens and of which but little is known, and will only lay stress on those
about which we already know sufficient to tell whether they are going to make good plants for the garden or not.
R. aperantum, which is the most dwarf in this subseries, is a dwarf spreading shrub a few inches in height and apparently makes mats many feet across in due course. Like most members of this series, because it is a small plant it must not be imagined that it will flower at an early stage, and though it has now grown for some years in our gardens, it only very occasionally throws up a flower. At Exbury it has usually been red in colour, though a pale rose one just managed to open its bud this year. It is not an easy rhododendron; coming from a high altitude it probably misses its covering of snow and, as a result, is apt to lose its leaves in our winters. It is said to have flowers ranging from white to rose, deep rose, orange and yellow, and all these colour variations have been sent home by Forrest, but whether they will ever come true remains to be seen as variability in the colour of the flower occurs even in close proximity. For a rock garden it should be an ideal plant, and for anyone who has patience and is prepared to take a considerable amount of trouble, it should be well worth growing.
$R$. apodectum is a rhododendron very similar to $R$. dichroanthum. It forms a shrub $4-8$ feet high with dull orange flowers tinged with rose ; it flowers a fortnight after $R$. dichroanthum and to my mind is an attractive plant well worth growing. It seems fairly amenable to cultivation in any ordinary rhododendron soil. At Exbury although it has flowered freely it has never made the same show as other members of this series have done.
$R$. citriniflorum, a dwarf shrub $2-4$ feet in height, makes a neat little bush with pale yellow flowers slightly tinged with pink, the under surface of the leaves being covered with a dense fawn indumentum. It is a pretty little bush, but growing at 13,000 feet altitude is a little fastidious as to situation. At Exbury in the rock garden it has been very
attractive and has flowered freely there. It succumbed unfortunately to an attack of honey fungus and only one or two plants remain, which had to be removed to another situation where it is not doing quite so well.
$R$. cloiophorum, with its sub-species $R$. asmenistum, $R$. leucopetalum, $R$. mannophorum and $R$. roseotinctum, I have not yet distinguished in flower. It is a dwarf shrub four feet in height.
R. dichroanthum, a shrub 2-6 feet in height with graygreen leaves and a greeny-white indumentum underneath, is now a well-known rhododendron in our gardens with pale salmon to orange flowers; the best forms are almost pure dull orange, and these are the ones which should be sought for. It seems a fairly hardy rhododendron and, flowering as it does at the end of May, suitable for most gardens in this country. A large bush fully covered with its rather lax trusses is very attractive and gives a quite unusual shade of colouring. Its hybrids are only just beginning to flower, but should be most valuable, producing a new shade of colouring in rhododendrons.
R. didymum, an alpine shrub $2-3$ or 4 feet in height, covers itself with its black crimson flowers in June, and in full bloom in the sunshine is, in my opinion, a most attractive rhododendron. The light in London is too dull for it and it never shows to best advantage on the exhibition table. It seems one of the easiest species of the series to grow and is happy in whatever position it is put in as long as the soil is acid and has a certain amount of humus in it. A plant not only for the large garden but for the small one.
$R$. eudoxum, with eight sub-species, is a typical Sanguineum, growing eventually up to 6 feet in height. Like R. cloiophorum it is not yet fully worked out and all the sub-species probably run into one another. Those of its paler varieties that I have seen in flower are not very attractive and so far as I can distinguish it at present, it can only be
recommended to the collector. At present it is a shy flowerer in our gardens, but it may not have reached a mature age.
R. fulvastrum, with pale lemon yellow flowers, is a typical Sanguineum which I have not yet seen in beauty.
R. haemaleum, a small under-shrub of 2-4 feet in height with a rather loose truss of $3-5$ flowers, has black crimson flowers a month earlier than $R$. didymum. Forms intermediate between this and $R$. sanguineum have been collected, and this caused the late Doctor Stapf to merge the two species into one. From the garden point of view, however, they are quite distinct. $R$. haemaleum itself is perhaps among the lesser attractive of this series. I have never seen it so freeflowering as $R$. didymum and its rather lax sparse truss does not lend itself to show, but it is an interesting rhododendron and worth a place in a collection.
$R$. herpesticum, a small shrub only 12 inches or so in height, has dull yellow to orange red flowers and is quite pretty in the rock garden, though I have not seen a plant with flowers of so good a colour as $R$. dichroanthum.
$R$. himertum is another shrub with pale yellow flowers, which probably will be merged with other members of the series.
R. horaeum, with deep crimson flowers, is a procumbent shrub of only $\frac{1}{2}-1$ foot in height. It is almost a dwarf chaetomallum.
R. sanguineum itself in its typical form has bright sealingwax red flowers and forms a good truss. The type plant named by Franchet seems to have many more blooms in the inflorescence than those given in "The Species of Rhododendron," and the latter perhaps caused Doctor Stapf to merge it with $R$. haemaleum; the leaves also are more leathery, broader and of a different green. It makes a pleasing little under-shrub of 3 feet in height and good forms of it should be a pretty sight in our gardens when they reach a free flowering size. It is not too easy, coming from a high
altitude and missing its winter snow in our climate. The forms approaching $R$. haemaleum in flowering character should be avoided; the best that I have flowered at Exbury have come from Rock's seed.
R. scyphocalyx, a dwarf shrub eventually reaching 4 feet in height but, so far as I have seen it at Exbury, not likely to attain this for many years. It has flowers of a dull orange or cinnabar colour, usually of a dingy, dirty hue and hardly worth a place in the garden. I have never seen a good form raised from Farrer's seed but later importations from Forrest of var. septentrionale have clearer orange yellow flowers, almost approaching the colour of $R$. dichroanthum, and this latter variety is well worth growing. Flowering as it does later than $R$. dichroanthum, this carries on the flowering period, but so far I have only seen a few odd flowers on the plant and I do not know if it will be as attractive a garden shrub as $R$. dichroanthum itself.
R. torquatum, with shades of salmon or scarlet flowers, I have not yet identified, while $R$. trichophlebium is not in cultivation.

## SERIES OVATUM.

The next series we have to deal with, that of Ovatum, is but a very small one.
R. Bachii and R. hongkongense are not in cultivation, while $R$. leptothrium is really only hardy in Cornwall, though some forms have lived at Exbury for many years and have produced an odd flower or two, where, however, it is not to be compared for beauty with those growing in warmer gardens. I should think it would be a difficult colour to place correctly in the garden, but so vivid is the rose and so pure the colour that the shade of bright magenta in it in no way detracts from its merit. As a foliage plant alone it is worth growing, with vivid red brown young
growth and graceful light green foliage; for all who can grow it, it is a very desirable rhododendron.
$R$. ovatum itself, which gives its name to the series, has white or white and pink spotted flowers, not of any garden merit, while $R$. Vialii is not, so far as I am aware, in cultivation.

## SERIES PONTICUM.

The Ponticum Series of rhododendrons contains some of the hardiest larger plants, all of them capable of being grown in any rhododendron garden in our islands, though the early blooming of one or two of them may detract from their flowering beauty in very cold gardens.
R. adenopodum, a bush 4-10 feet high, with attractive clear pale rose flowers, is one of the gems of the series, and after seeing a large bush of it in full bloom at Heligan I hurriedly proceeded to acquire a specimen for Exbury, though I believe one has to wait a considerable time for its full flowering beauty to develop.
R. brachycarpum, a robust shrub of 6-10 feet, with small creamy white flowers flushed with pink, is not a very attractive rhododendron and hardly one to be recommended to any but the collector. I have seen a form with yellowish flowers flushed pink, however, which is quite pretty and worth growing.
$R$. caucasicum, a shrub usually not more than 3 feet in height, with pale creamy-yellow flowers or tinted rose, spotted within at the back, is quite an attractive rhododendron and R. "Cunningham's Sulphur" is thought to be merely a good variety of this. Extremely hardy, it flowers early in May, but its flowers are too papery for my liking and it has not the beauty of $R$. campylocarpum.
$R$. chrysanthum, a small alpine shrub 6-12 inches in height, has pale yellow flowers of no particular merit.
R. Degronianum, a compact rounded bush 3-4 feet in height with clear soft pink flowers, is an attractive rhododendron
and very easily grown. It has been much confused with R. Metternichii and most of the $R$. Metternichii in our gardens and all the forms of $R$. Metternichii var. pentamerum are merely $R$. Degronianum. It is one of the most common species of Japan.
R. Fauriei, a shrub 5-10 feet high with white or yellowish flowers with a pink flush and numerous green spots, is by some regarded as $R$. brachycarpum, and no doubt some of the plants which are grown as $R$. brachycarpum in our gardens are merely this. It is a more attractive plant than $R$. brachycarpum itself, though nothing to write home about.
R. hyperythrum, a bush with stout branches and flowers said to be purple spotted, coming from Formosa is probably not quite so hardy as other members of the series. At Exbury it has flowered from seed sent back by Wilson with pure white trusses, not large in themselves but most attractive when covering the whole bush. These, however, unfortunately develop in April, which is too early for most gardens. So far as I have seen it, however, I cannot speak too highly of it.
R. Makinoi, a round bush 3-7 feet high, with long, very narrow leaves covered with a white tomentum which gradually changes to pale yellow, and pale pink flowers, has long been in cultivation in our gardens as a narrow-leaved form of R. Metternichii, or R. Degronianum as it should have been called. It is, however, quite distinctly a good species and with its soft pink flowers is an attractive hardy rhododendron.
R. Metternichii, with clear pink flowers and seven lobes to the corolla, has only recently been introduced to this country and is not in general cultivation. A plant which flowered at Exbury had very attractive clear pink blooms, but it is too small yet to know what its value is from a garden point of view.
R. Smirnowi, a broadly branched shrub 3-6 feet in height, with ugly rose purple flowers, has the only merit of being hardy
and having rather attractive foliage of dark green leaves with a dense woolly tomentum underneath.
R. Ungernii, a shrub or small tree $16-20$ feet high, has small trusses of pale rose flowers or white flushed rose with fine spotting in July. Coming as it does from the Caucasus it is perfectly hardy and quite a pleasant plant in the woodland in full bloom, though it is apt to make its growth at the same time which detracts from its beauty somewhat. It is the last but two of the species of rhododendron to flower and is very often still in bloom when R, auriculatum comes out. Because of its hardiness and because of its late flowering character, it is quite a desirable plant for our gardens.
R. yakusimanum, with pale rose flowers, is not in cultivation.

All these belong to the Subseries Caucasicum.
Then we come to the Subseries Ponticum. R. californicum, a shrub 6-12 feet in height with rosy-purple flowers marked inside with yellowish spots, is not a very attractive plant.
R. catavbiense, a spreading shrub 6-10 feet high, with very magenta purple flowers, is a rhododendron which has left its mark on many of the Waterer hybrids. It will stand any degrees of frost below zero that the climate of the Alleghanies in U.S.A. can give it. But beyond this it has no merits and, in addition, as it is on this plant that the rhododendron fly finds its natural breeding ground, both it and all its hybrids are very apt to attacks of this insect.
$R$. maximum is another rhododendron which will stand zero temperature and with its small flowers, light rose-purplish or white, spotted yellowy-green, it is at any rate better than R. catawbiense. In cultivation a shrub 4-12 feet in height, or perhaps a little more, it certainly belies its name, both its leaves and flowers being on the small side, and it is only worth growing in extremely cold gardens or for its late flowering habit, as this is usually not much before July.
$R$. ponticum, the common mauve rhododendron naturalised in so many of our woods, requires no comments. I believe, however, that many of the plants growing in our woodlands have some other blood mixed with them, as crosses made with Waterer hybrids always revert to the purple, and these have been planted out and sown themselves. The typical shrub should be only 15 feet high.

## SERIES SALUENENSE.

The Saluenense Series is another section of alpine rhododendrons of dwarf habit, liking an open position but on the whole very amenable to cultivation in our gardens. They flower as a rule later than the Lapponicum Series, which is as well as they have flowers which vary from rosy purple to bright magenta and do not mix well with the majority of rhododendrons.
R. calciphilum, or " lime lover," apparently confined to limestone in the wild, seems to grow equally well in ordinary rhododendron soil. It is a prostrate shrub with rosy purple flowers.
R. calostrotum, a small shrub up to 1 foot or more in height in our gardens, is a pretty little plant for the rock garden or for any open situation at the edge of a woodland. Very free flowering with bright reddish purple flowers, it is an attractive rhododendron. The first introduction of Farrer seems to grow taller than the later importations of Forrest: both are equally attractive in their own way. It flowers at a young stage and I should think would require raising afresh from seed every eight to ten years.
$R$. chameunum, with deep rose purple flowers, is a typical Saluenense, and while not so distinct as $R$. calostrotum, is well worth a place in the garden. It looks like growing I-2 feet high.
$R$. charidotes, a dwarf shrublet, is not I believe in cultivation, nor have I discovered $R$. cosmetum with its purple rose flowers.
R. fragariflorum is the one colour exception in this series, its flowers being crushed strawberry. It forms a shrublet not more than 6 inches in height and when in flower is very attractive, though coming from an elevation of $14,000-15,000$ feet it is not an easy doer.
R. keleticum, a semi-prostrate shrublet 6 inches or more in height, with deep or bright purplish crimson flowers, is an attractive plant for the rock garden and forms a dense mat several feet in diameter, and when in full bloom is very pretty.
R. nitens is a pleasant little Saluenense, I-2 feet in height with crimson purple flowers.
R. prostratum, from $15,000-16,000$ feet altitude, with violet pink flowers, forms a low shrublet only 4 inches in height; while $R$. radicans, a prostrate shrub only $2-4$ inches high, is the dwarf of this series and with purple flowers forms a good mat in the rock garden, spreading laterally over some considerable distance. Although from 14,000-15,000 feet altitude on open stony moorland, it seems very amenable to cultivation.
R. riparium, a neat shrub $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2}$ feet or more high, with gray-green leaves and bright purple flowers, is one of the gems of the series and is found growing along river banks, but these must have been very dry banks as at Exbury, at any rate, it does not like a damp situation at all. Some forms are better than others, but I certainly think that this species has the most attractive coloured flowers of any of the series.
R. saluenense, a shrub about 2 feet in height, rather loose and untidy, with deep purple crimson flowers, is also a good rhododendron and some of its colour forms, especially the deep bright magenta purple ones, are particularly pleasing.

## SERIES SCABRIFOLIUM.

The Scabrifolium Series, consisting of small shrubs up to 8 feet in height, comprises plants suitable for our gardens as front edging plants.
$R$. hemitrichotum, a shrub $2-3$ feet or more in height with pale rose flowers deeper at the margin, is a very attractive rhododendron, very similar in general appearance to $R$. racemosum and flowering about the same time, but having rather smaller flowers not so rounded. It is a very pretty, easy growing rhododendron.
$R$. mollicomum, with rather deeper coloured flowers slightly bluer in shade, seems to be slightly more on the tender side, and where it can be grown it is also an attractive rhododendron: and so is $R$. pubescens, a shrub 3-4 feet in height with pinky-white flowers, deeper outside. It is distinguished by the dense down which covers the leaves and stems.
R. scabrifolium, with white or pink flowers, although so far I have only seen the white form in our gardens, growing 2-3 feet or more in height, while coming from a lower elevation seems fairly hardy in our gardens, but it is unsuitable for cold districts as it opens its flowers at the end of February or early March. When in full bloom in the winter sunshine it is a very attractive plant and should be widely grown in warmer gardens; even at Exbury its beauty is too often cut short by the frost. $R$. spiciferum I have not yet seen in bloom.

And last of all comes that queer R. spinuliferum, with its crimson red almost cinnabar flowers, its curious tubular corolla with a narrow hole through which the stamens are eventually exserted. It grows up to 8 feet in height, and although at first thought to be extremely tender, seems perfectly hardy at Exbury where every year it pleases me with its free flowering habit. It is a delightful rhododendron for
our gardens and as it does not flower till May, it never misses giving a show in an average spring.

## SERIES SEMIBARBATUM.

The Series Semibarbatum consists of but one species, $R$. semibarbatum, with insignificant white flowers hidden by the leaves, coming from central and southern Japan. It forms an upright shrub $2-10$ feet high, its only merit being its autumn colour.

## SERIES STAMINEUM.

The Stamineum Series is a large group of tender rhododendrons, of which but very few are in cultivation in this country and I shall only mention three.
$R$. stenaulum, which in the wild forms a tree 16 feet or more in height, is a rhododendron for the very mildest gardens in the extreme south west, and even there it is not exactly happy; but in the greenhouse with its axillary lavender rose flowers, deliciously fragrant, it is an attractive rhododendron : and so is $R$. pectinatum, with its pure white flowers and a yellow blotch and very similar habit, but I should think equally if not more tender than $R$. stenaulum.

The only one that I have seen growing out-of-doors is $R$. stamineum itself, with white flowers and a yellow blotch or rose. In Cornwall this is quite a pretty rhododendron, but it is only fitted for the very mildest gardens.

## NOTES ON HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

Since last year's notes on Hybrid Rhododendrons appeared, a book on Rhododendrons, by Brower, has been published in America, and in his article on hybridisation the author discusses the results of crossing certain $R$. catawbiense hybrids originally raised by Waterer. Now in cold climates the use of $R$. catawbiense and $R$. maximum blood is essential in order to ensure hardiness, but even in these climates better results will be obtained if a species is used on one side, or at any rate a primary cross between two species other than any contained in the hybrid which is used as the other parent and to which the progeny might revert. All the offspring of $R$. catawbiense as a rule have a decided magenta tinge, while with $R$. maximum the flowers tend to be small and rather papery. Crosses made between $R$. catawbiense hybrids or, in this country, between $R$. ponticum hybrids (this is the rhododendron which has been used principally to give hardiness in our country), must tend to revert to purple, usually an unpleasant reddish shade. It is for this reason that the advent of many of the new Chinese species coming from high altitudes and mostly hardy in the British Isles, are of such extreme importance to the hybridist.

The amateur, of course, can work for his own garden and, knowing his climate, if he selects such plants as are perfectly hardy there, can probably cross these with some that are just on the border line and yet produce a perfectly hardy plant for his own use. Such plants, however, may be of no value in a colder garden and a nursery gardener in his work must produce rhododendrons capable of giving satisfaction in all districts to which he sends his plants.

Now it is for the amateur that these notes are principally written and it is to the amateur that I again want to insist on the necessity of careful choice of parents, as the care and time spent in raising a good batch of seedlings or a bad batch
are just the same, and the disappointment in getting nothing but dirty coloured flowers will often deter an individual from trying again.

But it is in the amateur gardens in the warmer districts of this country that species of flowering size are usually to be found, and the amateur who makes a successful cross can always find a professional nurseryman who is ready to give him something in exchange for grafts of that rhododendron if he is ready to part with it.

There is a group of rhododendrons which come from high altitudes that are usually very hardy and, so far as I know, but few of their hybrid offspring are as yet in commerce. I refer to the Sanguineum section. Difficult plants in themselves very often but, so far as my experience goes, producing free flowering and robust offspring.

What a shy flowerer is $R$. repens itself, and yet $R$. repens crossed with $R$. neriiflorum has produced a very free flowering little rhododendron very suitable for the rock garden. $R$. repens crossed with $R$. didymum has also produced a delightful little rock garden shrub, already flowering occasionally in its third year with lovely deep blood red flowers. And R. repens will not only cross with members of the Sanguineum family but with its larger brothers and sisters. I feel sure that some of the larger forms of $R$. repens (?) which have been given a varietal name by the botanist are but hybrids between $R$. repens and some section of the Thomsonii family, and I believe there is a great future for the amateur who will experiment with this little rock garden plant and try and improve its shy flowering nature by means of other blood.

Both $R$. haemaleum and $R$. didymum cross freely, and so of course do the larger sections of the family, such as R. dichroanthum, R. haematodes, R. apodectum and R. chaetomallum, while hybrids of $R$. neriiflorum are already pretty numerous.

But it must be remembered that in all these Sanguineum crosses it is the Sanguineum that should be the mother plant, as the pollen of these rhododendrons is not usually vigorous enough to travel down the long style and it is in using them as mothers that it is easiest to obtain success.
$R$. chaetomallum crossed with R. "Queen Wilhelmina" has given a dwarf hybrid with flowers of an outstandingly brilliant crimson, almost sealing wax red in the sunshine. R. haematodes crossed with R. Griersonianum by A. M. Williams has given a fine scarlet rhododendron called "May Day," and for anyone who has a little heat to force $R$. Griersonianum on gently, this is a cross which he can easily make for himself with the certainty of getting good results.
$R$. haematodes $\times R$. Thomsonii has given a brilliant scarlet rhododendron to be found in one Cornish garden at least and again is well worth while for anybody to repeat who wants an early flowering scarlet of not too large a size.
$R$. neriiflorum or $R$. euchaites has now been crossed over and over again with $R$. Griersonianum and has already been mentioned in these notes as producing "F. C. Puddle." But it gives good results crossed with any scarlet hybrid rhododendron, and although the truss may not be very large and the size of the individual flowers not much bigger than $R$. euchaites itself, yet the abundance of flower produced makes these hybrids a great joy in the gardens in which they grow. With R. "J. G. Millais" it has given R. "Ida," and with R. "Prometheus"-R. "Nancy," and the little bushes are so covered with flowers in May that green leaves are hardly to be seen. With R. Thomsonii it produced an attractive scarlet rhododendron flowering at an early age, and with R. "Red Admiral" (by Magor) has produced R. "Daphne," one of the best and truest scarlet rhododendrons I have ever seen-some day I hope this rhododendron will get the award it deserves from the Royal Horticultural and Rhododendron Association Joint Committee.

But if $R$. neriiflorum and $R$. haematodes are giving us a valuable free flowering race of red hybrids, a new colour is being introduced by $R$. dichroanthum, which in due time should produce a hardy race of large, free flowering orange rhododendrons. With R. campylocarpum it has produced a delightful rhododendron "Shot Silk," which well describes the colour of its flowers. With R.decorum (by Wilding) R. "Dido," a large flowered apricot orange rhododendron. I believe some of the nursery gardeners have already crossed it with $R$. discolor with excellent results and some of these should soon be on the market. With R. "Dawn's Delight" it has produced an apricot pink rhododendron, and of course with R. Griersonianum it has produced R. "Fabia," one of Bodnants masterpieces. But this article is written too early, for it is only recently that the best forms of $R$. dichroanthum have been on the market and the crosses made from these forms are not yet fully flowering size. At Exbury it has been crossed with all my late white $R$. discolor hybrids as well as with $R$. discolor itself and with R. "Lady Bessborough," and some of these should flower within the next few years.

## RHODODENDRON TRIALS AT EXBURY.

The following awards were submitted during 1936 to the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, who accepted the recommendations of the Committee :-

## First Class Certificate.

Mrs."Philip Martineau" (Knap Hill Nursery).-Rose pink, fading lighter, with pale yellow blotch.

## Award of Merit.

"Betty Stewart" (Van Nes).-Habit compact. Flowers cherry red, upper lobe spotted and suffused white.
"Hamlet" (Azalea) (Koster). -Flowers orange tinged pink with darker blotch on upper corolla lobe. Compact truss.
" Marmion" (Azalea) (Koster).-Flowers large, light yellow with orange spots on upper corolla lobe. Compact truss.
" Mrs. P. D. Williams" (Knap Hill Nursery).-Habit semicompact. Leaves oblanceolate. Flowers very open, almost flat, ivory white with large brown blotch on upper lobes.
"Norman Gill" (Gill \& Son).-Flowers saucer-shaped, white flushed pink with dark blotch.
" Zuyder Zee" (Koster).-Habit compact. Flowers creamy yellow with reddish spots fading green on three upper lobes.

## RHODODENDRONS WHICH RECEIVED AWARDS IN 1936.



## A NEW PEST OF RHODODENDRONS.

In certain gardens at Chobham and Windlesham (Surrey) a Leaf-Hopper has been swarming during the last year, and though I am told that it has been known for some time in this country, it was only last summer that it was really in great evidence. The following account of it has been given by Mr. G. Fox Wilson, the Entomologist, at the Royal Horticultural Society's Laboratory :-

According to China ("Entomologist's Monthly Magazine," 1935, vol. LXXI., p. 278), this Leaf-Hopper, Graphocephala coccinea Forster, occurs throughout the eastern half of the United States and extends into the Canadian Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and it should, therefore, readily become acclimatised in this country.

Its origin in this country is unknown for it may have been imported in packing material, and we have no proof that it arrived with Kalmias or any other plant imported from either the United States or Canada.

The gardener at Windlesham Moor assured me that he had known it on Rhododendrons in that garden for some six years and only became alarmed when a plant of R. discolor exhibited a leaf-spot, which was found to be due to an invasion of bacterial organisms through the lesions made by the stylets of the insect.

While E. H. Gibson ("Canadian Entomologist," 1916, vol. 48, p. 178) records it in the Central Mississippi Valley States as feeding on a great variety of plants, including 50 species of weeds, grasses, many ornamental plants and shrubs, and various trees, including American Holly and Magnolia, it is not considered a primary pest of economic plants in either the United States or Canada.

We must be prepared, however, for the eventuality that this "hopper" may become a pest of Rhododendrons and other plants in this country irrespective of the fact that little damage was apparent on the plants growing at Chobham. The invasion of secondary agents (fungal and bacterial organisms) through the feeding punctures of the insect may prove to be more serious than the feeding of the insect itself.

## (Illustrations approx. double actual size)

There are two generations in a year, the first during June and July, the second in September and October. The winter is passed in the egg stage-the eggs being inserted into the leaf tissues of the host plant.

Owing to the extreme agility of the adult insect, it would appear that a Nicotine dust will prove more effective in controlling this pest than a wet spray for the penetrative power of a dust allows the insect to be killed in dense bushes, the leaves of which would be extremely difficult to wet with a spray fluid.
L.R.

## REPORT OF RHODODENDRON SHOW, <br> 28th and 29th April, 1936.

By E. J. P. Magor.
The two most outstanding exhibits in the Rhododendron Show of 1936 were undoubtedly that staged by Messrs. Gill \& Sons and the large group exhibit by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild. Messrs. Gill's was somewhat of a novelty in that though it covered the biggest space allotted to a Trade exhibit it did not contain a single plant in flower. It was representative of most of the large leaved varieties, striking as much for size as for excellence of cultivation.

Mr. Rothschild's exhibit covered a huge range of species, together with some uncommon hybrids, and was arranged with great taste to blend an immense variety of colour.

The exhibition as a whole suffered from the frost, which every now and then is bound to have an adverse influence both on the number and variety of exhibits. This year the frost came about a fortnight before the Show, amounting to as much as 16 degrees in many of the gardens to which we are accustomed to look to fill the classes, and although many of the exhibits were of great merit it must be admitted that the standard obtained was not that to which we are now accustomed, while as to quantity a portion of the hall had to be left vacant.

Reference has already been made to Messrs. Gill's exhibit in Class I and as one walked round it and saw the magnificent leaves of giganteum, Macabeanum, fictolacteum, sino-grande, of which several varieties were exhibited, one wondered what sized garden would be required to accommodate the whole exhibit, presuming that all of them responded to expectations which would stimulate the planter to do them well. It was an exhibit of exceptional merit and deservedly gained the premier award.

Knaphill Nursery, Ltd., also gained a gold medal and amongst many interesting plants staged in this exhibit was "Fabia " (Roman Pottery), a hybrid for which we are indebted to Mr. Crosfield. There was also a good plant of that old but still unusual hybrid Govenianum, the scent of which should secure it a place in the garden which otherwise it might not earn. Azalea mucronatum var. Nooretianum was also a feature of this exhibit. Elsewhere in the hall, in Class 6, another exhibit was staged from Knaphill consisting of the small growing species, which included a prostratum larger and lighter in colour than any that the writer has seen. This may have been due to special cultivation in preparation for the Show, but however attained it was very attractive. Here there was also a very good form of calostrotum, a racemose hemitrichotum and several other tempting plants for the rock garden.

Messrs. Wallace staged some campylocarpum hybrids which covered a good range from pink to yellow, toning in well with those of "Primrose Dame," which is a cross between "Corona" and croceum. The latter parent was shown on this stand, an unusual plant to see exhibited in such good form. There was also a very good example of the dark haematodes shown under No. W. 1222.

Amongst other plants noticed in trade exhibits was "John Cairns," a Kampferi hybrid shown by Messrs. Hillier, and a very fine example of Kingianum exhibited by Messrs. Slocock.

Mr. Rothschild was the sole competitor in Class 4, the large group for amateurs, and is to be congratulated on the number, variety and interest of his selection. Outstanding in this exhibit was a pink form of Davidsonianum which gave a lightening effect to the exhibit. carneum was beautifully shown here and another unusual flower to see was the white form of virgatum.

Probably the most striking flower in this exhibit was a gigantic yellow Nuttallii, the type form being also staged here.
$R$. canadense probably made its first appearance at the Rhododendron Show in this exhibit. It is a plant few of us have succeeded with and one that it is always nice to see. auritum and pectinatum were other striking species staged here; while among the hybrids of exceptional merit were "Lady Alice" $\times$ burmanicum, a pale yellow, albescens $\times$ ciliicaly $x$ and Azalea "Koni-yanae."

Class 5, for the smaller group, can always be depended upon to bring together an interesting collection while it is supported by such exhibitors as Mr. J. C. Williams and Col. Stephenson Clarke. Particularly noticeable in Mr. Williams' first prize group was the Japanese hybrid azalea, tebotan, a primulinum hybrid, "Royal Flush," and of species, a mauve form of Davidsonianum, leptothrium and melinanthum.

Col. Clarke's exhibit included several of the more tender species such as Edgeworthii, Veitchianum, Dalhousiae, Nuttallii ciliicalyx and lacteum. There were on this stand two hybrids which must be mentioned, one, Williamsianum $\times$ Thomsonii, a waxy pink, and the other Soulei also crossed wtih Thomsonii.

It is impossible, unless this account of the Show is to be a somewhat drab statement of winning exhibitors and exhibits, to do more than pick out some of the more outstanding flowers shown and in doing this it is inevitable that in a Show of this magnitude and quality some will be overlooked which are deserving of mention.
G.F. 20, a pretty little grey-blue introduction from Forrest's final expedition, was an interesting newcomer in Lord Swaythling's group of Alpines in Class 6, in which a well grown plant of repens was also shown and imperator, which is surely one of the best in this class of rhododendron, looking as though it would burst with the number and size of flowers on so small a plant. There was also a very good form of pumilum on this stand.

Lord Aberconway was the winner in Class 7 for twelve species and Lord Wakehurst second-how sad it is to know
that he who did so much for rhododendrons, for the Society and for the Association, will show no more. Noteworthy flowers here were concatenans of a brighter yellow than any other exhibits of the same species, euanthum, a nice pink, and perhaps crinigerum although the colour was rather muddy.

The twelve hybrids class was won by Admiral HeneageVivian who also won the Crosfield Challenge Cup for four home-raised hybrids, the McLaren Cup, and the Loder Challenge Cup. Undoubtedly the best hybrid shown by this successful exhibitor was "W. Leith," a very beautiful pale yellow colour and an upstanding truss. It seemed to lead the way into a new line of hybrids altogether.

Others in the hybrid class which should be mentioned are "F. C. Puddle," a good red, from Bodnant, and "Amethyst," shown in two colours of which it was hard to decide the best, also Mr. A. M. Williams' "May Day " which combines the intense colouring of its two parents to give a brilliant effect.

Class 10, for three species, was won by Mrs. Carrick Buchanan, credited to Cornwall, but though the West country has many advantages it lacks this one, and Mrs. Buchanan's residence at Corsewell is near Stranraer-a district well able to hold its own even with the gardens of Cornwall.

In Class II a very nice buff colour suffused with pink was exhibited, a cross of campylocarpum with Fortunei again crossed with Thomsonii. In this class, which was won by Mr. J. J. Crosfield, Mr. M. P. Williams was second and it was, I am sure, a great satisfaction to all interested in the future of the Association to see this exhibitor maintaining the supremacy of Lanarth at our Show.

Class 12 (the McLaren Challenge Cup) can always be depended upon to draw the best species together and while the Lindleyi shown by Admiral Heneage-Vivian was certainly a wonderful exhibit, so too was a truss of fohnstoneanum and also the Prattii shown by Mrs. Whittall.

In the arboreum classes there was a fine dark red shown by Col. Stephenson Clarke which is deserving of mention, as is also the argyrophyllum staged by the same exhibitor. This is a very beautiful pink form and a wonderful sight when seen growing at Borde Hill.

Col. Stephenson Clarke also showed a very beautiful form of tephropeplum in Class 17, in which too was a beautiful spray of auritum.

There was a newcomer to this Show in Class 20 in a fictolacteum from Borde Hill shown under K.W. 4509, rather a poor coloured pink.

Class 26 produced a good truss of araiophyllum shown by Capt. Talbot Fletcher, who was another very successful exhibitor at this Show. It is a pity that the lovely young growth of this species cannot be shown too.

Class 28 brought together perhaps the best competition in the Show, it being for the Megacalyx sub-series and for this and the next class the plants may be grown under glass. Mr. Rothschild's huge yellow Nuttallii was undoubtedly not only the winner here but perhaps the most remarkable exhibit in the hall. Lindleyi and Taggianum were also remarkable, gaining the second prize for Col. Bolitho-whose successes at this Show should encourage him to come again-his yellow sino-grande in Class 25 was a wonderful thing but must have made the journey from Penzance a considerable anxiety.
tsarongense won Class 29 for Mr. de Rothschild, while a beautiful head of ciliicalyx gained Dame Alice Godman the second prize.

Sir John Ramsden staged a lovely bit of Wardii to win Class 40.

The Edgeworthii series brought together some beautiful examples of bullatum in Class 42, those shown by Dame Alice Godman and Lord Swaythling being specially worthy of mention.

Another plant of exceptional merit was the spray of desquamatum shown in Class 45 which was won by Capt. Talbot Fletcher. This exhibitor was successful also with sprays of glaucum and charitopes, in the previous class of which also there was an interesting exhibit by Col. Bolitho of the pale plum coloured pruniflorum, and the cantabile with which Lord Aberconway won Class 46 was a wonderful shade of blue even for this remarkable species.

There was a Davidsonianum exhibit by Mr. A. M. Williams in Class 50 which caught the eye, a good shade of pink to which a dark blotch in the throat gave a lot of character, and in Class 53 there was a spray of the pink racemose form of oleifolium. In class 54 , which was won by Col. Bolitho, there was a noteworthy exhibit of Fittianum which gained Col. Stephenson Clarke the second place, while the next class was remarkable for a Baileyii staged by Lord Aberconwaya lovely thing and one longed to see the sun shining through it.

Sir John Ramsden had a good scarlet hybrid in Class 65, Thomsonii x " Glory of Leonardslee " and another remarkable coloured hybrid of sperabile with Griersonianum as the pollen parent. If our Show were held a few weeks later what competition there would be in a class for the best Griersonianum hybrid.

A cross between "Crossbill" and spinuliferum staged by Mr. de Rothschild in Class 68 was a nice pink, while Class 73 for any hybrid of an Alpine species produced a very beautiful example of a "blue " rhododendron in "Blue Diamond," staged by Mr. Crosfield.

The colour classes 74 and 77 , which were rather a disappointment, were included in the schedule this year for the first time. It is interesting to see that they were first suggested in these notes for 1931, and it is to be hoped that the experiment will be continued because surely here is an opportunity for exhibitors to stage the surplus flowers which they bring to the Show. Surely, too, it should be impressed
upon the judges that the prizes be awarded to the whitest (not the yellowest) in the White classes and correspondingly the most true to each colour in the others.

It is truly remarkable the immense area from which this Show draws its exhibits, from Land's End nearly to John o' Groats, a tribute both to the genus Rhododendron and the support which the members of the Association accord to the work done by the committee. Our Show was honoured by a visit from His Majesty the King whose interest in the Show is a further encouragement to the committee upon whose labours success so much depends.



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## THE RHODODENDRON

BALANCE SHEET,


I have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Association and certify that they are correct. I have ascertained that names of the Trustees.
J. B. STEVENSON, Hon. Treasurer.

Dr.
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT


## ASSOCIATION.

## 31st December, 1936.



| 45818 II |
| :---: |

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,
> Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

Ioth March, 1937.

| for the year ended 3Ist December, 1936. |  |  |  | Cr. |
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## RHODODENDRON SPECIES.

The alphabetical list of Rhododendron Species has been republished with slight alterations.

The hardiness of the different species is marked with letters in the following way, but from $B$ to $E$ inclusive planting in open spaces in woodland usually gives the best results :-
(A) Hardy anywhere in the British Isles and may be planted in full exposure if desired.
(B) Hardy anywhere in the British Isles but requires some shade to obtain the best results.
(C) Hardy along the seaboard and in warm gardens inland.
(D) Hardy in south and west but requires shelter even in warm gardens inland.
(E) Requires shelter in most favoured gardens.
$(F)$ Usually a greenhouse shrub.
$(P)$ Early flowering.
Any help in correcting mistakes will be welcomed both in these descriptions and in the markings against the species worth growing, which vary from I-4 asterisks according to their merit. Many not marked may be well worth growing when they are better known.

## LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.

## LIST OF RHODODENDRON SPECIES.

$$
(s .=\text { series. } \quad \text { s.s. }=\text { subseries. })
$$

R. aberrans.
(zandering)
B.
R. achroanthum.
(paler coloured flowers) $A$.
R. acraium. (dweller on the heights) A
R. Adamsii.
(After Adams, a Russian botanist)
R. adenogynum. (glandular ovary) $A$.
*
R. adenophorum. (gland bearing)
$A$.
*
R. adenopodum. (glandular pedicel) ** B.
s. Lacteum.

A shrub of 6-15 feet, with white flowers more or less flushed rose with crimson markings. Very similar to $R$. Traillianum but with smaller leaves and flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A shrub of 2 feet, with dull deep magenta-red flowers.
s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub, 3-5 feet high, with white flowers.
s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub with purplish flowers.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub of 9 feet, with white flowers shaded rose at base or with a magenta tint and many crimson spots.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub $4^{-8}$ feet high, flowers rose coloured with a few crimson markings.
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A shrub of 10 feet with pale rose flowers.
R. admirabile.
(admirable)
D.
R. adroserum. (eglandular) D.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of $R$. lukiangense with larger deep rose flowers, with or without a few spots.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of $R$. lukiangense, with smaller leaves and flowers, light rose at base flushed magenta-rose at margins and conspicuously spotted outside.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub of $3-4$ feet. Very near R. longistylum.
s. Campanulatum.

A shrub of 6-8 feet with lilac-rose to reddish purple flowers, spotted deeper within at back and blotched. Its chief beauty is in its young foliage, which is brilliant verdigris and forms a striking object in the spring.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Hanceanum.

A poisonous shrub, creeping on rocks, with whitish-green flowers.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub of 2-4 feet ; flowers white or white flushed rose spotted crimson.
s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.

A shrub up to 20 feet high. Flowers crimson scarlet.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A shrub up to 20 feet high. Flowers deep rose.

| R. agetum. <br> (zondrous) | s. and s.s. Neriiflorum. <br> A subspecies of R. neriiflorum, <br> which differs from it in having more <br> pointed leaves. |
| :--- | :--- |
| R. agglutinatum.  <br> (stuck together) s. and s.s. Taliense. <br> A shrub of 3-6 feet. Flowers <br> C. white or creamy white, or white <br> tinged rose with crimson markings. |  |

R. aiolopeplum. (zvith a gleaming covering) $B$.
R. aischropeplum. (with an ugly covering) A.
R. alabamense.
(from Alabama) $C$.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 4-6 feet. Flowers white or creamy white, occasionally flushed rose with deep crimson spotting.
s. Lacteum.

A shrub up to 8 feet in height. Flowers white faintly flushed rose.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A fragrant white-flowered azalea.
s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

A shrub of 4-7 feet. Flowers bright rose-crimson.
s. Albiflorum.

A shrub up to 6 feet in height. Flowers white.
s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.

A very beautiful bright rosecoloured azalea, 3-5 feet in height. Hardy but somewhat fastidious as to situation.
s. Lapponicum.

A shrub up to 3 feet in height, with lavender-purple flowers.
R. alutaceum.
(leathery in texture) $A$.
R. ambiguum. (doubtful) A.
R. Amesiae.
(After Mary S. Ames, of North Easton, Mass.) B.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub up to 14 feet, with rose flowers spotted crimson and blotched at base.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A shrub up to 5 feet in height, with yellow flowers spotted with green. Some forms are better than others and as it strikes easily these should be sought for.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis. A small shrub with purple flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A shrublet after the style of R. pycnocladum. Flower unknown. Not in cultivation.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A shrub of 4-6 feet. Flowers creamy-white flushed rose, purple spotted.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum. A shrub with rose-purple flowers.
s. Anthopogon. A shrub with pink flowers.
R. anthopogonoides. (resembling anthopogon)
s. Cephalanthum. A small shrub.
R. anthosphaerum. (round flozvered) C.
R. anwheiense. (from Anzvhei)
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A small tree up to 30 feet in height ; rose-magenta to mauve flowers with a deep black crimson blotch.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
R. aperantum.
(limitless)
$B$.
**
R. apiculatum.
(pointed leaves)
C.
R. apodectum. (acceptable)
A.
***
R. araiophyllum. (narroz leaved)
D.
***
R. araliaeforme. (Aralia like)
** $C$.
R. arborescens.
(tree like)
$A$.
**
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A very slow growing dwarf spreading shrub 6-20 inches high eventually forming mats $1-20$ feet across; eminently suitable for the rock garden. Its flowers vary in different forms from white to rose, deep rose, orange and yellow, sometimes flushed or margined. A difficult plant.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.

A shrub up to 5 feet. Flowers dark purple.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum. A shrub eventually 4-8 feet high. Flowers dull orange, sometimes crimson. This rhododendron, flowering a fortnight later than $R$. dichroanthum, is worth growing for this reason.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A shrub up to 16 feet. Flowers white or white suffused rose with a crimson blotch and few or many crimson spots within.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A geographical form of $R$. vernicosum. Flowers white.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A pretty American azalea, 8-18 feet in height. Flowers white or pinkish. f. rubescens has smaller purple-pink flowers, $f$. flavescens pale yellow, whilst var. Richardsonii is smaller both in height and flowers and comes from a higher altitude.
R. arboreum.
(tree like) D.

R. argipeplum. (zhite robed)
R. argyrophyllum. (silver leaves)
$A$.
**
R. arizelum.
(notable)
C.
**
s. and s.s. Arboreum

This well-known Himalayan rhododendron is unfortunately only hardy in the south and west. Its varieties roseum and album can be grown in sheltered positions inland but the type (blood red), even including kermesinum, should only be attempted in favoured localities. A tree of $30-40$ feet.
s. and s.s. Barbatum.

A shrub of 6 feet or more in height.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum. A shrub up to 20 feet in height. Flowers white or white flushed rose with deeper pink spots within. Pretty slender leaves, silvery underneath.
s. Falconeri.

A shrub or small tree of 10-20 feet, with large leaves and white, creamyyellow or yellow tinged rose flowers with a dark crimson blotch. But Forrest has sent some forms back which are said to have flowers of as deep a shade of yellow as $R$. lacteum and others of a rosy shade. These latter may be of hybrid origin.
R. artosquameum.
(zvith compressed scales) $B$.
**
R. asmenistum. (zelcome)
C.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.

A shrub of $2-8$ feet or more in height. Rose flowers without markings.

A subspecies of $R$. cloiophorum. Very near it but with white flowers margined rose.

R. asteium. (elegant) C
s. Vaccinioides.

An epiphyte, with pale flesh pink flowers and orange anthers.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A subspecies of and very near to R. eudoxum.

## R. asterochnoum. (zuith star-like down)

?
A small tree with flowers said to be white suffused rose.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.

A small shrub of $3-5$ feet, with flat open pale yellow flowers.
R. atrovirens.
(dark green)
R. atlanticum.
(from the Atlantic seaboard) * B.
R. astrocalyx. (star-like calyx)
** C.
B.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A fragrant azalea from Carolina, 2 feet in height. White flowers flushed pink or purple outside.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

Large shrub or small tree, with red flowers and some scattered dark red dots.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.

The finest of the blue Triflorum rhododendrons. Wilson sent back two forms of which, unfortunately, the deep blue one is the most tender ; this one should only be attempted in the south and west. The greyblue form is, however, probably hardy in sheltered positions in all but the coldest districts of the British Isles. It eventually forms a shrub of io feet or more in height and as much through.

R. Augustinii.

(after Augustine Henry)
C.
R. aureum.
(golden)
D.

## *

s. Boothii.

A shrub of 4 feet with slender leaves and bright yellow flowers, sometimes pale or even greenyyellow. A taller variety, said to reach 12-15 feet in height, has recently been introduced and is the more desirable variety.
s. Auriculatum.

A large shrub of 15 or more feet in height with sweet-scented white flowers in August. This and $R$. serotinum are the two latest flowering rhododendrons and desirable from this point of view; it is, however, very shy of flowering until it reaches a big size. Perfectly hardy in all but the coldest districts of England, it makes its growth too late for the greater part of Scotland. If the weather is dry during its growing season, watering is advisable.
R. auritum.
(with long ears)
C.
R. austrinum.
(southern)
B.
s. Boothii.

A shrub of about to feet, with pale yellow flowers slightly touched with pink on the lobes. Its foliage is very similar but darker than $R$. aureum and it grows more sturdily and is hardier, but the flowers are not so good a yellow.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub up to 8 feet, with yellow and orange flowers, the tube purplish or with 5 purplish stripes.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of $R$. selense, with larger flowers distinctly blotched and spotted.

## R. Bachii.

(After Mons. Bach)
$E$.
R. Baileyi.
(After Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey, traveller in Tibet)
C.
**

R. Balfourianum.
(After Sir Isaac B. Balfour, Regius Professor of Botany, Edinburgh, 1853-1922) $B$.
R. barbatum.
(bearded)
$B$.
****
R. basilicum.

| (royal) |
| :--- |
| C. |

$\quad$ **
R. bathyphyllum.

| (leafy) |
| :--- |
| $\quad$ A. |

R. bauhiniiflorum.
(Bauhinia-like flozvers) C.
s. Ovatum.

A shrub forming a twiggy bush 6 feet or perhaps more high. Flowers soft rosy-lilac. Intermediate in character, etc., between $R$. ovatum and $R$. leptothrium.
s. Lepidotum.

A small shrub, up to 3 feet in height, with dark reddish-purple open flowers.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Crinigerum.

A shrub 3-6 feet high with white or creamy-yellow flowers, sometimes flushed rose, blotched crimson and more or less spotted outside.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub 4-8 feet high, with pale rose flowers marked crimson; var. aganniphoides has a spongy indumentum.
s. and s.s. Barbatum.

This well-known Himalayan rhododendron forms a tree 30-60 feet in height, with brigbt crimson scarlet flowers in small trusses.
s. Falconeri.

A small tree up to 30 feet, with large leaves, flowers pale yellow or tinted crimson, with a dark crimson blotch at base.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A low shrub of $3-5$ feet with white flowers and copious crimson spots.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A shrub very similar to $R$. triflorum.

## R. Beesianum. <br> (After Messrs. Bees, nurserymen in Cheshire) C.

R. beimaense.
(from Beimashan)
$B$.
R. bivelatum. (twice covered) D.
R. blepharocalyx. (with a fringed calyx) $A$.

## R. Bodinieri.

(After Emile Bodinier, French missionary in China) C.

R. boninense. (from Bonin)

## R. Bonvalotii.

(After Gabriel Bonvalot, travelled with Prince Henri d'Orleans)

## R. Boothii.

(After T. J. Booth, collected in Bhotan about 1850)
$F$.
R. brachyanthum.
(short flozers)
s. Lacteum.

A shrub or small tree 20 feet in height, with fairly large dark green leaves, flowers white to rose with few crimson markings. A somewhat difficult plant in our gardens.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of $R$. erythrocalyx, but with white flushed rose flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.

A shrub of 6 feet, with small rose flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

An erect shrublet with mauve flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A small shrub, with rose coloured flowers spotted with purple.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub up to 6 feet high, with large white flowers.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.

A small shrub.
s. Boothii.

An epiphytic shrub, with bright lemon yellow flowers.
s. Glaucum.

A small shrub, with pale yellow or greeny-yellow flowers. Of little garden value.

| R. brachycarpum. (short fruited) $A$. | s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum. <br> A shrub of 8 to 10 feet in height, with creamy-white, sometimes pale yellow, flowers flushed with pink, green spotted at back. |
| :---: | :---: |
| R. brachysiphon. (short tubed) $F$. | s. and s.s. Maddenii. <br> A shrub of 8 feet, with scented pink flowers. |
| R. bracteatum. (furnished with bracts) B. | s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes. <br> A shrub up to 6 feet with white flowers and red spots. |
| R. breviperulatum. (with short scale-leaves) | s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum A shrub not yet introduced. |
| R. brevistylum. (with a short style) $B .$ | s. Heliolepis. <br> A shrub up to 10 feet, with pale to deep rose flowers with crimson markings. |
| R. brunneifolium. (brozon coloured foliage) C. | s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum. <br> A subspecies of and very near to R. eudoxum. |
| R. bullatum. (puckered leaves) D. | s. Edgeworthii. <br> The Chinese form of R. Edgeworthii, with large white sweetscented flowers or tinged with pink. A very beautiful greenhouse rhododendron, but some of the forms sent back recently, especially F. 21,564 and Rock 59,202 , seem hardy in the south of England and should be perfectly hardy on the western seaboard. It forms a straggling bush 8 feet in height. It differs from Edgeworthii in the corolla and style being scaly. |
| R. Bulu. <br> (a native name) $A$. | s. Lapponicum. <br> A small shrub with white flowers. Not in cultivation. |



R．burmanicum． （from Burma）
$F$ ．
＊＊
R．caeruleum． （dark coloured）

录水家

## R．caesium． （dullish blue） <br> $B$ ．

R．calciphilum．
（lime－loving）
$A$ ．

## R．calendulaceum．

（like marigold）
$A$ ．
＊＊
s．Taliense．s．s．Adenogynum．
A shrub 6 feet high，with rose or reddish flowers with crimson mark－ ings and dark green foliage with woolly brown indumentum on the under side of the leaves and on the young shoots．An attractive foliage plant．
s．Taliense．s．s．Adenogynum．
A shrub of $4-10$ feet，with rose coloured flowers crimson spotted and a deep blotch at base．It has larger leaves and flowers than $R$ ．Bureavii．
s．Maddenii．s．s，Ciliicalyx．
A pretty shrub 6 feet or more in height，with greenish－yellow or greenish－white flowers，sweet scented．
s．Triflorum．s．s．Yunnanense．
A shrub of 3－5 feet high with deep rose－lavender flowers and olive mark－ ings．A very fine white form has been introduced by Rock under No． 59,207 ．The same as $R$ ． eriandrum but an earlier name．
s．and s．s．Triflorum．
Small twiggy shrub with pale yellow flowers．
s．Saluenense．
A prostrate shrublet，with rosy purple flowers．Apparently confined to limestone in the wild．
s．Azalea．s．s．Luteum．
A shrub 4－10 feet，rarely 15 feet high，with yellow or orange to scarlet flowers，sometimes partly salmon pink with orange blotch．Many garden hybrids have been obtained from this azalea but it is itself well worth growing from a decorative point of view．Var．croceum has yellow flowers，var．aurantium orange red to scarlet．

| R. californicum. <br> (from California) | s. and s.s. Ponticum. <br> A shrub up to i2 feet, with <br> purplish-rose flowers and yellow <br> spots. R. macrophyllum is a variety <br> of this species with white and smaller |
| :---: | :--- |
| flowers. |  |

R．camelliaeflorum． （Camellia－like flowers） D．

R．campanulatum． （bell－shaped）
$B$ ．
＊＊

## R．Campbelliae．

（After the wife of Dr．Campbell， co－traveller with Hooker in Himalaya）

C．
R．campylocarpum． （bent fruits）
$B$ ．

## 水水水水

s．Camelliaeflorum．
A shrub of 2－6 feet．Flowers white tinged with pink．
s．Campanulatum．
A shrub or small tree up to 12－18 feet or more in height．Flowers white，rosy－white and various shades of rosy－purple，more or less purple spotted，and，in the best forms， almost blue．Handsome hardy shrub but requires the protection of a wood as it flowers early．Var． Knaphill＊＊＊is probably the best．
s．and s．s．Arboreum．
A subspecies of $R$ ．arboreum，with purplish－rose flowers．
s．Thomsonii．s．s．Campylocarpum． A shrub of $4-8$ feet in height． Flowers canary yellow，very flori－ ferous and should be in every collection of rhododendrons as being certainly the best yellow for general planting．The type as originally introduced by Hooker is a small shrub with clear yellow flowers． The variety in common cultivation is a looser growing，taller form with orange－vermilion buds and a more pronounced crimson blotch and less hairs on its leaf petioles．As the progeny of these two forms，when they are used for hybridisation，vary， in the dwarf form the pale yellow colour being dominant，while the tall form throws pinks or ivory－ whites as well as yellows，it is ne－ cessary from the point of view of the Association＇s Stud Book to differen－ tiate between these two forms．The original introduction stands as the type and the taller form will be designated as var．elatum．
R．campylogynum．
（bent ovary）
A．
＊＊

R．camtschaticum． （from Kamtschatka） $A$ ．

R．canadense． （from Canada） $A$ ．
＊

R．canescens． （hoary）
$A$ ．

R．cantabile．
（worthy of song）
$A$ ．

水水水业

R．capitatum．
（flowers in a head）
$A$ ．
s．Campylogynum．
A shrub up to 6 feet in height，with small flowers ranging from pale rose－ purple to almost black－purple．
s．Camtschaticum．
A deciduous dwarf rhododendron from north－east Asia with reddish－ purple flowers．The plant itself never grows more than 6 inches high and，coming from the extreme north where it is frozen all the winter， takes none too kindly to English gardens．A successful grower in a cold garden writes that＂after coddl－ ing this species in various ways， always attended with failure，I now have it growing in a rockery in full sun and in a dry position，where it is well established，spreading itself among the stones and flowering freely．＂
s．Azalea．s．s．Canadense．
A small deciduous shrub I－3 feet high，with rose－purple rarely white flowers，commonly known as Rhodora．
s．Azalea．s．s．Luteum．
A shrub $12-15$ feet in height，with pink to nearly white flowers with pink tube．
s．Lapponicum．
A small shrub up to 3 feet，with dark violet or deep bright blue－ purple flowers．Quite one of the best alpines and should be in every collection．Very near R．russatum．
s．Lapponicum．
A small shrub up to 3 feet，with mauve flowers．
R. cardiobasis.
(with heart-shaped base)
R. carneum.
(flesh coloured)
$F$.
R. carolinianum.
(from Carolina)
$A$.

## R. catacosmum. (adorned) <br> *** $B$.

R. catawbiense.
(from Catazoba, North Carolina) $A$.
R. caucasicum.
(from the Caucasus) $A$.
**

## R. Cavalerei.

(After J. Cavalere, a French collector in China) $F$.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Orbiculare.

A shrub about 10 feet in height, resembling $R$. orbiculare, with round stiff leathery leaves heart-shaped at the base. The flowers with 7 -lobed corollas are large, white or rosecoloured, $6-7$ in a loose truss. A native of Kwangsi Province in South China, recently described and not yet in cultivation, probably a very attractive plant.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub of 3 feet or more, with fragrant flesh coloured or whitish-pink flowers. In the greenhouse it can be trained to form a shapely plant 6-8 feet high.
s. Carolinianum.

Flowers rosy-purple or rarely whitish. Forms a little bush 3-4 feet in height and is quite pleasing with its numerous rose-purple blooms.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

A shrub of 6-9 feet in height, with crimson-rose flowers.
s. and s.s. Ponticum.

A shrub of io feet or more in height. This is the parent of many of the Waterer hybrids. It is usually of a magenta colour and its only merit is its extreme hardiness-it will stand 60 degrees of frost. Some forms with rather bluer flowers may be permitted in a collection.
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A shrub of 3-4 feet, with yellowish flowers or tinted rose, spotted within. Cunningham's Sulphur is probably merely a form of this.
s. Stamineum.

A shrub 6-9 feet high, with white to rose flowers.
R. cephalanthoides.
(like R. cephalanthum)
A.
R. cephalanthum. (flowers in a head) ** $B$.
R. ceraceum.
(svax like)
D.
R. cerasinum. (cherry like) C.
**
R. cerinum.
(wax coloured)
E.
R. cerochitum.
(covered with vaax)
C.
R. chaetomallum. (zith fleecy hair) C.
***
s. Cephalanthum.

A dwarf shrub up to 4 feet in height, with white flowers and a yellow tube; grows on limestone cliffs.
s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub with white flowers.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of $R$. lukiangense, with magenta-rose flowers and a small blotch, with or without a few spots.
s. and s.s. Thomsonii.

A shrub ro-12 feet high, with cherry red, brilliant scarlet or creamywhite flowers with a broad cherry red band round the margin of the corolla.
s. Boothii.

A small shrub 3-4 feet in height, with small butter yellow flowers.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A shrub or small tree of 20 feet, with rose coloured flowers with or without a few deeper markings.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

A shrub 4-5 feet high, with deep crimson flowers. A somewhat variable species, the following varieties are recognised-var. glaucescens, a shrub of 5 feet with flowers a deep rich crimson; var. hemigynum, a shrub of 5 feet with rich bright crimson flowers; var. xanthanthum, a shrub of $2-4$ feet with larger creamy-yellow flowers flushed more or less rose pink especially on the margins. This variety should also be hardier than the type as it comes from 14,000 feet elevation.

| R. chalarocladum. (with loose shoots) C. | s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense. A subspecies of $R$. selense, with oblong leaves. |
| :---: | :---: |
| R. chamaetortum. (creeping) $\text { * } \quad A \text {. }$ | s. Cephalanthum. <br> A small shrub 6-12 inches in height, with rose flowers. |
| R. chamaezelum. (groving on the ground) $A$. | s. Lapponicum. <br> A matted shrub 6-8 inches high, with pale yellow flowers. |
| R. chameunum. (lying on the ground) ** $A$. | s. Saluenense. <br> A shrub with deep purple rose flowers and crimson markings. |
| R. Championae. <br> (After Mrs. Champion, wife of its discoverer) $F$ | s. Stamineum. <br> A shrub with pink flowers. |
| R. Chapmanii. (After A. W. Chapman, American botanist) C. | s. Carolinianum. <br> A shrub up to 6 feet in height, with rose coloured flowers. |
| R. charianthum. (graceful flowers) $B$. | s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense. <br> A shrub with rose coloured flowers densely spotted with red on the upper side of the corolla within. |
| R. charidotes. (giving joy) C. | s. Saluenense. <br> A dwarf shrublet a few inches <br> high with magenta-crimson flowers. |

R. charitopes. (graceful of aspect)
$B$. ***
R. charitostreptum.
(gracefully bent)
$B$.
s. Glaucum.

A small shrub I foot high, with flowers of a clear apple blossom pink speckled with crimson.
s. Glaucum.

A small shrub with pretty clear green leaves and pale lemon yellow flowers with red stamens.

R. chrysanthum. (golden flozered) $B$.
R. chryseum. (golden yellows) $A$.
R. chrysodoron.
(golden gift)
E.
R. chrysolepis. (zvith golden scales) $E$.
R. ciliatum.
(fringed)
C.
***
R. ciliicalyx. (fringed calyx)
$F$.
***
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A dwarf shrub up to 1 foot in height with pale yellow flowers. Difficult to grow. var. niko-montanum is an erect growing form from Japan.
s. Lapponicum.

A small alpine shrub $1-2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in height with bright yellow flowers. One of the best of the yellow Lapponicums and is very pretty planted amongst the pale lavender forms of the series.
s. Boothii.

A small shrub with beautiful bright canary yellow unspotted flowers.
s. Boothii.

A small epiphytic bush with bright canary yellow flowers.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A small spreading shrub 6 feet in height with flowers white to tinged with rose in April. R. praecox, its hybrid with R. dauricum, is well known.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A robust shrub io feet in height with sweet-scented large white or rose flowers.
R. ciliipes. (fringed at the base) E.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub with solitary fragrant white flowers with a green or yellowish blotch.
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { R. cinnabarinum. } \\ \text { (cinnabar red) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { s. Cinnabarinum. } \\ \text { A hardy shrub up to } 6 \text { feet high, } \\ \text { B. }\end{array} \\ \text { with tubular flowers of bright } \\ \text { cinnabar red. Its variety Roylei } \\ \text { has flowers of an intense rosy red } \\ \text { with a more open corolla, and the } \\ \text { variety blandfordiaeflorum has yellow } \\ \text { flowers, outside of corolla flushed } \\ \text { red at base. Other colour variations } \\ \text { have recently been sent home by } \\ \text { Kingdon Ward. It is extremely } \\ \text { free flowering as it gets older and }\end{array}\right\}$
R. clivicola.
(living on hillsides) $B$.
R. cloiophorum. (vearing a collar) C.
R. codonanthum.
(zvith a bell-shaped flozeer) $B$.
R. coelicum. (heavenly)
C.
R. coeloneurum. (zoith impressed nerves)

## R. Collettianum.

(After General Sir Henry
Collett, 1836-1901)
C.
R. colletum.
(glued together) $B$.
R. comisteum.
(to be taken care of) $A$.
R. commodum.
(favourable)
D.
R. compactum. (compact)
A.
R. complexum. (interzooven) $A$.
s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub of 3-5 feet with white flowers and yellow tube.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A shrub of 4 feet with rose coloured flowers with a darker margin.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum. A small shrub 2-3 feet high, with bright yellow flowers with crimson markings. Not in cultivation.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

A thin bush or small stout tree with bright scarlet flowers.
s. Taliense. ss. Wasonii.

A small tree about 12 feet high.
s. Anthopogon.

A shrub several feet high with white flowers tinged with rose.
s. Lacteum.

A shrub 10-15 feet, with whitish flowers flushed rose or pale rose with faint crimson markings.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub 2-3 feet in height, flowers rose coloured with a few crimson spots.
s. Boothii.

A shrub of 2-3 feet with small yellow flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub $1-2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with bright purplish rose flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A matted shrublet, I-2 feet high, with deep rosy purple flowers.
R. concatenans.
(linking together) $C$.

*     *         * 

R. concinnoides.
(like R. concinnum) $C$.
R. concinnum. (neat) B.
R. coriaceum. (leathery) C.
R. Coryanum.
(After Reginald R. Cory)
D.
*
R. coryphaeum. (leading)
C.
**
R. cosmetum. (neat)
C.
R. crassum.
fleshy)
D.
***
s. Cinnabarinum.

A shrub very closely allied to $R$. cinnabarinum, with bell-shaped flowers of apricot colour faintly tinged outside with pale purple and rather conspicuously veined. Introduced from S.E. Tibet, by Kingdon Ward, under No. 5874.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.

A small shrub with pinkish-purple flowers with darker spotting fading to white at the base.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.

A small shrub with spotted purplish flowers.
s. Falconeri.

A shrub or tree $10-25$ feet in height with white or white flushed rose flowers with crimson blotch, with or without crimson spots at back within. F. 25872 and F. 25622 appear to be the best so far.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub 10-20 feet in height, with creamy-white flowers spotted with crimson.
s. Grande.

A large shrub or tree 15-20 feet in height with large leaves and creamy white flowers with a purple blotch.
s. Saluenense.

A shrub I-2 feet high with rosy purple flowers.
s. and s.s. Maddenii.

A shrub or tree up to 20 feet in height, with white flowers, sweetscented. The only Maddenii that is fairly hardy and a most desirable species, flowering as it does in June when other rhododendron species are scarce.
R. crebreflorum.
$\substack{\text { (densely flowered) } \\ * * * *}$
.
R. cremastum. (suspended) $A$.
R. cremnophilum. (cliff loving) $A$.
R. crinigerum.
(bearing hairs) $B$.

*     * 

R. croceum. (yellozv) C.
***
R. cruentum. (colour of gore) C.

## R. Cubittii.

(After G. E. S. Cubitt, who collected in North Burma) $F$.
R. cucullatum. (hooded)
$A$.
s. Cephalanthum.

A prostrate shrublet with pale pink flowers. Unfortunately a little fastidious.
s. Campylogynum.

A small shrub with rose-purple flowers.
s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub a few inches high with white flowers tinged yellow.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Crinigerum.

A shrub of 8-12 feet with white or white flushed rose flowers with a deep blotch. Some plants that have flowered in this country have been heavily spotted on a creamy ground. As it flowers at an early age it is an attractive garden species. Var. euadenium occupies a medium position between $R$. crinigerum and R. glischrum.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.

A shrub or small tree 15-20 feet high, with saucer-shaped bright yellow flowers sometimes with a crimson blotch.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A small tree with white or white flushed rose flowers.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub 3-8 feet with white flowers and crimson spots.

## R. Cuffeanum. <br> (After Lady Wheeler Cuffe) F.

R. cuneatum. (zoedge-shaped) $A$.
*
R. cyanocarpum.
(zoith blue fruits)
C.
$\underset{\text { (round) }}{\text { R. cyclium }}$
$* *$$\quad$ B.
R. cymbomorphum. (cup-shaped) C.
R. Dalhousiae.
(After Lady Dalhousie, wife of the Governor-General of India)
*** $\quad$.
R. daphniflorum.
(flozers like Daphne) $A$.
R. dasycladum.
(hairy boughs) C.
R. dasypetalum.
(hairy petals)
$A$.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub with white flowers and a yellow blotch.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 4 feet with deep rose flowers in the wild on limestone cliffs.
s. and s.s. Thomsonii.

A shrub or small tree 5-20 feet high with round blue-green leaves resembling $R$. Thomsonii but with flowers white or creamy-white flushed rose or a rich soft rose. $R$. eriphyllum is a botanical variety of the species.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.

A shrub of $4^{-6}$ feet with deep rose flowers and a darker blotch.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub of 6-8 feet in height with yellow flowers without markings.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.

A thin shrub of 6-10 feet in height with large tubular flowers white flushed pink. Fragrant.
s. Cephalanthum.

A small low shrublet with rose coloured flowers.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub 6-10 feet high with rose ? coloured flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high with purple-rose flowers. One of the less interesting of the series.
R. dauricum.
(from Dauria)

## R. Davidii.

(After L'Abbé Armand David, an early collector in W. China, 1826-1900)

## R. Davidsonianum.

(After Dr. W. H. Davidson, Friends Mission in China)
$B$.
***

## R. decipiens. (deceptive) <br> C.

R. decorum.
(ornamental)
C.
**
s. Dauricum.

A shrub eventually 8 feet in height. There are two forms of this, one semi-deciduous and the other evergreen, called atrovirens. They both have bright rose-purple flowers in February and make an attractive sight in frost free gardens; they are perfectly hardy. This species is one of the parents of $R$. praecox, and as both forms have been used this hybrid varies in the amount of foliage retained during the winter.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.

A tall shrub $9-15$ feet in height with rosy red or lilac flowers spotted purple within, but it is doubtful if this species is in cultivation.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub with pink flowers with red spots, very attractive in its better forms.
s. Falconeri.

A small tree with large leaves and purple-rose flowers, possibly a hybrid between R. Falconeri and R. Hodgsonii.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

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

## R. Degronianum.

(After Mons. Degron, Director of the French Posts in Yokohama in 1869)
$B$.
*

## R. Delavayi.

(After L'Abbé Jean M.
Delavay, an early collector of rhododendrons in W. China, 1838-1895)
$E$.
***
R. deleiense.
(from the Delei Valley)
C.
***

## R. dendricola. <br> (dweller on trees) $F$.

R. dendritrichum.
(hairy tree)
C.
R. dendrocharis. (graceful tree)
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A compact rounded bush 3-4 feet high with clear soft pink flowers with deep pink lines along the middle of the petals. This plant has been grown in our gardens under the name of Metternichii, from which it differs in its five partite corolla, hence the varietal name of "pentamerum." The narrow-leaved form, var. angustifolium has been given the specific name of R. Makinoi, q.v.
s. and s.s. Arboreum.

The Chinese equivalent of the Himalayan R. arboreum, this makes a small tree of 20-40 feet in its native home, but in England so far is only known as a shrub. Its blood red flowers are very fine, but it is tender and only suitable for the south and west. Forms with white and pink flowers have been introduced and these should be avoided.
s. Boothii.

A shrub with flowers of a deep magenta rose colour darker than $R$. tethropeplum.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A small shrub with white flowers tinged with pink and an orange mark.
s. Fulvum.

A shrub of some 15 feet in height with white flowers faintly flushed rose with crimson spots and a crimson blotch.
s. Moupinense.

An epiphytic shrub with bright rosy red flowers.

## R. denudatum. (naked)

## R. desquamatum. (bereft of scales) <br> D. <br> **

R. detersile. (clean)
D.
R. detonsum.
(shorn)
$B$.

## R. diacritum. (separated) $A$.

s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum A shrub of 12 feet with rose flowers and a crimson blotch.
s. Heliolepis.

A shrub or small tree up to 25 feet in height with mauve coloured flowers spotted, large for the series.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub about 3 feet high with reddish flowers.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub 9-12 feet high with rosepink flowers and crimson spots. R. xenosporum is probably a form of R. detonsum.
s. Lapponicum.

A matted shrublet up to 2 feet high with deep rose-purple flowers with a white throat.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

The finest of the Fortunei series, this plant is unfortunately only hardy in the extreme west. It suffers very much from bark splitting. A shrub of 10-25 feet with very large slightly scented white flowers or very faintly flushed rose.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A low shrub eventually 6 feet in height with flowers deep orange, dull orange or salmon pink. Some of the best forms have recently been propagated by cuttings by various nursery gardeners as it strikes readily, and these should be sought for.
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { R. dictyotum. } \\ \text { (net veined) } \\ \text { C. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { s. Lacteum. } \\ \text { A shrub of 9-12 feet with whitish } \\ \text { flowers faintly flushed rose on margins } \\ \text { and crimson spots outside. }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { R. didymum. } \\ \text { (troofold) } \\ \text { B. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum. } \\ \text { A small shrub of 2-3 feet or more }\end{array} \\ \text { ** height with deep black-crimson } \\ \text { flowers in June or later. This } \\ \text { hardy little rhododendron seems to } \\ \text { grow well in most parts of the } \\ \text { British Isles. In the wild it is found } \\ \text { on ledges of limestone cliffs. }\end{array}\right\}$

## R. docimum. (estimable) $B$.

R. dolerum. (deceitful) $C$.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of $R$. erythrocalyx, but with smaller flowers, white flushed rose with a crimson blotch.
R. doshongense. (from Doshong Mountain) $B$.
s. Taliense. s.s. Taliense.

A tangled shrub 2-3 feet high with pink flowers and many dark purple spots outside.
s. Lapponicum.

A small tufted shrub about I foot high with mauve flowers.
s. Lacteum.

A shrub up to 9 feet in height with white flowers or flushed rose, marked crimson.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub 3-4 feet high with white flushed rose flowers with a faint blotch of crimson.

## s. Lacteum.

A small shrub 2-3 feet in height with white flowers faintly flushed rose and crimson spots outside.
R. duseimatum.
(meanly clad)
C.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of R. selense with rose coloured flowers and a crimson blotch and longer leaves.
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { R. eclecteum. } \\ \text { (to be chosen out) } \\ \text { C. }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { s. and s.s. Thomsonii. } \\ \text { A shrub about } 7 \text { feet high with } \\ \text { flowers ranging from white to deep }\end{array} \\ \text { rose, sometimes rose-magenta or } \\ \text { rarely yellowish unspotted or more } \\ \text { or less spotted. var. brachyandrum is } \\ \text { a variety of this species with dark }\end{array}\right\}$

## R. emarginatum. (notched at the apex) E.

## R. epapillatum.

 (without a nipple)s. Vaccinioides.

A small bush up to 2 feet with yellow flowers.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A small tree of 17 feet with pale rose flowers with deeper tinted spots and a faint blotch.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

Very near $R$. mesopolium, a subspecies of $R$. eudoxum, but with smaller dark rose flowers.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.

A creeping undershrub with clear begonia pink flowers.
R. erileucum. (very wbhite) C.
R. eriogynum. (with a vooolly ovary) D.
s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.

This rhododendron and $R$. facetum are hardly distinguishable from one another. They have magnificent clear bright red flowers in June but unfortunately the earlier introductions are only hardy in the south and west; later introductions may be more amenable to cultivation, but while they may be grown in favoured localities in Sussex they should not be attempted in colder districts. Their growth is naturally late and they do not very much like being transplanted; often after this they make their new growth so late as not to get it ripened before the winter. A shrub 10 feet or more in height.
R. eritimum.
(highly prized)
E.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A shrub of 18 feet with dark crimson or lighter rose magenta flowers blotched at base but not conspicuously spotted.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

A shrub related to $R$. Fargesii, flowers white inside, rose-carmine outside. Flowering in April it is liable to have its blossoms injured by frost.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense:

A shrub of 6-8 feet with creamy white flowers with a pale crimson blotch and some small crimson spots.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub of 4-6 feet with creamy white flushed rose flowers copiously spotted crimson.
s. Stamineum.

A shrub with rose violet flowers.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A geographical form of $R$. vernicosum.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of $R$. erythrocalyx but with smaller flowers, white without markings.
R. eucallum.
(beautiful)
$B$.
R. Esquirolii.
(After J. Esquirol, French collector in Burma) $F$.
R. euanthum. (beautiful flozoers) C.
R. esetulosum. (hairless)
$B$.
R. erythrocalyx. (with a red calyx)
$B$.
R. euchaites. (with beautiful hairs) C.
R. euchroum.
(with a good colour) C.
R. eudoxum. (of good report) C.
R. euonymifolium. (Euonymus-like leaves)
s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

A subspecies of $R$. neriiflorum with the same glaucous under side to the leaves and bright crimson scarlet flowers. This may be described as the woodland form of neriiflorum and has larger flowers than the type. It may reach $15-20$ feet in heigh and is the finest of the section.
s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

Not in cultivation. A shrub of $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}-2}$ feet with bright brick red flowers.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum. A shrub of 3-6 feet with deep clear crimson rose flowers.
s. Vaccinioides.

A small shrub.
R. eurysiphon. (broad tube)
$B$.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Martinianum.

A shrub of 3-5 feet with creamy white or very pale rose flowers, more or less heavily flushed deep magenta copiously spotted crimson.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A shrub or small tree $10-15$ feet high with rusty brick-red flowers.
s. and s.s. Maddenii.

A shrub of 10 feet with white flowers.
R．eximium．

| （excellent） |
| :--- |
| $C$. |

$* * *$

（exquisite）
＊＊＊

## （exquisite） <br> 水羕誛

## R．Faberi．

（After Rev．Ernst Faber， collected in China during 1887－1891）
$B$ ．

## R．faberioides． （like Faberi）

## s．Falconeri．

A tree of 30 feet with large leaves resembling $R$ ．Falconeri，but its flowers are slightly tinted with pink． This rhododendron grows very late and its young foliage covered with bright orange indumentum is very attractive even surpassing the flowers in beauty．Needs a sheltered position and，if required，watering during the time it is making its new growth．
s．Triflorum．s．s．Oreotrephes．
A shrub of 6－8 feet or more in height，with pale lavender flowers．
s．Taliense．s．s．Adenogynum．
A shrub very near R．Prattii and probably the plants in cultivation under the name of $R$ ．Faberi belong to that species．

> s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum. Perhaps only a subspecies of R. Faberi.
s．Irroratum．s．s．Parishii，See R．eriogynum．

A tree of 20 feet with scarlet flowers and deeper coloured spots．
s．Fortunei．s．s．Fortunei．
A shrub 12－20 feet high，bark dark reddish brown peeling off in irregular thin plates．Flowers large， pure white，fragrant with viscid glands on the outside of the corolla．

R．Faithae．
（After Miss Faith Chun，of the Botanical Institute， Canton）

R．facetum．
（elegant）
D．
＊＊＊＊

## R. Falconeri.

(After Hugh Falconer, Supt. Saharunpur Gardens, India, in 1832) C.
****

## R. Fargesii.

(After Père Paul Farges, French Foreign Missions in Szechuen, China)
$B$.
***

R. farinosum. (mealy) C.

## R. Farrerae. <br> (After Mrs. Farrer, wife of Capt. Farrer, East India Co., in 1829) $F$.

## R. fastigiatum. (erect) <br> *** $A$.

## R. Fauriei.

(After Père Louis F. Faurie, French Foreign Missiens, China)
$B$.

## s. Falconeri.

A tree of 40-50 feet with large leaves and large trusses of creamy white to pale yellow flowers with a purple blotch. This well-known Himalayan rhododendron is extremely handsome in the south and west. Elsewhere its leaves are apt to grow smaller but it succeeds fairly well in warm and sheltered gardens over the greater part of the British Isles.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

One of the most attractive of the series. This shrub is handsome in flower, when it is covered with its rather bright slightly blue pink flowers. Its floriferousness is such that unless the dead flowers are picked off, the plant is apt to get a severe check, if not die. Requires a sheltered position but is fairly hardy. A shrub eventually 20 feet high.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum. A shrub 4-6 feet in height with white flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

A low shrub with pale to deep rose coloured flowers with red purple spots.
s. Lapponicum.

An erect shrublet with light purple flowers.
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A shrub 5-10 feet high, with white or yellowish flowers with a pinkish flush and green spots.

## R. Feddei. <br> (After F. Fedde, a German botanist)

## R. ferrugineum. (rusty coloured) $A$.

* 

R.fictolacteum.
(false lacteum)
$B$.
***
R. fimbriatum. (minutely fringed) $A$.
R. flavantherum. (zvith yellozo stamens) C.

s. Stamineum.

A shrub 9 to 12 feet high with small flowers.
s. Ferrugineum.

The Alpine Rose of Switzerland, with small rosy crimson flowers. Is easily grown in a rock garden. A shrub of 3-5 feet.
s. Falconeri.

A shapely tree of $15-45$ feet with leathery green leaves and white, creamy white or tinted rose flowers with a dark crimson blotch. The first introductions bore rather small flowers but lately forms with fine large flowers have been sent home and will, when mature, form a magnificent sight ; when small it is a shy bloomer.
s. Lapponicum.

Very similar to R. scintillans but coarser in both foliage and flowers, which have more purple than the best forms of that variety.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A shrub of 6-10 feet with bright clear yellow flowers and deep orange anthers.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub with pale yellow flowers. The variety pilostylum has broader leaves, smaller calyx and glabrous style.
R. flavorufum.
(yellow to brozon) $A$.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub of 2-6 feet with white or soft rose coloured flowers with a few crimson spots.

## R. floccigerum.

(zvoolly) C.
*
R. floribundum. (free flozvering) $B$.
R. fokienense. (from Fokien)

R. formosanum. (from Formosa)

s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

A shrub of 3-5 feet with curious floccate indumentum on the lower surface of its leaves. This shrub has been sent home of recent years with many coloured forms, some of which are said to be desirable. The type has flowers of a deep or lighter crimson, but it varies to a rose or to a yellow margined rose. Some varieties are actually ugly and care in selection is desirable. var. appropinquans lacks the characteristic indumentum.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum. A shrub of 15 feet in height with numerous flowers of a magentapurple or lavender-purple. The better varieties are very pleasing in the woodland.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum. A shrub allied to $R$. longipes.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub 6-18 feet in height with white or rose coloured flowers and purple brown spots.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub with fragrant white flowers tinged yellow and rose with five red stripes outside.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.

A creeping shrub with dark crimson flowers, varying from $R$. repens in this and in the under surface of the leaf, which is purple.

## R. Fortunei.

(After Robt. Fortune, a famous early collector in China; introduced tea plant to India, 1812 -1880)
$B$.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

One of the hardiest of the Chinese rhododendrons, this has been used in late years in producing many of our garden hybrids. Its fragrant pale pinky-lilac flowers are quite attractive and a plant of this in the woodland is worth growing in any rhododendron collection. A small tree of 15-20 feet or more in height.
s. Saluenense.

A shrublet forming carpets not over 6 inches high with slightly fragrant crushed-strawberry coloured flowers.
s. Campanulatum.

A shrub of 6-12 feet with small trusses of bright scarlet flowers in late February and early March. When in flower it makes a very attractive sight in the late winter sunshine, but takes some time to reach flowering size.

> R. fulvastrum.
> (somewhat tawny)
> A.
R. fulvoides. (resembling fulvum)
C. *
R. fulvum.
(tazony)
$C$.
*
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

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

An attractive looking shrub 8-20 feet high with white or white flushed rose flowers with a crimson blotch.
s. Fulvum.

A shrub or small tree of 20 feet in height with dark green leaves and a brilliant cinnamon indumentum underneath, giving the tree a handsome appearance. The flowers, which are white flushed rose to deep rose with a crimson blotch, are, however, on the small side, though very free flowering when it has reached a certain size.

## R. fumidum. <br> (smoke coloured) C.

R. galactinum. (milky) $A$.
s. Heliolepis.

A shrub of 6 feet with violet coloured flowers.
s. Falconeri.

A very hardy tree $15-22$ feet high with grey-green foliage and pale rose flowers with crimson blotch which breaks into lines and spots. This is one of the less attractive of Chinese rhododendrons but owing to its hardiness is well worth growing in cold gardens.
R. Genestierianum.
(After Père Genestier of the French R.C. Tibetan Mission, friend and helper of G. Forrest)
E.
s. Glaucum.

An attractive foliage plant with small bright green leaves, white underneath. This shrub, which grows 12 feet in height, carries very small plum purple flowers almost like R. campylogynum.

## R. giganteum. (gigantic) <br> E. <br> ***

## R. glanduliferum. (gland bearing)

R. glandulosum. (glandular)
$A$.

## R. glaphyrum. (polished) <br> C.

s. Grande.

A large tree 80 feet high with deep rose crimson flowers and a slight blotch of deeper crimson. The giant of the race.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A shrub with white flowers.
s. Camtschaticum.

A dwarf shrub with rose-purple flowers.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A subspecies of $R$. eudoxum with many colour variations. The type is rose, but it varies to white and yellow.

R. glaucum.
(bluish-grey)
$B$.
**
R. glischroides. (resembling glischrum) D.
*
R. glischrum. (sticky)
C.
R. globigerum. (bearing a globe) $B$.
R. glomerulatum. (with small clusters) A.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub of 6-8 feet with bright rose coloured flowers with conspicuous crimson markings.
s. Glaucum.

A small shrub of 4 feet, which has long been known in British gardens, very aromatic foliage and pretty flowers of pale old rose colour.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A tree or shrub of $6-15$ feet with white or creamy-white flowers more or less flushed rose with a crimson blotch. In var. arachnoideum the whole undersurface of the leaf is covered with a cobweb of white hairs.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

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

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

A small shrub resembling $R$ cantabile with clusters of light purplemauve flowers closely girt by semipersistent bud scales.
R. grande.
(large)
E.
****

## R. Griersonianum.

(After R. C. Grierson, of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tengyueh, friend and helper of Geo. Forrest)
D.

## ****

R. Griffithianum.
(After Wm. Griffith, Supt. of Calcutta Botanic Garden in 1842, d. 1845)
E.
s. Grande.

A tree of 30 feet with large leaves and a fine truss of creamy-white flowers with a purple blotch. This and $R$. argenteum are now merged into the same species, forms having been found with the under surface of the leaves ranging from the tawny indumentum of $R$. grande to the silvery sheen of $R$. argenteum.
s. Auriculatum.

One of the most striking of the newer Chinese rhododendrons. A shrub 7 feet or more in height with bright geranium scarlet flowers, quite unlike any other rhododendron. Flowering in June this is an eminently desirable rhododendron in all sheltered gardens especially in the south and west. Hardy in most of the Sussex gardens it was killed to ground level at White's Rhododendron Nursery during the winter of 1926/1927 in a damp position, whilst a year later in a drier situation it came through very well. It is worth experimenting with in any sheltered position in a warm garden in all but the coldest districts.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Griffithianum.

A large shrub or small tree of 14-20 feet with large slightly fragrant white flowers with green spots, or sometimes touched or even flushed with pink. This and R. Aucklandii are synonymous but several forms of this magnificent rhododendron exist. It is the largest flowered of all the Himalayans and has been the parent of many of our garden hybrids. In itself, unfortunately, it is only hardy in the extreme south and west.

## R. gymnanthum. (naked flowers) <br> C.

```
R. gymnocarpum.
(with naked fruit)
    A.
    **
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s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of $R$. lukiangense with rose coloured flowers with crimson markings.
R. gymnogynum. (naked pistils)
E.
R. gymnomiscum. (with a bare stalk) $A$.
R. habrotrichum.
(with soft hairs)
C.
*
R. haemaleum.
(blood red)
$A$.
**
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 2-3 feet with deep claret-crimson flowers and deeper markings.

## s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of $R$. eritimum, with crimson flowers and smaller leaves.
s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub with yellow flowers.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A shrub 4-10 feet high with very hairy stems and dark green leaves. Its flowers are white or pale rose without markings or faintly blotched. A somewhat difficult plant to grow.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum. A small shrub of 4 feet with deep black-crimson flowers, quite hardy but fastidious as to its location.
R. haematocheilum.
(blood red lips)
C.
*
s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

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

## R. haematodes. (bloodlike) <br> $B$.

R. haemonium. (bloody) C.

R. hainanense. (from Hainan)

R. Hanceanum. (After H. F. Hance, Consul at Canton, etc., d. 1886) C.

## R. Hancockii.

(After W. Hancock, Chinese Imp. Customs, d. 1914)
$F$.

R. Hardingii.<br>E.

R. hedythamnum.
(sweet shrub)
$B$.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

A small spreading bush usually 3-4 feet in height with dark green felted leaves and brilliant scarletcrimson flowers. This is one of the finest Chinese rhododendrons ever introduced. Perfectly hardy and flowering late it should be grown in every collection of rhododendrons. It takes some years before it is free flowering but is well worth the trouble and patience.
s. Anthopogon. A shrub with yellow flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub with red flowers. Not yet in cultivation.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Hanceanum.

A shrub 3 feet in height with pale yellow flowers.
s. Stamineum.

A shrub 3-6 feet high with white flowers; upper corolla lobe tinged yellow.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A shrub 6-8 feet high with white flowers more or less flushed rose pink and more or less crimson spotted.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum. A shrub of $4-5$ feet in height with pale rose flowers without spots.
R. heliolepis.
(glittering scales)
C.
*
s. Heliolepis.

A shrub up to 10 feet in height or more with intensely aromatic foliage. The flowers are in small loose trusses, either rosy purple or in some form of a charming shade of pale old rose with darker spots or almost white. They come in June when most of the species have finished their flowering period.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

A shrub of 3-4 feet in height with deep rich crimson flowers.
R. hemitrichotum.
(half hairy)
$C$.
***
R. Hemsleyanum.
(After W. B. Hemsley, English botanist, d. 1924)

## R. Henryi.

(After Rev. B. C. Henry, discoverer of the species) $F$.
R. heptamerum. (with seven parts) D.
R. herpesticum.
(spreading)
$* \quad B$.
R. hesperium. (western)
C.
s. Scabrifolium.

A shrub of 2-3 feet in height with numerous small white or pale pink flowers deeper on the margin, tipped bright brick red in bud.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A small tree of 18 feet in height with white flowers. Not in cultivation.
s. Stamineum.

A shrub with pink flowers.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of $R$. eritimum with large deep crimson flowers.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A dwarf shrub I foot in height with dull yellow to orange red flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub of 4-6 feet with smoky rose-lavender flowers, deepest at base, with olive brown markings.

## R. himertum. (lovely)

 $A$.s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub $1-2$ feet in height with yellow flowers. $R$. nebrites is a form with lemon yellow flowers and $R$. poliopeplum with dull pale yellow flowers.
R. hippophaeoides.
(resembling sea buckthorn) $A$.
R. hirsuticostatum.
(hairy ribs)
D.
R. hirsutum. (hairy)
$A$.
R. hirtipes. (shaggy footed) C.
s. Lapponicum.

A shrub about 2-3 feet in height with pale lilac to rose flowers. This easily-grown plant is well worth a place in a collection of rhododendrons and has the advantage of growing equally well in rather wetter places than the majority of rhododendrons care for. In China it is often found growing in boggy ground.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.

A shrub with whitish-rose flowers, not spotted.
s. Ferrugineum.

This is merely a hairy form of the Alpine Rose with small rose pink to nearly scarlet flowers, but coming from limestone districts it can be grown in calcareous soil.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A gnarled tree of $20-25$ feet with whitish to rose-pink flowers spotted with carmine dots broadly striped pink and white outside.

## R. Hodgsonii.

(After B. H. Hodgson, one time the East India Co.'s resident in Nepal)
$B$.
s. Falconeri.

A shrub or small tree of 12-20 feet with fine foliage of shiny green. The flowers are the least attractive part of the plant, being of a dull magentapurple fading.
R. hongkongense. (from Hong Kong) $F$.

## R. Hookeri.

(After Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Director of Kew, botanist and traveller in the Himalaya, 1817-1911) E.
****
R. horaeum.
(beautiful)
B.
R. hormophorum. (bearing a necklace) $B$.

## R. Houlstonii.

(After G. Houlston, Chinese Imp. Maritime Customs, friend and helper of E. H. Wilson)
C.
R. Hunnewellianum.
(After a well-known New England family) $B$.
s. Ovatum.

A shrub with white flowers and violet specks.
s. and s.s. Thomsonii.

This magnificent rhododendron forms a shrub of $12-14$ feet and has flowers of the most intense blood red colour. It is easily distinguishable from any other rhododendron by the veins on the under side of the leaves bearing a number of tufts of hairs like small barbs. A fine rhododendron for a cool greenhouse.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A procumbent shrub $\frac{1}{2}-1$ foot high with deep crimson flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrublet up to 3 feet in height with rose coloured flowers and brown markings.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A bush of 12 feet or more in height with trusses of rather smaller flowers, white or very pale pink.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum. A shrub of $6-16$ feet with white flowers tinted pink, deeper in bud, pink spotted inside.
R. hylaeum.
(belonging to forests)
C.
s. and s.s. Thomsonii.

A round headed tree of $20-40$ feet with pale rose coloured flowers, more or less dappled a deeper tint on the petals.

| R. hylothreptum. <br> (groving on roood) <br> C. | s. and s.s. Irroratum. <br> A subspecies of $R$. anthosphaerum. |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | It differs in the narrower and smaller <br> leaves with spotting on the outside of <br> the corolla. |

## R. hypenanthum. (bearded flozers) C.

R. hyperythrum. (reddish)
** $A$.
R. hypoglaucum. (blue beneath)
$B$.
R. hypolepidotum. (scaly beneath)
$B$.
s. Anthopogon.

A shrub with yellow flowers.
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum. A bush with purple spotted or large pure white flowers.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub or small tree up to 20 feet in height. Flowers white flushed rose with deep rose spots. The under surface of the leaves is very white and the plant whilst not showy is quite attractive.

## s. Glaucum.

A shrub up to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high with pale yellow flowers. Of little garden value.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub of 5 feet in height with white flowers faintly tinged with rose.

## R. idoneum. (suitable)

$A$.
R. hypophaeum.
(grey beneath)
$C$.
R. imberbe.
(not bearded)
C.
s. and s.s. Barbatum.

A shrub 8 feet in height with red flowers with lines of darker spots inside.
s. Lapponicum.

A low shrublet with mauve or light purplish-blue flowers. An attractive plant for the rock garden.
s. Lepidotum.

A dwarf shrublet forming a flat

| R. impeditum. (tangled) A. **** |
| :---: |
| R. imperator. (Emperor) *** $A$. |

R. impeditum.
R. imperator.
(Emperor) $A$.
carpet with bright purple flowers.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx. A shrub 3-6 feet in height.
$\mathbf{R}$. indicum.
(Indian)
C.
R. inaequale.
(of unequal size) $F$.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

An evergreen shrub 6 feet high with bright red to scarlet flowers, sometimes rose red. A form with double salmon red flowers is f. balsaminaeflorum or Azalea rosaeflora of the trade. The Azalea indica of the trade is not this species but $R$. Simsii and allied forms.
R. inopinum. (unexpected) C.
R. insculptum. (carved) D.
R. insigne.
(remarkable)
$B$.
***
s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.

A low bush with creamy white flowers with a deep crimson blotch and some crimson spots, but it varies from white to cream and some forms have no blotch.
s. Vaccinioides.

An epiphyte with bright orange flowers with brownish-red anthers.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum. A slow growing shrub 5-12 feet in height with fairly large trusses of pinky white flowers with crimson spots inside.
R. intricatum.
(webby)
R. invictum.
(unconquered)
D.
R. iodes.
(rust coloured)
$B$.
R. irroratum.
(covered with dewu) C.
**
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrublet with mauve flowers. Worth growing in a rock garden.
s. Heliolepis.

A shrub of 7 feet with purple flowers.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub 6-8 feet in height, flowers white with crimson spots.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A large shrub or small tree as much as 25 feet high, flowers white or creamy yellow, often suffused a pale or deeper rose colour with many or few crimson or greenish spots. A fine rhododendron in sheltered gardens but early flowering.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx. A bush 6 feet in height.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

Formerly known as $R$. molle or Azalea mollis. This azalea is one of the parents of the numerous hybrids which do so much to beautify our gardens. A shrub 2-6 feet in height with orange or salmon red to brick red flowers with large orange blotch.

## R. Johnstoneanum. <br> (After Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Political Agent, Manipur, 1882) <br> D.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A large bush with very fragrant white flowers spotted with red inside back lobe and yellow blotch.
R. jucundum. (pleasant)
C.

## R. Kanehirai.

(After Ryozo Kanehira, a Japanese botanist)
R. kasoense.
(from Kaso)
C.
R. Kawakamii.
(After T. Kawakamii, collector in Formosa)
R. Keiskei.
(After Itoo Keisk, a Japanese botanist)
$A$.

## R. keleticum. (charming) <br> ** $A$.

## R. Kendrickii.

(After Dr. Kendrick, friend of the botanist, Nuttall)
$E$.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub or tree of $6-20$ feet in height with flowers of rose, pale rose or almost white. R. blandulum is a form of the species with larger flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

An evergreen bush up to 8 feet in height with carmine red to scarlet flowers.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A lanky shrub with yellow flowers and red anthers.
s. Vaccinioides.

A shrub 3-5 feet high, usually epiphytic.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A low compact shrub with lemon yellow flowers not spotted. It is very free flowering and a pretty sight in April, very suitable for the rock garden.
s. Saluenense.

A dwarf alpine with deep purplish crimson flowers and deeper markings.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A small tree of $15-25$ feet in height with pink or deep red flowers spotted red.

## R. Keysii.

(After Mr. Keys)
C.
**
s. Cinnabarinum.

A shrub 12 feet high with bright red flowers tipped with yellow. A most attractive plant but though it grows up to 16,000 feet in Bhotan the plants in cultivation have come from a lower altitude and require a sheltered position. Var. unicolor was sent back by Kingdon Ward and differs in having the flowers all red with no yellow tip.
R. kongboense. (from Kongbo)

## R. Kotschyi.

(After an Austrian botanist) $A$.
R. kwangtungense. (from Kzvangtung)

## R. Kyawi.

(After Maung Kyaw, a Burmese collector) E.
s. Anthopogon. (Ward MSS.)

A twiggy shrub of 1-2 feet or more in height, with bright rose-coloured flowers.
s. Ferrugineum.

A low shrub with pink or very rarely white flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub, with pure white flowers.
s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.

A truly magnificent rhododendron flowering at the end of July or in early August with bright crimson or rose-scarlet trusses of an intermediate colour between $R$. eriogynum or $R$. Griersonianum, but considerably larger than both these species. A shrub of 15-20 feet.

| R. lacteum. (milky) C. <br> * 永水 | s. Lacteum. <br> A tree up to 30 feet in height with a fine truss of clear yellow flowers rather deeper than those of R . campylocarpum. This is probably the finest yellow rhododendron capable of being grown in our gardens and seems hardy in sheltered positions but somewhat slow growing and somewhat difficult. Its early flowering habit (April) makes it unsuitable for gardens where late spring frosts occur. Forms with creamy white flowers are known to exist. |
| :---: | :---: |
| R. lampropeplum. (bright covering) <br> $A$. | s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum. A shrub of 2-3 feet in height with white flowers faintly flushed rose spotted crimson. |
| R. lanatum. (zooolly) C. | s. Campanulatum. <br> A thin shrub of $10-15$ feet in height with light brown indumentum on the under side of its smallish leaves. Pale yellow flowers spotted with crimson purple. Seems fairly hardy but a difficult rhododendron requiring exactly the right amount of moisture to keep it in robust growth. Usually seen in poor health in our gardens but an attractive rhododendron when well grown. |
| R. lanigerum. (zoolly) D. | s. Falconeri. <br> A small tree with rose purple flowers. |
| R. lapponicum. (from Lapland) $A$. | s. Lapponicum. <br> A small shrublet from Lapland and widely distributed in the Arctic regions. Flowers purple. Collected plants are matted with rushes and indicate a moist situation. |


| R. lasiopodum. | s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx. |
| :---: | :--- |
| (vooolly footed) | A shrub of I6 feet with white |
| E. | fragrant flowers, yellow inside the |
|  | base. |

R. lasiostylum.
(woolly style)
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub of 3 feet with pink flowers.
s. Stamineum.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A tall shrub 12-20 feet in height with pure white flowers sometimes suffused rose.
s. Heliolepis.

A shrub with blue flowers.
s. Cephalanthum.

A pretty dwarf shrub up to 2 feet in height with small bunches of flowers from white to a clear rose, resembling a Daphne, and very fragrant. This and R. sphaeranthum are hardly distinguishable.
R. leilungense.
(from Lei-lung-shan) C.

## R. leiopodum. <br> (smooth footed) $F$.

R. lepidanthum.
(scaly flozered)
$B$.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub of 3 feet with pale rose coloured flowers.
s. Stamineum.

A shrub with flowers varying from pink to white.
s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub up to 5 feet in height, with white flowers.

| R. lepidostylum. (scaly style) ** B. | s. Trichocladum. <br> A deciduous shrub of I foot with pale yellow flowers. |
| :---: | :---: |
| R. lepidotum. | s. Lepidotum. |
| (beset vith scales) | A small shrub 3-4 feet in height |
| $A-C$. | with pale yellow, greenish yellow, |
|  | pink or purple flowers. As this |
| * | rhododendron grows at varying alti- |
|  | tudes from 7,000-15,000 feet, some |
|  | forms are much hardier than others. |

R. leptopeplum.
(zith slight covering)
C.
R. leptothrium.
(with thin leaves) E.
R. leucaspis.
(white shield)
C.
***

## R. leucobotrys.

(with zohite clusters) $F$.
R. leucopetalum.
(with zohite petals)
C.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A shrub of 9-14 feet with flowers creamy-white flushed rose blotched crimson and freely spotted outside.
s. Ovatum.

A shrub 6-10 feet high with handsome bright green foliage and deep magenta rose flowers.
s. Boothii.

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

A shrub with white flowers.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A subspecies of $R$. cloiophorum, from which it differs in having pure white flowers.

R. liliiflorum. (lily-like flowers) $F$.
R. Limprichtii.
(After Dr. W. Limpricht, of Breslau)

## R. Lindleyi.

(After Dr. John Lindley, a famous botanist, 1799-1865) *** $E$.
R. linearifolium. (linear shaped leaves) $B$.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx. A shrub with scented white flowers.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

A geographical form of R. oreodoxa, q.v.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.

A sweet scented epiphytic shrub with white flowers flushed with rose.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A narrow leaved evergreen azalea from Japan with bright rose pink flowers also much lanceolated. It is a garden form of $R$. linearifolium var. macrosepalum, a shrub 1-3 rarely 8-10 feet tall, with lilac pink to rose purple flowers.

## R. litangense. <br> (from Litang) <br> $A$.

R. lithophilum.
(stone lover)
$B$.
R. litiense.
(from the Li-ti-ping)
C.
**
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub 2 feet high with dull plum purple flowers.
s. Trichocladum.

A deciduous shrub of 2-3 feet with pale sulphur yellow flowers.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.

A shrub 4-9 feet in height with yellow saucer shaped flowers without blotch or spots.
R. lochmium.
(from a coppice) C.
R. longesquamatum. (zoith long scales) $B$.
R. Iongiperulatum. (with long scale-leaves)
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub up to to feet in height, with white flowers flushed rosy purple.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A shrub of ro feet with pink to rose flowers blotched deep crimson.
R. longipes.
(zvith long foot stalk) $C$.
R. longistylum.
(long pistils)
C.
R. lophogynum. (crested ovary) C.
R. lophophorum. (crested)
$B$.

## R. lucidum. (shining)

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub with red flowers. Not yet in cultivation.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum. A shrub of 3-8 feet with pale rose spotted flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub up to 7 feet high with small pink flowers.
s. Trichocladum.

A deciduous shrub with yellow flowers.
R. lukiangense. (from Lukiang) D.
R. lutescens. (becoming yellow) C.
***
R. luteum. (yellow)
$A$.
**
R. Lyi.
(named after $\mathcal{F} . L y, ~ a ~$ Chinese collector) ** D.
R. lysolepis.
(with loose scales) $A$.

## R. Macabeanum.

(After Mr. M'Cabe, Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills)
C.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A medium sized shrub with rose to magenta rose flowers with a small blotch and more or less spotted crimson.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A shrub 5 feet or more in height with pale primrose yellow flowers spotted with light green. The spring foliage with bright bronzy red leaves and shoots is attractive.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

Often known as Azalea pontica or R. flavum. A native of Caucasus and Eastern Europe, this rhododendron has naturalised itself in parts of the country. Its fragrant yellow azalea flowers make it a desirable subject for the wild woodland though it is not as showy as many garden hybrids of which it is one of the parents. A deciduous shrub up to 12 feet in height. Its autumn colour is particularly fine.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub 6 feet high with pure white fragrant flowers with a yellow blotch.
s. Lapponicum.

A dwarf shrublet with deep violet or pinkish violet flowers.
s. Grande.

A large tree some 45 feet in height, flowers pale yellow or yellowish white with large purple spots. This rhododendron has been introduced by Kingdon Ward from his 1928-1929 expedition and seeds have germinated.
R. macrogemmum. (big bud)

## R. maculiferum. (bearing spots) C.

## R. Maddenii.

(After Lt.-Col. E. Madden, traveller in India, d. 1856)
E.
***

## R. Magorianum.

(After E. J. P. Magor, of Lamellen, Cornwall)
C.

## R. Makinoi.

(After T. Makino, Japanese botanist)
$B$.

*     * 

R. mallotum.
(fleecy)
$C$.

水
R. manipurense.
(from Manipur)
D.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub 3-10 feet high. Flowers Chinese violet.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A pretty shrub or small tree 5-30 feet in height. The flowers are only medium size in small trusses, but give the impression of being absolutely pure white with deep black-purple blotches at the base. Some forms have white flowers faintly flushed rose.
s. and s.s. Maddenii.

A shrub of 6-9 feet. Flowers white with a faint flush of rose on the outside, scented, in June.

## ?

A medium sized shrub with white flowers suffused rose, deeper pink on lobes with crimson blotch and spots.
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A rounded bush 3-7 feet high with clear soft pink flowers with or without crimson dots. This is a new name for the plant which has long been grown in our gardens as R. Metternichii var. angustifolium.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

A shrub or small tree up to 15 feet in height with dark crimson flowers. "Aemulorum," under which name seed from both Farrer and Forrest has germinated, is synonymous and as Ward also found the plant it is a pity that the name " Rhododendron of the Rivals" could not stand.
s. and s.s. Maddenii.

A shrub of 8 feet or more with large pure white flowers.
R. mannophorum. (bearing a collar) $C$.
R. manopeplum. (zuith a necklet covering) $C$.

## R. Mariae.

(After Mary, wife of H. F. Hance, Consul at Canton)
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum. A subspecies of $R$. cloiophorum, with flowers white suffused rose.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub of a few feet with creamy white flowers flushed rose, faintly spotted.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub 3-10 feet in height with fragrant lilac flowers. Not yet in cultivation.

R. Mariesii.<br>(After Charles Maries, a Veitchian collector, d. 1902) F.

R. Martinianum.
(After John Martin, gardener at Caerhays, Cornwall) C.
R. maximum. (very large) $A$.
s. and s.s. Ponticum.

A shrub of 12 feet-in the wild a tree-with light rose purplish or white flowers spotted yellow green on the upper lobe in July, but the flowers are largely hidden by the growth which comes just before.

## R. Meddianum. <br> (After Geo. Medd, Agent I.F. Company, Bhamo, Upper Burma) <br> C.

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

The Chinese Thomsonii. A shrub 6 feet or more in height. Flowers fleshy, rich deep crimson, but a form has flowered in Cornwall with bright hunting-coat scarlet flowers. var. atrokermesinum has still darker and larger flowers.

| R. megacalyx. (large calyx) <br> E. <br> *** | s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx. <br> A small tree ro-16 feet in height. Flowers tubular, large and white, fragrant. The earlier importations of this rhododendron are very tender and only suitable for growing in the extreme west, but recent introductions may prove hardier in sheltered gardens in the south of England. A fine rhododendron where it can be grown. |
| :---: | :---: |
| R. megeratum. (passing lovely) <br> D. | s. Boothii. <br> A dwarf shrublet $\mathrm{x}-2$ feet in height with bright yellow flowers; somewhat fastidious as to situation. |
| R. mekongense. (from River Mekong) $B$. | s. Trichocladum. <br> A deciduous shrub of 4 feet with pale yellow flowers tinged with green. |
| R. melinanthum. (honey flowered) $B$. | s. Trichocladum. <br> A deciduous shrub 6-8 feet with precocious yellow flowers. This is said to be the finest of the Trichocladums. |
| R. mengtszense. (from Mengtze) E. | s. and s.s. Irroratum. <br> A tree of 20 feet with purple-red flowers blotched deep crimson. |
| R. mesopolium. (grey in middle) C. | s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum. <br> A subspecies of $R$. eudoxum with pale rose flowers. |
| R. metrium. (of average height) C. | s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense. <br> A subspecies of $R$. selense, with white flowers without markings. |
| R. Metternichii. (After Prince Metternich, the famous Austrian $B .$ ** | s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum. <br> A shrub 3-8 feet high with rose flowers spotted deeper within and seven lobed corolla. The true form is very rare in Europe, plants under this name being usually R. Degronianum or R. Makinoi, q.v. |

R. micranthum.
(small flovered)
$A$.
R. microgynum. (small ovary) $B$.
**
R. micromeres.
(with small parts)
R. microleucum.
(small, white)
** $A$.
R. microphyton.
(small plant)
D.
R. mimetes.
(imitative)
B.
R. minus.
(smaller)
C.
R. minutiflorum.
(bearing small flowers)
s. Micranthum.

A small bush up to 6 feet or more in height with tiny flowers of a milky white. At first glance the flowers resemble a small spiraea rather than a rhododendron.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 4 feet with flowers of a soft dull rose faintly crimson spotted or deep black crimson. It may eventually have to be merged with R. gymnocarpum.
s. Glaucum.

A straggling shrub of 3-6 feet, with orange-yellow flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub with white flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub I-6 feet in height with rose coloured to nearly white flushed pink flowers dotted carmine on the upper lobes.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub 3-7 feet high with white flowers faintly flushed and margined rose with a few crimson markings. The variety simulans has broader leaves and a splitting indumentum.
s. Carolinianum.

A shrub of a few feet with rose coloured flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A much branched, upright shrub of 7 feet, with small white flowers.

> R. mishmiense. (from the Mishmi Hills) E.
> R. missionarum.
> (of the missionaries) E.
R. molle.
(soft)
$A$.
****
R. mollicomum. soft haired) D.
***
R. monanthum.
(one flozvered)
D.
R. monosematum. (zith one blotch)
$B$.
R. Morii.
(After U. Mori, collector in Formosa)
$B$.
s. Boothii.

An epiphytic shrub with bright lemon yellow flowers.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub with violet or white flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub of 4 feet with scentless yellow flowers with large greenish blotch separated into dots, long known as $R$. sinense.
s. Scabrifolium.

A small shrub up to 6 feet in height with numerous rose coloured or crimson flowers. Var. Rockii, a more straggling plant, has larger flowers and few lateral umbels.
s. Boothii.

A small spreading shrub 2-3 feet high with bright yellow flowers.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A small shrub of about 5 feet with white flowers suffused rose pink with a purple blotch.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A shrub or tree $15-25$ feet in height with white or white flushed rose flowers with crimson spots.

## s. Stamineum.

A shrub with red flowers.
R. moupinense. (from Moupin) $B$.

*     *         * 

R. mucronatum.
(pointed) C.
*** *
R. mucronulatum. (with a sharp point)
$B$.
****
s. Moupinense.

A small spreading shrub up to 4 feet in height with small shiny evergreen leaves and white azalealike flowers, sometimes pink and even deep rose. This rhododendron is perfectly hardy but as it flowers at end of January or early February it is only suitable for warmer districts and sheltered positions. A very desirable rhododendron where it can be grown.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum. Commonly called Azalea ledifolia. A wide spreading shrub up to 6 or even io feet in height with large white flowers, slightly fragrant. A very attractive plant when in flower in the middle of May. Var. ripense has pale mauve flowers.
s. Dauricum.

A native of Korea and Japan, this deciduous rhododendron is perfectly hardy in the British Isles and forms a shrub 7-8 feet high. It is usually in flower the first week in January and if this should coincide with an absence of frost it makes a pretty sight in the woodland covered with its bright rosy-purple flowers. Frost will only injure the flowers, or if it should catch the young growth this will all be repaired during the course of the following summer. One of the few early flowering rhododendrons which is worth trying in a cold garden. Its variety acuminatum flowers a fortnight later.

## R. muliense. (from Mu-li)

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}}$ feet high with bright yellow flowers. An attractive little plant.
R. myiagrum.
(the fly catcher) C.
*
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum. A shrub of 3-5 feet with white flowers with a few spots and a faint basal blotch.

```
R. myrtilloides.
(myrtle like)
    A.
    ***
```

(myrtle like)
$A$.

*     *         * 

s. Campylogynum.

A dwarf shrub 3-4 inches in height with tiny plum colour flowers, suitable for the rock garden.
R. naamkwanense. (from Naam Kzvan Shan, Kwangtung)
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub scarcely 3 feet high, flowers rose.

## R. Nakaharai.

(After G Nakahara, Japanese collector)
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A low shrub with dark red flowers.
R. nakotiltum.
(having the wool plucked off) C.
s. Lacteum.

A shrub of 6-12 feet with pale rose coloured flowers, spotted and a crimson blotch.

| R. nankotaisanense. <br> (from Nankotaisan, in <br> Formosa) | s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum. <br> A. small bush allied and similar to |
| :--- | :--- |
| C. | R. Morii. |

## R. neriiflorum. (flovers like oleander)

 C.s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

A small shrub 3-9 feet high. This pretty little rhododendron has bright scarlet flowers, which form a striking picture when the plant is in bloom owing to its free flowering habit, even small plants will have a truss or two. The leaves, which are lightish green in colour, have a very white undersurface. Some forms are hardier than others. A very desirable rhododendron for all who have a sheltered position to give it.
R. nigro-punctatum.
(marked zoith black spots) $A$.
R. nilagiricum. (from the Niligiris) D.
R. ningyuenense. (from Ningyuen) D.

## R. niphargum. <br> (snowy white) $B$.

R. nipponicum. (from fapan) $B$.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub with pale purple flowers.
s. and s.s. Arboreum.

A near ally of $R$. arboreum with flowers varying from rose to deep crimson.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A medium sized shrub with whitish rose flowers.
s. Fulvum.

A small tree $15-25$ feet high with white flushed rose or pale rose flowers and a crimson blotch and crimson markings on the back, the underside of the leaves covered with a white indumentum.
s. Azalea. s.s. Nipponicum.

A shrub of 6 feet with white flowers.

R. nmaiense.
(from the Nmai Hka) $B$.
R. notatum. (marked) $F$.
R. nudiflorum. (naked flowers)
$A$.
s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub of 3 feet with yellow flowers.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A small epiphytic shrub with slightly fragrant white flowers with a purplish pink band.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub 2-8 feet high with light pink or whitish flowers with pink tube, rarely white. One of the earliest species to bloom.

## R. Nuttallii.

(After Thos. Nuttall, famous botanist and traveller, 1786-1859) $F$.

## ****

## R. oblongifolium. <br> (oblong leaves) <br> C.

R. obovatum.
(egg shaped)
C.

## R. obtusum. <br> (blunt) <br> $A$.

*水*
R. occidentale. (western)
A.
***
s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.

Even in the south of Cornwall this magnificent rhododendron will only live with difficulty against a wall. It is undoubtedly the finest of the Maddenii series, with the largest flowers of any of its kind of a clear light yellow, very fragrant. Eventually forms a shrub or tree 30 feet in height.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub of 6 feet with white flowers.
s. Lepidotum.

A small shrub 3-4 feet in height with purple flowers and carmine spots.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A Japanese azalea 3 feet or more in height, evergreen, and with flowers of every shade of colour from purple through reds and clear pinks to white. The variety amoenum was one of the first to be introduced and is pretty in the woodland when covered with its bright magenta flowers. Variety japonicum is the origin of all the Kurume azaleas which have been lately introduced by Wilson. Var. Kaempferi is up to 8 feet tall with larger bright salmon red to pink flowers and should be in every garden where rhododendrons will grow planted in semi-shade.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub up to 8 feet in height with white flowers, sometimes pink, and a yellow blotch, sweet scented. A parent of a very beautiful race of hybrids ; var. sonomense has smaller very fragrant rose coloured flowers.
R. ochraceum.
(yellozvish)
C.
R. odoriferum. (fragrant) E.

## R. Oldhamii.

(After Richard Oldham, collector for Kew, $1837-$ 1864 ; died at Amoy)
$E$.
*水氷
R. oleifolium.
(olive-like foliage)
E.
***
R. ombrochares. (lover of rain) E.

## R. Openshawianum.

(After Rev. H. Openshaw, American Baptist Mission in China)
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A shrub of about 9 feet high with crimson flowers.
s. and s.s. Maddenii.

A shrub with scented white flowers slightly tinged with rose outside.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

An evergreen azalea up to 10 feet in height with pale yellowish green foliage, hairy, with bright brick red flowers, from Formosa.
s. Virgatum.

An erect shrub with pink to almost white flowers. K.W. 6279 has proved to be this species. This is almost the counterpart in Yunnan of the Himalayan $R$. virgatum and should not be confused with $R$. racemosum var. oleifolium, see R . racemosum.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A medium sized tree with deep or cherry crimson flowers marked with darker spots on the petals.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Calophytum.

A shrub of 18 feet with white flowers blotched within and narrower leaves than R. calophytum.
s. Heliolepis.

A shrub 6 feet in height with rose pink flowers with a dark red patch.
R. oporinum.
(autumn flowering)
$C$.
R. orbiculare. (circular leaves) $B$.
***
R. oreodoxa. (glory of the mountains) B.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Orbiculare.

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

A shrub or small tree with pinky flowers allied to $R$. haematocheilum, R. Limprichtii and R. Reginaldii, which may be considered as merely geographical forms. Very floriferous when it has reached a certain height, its early flowering habit renders a sheltered position in a warm place necessary for its beauty to be enjoyed. Its buds are, however, very frost-resisting and are peculiar in sometimes opening and showing colour before they develop. Even in that stage they do not object to some frost.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.

A shrub up to 7 feet in height with mauve or mauve pink flowers, often with darker spots. With its small glaucous leaves this plant is very attractive in flower at the end of April or early May, especially in the paler coloured forms.
R. orthocladum. with straight twigs) *** $A$.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 4 feet in height with mauve flowers.
R. oulotrichum. (with curly hairs)
$B$.
R. ovatosepalum. (with ovate sepals)
R. ovatum. (elliptic)
E.
R. oxyphyllum. (pointed leaves) $F$.
R. pachypodum. (thick footed) E.
R. pachytrichum.
(zith thick hairs) C.
R. pagophilum. (peak lover) C.
R. pallescens.
(becoming paler in tint) $A$.
R. paludosum.
(marshy)
A.
R. pankimense. (from Pankin La)
s. Trichocladum.

A small deciduous shrub 2-4 feet in height with yellow flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A recently described species from Formosa.
s. Ovatum.

A shrub of 12 feet with white or white and pink spotted flowers.
s. Stamineum.

A shrub of 15 feet with white flowers flushed yellow inside.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub up to 5 feet in height with yellow flowers.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A shrub 6-18 feet with white to pale rose flowers and a deep purple blotch. Allied to $R$. strigillosum. Most forms have a purplish-magenta tint and these should be avoided, but the Award of Merit form*** is well worth growing.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of $R$. selense with small leaves and small flowers, dark rose to crimson.
s. Triflorum.

A shrub with white flowers flushed with pink and a few red spots.
s. Lapponicum.

A shrublet with bright violet flowers. In Tibet growing in bogs.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A small tree, flowers crimson marked with numerous darker spots without blotch at the base.

## R. papillatum. (covered with nipples) D.

R. paradoxum. (unexpected) C.

## R. Parishii.

(After Rev. C. S. P. Parish, Chaplain at Moulmein, d. 1897) $F$.
R. parmulatum. (small shield)
R. Parryae.
E.
R. parvifolium.
(small leaves)
$A$.
R. patulum. (spreading)
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A small bush with pale cream flowers spotted with pink inside and a deep blotch.
s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.

A small shrub $4-7$ feet high with white flowers with a deep crimson blotch breaking into short lines of spots.
s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.

A tree 18-25 feet in height with red flowers lined deeper along the petals.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub, 2-3 feet high, flowers pale creamy-white, dark plum-coloured at the base and with plum-coloured spots along one side of the corolla.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A medium-sized tree with smooth thin pinkish-purple bark. Flowers white, strongly scented.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrublet up to $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height with pale rosy-magenta flowers. var. albiflorum has white flowers.
s. Lepidotum.

Prostrate shrub forming a thin mat. Leaves small, flowers usually solitary, purple, funnel-shaped, $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Found by Ward in Delei Valley.
s. Stamineum.

A tall shrub or tree with fragrant white flowers and a yellow blotch.
R. pemaköense. (from the province of Pemako in Tibet) $A$. **
R. pendulum. (hanging) $F$.
R. pennivenium. (pinnately veined) D.
R. pentaphyllum. (five leaved) C.
***
R. peramabile.
(very lovely)
$A$.
R. peramoenum. (very pleasing)
E.
R. peregrinum.
(foreign)
C.
s. Glaucum.

An erect aromatic undershrub spreading by means of underground stolons. This rhododendron is unique in suckering almost like a Pernettya, and with its pinky-mauve flowers is an acquisition to the rock garden.
s. Edgeworthii.

A straggling epiphyte with white flowers tinged inside with yellow.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A shrub reaching 20 feet in height with deep crimson flowers with deeper spots within.
s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.

A shrub of 10 feet or more, sometimes a small tree up to 25 feet in height, with bright rose pink flowers. Pretty but fastidious.
s. Lapponicum.

An erect shrub about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Flowers deep violet mauve. Closely allied to $R$. intricatum, it would appear to be a more luxurious form of this species with many minor botanical differences.
s. and s.s. Arboreum.

A shrub of 6-12 feet in height with cherry-scarlet to deep rose crimson flowers.
s. Grande.

A small tree with white flowers with a faint rose tinge outside and a blotch of bright red inside breaking into lines and spots right up the base.
R. persicinum. (peach-like)
E.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of R. eritimum with peach bloom colour or rose flowers and more pointed smaller leaves.
R. perulatum.
(with persistent scale-leaf) A.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum. A shrub 2-4 feet high with pale to deep rose coloured flowers without blotch or spots.
R. petrocharis. (gracing the rocks)
s. Moupinense.

A small shrub with white flowers.
R. phaedropum.
(of bright appearance)
s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

A shrub of 15 feet. A subspecies of $R$. neriiflorum and differs from it in its leaves, which resemble $R$. floccigerum but with only traces of indumentum. Its flowers are also said to vary from straw yellow to crimson.
R. phaeochrysum.
(dark golden)
$B$.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub 6-15 feet in height with white flowers flushed rose with deep crimson markings.
R. phoenicodum.
(with purple red trumpet) C.
**
s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

In "The Species of Rhododendron" this subspecies of $R$. neriiflorum is given as probably the equivalent of the variety $R$. euchaites. It is, however, based on Farrer's No. 877 and plants raised from this seed differ in having much smaller leaves and even flowers than R . neriiflorum itself.
R. pholidotum. (scaly) B.
s. Heliolepis.

A shrub of 8 feet in height with rose to rose purple flowers, spotted.
R. pilicalyx.
(hairy calyx) E.
R. planetum.
(zandering)
$C$.
R. platyphyllum. (broad leaved) $B$.
R. platypodum.
(broad stalked)
C.
R. pleistanthum. (many flozoered) C.
R. pocophorum.
(fleece bearing) C.
R. poecilodermum. (with a mottled skin) $B$.
R. pogonostylum. (bearded style) E.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub of 4 feet in height with white flowers with a little pink.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.

A shrub of 4-12 feet with pink flowers.
s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub with pure white flowers.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A shrub or tree 6-20 feet high with pinkish red flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub with violet flowers, very near $R$. Davidsonianum.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes. A shrub of 4-10 feet with crimson flowers, sometimes faintly spotted.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub 2-6 feet in height with white or creamy white flowers, at times faintly flushed rose with crimson spots.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A tree of 15 feet with pink flowers spotted dark red. R. adenostemonum is a form of this with much less spotting.

[^0]R. polyandrum.
(many stamens)
C.
R. polycladum.
(many branches) $A$.
R. polylepis.
(many scales) $B$.
s. and s.s. Maddenii.

A shrub of 3 feet with white flushed pink or pale yellow flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 4 feet high with purple flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.

A thin shrub up to I2 feet in height with dark purple flowers. One of the least attractive of the Triflorums and of no garden value, though in the woodland a well-flowered large bush is not unattractive.
R. ponticum.
s. and s.s. Ponticum.
(from Pontus, Asia Minor) The well-known purple rhododen$A$. dron naturalised in so many of our woods. $R$. baeticum is a form of ponticum growing wild in the Iberian Peninsula, whilst $R$. cheiranthifolium is a garden form with very narrow wavy leaves.
R. porphyrophyllum. s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.

## R. Potanini.

(After Potanin, Russian traveller in N. China)
R. pothinum.
(much desired) C.
R. praeclarum.
(very remarkable) C.
s. Taliense ?

A tree of 15 feet with white ? flowers.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A subspecies of $R$. eudoxum, probably identical with $R$. temenium.
s. Cephalanthum.

A small decumbent shrub with yellow flowers.

## R. praestans. (excellent) C.

R. praeteritum.
(passed over) C.

## R. praevernum.

(before the spring)
C.
**

## s. Grande.

A shrub of from 20-30 feet high with flowers magenta-rose or flushed that colour and a crimson blotch.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

A shrub with pink flowers, very near $R$. oreodoxa
s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.

A medium-sized compact shrub, very near $R$. sutchuenense but differs in having white flowers or white suffused rose with a large wine red blotch at the base, very similar to those of R. calophytum.
s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub with white flowers spotted pink.
s. Falconeri.

A tree or shrub 8 feet in height with creamy white flowers and a crimson blotch.
s. Cephalanthum.

A shrublet I foot high with yellow flowers.
R. principis.
(of the prince)
R. probum. (excellent)
$C$.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A small tree. Not in cultivation.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of $R$. selense with glaucous grey underleaf and white flowers without markings.

## R. pronum. (prostrate) $A$.

## R. prostratum. (low growing) $A$.

R. proteoides. (resembling Protea) ** B.
R. protistum. (first of the first) E.
R. pruniflorum. ***
C.

s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A low growing prostrate shrub 3-10 inches high with creamy yellow flowers and copious deep crimson markings.
s. Saluenense.

A low shrublet $2-4$ inches in height with pink violet flowers slightly spotted with red.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 1-3 feet with pale yellow flowers with crimson markings.
s. Grande.

A tree $25-45$ feet in height with flowers creamy-white flushed rose. A fine species very near R. giganteum.
s. Glaucum.

A small undershrub I-2 feet high with plum purple, nearly crimson to violet flowers. The foliage has an unpleasant smell when bruised.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub of 8 feet with orangescarlet flowers.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A bush of 3-9 feet with white to rose pink flowers spotted.
R. pseudochrysanthum. s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(like R. chrysanthum)
C. *

A bush I-9 feet high with pink flowers and deeper rose lines outside, spotted crimson within.
R. pseudo-ciliicalyx. s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(like ciliicalyx) A shrub with white or rose flowers. $F$.

| R. pseudo-yanthinum. s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis. |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| (like yanthinum) | Very like $R$. concinnum in foliage |
| B. | but a better garden plant with |
| ** | larger flowers of a deeper purple. |

## R. pubescens. (dozny) <br> *** B.

R. pulchrum. (beautiful) C.
**
R. pumilum.
(dzoarfish)
$A$.
R. puralbum. (very white)
C.
**
R. Purdomii.
(After W. Purdom, collector in China, 1880-1921)
R. pyrrhoanthum. (fiery-red flozoer) C.
s. Scabrifolium.

A shrub 4 feet in height with pinky white flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub up to 6 feet in height. The wild form is not known and this is possibly a hybrid between $R$. scabrum and $R$. mucronatum. The flowers are usually of a purplish red colour but it has many forms; amongst the best are var. Maxwellii with crimson red flowers and var. tebotan with double rosy purple flowers.
s. Lepidotum.

A small shrublet with pure pink flowers.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.

A shrub 12-15 feet in height with small pure white flowers of an open saucer shape.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A robust shrub.
s. Neriiflorum? s.s. Forrestii ?

A prostrate shrub with blood red flowers like a very large $R$. repens, possibly a hybrid.
R. Quadrasianum.
(After Adjutant Quadras, collector in the Philippines)
R. quinquefolium. (leaves in fives)
$B$.
****
R. racemosum.
(flozvers in racemes) $A$.
****
s. Vaccinioides.

A low bush with red flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

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

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

A prostrate shrublet 2-4 inches high with purple flowers later in the season than most of the alpines. Very attractive in the rock garden.
R. radinum.
(slender)
$B$.
***
R. ramosissimum. (very branched)

R. Ramsdenianum. (after Sir John Ramsden)

R. ravum.
(grey)
$A$.
R. recurvoides.
(resembling R. recurvum) $B$.
R. recurvum.
(bent back)
B.
*
(After Redowsky, a Russian collector
R. Reginaldi.
(After Reginald Farrer, its discoverer, d. 1920) C.
s. Cephalanthum.

A dwarf shrub up to 4 feet in height, with white flowers flushed rose.
s. Lapponicum.

A shrub up to 3 feet in height with dark purple flowers.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A small bushy tree, $35-40$ feet in height, with scarlet crimson unspotted flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub of 4 feet with deep rose flowers.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A small compact shrub, 2-3 feet high, sometimes 5 feet, with narrow dark green leaves, felted underneath, and probably whitish or rose, spotted flowers. Very free flowering according to Ward.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 6-9 feet with white flowers, flushed rose with a few crimson spots. Var. oreonastes is an alpine form with smaller leaves and flowers.
s. Camtschaticum.

A low shrub very near $R$. camtschaticum but with smaller leaves.
s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.

A geographical form of $R$. oreodoxa, q.v. A small tree eventually 15 feet in height, with pale pink flowers.

| R. repens. (creeping) $A$. | s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii. <br> A creeping shrub, 6 inches to I foot high, but many inches in length, with small dark green leaves and bright scarlet trumpets, solitary or in pairs, very large for the size of the plant. In some allied forms of this the plant is said to hang down over rocks and the whole mountain side becomes a sheet of scarlet in its flowering season. In England it seems a difficult plant but does fairly well as long as it can get its roots under some sandstone rocks and can be kept fairly moist in dry weather, though it cannot stand a wet situation. Very slow growing but an extremely interesting and striking rhododendron and should be in every collection. Var. chamaedoron has the indumentum of $R$. serpens. Var. chamaethauma is a taller plant with carmine flowers. Var. chamaeThomsonii has a larger leaf, glaucous above. |
| :---: | :---: |

## R. reticulatum. (netlike)

A.
***
s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

A deciduous shrub 3-25 feet in height with bright purple flowers, better known as $R$. dilatatum or $R$. rhombicum.

| R. rex. | s. Falconeri. |
| :--- | :--- |
| (king) | A tree 15-20 feet in height, with |
| C. | rose coloured flowers with darker <br> bloteh and spots. |

R. rhabdotum.
(striped)
E.
****
s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.

A small tree of 12 feet with cream coloured flowers striped on the outside with red.
R. rhaibocarpum. (crooked fruits) $B$.
R. rhantum. (sprinkled) C.
*
R. rigidum. (stiff)
C.
R. riparium.
(growing on river banks) $A$. **

## R. Ririei.

(After Rev. B. Ririe, of the Chinese Inland Missions ; friend and helper of E. H. Wilson)
C.
**
R. rivulare.
(growing by streams)

## R. Rockii.

[^1]s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub 4-7 feet high with white flowers occasionally flushed rose with a small blotch of crimson at base.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A geographical form of $R$. vernicosum. An attractive shrub of up to 20 feet in height, flowers of pale rose colour.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub 4-7 feet high with very pale rose coloured flowers with crimson brown markings.
s. Saluenense.

An undershrub I-I $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high with bright purple flowers and darker spots.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub eventually 18 feet high with dull purple flowers in fair size trusses, flowering in February or early March. This rhododendron is most attractive when seen at its best in southern gardens and is a welcome change from the usual scarlet. Its early flowering habit, however, renders it undesirable except for the most favoured localities.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub 3 or more feet in height. Not in cultivation.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub or small tree 12-18 feet in height with pale rose or pinkish purple flowers, spotted.

## R. roseatum. (rosy) <br> E.

R. roseotinctum.
(tinged with rose)
$B$.

## R. roseum. (rosy) <br> A.

R. rosmarinifolium. (rosemary-like leaves)
R. Roxieanum.
(After Mrs. Roxie Hanna, of Tali-fu, China, friend of Geo. Forrest)
$B$.
R. rubiginosum. (reddish brown)
$A$.
***
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub io feet in height with white flowers faintly flushed rose outside.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A subspecies of $R$. cloiophorum, with white flowers margined rose crimson giving it almost a picotee character.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub 2-8 rarely 15 feet in height with bright pink rarely whitish flowers.
R. rubrolineatum.
(lined with red)
C.
R. rubropilosum. (red haired) D.
R. rude. (rough) C.
R. rufescens. (becoming reddish) C.
R. rufohirtum.
(red haired)
$\quad$ E.
R. rufosquamosum.

| (zvith reddish scales) |
| :--- |
| $\quad$ F. | .

R. rufum. (red)
C.
R. rupicola.
(from stony places)
$* *$

## R. russatum. (reddened) $A$.

s. Trichocladum.

A deciduous shrub 5 feet in height with yellow flowers lined and flushed with rose on the outside.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub with very small light green leaves eventually reaching 10 feet in height with pink flowers spotted with rose.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A shrub of $8-9$ feet with rather small purplish crimson flowers with darker lines on the corolla.
s. Anthopogon.

A shrub of 1-2 feet with white to pale blue flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub with deep rose flowers.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx. A shrub of 3 feet with white flowers pinkish in bud.
s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.

A shrub or small tree with white or pinkish purple flowers spotted crimson.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub $1-2$ feet in height with deep plum crimson flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub $2-4$ feet high with bright deep blue-purple flowers and a white throat. One of the most striking of the alpines.
R. russotinctum. (tinged with red) C.
s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 6-8 feet in height with white flowers flushed rose with a few crimson spots.
s. Saluenense.

A shrub about 2 feet high with deep purple crimson flowers with darker markings.
s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

A small tree about 15 feet high, with rose flowers.
R. sanguineum. (blood red)
R. sanctum.
(Holy: growing in the sacred area of the Great Shrine of Ise)
R. saluenense.
(from the Salween River) $A$. ***
B.
***
R. Sargentianum.
(After C. S. Sargent, Director of Arnold Arboretum, Mass., d. 1927) ** $C$.
R. Sasakii.
(After S. Sasaki, a Japanese collector)
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub 3 feet in height with bright crimson flowers in trusses large for the size of the leaves. This, the type of many mountain rhododendrons, is one of a series which, though never very big, do not flower at an early age, at any rate in this country, and while they are all attractive plants for the rock garden or the front edging of sheltered shrubbery borders, require considerable patience. Var. didymoides is intermediate between $R$. didymum and this species and has small rose flowers.
s. Cephalanthum.

A shrub of 2 feet in height with lemon yellow flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub up to 6 feet in height with red flowers. Not in cultivation.

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R. scabrifolium.
(rough leaves)
    D.
    **
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R. scabrum.
$($ rough $)$
$E$.
R. schistocalyx. (with split calyx) C.
R. schizopeplum. (with split covering) $A$.
R. Schlippenbachii.
(After Baron von Schlippenbach, naval officer and traveller) C.
****
R. sciaphilum. (shade loving) $F$.

## R. scintillans. (sparkling)

## A.

****
s. Scabrifolium.

A small shrub with small, narrow dark green leaves, hairy. It is covered in February with its numerous tubular small white or pink flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub up to 6 feet high, evergreen, flowers rose red to brilliant scarlet. Better known as $R$. sublanceolatum.
s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.

A shrub 15 feet in height with bright rose to crimson flowers.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub of 3-12 feet in height with rose flowers with deep crimson spots.
s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

A shrub 3-15 feet in height with large deciduous heart-shaped leaves and beautiful large pure pale to rose pink flowers. A beautiful species which should be grown wherever possible.
s. Edgeworthii.

A small shrub of 2 feet with scentless white flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub 2-3 feet in height with lavender blue flowers, the best forms almost tending to a royal blue. Very attractive when in bloom. As these alpines are easily struck from cuttings the best forms should be selected for propagation.
R. scopulorum.
(of the crags)
$F$.
R. Scottianum.
(After Munro B. Scott, a Kew botanist, killed at Arras, 1917)
$F$.
R. scyphocalyx. (cup-shaped calyx) $B$.

## R. Searsiae.

(After Sarah C. Sears, an American artist)
B.
R. seinghkuense. (from the Seinghku Valley) E.
R. selense.
(from the Sie La) C.
R. semibarbatum. (partially bearded) $A$.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A bushy shrub 6-8 feet in height with white flushed pink flowers.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub up to 12 feet in height with large sweet scented white flowers, occasionally flushed with rose and a yellow blotch.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A shrub of $4-5$ feet with rose orange, yellowish crimson or coppery yellow flowers. Plants raised from Farrer's seed that have flowered in this country have been of an unattractive dirty cinnabar yellow shade. Var. septentrionale ${ }^{* * *}$ has attractive apricot coloured flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub with white or mauve flowers.
s. Edgeworthii.

An epiphytic undershrub with bright sulphur yellow flowers and red brown anthers.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub 4-6 feet high with flowers white flushed rose or rose coloured in the type without spots or blotch.
s. Semibarbatum.

A small shrub 2-10 feet in height, with tiny white insignificant flowers. Leaves deciduous but colour in the autumn before they fall.
R. semilunatum.
(half crescent shaped) C.
R. semnoides. (resembling semnum)
s. Trichocladum.

A deciduous shrub 2-3 feet in height with deep yellow flowers.
s. Grande.

A small tree $15-20$ feet high with flowers white flushed rose and a crimson blotch.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub some 6 feet high, flowers white tinged with rose in the tube, spotted with purple above. Not yet introduced.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A shrub very allied to $R$. decorum, but flowering in September. This, the latest flowering of all rhododendrons, is only worth growing for this particular feature. It reaches io feet or more in height and has white flowers, blotched and tinged with red within.
R. serpens. (creeping) $A$.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.

A woody, creeping shrub a few inches to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Flowers deep or paler rose.
R. serpyllifolium. (leaves like thyme) D.
R. serrulatum. (zith small teeth) C.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub up to 4 feet in height with very small leaves and small rosy pink flowers. Var. albiflorum has white flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

An upright shrub up to 20 feet in height with white fragrant flowers.

## R. setiferum. (bristle bearing) $B$.

## R. setosum. (bristly)

$A$.

R. Sheltonae.<br>(After Mrs. Shelton, wife of Dr. Shelton, of the Chinese Missions)<br>C.

## R. Shepherdii.

(After H. Shepherd, Curator Liverpool Botanic Garden, 1780-1854)
E.
R. shweliense. (from the Shvoeli River) $C$.
R. sidereum. (excellent)
D.
**
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub 5-9 feet in height with creamy-white flowers lined crimson at base.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub with bright purple pink flowers.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A geographical form of $R$. vernicosum. A shrub up to 6 feet in height with clear pink flowers, quite attractive and apparently hardy in the south.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A small tree with deep scarlet flowers.
s. Glaucum.

A small shrub $2-2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in height with aromatic foliage and greenish yellow (?) flowers.
s. Grande.

A large shrub or tree up to 30 feet in height with creamy white to clear yellow flowers with a crimson blotch.

## R. siderophyllum. (rusty coated leaves) <br> C.

## s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense. <br> A shrub 4-9 feet high with whitish to violet flowers.

| R. sigillatum. (adorned zoith little figures) C. | s. Lacteum. <br> A shrub 6-12 feet in height with white flowers and crimson markings outside. |
| :---: | :---: |
| R. silvaticum. (woodland) | s. and s.s. Arboreum. <br> A small tree or large shrub, up to 20 feet in height, flowers dark magenta to reddish-purple. |
| R. simiarum. (of the monkeys) C. | s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum. <br> A shrub 6-8 feet in height with pink flowers, pale within with a few rose pink dots. This is in cultivation under the name of $R$. Fordii. |
| R. Simsii. <br> (After John Sims, Editor of Bot. Mag., vols. 14 to 42, 1749-1831) $F$ | s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum. <br> An evergreen azalea up to 5 rarely 8 feet in height with rose red to bright or dark red spotted flowers, common over the valleys of the Chinese Alps and Himalayas and formerly known as $R$. indicum. A parent of the greenhouse hybrid azaleas. |
| R. sino-Falconeri (Chinese Falconeri) D. | s. Falconeri. <br> A tree of 20 feet with large leaves and pale yellow flowers. |
| R. sinogrande. (Chinese grande) C. | s. Grande. <br> A tree of 20-30 feet in height with flowers dull creamy white with crimson blotch. The northern variety var. boreale has flowers of a soft yellow throughout or pale yellow with crimson blotch. As a foliage plant this is magnificent. The earlier importations were on the tender side but a form introduced by Forrest under No. 20,387 stood the 19271928 winter in White's Nursery at Sunningdale without suffering any harm. At Exbury KW 8,130 appears to be very hardy. |

R．sinonuttallii． （Chinese Nuttallii） $F$ ． ＊＊＊＊

## R．Smilesii．

（After F．H．Smiles，its discoverer in 1893） $F$ ．

R．Smirnowi．
（After Smirnow，friend of Baron Ungern－Sternberg， its discoverer） $A$ ．

R．Smithii．
（After Sir James E．Smith， English botanist and founder of the Linnean Society，1759－1828）

B．
＊＊＊＊

## R．sordidum． （dull） <br> $B$ ．

## R．Souliei．

（After Père J．A．Soulie， of the French Foreign Missions in Tibet） $B$ ．

水水水

R．spanotrichum． （fezv hairs）
s．Maddenii．s．s．Megacalyx．
This is so near $R$ ．Nuttallii as to be almost indistinguishable except for some slight botanical differences．
s．Maddenii．s．s．Ciliicalyx．
A small tree up to 20 feet in height with white flowers．
s．Ponticum．s．s．Caucasicum．
A bush 4－6 feet in height with purplish rose flowers．
s．and s．s．Barbatum．
This rhododendron is very like barbatum but has darker green foliage and is very much more hairy，even the stems of the leaves having bristles on them．In its scarlet－ crimson colour and early flowering habit it resembles $R$ ．barbatum．It is， however，a smaller tree being original－ ly $10-15$ feet tall．
s．Glaucum．
A small scrub plant with aromatic foliage and small dark purple flowers．
s．Thomsonii．s．s．Souliei．
A shrub of 6－12 feet in height with flowers white to a soft or deeper rose．This shrub with its little open saucer－shaped flowers is most at－ tractive and is one of the few rhododendrons that do better in the eastern counties than in Cornwall．
s．and s．s．Irroratum．
A tree of 20 feet with crimson flowers and a darker blotch．
R. speciosum.
(good looking)
A.
**
R. sperabile.
(to be hoped for)
C.
R. sperabiloides. (like sperabile)
***
s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub I-6 feet tall with scarlet or bright red flowers with large orange blotch.
s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

A bush 3-6 feet in height with scarlet flowers. While an attractive little plant its flowers are not so good as that of $R$. neriiflorum. Lately seeds have been sent home by Forrest of many forms and some of these may prove better than the earlier introductions, as the dried specimens show it to be a fine species. Var. weihsiense has long and relatively narrow leaves and a less dense, paler indumentum.
s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

A shrub of $2-4$ feet with deep to light crimson flowers. It makes a neat bush and seems to take kindly to our climate.
R. sphaeranthum. (round flozers)
$C$.
***
s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub of 2-4 feet with small narrow leaves and white or rose flowers. Except that this is looser growing than $R$. ledoides it is indistinguishable from the garden point of view in the appearance and odour of its flowers. It does not, however, seem to be quite so suited to our climate.
R. sphaeroblastum. (with rounded buds)
$B$.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub 3-6 feet in height with white flowers (flushed rose in bud) with crimson spots.
R. spiciferum. (bearing spikes) D.
R. spilanthum. (zith spotted flowers)
R. spilotum.
C.
R. spinuliferum.
(bearing spines)
$C$.
***
R. stamineum.
(zoith many stamens)
E.
R. stenaulum.
(narrozs grooved)
$F$.
**
s. Scabrifolium.

A small shrub up to 6 feet in height with many pink flowers.

## s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub with mauve flowers.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A small tree with pink flowers and a crimson blotch.
s. Scabrifolium.

A thin shrub 6-8 feet or more in height with narrow tubular upright flowers, crimson to brick red in colour, with anthers and stamens protruding from the corolla.
s. Stamineum.

A shrub of 6 feet with fragrant white flowers having a yellow blotch.
R. stereophyllum. (zvith hard leaves) $C$.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub up to 6 feet in height with pale mauvy rose flowers.

## R. Stewartianum.

(After L. B. Stewart, Curator, Edinburgh
Botanic Garden, d. 1934) C.
***
R. stictophyllum. (with spotted leaves) $A$.
R. strigillosum. (beset zuith bristles) $C$.
s. and s.s. Thomsonii.

A small bush 3-7 feet in height with small grey green leaves, better known as $R$. aiolosalpinx. It is a pity that the plant " with a gleaming trumpet" has to give way to its first name, as Farrer describes a whole hillside covered with bushes of this rhododendron with flowers ranging from pure white to shades of soft primrose yellow and others flushed with rose and even deep crimsonno two bushes of the same colour. It unfortunately opens its blooms in February or March.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrublet with mauve to rose flowers.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

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

A shrub of $5-7$ feet high with flowers faintly flushed rose with deep rose markings.

## R. subsessile. (dzarf)

R. sulfureum.
(sulphur coloured)
E.
**

## R. supranubium.

(above the clouds) E.
**
R. Surasianum.
(After C. P. Surasi, Siam)
F.
$R$. sutchuenense.
(from Szechuen) $B$.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub with lilac to violet-purple flowers. Not yet introduced.
s. Boothii.

A small shrub 2-4 feet in height with bright yellow flowers. A pretty rhododendron.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub 4 feet in height with dull white flowers with rose exterior, fragrant. This rhododendron grows at higher altitudes in the Chinese Alps than any other of its series, some $10,000-12,000$ feet.
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

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

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

## R．syenanthum． （with many flowers） $B$ ．

R．syncollum． （glued together） $B$ ．

R．Taggianum．
（After H．F．Tagg， botanist at Edinburgh Botanic Garden，d．1933） E．

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    水氷
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R．taliense． （from Tali Range） $B$ ．

R．tanastylum． （with long style） E．
s．Triflorum．s．s．Oreotrephes．
A shrub 3－9 feet in height with deep lavender rose flowers with olive brown markings．
s．and s．s．Taliense．
A shrub 5 －10 feet in height， flowers washed rose，deepest on margins，with small crimson spots．
s．Maddenii．s．s．Megacalyx．
A shrub with deliciously fragrant pure white flowers and a yellow blotch．
s．and s．s．Taliense．
A shrub 4－8 feet in height with flowers creamy yellow or cream flushed rose with deep crimson markings．
s．and s．s．Irroratum．
A bush or thin tree 8－20 feet in height with deep crimson flowers with a few or many deeper tinted spots．
s．Lapponicum．
A small shrublet with pink flowers．
s．Maddenii．s．s．Ciliicalyx．
An epiphytic shrub IO－I5 feet high with fragrant white flowers and a yellow blotch．
s．Azalea．s．s．Tashiroi．
A shrub 5－15 feet in height with pale rose purple flowers spotted maroon－purple．Not yet in cultiva－ tion． ．

R．Tashiroi．<br>（After Tashiro，a Japanese collector）

R．taronense．
（from the Taron Gorge） $F$ ．家＊
R. tatsienense. (from Tatsienlu)
R. telmateium. (from the marshes) $A$.
**
R. telopeum. (conspicuous) $B$. *
R. temenium. (from a sacred place) C.

R. temoense. (from the Temo La) ** $A$.

R. tephropeplum. (ashy-grey colour) $C$.
***
R. Thayerianum.
(After a well-known New England family, patrons of botany and horticulture) B.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub eventually reaching 2-3 feet in height with very small leaves and deep rosy purple flowers with white throat. Quite attractive for the rock garden.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.

A shrub 3 feet in height with bright yellow flowers with a faint crimson blotch. A form known as telopeoides has less rounded leaves.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A subspecies of $R$. eudoxum with deep crimson flowers.
s. Anthopogon. (Ward MSS.)

A small shrub with snow-white flowers.
s. Boothii.

A charming small bush of 2-7 feet in height with vivid magenta rose coloured flowers with crimson purple tube. A form with white flowers has been introduced.
s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub of $9-13$ feet in height with long narrow dark green leaves and small trusses of white flowers tinged pink or deeply flushed on the outside in late June or early July. This rhododendron makes a pretty little bush and is worth growing for its late flowering habit.
R. theiochroum. (colour of brimstone) E.
R. Thomsonii.
(After Thomas Thomson, Supt. Calcutta Botanic Garden from 1854-1861, d. 1878 ) $B$.

## ****

s. Boothii.

A shrub of 2-4 feet with bright sulphur yellow flowers.
s. and s.s. Thomsonii.

A bush or small tree 6-14 feet high with glabrous round blue green leaves. This well-known rhododendron is easily one of the finest of the species that can be grown in this country. Hardy in sheltered situations, it does not flower until it has reached a certain size but then covers itself with blooms, which require careful picking off before the seed sets as otherwise the plant receives too great a check. Its deep blood-red bells are seen to best advantage against an evening sky. The hybridist has made a great deal of use of this species and many of our garden rhododendrons owe much of their beauty to it. Its var. candelabrum has paler coloured flowers.
R. thymifolium. (leaves like thyme) $A$.
s. Lapponicum.

A small erect shrub with tiny little leaves and mauve flowers, probably the smallest leaved rhododendron.

## R. thyodocum. (odorous) C.

R. timeteum.
(to be honoured)
C.
***
s. Lepidotum.

A small shrub up to 5 feet in height with reddish purple flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.

A shrub up to 4 feet in height with purplish rose flowers with a few dark markings. Very near $R$. oreotrephes.

## R. torquatum. (zvearing a necklace) C.

## R. tosaense. (from Tosa) E.

## R. Traillianum.

(After Prof. Traill, Professor of Botany at Aberdeen, 1851-1919)
$B$.

## R. trichocladum. <br> (hairy twigs) <br> $B$.

R. trichomiscum.
(with bristly twigs) C.
R. trichophlebium. (hairy veined)
R. trichophorum. (bearing hairs) $C$.
R. trichostomum. (hairy mouthed) D.
R. triflorum. (three flozvered) D.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A spreading bush up to 4 feet in height with flowers shades of salmon and scarlet.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub up to 7 feet in height with lilac purple flowers.

## s. Lacteum.

A tree 20-30 feet high with flowers white or white flushed rose with deep crimson spots.
$s$. Trichocladum.
A deciduous shrub about 3 feet high with greenish yellow flowers spotted with dark green.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A subspecies of R. eudoxum with pale rose pink flowers.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum. A small bush with crimson flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.

A shrub probably growing io feet in height or more with pinkish mauve flowers. Possibly a hybrid between R. Augustinii and R. villosum.
s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub with rose or white flowers.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A shrub 8 feet or more in height with a smooth dark red bark, peeling, and very attractive when seen against the sunlight. Its flowers are light yellow spotted with green.

| R. triplonaevium. | s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum. |
| :--- | :--- |
| (zvith triple moles) | A shrub of $5-9$ feet with white or |
| C. | white flushed rose flowers with |
|  | triradiate crimson blotch. |

R. tritifolium. (polished leaves) $C$.
R. truncatulum. (stunted) $B$.
s. Taliense. s.s, Roxieanum. A shrub of 6-9 feet in height with white flowers suffused rose with a crimson blotch and a few spots.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of R. erythrocalyx but with smaller flowers, creamy white flushed rose or pale rose with a few crimson markings.
R. tsangpoense. (from the Tsangpo River)
** B.

## R. tsarongense. (from Tsarong) <br> $B$.

R. Tschonoskii.
(After Tschonoski, a Japanese collector) $A$.
s. Glaucum.

A small shrub I-2 feet high with flowers of a dull pink or deep crimson.
s. Anthopogon.

A shrub up to 2 feet in height with white flowers with a yellow tube.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A small shrub, I-8 feet in height, with very small insignificant white flowers. Its autumn colouring, however, is in the first class and the plant is worth growing for this.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub 3 feet high, flowers pink. Allied to $R$. microphyton but with differently shaped leaves and smaller flowers.
R. Tutcherae.
(After Mrs. Tutcher, wife of W. J. Tutcher, Hongkong B.G.)
$F$.

## R. Ungernii.

(After Baron UngernSternberg)
$A$.

## *

R. uniflorum.
(one flozvered)
$B$.
R. uvarifolium.
(Uvaria-like leaves) D.
R. vaccinioides.
(like Vaccinium) C.
R. Valentinianum.
(After Père S. P. Valentin, Tsedjong Mission, China) D.
***
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A small shrub 2-3 feet in height with bright butter yellow flowers. This rhododendron is allied to $R$. ciliatum and is an attractive species.
R. Vaseyi.
(After G. S. Vasey, who discovered the species in North Carolina in 1878) $B$.
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A shrub up to 20 feet in height, but rather slow growing. Flowers, in small pinky white trusses, in July. Very hardy, this rhododendron is worth growing for its late flowering qualities but is never very showy and the new growth often hides the flowers.
s. Lepidotum.

A dwarf shrublet with purple flowers.
s. Fulvum.

A robust shrub up to 20 feet in height with pink flowers, crimson spots and a deep blotch at the base.
s. Vaccinioides.

A small epiphyte with lilac pink or white tinged with pink flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.

An American azalea from North Carolina growing eventually $12-15$ feet high with pretty very pale pink to pink flowers. This hardy azalea should be in every garden, as it is most attractive when in flower in early May. It is a little fastidious as to position.

## R. Veitchianum.

(After the famous family of nurserymen)
$F$.
水水
R. vellereum. (fleecy)
C.
R. venator.
(hunter, in allusion to the scarlet flowers) C.
***
R. vernicosum.
(shiny)
$B$.
**
s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A shrub of 3 feet or more in height with large white flowers slightly tinged with green.
s. and s.s. Taliense.

A bush or small tree 6-15 feet high with white flowers or flushed rose with purple or carmine spots.
s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.

A shrub of $8-12$ feet of bushy habit, with scarlet flowers in trusses of four to six. Although the rhododendron comes from the comparatively low altitude of $7,000-8,000$ feet, it seems quite at home in our climate and, flowering as it does towards the middle or end of May, should be a useful plant in our gardens.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.

Very near $R$. decorum, this rhododendron has clear pink flowers of an attractive shade. Its geographical forms araliaeforme, euanthum, rhantum and Sheltonae are also attractive with white to bright rose flowers with or without crimson markings. A small tree of 25 feet in height.
R. verruculosum. (warty) A.
R. vesiculiferum. (vesicle bearing) D.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 3 feet in height with purple flowers.
s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A shrub or medium sized tree with purplish rose flowers with a crimson or purple blotch.
R. vestitum. (clothed) $B$.

## R. Vialii.

(After Père Paul Vial,
French Missions in Yunnan) E.

## R. Vidalii.

(After Señor Vidal y Soler, Philippine botanist)

## R. villosum.

 (shaggy)$B$.
*
R. Vilmorinianum.
(After the famous French seedsmen)
$B$.
**

## R. violaceum. <br> (violet coloured) <br> $A$.

R. virgatum.
(zoillowy twigs)

* $E$.
R. viridescens.
(becoming green)
$B$.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A shrub 4-5 feet high with white flowers flushed rose, deep rose in bud with a few crimson markings and crimson blotch.

## s. Ovatum.

A shrub of 6-10 feet or more in height with crimson flowers.
s. Vaccinioides.

A small shrub with white (?) flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.

A shrub, 10-20 feet in height with flowers of a bright magenta purple. A fine rhododendron when kept by itself but its colour is inclined to clash with other flowers. As free flowering as any of its series.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub with white flowers and ochre coloured spots inside the back.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 4 feet in height with violet purple flowers.
s. Virgatum.

An erect shrub 3 feet in height with pale mauvy-pink flowers.
s. Trichocladum.

A glaucous evergreen shrub with pale yellow flowers.

R．viscosum． （sticky）

R．Wallichii．
（After Nathaniel Wallich，one time Superintendent，Calcutta B．G．Credited with the first introduction of R．arboreum by some authorities．1786－ 1854）

## C．

## R．Wardii．

（After F．Kingdon Ward， collector and explorer， b． 1885 ）

水水水
C．

## R．Wasonii．

（After Lt．－Comm．C． Wason，R．N．，a friend and helper of E．H．Wilson） $B$ ．

## R．Watsonii．

（After W．C．Haines－ Watson，Chinese Customs） C．

R．Wattii．<br>（after Sir George Watt）

s．Azalea．s．s．Luteum．
A shrub 8－12 feet in height with very sweet scented tubular white or suffused with pink，rarely deep pink， flowers at the end of July．This is the latest flowering of all azaleas and is well worth growing for this and its fragrance．Known in its native habitat as the Swamp Honeysuckle． Var．glaucum has glaucous leaves．
s．Campanulatum．
Very similar to $R$ ．campanulatum and often regarded as a variety of that species from which it differs in the sparseness or absence of the tomentum beneath the leaf．Flowers lilac spotted with rose．
s．Thomsonii．s．s．Souliei．
A shrub or small tree 15－20 feet high with bright yellow flowers．
s．Taliense．s．s．Wasonii．
A bush about 4 feet high with pinkish rose or creamy white flowers spotted within．There are two forms in cultivation，one with creamy yellow flowers and one with pinkish flowers，which has been named R．rhododactylum．
s．Grande．
A shrub 7－8 feet in height with white flowers with a crimson blotch．
s．and s．s．Arboreum．
A tree $10-20$ feet in height，found by the late Sir George Watt in Manipur，with large pink，purple spotted，flowers．Probably not in cultivation．

## R. Websterianum. <br> (After F. G. Webster, of

 Boston, U.S.A.)
## R. Weldianum.

(After Gen. S. M. Weld, 'American ) C.

R. Westlandii.<br>(After A. B. Westland, Hongkong B.G.) $F$.

## R. Weyrichii.

(After Dr. Weyrich, Russian naval surgeon, 1826-1863)
C.
***

## R. Wightii.

(After Robt. Wight, M.D., Supt. Madras Botanic Garden, 1796-1872) $B$.
R. Williamsianum.
(After J. C. Williams, of Caerhays, Cornwall)
C.

## ****

## R. Wilsonae.

(After Mrs. Wilson, wife of E. H. Wilson, d. 1931) F.
s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 3 feet in height with rosy purple flowers.
s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.

A shrub 6-14 feet in height.
s. Stamineum.

A small tree up to 20 feet high with sweetly scented lilac flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

A shrub 15 feet in height with large bright brick red flowers.
s. Lacteum.

A shrub or small tree of 10-15 feet in height or more with pale yellow flowers and a crimson blotch, spotted crimson outside, somewhat resembling those of $R$. Falconeri but smaller. A large plant when in full flower is a very fine sight but it requires a sheltered position and its habit of flowering at the end of April renders it only suitable for the warmer districts.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.

A small spreading shrub 3-5 feet in height with small heart-shaped leaves; young shoots and leaves bronze. The flowers are of a beautiful clear shell pink. This rhododendron is one of the most attractive species, eminently suitable for a rock garden or the front of shrubbery borders in the warmer parts of our country.
s. Stamineum.

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

## R. Wiltonii.

(After E. C. Wilton, of the Chinese Consular Service) $B$.

## *

## R. Windsori.

(After Dr. J. Windsor, friend of the botanist, Nuttall) D.

## R. Wongii.

(After Y. C. Wong, Ichang, friend and helper of E. H. Wilson)
$B$.
R. wuense. (from Mt.Wu)
R. xanthocodon. (yellow bell)
C.
***
s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.

A bush of 3-15 feet in height with dark green bullate leaves and small trusses of whitish or flesh pink flowers with red spots or a small blotch.
s. and s.s. Arboreum.

A subspecies of $R$. arboreum with crimson scarlet flowers.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A shrub 4-6 feet in height with cream coloured flowers.
s. Taliense, s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub up to 18 feet in height. Very near R. Faberi.
s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A slender tree, 15-25 feet high, with pale green leaves which resemble somewhat those of R. timeteum in their scaly indumentum and rich green-yellow flowers, more bellshaped than the usual Triflorum and nearer to Cinnabarinum : this rhododendron may be a link between the Cinnabarinum and Triflorum Series. It is somewhat closely allied to R. Wongii.
s. Azalea.

A shrub about 6 feet high, from the island of Yakusima, with medium sized, lepidote leaves, and rosy-red flowers.
R. yakuinsulare. (from the island of

Yakusima)
R. yakusimanum. (from Yakusima)
R. yedoense. (from Yeddo) $B$.
**
R. yungningense.
(from Yungning)
$A$.
R. yunnanense.
(from Yunnan)
$B$.
****
R. zaleucum.
(very zohite)
C.
*
R. zeylanicum. (from Ceylon)
$E$.
***
s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum. A shrub with pale rose flowers.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A Japanese azalea with pale rosy purple double flowers. This is the cultivated form of $R$. yedoense var. poukhanense, a shrub 2-6 feet in height with fragrant rose to pale lilac purple flowers.
s. Lapponicum.

A shrublet $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2}$ feet high with deep purple flowers.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A very free flowering shrub with pinkish or nearly white flowers spotted with red, and as it is at the height of its beauty later than R. Augustinii is worth a place in every garden. In some forms the colour tends to a soft mauve.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

A shrub or tree up to 35 feet in height with small green leaves, milky white underneath, and pale white or rose flowers slightly fragrant.
s. and s.s. Arboreum.

A small tree with broad, elliptic leaves, convex above, deeply wrinkled beneath, and red to scarlet-red or occasionally pink flowers.

## LIST OF SYNONYMS.

| acuminatum | $=$ | A variety of mucronulatum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| adenostemonum | = | A form of pogonostylum. |
| adoxum | = | vernicosum. |
| aemulorum | $=$ | mallotum. |
| aiolosalpinx | $=$ | Stewartianum. |
| albicaule | $=$ | decorum. |
| album | $=$ | A form of arboreum. |
| algarvense | $=$ | baeticum? |
| amaurophyllum | $=$ | saluenense. |
| amoenum | = | A form of obtusum. |
| angustifolium | = | hirsutum. |
| argenteum | = | grande. |
| Argyi | = | mucronatum ? |
| aristatum | = | barbatum. |
| aromaticum | = | anthopogon. |
| assamicum | = | formosum. |
| atentsiense | = | ciliicalyx. |
| atroviride | = | concinnum. |
| Aucklandii | = | Griffithianum. |
| aurantiaca (Azalea) | $=$ | calendulaceum. |
| australe | = | leptothrium. |
| baeticum | = | ponticum. |
| batangense | = | stictophylium. |
| Batemanii | $=$ | campanulatum. |
| bellatulum | = | a variety of eclecteum. |
| Benthamianum | = | concinnum. |
| bicolor | $=$ | canescens. |
| blandfordiaeflorum | $=$ | a variety of cinnabarinum. |
| blandulum | = | a form of jucundum. |
| Blinii | = | lutescens. |
| Blumei | = | niveum. |
| brachyandrum | = | a variety of eclecteum. |
| brachystylum | = | trichocladum. |
| Brettii | $=$ | longesquamatum. |
| Breynii | $=$ | indicum. |
| Buergeri | $=$ | obtusum forma. |
| Burmannii | = | mucronatum. |
| burriflorum | = | diphrocalyx. |
| caeruleo-glaucum | = | campylogynum. |
| calcicola | $=$ | cuneatum. |
| californica (Azalea) | $=$ | occidentale. |


fissotectum
Fittianum
flammea (Azalea)
flammeum
flavum
flavum
foveolatum
fragrans
Franchetianum
fuchsiaeflorum
fulva (Azalea)
Gibsonii
Giraudiasii
glabrius
glauco-aureum
glaucophyllum
gloeoblastum
gnaphalocarpum
gracilipes
hagnoense
hallaisanense
hannoense
Harrovianum
hedyosmum
helvolum
hexamerum
hispidum
hortense
humicola
humifusum
hyacinthiflorum
Hymenanthes
hypotrichotum
intortum
ioanthum
ixeuticum
Jahandiezii
jangtzowense
Jenkinsii
Kaempferi
kamtschaticum
kansuense
kialense
$=$ schizopeplum.
$=$ dauricum.
$=$ calendulaceum.
$=$ speciosum.
$=$ chrysanthum.
$=$ luteum.
$=$ coriaceum.
$=$ Adamsii.
$=$ decorum.
$=$ spinuliferum.
$=$ speciosum.
$=$ formosum.
$=$ decorum.
$=$ japonicum.
$=$ campylogynum.
$=$ lochmium.
$=$ Wardii.
$=$ Mariesii.
$=$ hypoglaucum
$=$ indicum.
$=$ yedoense var. poukhanense.
$=$ indicum.
$=$ polylepis.
$=$ ledoides.
$=$ levistratum.
$=$ decorum.
$=$ a variety of viscosum.
$=\mathrm{a}$ form of linearifolium var. macrosepalum.
$=$ saluenense.
$=$ cosmetum.
$=$ ponticum.
$=$ Degronianum and Metternichii, each in part.
$=$ oreotrephes.
$=$ sigillatum.
$=$ concinnum.
$=$ crinigerum.
$=$ siderophyllum.
$=$ apodectum.
$=$ Maddenii.
$=\mathrm{a}$ form of obtusum.
$=$ camtschaticum.
$=$ imperfectly known species $s$. Taliense ?
$=$ Przewalskii.

Kingianum $\quad=$ zeylanicum.

Kirkii
kiusianum
Klossii
Komiyamae
laetevirens
lagopus
lamprophyllum
lancifolium
lateritium
latifolium
ledifolium
Lemeei
leptanthum
leptosanthum
leucandrum
leucanthum
leucolasium
Levinei
liratum
liukiuense
longifolium.
lusidusculum
lutea (Azalea)
Mackenzianum
macrantha (Azalea)
macrophyllum
macrosepalum
macrostemon
Mairei
malindangense
mandarinorum
Matsumurai
Maximowiczianum
Maxwellii
megaphyllum
mesembrinum
microterum
modestum
Monbeigii
Morsheadianum motsouense
mutabile
myrtifolia (Azalea)
$=$ discolor.
$=\mathrm{a}$ form of obtusum.
$=$ moulmainense.
$=$ tosaense.
$=$ concinnum.
$=$ reticulatum.
$=$ ovatum.
$=$ barbatum (Moench $=$ ponticum).
$=$ indicum.
$=$ hirsutum.
$=$ mucronatum, but ledifolium var. purpureum $=$ form of pulchrum.
$=$ lutescens.
$=$ leiopodum.
$=$ leiopodum.
$=$ siderophyllum ?
$=$ mucronatum.
$=$ Hunnewellianum.
$=$ Maddenii.
$=$ apodectum.
$=$ scabrum.
$=$ grande .
$=$ obtusum forma.
$=($ Schneid $=$ calendulaceum $)$ nudiflorum.
$=$ stenaulum.
$=$ indicum.
$=$ californicum
$=$ linearifolium var. macrosepalum.
$=$ obtusum forma.
$=$ lacteum.
$=$ Quadrasianum.
$=$ discolor.
$=$ yedoense.
$=$ non-existent.
$=\mathrm{a}$ variety of pulchrum.
$=$ basilicum.
$=$ a variety of Simsii.
$=$ colletum.
$=$ ciliatum ?
$=$ uvarifolium.
$=$ imperfectly known? Arboreum Series.
$=$ racemosum.
$=$ campanulatum.
$=$ hongkongense.

| myrtifolium |  | Kotschyi (of Lodd. ponticum). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nagasakianum |  | reticulatum. |
| Nakaii |  | Degronianum var. |
| nanum | = | polycladum. |
| narcissiflorum | $=$ | double white flowered form of mucronatum. |
| nebrites | = | himertum. |
| nematocalyx | = | stamineum series. |
| nikoense | = | pentaphyllum. |
| niko-montanum | = | chrysanthum var. |
| nitidum | = | viscosum. |
| nobile | $=$ | possibly a distinct species akin to campanulatum. |
| nudiflora (Azalea) | = | calendulaceum or speciosum. |
| nudipes | $=$ | reticulatum. |
| nwaiense | = | nmaiense. |
| oblongum | $=$ | Griffithianum. |
| officinale | = | chrysanthum. |
| Oomurasaki | $=$ | pulchrum forma. |
| oreinum | = | alpicola. |
| oreonastes | $=$ | a variety of recurvum. |
| oreotrephoides | $=$ | oreotrephes. |
| oresbium | = | Edgarianum. |
| oresterum | = | Wardii. |
| osakazuki | $=$ | pulchrum var. |
| osmerum | = | russatum. |
| pachysanthum | = | Morii. |
| pamprotum | $=$ | cosmetum. |
| pentamerum | = | Degronianum. |
| periclymena (Azalea) |  | nudiflorum. |
| periclymenoides |  | nudiflorum. |
| phaeochlorum | $=$ | oreotrephes. |
| phoeniceum | = | pulchrum. |
| pilostylum | = | flavidum var. pilostylum. |
| pilovittatum | $=$ | Delavayi. |
| pittosporaefolium | $=$ | stamineum. |
| planifolium | $=$ | campanulatum. |
| plebeium | $=$ | heliolepis. |
| poliopeplum | $=$ | himertum. |
| pontica (Azalea) | = | luteum. |
| porphyroblastum | = | globigerum. |
| porrosquameum | $=$ | brevistylum. |
| poukanense | $=$ | yedoense var. poukhanense. |
| prasinocalyx | $=$ | croceum. |
| prinophyllum | = | roseum. |
| Pritzelianium |  | cranthu |



| stenophyllum | $=$ | Makinoi. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| stenoplastum | $=$ | desquamatum. |
| sublanceolatum |  | scabrum. |
| sublateritium |  | scabrum. |
| Tanakai | = | Stamineum series. |
| tapeinum | $=$ | megeratum. |
| tapelouense | = | tatsienense. |
| Taquetii | = | mucronulatum. |
| tebotan | = | pulchrum forma. |
| tectum | $=$ | obtusum forma. |
| theiophyllum | = | Traillianum. |
| Thunbergii | = | obtusum. |
| transiens | = | obtusum forma. |
| trichopodum | = | artosquameum. |
| trinerve | = | Tschonoskii. |
| Vaniotii | = | Esquirolii. |
| venosum | = | Falconeri. |
| venustum | = | nudiflorum. |
| verticillata (Azalea) | = | arborescens. |
| vicarium | = | telmateium. |
| vicinum | = | levistratum. |
| vittatum |  | Simsii forma. |
| wadanum | \# | reticulatum. |
| Wallaceanum | $=$ | imperfectly known |
| Warrenii | $=$ | albiflorum var. |
| xanthinum | = | trichocladum. |
| xanthoneuron | = | denudatum. |
| xenosporum | = | detonsum forma. |
| yanthinum | = | concinnum. |
| yaragongense | = | ramosissimum. |
| yodogawa | = | yedoense. |

# Forrest, Rock and Kingdon Ward Rhododendrons in Cultivation in Great Britain and Ireland. 

The Association is again greatly indebted to the R.B.G., Edinburgh, for keeping these lists up to date, and to Sir William Wright Smith and Dr. Hutchinson for the help they have given in making the various necessary corrections.

## FORREST RHODODENDRONS.

## 1911 EXPEDITION.

4152 Series Campylogynum.
5830 R. stenaulum.
5843 R. fictolacteum.
5847 R. fastigiatum.
5848 R. anthosphaerum, subspecies hylothreptum.
5851 R. irroratum.
5862 R. prostratum.
5863 R. impeditum.
5864 R. elaeagnoides.
5865 R. rupicola.
5866 R. cephalanthoides.
5868 R. adenogynum.
5869 R. decorum.
5870 R. Traillianum.
5871 R. adenogynum.
5872 R. Traillianum.
5873 R. oreotrephes.
5874 R. chartophyllum.
5876 R. impeditum.
5877 R. rubiginosum.
5879 R. diacritum.
5880 R. vernicosum, geog. form euanthum.
5881 R. vernicosum, geog. form euanthum.
5882 R. racemosum.
5889 R. chartophyllum.
6755 R. trichocladum.
6756 R. cephalanthum.
6757 R. fastigiatum.
6761 R. dichroanthum.
6762 R. pholidotum.
6767 R. aureum.
6768 R. microphyton.
6769 R. Delavayi.
6770 R. oleifolium.
6771 R. sycnanthum.
6772 R. taliense.
6773 R. haematodes.
6774 R. Balfourianum.
6775 R. cyanocarpum.

6776 R. decorum.
6777 R. sulfureum.
6778 R. lacteum.
6779 R. cyanocarpum.
6780 R. neriiflorum.
6781 R. dichroanthum.

## 1912 EXPEDITION.

7463 R. Delavayi.
7504 R. microphyton.
7505 R. microphyton.
7516 R. Scottianum.
7673 R. nematocalyx.
7832 R. Simsii.
8172 R. bullatum.
8905 R. oulotrichum.
8923 R. zaleucum.
8938 R. heliolepis.
8939 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites.
8987 R. apodectum.
8989 R. fulvum.
8990 R. basilicum.
9021 R. sinogrande.
9048 R. habrotrichum.
9054 R. apodectum.
9055 R. callimorphum.

## 1913 EXPEDITION.

9341 R. leptothrium.
9342 R. oleifolium.
9431 R. crassum.
9901 R. leptothrium.
9919 R. lasiopodum.
10014 R. scintillans.
10035 R. scintillans.
10055 R. fastigiatum.
10071 R. cuneatum.
10073 R. rubiginosum.
10074 R. rubiginosum.
10075 R. vernicosum, geog. form rhantum.
10086 R. racemosum.
10113 R. adenogynum.

10114a R. vernicosum.
10114b R. vernicosum, geog. form rhantum.
10156 R. Traillianum.
10195 R. Beesianum.
10204 R. Traillianum.
10210 R. oreotrephes.
10213 R. oreotrephes.
10278 R. radinum.
10284 R. pubitubum, in cult. R.B.G. orthocladum.
10285 R. prostratum.
10292 R. niphargum.
10297 R. oreotrephes.
10311 R. impeditum.
10312 R. cephalanthoides.
10314 R. rupicola.
10333 R. hippophaeoides.
10347 R. mollicomum.
10367 R. rupicola.
10423 R. ravum.
10428 R. croceum.
10429 R. adenophorum.
10434 R. drumonium.
10435 R. ravum.
10438 R. brevistylum.
10460 R. colletum.
10477 R. Beesianum.
10481 R. orthocladum.
10540 R. recurvum.
10546 R. Beesianum.
10547 R. phaeochrysum.
10616 R. puralbum.
10639 R. niphargum.
10651 R. eritimum.
10680 R. croceum.
10857 R. Clementinae.
10974 R. fictolacteum.
10991 R. recurvum.
11031 R. scabrifolium.
11072 R. scabrifolium.
11073 R. Delavayi.
11074 R. irroratum.
11246 R. ledoides.
11299 R. stereophyllum.
11312 R. dasycladum.
11313 R. Beesianum.

| 11317 | R. croceum. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11321 | R. phaeochrysum. |
| 11421 | R. niphargum. |
| 11450 | R. orthocladum. |
| 11466 | R. croceum. |
| 11486 | R. Clementinae. |
| 11487 | R. hippophaeoides. |
| 11490 | R. mollicomum. |
| 11503 | R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. |
| 11547 | R. pachypodum. |
| 11575 | R. lacteum. |
| 11579 | R. taliense. |
| 11583 | R. taliense. |
| 11597 | R. dichroanthum. |
| 11601 | R. hedythamnum. |
| 11626 | R. fastigiatum. |
| 11629 | R. cyanocarpum. |
| 11630 | R. trichocladum. |
| 11736 | R. ravum. |
| 11875 | R. sinogrande. |
| 11896 | R. apodectum. |
| 11910 | R. theiochroum. |
| 11958 | R. diaprepes. |
| 12054 | R. habrotrichum. |
| 12078 | R. basilicum. |
| 12084 | R. microphyton. |
| 12085 | R. microphyton. |
| 12094 | R. apodectum. |
| 12095 | R. habrotrichum. |
| 12096 | R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. |
| 12100 | R. oleifolium. |
| 12109 | R. basilicum. |
| 12113 | R. Delavayi. |

## 1914 EXPEDITION.

12461 R. hippophaeoides.
12505 R. sphaeranthum.
12568 R. telmateium.
12607 R. Clementinae.
12609 R. Roxieanum.
12623 R. idoneum.
12731 R. croceum.
12845 R. leptothrium.
12889 R. eritimum, subspecies gymnogynum.
12893 R. floccigerum.

R. lukiangense, subspecies ceraceum aff.

12901 R. glischrum.

12934 R. saluenense.
12942 R. megeratum.
12944 R. crinigerum.
12947 R. recurvum var. oreonastes.
12948 R. fictolacteum.
12950 R. rhaibocarpum.
12968 R. chameunum.
12969 R. litiense.
12982 R. rhaibocarpum.
13005 R. recurvum var. oreonastes
13023 R. praestans.
13032 R. Beesianum.
13143 R. Beesianum.
13244 R. crinigerum.
13258 R. chameunum.
13259 R. repens.
13299 R. floccigerum.
13301 R. Martinianum.
13302 R. hypolepidotum.
13303 R. campylogynum.
13304 R. sanguineum.
13315 R. Wardii.
13348 R. proteoides.
13380 R. lukiangense, subspecies adroserum.
13383 R. chameunum.
13387 R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum.
13438 R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum.
13439 R. Martinianum.
13440 R. floccigerum.
13508 R. eriogynum.
13512 R. pachypodum, in cultivation R. sulfureum

13518 R. campylogynum.
13526 R. platyphyllum.
13550 R. Valentinianum.
13568 R. colletum.

## 1917 EXPEDITION.

13768 R. drumonium. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rosepurple, white throat.
13789 R. detonsum. 9-12 ft. Fl. fleshy, rosepink, few markings.

13791 R. hippophaeoides. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purpleblue.
13792 R. hippophaeoides. 2 ft . Fl. bright rose.
13793 R. hippophaeoides. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep lavender-blue.
13794 R. hippophaeoides. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. roselavender.
13798 R. racemosum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white.
13799 R. hippophaeoides. 2-3 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. lav-ender-blue.
13800 R. hippophaeoides. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright rose.
13803 R. racemosum. I ft. Fl. deep rose.
13804 R. racemosum. I2-18 ins. Fl. pale rose.
13841 R. cephalanthoides. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
13842 R. hippophaeoides. 2-4 ft. Fl. lavenderblue.
13847 R. diacritum. I2-18 ins. Fl. deep bluepurple, throat white.
13852 R. anthosphaerum, subspecies hylothreptum. ${ }^{20-25} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep magentarose.
13853 R. irroratum. 20 ft . Fl. creamy-yellow, crimson markings.
13864 R. irroratum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamyyellow faintly flushed rose, deep crimson markings.
13881 R. leptothrium. 6-10 ft. Fl. deep rose, crimson markings.
13896 R. lukiangense. 8-12 ft. Fl. bright rose, crimson markings.
13897 R. rhaibocarpum. 4-7 ft. Fl. magentarose or white flushed magenta-rose, few markings.
13899 R. scintillans. 2 ft . Fl. light lavenderblue.
13900 R. chloranthum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. light yellow, tinged green.
13904 R. chameunum. I2-16 ins. Fl. deep purple-rose with crimson markings.
13905 R. dasypetalum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright purplish-rose. In cult. Headfort $R$. compactum.
13915 R. russatum. 2-4 ft. Fl. deep purple, blue, throat white.
13923 R. niphargum. 9-18 ft. Fl. pale rose, crimson markings

13931 R. artosquameum. $4-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright rose, few markings.
13933 R. selense. 9 ft . Fl. bright rose.
13935 R. floccigerum. 3-5 ft. Fl. deep scarlet.
13936 R. erythrocalyx, subspecies truncatulum. 3-6 ft. Fl. pale rose, few crimson markings.
13938 R. erythrocalyx, subspecies eucallum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
13947 R. chryseum. I- $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
13949 R. Martinianum. In cultivation, R. selense forma. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose.
13951a R. erythrocalyx, subspecies docimum.
13965 R. Edgarianum. 6-10 ins. Fl. deep purple-blue.
13990 R. niphargum. $10-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rosecrimson.
13996 R. glischrum. 20-25 ft. Fl. plum-rose with crimson blotch.
14000 R. chryseum. I- $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
14004 R. campylogynum.
14005 R. chryseum. $1-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
14008 R. crinigerum. $4^{-8} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, occasionally flushed rose with crimson markings.
14009 R. selense, subspecies pagophilum. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep rose.
14011 R. repens. I-2 ins. Fl. bright scarletcrimson.
14012 R. sanguineum. $1-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. crimsonscarlet.
14021 R. dryophyllum. 12-16 ft. Fl. flushed rose, deep crimson markings.
14024 R. levistratum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, washed rose exterior, crimson markings.
14038 R. vernicosum geog. form rhantum. $5-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose-pink.
14041 R. levistratum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flushed rose, crimson markings.
14043 R. cosmetum. $12-20$ ins. Fl. deep purplish-rose.
14050 R. aganniphum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flushed deep rose, crimson markings.
14052 R. hypolepidotum. 2-4 ft. Fl. dull yellow.

14054 R. saluenense. $\mathrm{I}-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purplerose, darker markings.
14055 R. chamaetortum. 6-12 ins. Fl. rose. 14057 R. selense. 3-4 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose, few markings.
14059 R. megeratum. I-2 ft. Fl. bright yellow.
14060 R. nakotiltum. 6-12 ft. Fl. pale rose, crimson blotch.
14061 R. aischropeplum. 4-6 ft. Fl. white or creamy-white, deep crimson markings.
14062 R. crinigerum. 4-7 ft. Fl. white, base marked crimson.
14063 R. fictolacteum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose, crimson base.
14066 R. setiferum. 5-9 ft. Fl. creamy-white, lined crimson at base.
14094 R. schizopeplum. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep rose crimson markings.
14095 R. Wardii. 4-6 ft. Fl. bright yellow.
14102 R. schizopeplum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose, crimson markings.
14114 R. levistratum. 6-9ft. Fl. white, flushed rose margins, deep crimson markings.
14115 R. dryophyllum. 12-16 ft. Fl. flushed rose exterior, crimson markings.
14116 R. Beesianum. 20-25 ft. Fl. pale rose.
14119 R. schizopeplum. 4-6 ft. Fl. deep rose, crimson markings.
14128 R. astrocalyx. 4-5 ft. Fl. pale yellow.
14134 R. aganniphum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose, crimson markings.
14135 R. brevistylum. 9-16 ft. Fl. deep rose, few crimson markings.
14138 R. repens. 2-3 ins. Fl. crimson.
14142 R. recurvum. 3-4立 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose, crimson markings.
14145 R. sigillatum. 6-12 ft. Fl. white, crimson markings.
14160 R. mekongense. I-4 ft. Fl. pale yellow, tinged green.
14166 R. sanguineum. 2 ft . Fl. black-crimson.
14181 R. lukiangense. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl . rose, crimson markings.
14190 R. Wardii. 3-6 ft. Fl. bright yellow.
14195 R. Albertsenianum. 4-7 ft. Fl. bright crimson-rose.

14208 R. tritifolium. Io ft. Fl. white, flushed rose, deep crimson blotch at base.
14209 R. praestans. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep magenta rose, crimson at base.
14210 R. brevistylum. 9-12 ft. Fl. flushed pale rose with crimson markings.
14226 R. Beesianum. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flushed rose, crimson base.
14231 R. fictolacteum. $12-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson-rose ?
14233 R. coryphaeum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow, crimson base.
14242 R. microgynum. 4 ft . Fl. dull soft rose, faint crimson markings.
14243 R. iodes. 6-9 ft. Fl. white, faintly flushed and margined rose, crimson markings.
14245 R. eudoxum. 6 ft . Fl. crimson-rose.
14268 R. cloiophorum, subspecies roseotinctum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dull soft rose.
14269 R. cloiophorum. 4 ft . Fl. rose, yellowish towards base.
14270 R. cloiophorum, subspecies leucopetalum. $2-3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white.
14271 R. citriniflorum. 2 ft . Fl. soft rose.
14272 R. citriniflorum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright lemon-yellow.
14274 R. citriniflorum. 3-4 ft. Fl. bright lemon-yellow.
14286 R. crinigerum. $6-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose.
14291 R. brevistylum. 6-9 ft. Fl. pale rose, crimson markings.
14331 R. calvescens. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose.
14334 R. tsarongense. I-2 ft. Fl. white with yellow tube.
14344 R. tsarongense. $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white ? yellow ?
14345 R. flavorufum. 3-5 ft. Fl. soft rose, crimson markings.
14352 R. emaculatum. $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep magenta-rose.
14356 R. citriniflorum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright lemon-yellow.
14364 R. eudoxum, subspecies temenium. 2-3 ft. Fl. deep crimson.
14365 R. eudoxum, subspecies temenium. 2-3ft.

14368 R. flavorufum. 2-4 ft. Fl. rose.
14372 R. desquamatum. 10 ft .
14373 R. erastum. 2-3 ins. Fl. clear rose.
14416 R. citriniflorum. 2 ft . Fl. bright lemon-yellow.
14421 R. perulatum. 2-4 ft. Fl. pale rose.
14432 R. poecilodermum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamywhite, flushed rose exterior, crimson markings.
14450 R. colletum. IO-15 ft. Fl. pale rose, crimson blotch.
14452 R. rubiginosum. $4^{-8} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose ?
14458 R. selense. $4-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose, crimson blotch.
14461 R. colletum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flushed faint rose, slight crimson marking.
14464 R. selense, subspecies duseimatum. 5 ft . Fl. pale rose, crimson blotch.
14485 R. eclecteum. 6-8 ft.
14488 R. colletum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose or washed rose, crimson blotch.
14492 R. triplonaevium. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white washed rose, crimson blotch.
14499 R. fulvoides. 6-9 ft. Fl. rose ?
14508 R. comisteum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep soft rose, few crimson markings.
14509 R. proteoides. $12-18$ ins. Fl. pale yellow, crimson markings.
14519 R. dryophyllum. 6-9 ft.
14605 R. Beesianum. IO-16 ft.
14685 R. proteoides. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white interior, washed deep rose exterior, crimson markings.
14686 R. colletum. 6-8 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose exterior, small crimson patch at base.
14718 R. bathyphyllum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, copious crimson markings.
14732 R. flavorufum. 4-6 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose exterior.
14774 R. eudoxum. 2-3 ft.
14790 R. colletum. 6-10 ft.
14809 R. dictyotum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
14810 R. flavorufum. 6-10 ft.
14811 R. colletum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
14911 R. crinigerum.
14987 R. chaetomallum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.

14988 R . fulvoides. 10 ft .
15002 R. aechmophyllum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$.
15004 R. chasmanthum. 12 ft .
15018 R. rhaibocarpum.
15023 R. floccigerum.
15035 R. lepidostylum. 3-5 ft.
15038 R. aganniphum. var. 2-4 ft.
15039 R. iodes. 2-4 ft.
15043 R. tritifolium. 6-8 ft.
15070 R. adenogynum. 4-8 ft. Fl. rose.
15071 R. brevistylum. 10-16 ft. Fl. pale rose, darker markings.
15072 R. adenogynum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose.
15076 R. impeditum. 4-6 ins. Fl. purple-blue, throat white.
15077 R. cephalanthoides. 2-4 ft. Fl. white.
15079 R. cephalanthoides. 2 ft . Fl. white, yellowish base.
15080 R. cephalanthoides. 3 ft . Fl. white, orange base.
15085 R. diacritum. I-2 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple-blue, throat white.
15086 R. cremnophilum. 2-6 ins. Fl. white, tinged yellow.
15087 R. radinum or ledoides. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose.
15088 R. cephalanthoides or acraium. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-white.
15091 R. polycladum. 2-6 ins. Fl. pale blue, purple throat, white.
15092 R. clivicola. 2 ft . Fl. white, tinged yellow.
15093 R. cephalanthoides. 2 ft . Fl. white, base tinged orange.
15095 R. eritimum. 8-12 ft. Fl. rose.
15096 R. radinum. 4 ft . Fl. white.
15097 R. irroratum. $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose, crimson markings.
15102 R. Delavayi. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. crimson.
15103 R. scabrifolium. $4^{-6 ~ f t . ~ F l . ~ r o s e . ~}$
15120 R. diacritum. 2-3 ft. Fl. bluish-purple, throat white.
15123 R. Traillianum. 6-12 ft.
15124 R. Beesianum. 9-10 ft. Fl. bright rose.
15126 R. cephalanthoides or acraium. I ft. Fl. white.

15127 R. cephalanthoides or acraium. 2-3 ft . Fl. white, tinged yellow.
15128 R. adenophorum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose, crimson markings.
15129 R. stereophyllum aff. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$.
15130 R. vernicosum, geog. form araliaeforme. $2-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
15132 R. diacritum. I-2 ft. Fl. light bluepurple.
15137 R. radinum or ledoides. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
15154 R. diacritum. 2-ft.
15155 R. cephalanthoides.
15159 R. tapetiforme. 6-8 ins.
15164 R. adenophorum. 6-7 ft. Fl. rose.
15165 R. vernicosum, geog. form euanthum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
15166 R. lepidanthum. 2 ft .
15168 R. fictolacteum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$.
15169 R. cephalanthoides.
15171 R. adenophorum. 5-7 ft. Fl. fleshy rose.
15202 R. brevistylum. 6-12 ft. Fl. rose with crimson markings.
15203 R. mollicomum. 3-4年 ft. Fl. deep rose.
15204 R. stereophyllum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose.
15206 R. racemosum. 2-3 ft.
15210 R. drumonium. 3-9 ins. Fl. bluepurple, white throat.
15216 R. niphargum. $10-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose, crimson markings.
15218 R. cuneatum. 4-5 ft. Fl. deep rose.
15219 R. desquamatum aff.
15222 R. oreotrephes.
15243 R. adenogynum. 2-5 ft. Fl. rose.
15245 R. acraium.
15248 R. sp.
15249 R. polycladum aff.
15251 R. hippophaeoides.
15257 R. sp. 2-3 ft. Fl. bright rose.
15259 R. ledoides.
15262 R. ledoides.
15263 R. stereophyllum. 4-ft. Fl. bright rose.
15264 R. hippophaeoides.
15265 R. hippophaeoides.
15266 R. racemosum.
15267 R. intricatum.
15268 R. drumonium.

15269
$R$. intricatum.
15270 R. rupicola.
15271 R. acraium.
15278 R. fulvoides.
15293 R. eclecteum.
15305 R. Traillianum. 9-18 ft. Fl. white, very faintly flushed rose, deep crimson markings.
15354 R. agglutinatum aff.
15356 R. tapetiforme, in cultivation hippophaeoides.
15367 R. rupicola.
15370 R. drumonium. 6-9 ins. Fl. deep bluepurple.
15386 R. drumonium. 12-14 ins. Fl. purpleblue, throat white.
15391 R. rupicola. 2 ft . Fl. deep plumpurple, throat white.
15392 R. complexum. 12-18 ins. Fl. very pale purple, almost white.
15399 R. clivicola.
15400 R. drumonium.
15412 R. croceum.
15414 R. dasycladum. 6-8 ft.
15415 R. agglutinatum aff. io ft. Fl. white.
15417 R. puralbum.
15418 R. oreotrephes aff. 4-6 ft. Fl. rose.
15427 R. cuneatum.
15444 R. niphargum. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
15446 R. stereophyllum.
15448 R. ravum. 2-4 ft. Fl. rose-purple.
15449 R. radinum. 2-4 ft. Fl. white.
15450 R. hippophaeoides. 3 ft .
15452 R. radinum. 3-4 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose.
15459 R. hippophaeoides. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. light purple.
15462 R. racemosum. 2 ft . Fl. rose-pink.
15464 R. cuneatum.
15465 R. oreotrephes aff. 9-12 ft. Fl. pur-plish-rose.
15466 R. cephalanthoides or acraium.
15467 R. drumonium.
15468 R. diacritum.
15487 R. brachyanthum.
15497 R. Balfourianum. 4-7 ft,

15500 R. sp.
15515 R. sp.
15519 R. sp. 6-9 ft.
15520 R. cyanocarpum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
15521 R. haematodes. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
15542 R. sp. $10-18 \mathrm{ft}$.
15545 R. sp.
15570 R. cyanocarpum var. eriphyllum. 4-5 ft . Fl. pale rose-pink.
15575 R. dimitrum. 6-9 ft. Fl. white, heavily flushed rose with a few crimson markings,
15578 R. chartophyllum. 6 ft . Fl. lilac-rose. green markings.
15579 R. jucundum. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep rose with crimson markings.
15581 R. hesperium. 5 ft . Fl. very deep lilac.
15582 R. sp. io ft. Fl. creamy-yellow, flushed rose, marked crimson. In cult. Tower Court R. irroratum.
15588 R. cyanocarpum. 4-5 ft. Fl. creamyyellow, flushed rose.
15589 R. sulfureum.
15594 R. sulfureum.
15606 R. sp.
15609 R. Bureavii.
15612 R. fastigiatum aff.
15613 R. fastigiatum aff.
15614 R. fastigiatum.
15615 R. fastigiatum.
15645 R. idoneum.
15651 R. schistocalyx. 6-9ft. Fl. deep crimsonrose.
15658 R. lophogynum.
15659 R. sinogrande. Fl. dull white with a crimson blotch.
15660 R. fulvum. $10-14 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright rose.
15663 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson.
15665 R. diphrocalyx. 6-9 ft. Fl. light crimson with a few markings and deep blotch.
15667 R. supranubium aff.
15673 R. leptothrium. 6-8 ft. Fl. deep rose.
15688 R. zaleucum. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose, crimson markings.
15701 R. heliolepis vel aff.

15706 R. araiophyllum. $16-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy white.
15719 R. Delavayi. 6-9 ft. Fl. clear crimson.
15732 R. araiophyllum. 6-8 ft. Fl. creamywhite and crimson blotch.
15733 R. leptothrium.
15734 R. laxiflorum. 4-7 ft. Fl. faintly flushed pink and crimson markings.
15736 R. leptothrium. 6-9 ft. Fl. deep rose and crimson markings.
15745 R. pennivenium. $9-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rosecrimson.
15756 R. nematocalyx aff. 6-12 ft. Fl. white.
15761 R. desquamatum. 6-7 ft. Fl. deep rose.
15764 R. basilicum.
15766 R. cerochitum. Io-15 ft. Fl. deep rose.
15767 R. Meddianum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson.
15770 R. sulfureum.
15774 R. megacalyx. $5-7 \mathrm{ft}$.
15776 R. trichocladum vel aff. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellow.
15777 R. fulvum. 6 ft . Fl. rose-crimson and crimson blotch.
15778 R. habrotrichum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
15779 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. 4-8 ft. Fl. bright crimson.
15782 R. sulfureum.
15791 R. diaprepes. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
15808 R. cyclium. 4-6 ft. Fl. pink-rose.
15815 R. Griersonianum. 5-7 ft. Fl. bright rose-carmine.
15816 R. diaprepes.
15887 R. crassum. 4-6 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose exterior.
15898 R. arizelum. 6-10 ft. Fl. pale yellow, crimson base.
15899 R. Valentinianum. $2 \frac{1}{2}-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
15908 R. campylogynum. 6-12 ins.
15917 R. facetum. 10-12 ft. Fl. deep rose with a few crimson markings.
15932 R. apodectum. 12-16 ins. Fl. pale orange marked rose on margins and base.
15933 R. heliolepis. 5 ft . Fl. rose with crimson markings.

| 15954 | R. Hardingii. |
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| 15967 | R. coryphaeum. |
| 15968 | R. flavorufum var. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 15969 | R. Balfourianum. 4 ft. |
| 15975 | R. peramoenum. $6-12 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 15977 | R. fictolacteum. |
| 15998 | R. nematocalyx aff. |
| 16000 | R. araiophyllum. |
| 16002 | R. basilicum. |
| 16006 | R. habrotrichum. |
| 16032 | R. pachypodum. |
| 16084 | R. stenaulum aff. Io- 12 ft. |
| 16128 | R. hippophaeoides. |

## 1918 EXPEDITION.

16249 R. hypophaeum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl white, very faintly tinged rose.
16250 R. hemitrichotum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose, margined deeper.
16252 R. muliense. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
16257 R. scintillans. 2 ft .
16277 R. litangense. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
16282 R. tapetiforme. I-2 ft. Fl. dark purpleblue.
16284 R. litangense. 2 ft . Fl. dull plumpurple.
16287 R. orthocladum. 2 ft . Fl. deep lavenderblue.
16288 R. telmateium. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Fl. deep rose- }}^{\text {. }}$ purple.
16289 R. drumonium. 9-14 ins. Fl. deep bluish-purple.
16291 R. timeteum. 4-6 ft. Fl. pale lavenderrose with deep crimson markings.
16292 R. impeditum. 2 ft . Fl. deep purple-rose.
16295 R. cephalanthoides. 2 ft . Fl. white, yellowish at base.
16296 R. telmateium. I $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark ruddypurple.
16299 Series Lapponicum. $I_{\frac{1}{2}-2 ~ f t . ~ F l . ~ r o s e-~}^{\text {. }}$ purple.
16300 Series Lapponicum. I-2 ins.
16301 R. eudoxum. 2-3 ft. Fl. rose.

16302 R. schizopeplum. 4-6 ft. Fl. rose, deep crimson markings.
16305 Series Lapponicum. 9-16 ins. Fl. pale rose-purple.
16306 R. acraium. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, tinged green-yellow.
16307 Series Lapponicum. 9-12 ins. Fl. bright lavender-purple.
16308 R. acraium. 2-3 ft. Fl. white, tinged yellow.
16311 R. radinum. $\mathrm{I}_{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, margined rose.
16312 R. acraium. 2 ft . Fl. white, flushed rose.
16313 R. diacritum aff. 2 ft . Fl. deep bluepurple.
16314 R. globigerum. $4^{-5} \mathrm{ft}$.
16315 R. adenophorum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. magentarose, crimson markings.
16316 R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep magenta-rose.
16318 R. selense, subspecies dolerum. $\quad 2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose, few deep markings at base.
16319 R. agglutinatum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, crimson markings.
16320 R. mimetes. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose with crimson markings.
16321 R. croceum. 4-8 ft. Fl. clear yellow.
16351 R. protistum. 20-30 ft. Creamy-white flushed rose.
16352 R. leptopeplum. 9-14 ft. Fl. rose or white, flushed rose, with crimson markings.
16353 R. lukiangense, subspecies adroserum. $8-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed deep magentarose with crimson markings, lighter base.
16354 R. eritimum. 20 ft . Fl. very deep magenta-rose with darker blotch.
16355 R. leptothrium.
16356 R. gymnomiscum. I-2 ft. Fl. white, base flushed rose.
16360 R. chasmanthoides. $4^{-8} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose lavender, olive-green markings.
16361 R. coriaceum. $12-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flushed rose, crimson blotch and spots.
16362 R. yunnanense. $3-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flushed lavender-rose with crimson markings.

16363 R. chamaetortum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Fl. heavily }}^{\text {. }}$ flushed rose.
16364 R. coriaceum. 20 ft . Fl. white or very faintly flushed rose with crimson markings and blotch.
16367 R. lukiangense, subspecies gymnanthum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose, crimson margins, lighter base with crimson markings and blotch.
16375 R. Beesianum. 9-12 ft. Fl. pink-rose.
16377 R. sphaeroblastum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
16378 R. lukiangense, subspecies admirabile. 12 ft . Fl. deep rose.
16379 R. cucullatum. 3-5 ft. Fl. white, light crimson markings.
16380 R. Traillianum aff. 6-12 ft. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose, crimson markings.
16428 R. globigerum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
16436 R. acraium. $\mathrm{I}-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy white.
16439 R. agglutinatum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose, crimson markings.
16449 R. chameunum. 9-18 ins. Fl. deep purplish rose with crimson markings.
16450 R. Edgarianum. $12-20$ ins. Fl. deep purplish blue.
16451 R. aganniphum var. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flushed rose, crimson markings.
16455 R. adenophorum. 4 ft . Fl. magentarose, crimson markings.
16459 R. agglutinatum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Creamy-white with few markings.
16464 R. agglutinatum aff. 3-4 ft. Fl. creamy white with few markings.
16464a R. agglutinatum. 6 ft . Fl. dull white, occasionally faintly flushed rose with markings.
16467 R. aiolopeplum. 6-8 ft. Fl. white, very faintly flushed rose.
16469 R. globigerum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
16472 R. glaucopeplum. 6-8 ft. Fl. flushed rose, crimson markings.
16473 R. adenophorum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose, crimson markings.
16474 R. Beesianum. $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$.
16477 R. poecilodermum. 3-4 ft. Fl. flushed rose, heavily marked deep crimson.

16488 R. schizopeplum. 2-3 ft. Fl. rose, crimson markings.
16489 R. agglutinatum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose, crimson markings.
16493 R. Wardii. $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
16508 R. recurvum. 3-5 ft. Fl. creamy-white crimson markings.
16509 R. lampropeplum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose, crimson markings.
16511 R. croceum. 9-14 ft. Fl. clear yellow.
16531 R. niphargum. $12-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose, crimson markings and blotch.
16533 R. floccigerum. Fl. rose-crimson.
16543 R. oreotrephes. Fl. lavender-rose with a few deeper markings.
16555 R. glischrum.
16576 R. brevistylum. Io-15 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose, or pink-rose, heavily marked crimson.
16577 Series Lapponicum. 4-6 ins. Fl. purpleblue, throat white.
16579 R. muliense. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
16580 Series Lapponicum. 2 ft . Fl. purplish-rose.
16581 R. esetulosum. 4-6 ft. Fl. creamywhite, flushed rose, crimson markings.
16583 R. achroanthum. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purple-crimson.
16584 R. oreotrephes aff. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
16591 R. eritimum aff. 7-8 ft.
16595 R. cephalanthoides. 2-3 ins. Fl. white, tinged yellow.
16597 R. desquamatum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
16598 R. tapetiforme aff. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
16604 R. proteoides.
16606 R. recurvum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, occasionally flushed rose, occasional markings.
16609 R. proteoides. 2-4 ft. Fl. creamy-white with crimson markings.
16616 R. cucullatum. 2-3 ft. Fl. creamy-white with few markings.
16617 R. rupicola.
16631 R. irroratum.
16632 R. Delavayi. 12-16 ft.
16637 R. recurvum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white flushed rose, crimson markings.

16643 R. adenophorum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
16652 R. Clementinae. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamywhite, flushed rose and marginal deeper.
16655 R. fictolacteum. 20-30 ft.
16656 R. dryophyllum.
16667 R. globigerum. 3-4 ft.
16668 R. bathyphyllum. 4-5 ft. Fl. creamywhite flushed rose with crimson markings.
16673 R. sigillatum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
16677 R. aganniphum. I-2 ft. Fl. heavily flushed rose with crimson markings.
16679 R. selense, subspecies metrium. 4-6 ft. Fl. white.
16680 R. flavorufum. 4-6 ft. Fl, white, crimson markings.
16681 R. chryseum. I-2 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
16683 R. colletum. $12-14 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed rose, small crimson blotch.
16684 R. selense, subspecies axium. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed rose, crimson blotch.
16687 R. gymnocarpum. 2-3 ft. Fl. deep claret, crimson deeper markings.
16688 R. eritimum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
16691 R. chaetomallum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson.
16692 R. chasmanthoides. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
16693 R. colletum. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, heavily flushed and marginal rose.
16695 R. porphyrophyllum. 2-6 ins. Fl. deep rose.
16699 R. colletum.
16702 R. eudoxum, subspecies temenium. $2-3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson.
16711 R. eudoxum. 3 ft . Fl. deep magenta rose.
16713 R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 6-8 ft.
16721 R. fulvoides.
16724 R. colletum. 9 ft . F1. flushed rosepink.
16726 R. schizopeplum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed rose, crimson markings.
16727 R. citriniflorum. Fl. yellow.
16728 R. himertum. Fl. yellow.
16729 R. iodes. 4-6 ft.

16734 R. dictyotum. 9-10 ft. F1. faintly flushed rose on margins, crimson markings.
16735 R. colletum. 8-12 ft. Fl. faintly flushed rose with a small smudge of crimson at base.
16736 R. haemaleum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. black crimson.
16739 R. saluenense. 3 ft . Fl. very deep rose, black crimson markings.
16742 R. dumosulum aff. $2 \frac{1}{2}-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white or very faintly flushed rose, crimson markings.
16743 R. colletum. $16-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white marginal, or flushed more or less deeply rose, large crimson blotch.
16745 R. iodes. 6-8 ft. Fl. white, crimson markings.
16746 R. colletum. 8-10 ft. Fl. faintly flushed rose, crimson blotch.
16749 R. Wardii. 9-12 ft. Fl. clear yellow.
16750 Series Selense. 4-6 ft. Fl. pure white, or very faintly flushed rose.
16751 R. eudoxum, subspecies mesopolium. 2 ft . Fl. pale rose.
16752 R. iodes. $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
16753 R. flavorufum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed rose, crimson markings.
16754 R. agglutinatum aff. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
16755 R. dictyotum. 6 ft . White, faintly flushed rose with a small smudge of crimson at base.
16760 R. schizopeplum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed magenta rose with darker markings.
16764 R. flavorufum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed magenta rose, crimson markings.
16765 R. proteoides. 3-6 ins.
16770 R. aganniphum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, very faintly flushed rose, crimson markings.
16771 R. flavorufum. 4-5 ft. Fl. heavily flushed rose, deep crimson markings.
16778 R. flavorufum. 4-5 ft. Fl. white, very faintly marginal rose with crimson markings.
16779 R. iodes. 6 ft . White, crimson markings.
16780 R. iodes. $12-14 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed
rose on margins with a few crimson
markings.16806 R. Balfourianum aff. $\quad 3-4 \mathrm{ft}$
16811 R. Balfourianum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
16816 R. hormophorum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$
16836 R. Traillianum. $9-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
17100 R. agglutinatum aff. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
1710 R. sphaeroblastum.
17165 R. ledoides, in cultivation R.B.G. sphaeranthum.
17205 R. fictolacteum.
17220 R. ciliicalyx.
17227 R. dendricola.
17330 R. chaetomallum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$,
17333 R. phaeochrysum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$.
17357 R. sphaeroblastum.
17406 R. sinogrande.
17407 R. colletum.
17447 R. iodes.17456 R. chasmanthoides.
17461 R. lukiangense.
17463 R. lukiangense.
17464 R. desquamatum.
17466 R. flavorufum.
17473 R. levistratum.
17476 R. chasmanthoides.
17483 R. desquamatum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose, crimson markings.
17495 R. eritimum, subspecies gymnogynum,$30-40 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. crimson with few markings.
R. lophogynum. Fl. yellow.
17539 R. ciliicalyx. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintlyflushed rose.
17551 R. diaprepes. $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
17559 R. roseatum. 6-9 ft. Fl. white.
17560 R. apodectum.
17572 R. crassum forma. 7-10 ft. Fl. white,flushed purple exterior.
17586 R. diaprepes. Io-20 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose exterior.
17588 R. oleifolium. 2-4 ft. Fl. white.
17596 R. Valentinianum.
17610 R. facetum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright crimson.
17616 R. facetum. 20-25 ft. Fl. crimson rose.

17622 R. heliolepis. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose, with a few markings.
17626 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson.
17636 R. fulvum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with deep crimson blotch.
17637 R. schistocalyx. is ft. Fl. bright rosecrimson.
17650 R. basilicum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow, faintly flushed rose at base.
17651 R. cyclium. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose.
17665 R. supranubium. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
17678 R. basilicum. 30 ft . Fl. yellow, tinged crimson at base.
17681 R. fulvum. $25-30 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with crimson blotch.
17696 R. Griersonianum.
17703 R. Meddianum.
17708 R. peramoenum. 20-30 ft. Fl. deep crimson rose.
17735 R. desquamatum.
17738 R. supranubium.
17750 R. Valentinianum.

## 1919 EXPEDITION.

17819 R. stenaulum. $8-16 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. soft purplishrose, greenish-yellow blotch.
17824 R. Genestierianum. 4-6 ft. Fl. plumpurple.
17827 R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 12 ft . Fl. deep crimson with few markings.
17828 R. leptothrium 5-7 ft. Fl. rich purplishrose with a few darker markings.
17829 R. tanastylum. 8-12 ft. Fl. very deep crimson with a few deeper markings.
17832 R. stenaulum. 7-10 ft. Fl. rose, tube very deep purple, faintly blotched yellowish-green.
17835 R. tanastylum. 9-15 ft. Fl. blackcrimson.
17836 R. araiophyllum. 9-12 ft. Fl. white, deep crimson markings and blotch.
17851 R. neriiflorum, subspecies agetum. 4-7 ft. Fl. deep crimson-scarlet.

## 17852 R. facetum. 6-12 ft.

17853 R. mallotum. 6-8 ft. Fl. very deep crimson.
17854 R. fulvum. 6-10 ft. Fl. bright rosepink, deep crimson blotch.
17900 R. supranubium. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose,
17918 R. microphyton. 8 ft . Fl. white, faintly tinged rose with a few crimson markings.
17920 R. desquamatum. Io ft . Fl. rose with a few crimson markings.
17927 R. basilicum. 15-20 ft.
17928 R. Kyawi. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
17930 R. peramoenum. 6-9 ft. Fl. bright cherry-red with a few darker markings.
17937 R. zaleucum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose with a few bright crimson markings.
17943 R. eritimum, subspecies gymnogynum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep plum-crimson.
17950 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. 5-6 ft. Fl. bright scarlet.
17963 R. Valentinianum.
17996 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. 6-10 ft. Fl. light crimson.
18000 R. suberosum. 5-7 ft. Fl. faintly flushed rose-pink with deep rose markings.
18022 R. trichocladum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. greenishyellow.
18028 R. arizelum. 20 ft . Fl. yellowishwhite, faintly marked crimson at base.
18030 R. campylogynum. 7-9 ins. Fl. blackpurple.
18036 R. Meddianum.
18041 R. platyphyllum. 6-12 ins. Fl. pale rose, or white, flushed rose.
18042 R. zaleucum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale magentarose.
18044 R. cyclium. 4-5 ft. Fl. deep rose.
18045 R. arizelum. 15-20 ft. Fl. pale yellow, crimson blotch.
18049 R. Griersonianum. 6-10 ft. Fl. rich soft carmine, almost vermilion.
18052 R. basilicum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamyyellow with crimson blotch.
18054 R. sidereum. 6-10 ft. Fl. clear yellow with crimson blotch.

18069 R. habrotrichum. $5-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, very occasionally slightly flushed rose and touch of crimson at base.
18108 R. basilicum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamyyellow, with slight crimson blotch.
18153 R. apodectum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}-2}^{\mathrm{ft}}$. Fl. rosecarmine.
18167 R. apodectum. $2 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose, flushed orange merging to purplish-rose at base.
18168 R. eritimum, subspecies gymnogynum. $6-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
18171 R. facetum. 20-25 ft. Fl. crimsonscarlet.
18173 R. crassum. $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$.
18210 R. crassum aff. 6 ft . Fl. creamy-white, flushed purplish-rose.
18273 R. facetum. 6-9 ft. Fl. bright crimsonscarlet.
18310 R. fulvum. 6-10 ft.
18329 R. Genestierianum.
18349 Series Trichocladum. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
18355 R. pachypodum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
18393 R. protistum. $35-40 \mathrm{ft}$.
18394 R. protistum.
18395 R. Kyawi. Fl. rich crimson.
18458 R. giganteum. 80 ft .
18475 R. stenaulum.
18548 R. protistum.
18686 R. citriniflorum.
18900 R. oleifolium. 2 ft .
18901 R. eclecteum.
18902 R. diaprepes. 6-9 ft.
18903 R. chasmanthoides. 2-6 ft. Fl. soft lavender.
18904 R. aechmophyllum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
18905 R. saluenense. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purplishcrimson.
18906 R. chasmanthum. 3-5 ft. Fl. pale lavender-rose, olive markings.
18907 R. brevistylum. $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose with few crimson markings.
18908 Series Stamineum. $18-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
18909 R. semilunatum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. very deep yellow.
18912 R. iodes. 6-12 ft.

18914 R. coryphaeum. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamywhite marginal and flushed pale rose exterior and a crimson blotch.
18917 R. chaetomallum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
18918 R. keleticum. 3-6 ins. Fl. deep purplishcrimson with darker markings.
18920 R. flavorufum. 2-4 ft. Fl. white, flushed and margined pale rose with a few dark markings.
18933 R. desquamatum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl.lavenderrose, crimson markings.
18934 R. haemaleum.
18937 R. eudoxum, subspecies asteium. $\frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose margined and lined a deeper shade.
18938 R. citriniflorum. I-2 ft. Fl. flushed rose and margined deeper.
18943 R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flushed deep crimson.
19006 R. proteoides.
19007 R. vernicosum, geog. form araliaeforme. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
19008 R. cloiophorum, subspecies leucopetalum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
19009 R. cloiophorum, subspecies asmenistum. 2-4 ft.
19010 R. colletum. 6-9 ft.
19011 R. colletum. 20 ft .
19014 R. pholidotum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
19015 R. rubiginosum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
19019 R. selense, subspecies nanothamnum. 3 ft . Fl. creamy-white, faintly flushed pink exterior and small blotch.
19154 R. proteoides. I ft.
19165 R. proteoides. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamyyellow with crimson markings.
19169 R.cloiophorum, subspecies asmenistum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, tinged and margined rose.
19193 R. vernicosum, geog. form araliaeforme. $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$.

## 1921 EXPEDITION.

19404 R. racemosum. 6-14 ins. Fl. deep cerise-pink.

19437 R. chameunum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. ruddy black-purple and crimson markings.
19440 R. russatum. 2 ft . Fl. deep wineypurple, white throat.
19450 R. scintillans. 12-18 ins. Fl. purplishblue.
19458 R. russatum. .2-3 ft. Fl. ruddy-purple.
19460 R. leptothrium $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$.
19467 R. litiense. 4-9 ft. Fl. clear pale yellow.
19468 R. eritimum. $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale crimsonrose.
19479 R. saluenense. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep plumpurple.
19492 R. chamaetortum. 6-18 ins. Fl. rose, or white flushed rose.
19512 R. Wardii, in cultivation croceum. 4-5 ft . Fl. soft yellow, small basal crimson markings.
19515. R. repens. I-2 ins. Fl. deep crimson.

19540 R. Martinianum.
19541 R. hypolepidotum. 2-3 ft. Fl. pale yellow, tinged green.
19544 R. oreotrephes. $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose.
19552 R. colletum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose and crimson blotch.
19554 R. lukiangense, subspecies ceraceum. 15-20 ft.
19555 R. fictolacteum. 20-30 ft. Fl. white, crimson blotch.
19562 R. poecilodermum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, with few crimson markings.
19567 R. iodes. $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white margined and lined deep rose and few crimson markings.
19569 R. cloiophorum, subspecies roseotinctum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white margined and striped deep rose.
19570 R. megeratum. 2 ft . Fl. bright yellow.
19574 R. triplonaevium. 8 - IO ft . Fl. white, or faintly flushed rose, crimson markings.
19597 R. stictophyllum. 9-14 ins. Fl. deep blue-purple, throat white.
19607 R. chryseum. I-2 ft. Fl. bright yellow.
19674 R. tapetiforme. I-2 ft. Fl. pale purpleblue.
19695 R. desquamatum. 9-12 ft.

19701 R. chartophyllum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. roselavender, with crimson markings.
19704 R. tritifolium. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose in bud.
19713 R. aganniphum. 3-6 ft. Fl. white with crimson markings.
19714 R. agglutinatum. 6-9 ft.
19716 R. aganniphum. 3-4 ft. Fl. white, heavily marked crimson.
19733 R. agglutinatum. $4-7 \mathrm{ft}$.
19743 R. Wardii. 5-7 ft. Clear yellow.
19744 R. aganniphum. $3-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deeply flushed crimson-rose and copious crimson markings.
19758 R. aganniphum. 4-5 ft. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose and copious crimson markings.
19769
R. floccigerum. 3-5 ft.

19772 R. lukiangense. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
19773 R. aganniphum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose with crimson markings.
19781 R. lukiangense. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
19783 R. agglutinatum. $6-10 \mathrm{ft}$.
19793 R. levistratum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
19798 R. levistratum. 6-9 ft.
19814 R. chasmanthum or chasmanthoides. 6-12 ft.
19819 R. lukiangense, subspecies ceraceum. $16-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
19822 R. agglutinatum. 6-9 ft.
19825 R. chasmanthum or chasmanthoides. 6-9 ft.
19827 R. taliense. 3-6 ft. Fl. white with crimson markings.
19828 R.aganniphum forma. 4-6 ft. Fl. white, or tinged rose with crimson markings.
19844 R. monanthum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
19866 R. melanostictum, in cultivation R.B.G. chryseum.
19869 R. stenaulum. $10-18 \mathrm{ft}$.
19872 R. charitopes. $3-4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
19911 R. chaetomallum. ${ }_{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$.
19912 R. rubrolineatum. $3 \frac{1}{2}-4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
19913 R. saluenense forma. 3-4 ft.
19915 R. keleticum. I-2 ins. Fl. deep purplishrose with few crimson markings.

19917 R. Genestierianum. 9-12 ft.
19919 R. radicans. 6-8 ins. Fl. dark rosypurple.
19926 Series Selense. 5 ft .
19930 R. trichocladum. 2 ft .
19952 R. eclecteum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
19954 R. selense, subspecies metrium. 5 ft .
19955 R. chaetomallum. 4-5 ft.
19956 R. monanthum. 2-3 ft.
19958 R. haemaleum. 2 ft . Fl. black-crimson.
19959 R. chaetomallum. 5 ft . Fl. deep crimson.
19960 R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. 3 ft . Fl. soft to deep rose.
19977 R. pocophorum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
19978 R. chaetomallum. 3-5 ft. Fl. deep crimson.
19982 R. sanguineum var. didymoides. 2-3 ft. Fl. rose.
19983 R. pocophorum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
19993 R. melanostictum, in cultivation R. chryseum. 6-9 ins.
19994 R. aff saluenense. 6-9 ins.
20003 R. sperabiloides. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20005 R. heliolepis. 6-10 ft. Fl. rose with deep crimson markings.
20008 R. lukiangense, subspecies ceraceum. 10-15 ft.
20015 R. chaetomallum. 2 ft .
20019 R. pocophorum. 4-6 ft.
20020 R. fulvoides. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
20021 R. aureum. 3-4 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
20023 R. telopeum. 3-4 ft. Fl. clear yellow.
20025 R. chaetomallum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$
20026 R. chaetomallum. 3-4 ft.
20027 R. Forrestii.
20028 R. hemidartum. 3-4 ft.
20062 R. chamaetortum. $I-I \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
20063 R. chasmanthum or chasmanthoides. 6-8 ft.
20064 R. chasmanthum. $4-7 \mathrm{ft}$.
20067 R. oleifolium. 3-4 ft.
20071 R. eudoxum, subspecies temenium.
20073 R. vaccinioides. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
20075 R. fulvoides. $6-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
20078 R. catacosmum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.

| 20085 | R. eritimum. $6-12 \mathrm{ft}$ |
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| 20090 | R. citriniflorum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow. |
| 20094 | R. megacalyx. |
| 20095 | R. desquamatum or rubiginosum. 12-16 ft. |
| 20106 | R. protistum. $25-35 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20118 | R. crassum. $7-10 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20120 | R. arizelum. 25 ft . |
| 20176 | R. aechmophyllum. |
| 20185 | R. aechmophyllum. 3-4 ft. |
| 20196 | R. tsarongense. Ift. |
| 20208 | R. tapetiforme. 9-16 ins. |
| 20213 | R. syncollum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20215 | R. chaetomallum. 2-4 ft. Fl. deep crimson. |
| 20218 | R. citriniflorum aff. 4 ft . |
| 20220 | R. didymum. $12-18$ ins. Fl. blackcrimson. |
| 20230 | R. tephropeplum. ${ }^{\text {2-4 }} \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20235 | R. radicans. $\mathrm{I}-2$ ins. |
| 20239 | R. didymum. 2 ft . |
| 20246 | R. Martinianum. 4-6 ft. |
| 20253 | R. sanguineum. 2-4ft. Fl. black crimson. |
| 20255 | R. keleticum. 6-10 ins. |
| 20262 | R. habrotrichum. 5-6 ft. |
| 20286 | R. flavorufum. - $^{-}$ |
| 20291 | R. vernicosum, geog.form araliaeforme. 3-4 ft. |
| 20297 | R. Bainbridgeanum. $3-4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20299 | R. chaetomallum. 3-5 |
| 20302 | R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 3-5 ft. |
| 20305 | R. floccigerum aff. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20306 | R. arizelum. $10-18$ |
| 20318 | R. levistratum. 4-6 ft. $^{\text {f }}$ |
| 20321 | R. Martinianum aff., in cultivation floccigerum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20322 | R. Coryanum. 9-18 ft. |
| 20323 | Subseries Haematodes. 3-4 ft. |
| 20330 | R. levistratum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20332 | R. megeratum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }}^{\text {d }}$ |
| 20333 | R. chaetomallum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$, |
| 20338 | R. manopeplum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20347 | R. syncollum. 5 ft . |
| 20365 | R. arizelum. $9-14 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 20381 | R. arizelum. 15 ft . |

20387 R. sinogrande. $20-30 \mathrm{ft}$.
20388 R. sinonuttallii. 7-10 ft.
20415 R. adenophorum. 3-5 ft. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose with crimson markings.
20416 R. sphaeroblastum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white and many crimson markings.
20418 R. sigillatum. $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$.
20419 R. mimetes. $5-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly marked crimson.
20425 R. Roxieanum. 3-5 ft. Fl. white with few crimson markings.
20426 R. cucullatum. 2-4 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose with crimson markings.
20428 R. mimetes var. simulans. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with crimson markings.
20429 R. acraium. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
20430 R. chartophyllum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. lavenderrose.
20432 R. muliense. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellow.
20434 R. chartophyllum. 5-7 ft.
20440 R. sphaeroblastum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamywhite with crimson markings.
20442 R. sigillatum. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$. White, flushed rose on margin with crimson markings.
20444 R. adenophorum var. schizopeploides. 3-5 ft.
20445 R. sphaeroblastum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, marked crimson.
20446 R. sphaeroblastum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose, marked crimson.
20447 R. sphaeroblastum. 3-5 ft. Fl. white, flushed rose, marked crimson.
20450 R. intricatum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark purplishblue.
20451 R. Beesianum. 4-8 ft. Fl. rose.
20452 R. acraium or cephalanthoides. 2 ft . Fl. white, creamy-yellow base.
20454 R. impeditum. 2 ft . Fl. deep purple, throat white, on limestone.
20455 R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed rose, marked crimson.
20456 R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with crimson markings.
20457 R. telmateium. 4-12 ins. Fl. deep rosepurple, white throat.

20460 R. orthocladum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purple, white throat.
20461 R. telmateium. 6-12 ins. Fl. deep purple, white throat, on limestone.
20462 R. stictophyllum. 6-12 ins. Fl. deep rose-purple.
20463 R. peramabile. 2 ft . Fl. ruddy-purple.
20464 R. rupicola. 2 ft . Fl. deep wine-purple.
20465 R. acraium. 3-3弪 ft . Fl. creamy-white.
20470 R. Wardii. $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
20476 R. ledoides or radinum. I-2 ft. Fl. creamy-white, tinged salmon, tube deep pink.
20477 R. telmateium. I- $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplishblue.
20480 R. ledoides or radinum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white.
20481 R. artosquameum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep soft rose, marked crimson.
20482 R. Davidsonianum. 2-4 ft.
20484 R. racemosum. 2 ft . Fl. rose pink.
20485 R. hormophorum. 12-20 ins. Fl. roselavender with olive markings.
20486 R. stereophyllum aff. $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rosepink.
20488 R. orthocladum. $12-18$ ins. Fl. pale purplish-blue, tube greyish, on limestone.
20489 R. exquisitum. 3-4 ft. Fl. soft rose.
20491 R. hemitrichotum. $3-4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
20492 R. impeditum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rosepurple.
20493 R. orthocladum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale purple-blue.
20498 R. fictolacteum. 20-30 ft.
20525 R. mollicomum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20625 R. rubiginosum aff. $8-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
20629 R. artosquameum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20648 R. siderophyllum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
20678 R. irroratum. 6-8 ft .
20693 R. elaeagnoides. 2 ft . Fl. light rosecrimson.
20708 R. chryseum. 2 ft .
20783 R. aff. oreotrephes. 2 ft .
20793 R. chasmanthum. 6-10 ft.
20795 R. aechmophyllum. 3-6 ft.
20801 R. puralbum. 4-6 ft.

20814 R. anthosphaerum, subspecies hylothreptum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellowishgreen, heavily flushed rose with copious dark crimson markings.
20816 R. fulvoides. $10-18 \mathrm{ft}$.
20817 R. arizelum. $12-16 \mathrm{ft}$.
20819 R. sinogrande. 20-30 ft.
20821 R. arizelum. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
20824 R. rubrolineatum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
20825 R. sperabiloides. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20826 R. Martinianum. 2-3 ft.
20832 R. Coryanum. 9-20 ft.
20834 R. astrocalyx. $\quad 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
20835 R. charitopes. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20840 R. timeteum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
20845 R. Genestierianum. 9-12 ft.
20861 R. radicans. I-3 ins.
20863 R. protistum. $25-35 \mathrm{ft}$.
20864 R. keleticum. 6 ins.
20865 R. eritimum, subspecies chawchiense. 8 -10 ft.
20877 R. floccigerum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20879 R. monanthum. 2 ft . Fl. dull deep yellow.
20880 R. aureum. 2-3 ft.
20881 R. Bainbridgeanum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20884 R. tephropeplum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. on limestone.
20885 R. floccigerum. 3-6 ft.
20886 R. chaetomallum. $7-9 \mathrm{ft}$.
20887 R. fulvastrum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
20888 R. didymum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
20889 R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. 2 ft .
20891 R. haemaleum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20893 R. sanguineum. 2 ft .
20895 R. catacosmum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
20896 R. saluenense. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
20897 R. megacalyx. $6-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
20899 R. sinonuttallii. $7-\mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
20905 R. didymum. 2-3 ft.
20906 R. megeratum. I-2 ft.
20910 R. himertum. 2 ft .
20911 R. himertum. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
20912 R. saluenense. I ft.
20917 R. crassum. 7-10 ft.
20923 R. aechmophyllum. 3 ft

20926 R. aechmophyllum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
20934 R. lukiangense. $6-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
20950 R. russatum. 2 ft .
20956 R. chryseum. 1-2 ft.
20961 R. hylaeum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
20973 R. chasmanthum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
20978 R. lukiangense, subspecies ceraceum aff. 12-16 ft.
20987 R. rubrolineatum.
21000 R. selense, subspecies pagophilum aff. 3-4 ft.
21006 R. leilungense. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21009 R. sphaeroblastum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21010 R. sphaeroblastum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21011 R. aff. levistratum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21012 R. levistratum. 6 ft .
21013 R. eclecteum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21017 R. litiense. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
21018 R. sigillatum. 10-16 ft.
21019 R. levistratum. 6-8 ft.
21020 R. agglutinatum. 4-6 ft.
21021 R. agglutinatum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$.
21022 R. Roxieanum. 3-5 ft.
21027 R. rubiginosum. $12-14 \mathrm{ft}$.
21030 R. cuneatum. 2 ft . Fl. deep rose.
21031 R. blepharocalyx. 2 ft . Fl. deep bluish-purple.
21036 R. leptothrium. $6-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
21039 R. sphaeroblastum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21040 R. sphaeroblastum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
21045 R. agglutinatum. 4 ft .
21047 R. levistratum. 6-9 ft.
21048 R. phaeochrysum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
21049 R. aischropeplum. $2-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21051 R. globigerum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21052 R. sigillatum. $4^{-7} \mathrm{ft}$.
21055 R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. 2-4 ft.
21056 R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. 4-6 ft.

## 1922 EXPEDITION.

21239 R. telmateium. I-2 ft. Fl. deep rosepurple, white throat.
21241 R. orthocladum.

21248 R. hippophaeoides. 2 ft . Fl. purplishblue.
21250 R.telmateium. 6-12 ins. Fl. purplish-rose.
21252 R. racemosum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21253 R. radinum. I-2 ft. Fl. rose-pink.
21265 R. prostratum. I-3 ins. Fl. deep rosepurple, throat white.
21270 R. stereophyllum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
21274 R. orthocladum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}-2}^{\mathrm{ft}}$. Fl. deep blue-purple.
21282 R. aff. tapetiforme. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Deep }}$ bluish-purple, throat white.
21287 R. sigillatum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$.
21288 R. orthocladum. $12-18$ ins. Fl. purpleblue, white throat.
21289 R. aff. diacritum. Incult. orthocladum. 6-19 ins. Fl. purple-blue, white throat.
21292 R. elegantulum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21297 R. tapetiforme. 3 ft . Fl. deep bluepurple. In cult. Headfort R. glomerulatum.
21299 R. radinum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white.
21301 R. stictophyllum. 9-12 ins. Fl. dark rosy-purple.
21304 R. dasypetalum. 2 ft . Fl. dark purpleblue.
21306 R. racemosum. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
21321 R. racemosum. 18-24 ins.
21323 R. irroratum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
21339 R. hemitrichotum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
21344 R. intricatum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple-blue.
21348 R. rubiginosum. 4-6 ft.
21351 R. racemosum.
21358 R. chartophyllum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
21375 R. cuneatum. 2 ft . Fl. dark purplishrose.
21377 R. telmateium. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rosy-purple.
21390 R. Beesianum. 6-8 ft.
21400 R. sigillatum. 4-6 ft. Fl. white margined, or flushed rose with crimson markings.
21405 R. sphaeroblastum. 4-6 ft. Fl. white with crimson markings.
21408 R. cucullatum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white with crimson markings.
21409 R. adenophorum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose with a few crimson markings.

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$21680(=22751)$
R. adenophorum. 3-5 ft. Fl. rose with crimson markings.
R. stereophyllum.
R. hippophaeoides. 2-3 ft.
R. aureum. 2-4 ft.
R. chasmanthum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
R. irroratum. $6-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. hippophaeoides. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. lukiangense. $12-18 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. scintillans. $I_{\frac{1}{2}}-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. scintillans. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. racemosum. 2-4 ft.
R. cantabile. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep ruddy-purple, white throat, on limestone.
R. impeditum. 8-14 ins.
R. cantabile.
R. cantabile. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep violet-purple.
R. impeditum. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
R. cantabile. $1-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. floccigerum var. appropinquans. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. fastigiatum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
R. hesperium. 4-7 ft.
R. fictolacteum. 6-10 ft.
R. recurvum var. oreonastes. 12-20 ins.
R. stictophyllum. I-2 ft. Fl. pale purple.
R. racemosum. 9-18 ins.
R. litiense. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow.
R. scintillans. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. racemosum. 2 ft .
R. dasycladum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. bullatum. 2 ft .
R. aff. idoneum. 6-8 ins.
R. fastigiatum. Io-16 ins.
R. crassum. $2-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. Beesianum. 4-7 ft.
R. adenophorum. 2-3 ft.
R. sinonuttallii. 8-12 ft. Fl. fleshy-white.

| $21681(=22803)$ | R. floccigerum. 3-5 ft. <br> lemon-yellow, margined <br> flushed rose-crimson. |
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| R. lukiangense. 10-18 ft. Fl. |  |
| or |  |
| deep rose-magenta, with crim- |  |
| son markings. |  |
| R. lukiangense, subspecies ad- |  |
| roserum. 7-10 ft. Fl. rose- |  |
| magenta, with crimson blotch |  |
| and markings. |  |

21685 ( $=22733$ ) R. lukiangense. 10-12 ft. Fl. deep rose-magenta with deeper margins and blotch.
$21686(=22884)$ R. eritimum. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose-magenta with crimson blotch.
21687 ( $=22702$ ) R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 3-4 ft. Fl. very deep magenta-crimson and deeper markings.
$21688(=22846)$ R. Bainbridgeanum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. F1. creamy-white, margins slightly flushed rose and many deep crimson markings.
$21689(=22899)$ R. selense, subspecies pagophilum. 3-5 ft. Fl. more or less deeply flushed rose, palest at base.
21690
R. ciliicalyx. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.

21691 R. stenaulum aff. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose-magenta.
21692 R. Genestierianum. $9-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep plum-purple.
21693 R. Coryanum. 9-18 ft. Fl. creamy-white with brownishcrimson markings.
21694 ( $=22938$ ) R. eurysiphon. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-white or very pale rose, more or less flushed deep magenta rose and copious crimson markings.
21695 ( $=22939$ ) R. Martinianum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-white, faintly flushed and margined pale rose with few crimson markings.
$21696(=22822)$ R. megacalyx. $8-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
$21697(=22901)$ R. Bainbridgeanum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-white, flushed and margined pale rose and a crimson blotch.
21698 R. leptothrium. $7-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose.
21699 R. trichocladum. 2-4 ft. Fl. olive-orange shading to green at base.
$21700(=22885)$ R. eritimum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose-magenta with a few crimson markings and a blotch.
21701 R. megeratum. $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep golden yellow.
$21702(=22804)$ R. floccigerum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark lemon-yellow, narrowly margined rose with crimson at base.
21703 ( $=22806$ ) R.floccigerum. 3-5 ft. Fl. rosecrimson on a yellow ground.
21704 ( $=22805$ ) R.floccigerum. Fl. deep crimson, black-crimson in bud.
$21705(=22761)$ R. sinogrande var. boreale. 20-25 ft. Fl. soft yellow.
21706 R. tephropeplum. 2-3 ft. Fl. dark or light rose on lime-stone.
$21707(=22652)$ R. aureum. $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. soft orange-lemon-yellow.
$21708(=22610)$ R. eurysiphon forma. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-white, more or less flushed rose with faint crimson markings.
$21709(=22886)$ R. hemidartum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rich crimson.
21710 R. chaetomallum. 3-5 ft. Fl. rich dark blood-crimson.
21711 ( $=22912$ ) R. pocophorum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purple-crimson, base lightest.
21712 ( $=22913$ ) R. pocophorum. $4^{-6 ~ f t . ~ F l . ~}$ deep purplish-crimson.
21713 ( $=22909$ ) R. pocophorum. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep to light crimson. In cult. at Headfort and Edinburgh R. hemidartum.

21714 ( $=22831$ ) R. bullatum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.

| 21716 (= 2 | R. oleifolium. $\quad \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly marginal rose. |
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| 21718 | R. repens. Fl. deep crimson. |
| 21720 ( $=22916$ ) | R. pocophorum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. light to dark crimson. |
| 21721 | R. pocophorum. 3-4 ft. Fl. very deep crimson, almost black. |
| 21723 ( $=22674$ ) | R. repens var. chamaeThomsonii. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. very dark crimson. |
| 21724 ( $=22923$ ) | R. Forrestii. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. light rose-crimson. |
| 21725 ( $=22863$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. $\quad 2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-yellow, flushed more or less rose-pink, especially on margins and base. |
| $\begin{gathered} 21727(=22910 \\ =22915) \end{gathered}$ | R. catacosmum. 6-9 ft. Fl. crimson-rose. |
| 21728 | R. chaetomallum var. hemigynum. 6 ft . Fl. rich bright red-crimson. |
| 21729 (= 22847) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. striped and margined bright rose-pink on a yellowish base. |
| 21730 ( $=22649$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. 2 ft . Fl. deep rose-crimson on a yellow base. |
| $731(=22656)$ | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-yellow, heavily marked crimson-rose. |
| 21732 ( $=22705$ ) | R. haemaleum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. black-crimson. |
| 21733 ( $=22697$ ) | R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow, margined pink. |
| 21734 | R. eudoxum, subspecies temenium. I ft. Fl. deep crimson. |
| 21735 (=22677) | R. horaeum. 9-12 ins. |
| 21736 ( $=22633$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. hemigymnum. I ft. Fl. bright rose-crimson. |


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| :---: | :---: |
| 21737 | R. eudoxum, subspecies asteium. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. self shade of bright pink, like a " Dielytra." |
| 21738 | R. eudoxum. 2 ft . Fl. rosecrimson. In cult. at Muncaster R. setiferum. |
| 21739 ( $=22676$ ) | R. eudoxum, subspecies asteium. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. light rose-crimson. |
| 21740 ( $=22687$ ) | R. haemaleum. $\quad 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl black-crimson. |
| 21741 | R. jucundum. 4-5 ft. Fl. pale rose, or white marked rose with crimson blotch. |
| 21743 (= 22739) | R. selense, subspecies pagophilum aff. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark crimson. |
| 21744 | R. eudoxum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-white, faintly flushed rose. |
| 21745 ( $=22$ | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow, striped and margined rose-crimson. |
| 21746 (=22667) | R. horaeum, in cult., didymum. I-2 ft. Fl. greenishyellow, flushed and margined deep rose. |
| $21747$ | R. citriniflorum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. lemon-yellow, tipped and occasionally flushed rose. |
| 21748 | R. citriniflorum. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dull lemon-yellow, flushed and lined rose, with a few crimson markings. |
| $\underset{21751}{21750}(=22852)$ | R. didymum. $1-2 \mathrm{ft}$. <br> R. citriniflorum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow, faintly flushed rose at base. |
| $21752(=22679)$ | R. horaeum aff. I ft. Fl. yellow-green, margined yellow. In cult. at Headfort $\mathbf{R}$. eclecteum. |
| 753 ( $=22670$ ) | R. chaetomallum aff. 4 ft Fl. light rose-crimson. |


| $=22$ | R. horaeum var. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose-crimson. In cult. at Headfort R. glaphyrum. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 21755 ( $=22767$ ) | R. telopeum. 4 ft . Fl. clear yellow. |
| 21756 | R. keleticum. 6-15 ins. Fl. deep rose-purple. |
| 21757 ( $=22659$ ) | R. keleticum. 3-5 ins. Fl. bluish-purple, crimson markings. |
| 21758 ( $=22688$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. 3 ft . Fl. crimson on an orange base. |
| 21759 ( $=22862$ ) | R. chaetomallum. 3 ft . Fl. light crimson. |
| 21760 (=22666) | R. saluenense. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl . very dark ruddy-purple with dark crimson markings. |
| 21761 (=22721) | R. Bainbridgeanum. 4 ft . Fl. creamy-yellow with a few faint crimson markings and a faint blotch. |
| 21762 ( $=2271$ | R. Bainbridgeanum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose. |
| 21763 ( $=22621$ ) | R. Stewartianum. 2-4 ft. Fl. pure white. |
| 21764 | R. eudoxum, subspecies asteium. $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright rose to crimson. |
| 21765 (=22685) | R. horaeum aff. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\mathrm{ft}}$. Fl. yellow, flushed and margined crimson. |
| 21766 ( $=22718$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. 5-6 ft. Fl. creamy-white with a faint crimson blotch. |
| 21767 | R. eudoxum aff. 3-4 ft. Fl. clear to dark rose. |
| 21768 ( $=22706$ ) | R. repens var. chamaedoron. I ft. Fl. deep crimson. |
| 21769 ( $=22710$ ) | R. eclecteum aff. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose-crimson. |
| 21770 ( $=22850$ ) | R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, margined rose. |
| 21771 | R. fictolacteum. $10-14 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with a crimson blotch. |
| 21772 | R. saluenense. I ft. Fl. deep ruddy-purple with a few dark crimson markings. |


|  | 226 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 21773 | R. eritimum, subspecies gymnogynum. 10-12 ft. Fl. light magenta-rose with a crimson blotch. |
| 21774 ( $=22735$ ) | R. lukiangense. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep magenta-rose with crimson markings and a blotch. |
| 21775 ( $=22940$ ) | R. Martinianum var. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. light rose with crimson markings. |
| 21776 | R. chloranthum. 3-4 ft. Fl. dark olive-yellow, greenish at base. |
| 21777 ( $=22807$ ) | R. floccigerum var. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow-lined and margined pink-rose. |
| 21778 ( $=22653$ ) | R. aureum. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep lemon-yellow. |
| 21779 ( $=22809$ ) | R. floccigerum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright rose-scarlet. |
| 21780 ( $=22810$ ) | R. floccigerum. 2-5 ft. Fl. lemon-yellow, lined and margined rose. |
| 21781 ( $=22619$ ) | R. eurysiphon forma. 3 ft . |
| 21782 | R. himertum var., or citriniflorum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow. |
| 21783 | R. citriniflorum. 2 ft . Fl. dull yellow, washed rose at base |
| 21784 ( $=22709$ ) | Subseries Sanguineum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-yellow. |
| 21785 ( $=22858$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow, striped and margined pale rose. |
| 21786 ( $=22924$ ) | R. Forrestii. Fl. deep crimson. |
| 21787 ( $=22611$ ) | R. eurysiphon forma. 3 ft . Fl. deep rose with a few crimson markings. |
| 21809 | R. eudoxum, subspecies temenium. 2 ft . Fl. light to dark purplish-crimson. |
| 21810 ( $=22918$ ) | R. fulvoides. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 21811 ( $=22856$ ) | R. micromeres. 3 ft . |
| 21812 | R. glischrum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with a deep crimson blotch. |

21813 | R. glischrum. IO-15 ft. Fl. |
| :--- |
| heavily stained deep plum- |
| purple with crimson markings |
| and blotch. |

21814 ( $=22902$ ) R. fulvoides. $10-15 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. rose-pink with a crimson blotch. 21815 R. fulvoides. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with a faint blotch.
21816 ( $=22762$ ) R. niphargum. 10-15 ft. Fl. pale-rose.
21817 R. niphargum. 20 ft. Fl. pale rose-pink or flushed and margined that shade, heavily marked deep crimson.
21818 R. coriaceum. 20-25 ft. Fl. white with small crimson blotch.
21819 ( $=22724$ ) R. haemaleum. 2-3 ft. Fl. black-crimson.
21821 ( $=22713$ ) R. Bainbridgeanum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow in bud, tipped rose. In cult. at Exbury, R. myiagrum.
21822 R. timeteum aff. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. washed pale purplish-rose.
21823 R. haemaleum. 3-4 ft. Fl black-crimson almost black.
21824 ( $=22808$ ) R. sperabiloides. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep to light crimson.
$21825(=22654)$ R. monanthum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
21826 ( $=22657$ ) R. chaetomallum var. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. very deep crimson.
21827 R. eudoxum aff.
21828 ( $=22894$ ) R. pocophorum. 3-4 ft. Fl. light crimson.
21829 ( $=22720$ ) R. Bainbridgeanum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose with copious deep crimson markings.
21830 ( $=22911$ ) R. coelicum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep magenta-crimson.
21831 ( $=22883$ ) R. chaetomallum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
21832 ( $=22719$ ) R. Bainbridgeanum. 4-5 ft. Fl. white, flushed crimson with crimson markings.
21833 ( $=22715$ ) R. Bainbridgeanum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-white.

|  | R. Bainbridgeanum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with a few markings merging in a crimson blotch. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 21835 ( $=22622$ ) | R. artosquameum. 6-7 ft. Fl. soft rose-lavender. |
| 21836 | R. telopeum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. soft clear yellow. |
| 21837 | R. chaetomallum var. hemigymnum. $4^{-5} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson. |
| 83 | R. chaetomallum |
| 21838 ( $=22893$ ) | R. eclecteum. 3-6 ft. Fl. white, heavily marked deep crimson. |
| $21839(=22708)$ | R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow with a few faint crimson markings. |
| 21840 | R. eclecteum var. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose-magenta with crimson markings. |
| 21841 ( $=2261$ | R. Stewartianum. 4 ft . Fl. soft clear yellow. |
| 21842 ( $=22892$ | R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 4-6 ft. Fl. deep magenta-crimson with deeper markings. |
| 21843 | R. coriaceum. 20 ft . Fl. heavily flushed rose-pink with crimson markings and blotch. |
| 21844 ( $=22730$ ) | R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphryum aff. 2 ft . Fl. creamy-yellow faintly flushed rose on margins. |
| 21845 | R. eudoxum, subspecies asteium. 2 ft . Fl. pale rose with deep rose margins. |
| 21846 (= 2270 | R. chaetomallum var. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose to crimson. |
| 21848 ( $=22665$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. 2 ft . Fl. yellow, flushed heavy rose on margins. |
| 21849 ( $=22859$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. 2 ft . Fl. deep crimson on margins, shaded to crimson-orange. |


$21850(=22690)$| R. chaetomallum. |
| :---: |
| deep crimson. |$\quad 2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$.

21851 ( $=22668$ ) R. horaeum. I ft. Fl, rosecrimson.
$21852(=22680)$ R. horaeum. 6-12 ins. Fl. yellow, heavily margined crımson.
21853
R. chaetomallum var. 2 ft . Fl. crimson, shaded in orangeyellow at base.
$21854(=22675)$ R. horaeum var. I ft. Fl. crimson on an orange base.
21855 R. horaeum. 6-9 ins. Fl bright crimson.
21856 R. citriniflorum. 9-15 ins. Fl. yellow, flushed and margined magenta-rose.
21857 ( $=22693$ ) R. chaetomallum. $\quad \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose, margined crimson-rose.
21858 ( $=22683$ ?) R. chaetomallum. $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. rose.
21860 R. horaeum var. I ft. Fl. pale rose, margined deeper.
21861 ( $=22770$ ) R. arizelum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale soft yellow.
$21862(=22784)$ R. arizelum. $20 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. soft clear yellow with a faint blotch.
21863 ( $=22771$ ) R. arizelum. I5 ft. Fl. deep soft rose with a crimson blotch.
$21864(=22703)$ R. arizelum. 20 ft . Fl. pale yellow.
21865 ( $=22786$ ) R. arizelum. 25 ft . Fl. yellow, deeply flushed rose with a crimson blotch.
21866 ( $=22772$ ) R. arizelum. 20 ft . Fl. pale yellow with a crimson blotch.
$21867(=22785)$ R. arizelum. is ft. Fl. pale rose or flushed rose.
21868 ( $=22787$ ) R. arizelum. 20 ft. Fl. deep yellow with very deep crimson blotches.
$21869(=22788)$ R. arizelum. 25 ft . Fl. pale rose-pink.
$21870(=22738)$ R. semnoides. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose with a crimson blotch,

21871 ( $=22890$ ) R. arizelum. 20 ft . Fl. white with a crimson blotch.
$21872(=22658)$ R. chaetomallum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson to black-crimson.
21873 ( $=22857$ ) R. chaetomallum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark almost black-crimson.
21874 ( $=22898$ ) R. selense, subspecies probum aff. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, blotched crimson.
21875 R. telopeum. 5-6 ft. Fl. clear yellow.
$21876(=22800)$ R. selense, subspecies pagophilum aff. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with crimson blotch.
$21877(=22895)$ R. vestitum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose with crimson markings and a blotch.
$21878(=22906)$ R. selense, subspecies probum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose with deep crimson blotch.
21879 ( $=22905$ ) R. selense, subspecies probum aff. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose with or without blotch.
21880 R. crinigerum. 7-10 ft. Fl. white, flushed and lined rose.
$21881(=22891)$ R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. $\quad$ 5-7 ft. Fl. deep rosecrimson.
$21882(=22647)$ R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, more or less deeply flushed rose with many crimson markings.
$21884(=22728)$ R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 3-6 ft. Fl. magentarose.
$21885(=22612)$ R. Stewartianum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, very faintly flushed rose with a crimson blotch.
$21886(=22648)$ R. eclecteum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white.
$21887(=22711)$ R. eclecteum. 3-6 ft. Fl. very pale rose with crimson markings.
21888 ( $=22620$ ) R. Stewartianum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow, lined and margined rose.

21889 ( $=22613$ ) R. Stewartianum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
21891 ( $=22615$ ) R. Stewartianum. 6 ft . Fl. pale yellow, with a few crimson markings.
21892 ( $=22758$ ) R. erythrocalyx, subspecies eucallum. $4^{-6 ~ f t . ~ F l . ~ w h i t e ~}$ with a few faint crimson markings.
21893 ( $=22729$ ) R. Bainbridgeanum forma. $2-3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose with crimson markings and a blotch.
21894 ( $=22716$ ) R. Bainbridgeanum. 4 ft . Fl. white, faintly flushed rose with crimson markings merging in a blotch.
21895 ( $=22722$ ) R. Bainbridgeanum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with crimson markings and a blotch
21896 ( $=22903$ ) R. fulvoides. $7-10 \mathrm{ft} . \quad \mathrm{Fl}$. white with a crimson blotch.
21897 ( $=22768$ ) R. fulvoides. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright rose-pink, almost aniline pink with a crimson blotch.
21898 (= 22917) R. fulvoides. 20 ft . Fl. white, faintly flushed rose with a crimson blotch.
21899 R. coriaceum. 20 ft . Fl. white, faintly flushed rose with a few crimson markings and a blotch.
$21900(=22802)$ R. repens var. chamaeThomsonii. 6 ins. Fl. deep crimson.
21901 R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. 2 ft . Fl. pale rose.
$21902(=22698)$ R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. I ft. Fl. clear rose pink.
21903 ( $=22695$ ) R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. I ft. Fl. white, flushed rose.
21904 ( $=22699$ ) R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. 2 ft . Fl. pale yellow, very faintly flushed rose.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 21905 \text { ( }=22904 \text { ) R. sanguineum var. 4-6 ft. } \\
& \text { Fl. pale yellow. } \\
& 21906(=22900 \text { ? }) \text { R. chaetomallum var. } 4-5 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \text { Fl. deep rose. } \\
& 21907 \text { ( }=22726 \text { ) R. haemaleum. 2-3 ft. Fl. } \\
& \text { black-crimson. } \\
& 21908(=22671) \text { R. chaetomallum var. hemi- } \\
& \text { gymnum. } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Fl. crimson. } \\
& 21909(=22700) \text { R. sanguineum var. } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Fl. } \\
& \text { white, more or less flushed rose. } \\
& 21910 \text { Subseries Haematodes. } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \text { Fl. deep rose. } \\
& 21911 \text { ( }=\text { 22731) R. chaetomallum var. } 4-5 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \text { Fl. rose-crimson. } \\
& 21912(=22692) \text { R. chaetomallum var. } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \text { Fl. deep crimson. } \\
& 21914(=22701) \text { R. eudoxum, subspecies gla- } \\
& \text { phyrum aff. } 4 \mathrm{ft} \text {. Fl. pale } \\
& \text { yellow. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$21915(=22682$ R. haemaleum. 2-3 ft. Fl.
$=22725$ )
black-crimson.
21916 R. repens var. chamaedoron. 3-9 ins. Fl. dark crimson.
$21917(=22897)$ R. cyclium aff. 5-6 ft. Fl. white with or without a crimson blotch.
21918 ( $=22617$ ) R. Stewartianum. 4 ft . Fl. white.
21919 ( $=22614$ ) R. Stewartianum var. $4-4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose with a faint crimson blotch.
21923 R. cephalanthum. 6-9 ins., on limestone.
21932 R. cantabile. 3-7 ins., on limestone.
21934
R. Traillianum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.

21936
R. crassum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.

21944
21948
R. bathyphyllum. I-2 ft. Fl. creamy-white.

21954
R. cuneatum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.

21959
R. litiense. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$.

21965
21969
R. racemosum. $1-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. racemosum. 2 ft .

21972
R. Delavayi. $6-9 \mathrm{ft}$.

21974
R. diacritum. 6-16 ins.
R. diacritum. I ft.

| 21975 | R. cantabile, $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 21977 | R. lukiangense. $10-14 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 21981 | R. eritimum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 21987 | R. cantabile. $2-2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 21988 | R. orthocladum. |
| 21990 | R. cantabile. $1-2 \mathrm{ft}$ |
| 21995 | R. russatum. 3-5 ft. |
| 22014 | R. cucullatum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 22019 | R. dasycladum. $4^{-6 \mathrm{ft}}$. |
| 22020 | R. fictolacteum. 20-25 |
| 22092 | R. hemitrichotum. |
| 22108 | R. scintillans. 2-3 |
| 22187 | R. cucullatum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 22197 | R. ravum. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. In cult. Headfort R. fimbriatum. |
| 22202 | R. Clementinae. $4^{-6 ~ f t}$ |
| 22203 | R. cuneatum. 3-4 |
| 22295 | R. cantabile. $I_{\frac{1}{2}-3} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep ruddy-purple. |
| 22299 | R. scintillans. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 22300 | R. campylogynum. 6-8 ins. |
| 22320 | R. ledoides, in cultivation acraium. |
| 22610 ( $=21708$ ) | R. eurysiphon forma. |
| 22611 (=21787) | R. eurysiphon forma. |
| 22612 ( $=21885$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 22613 ( $=21889$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 22614 (= 21919) | R. Stewartianum var. |
| 22615 ( $=21891$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| $22617(=21918)$ | R. Stewartianum. |
| 22618 (=21841) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 22619 (=21781) | R. eurysiphon forma. |
| 22620 ( $=21888$ ) | R. Stewartianum var. |
| 22621 ( $=21763$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 22630 | R. eclecteum aff. |
| 22647 ( $=21882$ ) | R. eclecteum var. bellatulum aff. |
| 22648 ( $=21886$ ) | R. eclecteum var. bellatulum aff. |
| 22649 ( $=21730$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. |
| $22652(=21707)$ | R. aureum. |
| 22653 (= 21778 ) | R. aureum. |
| $22654(=21825)$ | R. monanthum. |
| 22656 ( $=21731$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. |


| 22657 ( $=21826$ ) | R. chaetomallum |
| :---: | :---: |
| $22658(=21872)$ | R. chaetomallum. |
| $22659(=21757)$ | R. keleticum. |
| 22662 ( $=21835$ ) | R. artosquameum. |
| 22663 (= 21736 ) | R. chaetomallum. |
| 22665 ( $=21848$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. |
| 22666 ( $=21760$ ) | R. saluenense. |
| 22667 ( $=21746$ ) | R. horaeum. |
| 22668 (=21851) | R. horaeum. |
| 22670 ( $=21753$ ) | R. chaetomallum aff. |
| 22671 ( $=21908$ ) | R. chaetomallum |
| 22674 ( $=21723$ ) | R. repens var. chamaeThomsonii. |
| 22675 (= 21854) | R. horaeum var. |
| 22676 ( $=21739$ ) | R. eudoxum, subspecies asteium. |
| 22677 ( $=21735$ ) | R. horaeum. |
| 22679 (=21752) | R. horaeum aff. |
| 22680 ( $=21852$ ) | R. horaeum. |
| $\begin{gathered} 22682(=21915 \\ =22725) \end{gathered}$ | R. haemaleum. |
| 22683 ( $=21858$ ) | R. chaetomallum |
| 22685 ( $=21765$ ) | R. horaeum aff. |
| 22687 ( $=21740$ ) | R. haemaleum. |
| 22688 ( $=21758$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. |
| 22690 ( = 21850) | R. chaetomallum. |
| 22692 ( $=21912$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. |
| 22693 ( = 21857) | R. chaetomallum. |
| 22694 ( = 21754) | R. horaeum var. |
| 22695 (=21903) | R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. |
| 22697 ( $=21733$ ) | R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. |
| 22698 ( $=21902$ ) | R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. |
| 22699 ( $=21904$ ) | R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. |
| 22700 ( $=21909$ ) | R. sanguineum var. |
| $22701(=21914)$ | R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum aff. |
| $22702(=21687)$ | R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. |
| 22703 ( $=21864$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| $22705(=21732)$ | R. haemaleum. |
| 22706 ( $=21768$ ) | R. repens var. chamaedoron. |


| 22707 ( $=21846$ ) | R. chaetomallum |
| :---: | :---: |
| 22708 ( $=21839$ ) | R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. |
| 22709 ( = 21784) | Subseries Sanguineum. |
| 22710 ( $=21769$ ) | R. eclecteum. |
| 22711 (=21887) | R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. |
| 22713 ( $=21821$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. In cult. at Exbury, R. myiagrum. |
| 22714 ( $=21762$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| 22715 ( $=21833$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| 22716 ( $=21894$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| 22717 (= 21834 ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| 22718 (= 21766 ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| 22719 (=21832) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| 22720 ( $=21829$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| $22721(=21761)$ | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| 22722 ( $=21895$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| 22723 | R. hypolepidotum. 2-4 ft. |
| 22724 ( $=21819$ ) | R. haemaleum. |
| $\begin{gathered} 22725(=21915 \\ =22682) \end{gathered}$ | R. haemaleum. |
| 22726 ( $=21907$ ) | R. haemaleum. |
| 22728 ( $=21884$ ) | R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. |
| 22729 ( $=21893$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum forma. |
| 22730 ( $=21844$ ) | R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum aff. |
| 22731 ( $=21911$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. |
| 22733 ( $=21685$ ) | R. lukiangense. |
| 22735 ( $=21774$ ) | R. lukiangense. |
| 22738 (= 21870) | R. semnoides. |
| 22739 ( $=21743$ ) | R. selense, subspecies pagophilum aff. |
| 22751 (= 21680) | R. sinonuttallii. |
| 22758 ( $=21892$ ) | R. erythrocalyx, subspecies eucallum. |
| $22761(=21705)$ | R. sinogrande var. boreale. |
| 22762 ( $=21816$ ) | R. niphargum. |
| 22767 ( $=21755$ ) | R. telopeum. |
| 22768 ( $=21897$ ) | R. fulvoides. |
| 22770 ( $=21861$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| 22771 ( $=21863$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| 22772 ( $=21866$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| 22784 (= 21862) | R. arizelum. |
| 22785 ( $=21867$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| 22786 ( $=21865$ ) | R. arizelum |

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22787 (= 21868) R. arizelum.
22788(=21869) R. arizelum.
22800( }=21876\mathrm{ ) R. selense, subspecies pago-
    philum aff.
22802(=21900) R. repens var. chamae-
    Thomsonii.
22803 (= 21681) R. floccigerum.
22804(= 21702) R.floccigerum.
22805 (= 21704) R.floccigerum.
22806 (= 21703) R. floccigerum.
22807 (= 21777) R. floccigerum var.
22808 (= 21824) R. sperabiloides.
22809(=21779) R. floccigerum.
22810(=21780) R.floccigerum.
22822(=21696) R. megacalyx.
22831 (= 21714) R. bullatum.
22833(=21716) R. oleifolium.
22846 (=21688) R. Bainbridgeanum.
22847(=21729) R. chaetomallum var. xan-
                                    thanthum.
22850(=21770) R. eclecteum var. bellatulum.
22852(=21750) R. didymum.
22853 R. eclecteum.
22856 (= 21811) R. micromeres.
22857 (=21873) R. chaetomallum.
22858(=21785) R. chaetomallum var. xan-
    thanthum.
22859(=21849) R. chaetomallum var. xan-
    thanthum.
22860(=21745) R. chaetomallum var. xan-
                        thanthum.
22862 ( = 21759) R. chaetomallum.
22863(=21725) R. chaetomallum var. xan-
    thanthum.
22883 (= 21831) R. chaetomallum.
22884 (= 21686) R. eritimum.
22885 (= 21700) R. eritimum.
22886 (= 21709) R. hemidartum.
22890 (=21871) R. arizelum.
22891 ( }=21881\mathrm{ ) R. eclecteum var. brachyan-
    drum.
22892 (= 21842) R. eclecteum var. brachyan-
    drum.
22893(=21838) R. eclecteum.
22894 (= 21828) R. pocophorum.
22895 (= 21877) R. vestitum.
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| 22897 (= 21917) | R. cyclium aff. |
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| 22898 ( $=21874$ ) | R. selense, subspecies probum aff. |
| 22899 (= 21689) | R. selense, subspecies pagophilum. |
| 22900 ( $=21906$ ?) | R. sperabiloides. |
| 22901 ( $=21697$ ) | R. Bainbridgeanum. |
| $22902(=21814)$ | R. fulvoides. |
| 22903 (=21896) | R. fulvoides. |
| 22904 ( $=21905$ ) | R. sanguineum var. |
| 22905 ( $=21879$ ) | R. selense, subspecies probum aff. |
| 22906 ( $=21878$ ) | R. selense, subspecies probum. |
| 22909 (=21713) | R. pocophorum. |
| $\begin{gathered} 22910(=21727 \\ =22915) \end{gathered}$ | R. catacosmum. |
| 22911 (= 21830) | R. coelicum. |
| $22912(=21711)$ | R. pocophorum. |
| 22913 ( $=21712$ ) | R. pocophorum. |
| $\begin{gathered} 22915(=22910 \\ =21727) \end{gathered}$ | R. catacosmum. |
| 22916 (=21720) | R. pocophorum. |
| 22917 ( $=21898$ ) | R. fulvoides. |
| 22918 ( $=21810$ ) | R. fulvoides. |
| 22922 | R. repens. |
| 22923 (= 21724) | R. Forrestii. |
| 22924 (= 21786 | R. Forrestii. |
| 22938 (=21694) | R. eurysiphon. |
| 22939 (=21695) | R. Martinianum. |
| 22940 ( $=21775$ ) | R. Martinianum var. |
| 22941 | R. hemidartum. |

## 1924 EXPEDITION.

| 24009 | R. Delavayi. cherry-crimson markings. | $\begin{gathered} \text { 6-12 } \\ \text { with } \end{gathered}$ |  |
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| 24022 | R. leptothrium deep rose. | 10-15 | 5 f |
| 24060 | R. tanastylum deep almost bl | $\stackrel{6-8}{\mathrm{k}-\mathrm{crim}}$ |  |
| 24070 | R. tanastylum black-crimson. |  | f |

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R. leptothrium. Io ft. Fl. pale rose with crimson markings. Series Azalea. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. lilac-rose with crimson markings.
R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson.
R. leptothrium. $10-\mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl . deep rose.
R. zaleucum. 6-9 ft. Fl. white margined and more or less flushed rose with crimson markings.
R. Meddianum. 3-6 ft. Fl. deep crimson, almost blackcrimson.
R. diphrocalyx. 3-5 ft. Fl. velvety wine-crimson.
R. fulvum. $8-12 \mathrm{ft}$. F1. deep or light rose lined and margined a deeper shade.
R. apodectum. 3-4 ft.
R. Griersonianum. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. soft geranium with vermilion shades.
R. laxiflorum. $5-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, or very faintly flushed rose.
R. commodum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl . bright sulphur yellow, red anthers.
R. Valentinianum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright yellow.
R. basilicum. IO-12 ft. Fl. clear pale yellow, crimson blotch.
R. sinogrande. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow.
R. vaccinioides. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. pennivenium. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. shweliense. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. trichocladum. 2-3 ft. Fl. clear pale yellow.
R. arizelum. $12-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-yellow with crimson blotch.

| 24201 | R. facetum. 4-7 ft. Fl. deep wine-crimson. |
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| 24219 | R. Meddianum. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep purple-crimson, almost black or blue-black. |
| 24220 | R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. $2-3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. intense scarlet-crimson. |
| 24225 | R. basilicum. 20 ft . Fl. pale creamy-yellow with deep crimson blotch. |
| 24228 | R. oleifolium. I-2 ft. Fl. white, flushed pale rose and lined deeper. |
| 24229 | R. cerinum. 2 ft . Fl. deep yellow, red anthers. |
| 24235 | R. theiochroum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep sulphur yellow. |
| 24283 | R. ciliicalyx. 2-4 ft. Fl. white. |
| 24284 | R. leptothrium. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose. |
| 24305 | R. apodectum. 2 ft . Fl. orange, deeply flushed crimsonrose. |
| 24308 | R. supranubium. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl . white flushed purplish-rose. |
| 24312 | R. tanastylum. 8-9 ft. Fl. deep wine-crimson. |
| 24314 | R. fulvum. $8-\mathrm{IO} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white flushed rose, blotched crimson. |
| 24315 | R. habrotrichum. io ft. Fl. white flushed rose with a crimson blotch. |
| 24321 | R. campylogynum. 8-19 ins. Fl. deep plum-purple. |
| 24331 | R. apodectum. 2-3 ft. Fl. deep magenta-rose, flushing to orange at base. |
| 24347 ( $=26112$ ) | R. Valentinianum. I-2 ft. Fl. bright yellow. |
| 24350 | R. cyclium. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl, deep rose. |
| 24496 | R. crassum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 24528 | R. Stewartianum. 2-4 ft. Fl. creamy-white, flushed deeprose. |

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R. trichocladum. $2-3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson, purple exterior shading to greenish-yellow interior.
R. Stewartianum. 3-5 ft. Fl. creamy-yellow, flushed deep rose.
R. scyphocalyx. 2-3 ft. Fl. scarlet-crimson, tinged orange.
R. desquamatum. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. Kyawi. $18-25 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. scyphocalyx forma. 2-4 ft. Fl. black-crimson.
R. herpesticum. 2 ft . Fl. dull orange, flushed faintly and more deeply margined rose.
R. zaleucum. $6-10 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. sidereum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. myrtilloides. 6-12 ins. Fl. purplish-red.
R. nmaiense. 6-12 ins. Fl. rose-crimson, shaded to white.
R. calostrotum. 4-12 ins. Fl. rich purple-crimson.
Series Lapponicum. $4^{-8}$ ins. F1. deep plum-purple.
R. mekongense. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep greenish-orange.
Series Heliolepis. 8-14 ft. Fl. rose.
R. myrtilloides. 6-8 ins. Fl. deep plum-purple.
R. facetum. 20 ft . Fl. clear cherry-crimson.
R. Stewartianum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 9-18 ft.
R. scyphocalyx. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark crimson, heavily tinged deep orange.
R. scyphocalyx. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep orange, faintly tinctured rose.
R. suberosum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. scyphocalyx var. interveniens. 6-18 ins. Fl. deep muddy-crimson.

| 24633 (= 26115) | R. lepidostylum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. clear yellow with ruddy-orange markings. |
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| 24660 | R. hylaeum. 20-25 ft. |
| 24680 | R. agapetum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl . bright light cherry-crimson. |
| 24683 | R. scyphocalyx. $\quad 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep orange-yellow. |
| 24688 | R. megacalyx. |
| 24712 | R. apodectum. 2-3 ft. Fl. deep dull orange, margined faint rose. |
| 24728 | R. apodectum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red-orange. |
| 24729 ( $=25999$ ) | R. megacalyx. 6-10 ft. |
| 24730 | R. crassum. 6-10 ft. Fl. white. |
| 24739 | R. facetum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich scarlet-crimson. |
| 24740 | R. arizelum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 24742 | R. sidereum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 24747 | R. crassum aff. 5 |
| 24748 | R. facetum aff. 5 ft . Fl. dark cherry-crimson. |
| 24774 | R. taronense. 3-4 ft. |
| 24775 | R. protistum. $30-40 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 24831 | R. Genestierianum. 4-6 |
| 25011 | R. calostrotum. 6-10 ins., on limestone. |
| 25020 | R. fulvum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 25064 | R. preptum. |
| 25065 | R. scyphocalyx. $2-2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 25067 | R. mallotum. |
| 25076 | R. fulvum. |
| 25090 | R. sidereum. |
| 25100 ( $=26081$ ) | R. basilicum. |
| 25340 | R. commodum. ${ }^{\text {2-4 }} \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 25446 | R. ciliicalyx. In cult. R. chrysodoron. 4 ft . Fl. white, faintly flushed rose. |
| 25447 (= 25932) | R. sperabile var. weihsiense. 4 ft . Fl. rich vivid crimson with black markings at base. |
| 25448 (= 25910) | R. leptothrium. |
| 25449 (=25938) | R. desquamatum. io ft. Fl. pale lavender-rose with copious crimson markings. |

25458
R. leptothrium. 6-8 ft. Fl. soft purplish-rose.
25474 ( $=25920$ ) R.floccigerum. 4 ft . Fl. light crimson with a deeper blotch.
$25477(=25925)$ Series Azalea. R. molle at Exbury.
25481 ( $=25919$ ) R. sperabile var. weihsiense. 3 ft . Fl. deep crimson.
$25483(=25936) \mathbf{R}$. fulvoides.
$25494(=25978)$ R. croceum. $\quad 7-9 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. yellow.
25496 ( $=25930$ ?) R. cantabile.
25498 ( $=25912$ ) R. scintillans. In cult. at Headfort and Tower Court R. dasycladum.
$25500(=25908)$ R. cantabile. 2 ft . Fl. deep blue-purple.
$25503(=25921)$ R. calostrotum.
$25505(=25891$ ) R. cucullatum. $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. soft velvety crimson.
25506 R. riparium. 2 ft . Fl. dark rose-crimson with blotch purple spots.
25507 ( $=25957$ ) R. sanguineum var.
25508 ( $=25895$ R. chameunum.

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25509 ( $=25988$ ) R. chloranthum. 3-4 ft. Fl. greenish-orange, red anthers.
25512 ( $=25896$ ) R. fictolacteum.
$25513(=25897$ ) R. colletum.
25514 ( $=25883$ ) R. Roxieanum.
25515 ( $=25926$ ) R. recurvum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white, or white very prettily flushed rose.
25516 ( $=25983$ ) R. colletum. 9-12 ft.
25518 ( $=25906$ ) R. sanguineum var. 12-16 ins. Fl. deep crimson-rose.
$25520(=25960)$ R. glaucopeplum var. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white flushed and margined rose and spotted deep crimson.
$25521(=25943)$ R. sanguineum aff.
25524 ( $=25961$ ) R. repens.
25526 (= 25982 ) R. hippophaeoides.
$25529(=25941)$ R. achroanthum. I ft. Fl. yellow, stained rose and deeply margined, purple-rose.
$25532(=25931)$ R. achroanthum. 5-8 ins. Fl. deep intense purple.
$25534(=25979)$ R. croceum. 5-6 ft. Fl. clear pale yellow.
25535 ( $=25880$ ) R. rhaibocarpum.
$25542(=25922)$ R. riparium. 2 ft . Fl. deep rose-purple, spotted crimson.
25543 ( $=25913$ ) R. sanguineum var. 3 ft . Fl. dark crimson.
25553 R. russatum.
$25555(=25904)$ R. scintillans aff.
25560 ( $=25835$ ) R. charidotes. 6-8 ins. Fl. purple-crimson.
25563 ( $=25878$ ) R. aperantum. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
25564 (= 25942) R. horaeum.
25565 R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum.
$25569(=25935)$ R. sperabile var. weihsiense.
$25570(=25808)$ R. charitopes. 2 ft . Fl. soft rose.
$25572(=25775)$ R. tephropeplum. 3 ft . Fl. pale rose.
$25574(=25857)$ R. crassum. 6 ft. Fl. white, tinged purplish.
$25575(=25843)$ R. hypolepidotum. 3 ft . Fl. dull greenish-yellow.
$25576(=25796)$ R. zaleucum aff. 5-6 ft.
25577 ( $=25787$ ) R. scyphocalyx var. septentrionale. 3 ft . Fl. yellow, flushed rose at base.
$25578(=25861)$ R. chaetomallum var.
25579 ( $=25855$ ) R. scyphocalyx var. septentrionale. 7 ft . Fl. lemonyellow, ruddy at base.
25580 ( $=25993$ ?) R. dumicola. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed rose with a faint blotch.
$25581(=25789)$ R. charitopes. 2 ft . Fl. deep rich rose-crimson.
25583 ( $=25776$ ) R. lacteum var. 5 ft . Fl. pure white.
25584 R. Kyawi. 10-12 ft. Fl. deep cherry-crimson.
25585 ( $=25850$ ) R. crinigerum var. euadenium. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed crimson with a few crimson markings.

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| 25586 ( $=25854$ ) | R. crassum. 6 ft . white. |
| $\begin{gathered} 25588(=25612 \\ =25779) \end{gathered}$ | R. micromeres. 3 ft . Fl . yellow. |
| 25589 ( $=25819$ ) | R. lacteum var. |
| 25593 ( $=25806$ ) | Subseries Selense. 6-8 ft. Fl. creamy-white with a faint blotch. |
| 25597 (= 25877) | R. chaetomallum var. 5 ft . Fl. deep crimson with a purplish tinge. |
| $601(=25862$ | R. chaetomallum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. very dark almost blackcrimson. |
| 25602 ( $=25856$ ) | R. chaetomallum. 6 ft . Fl. deep rich dark crimson. |
| 25603 | R. eclecteum var. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white, or slightly stained crimson. |
| 25604 ( $=25873$ ?) | R. eclecteum var. 6 ft . Fl. deep rose. |
| 25605 ( $=25845$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. hemigymnum. |
| 25606 ( $=25765$ ) | Series Triflorum. 3 ft . Fl. white, flushed rose. |
|  | R. chaetomallum var. glaucescens. 5 ft . Fl. deep rich crimson. |
| 25608 ( $=25782$ ) | R. arizelum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. yellow. |
| $25609(=25790)$ | Series Triflorum. 3 ft . Fl. shaded from pale rose to rosecrimson at base. |
| 25610 ( $=25785$ ) | R. glischrum. $10-\mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, faintly flushed rose and crimson blotch. |
| 611 (= 25799) | Series Triflorum. 4 ft . Fl. white base, flushed purplishrose. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5612(=25588 \\ & =25779) \end{aligned}$ | R. micromeres. 3 ft . yellow. |
| 25614 ( $=25811$ ) | R. Martinianum. 3 ft . pure clear white. In cult. Headfort R, temenium. |
| $615(=25864)$ | R. Stewartianum. 5-6 ft. $^{\text {f }}$ white, flushed rose. |

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}25616 & \begin{array}{l}\text { R. glischrum. Io-15 ft. Fl. } \\ \text { clear rose with crimson mark- } \\ \text { ings and a blotch. }\end{array} \\ 25617(=2585) \\ \text { R. monanthum. 2 ft. }\end{array}\right\}$

|  | R. rude. $8-9 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplish crimson lobes lined and marked crimson. |
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| 25646 | R. Stewartianum. 5 ft . Fl. pure yellow. |
| 25647 ( $=25834$ ) | R. coelicum. 6 ft . Fl. deep wine-crimson. |
| 25679 ( $=25875$ ) | R. sinogrande. 20 ft . |
| 25683 ( $=25817$ ) | R. calostrotum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep wine-purple. |
| 25684 ( $=25825$ ) | R. giganteum. ${ }^{20-25 ~ f t .}$ |
| 25688 (= 25809 ) | R. vaccinioides. |
| 25697 ( $=25902$ ) | R. flavorufum. |
| $25701(=25940)$ | R. proteoides. |
| 25705 ( $=25917$ ) | R. Clement |
| 25707 | R. pyenocladum. 6-12 Fl. pale purple. |
| 25714 ( $=25820$ ) | R. tephropeplum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. soft rose. |
| 25716 ( $=25992$ ) | R. coryphaeum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale creamy-yellow with a crimson blotch. |
| 25717 ( $=25947$ ) | R. coryphaeum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow, blotched crimson. |
| 25718 ( $=25929$ ) | R. recurvum. 3-5 ft. Fl. white. |
| 25719 | R. fictolacteum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with crimson blotch. |
| 25725 ( $=25927$ ) | R. glischrum. $10-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose-purple. |
| 25737 ( $=25899$ ) | R. rhaibocarpum. $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, heavily flushed rose with faint blotch. |
| 25738 ( $=25928$ ) | R. globigerum. 6 ft . Fl. white with crimson markings, slightly tinged rose. |
| 25739 ( $=25945$ ) | R. bathyphyllum. 4 ft . Fl. pure white, copiouslymarkedcrimson. |
| 25740 ( $=25918$ ) | R. Traillianum. 6 ft . Fl. white, heavily flushed rose. |
| 25742 ( $=25916$ ) | R. Clementinae. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 25744 | R. fulvoides. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed rose with small blotch. |
| 25749 | R. recurvum. 3 ft . |
| 25765 ( $=25606$ ) | Series Triflorum |
| 25766 ( $=25644$ ) | R. tephropeplu |


| 25767 ( $=25629$ ) | R. crassum. |
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| 25775 ( $=25572$ ) | R. tephropeplum. |
| 25776 (=25583) | R. lacteum. |
| 25777 (= 25645 ) | R. rude. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 25779(=25588 \\ & =25612) \end{aligned}$ | R. micromeres. |
| 25782 ( $=25608$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| 25784 ( = 25630) | R. coriaceum. |
| 25785 ( $=25610$ ) | R. glischrum. |
| 25786 (=25607) | R. chaetomallum var. glaucescens. |
| 25787 ( $=25577$ ) | R. scyphocalyx var. septentrionale. |
| 25789 ( $=25581$ ) | R. charitopes. |
| 25790 (= 25609) | Series Triflorum. |
| $25794(=25619)$ | R. crinigerum var. euadenium. |
| 25796 (= 25576) | R. zaleucum aff. |
| 25799 ( $=25611$ ) | Series Triflorum. |
| 25800 ( $=25640$ ) | R. floccigerum var. |
| 25803 ( $=25641$ ) | R. crinigerum var. euadenium. |
| 25806 ( $=25593$ ) | Subseries Selense. |
| 25808 ( $=25570$ ) | R. charitopes. |
| 25809 ( $=25688$ ) | R. vaccinioides. |
| 25811 ( $=25614$ ) | R. Martinianum. |
| 25813 (=25638) | Series Azalea. |
| 25814 ( $=25620$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 25817 ( $=25683$ ) | R. calostrotum. |
| 25818 | R. crinigerum var. euadenium. |
| 25819 (= 25589) | R. lacteum var. |
| 25820 ( $=25714$ ) | R. tephropeplum. |
| 25821 ( $=25636$ ) | R. eclecteum aff. |
| 25822 ( $=25622$ ) | R. coriaceum. |
| 25825 ( $=25684$ ) | R. giganteum. |
| 25830 ( $=25639$ ) | Series Falconeri. |
| 25831 | R. floccigerum. 3-4 ft. |
| 25834 ( $=25647$ ) | R. coelicum. |
| 25835 ( $=25560$ ) | R. charidotes. |
| 25840 | R. chaetomallum var. xanthanthum. |
| 25841 ( $=25627$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| 25843 ( $=25575$ ) | R. hypolepidotum. |
| 25845 ( $=25605$ ) | R. chaetomallum var, hemigymnum. |


| 25849 | R. nematocalyx aff. |
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| 25850 (= 25585) | R. crinigerum var. euadenium. |
| 25852 (= 25631) | R. commodum. |
| $25853(=25624)$ | R. sinonuttallii. |
| 25854 (= 25586) | R. crassu |
| 25855 (= 25579) | R. scyphocalyx var. septentrionale. |
| 25856 ( $=25602$ ) | R. chaetomallum var. |
| 25857 (= 25574 ) | R. crassum. |
| 25858 ( = 25617) | R. monanthum. |
| 25859 ( $=25618$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 25861 (=25578) | R. chaetomallum var. |
| 25862 ( = 25601) | R. chaetomallum var. |
| 25864 (= 25615) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 25865 | R. Taggianum. 6-7 ft. |
| 25869 ( $=25642$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 25870 ( $=25625$ ) | R. coelicum. |
| 25872 | R. coriaceum. |
| 25873 ( $=25604$ ?) | R. Stewartianum var. |
| 25875 ( = 25679) | R. sinogrande. |
| 25877 ( = 25597) | R. chaetomallum var. |
| 25878 (= 25563) | R. aperantum. |
| 25880 ( $=25535$ ) | R. rhaibocarpum aff. |
| 25883 (= 25514 ) | R. Roxieanum. |
| 25891 (= 25505) | R. cucullatum. |
| 25895 (= 25508) | R. chameunum. |
| 25896 (= 25512 ) | R. fictolacteum. |
| 25897 (= 25513) | R. colletum. |
| 25899 (= 25737) | R. rhaibocarpum. |
| 25901 | R. sanguineum var. |
| 25902 ( $=25697$ ) | R. flavorufum. |
| $25904(=25555)$ | R. scintillans. |
| 25906 ( $=25518$ ) | R. sanguineum. |
| 25907 | R, achroanthum. |
| 25908 ( $=25500$ ) | R. cantabile. |
| 25910 (= 25448) | R. leptothrium. |
| 25912 (= 25498) | R. scintillans. |
| 25913 ( $=25543$ ) | R. sanguineum var. |
| 25914 | R. Augustinii aff. 5-6 ft. |
| 25915 | R. triplonaevium. |
| 25916 ( $=25742$ ) | R. Clementinae. |
| 25917 ( = 25705) | R. Clementinae. |
| 25918 (= 25740) | R. Traillianum. |
| 25919 (=25481) | R. sperabile var. weihsiense. |
| 25920 (= 25474) | R. floccigerum. |


| 25921 (= 25503) | R. calostrotum. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25922 (= 25542) | R. calostrotum. |
| 25923 ( $=25508$ ?) | R. chameunum. |
| 25925 ( $=25477$ ) | Series Azalea. |
| 25926 (= 25515 ) | R. recurvum. |
| 25927 ( $=25725$ ) | R. glischrum. |
| 25928 (= 25738) | R. globigerum aff. |
| 25929 (= 25718 ) | R. recurvum. |
| 25930 ( = 25496?) | R. scintillans. |
| 25931 ( $=25532$ ) | R. acroanthum. |
| 25932 (= 25447) | R. sperabile var. weihsiense. |
| 25935 (= 25569) | R. sperabile var. weihsiense. |
| 25936 ( $=25483$ ) | R. fulvoides. |
| 25938 (=25449) | R. desquamatum. |
| 25940 ( $=25701$ ) | R. proteoides. |
| 25941 ( $=25529$ ) | R. achroanthum. |
| 25942 ( $=25564$ ) | R. horaeum. |
| 25943 (= 25521 ) | R. sanguineum var. |
| 25944 | R. fulvoides. |
| 25945 ( $=25739$ ) | R. bathyphyllum. |
| 25947 (= 25717) | R. coryphaeum. |
| 25957 ( $=25507$ ) | R. sanguineum var. |
| 25958 | R. fulvoides. 9-10 ft. |
| 25959 | R. arizelum. |
| 25960 ( $=25520$ ) | R. glaucopeplum var. |
| 25961 (= 25524 ) | R. repens. |
| 25978 (=25494) | R. croceum. |
| 25979 ( $=25534$ ) | R. croceum. |
| 25981 | R. hippophaeoides. |
| 25982 ( $=25526$ ) | R. fastigiatum. |
| 25983 ( $=25516$ ) | R. colletum. |
| 25984 | R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. In cult. at Muncaster R. irroratum. |
| 25987 | R. Roxieanum. |
| 25988 ( $=25509$ ) | R. chloranthum. |
| 25992 (=25716) | R. coryphaeum. |
| 25993 ( $=25580$ ? ) R | R. rhaibocarpum aff. |
| 25999 (= 24729) | R. megacalyx. |
| 26022 | Series Stamineum. |
| 26023 | R. tanastylum. |
| 26024 | R. Simsii. |
| 26025 | Series Azalea. |
| 26027 | R. Simsii var. |
| 26040 | R. tanastylum. |
| 26043 | R. basilicum. |


| 26044 | Series Trichocladum. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 26045 | R. eriogynum. |
| 26046 | R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. |
| 26047 | R. stenaulum. |
| 26048 | R. Griersonianum. |
| 26065 | R. oleifolium. |
| 26066 | R. peramoenum. |
| 26068 | R. crassum. |
| 26071 | R. eriogynum. |
| 26078 | R. pennivenium. |
| 26081 ( $=25100$ ) | R. basilicum. |
| 26091 | R. megacalyx. |
| 26092 | R. sinogrande. |
| 26093 | R. ciliicalyx. |
| 26109 | R. crassum. |
| 26110 | R. ciliicalyx. |
| 26111 | R. vaccinioides. |
| 26112 ( $=24347$ ) | R. Valentinianum. |
| 26113 | R. commodum. |
| 26115 ( $=24633$ ) | R. lepidostylum. |
| 26120 | R. crassum. |
| 26122 | R. cilicalyx. |
| 26145 | R. ciliicalyx. |
| 26157 | R. Delavayi. Io ft. Fl. very bright cherry. |
| 26240 ? | R. leptothrium. |
| 26316 (= 27346) | R. protistum. |

## 1925 EXPEDITION.

$26418(=27369)$ R. stenaulum.
26419 ( $==27378$ ) R. Genestierianum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep plum-purple.
26421 ( $=27620$ R. araiophyllum. io ft. Fl. $=27425=26485$ ) pure white with a crimson blotch.
$26422(=27622)$ R. commodum. 3 ft . Fl. clear yellow, exterior greenish.
26423 ( $=26618$ R. bullatum. Fl. pure white $=27617$ ) or slightly flushed rose.
26424 ( $=27627$ ) R. tanastylum. 20 ft . Fl. ruddy-wine to purplishcrimson, with copious deeper markings.

$26425(=27600)$| R. glischroides var. arach- |
| :--- |
| noideum. 4 ft . |

$26426(=27470)$ R. glischroides. white, flushed rose.
26427 ( $=27619$ ) R. tanastylum. Fl. dark pur-ple-crimson, shading lighter at base.
$26428(=27609)$ R. glischroides. $6 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. white, flushed rose and crimson blotch.
$26429(=27614)$ R. protistum. 20 ft .
26430 ( $=27478$ ) R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 20 ft . Fl. pale rose-crimson and black-crimson blotch.
26431 ( $=27611$ ) R. tephropeplum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. almost pure white.
$26432(=27612)$ R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 20 ft . Fl. intense plum-crimson.
26433 ( $=27464$ ) R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 15 ft . Fl. very dark crimson-purple, with deep crimson base.
$26434(=27581)$ R. sperabile. 6 ft. Fl. deep crimson.
$26435(=27635)$ R. sperabile. 4 ft . Fl. bright cherry to almost blood crimson.
26436 ( $=27653$ ) R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 20 ft . Fl. deep purplish-crimson with a deep blotch.
26437 ( $=27457$ ) R. tanastylum. 15-20 ft. Fl. strong bright crimson-magenta with deeper markings.
26438 ( $=27460$ ) R. araiophyllum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, heavily tinctured rose-pink and a large crimson blotch.
26439 ( $=27455$ ) R. tephropeplum. 4 ft . Fl. pale rose.
26440 ( $=27638$ ) R. Taggianum. 6-7 ft. Fl. pure white with yellow blotch.
$26441(=27722)$ R. taronense. $6 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. white.
$26442(=27601)$ R. sperabile. 5 ft . Fl. scarlet- crimson.
26443 ( $=27607$ ) R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 20 ft . Fl. deep purplish-rose.
26444 ( $=27669$ ) R. ciliicalyx. $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. white, yellow on inner base.
26445 ( $=27427$ ) R. araiophyllum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with crimson blotch.
$26446(=27595)$ R. sperabile. 4 ft . Fl. crimson.
26447 ( $=27458$ ) R. commodum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. clear deep yellow with a green exterior.
$26448(=27625)$ R. glischroides. 15 ft. Fl. pale rose.
26449 ( $=27466$ ) R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep cherry-crimson.
Series Azalea. 6-7 ft. Fl. dark purple-crimson.
$26452(=27671)$ R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose-crimson with a deep blotch.
$26453(=27639)$ R. sperabile. 5 ft . Fl. bloodcrimson.
$26454(=27608)$ R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 10 ft . Fl. winecrimson.
$26455(=27463)$ R. glischroides. Io ft. Fl. creamy-white, stained and flushed rose.
26456
$26457(=27670)$ R. tephropeplum. $4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. pale self rose.
$26458(=26634$ R. sidereum. I5 ft. Fl. yellow $=27679=27673$ )
$26459(=27690)$ R. dendricola. 6-9 ft. Fl. white, or flushed purple-rose. In cult. at Headfort $R$. taronense.
26460 Series Azalea. 4 ft. Fl. pale rose.
$26461(=27655)$ R. ciliicalyx. 6 ft . Fl. white, flushed rose.

$26462(=27689)$| R. taronense. 6 ft . Fl. white, |
| :--- |
| occasionally flushed rose. |

$26463(=27405)$ R. suberosum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. ivory white, green spots, red anthers.
$26464(=27628)$ R. ciliicalyx. $5-6 \mathrm{ft} . \quad \mathrm{Fl}$. white or faintly flushed rose.
$26465(=27469)$ R. sperabile. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep crimson.
26466 ( $=27498$ ) R. Delavayi. 3-5 ft. Fl. rich deep crimson.
$26472(=27661)$ R. ciliicalyx. 5 ft . Fl. white, heavily flushed purplerose.
26473 R. tephropeplum. 3 ft .
26474 ( $=27598$ ) Series Triflorum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose.
26475 ( $=27370$ ) R. Delavayi. 15 ft . Fl. bright cherry-crimson.
26476 ( $=27465$ ) R. Meddianum var. atrokermesinum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich deep crimson.
26477 ( $=27377$ ) R. pennivenium. 20 ft . Fl. purplish-crimson with dark markings.
$26478(=27605)$ R. sperabile var. weihsiense. 6 ft . Fl. crimson.
26480 ( $=27456$ ) R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 20 ft . Fl. purplecrimson.
26481 ( $=27376$ ) R. araiophyllum. 20 ft. Fl. white with crimson blotch.
26482 ( $=27473$ ) R. desquamatum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bluish-purple with crimson markings.
26483 ( $=27610$ ) R. araiophyllum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed magenta-rose and a blotch.
$26484(=27632)$ R. tanastylum. 10-I2 ft. Fl. deep purple-crimson, almost plum-purple.
$26485(=27620 \quad$ R. araiophyllum. $\quad 15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. $=27425=26421$ ) Fl. white and a crimson blotch.
$26486(=27402)$ R. suberosum. Io ft. Fl. ivory-white, flushed rose with green spots.

26487 ( $=27637$ ) $\mathbf{R}$. neriflorum, subspecies euchaites. 15 ft . Fl. intense cherry-crimson.
$26488(=27631)$ R. desquamatum. 20 ft . Fl. intense bluish-purple with dull crimson spots.
$26489(=27372)$ R. tanastylum. $20 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. purple-crimson.
26490 ( $=27367$ ) R. araiophyllum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with crimson blotch.
26491 ( $=27368$ ) R. araiophyllum. 20 ft . Fl. white with crimson blotch.
26492 ( $=27374$ ) R. araiophyllum. 20 ft . Fl. heavily flushed bright rosepink with crimson blotch.
$26494(=27426)$ R. araiophyllum. 6 ft . Fl. white tipped and margined bright rose with crimson blotch.
$26495(=27606)$ R. Meddianum var. atrokermesinum. Io ft. Fl. deep wine-crimson.
$26499(=27623)$ R. Meddianum var. atrokermesinum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purple-crimson.
$26507(=27429)$ R. leptothrium. Io ft. F1. very bright rose-pink with crimson spots.
$26528(=27698)$ R. araiophyllum.
26596 ( $=27404$ ) R. suberosum. 7 ft . Fl. ivory-white, flushed rose, olive markings.
$26597(=27430)$ R. leptothrium. 15-20 ft. F1. pale clear rose.
$26615(=27688)$ R.ciliicalyx. 3-4 ft. Fl. white. 26618 ( $=27617$ R. bullatum. 6-8 ft. Fl. white. $=26423)$
$26629(=27399)$ R. habrotrichum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, heavily flushed rosecrimson and deep crimson blotch.
$26632(=27400)$ R. habrotrichum. io ft. Fl. pale magenta, almost white, with slight blotch.
26633 ( $=27677$ ) R. sidereum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. soft clear yellow with deep crimson. blotch.
$26634(=26458 \quad$ R. sidereum. 40 ft. Fl. clear $=27679=27673$ ) yellow with crimson blotch
26636 ( $=27686$ ) R. micromeres sp. nov., 4-6 ft.
26791 ( $=27761$ ) R. sidereum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
26792 ( $=27702$ ) R. araiophyllum.
26797 ( $=27700$ ) R. araiophyllum. 4-6 ft.
$26798(=27739)$ R. caesium. 3-4 ft.
26921 ( $=27484$ ) R. Stewartianum. $5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. pale rose, flushed rose.
26922 ( $=27459$ ) R. basilicum. $20 \mathrm{ft} . \quad \mathrm{Fl}$. creamy-white with small crimson blotch.
26923 ( $=27593$ ) R. crassum. 4-6 ft. Fl. white. 26924 ( $=27585$ ) R. scyphocalyx forma. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\mathrm{ft}}$. Fl. deep orange, margined rosecrimson.
$26925(=27597)$ R. aperantum. 2 ft . Fl. rosecrimson, rose at base.
$26926(=27587)$ R. aperantum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{r} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white with crimson blotch.
26927 ( $=27485$ ) R. scyphocalyx. $\quad \mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. deep crimson.
26928 ( $=27489$ ) R. oporinum. 7 ft. Fl. pure white with few crimson spots.
26929 ( $=27492$ ) R. Stewartianum. 4 ft. Fl. pale yellow.
$26930(=27651)$ R.aperantum. 2 ft . Fl. white, more or less heavily margined bright red.
$26931(=27474)$ R. aperantum. I-I $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-white, margins deep rose with crimson glands.
26932 ( $=27629$ ) R. Stewartianum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white, heavily margined rose.
26933 ( $=27590$ ) R. aperantum. I ft. Fl. white or pale rose, lined and margined deeper.
26934 ( $=27584$ ) R. aperantum. I ft. Fl. pure white with crimson glands.
$26935(=27616)$ R. arizelum. 20 ft . Fl. deep soft yellow with crimson blotch.
26936 ( $=27467$ ) R. aperantum. I-I $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. creamy-yellow, margins heavily flushed rose.

| $(=27480)$ | R. aperantum. I-I $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. creamy-yellow. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 26938 ( $=27604$ ) | R. aperantum. $1-1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$ deep crimson. |
| $26961(=27642)$ | R. heliolepis. io ft. Fl. deep lavender-rose with crimson markings. |
| 26962 ( $=27586$ ) | R. Stewartianum. 7 ft . pure white. |
| 26963 ( $=27599$ ) | R. scyphocalyx forma. |
| 26964 ( $=27636$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 26964a ( $=27630$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 26965 ( $=27471$ ) | R. scyphocalyx forma. |
| 26966 ( $=27494$ ) | R. scyphocalyx form |
| 26974 ( $=27641$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 26977 ( $=27502$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 26978 ( $=27589$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 26980 ( $=27643$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 26981 ( $=27592$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| $26984(=27475)$ | R. Stewartianum. |
| 26985 ( $=27574$ ) | R. caloxanthum. |
| 26986 ( $=27667$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| $26987(=27591)$ | R. achroanthum |
| $26988(=27503)$ | R. myrtilloides. |
| 26991 ( $=27656$ ) | R. myrtilloides. |
| 26992 (=27659) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 26993 (=27482) | R. Stewartianum |
| $27002(=27491)$ | R. aperantum. |
| 27003 ( $=27580$ ) | R. scyphocalyx var. interveniens. M.S. |
| 27011 ( $=27487$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27012(=27481)$ | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27013 ( $=27588$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27019 ( = 27477) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27019 (= 27573) | R. scyphocalyx forma. |
| 27020 (=27645) | R. aperantum. |
| $27022(=27666)$ | R. aperantum. |
| 27025 ( $=27483$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27050 ( $=27626$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27051 (= 27662) | R. scyphocalyx. 2 ft . Fl. pale yellow, very prettily margined rose. |
| 27052 ( $=27650$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. 2 ft . Fl. dull yellow, flushed crimson. |
| $27054(=27583)$ | R. scyphocalyx forma. |
| $27057(=27461)$ | R. scyphocalyx forma. |


| 27059 (= 27633) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $27061(=27644)$ | R. herpesticum var. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. black-crimson. |
| 27063 ( $=27663$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27065 ( $=27497$ ) | R. calostrotum. 6-7 ins, <br> Fl. deep rich ruddy-purple. |
| 27067 | R. arizelum. 20 ft . Fl, soft yellow. |
| 27069 | R. facetum. 15 ft . Fl. rich crimson-scarlet. |
| $27071(=27568)$ | R. scyphocalyx forma. |
| 27073 (= 27648) | R. aperantum. I ft. Fl. pale yellow, flushed rose-pink. |
| 27075 ( $=27579$ ) | R. aperantum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. heavily flushed rose on a white base. |
| $27077(=27640)$ | R. aperantum. $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright clear rose-pink, margins slightly darker. |
| 27079 ( $=27493$ ) | R. aperantum. I ft. Fl. pale yellow, flushed rose-pink. |
| 27081 ( $=27486$ ) | R. aperantum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white, flushed and margined rose. |
| 27083 ( $=27576$ ) | R. aperantum. I ft. Fl. white, heavily margined rose. |
| 27085 ( $=27462$ ) | R. glischrum var. |
| 27087 (=27668) | R. vaccinioides. |
| 27089 ( $=27672$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27093 ( $=27646$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27095 ( $=27654$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. $1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow, flushed rose. |
| 27097 ( $=27499$ ) | R.scyphocalyx. Ift. Fl.deep dull orange, margined deep crimson. |
| 27099 ( $=27570$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. 2 ft . Fl. orange, flushed crimson. |
| $27101(=27621)$ | R. megacalyx. |
| $27103(=27603)$ | R. zaleucum. $10-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed pale lilac-purple. |
| $27105(=27468)$ | R. facetum. |
| 27108 ( $=27624$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| $27109(=27476)$ | R. cilicalyx. |
| 27110 ( $=27615$ ) | R. crassum. 5 ft . Fl. white, flushed purplish. |
| $27111(=27572)$ | R. aperantum. I ft. Fl. deep crimson. |

27113 ( $=27496$ ) R. scyphocalyx forma. I ft. Fl. crimson on an orange base.
27115 ( $=27657$ ) R. scyphocalyx. 2 ft . Fl. orange, stained crimson.
27116 ( $=27613$ ) R. scyphocalyx.
$27117(=27660)$ R. trichocladum.
27118 (= 27569) R. myrtilloides. I ft. F1. soft purplish-rose.
$27119(=27571)$ R. achroanthum.
$27121(=27658)$ R. calostrotum. $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep ruddy-purple.
$27122(=27501)$ R. nmaiense. I ft. Fl. pale rose.
$27123(=27664)$ R. caloxanthum. 5 ft. Fl. bright soft yellow.
$27125(=27495)$ R. caloxanthum.
27126 R. Kyawi. 10-15 ft. Fl. rich crimson-scarlet.
$27128(=27578)$ R. Kyawi. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rich crimson-scarlet.
$27129(=27577)$ R. Stewartianum. 5 ft . Fl. pale or creamy-yellow.
$27131(=27479)$ R. Stewartianum. 8 ft . Fl. pure white.
$27132(=27665)$ R. scyphocalyx. 2 ft . Fl. deep orange.
$27133(=27652)$ R. Stewartianum. 4 ft . Fl. rose.
$27134(=27594)$ R. scyphocalyx forma. 2 ft . Fl. orange, flushed deep crimson.
$27135(=27500)$ R. Stewartianum. 6 ft . Fl. soft rose.
$27136(=27582)$ R. Stewartianum. 6 ft . F1. yellow, flushed pale rose on margins.
27137 ( $=27490$ ) R. scyphocalyx forma. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose-crimson.
$27138(=$ 27647 ) R. Stewartianum. $5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
$27140(=27575)$ R. scyphocalyx forma. 2 ft . Fl. deep crimson.
$27142(=27488)$ R. myiagrum. 5 ft. Fl. pure white.
$27143(=27596)$ R. Stewartianum. 5 ft . Fl. pale yellow, margined rose.

| 27144 ( $=27649$ ) | R. Stewartianum. 5 ft . Fl. white, very faintly flushed rose. |
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| 27250 ( $=27678$ ) | R. Kyawi. |
| 27343 | R. habrotrichum. |
| 27346 ( $=26316$ ) | R. protistum. |
| 27355 ( $=27730$ ) | R. giganteum. |
| 27357 | R. myrtilloides. |
| 27358 | R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. |
| 27359 | R. apodectum. |
| 27367 ( $=26490$ ) | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27368 ( = 26491) | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27369 ( = 26418) | R. stenaulum. |
| 27370 ( $=26475$ ) | R. Delavayi. |
| 27372 ( $=26489$ ) | R. tanastylum. |
| 27374 ( $=26492$ ) | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27376 ( $=26481$ ) | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27377 (= 26477) | R. pennivenium. |
| 27378 ( $=26419$ ) | R. Genestierianum. |
| 27389 | R. callimorphum. |
| 27399 ( $=26629$ ) | R. habrotrichum. |
| 27400 ( $=26632$ ) | R. habrotrichum. |
| 27402 ( $=26486$ ) | R. suberosum. |
| $27404(=26596)$ | R. suberosum. |
| 27405 ( $=26463$ ) | R. suberosum. |
| 27413 | R. basilicum. |
| 27415 | R. Hardingii. |
| 27416 | R. laxiflorum. |
| $\begin{gathered} 27425(=26421 \\ =27620=26485) \end{gathered}$ | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27426 (= 26494) | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27427 ( $=26445$ ) | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27429 (= 26507) | R. leptothrium. |
| 27430 ( $=26597$ ) | R. leptothrium. |
| 27455 ( $=26439$ ) | R. tephropeplum. |
| 27456 ( $=26480$ ) | R. eritimum, subspecies hep tamerum. |
| 27457 ( $=26437$ ) | R. tanastylum. |
| 27458 (= 26447) | R. commodum. |
| 27459 (= 26922) | R. basilicum. |
| 27460 ( $=26438$ ) | R. araiophyllum. |
| $27461(=27057)$ | R. scyphocalyx forma. |
| 27462 (= 27085 ) | R. glischrum. |
| 27463 (= 26455) | R. glischroides. |
| $27464(=26433)$ | R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. |


| $65(=26476)$ | R. Meddianum var. atrokermesinum. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 27466 ( $=26449$ ) | R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. |
| 27467 ( $=26936$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| $27468(=27105)$ | R. facetum. |
| 27469 (= 26465) | R. sperabile. |
| 27470 (=26426) | R. glischroid |
| 27471 (=26965) | R. scyphocalyx forma. |
| 27473 (=26482) | R. desquamatum. |
| 27474 ( $=26931$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27475 ( $=26984$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27476 (= 27109) | R. ciliicalyx. |
| 27477 (= 27019) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27478 ( $=26430$ ) | R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. |
| $27479(=27131)$ | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27480 ( $=26937$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| $27481(=27012)$ | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27482(=26993)$ | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27483 ( $=27025$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27484 ( $=26921$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27485 ( $=26927$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27486 ( $=27081$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| $27487(=27011)$ | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27488(=27142)$ | R. myiagrum. |
| $27489(=26928)$ | R. oporinum. |
| 27490 ( $=27137$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27491 ( $=27002$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27492 ( $=26929$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27493 ( $=27079$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27494 ( $=26966$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27495(=27125)$ | R. caloxanthum. |
| 27496 ( = 27113) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27497(=27065)$ | R. calostrotum. |
| 27498 (= 26466) | R. Delavayi. |
| 27499 ( $=27097$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27500(=27135)$ | R. Stewartianum. |
| $27501(=27122)$ | R. nmaiense. |
| $27502(=26977)$ | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27503 ( $=26988$ ) | R. myrtilloides. |
| 27568 (= 27071) | R. scyphocalyx forma. |
| 27569 (=27118) | R. myrtilloides. |
| 27570 ( $=27099$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27571(=27119)$ | R. achroanthum. |

$27572(=2711)$ R. aperantum.
27573 ( $=27019$ ) R. scyphocalyx forma.
27574 ( $=26985$ ) R. caloxanthum.
27575 ( $=27140$ ) R. scyphocalyx forma.
27576 ( $=27083$ ) R. aperantum.
27577 ( $=27129$ ) R. Stewartianum.
$27578(=27128)$ R. Kyawi.
27579 ( $=27075$ ) R. aperantum.
27580 ( $=27003$ ) R. scyphocalyx var. inter-veniens.
27581 ( $=26434$ ) R. sperabile.
27582 ( $=27136$ ) R. Stewartianum.
27583 (= 27054 ) R. scyphocalyx.
27584 ( $=26934$ ) R. aperantum.
27585 ( $=26924$ ) R. scyphocalyx forma.
27586 ( $=26962$ ) R. Stewartianum.
27587 ( $=26926$ ) R. aperantum.
$27588(=27013)$ R. Stewartianum.
27589 ( $=26978$ ) R. scyphocalyx.
$27590(=26933)$ R. aperantum.
27591 ( $=26987$ ) R. achroanthum.
27592 ( $=26981$ ) R. Stewartianum.
27593 ( $=26923$ ) R. crassum.27594 ( $=27134$ ) R. scyphocalyx.27595 ( $=26446$ ) R. sperabile.
27596 ( $=27143$ ) R. Stewartianum.
27597 ( $=26925$ ) R. aperantum.
27598 ( $=26474$ ) Series Triflorum.
27599 ( $=26963$ ) R. scyphocalyx forma.
27600 ( $=26425$ ) R. glischroides var. arach-noideum.
27601 ( $=26442$ ) R. sperabile.
27603 ( $=27103$ ) R. zaleucum.
27604 ( $=26938$ ) R. aperantum.
$27605(=26478)$ R. sperabile var. weihsiense.27606 ( $=26495$ ) R. Meddianum var. atroker-mesinum.
27607 ( $=26443$ ) R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum.
27608 ( $=26454$ ) R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum.
27609 ( $=26428$ ) R. glischroides.
27610 ( $=26483$ ) R. araiophylium.
27611 ( $=26431$ ) R. tephropeplum.

| 27612 (= 26432) | R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 27613 ( $=27116$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27614 ( $=26429$ ) | R. protistum. |
| 27615 ( $=27110$ ) | R. crassum. |
| 27616 ( $=26935$ ) | R. arizelum. |
| $\begin{gathered} 27617(=26618 \\ =26423) \end{gathered}$ | R. bullatum. |
| 27618 | R. agapetum. |
| 27619 ( $=26427$ ) | R. tanastylum. |
| 27620 ( $=26421$ | R. araiophyllum. |
| $=27425=26485)$ |  |
| 27621 ( $=27101$ ) | R. megacalyx. |
| $27622(=26422)$ | R. commodum. |
| 27623 ( $=26499$ ) | R. Meddianum var. atrokermesinum. |
| $27624(=27108)$ | R. arizelum. |
| 27625 ( $=26448$ ) | R. glischroides. |
| 27626 ( $=27050$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27627(=26424)$ | R. tanastylum. |
| 27628 ( $=26464$ ) | R. ciliicalyx. |
| $27629(=26932)$ | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27631 ( $=26488$ ) | R. desquamatum. |
| 27632 ( $=26484$ ) | R. tanastylum. |
| 27633 (=27059) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27635 ( = 26435) | R. sperabile. |
| 27636 ( $=26964$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27637 ( $=26487$ ) | R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. |
| 27638 ( $=26440$ ) | R. Taggianum. |
| 27639 ( $=26453$ ) | R. sperabile. |
| 27640 ( $=27077$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27641 (= 26974) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27642(=26961)$ | R. heliolepis. |
| 27643 ( $=26980$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27644 ( $=27061$ ) | R. herpesticum var. |
| 27645 (=27020) | R. aperantum. |
| 27646 ( $=27093$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27647(=27138)$ | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27648 ( $=27073$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27649 ( $=27144$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| $27650(=27052)$ | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27651(=26930)$ | R. aperantum. |
| $27652(=27133)$ | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27653 ( $=26436$ ) | R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. |


| 27654 ( $=27095$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 27655 (= 26461) | R. ciliicalyx. |
| 27656 ( $=26991$ ) | R. myrtilloides. |
| $27657(=27115)$ | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27658 ( $=27121$ ) | R. calostrotum. |
| 27659 ( $=26992$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27660 ( $=27117$ ) | R. trichocladum. |
| 27661 (= 26472) | R. ciliicalyx. |
| $27662(=27051)$ | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27663 ( $=27063$ ) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| $27664(=27123)$ | R. caloxanthum. Fl. yellow. |
| 27665 (= 27132) | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27666 ( $=27022$ ) | R. aperantum. |
| 27667 ( $=26986$ ) | R. Stewartianum. |
| 27668 ( $=27087$ ) | R. vaccinioides. |
| 27669 (=26444) | R. ciliicalyx. |
| 27670 ( $=26457$ ) | R. tephropeplum. |
| 27671 (= 26452) | R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. |
| $27672(=27089)$ | R. scyphocalyx. |
| 27673 ( $=27679$ | R. sidereum. |
| $=26634=26458)$ |  |
| $27677(=26633)$ | R, sidereum. |
| 27678 (= 27250) | R. Kyawi. |
| 27679 ( $=26634$ | R. sidereum. |
| $=26458=27673$ ) |  |
| 27685 | R. dendricola. |
| 27686 ( $=26636$ ) | R. micromeres. |
| 27687 | R. taronense. |
| 27688 ( $=26615$ ) | R. ciliicalyx. |
| 27689 ( $=26462$ ) | R. taronense. |
| 27690 ( $=26459$ ) | R. dendricola. |
| 27697 | R. Delavayi. |
| 27698 (= 26528) | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27700 ( $=26797$ ) | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27701 | R. peramoenum. |
| $27702(=26792)$ | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27703 | R. laxiflorum aff. |
| 27705 | R. laxiflorum aff. |
| 27706 | R. laxiflorum aff. |
| 27713 | R. laxiflorum aff. In cult. R. facetum. |
| 27714 | R. tanastylum. |
| 27715 | R. Valentinianum. In cult. |


| 27717 | R. Delavayi. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27718 | R. Delavayi. |
| $27722(=26441)$ | R. taronense. |
| 27724 | R. crassum. |
| 27725 | R. ciliicalyx. |
| 27727 | R. diaprepes. |
| $27730(=27355)$ | R. giganteum. |
| 27711 | R. supranubium aff. |
| $27737(=27738)$ | R. taronens. |
| $27738(=27737$ | R. taronens. |
| $27739(=26798)$ | R. caesium. |
| 27744 | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27745 | R. suberosum. |
| 27746 | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27757 | R. tanastylum. |
| 27758 | R. Genestierianum. |
| 27759 | R. ciliicalyx. |
| $27761(=26791)$ | R. sidereum. |
| 27766 | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27768 | R. Delavayi. |
| 27769 | R. bullatum. |
| 27771 | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27775 | R. araiophyllum. |
| 27776 | R. crassum. |
| 27792 | R. arizelum. |
| 27794 | R. arizelum. |

## I930-193I EXPEDITION.

## 28236 R. desquamatum.

28237 R. flavorufum.
28241 R. platyphyllum.
28248 R. lacteum.
28250 R. trichocladum.
28254 R. campylogynum. In cult. R.B.G., R. cantabile.

28266 R. brachyanthum.
28283 R. dichroanthum.
28290 R. dichroanthum.
28295 R. racemosum.
28297 R. rigidum.
28301 R. neriiflorum forma.
28302 R. cephalanthum.
28304 R. irroratum forma.
28305 R. bullatum.

28311 R. crassum.
28312 R. crassum.
28315 R. decorum forma.
28319 R. crassum.
28323 R. adenogynum.
28326 R. Sp. Series Triflorum.
28342 R. sinolepidotum.
28343 R. Sp. Series Lapponicum.
28344 R. Sp. Series Lapponicum.
28347 R. Sp. Series Maddenii.
28348 R. dichroanthum forma.
28351 R. haematodes.
28353 R. flavorufum.
28355 R. globigerum forma.
28357 R. flavorufum.
29130 R. globigerum.
29131 R. Sp. Series Lacteum.
29132 R. globigerum.
29242 R. litiense.
29243 R. sigillatum.
29244 R. adenogynum.
29245 R. sphaeroblastum.
29246 R. sphaeroblastum.
29247 R. Beesianum.
29248 R. hemitrichotum.
29249 R. muliense.
29250 R. radinum.
29251 Lapponicum Series.
29252 R. phaeochrysum.
29253 R. sigillatum forma.
29254 R. sigillatum forma.
29256 R. adenophorum.
29257 R. cucullatum.
29258 R. sphaeroblastum.
29259 R. glomerulatum.
29260 R. glomerulatum.
29262 R. sphaeroblastum.
29263 R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides.
29264 R. Balfourianum var, aganniphoides.
29266 R. Sp. Series Lapponicum.
29267 R. clivicola.
29268 R. glomerulatum.
29269 R. telmateium.
29271 R. radinum.
29273 R. hemitrichotum.
29278 R. Balfourianum var.

29280 R. Balfourianum. var.
29281 R. mimetes var. simulans.
29282 R. Balfourianum var.
29283 R. clivicola.
29305 R. litiense.
29312 R. adenophorum.
29313 R. adenophorum.
29314 R. adenophorum.
29317 R. cucullatum.
29320 R. sphaeroblastum.
29321 R. sphaeroblastum.
29322 R. croceum.
29323 R. caeruleum.
29325 R. sigillatum forma.
29326 R. sphaeroblastum.
29327 R. sigillatum.
29328 R. sphaeroblastum.
29329 R. sphaeroblastum.
29331 R. siderophyllum.
29333 R. sphaeroblastum.
29341 R. Balfourianum.
29545 R. euchaites.
29559 R. ciliicalyx.
29588 R. habrotrichum.
29647 R. myiagrum.
29655 R. tephropeplum.
29663 R. Stewartianum.
29666 R. saluenense.
29685 R. Stewartianum.
29687 R. suberosum.
29762 R. Griersonianum.
29763 R. facetum.
29785 R. arizelum.
29809 R. megacalyx.
29894 mixture cephalanthum lapponicum.
29926 R. facetum.
29929 R. Kyawi.
29937 R. Sp. Series Campylogynum.
29938 R. aperantum.
30375 R. facetum.
30392 R. Griersonianum.
30393 R. bullatum.
30394 R. scyphocalyx.
30395 R. Sp. Series Lapponicum.
30526 R. Beesianum.

30527 R. Sp. Series Trichocladum.
30528 R. basilicum.
30531 R. Traillianum.
30532 R. colletum.
30533 R. Stewartianum.
30534 R. aperantum.
30535 R. haematodes.
30536 R. aperantum.
30539 R. chaetomallum.
30540 R. saluenense forma.
30543 R. prostratum.
30880 R. pronum.
30883 R. Sp. Series Campylogynum.
30887 R. decorum.
30888 R. adenophorum.
30889 R. rupicola.
30891 R. prostratum.
30892 R. colletum.
30893 R. fictolacteum.
30894 R. Beesianum.
30896 R. Sp. Series Heliolepis.
30910 R. timeteum.
30911 R. chameunum.
30912 R. sperabile var. weihsiense.
30937 R. Sp. Series Scabrifolium.
30940 R. mollicomum.
30941 R. Sp. Series Lapponicum.
30942 R. muliense.
30967 R. Sp. Series Campylogynum.
30977 R. brevistylum.

## ROCK RHODODENDRONS.

## 1923-1924 EXPEDITION.

59029 R. cephalanthum. 2 ft . Fl. white.
59030 R. haemaleum. 3 ft . Fl. blackishcarmine.
59031 R. sanguineum var. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich crimson.
59032 R. colletum. 7-8 ft. Fl. deep rich pink.
59033 R. cloiophorum forma. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich crimson to carmine.
59034 R. cloiophorum var. Small shrub. Fl. purple, yellowish at base.
59035 R. sanguineum var. and/or didymum. I-2 ft. Fl. pink.
59036 R. haemaleum. I-2 ft. Fl. deep reddishblack.
59037 R. himertum. 2-3 ft. Fl. rich yellow.
59038 R. citriniflorum and/or sanguineum. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellowish-red.
59039 R. sanguineum. I-2 ft. Fl. deep crimson.
59040 R. sanguineum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. blackishcrimson.
59041 R. cloiophorum, subspecies roseotinctum ? $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich yellow.
59042 R. eudoxum, subspecies trichomiscum. I-2 ft. Fl. pink.
59043 R. colletum. 8-10 ft. Fl. rich pink.
59044 R. eudoxum, subspecies temenium. 2-3 ft. Fl. deep red.
59045 R. electeum var. bellatulum. 4 ft . Fl. pink, purplish tinge.
59046 R. haemaleum. I-I $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep carmine-black.
59047 R. Martinianum. 3-4 ft. Fl. "a beautiful pink."
59048 R. praestans. 8-10 ft. Fl. pink.
59049 R. chryseum ? I-3 ft. Fl. rich golden yellow.
59050 R. rhaibocarpum. 5 ft . Fl. pale pink.
59051 R. colletum. 3-4 ft. Fl. rich pink, mottled with purple.

59052 R. hypolepidotum. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellow.
59053 R. hypolepidotum. 2 ft . Fl. yellow.
59054 R. Wardii. 5 ft . Fl. rich golden yellow.
59055 R. sanguineum. I-2 ft. Fl. deep purplecarmine.
59056 R. sanguineum var. 3 ft . Fl. rich crimson.
59057 R. floccigerum. Fl. 3-4 ft. Fl. rich crimson, purple tinge.
59058 R. crinigerum. 6 ft . Fl. cream coloured.
59059 R. selense, subspecies probum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure pale pink.
59060 R. selense, subspecies pagophilum. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep reddish-purple.
59061 R. repens. Prostrate plant. Fl. rich carmine.
59062 R. crinigerum. 5 ft. Fl. pink, spotted purple.
59063 R. crinigerum. $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
59064 R. recurvum. 5 ft . Fl. pink.
59065 R. crinigerum. 4 ft . Fl. white.
59066 R. crinigerum. 8 ft . Fl. white, spotted purple.
59067 R. crinigerum. 6 ft . Fl. white.
59068 R. crinigerum. 5 ft . Fl. white.
59069 R. chaetomallum. 3 ft . Fl. deep blackish-crimson.
59070 R. chaetomallum. 3 ft . Fl. deep crimson.
59071 Series Triflorum. 3-4 ft. Fl. rich lavender.
59072 R. colletum. 5 ft . Fl. rich reddishpurple.
59073 R. colletum. 8 ft . Fl. white, slightly tinged pinkish.
59074 R. chaetomallum. 3 ft . Fl. almost black.
59075 R. colletum. 5-8 ft. Fl. purple-pink.
59076 R. hypolepidotum. 2 ft . Fl. yellow.
59077 R. crinigerum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
59078 R. repens. ift. Fl. rich crimson.
59079 R. coryphaeum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
59080 R. repens. Prostrate shrub. Fl. dark red.
59081 R. floccigerum. 4 ft . Fl. rich crimson.
59082 R. saluenense. 2 ft . Fl. deep purplishblue.

59083 R. sanguineum. 2 ft . Fl. carmine.
59084 R. repens var. chamaedoron. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich carmine.
59085 R. praestans. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplishpink.
59086 Series Triflorum. 4 ft . Fl. pale lavender.
59087 R. lukiangense, subspecies gymnanthum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pinkish-purple.
59088 R. fulvoides. $8-\mathrm{IO} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. reddish-purple.
59089 R. colletum. 8 ft . Fl. pink.
59090 R. sanguineum. 2 ft . Fl. rich carmine.
59091 R. fulvoides. 5-6 ft. Fl. rich pink.
59092 R. sanguineum. $\quad 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep blackish-crimson.
59093 R. selense, subspecies pagophilum. 4 ft . Fl. pale yellowish-pink.
59094 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 6 ft . Fl. pinkish-purple.
59095 R. selense. 5 ft . Fl. rich pink, spotted purple.
59096 R. sanguineum. 2 ft . Fl. very dark carmine.
59097 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. F1. white.
59098 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 5 ft . FI. yellowish-pink.
59099 R. eclecteum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale pink.
59100 R. fulvoides. I4-15 ft. Fl. rich pink.
59101 R. eclecteum var. 7-8 ft. Fl. yellowishpink.
59102 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich pink with purplish tinge.
59103 R. repens var. chamaedoron. I-2 ft. Fl. carmine, purplish tinge.
59104 R. fictolacteum. 18 ft . Fl. white.
59105 R. niphargum. 8-10 ft. Fl. "beautiful rose pink."
59106 R. haemaleum. 2 ft . Fl. dark crimson.
59107 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pinkish-purple.
59108 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 4 ft . Fl. rich purple.
59109 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$. F1. medium yellow.
59110 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$ Fl. rich yellow.

59111 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 6 ft . F1. pale pink.
59112 R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark reddish-purple.
59113 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 3 ft . Fl. deep purple-carmine.
59114 R. selense, subspecies probum. 5-6 ft. Fl. purple-pink.
59115 R. selense. 5 ft . Fl. pale-pink.
59116 R. selense, subspecies probum. 5 ft . Fi. pale cream.
59117 R. selense, subspecies probum. 5 ft . Fl. orange-pink.
59118 R. Beesianum. 8 ft . Fl. rose-red.
59119 R. coriaceum. Io ft . Fl. white ?
59120 Series Heliolepis. 7 ft . Fl. pink, purple tinge.
59121 R. floccigerum. 4 ft . Fl. dark crimson.
59122 R. Forrestii. Prostrate shrub. Fl. rich crimson.
59123 R. proteoides. I ft. Fl. cream, purple spots.
59124 R. selense, subspecies pagophilum. 3-4 ft. Fl. purplish-pink.
59125 R. telopeoides. 4 ft . Fl. deep purplishred.
59126 R. eclecteum. 5-6 ft. Fl. pink-red.
59127 R. chaetomallum. 3 ft . Fl. deep rich carmine.
59128 R. haemaleum. 2 ft . Fl. very dark carmine.
59129 R. crinigerum and/or iodes. $5^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. snow white.
59130 R. recurvum. $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
59131 R. sp. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep red.
59132 R. schizopeplum. 8 ft . Fl. pink, spotted purple.
59133 Series Cephalanthum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white.
59134 R. drumonium. I-2 ft. Fl. blue.
59135 R. dryophyllum. 5-6 ft. Fl. cream, spotted purple. In cult. at Muncaster R. globigerum.

59136 Series Lapponicum. 2-3 ft. Fl. deep blue.
59137 R. colletum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
59138 R. selense, subspecies chalarocladum. 4 ft . Fl. pale pinkish-purple.

59139 R. colletum. 6-8 ft. Fl. pink, spotted purple.
59140 R. tritifolium or phaeochrysum. Io ft . Fl. white.
59141 R. dryophyllum var. 5-6 ft. Fl. white with small purple spots.
59142 R. dryophyllum var. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale pink, deep purple spots.
59143 R. dryophyllum var. 5-6 ft. Fl. white and reddish-purple.
59144 R. tritifolium or dictyotum or russotinctum. $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
59145 Subseries Roxieanum at Exbury. 5 ft . Fl. pink, spotted purple.
59146 Series Taliense. 4-5 ft. Fl. purple.
59147 R. aganniphum and/or levistratum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, spotted purple.
59148 R. chryseum. 5 ins. Fl. yellow.
59149 R. erythrocalyx, subspecies beimaense. 3-4 ft. Fl. pinkish-purple.
59150 Series Triflorum. 5 ft . Fl. rich lavender.
59152 Series Lapponicum. I ft. Fl. bluishpurple.
59153 Series Triflorum. 4-5 ft. Fl. lavenderblue.
59154 R. flavorufum. 6 ft . Fl. rich purple, darker spots.
59155 R. adenogynum and/or flavorufum. 5 ft . Fl. white.
59156 R. litiense. 2-3 ft. Fl. bright yellow.
59157 R. gymnanthum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purple, darker spots.
59158 R. lukiangense, subspecies gymnanthum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple.
59159 Series Triflorum. 4-5 ft. Fl. lavender.
59160 R. crinigerum. 6 ft . Fl. pink.
59161 R. flavorufum. 3 ft . Fl. pinkish-red.
59162 R. recurvum. 3 ft . Fl. pure white.
59163 Subseries Roxieanum. 4 ft . Fl. white.
59164 R. Wardii. 4 ft . Fl. bright yellow.
59165 R. chryseum. I ft. Fl. yellow.
59166 R. horaeum. I ft. Fl. yellowish-red.
59167 R. horaeum. I-3 ft. Fi. yellowish-red.
59168 Subseries Sanguineum. I-2 ft. Fl. reddish-purple.
59169 R. himertum. 1-2 ft. Fl. yellow.

59170 R. pocophorum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
59171 R. chaetomallum. 4 ft . Fl. pink.
59172 R. arizelum. $18-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich yellow.
59173 R. micromeres. 4 ft . Fl. yellow.
59174 R. repens var. chamae-Thomsonii. I-2 ft.
59175 R. chaetomallum. 5 ft . Fl. rich red.
59176 R. sanguineum. I-2 ft. Fl. deep crimson.
59177 R. haemaleum or didymum. $\quad 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. very dark crimson.
59178 R. hemidartum. 7-8 ft. Fl. red.
59179 R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 5 ft . Fl. red.
59180 R. chaetomallum. 3 ft . Fl. red.
59181 R. pocophorum. 6 ft . Fl. red.
59182 R. radicans. Prostrate plant. Fl. bright red.
59183 R. crinigerum. Io ft. Fl. pink.
59184 R. Bainbridgeanum. 6 ft . Fl. pink.
59185 R. crinigerum. io ft. Fl. pink.
59186 R. crinigerum. $7-\mathrm{IO} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
59187 R. Bainbridgeanum. 8-ro ft. Fl. pink.
59188 R. crinigerum. 8-10 ft. Fl. pink.
59189 R. chryseum. 2 ft. Fl. yellow.
59190 R. pocophorum. 6 ft . Fl. scarlet.
59191 R. Genestierianum. 7-8 ft. Fl. red.
59192 R. Martinianum. 3 ft . Fl. red.
59193 R. arizelum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$.
59194 R. saluenense. $1 \frac{1}{2}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
59195 R. cucullatum. 8 ft . Fl. pink.
59196 R. radinum. 2 ft . Fl. pale pink.
59197 R. rhaibocarpum. 5 ft . Fl. purplish-red.
59198 R. dasycladum. 12 ft . Fl. rich pink.
59199 R. rubiginosum. $6-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. lavender to deep purple.
59200 R. tanastylum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
59201 R. irroratum and/or lukiangense. 6 ft . Fl. red.
59202 R. bullatum. 2-3 ft. Fl. pink.
59203 R. yunnanense. $12-\mathrm{I} 5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, tinged pinkish.
59204 Series Triflorum, in cultivation at Exbury. R. brevistylum. 5 ft . Fl. pink.

59205 R. recurvum var. oreonastes. io ft. Fl. white.

59206 R. cuneatum var. 2 ft . Fl. red.
59207 R. caeruleum. 3 ft . Fl. white.
59208 R. rhaibocarpum. 6 ft . Fl. red.
59209 R. cantabile. 2 ft . Fl. purple-blue.
59210 R. cantabile. 2 ft . Fl. deep indigo with purplish tinge.
59211 R. cantabile. 3 ft . Fl. deep purplish-blue.
59212 R. irroratum. 3 ft . Fl. white.
59213 R. recurvum var. oreonastes. 5 ft . Fl. white.
59214 R. impeditum aff. I ft. Fl. pale blue.
59215 R. telmateium. 6-8 ins. Fl. purplishpink to red.
59216 R. campylogynum. A few inches. Fl. crimson.
59217 R. pronum. Prostrate shrub. Fl. white.
59218 R. cucullatum. 8 ft . Fl. white.
59219 R. aureum. 5 ft . Fl. yellow.
59220 R. irroratum. I ft. Fl. pale pink.
59221 R. recurvum var. oreonastes. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
59222 R. recurvum. 3-4 ft. Fl. white.
59223 R. Traillianum. 4 ft . Fl. pink.
59224 R. Traillianum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
59225 R. hippophaeoides var. 2 ft . Fl. blue.
59226 R. molle. 5 ft . Fl. yellow.
59227 R. Wardii aff. 7-8 ft. Fl. yellow, tinged pinkish.
59228 R. dryophyllum var. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
59229 R. phaeochrysum. 5-6 ft.
59230 R. agglutinatum var. 6 ft .
59231 R. schizopeplum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$.
59232 R. dryophyllum. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
59233 R. dumosulum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
59234 R. sino-grande. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. cream.
59235 R. fulvoides. $18-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
59236 R. eritimum, subspecies gymnogynum. 18 ft . Fl. red.
59237 R. Wardii. 4-5 ft. Fl. yellow.
59238 R. sp. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
59239 R. eritimum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplish-red ?
59240 R. lepidotum. I-2 ft. Fl. whitish-pink ?
59241 R. hippophaeoides var. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale blue.
59242 R. eritimum. 12 ft . Fl. purple.
59243 R. cuneatum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. lavender.

59244 R. anthosphaerum, subspecies hylothreptum forma. 8 ft . Fl. purplishred, spotted darker red.
59245 R. niphargum. 25 ft . Fl. pale pink.
59246 R. niphargum. 25-30 ft. Fl. rose-pink.
59247 R. irroratum. $12-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. delicate pink with a few purple spots.
59248 R. eritimum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pinkishpurple. In cult. R. Bureavii.
59249 R. eritimum. $12-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark purple. In cult. R. Bureavii.
59250 R. fictolacteum. 15 ft . Fl. white.
59251 R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 7-8 ft. Fl. deep reddish-purple.
59252 R. eritimum. 6-8 ft. Fl. purple.
59253 R. cuneatum. 3-4 ft. Fl. rich bluishlavender, on limestone.
59254 R. cuneatum. 4 ft . Fl. deep lavender, on limestone.
59255 R. sp. 25 ft . Fl. pink.
59256 R. Traillianum. 8 ft . Fl. white.
59257 R. radinum. 2 ft . Fl. white.
59258 R. racemosum. 2 ft. Fl. pale pink.
59259 R. telmateium. 2 ft . Fl. deep red.
59260 R. Traillianum. 6 ft . Fl. pure white.
59261 R. sp. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
59262 R. telmateium. I ft. Fl. indigo blue.
59263 R. impeditum. I ft. Fl. deep purplishblue.
59435 R. vernicosum geog. form araliaeforme ? Fl. pink, sometimes white or purplish.
59436 R. Traillianum. 4 ft . Fl. rich pink, among limestone.
59437 R. eudoxum, subspecies brunneifolium. 3 ft . Fl. rich purplish-rose.
59438 R. chaetomallum. 3 ft . Fl. dark crimson.
59439 R. poecilodermum. 6 ft . Fl. white.
59440 R. fictolacteum. $13-14 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
59441 R. cloiophorum. I-2 ft. Fl. orange to red.
59442 R. triplonaevium. 7 ft . Fl. rich pink.
59443 R. chamaetortum. I-2 ft. Fl. deep rose-pink.
59444 R. sanguineum. I-2 ft. Fl. bright red.

59445 R. selense, subspecies probum. 6 ft . Fl. pink.
59446 R. selense, subspecies pagophilum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. "handsome pink."
59447 R. fulvoides. $15-16 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose-pink.
59448 R. eudoxum, subspecies brunneifolium. 4 ft . Fl. crimson.
59449 R. dictyotum. 7 ft . Fl. white
59450 R. cloiophorum. 2 ft . Fl. yellowish-red.
59451 R. dryophyllum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose-pink.
59452 R. chasmanthoides. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich blue-lavender.
59453 R. haemaleum. 2-3 ft. Fl. very dark red.
59454 R. eclecteum. 3-4 ft. Fl. deep purplishred.
59455 R. citriniflorum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow at base, lobes red.
59456 R. haemaleum. 3 ft. Fl. deep carmine.
59457 R. Albertsenianum. 3 ft . Fl. carminepurple.
59458 R. eudoxum, subspecies mesopolium. 2 ft . Fl. rich pink.
59459 R. fulvastrum. 2 ft. Fl. pale yellow
59460 R. eudoxum, subspecies temenium. 2-3 ft. Fl. rich crimson.
59461 R. Martinianum. 4 ft . Fl. pink.
59462 R. praestans. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplishred.
59463 R. crinigerum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white with a pinkish tinge.
59464 R. crinigerum. 8-10 ft. Fl. pinkish-white.
59465 Series Trichocladum. 3 ft . Fl. deep yellow.
59466 R. crinigerum. 5 ft . Fl. white with a tinge of pink.
59467 R. crinigerum. 8 ft . Fl. pinkish-purple.
59468 R. crinigerum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white with a pinkish tinge.
59469 R. crinigerum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
59470 R. crinigerum. 5-6 ft. Fl. purple with a pinkish tinge.
59471 R. crinigerum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white with pinkish-purple tinge.
59472 R. crinigerum. 5 ft . Fl. white.
59473 R. repens. I ft. Fl. bright scarlet.

59474 R. floccigerum. 7 ft . Fl. red with a purplish tinge.
59475 R. proteoides. 4 ft . Fl. pink.
59476 R. exquisitum. 6 ft . Fl. lavender to bluish-purple.
59477 R. colletum. 14-15 ft. Fl. rich peach.
59478 R. cosmetum. I-3 ft. Fl. deep rich purple to lavender.
59479 R. megeratum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich yellow.
59480 R. coryphaeum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white to pink.
59481 R. praestans. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple, tinged pink.
59482 R. saluenense. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich purple.
59483 R. didymum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\mathrm{ft}}$. Fl. rich red.
59484 R. saluenense. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purplishblue.
59485 R. chamaetortum. I-2 ft. Fl. delicate pink.
59486 R. Roxieanum. 5 ft . Fl. white, spotted dark purple.
59487 R. haemaleum. 2 ft . Fl. deep crimson.
59488 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich golden yellow.
59489 R. Forrestii. Prostrate plant. Fl. rich carmine.
59490 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow, red lobes.
59491 R. repens var. chamae-Thomsonii. I-2 ft. Fl. deep purplish-red.
59492 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
59493 R. sanguineum. 3 ft . Fl. deep carmine.
59494 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 5 ft . Fl. pinkish-purple.
59495 R. fulvoides. 15 ft . Fl. pink.
59496 R. sanguineum. 2-3 ft. Fl. very rich carmine.
59497 R. fulvoides. 5-6 ft. Fl. rich reddishpurple.
59498 R. sanguineum. 2 ft . Fl. deep carmine.
59499 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 5 ft . Fl. yellow, pinkish tinge.
59500 R. cloiophorum. 2 ft . Fl, reddishpurple.

59501 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 5 ft . Fl. purplish-red.
59502 R. selense. 6 ft . Fl. crimson, tinged pinkish.
59503 R. eclecteum var. bellatulum. 6 ft . Fl. purplish-pink.
59504 R. chalarocladum. 6 ft . Fl. pale pink.
59505 R. telopeum. 5 ft . Fl. yellow.
59506 R. desquamatum. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. lavender, spotted purple.
59507 R. niphargum. 8-10 ft. Fl. deep pink.
59508 R. oulotrichum. 3 ft . Fl. yellow.
59509 R. cantabile. 1-2 ft. Fl. bluish-purple.
59510 R. levistratum. 5 ft .
59511 R. dumosulum. 6 ft . Fl. pink, tinged purple, with dark purple spots.
59512 Series Selense. 4 ft . Fl. purple.
59513 Series Lapponicum. I ft. Fl. deep indigo shading to lighter blue.
59514 R. globigerum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple, paler at base.
59515 R. globigerum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white.
59516 R. dryophyllum. 4-5 ft. Fl. pink.
59517 R. levistratum. 3 ft . Fl. white to purple, spotted deep purple.
59518 R. dryophyllum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white, pinkish tinge.
59519 R. levistratum. Io ft . Fl. white.
59520 R. aiolopeplum. 5-6 ft. Fl. pink.
59521 R. russotinctum. Io ft. Fl. white, spotted purple.
59522 R. tritifolium. 5 ft . F1. white.
59523 R. Wardii. 5-10 ft. Fl. bright yellow.
59524 R. recurvum. 3-4 ft. Fl, white.
59525 R. lukiangense, subspecies gymnanthum. $\quad 6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep red.
59526 R. Wardii. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich white.
59527 Series Taliense. 6 ft . Fl. pale pink, spotted purple.
59528 R. flavorufum. 5 ft . Fl. rich purplishred, spotted dark purple.
59529 R. flavorufum. 8 ft . Fl. pinkish white.
59530 R. Wardii. 5 ft . Fl. rich yellow.
59531 R. flavorufum. 13-15 ft. Fl. pale pink.
59532 R. pocophorum. 5 ft . Fl. red.
59533 R. chaetomallum. Fl. rich carmine.

59534 R. arizelum. 12-15 ft. Fl. yellowish-red.
59535 R. campylogynum. 6 ins. Fl. red with glaucous tinge.
59536 R. hemidartum. 5-6 ft. Fl. red.
59537 R. crassum. 6-8 ft. Fl. white.
59538 R. fulvoides. 15 ft . Fl. red.
59539 R. chaetomallum. 3-4 ft. Fl. orangered.
59540 R. charitostreptum. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellow.
59541 R. Coryanum. 18 ft . Fl. white.
59542 R. chaetomallum. 5 ft . Fl. red.
59543 R. catacosmum. io ft. Fl. red.
59544 R. arizelum. $16-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
59545 R. rhaibocarpum. 8 ft . Fl. pink.
59546 R. cloiophorum. 2 ft . Fl, yellowish-red.
59547 Series Stamineum. 18-20 ft. Fl. red.
59548 R. chaetomallum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
59549 R. horaeum. 2 ft . Fl. orange-red.
59550 R. arizelum. $16-18 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. red.
59551 Series Selense. 7 ft .
59552 R. chaetomallum. $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
59553 R. sanguineum aff. 2 ft .
59554 R . dasycladum. 3 ft .
59555 R. didymum. 3 ft . Fl. red.
59556 R. eritimum, subspecies gymnogynum. 15 ft .
59557 R. megacalyx. 6 ft. Fl. white.
59558 R. fictolacteum. 15 ft .
59559 R. fulvoides. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
59560 R. chaetomallum, 4 ft . Fl. red.
59561 R. sinonuttallii. 8-10 ft. Fl. yellow to cream coloured.
59562 R. colletum. 6 ft .
59563 R. fictolacteum. 20 ft . Fl. white.
59564 R. cantabile. $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep indigo blue.
59565 R. fictolacteum. 24 ft . Fl. white.
59566 R. Traillianum. io ft. Fl. white.
59567 R. croceum and/or cucullatum. 5-6 ft. Fl. cream to yellow with a pinkish tinge.
59568 Series Triflorum. 5 ft . Fl. pink.
59569 Series Lapponicum. I-2 ft. Fl. deep bluepurple.
59570 R. cucullatum. 5 ft . Fl. pink, spotted with purple.
59571 R. cucullatum. 4 ft . Fl. pink.

59572 R. cucullatum. 8 ft . Fl. white.
59573 R. Clementinae. 18 ft . Fl. white to pink.
59574 R. eritimum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red to purple. In cult. Exbury R. pallescens.
59575 R. poecilodermum. 5 ft . Fl. pink.
59576 R. artosquameum. 3 ft. Fl. pink.
59577 R. racemosum. 3 ft . Fl. pink.
59578 R. racemosum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white.
59579 Series Irroratum. 6 ft . Fl. pure white, spotted purple.
59580 Series Triflorum. 4 ft . Fl. white.
59581 R. irroratum. 25 ft . Fl. white.
59582 R. irroratum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
59583 R. bullatum. 2-3 ft. Fl. pink, on limestone.
59584 R. Delavayi. Io ft. Fl. red.
59585 Series Triflorum. 4 ft . Fl. white, spotted purple.
59586 R. agastum, in cult. R. Delavayi forma. 8 ft .
59587 R. cantabile. 3 ft . Lavender-blue.
59588 R. fictolacteum. is ft. Fl. pink.
59589 R. recurvum var. oreonastes. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink, spotted with purple.
59590 R. recurvum var. oreonastes. 6 ft . Fl. white.
59591 R. timeteum.
59592 R. aureum. 4-5 ft. Fl. yellow.
59593 R. timeteum. 7-8 ft. Fl. purple.
59594 R. recurvum. 7-8 ft. Fl. white.
59595 R. cucullatum. 6 ft . Fl. white.
59596 R. leptothrium. 6-8 ft. Fl. lavender.
59597 R. russatum. 3 ft . Fl. deep bluishpurple.
59598 R. scintillans. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich blue.
59599 R. vernicosum forma. 3-4 ft. Fl. pinkish-white, deep purple markings.
59600 R. dryophyllum. $7-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
59601 R. vernicosum forma. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$.
59602 R. dryophyllum. 8-10 ft.
59603 R. Beesianum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
59604 R. schizopeplum. 4 ft .
59605 R. colletum. 6-10 ft.
59606 R. levistratum. 5-6 ft.
59607 R. schizopeplum. 4 ft .
59608 R. schizopeplum. 4 ft .

59609 R. schizopeplum. 5-8 ft.
59610 R. schizopeplum. 6 ft . Fl. pink.
59611 R. eritimum. 12 ft . Fl. pink.
59612 R. colletum. 5-6 ft.
59613 R. sp. 20 ft .
59614 R. irroratum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
59615 R. hippophaeoides. 3 ft . Fl. rich blue.
59616 R. hippophaeoides. 2-3 ft. Fl. dark purplish-blue.
59617 R. adenogynum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white, dotted with red.
59618 R. Traillianum. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with a pinkish tinge.
59619 R. Traillianum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
59620 R. irroratum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pinkishwhite.
59621 R. Beesianum. 20 ft . Fl. rich pink.
59622 R. litiense. 6 ft . Fl. rich yellow.
59623 R. niphargum. 12-15 ft. Fl. pink.
59624 R. fictolacteum. 25 ft . Fl. white.
59625 R. vernicosum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
59626 Series Triflorum. 3 ft . Fl. purplelavender.
59627 Series Triflorum. 6 ft . Fl. red.
59628 R. fictolacteum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
59629 R. brevistylum. 8 ft . Fl. pale pink.
59630 R. Traillianum. 8 ft . Fl. white.
59631 R. cephalanthum. 1-3 ft. Fl. white.
59632 R. Traillianum. io ft. Fl. pink.
59633 R. Traillianum. 5 ft . Fl. white.
59634 Series Cephalanthum. 2 ft . Fl. white.
59635 R. Traillianum. I5 ft. Fl. white.
59636 R. adenophorum. 3-4 ft. Fl. pink.
59637 R. sp. 4 ft . Fl. white.
59638 R. racemosum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red, on limestone.

## 1925-1926 EXPEDITION

13278 R. Przewalskii.
13279 R. anthopogonoides.
13302 R. Przewalskii.
13303 R. thymifolium.
13596 R. capitatum.
13597 R. anthopogonoides.

13598 R. thymifolium.
13599 R. rufum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white pink.
13600 R. capitatum.
13601 R. rufum. 6-10 ft. Fl. pink.
13605 R. capitatum. 3-4 ft. Fl. bluish.
13610 R. anthopogonoides. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
13611 R. capitatum. I ft. Fl. purplish-blue,
13612 R. Przewalskii. 3-4 ft.
13613 R. rufum.
13622 R. capitatum.
13628 R. rufum. 6-1o ft. Fl. deep pink, spotted purple.
13629 R. Przewalskii. 4-5 ft. Fl. white.
13630 R. rufum. 15-20 ft. Fl. pinkish, purple spotted.
13634 R. capitatum.
13635 R. capitatum.
13636 R. anthopogonoides. 5 ft . Fl. white.
13640 R. rufum. 4-5 ft. Fl. purplish-pink.
13643 R. rufum. 4-5 ft. Fl. white, purplishlilac tinge.
13645 R. rufum. 4-8 ft. Fl. pink.
13647 R. rufum. 4-6 ft. Fl. pinkish-white, spotted purple.
13649 R. rufum. 5 ft .
13650 R. rufum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
13674 R. capitatum.
13675 R. rufum. 4-5 ft. Fl. pink.
13676 R. Przewalskii. 3-4 ft. Fl. white.
13677 R. Przewalskii. 4 ft . Fl. white.
13678 R. rufum. 5-8 ft.
13679 R. Przewalskii. 3-4 ft. Fl. white.
13680 R. rufum. 8-12 ft. Fl. pinkish.
13681 R. Przewalskii. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
13682 R. rufum.
13683 R. rufum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$.
13684 R. rufum. 6-8 ft.
13685 R. Przewalskii. 4-5 ft.
13686 R. Przewalskii. 5 ft .
13688 R. capitatum. I ft. Fl. bluish-purple.
13691 R. rufum. 6-8 ft.
13692 R. rufum. I5 ft.
13693 R. rufum. 5-6 ft.
13694 R. Przewalskii. 3-4 ft. Fl. white.
13695 R. Przewalskii. 6-15 ft.
13696 R. rufum. 15 ft .

13697
R. rufum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
R. rufum. $8-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale to deep pink, spotted purple.
15004 R. micranthum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white. 15014

## 1929 EXPEDITION.

03749
84057
18142
03750 84067 18158
03751 84062 18152

03752 84069 18160

03756 84073 18164

03757 84059 18144

03758 84061 18150
R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides.

10-15 ft. Fl. purple.
R. schizopeplum aff. 6 ft .
R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides,

4-6 ft. Fl. purple.
R. adenogynum. 6-8 ft. Fl. purple.
R. intricatum. I-2 ft. Fl. lilac-blue.

Series Lacteum (? spec. nov.) io ft.
R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides.

8-10 ft. Fl. pink.
R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. 10-12 ft. Fl. purplish-red.
R. cucullatum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl, white.

03764 84070 18161

03788 84054 18139

03789 84060 18149

03790 84056 18141

03791 84053 18138

03792 84066 18157

03794 84071 18162

03799 84068 18159

03800 84099 18234

03828 84090 18186 03829

03831 R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. 84076 Io ft. Fl. purplish.

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03832
$$ 84075 18169

03833 84082 18176
03834 R. globigerum aff. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white. 84080 18174
03835 R. sphaeroblastum. 1o ft. Fl. white. 84088
18182
03837
84098
18228
03838 84093 18222
03839 84094 18223

03849 R. Wardii. 6-8 ft. Fl. yellow.
Series Lapponicum. 2 ft . Fl. dark blue.
R. adenogynum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplishpink.
R. sinogrande. 30 ft . Fl. yellow.
R. Wardii. 7-8 ft. Fl. yellow.
R. Stewartianum. Io ft. Fl. pink.
R. arizelum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
R. arizelum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
R. basilicum aff. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow.
R. fulvum. 10-15 ft. Fl. pink.
ft . Fl. yellow.
R. aperantum. 2-3 ft. Fl. pink. pink. rich red. reddish to black.

03874 84120 18365 03875 R. poecilodermum aff. 4-6 ft. Fl. 84121 white. 18366 03876 84122 18367 03881 R. telopeum format telopeoides. 4-6 84124 ft. Fl. yellow. 18373
03883 R. Stewartianum. 6-8 ft. Fl. pink. 84125 18375
03884 R. Stewartianum. 6-8 ft. Fl. pink. 84126 18376
03885 R. Stewartianum. 5-6 ft. Fl. yellow. 84127 18377
03886 R. Stewartianum. 6-8 ft. Fl. red. 84128 18378
03887 R. aperantum eff. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
84129
18379
03890 R. chaetomallum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dark 84132 red.
18382
03891 R. telopeum form telopeoides. 6-8
84133 ft. Fl. yellow.
18383
03892 R. rubiginosum aff. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl.
84134 purple.
18384
03893 R. coriaceum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
84135
18385
R. achroanthum. I-2 ft. Fl. dark blue.
R. achroanthum. 2-3 ft. Fl. purplishred.


03894 84136 18386

03895 84137 18387

03896 84138 18388

03897 84139 18389

03898 84140 18390

03899 84141 18391
03902 84142 18395

03903 84143 18396

03904 84144 18397
03908 84147 18402
03910 84149 18404

03912 R.chaetomallum var. 4 ft . Fl. blackish84151 red. At Exbury fls. rose, suffused fawn. 18406

03913 R. coriaceum. 10-12 ft. Fl white.
R. glischrum. $15-16 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
R. glischrum. 6-10 ft. Fl. red (?).
R. trichocladum. 2-3 ft. Fl. pink.
R. chaetomallum. I-2 ft. Fl. pink.
R. basilicum aff. 25 ft . Fl. yellow.
R. basilicum aff. 15-20 ft. Fl. pink.
R. commodum aff. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
R. basilicum aft. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
R. basilicum aff. 25 ft . Fl. yellow.
R. crinigerum. $8-\mathrm{Io} \mathrm{ft}$ Fl. white.
R. crassum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white.

03914 R. tephropeplum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale red 84153 to purplish.
18408
03915 R. aureum. 2-5 ft. Fl. yellow.
84154
18409
03916 Series Triflorum. 6-8 ft. Fl. white.
84155
18410
03917 Series Triflorum. Io ft . Fl. white. 84156
18411
03919
84158
18413
03920 R. eclecteum. 5-6 ft.
84159
18415
03921
84160
18416
03923
84161
18418
03926 84163 18421

03929 84164 18424
R. eclecteum. 5-6 ft. Fl. pink.

Series Triflorum. 6 ft . Fl. pink.
R. Martinianum aff. 2-4 ft. Fl. white.
R. sp. 2-4 ft. Fl. white.
R. basilicum aff. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale pink.
R. crassum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.

Fl. white.

03954 R. riparium. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bluish84185 purple, dark carmine calyx.
R. dictyotum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white.
R. dictyotum aff. 5-6 ft. Fl. rich pink.
R. dictyotum aff. 5-7 ft. Fl. white.
R. Beesianum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale pink.
R. dictyotum aff. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
R. Beesianum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
R. dictyotum aff. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
R. Clementinae. ${ }^{5-7} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich pink.
R. fictolacteum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
R. Clementinae. 5-6 ft. Fl. purplish-red.
R. glischrum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
R. chameunum. I ft. Fl. purplish-blue.

03955
84186 18454

03956 84187 18455
03959 84190 18458
03960 84191 18459

03961 84192 18460
R. floccigerum. 2-4 ft. Fl. red.
R. Wardii. 8-1o ft. Fl. lemon yellow.

Series Lapponicum. I-2 ft. Fl, blue.
R. fictolacteum. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$.

Series Lapponicum. 2-3 ft. Fl. pale blue.
R. cuneatum. 2-4 ft. Fl. pink.
R. sanguineum aff. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
R. sanguineum aff. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
R. floccigerum. 4 ft . Fl. deep red.
R. floccigerum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
R. floccigerum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
R. floccigerum. 2-4 ft. Fl. crimson.
R. leptothrium. 2-5 ft. Fl. purplish84202 red. 18473

03977 84205 18476

03983 84074 18168

03984 84097 18227 purple.
03990 R. sigillatum aff. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white. 84077 18171

03991 R. sphaeroblastum. Io ft. Fl. white. 84086 18180

03993 R. Beesianum. 84177 18445

04007 R. heliolepis, Franch. For previous 84050 introduction see No. 59715.

04012 R. sp. io ft. Fl. pale pink.
84207
04020 R. sp. 8-10 ft. Fl. white. 84208

04021 R. sp. 3-4 ft. Fl. pink 84209

04022
R. sp. 2-3 ft. Fl. blue. 84210

04023 R. sp. 6-I2 ft. Fl. pink. 84211

04084 R. sp. 15 ft . Fl pink. 84214

04085 R. sp. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, tinged pink. 84215

## 1932 EXPEDITION.

21993 R. haemaleum. 2-3 ft. Fl. blackish-red 21994 R. sperabiloides. 3-4 ft. Fl. red.
21995 R. Bainbridgeanum. 4-5 ft. Fl. pinkishred.
21997 R. saluenense aff. 2 ft . Fl. winecoloured red.
21999 R. Bainbridgeanum. 5-6 ft. Fl. cream.
22000 R. crinigerum. 6-8 ft. Fl. reddishpurple.
22001 R. pocophorum. 4-5 ft. Fl. bright red.
22002 R. pocophorum. 6-8 ft. Fl. red.
22003 R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 6-8 ft . Fl. red.
22004 R. fulvum. 9-Io ft. Fl. pink.
22005 R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 5-7 ft. Fl. red.
22006 R. chaetomallum. 5 ft . Fl. blackishcarmine.
22007 R. eudoxum. 3 ft . Fl. purplish.
22013 R. Genestierianum. 5-6 ft. Fl. small red.

22014 R. aureum. 3-5 ft. Fl. yellow.
22019 R. bullatum. Io ft. Fl. large white.
22021 R. fictolacteum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
22023 R. arizelum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
22024 R. arizelum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright red, purplish tinge.
22025 R. arizelum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
22028 R. selense subspecies dolerum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. reddish-purple.
22029 R. selense subspecies metrium. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale yellow.
22030 R. dasycladum. 5-6 ft. Fl. yellowishred.
22031 R. Bainbridgeanum. 6 ft. Fl. pink.
22032 R. dasycladum. 6-8 ft. Fl. pale pink.
22033 R. selense forma. 6 ft . Fl. pale pink.
22034 R. haemaleum. 4-5 ft. Fl. nearly black.
22037 R. fictolacteum. Io-15 ft. Fl. cream coloured.
22038 R. fictolacteum. Io-15 ft. Fl. yellow.
22039 R. fictolacteum. 6-8 ft. Fl. yellowishred.
22040 R. Beesianum. Io ft. Fl. white-pinkish.
22041 R. Beesianum. 6-8 ft. Fl. red.
22042 R. niphargum. 8 ft . Fl. pink.
22045 R. oleifolium. 3-4 ft. Fl. whitish-pink.
22050 R. sp. ? 2 ft . Fl. red.
22056 R. monanthum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
22058 R. chaetomallum. Io ft. Fl. dark red, brilliant carmine.
22059 R. chaetomallum. 6-8 ft. Fl. pink.
22063 R. chryseum. 2 ft . Fl. bright yellow.
22064 R. himertum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. orange-red.
22065 R. chaetomallum. 5-8 ft. Fl. dark carmine.
22066 R. citriniflorum. 5 ft . Fl. orange-red.
22067 R. chaetomallum. 6-10 ft. Fl. dark crimson.
22069 R. repens. 6 ins. Fl. red.
22070 R. torquatum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplish-red.
22090 R. mekongense. $2-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
22091 R. fictolacteum. IO-15 ft. Fl, white.
22092 R. fulvum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
22094 R. arizelum. 20-25 ft. Fl. yellowishred.
22095 R. eritimum. IO-15 ft. Fl. purplish-red.

22096 R. niphargum. 6-8 ft. Fl. pink.
22097 R. fulvum. 10-15 ft. Fl. pink.
22100 R. eclecteum. 6-10 ft. Fi. red.
22102 R. rhaibocarpum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
22106 R. arizelum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. bright red.
22108 R. arizelum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
22110 R. arizelum. 6-8 ft. Fl. red.
22111 R. fulvum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
22112 R. crinigerum. 6-10-15 ft. Fl. white.
22117 R. fictolacteum. Io ft. Fl. pink.
22119 R. Martinianum. 5-6 ft. Fl. pink.
22121 R. floccigerum. 5-6 ft. Fl. yellow.
22122 R. sperabiloides. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep red.
22123 R. Martinianum. 3- ft. Fl. purple.
22126 R. floccigerum. 5-6 ft. Fl. yellowishred.
22183 R. didymum. Fl. black.
22184 R. sp. Glaucum Series. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellow.
22187 R. chaetomallum. 5 ft . Fl. deep carmine.
22188 R. chaetomallum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep red.
22189 R. horaeum. Fl. yellow.
22191 R. horaeum. Fl. yellow.
22192 R. horaeum. Fl. yellow-red.
22193 R. horaeum. 2-3 ft. Fl. red.
22194 R. horaeum. 3 ft . Fl. yellowish-red.
22196 R. horaeum. 3 ft . Fl. yellowish-red.
22197 R. sp ? $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
22198 R. sp ? 4 ft . Fl. carmine.
22199 R. chaetomallum. 6-8 ft. Fl. dark purplish-red.
22201 R. sanguineum. 2-3 ft. Fl. dark red.
22202 R. sanguineum. $1-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellowishred.
22203 R. sanguineum forma. 2 ft . Fl. red.
22204 R. sanguineum forma. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
22205 R. horaeum. r ft. Fl. red.
22206 R. horaeum forma. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
22207 R. horaeum. 2-3 ft. Fl. deep carmine.
22208 R. horaeum. I-2 ft. Fl. carmine.
22210 R. citriniflorum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
22211 R. chaetomallum var. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
22212 R. citriniflorum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellowishred.

22213 R. citriniflorum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. orangereddish.
22214 R. micromeres. 5-6 ft. Fl. pale yellow.
22215 R. citriniflorum. I-2 ft. Fl. yellow.
22216 R. sinonuttallii. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
22219 R. fictolacteum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
22220 R. fictolacteum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
22221 R. Beesianum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
22222 R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 6 ft . Fl. pink.
22223 R. Beesianum. 6-10 ft. Fl. white,
22224 R. eclecteum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
22225 R. selense subspecies dolerum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
22226 R. Sp ? Selense Subseries. 5-6 ft. Fl. pale yellow to cream.
22227 R. fictolacteum. 8-10 ft. Fl. pink.
22228 R. crinigerum var. euadenium. 8-10 ft. Fl. pink.
22229 R. arizelum. 8-10 ft. Fl. yellow.
22230 R. eclecteum. 4-6 ft. Fl. pale yellowishwhite.
22231 R. fictolacteum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
22232 R. arizelum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
22233 R. fictolacteum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
22234 R. Beesianum. 8-10 ft. Fl. pink.
22235 R. citriniflorum. 3-4 ft. Fl. orange-red.
22236 R. sanguineum var. 5 ft . Fl. blackishred.
22237 R. selense forma. 5-6-8 ft. Fl. pink.
22238 R. sanguineum var. 4 ft . Fl. blackcarmine.
22269 R. eclecteum. 6-8 ft. Fl. orange-yellow to red.
22271 R. fulvastrum. 3 ft . Fl. yellow.
22272 R. fulvastrum. 3 ft . Fl. sulphur yellow.
22277 R. chlanidotum. 3-4 ft. Fl. golden yellow.
22279 R. fictolacteum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
22288 R. dasypetalum. I-2 ft. Fl. blue.
22289 R. myrtilloides. 3-4 ins.-I ft. Fl. blackish-red.
22290 R. fulvastrum. 2-3 ft. F1. yellow, pinkish tinge.
22291 R. selense subspecies dolerum. $6-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.

22292 R. fulvastrum. 3-4 ft. Fl. yellow.
22293 R. sanguineum. 4 ft . Fl. blackishcarmine.
22295 R. fulvastrum. 3-4 ft. Fl. white.
22297 R. saluenense. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. calyx carmine, petals purple.
22298 R. fulvastrum. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellow.
22301 R. floccigerum. $4^{-6 ~ f t . ~ F l . ~ r e d . ~}$
22302 R. Valentinianum aff. 3-4 ft. Fl. yellow.
22303 R. floccigerum. $6-7 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. reddishpink.
22304 R. crinigerum. 6-8 ft. Fl. white.
22305 R. Clementinae. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
22306 R. Beesianum. 5-6 ft. Fl. pink.
22307 R. fictolacteum. 15 ft . Fl. white.
22345 R. heliolepis. 5-6 ft. Fl. pink.
22440 R. megacalyx. 6-8 ft. Fl. large white.
22465 R. haematodes. 6-8 ft.
22466 R. chaetomallum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
22634 R. oleifolium. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
22649 R. eritimum. 5-6 ft.
22657 R. Sp ? Barbatum Series. $8-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
23294 R. chaetomallum. 6-8 ft.
23301 ( $=22704$ ) R. sp. Heliolepis Series. 5-6 ft. Fl, white.
$23302(=22705)$ R. heliolepis. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
23304 ( $=22708$ ) R. chaetomallum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
$23305(=22709)$ R. chaetomallum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$.
$23306(=22711)$ R. chaetomallum. 4 ft .
$23307(=22799)$ R. schizopeplum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
23308 ( $=22801$ ) R. Beesianum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink ?
$23310(=22803)$ R. ramosissimum. I-I $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. blue.
$23314(=22807)$ R. Wardii. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow. 23316 (=22809) R. scintallans. 2 ft . Fl. dark, purplish-red.
23317 ( $=22810$ ) R. pycnocladum. I-2 ft. Fl. dark blue.
$23318(=22849)$ R. schizopeplum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white, spotted purple.
$23319(=22811)$ R. levistratum. $8-15 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. white.
$23321(=22814)$ R. agglutinatum. $6-8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.

23322 ( $=22815)$ R. cephalanthum. $2 \mathrm{ft}, \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
$23324(=22818)$ R. agglutinatum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$23325(=22819)$ R. adenogynum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. white.
$23326(=22820)$ R. Fargesii. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. large white.
$23328(=22822)$ R. aganniphum. 4 ft. Fl. rose pink.
23330 ( $=22823$ ) R. cosmetum. I-2 ft. Fl. bluish-purple.
$23331(=22824)$ R. aganniphum aff. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, spotted purple.
$23332(=22825) \mathbf{R}$. chartophyllum. 8-10 ft. Fl. blue smoke colour.
23333 ( $=22826$ ) R. aganniphum aff. 10-15 ft. Fl. pink.
23338 ( $=22833$ ) R. schizopeplum. 10-15 ft. Fl. pink.
23348 R. Sp ? 6-10 ins. Fl. large, purplish-red.
23350 ( $=22847$ ) R. levistratum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
23360 ( $=22806$ ) R. muliense. 2 ft . Fl. yellow. 23369 ( $=22767$ ) R. levistratum. 6-10 ft. Fl. white.
$23371(=22769)$ R. aganniphum. 10-15 ft. Fl. pink.
$23394(=22798)$ R. levistratum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
23398 ( $=22902$ ) R. muliense. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow 23400 ( $=22901$ ) R. cephalanthum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft} .5 \mathrm{ft}$. F1. white.
$23401(=22897)$ R. aganniphum aff. $4^{-8} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplish-pink.
$23405(=22896)$ R. aganniphum var. adenophyllum. $4^{-8} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
23406 ( $=22895$ ) R. dryophyllum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$.
23407 R. Sp. Fortunei Series. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
$23408(=22898)$ R. caloxanthum. 3 ft . Fl. yellow.
23452 R. Beesianum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
$23453(=23085) \mathbf{R}$. fictolacteum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$23467(=23079)$ R. achroanthum. Fl. purple blue.
$23477(=23039)$ R. chasmanthum. Fl. lavender. $23480(=23034)$ R. crinigerum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
23481 ( $=23033$ ) R. Sp. ? Thomsonii Series. 4 ft . Fl. rose.
$23482(=23032)$ R. Martinianum. 3 ft . Fl. pink.
23483 ( $=23031$ ) R. megeratum. 5-6 ft. Fl. yellow.
23485 ( $=23030$ ) R. crinigerum. Io ft. Fl. white and rose pink.
23487 ( $=23028$ ) R. fulvoides. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$23488(=23027)$ R. fulvoides. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink. 23489 ( $=23025$ ) R. crinigerum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$23490(=23024)$ R. crinigerum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. pink.
$23491(=23023)$ R. timeteum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$23492(=23022)$ R. pagophilum. 3-4 ft. Fl. pink.
23494 ( $=23021$ ) R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. $4^{-8} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. reddishpurple.
23495 ( $=23020$ ) R. floccigerum. 3-4 ft. Fl. rich carmine.
23496 ( $=23019$ ) R. coryphaeum. 20-25 ft. Fl. white.
$23497(=23018)$ R. fulvoides. $\quad 15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pinkish-white.
$23498(=23017)$ R. repens var. Fl. deep red.
23505 ( $=23011$ ) R. fulvum. 6 ft . Fl. white to pink.
$23506(=23009)$ R. floccigerum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$23508(=23007)$ R. fulvoides. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
23509 ( $=23006$ ) R. eclecteum. 3-4 ft. Fl. yellow.
$23510(=23005)$ R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 3-4 ft. Fl. purple.
$23511(=23004)$ R. eclecteum. 3-4 ft. Fl. yellow.
23512 ( $=23003$ ) R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
23513 ( $=23002$ ) R. trichocladum. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
$23514(=23000)$ R. desquamatum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple-lavender.

23515 ( $=22999$ ) R. Sp. Thomsonii Series, Selense Subseries. $4-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale pink to rose.
$23516(=22998)$ R. eclecteum. 3-4 ft. Fl. yellow.
23517 ( $=22997$ ) R. niphargum. 6-8 ft. Fl. rich pink.
$23518(=22996$ ) R. Beesianum. $8-10 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. pink.
$23520(=22911)$ R. coryphaeum. $25-30 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$23521(=22915)$ R. Beesianum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$23524(=22913)$ R. sanguineum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. carmine.
23526 ( $=22918$ ) R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum Subseries. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$.
$23527(=22917)$ R. Beesianum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. pink.
23528 ( $=22916$ ) R. Beesianum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$23529(=22935)$ R. sanguineum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$ red.
$23530(=22934)$ R. Beesianum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. pink.
$23540(=22943)$ R. chryseum. 2 ft . Fl. yellow. 23542 ( $=22940$ ) R. proteoides. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$23545(=22958)$ R. saluenense. $\quad 2-3 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. deep purple.
$23546(=22957)$ R. chameunum. I ft. Fl. purplish-red.
$23548(=22954)$ R. saluenense. $\quad 2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple.
$23553(=22947)$ R. hypolepidotum aff. 3 ft . Fl. yellow.
$23555(=22969)$ R. hypolepidotum. $15-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$23556(=22968)$ R. saluenense. 1-2 ft. Fl. purple.
$23559(=22964)$ R. cephalanthum aff. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
23560 ( $=22962$ ) R. campylogynum. ift. Fl. dark purplish-red.
$23561(=23961)$ R. peocilodermum. 5-8 ft. Fl. white, spotted purple.
23562 (= 22959) R. iodes. 5 ft . Fl. white.
23563 ( $=22980$ ) R. sanguineum var. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Fl. red.
$23564(=22979)$ R. citriniflorum. $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$.
yellow.
$23569(=22974)$ R. heliolepis. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
23575 (=22986) R. iodes. io ft. Fl. white.
23578 ( $=22984$ ) R. sanguineum var. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Fl. reddish-purple.
23579 ( $=$ 22983) R. sanguineum var. $\quad \mathrm{I}-2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Fl. red.
23580 ( $=22982$ ) R. citriniflorum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl.
pink.
23581 ( $=22981$ ) R. citriniflorum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl.
yellow.
$23586(=22909)$ R. fictolacteum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$.
white, pinkish tinge.
23587 ( $=22908$ ) R. coryphaeum. $10-20-25 \mathrm{ft}$.
Fl. yellow.
23588 ( $=23047$ ) R. floccigerum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$.
scarlet.
23589 ( $=23045$ ) R. coriaceum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$.
white.
$23590(=23044)$ R. desquamatum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
Fl. lavender-purple.
23591 ( $=23043$ ) R. lukiangense. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.; 10 ft.
Fl. red.
$23592(=23040)$ R. bullatum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
23593 ( $=23194$ ) R. temenium. 2 feet. Fl.
carmine.
$23615(=23220)$ R. mekongense. 2 ft . Fl.
yellow.
23617 ( $=23140$ ) R. glaphyrum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$23619(=23142)$ R. Beesianum ? 4 ft . or less.
Fl. purple.
$23620(=23218)$ R. saluenense. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl.
lavender.
23621 ( $=23134$ ) R. eclecteum var. brachyan-
drum. 3-5 ft. Fl. pinkish-red.
23622 ( $=23191$ ) R. haemaleum. 4 ft . Fl. black
carmine.
23625 ( $=23137$ ) R. Beesianum. 5-10 ft. Fl.
white.
$23626(=23136)$ R. Sp. ? Thomsonii Series,
Selense Subseries, i-2 ft. Fl.
dark red.

23627 ( $=23211$ ) R. saluenense aff. 2 ft . Fl. purplish-blue.
23628 ( $=23233$ ) R. haemaleum. $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. blackish carmine.
23629 ( $=23219$ ) R. temenium. 2-3 ft. Fl. rich carmine.
$23630(=23235)$ R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum. 2-4-6 ft. Fl. redpurple.
$23631(=23201)$ R. haemaleum. I-2 ft. Fl. dark carmine.
$23632(=23183)$ R. eclecteum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. cream-coloured.
$23633(=23231)$ R. cephalanthum. 2 ft . Fl. white.
$23634(=23221)$ R. saluenense aff. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple.
$23635(=23193)$ R. himertum. 3 ft . Fl. yellow. 23636 ( $=23236$ ) R. roseotinctum. 3 ft . Fl. yellow-red.
$23637(=23212)$ R. sanguineum var. I ft. Fl. dark carmine.
23638 ( $=23143$ ) R. citriniflorum. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellow.
23639 ( $=23166$ ) R. haemaleum. 3-4 feet. Fl. dark carmine.
$23640(=23244)$ R. leucopetalum. $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. yellow.
23641 ( $=23237$ ) R. sanguineum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. carmine.
23642 ( $=23224$ ) R. haemaleum. 2 ft . Fl. dark crimson.
$23643(=23230)$ R. glaphyrum. 2-3 ft. Fl. bright red.
$23645(=23135)$ R. citriniflorum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
$23646(=23225)$ R. sanguineum var. 2 ft . Fl. red.
$23647(=23232)$ R. chlanidotum. 2-3 ft. Fl. yellow.
23648 ( $=23198$ ) R. campylogynum. I-2 ft. Fl. carmine.
$23649(=23250)$ R. sanguineum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow-red.
$23650(=23234)$ R. sanguineum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.

23651 ( $=23229$ ) R. flaverufum. 4-5 ft. Fl. white.
$23652(=23145)$ R. flaverufum. 4 ft .
23653 (= 23192) R. flaverufum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. pink.
23660 ( $=23200$ ) R. adenophorum. 3-4 ft. Fl. white, pinkish tinge.
$23661(=23165)$ R. taliense. 6 ft . Fl. white.
23662 ( $=23152$ ) R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum Subseries. 4 ft . Fl. white.
$23663(=23199)$ R. temenium. 2 ft . Fl. bright red.
23664 ( $=23222$ ) R. sanguineum var. 2-3 ft. Fl. carmine.
23666 ( $=23249$ ) R. heliolepis. $10-15 \mathrm{ft} . \quad \mathrm{Fl}$. purple lavender.
23669 ( $=23245$ ) R. Sp. ? Sanguineum Series ? $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
24278 ( $=23720$ ) R. litangense. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. lavender-blue.
24280 ( $=23699$ ) R. sphaeroblastum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
24281 ( $=23739$ ) R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. 3 ft . Fl. pink.
$24282(=23713)$ R. acraium. 2 ft . Fl. white.
24283 ( $=23701$ ) R. desquamatum. 6-10 ft. Fl. lavender.
24284 ( $=23706$ ) R. phaeochrysum. $4-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$24285(=23737)$ R. cephalanthoides. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
24295 ( $=23735$ ) R. agglutinatum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
24296 ( $=23705$ ) R. lampropeplum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white.
$24299(=23702)$ R. coccinopeplum. 2 ft . Fl. pink.
24302 ( $=23704$ ) R. agglutinatum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white
24304 ( $=23740$ ) R. cephalanthoides aft. 2 ft. Fi. white.
24306 ( $=23710$ ) R. agglutinatum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white.
$24307(=23700)$ R. Beesianum. Io ft. Fl. pink, 24309 ( $=23714$ ) R. aechmophyllum. Fl. pink.

24310 ( $=23694$ ) R. sphaeroblastum. 6-8 ft. Fl. white.
24311 ( $=23693$ ) R. sphaeroblastum. 3-5 ft. Fl. white.
$24314(=23691)$ R. sigillatum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. white.
24317 ( $=23736$ ) R. phaeochrysum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white.
24319 ( $=23712$ ) R. diacritum. Flowers purplish-blue.
$24320(=23734)$ R. spilanthum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. blue-purplish.
24321 ( $=23732$ ) R. radinum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale pink.
$24322(=23698)$ R. Sp. Thomsonii-Selense series. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
24325 R. sphaeroblastum. $5-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$24336(=23772)$ R. telmateium. 2 ft . Fl. purplish-blue.
$24339(=23752)$ R. croceum. $5^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white. 24343 ( $=23744$ ) R. sphaeroblastum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
24350 R. Clementinae. 6 feet. Fl. white.
24359 ( $=23801$ ) R. agglutinatum. $4^{-6}$ ft. Fl. white.
$24360(=23802)$ R. croceum. 5 ft . Fl. yellow.
24361 ( $=23790$ ) R. telmateium. I-2 ft. Fl. pale lavender blue.
24363 ( $=23806$ ) R. agglutinatum. $4 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. white.
$24365(=23805)$ R. agglutinatum aff. $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$24366(=23803)$ R. agglutinatum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white.
$24368(=23785)$ R. croceum. 5-6 ft. Fl. yellow. 24369 ( $=23784$ ) R. litangense. I-2 ft. Fl. blue.
$24381(=23830)$ R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$24382(=23811)$ R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. 5-6 ft. Fl. pink.
24383 ( $=23831$ ) R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$24384(=23854)$ R. aff. impeditum. $2 \sim 3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.

24385 ( $=23839$ ) R. stictophyllum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. blue.
24395 R. agglutinatum. 5 ft. Fl. white ?
24403 ( $=23809$ ) R. sigillatum. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
24404 ( $=23851$ ) R. timeteum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink. 24406 ( $=23810$ ) R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$24410(=23818)$ R. agglutinatum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white.
24413 R. Przewalskii. 3 ft . Fl. white. 24414 ( $=23848$ ) R. agglutinatum. 10-15 ft. Fi. pink.
24418 ( $=23906$ ) R. sigillatum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
$24421(=23910)$ R. timeteum. 3-4-6 ft. Fl. pale bluish-pink.
24432 ( $=23899$ ) R. aechmophyllum. 4-6 ft. Fl. lavender.
$24433(=23887)$ R. decorum. 5 ft . Fl. white.
24434 ( $=23908$ ) R. vernicosum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$24439(=23890)$ R. radinum. 2 ft. Fl. pinkishwhite.
$24440(=23895)$ R. Sp. Thomsonii-Selense Series. 6-8 ft. Fl. pinkish.
$24445(=23966)$ R. helvolum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink,
24446 ( $=23925$ ) R. blepharocalyx. 1-3 ft. Fl. pale blue.
24457 R. sigillatum. 6-8 ft. Fl. white.
$24458(=23922)$ R. Sp. ? Fortunei Series. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white to pinkish.
24459 ( $=23968$ ) R. helvolum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purplish-red.
24460 ( $=23926$ ) R. impeditum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft} . \quad \mathrm{Fl}$. dark blue.
24461 ( $=23974$ ) R. sigillatum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
24464 R. Sp. ? Lapponicum Series. 2 ft .
24471 ( $=23933$ ) R. Sp. ? Thomsonii-Selense Series. $4-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
24481 ( $=24062$ ) R. sphaeroblastum. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$24487(=24079)$ R. Wardii. $4^{-6} \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.

24489 ( $=24067$ ) R. cephalanthoides. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
24495 R. croceum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
$24501(=24078)$ R. pronum. I ft. Fl. white.
24503 ( $=24066$ ) R. aischropeplum. $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
24512 ( $=24017$ ) R. agglutinatum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
$24524(=24037)$ R. agglutinatum. $4 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
24531 ( $=24040$ ) R. hemitrichotum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
24540 ( $=24055$ ) R. Sp. ? cephalanthum. 2-3 ft. Fl. white.
$24541(=24058)$ R. hemitrichotum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
24544 ( $=24024$ ) R. radinum. 2 ft . Fl. pink.
24569 R. coriaceum. io-20 ft.
24573 ( $=24141$ ) R. Sp. nov. ? $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
24582 ( $=24165$ ) R. Beesianum. ro-15 ft. Fl. pink.
24583 ( $=24160$ ) R. Beesianum. Io-15 ft. Fl. white.
$24591(=24164)$ R. aechmophyllum. $4-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. lavender.
$24592(=24157) \mathbf{R}$. Sp. ? aechmophyllum. 4-6 ft. Fl. pink.
$24599(=24249)$ R. desquamatum. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple.
$24602(=24206)$ R. yunnanense. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$24604(=24258)$ R. niphargum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. pink.
25233 ( $=25217$ ) R. indicum forma. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$25234(=25229)$ R. scabrifolium. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$25235(=25218)$ R. Scottianum aff. 3-4 ft. Fl. white.
25236 ( $=25228$ ) R. Scottianum aff. 5-6 ft. Fl. white.
25237 ( $=25225$ ) R. scabrifolium. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$25238(=25215)$ R. Scottianum. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white-pink.

25239 ( $=25227$ ) R. microphyton forma. 2-3 ft . Fl. deep purplish-blue.
25240 R. Scottianum. $3-4 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. ? white ?
25246 ( $=24612$ ) R. adenophorum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. reddish-purple.
25247 ( $=24609$ ) R. desquamatum. 8-12 ft. Fl. purplish-pink.
25251 ( $=24653$ ) R. niphargum. $30-35 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
25252 ( $=24646$ ) R. Traillianum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$25258(=24659)$ R. cantabile aff. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale blue.
25259 ( $=24623$ ) R. Traillianum. 25 ft . Fl. white.
25260 ( $=24656$ ) R. rhaibocarpum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale pink.
25272 ( $=24660$ ) R. preptum aff. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rich pink.
$25277(=24694)$ R. cantabile. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
25278 ( $=24686$ ) R. sinolepidotum. I ft. Fl. red.
25301 ( $=24799$ ) R. Traillianum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$25302(=24805)$ R. achroanthum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. purple.
$25303(=24776)$ R. prostratum aff. Fl. winecoloured.
$25305(=24801)$ R. adenophorum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
25306 ( $=24795$ ) R. fictolacteum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. red.
$25308(=24734)$ R. adenogynum. 5 ft . Fl. white-pink.
25313 ( $=24806$ ) R. sphaeroblastum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
25314 ( $=24742$ ) R. agglutinatum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
25326 ( $=24866$ ) R. rubiginosum. 1o ft. Fl. lavender-purple.
25327 ( $=24870$ ) R. chartophyllum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white-pinkish to blue and smoke-coloured.
25328 ( $=24853$ ) R. Traillianum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.

25329 ( $=24867$ ) R. desquamatum. io ft. Fl. purple.
25331 ( $=24857$ ) R. vernicosum. 10-15 ft. Fl. rich pink.
25334 ( $=24899$ ) R. sinolepidotum. $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
25340 ( $=24864$ ) R. eritimum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. red.
$25345(=24964)$ R. Beesianum. 20 ft . Fl. pinkish-red.
25349 ( $=24849$ ) R. adenophorum. 8-Io ft. Fl. pink.
$25350(=24854)$ R. cephalanthoides. $2 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
25352 ( $=24865$ ) R. niphargum. 20 ft . Fl. deep pink.
$25368(=24966)$ R. Traillianum. 15 ft. Fl. pink. 25370 ( $=24973$ ) R. Websterianum. 2-3 ft. Fl. blue.
$25372(=25008) \mathbf{R}$. rubiginosum. 10-12 ft.
25373 ( $=25009$ ) R. vernicosum. 10-15 ft. Fl. pink.
25375 ( $=24967$ ) R. adenophorum. 8 ft . Fl. pinkish-red.
25376 ( $=25013$ ) R. cephalanthoides. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
25377 ( $=24975$ ) R. drumonium. 2 ft . Fl. deep blue.
25381 ( $=$ 24972) R. pleistanthum. io ft. Fl. white, pinkish tinge.
25384 ( $=24965$ ) R. Traillianum. IO-I2 ft. Fl. white-pink.
$25386(=25028)$ R. irroratum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.
25387 R. adenogynum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
$25388(=25060)$ R. basilicum. 25 ft . Fl. pink. 25389 ( $=25056$ ) R. basilicum. 20-25 ft. Fl. yellow.
25390 ( $=25031$ ) R. poecilodermum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pinkish-white.
$25391(=25037)$ R. litiense. Fl. yellow.
25393 ( $=25059$ ) R. basilicum. 25 ft . Fl. pink.
25394 ( $=25040$ ) R. basilicum. 20 ft . Fl. yellowish-white.
$25395(=25020)$ R. irroratum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$25396(=25055)$ R. fictolacteum. $20 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. white.

|  | R. rhaibocarpum. 4 ft . deep purplish-red. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25400 ( $=25042$ ) | R. irroratum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, spotted purple. |
| 25401 ( $=25030$ ) | R. Clementinae. Io- 15 ft . Fl. pink, spotted purple. |
| 25402 ( $=25046$ ) | R. hippophaeoides. 3 ft . Fl. blue. |
| 25405 | R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum Subseries. $5-6 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 25406 | R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum Subseries. 3 ft . |
| 25407 | R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum Subseries. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 25 | R. fictolacteum. 20 ft . Fl . white to pink. |
| 25 | R. fastigiatum. I ft. Fl. pale blue. |
| 2 | R. fictolacteum. 25 ft . Fl. pink. |
| 25419 ( $=25114$ ) | R. niphargum. 20 ft . Fl. rose. |
| 2) | R. niphargum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink. |
| 2511 | R. recurvum. 10 |
| 25116) | R. poecilodermum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink. |
| 25424 ( $=2510$ | R. fictolacteum. $30 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. rose-coloured. |
| 425 ( $=25110$ ) | R. fulvum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. pink. |
| 25426 ( $=251$ | R. fulvum. 25 ft . Fl. whitishpink. |
| 28 (= 25 | R. dasycladum. 10 ft . |
| 25429 (=25099) | R. oreotrephes. 10 |
| 25430 (= 25115) | R. Clementinae. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. white. |
| 5102) | R. fulvoides. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. pink. |
| 25432 ( $=25079$ ) | R. Clementinae. Io ft . pink. |
| 25435 | R. Bureavii. 15 ft . |
| 25436 | R. Bureavii. $15-18 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 25437 ( $=25193$ ) | R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. 10 ft . Fl. pink. |
| 438 (= 25204) | R. desquamatum. io ft. Fl. pinkish-purple. |

25439 ( $=25182$ ) R. Bureavii. Io-15 ft. Fl. white.
$25440(=25188)$ R. cephalanthum. 3 ft . Fl. white.
25441 R. fictolacteum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
$25442(=25194)$ R. Bureavii. 20 ft .
25443 ( $=25173$ ) R. scabrifolium. $5 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. pink.
25444 ( $=25211$ ) R. fictolacteum. $10-20 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{Fl}$. deep rose, deep purplish-red spot at base.
$25445(=25168)$ R. heptamerum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep purple-red.
25446 ( $=25190$ ) R. heliolepis. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. deep rose.
$25447(=25209)$ R. fictolacteum. 20 feet. Fl. pink.
25448 ( $=25207$ ) R. fictolacteum. 25 ft . Fl. pink.
25451 ( $=25170$ ) R. irroratum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, pinkish tinge.
25452 R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum Subseries. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
25453 R. Sp. ? bullatum. 6-10 ft. Fl. pink.
R. bullatum. $4^{-5}$ feet.
R. Sp. ? Taliense Series, Roxieanum Subseries. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
$25458(=25156)$ R. pronum. I ft. Fl. pink.
$25459(=25132)$ R. campylogynum. Fl. red.
25462 ( $=25161$ ) R. poecilodermum. 3-10 ft. Fl. pink.
$25463(=25162$ ) R. poecilodermum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. 25464 ( $=25155$ ) R. recurvum. Fl. rose.
$25465(=25154)$ R. aureum. 4 ft . Fl. lemonyellow.
25466 ( $=25152$ ) R. fictolacteum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
25467 ( $=25133$ ) R. litiense. io ft. Fl. yellow.
25468 ( $=25149$ ) R. fulvum. Io- 15 ft . Fl. dark rose.
25470 ( $=25469$ ) R. agglutinatum. 10-15 ft. Fl. white.
25472 ( $=25471$ ) R. sphaeroblastum. 15 ft. Fl. white.
$25474(=25473)$ R. sigillatum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ Fl. white.
$25476(=25475)$ R. Sp. Thomsonii - Selense Series. 20 ft . Fl. red-purple. 25478 ( $=$ 25477) R. sphaeroblastum. Fl. white, spotted purple.
$25480(=25479)$ R. sphaeroblastum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.
$25482(=25481)$ R. phaeochrysum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white.

## KINGDON WARD RHODODENDRONS

## 1913 EXPEDITION.

260 R. charianthum.
406 R. melinanthum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. yellow.
529 R. Wardii. $15-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. dilute yellow, slightly tinged crimson within base.
768 R. aganniphum. 2-3 ft.
793 R. campylogynum. Dwarf carpet shrub. Fl. blood red.

## 1919 EXPEDITION.

3038 R. bullatum. 6-10 ft. Fl. white, flushed pink.
3039 Series Triflorum. ro-15 ft. Fl. pinkishpurple.
3040 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. 6-10 ft. Fl. scarlet-crimson.
3042 R. glischrum (in cultivation probably R. habrotrichum).

3061 R. sidereum. $25-35 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale cream, purple blotch.
3095 R. megeratum. Dwarf shrub. Fl. lemonyellow, orange-red anthers.
3096 R. Stewartianum. 6-8 ft. Fl. rose-pink.
3097 R. trichocladum. Fl. lemon-yellow, basal greenish spots.
3101 R. arizelum. 20 ft . Fl. cream with small purple blotch.
3155 R. hylaeum and/or eritimum subspecies gymnogynum. $10-25 \mathrm{ft}$.
3172 R. myrtilloides. Dwarf. Fl. plumcoloured, white anthers.
3248 R. crassum. 12 ft . Fl. white.
3267 R. euchroum (in cultivation R. herpesticum). I ft. Fl. brick red to flaming orange.
3299 Series Triflorum. 8 ft . Fl. bright purple.
3300 R. Stewartianum. 6-Io ft.
3301 R. aperantum. r-2 ft. Fl. crimsonscarlet.
3302 R. charitostreptum. I ft. Fl. lemon,

3303 R. myrtilloides. Cushion shrub. Fl. port wine coloured.
3304 R. achroanthum. I ft. Fl. purple.
3305 R. lithophilum. 3 ft . Fl. pale sulphur.
3365 R. nmaiense. Dwarf shrub. Fl. delicate pink.
3390 R. keleticum. Dwarf. Fl. rich purple.
3391 R. campylogynum. Cushion shrub. Fl. flesh pink.
3392 R. herpesticum. 1-2 ft. Fl. dirty yellow.
3408 R. cyclium. 2-3 ft.
3721 R. cyclium. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. In cultivation caloxanthum?

## 1921 EXPEDITION.

3776 R. pachypodum. Fl. white.
3784 R. Delavayi. Small tree. Fl. hot crimson.
3805 R. decorum. 15 ft .
3948 R. Delavayi. Small tree. Fl. bright scarlet.
3952 R. racemosum. Fl. pink.
3952a R. mollicomum. In cult. R. pubescens. Fl. pink.
3953 R. pubescens. Fl. rose.
3998 R. sphaeranthum. I ft. Fl. rose-pink or milk white.
4023 R. muliense. Undershrub. Fl. sulphur yellow.
4050 R. hemitrichotum. $4-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
4102 R. telmateium. Dwarf undershrub. Fl. purple.
4160 R. acraium. Bush. Fl. snow white.
4170 R. Wardii. 25 ft . Fl. lemon yellow.
4177 R. Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. 6-II ft. Fl. rose-pink with purple spots.
4184 R. intricatum. Dwarf undershrub. Fl. brilliant lavender blue.
4185 R. sphaeroblastum. 20 ft . Fl. white with a few purple spots.
4207 R. cucullatum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white with a few purple spots.

4211 R. Beesianum. 20-30 ft. Fl. rose-pink with dark purple blotch.
4268 R. telmateium. Dwarf undershrub. Fl. purple.
4308 R. desquamatum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
4309 R. oreotrephes.
4322 R. yunnanense.
4410 R. puralbum (in cultivation R. croceum ?).
4456 R. lysolepis. Undershrub. Fl. dark purple.
4458 R. Wardii aff. $8-18 \mathrm{ft}$.
4465 R. sphaeranthum.
4486 R. ravum. I-2 ft., on limestone.
4487 R. decorum. F1. white, or white, flushed pink.
4509 R. fictolacteum. Large tree.
4583 R. elaeagnoides (in cultivation R. racemosum?). Fl. cherry or plum coloured.
4733 R. telmateium. Undershrub. Fl. bright purple.
4843 R. phaeochryseum. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
4860 R. Traillianum var. 25 ft .
4974 R. yunnanense. Fl. pale pink.
4994 R. hemitrichotum.
4995 R. niphargum. 30 ft ., in forest facing limestone cliffs.
5001 R. scabrifolium. Small shrub. Fl. pale pink.
5002 R. decorum (in cultivation R. irroratum).
5004 R. scabrifolium. Small shrub. Fl. white, flushed palest pink.
5005 R. irroratum. $12-18 \mathrm{ft}$.

## 1922 EXPEDITION.

5384 R. tsarongense. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. chalk white, pink calyx.
5385 R. ravum. I ft. Fl. purple.
5405 R. vernicosum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
5409 R. agglutinatum. 25 ft .
5414 R. selense aff. 6-10 ft.
5415 R. eritimum, subspecies heptamerum. 20 ft .

5416 R. haemaleum. I-2 ft.
5417 R. repens.
5418 R. sinogrande. 40-60 ft. Fl. white.
5421 R. oleifolium. I-3 ft.
5425 R. stenaulum. $30-50 \mathrm{ft}$.
5427 R. crinigerum. ${ }^{2-3} \mathrm{ft}$.
5428 R. rubiginosum. 6-10 ft. Fl. purple.
5430 R. keleticum.
5431 R. chaetomallum.
5432 R. didymum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$.
5433 R. haemaleum. 4-6 ft.
5434 R. Martinianum. 2-4 ft.
5435 R. eudoxum, subspecies glaphyrum. I-2 ft.
5436 R. saluenense. I ft.
5437 R. brachyanthum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$.
5438 R. arizelum. 15-20 ft.
5438b Series Heliolepis.
5439 R. bullatum. $6-\mathrm{IO} \mathrm{ft}$.
5440 R. seinghkuense.
5445 R. facetum or agapetum. 20-30 ft.
5446 R. aureum. 3-6 ft.
5447 R. taronense. 6-10 ft.
5448 R. crassum. $6-10 \mathrm{ft}$.
5449 R. taronense. 6-10 ft.
5457 Series Thomsonii. 6-12 ft.
5458 R. Tree of $15-25 \mathrm{ft}$.
5458a Mixed seed of alpines.
5466 R. sinonuttallii. $15-25 \mathrm{ft}$.
5469 R. agapetum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
5480 R. neriiflorum var. 5 ft .
5481 R. brachyanthum. $3^{-6 ~ f t}$.
5482 R. nitens, Hutch. Ms. I ft.
5483 R. neriiflorum, subspecies phaedropum. Shrub or small tree. $\quad 5-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
5484 R. pocophorum. Small undershrub.
5485 R. sidereum. 30 ft .
5487 R. herpesticum. Low spreading bush. Fl. tawny orange-red.
489 R. melinanthum. 3-5 ft.
490 Series Fortunei ? or series Irroratum. 3-5 ft.
5508 R . indicum forma. $12-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
5533 R. agapetum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.

5545 R. vaccinioides. 2 ft . 5602 R. sp.

## 1924-1925 EXPEDITION.

5656 R. vellereum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white or flushed pink, speckled purple.
5659 R. hirtipes. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure rose-pink, speckled carmine, broad bands of pink and white outside.
5660 R. niphargum. 20-30 ft. Fl. white, purple blotch.
5686 R. Bulu.
5687 R. triflorum var.? Fl. pure yellow, or 5687a flushed ochre, mahogany, or almost salmonpink.
5700 R. kongboense. 8 ft . Fl. rose, or pale pink.
5718 R. calvescens. In cult. Borde Hill R. melinanthum. Fl. white, or flushed more or less deeply rose and purple blotch.
5729 R. paludosum. $12-15$ ins. Fl. purple, violet or lavender.
5732 R. eclecteum var. brachyandrum aff. $15-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. rose-carmine with deeper spots. At Exbury R. croceum ?
5733 R. temoense. Low undershrub. Fl. snow white.
5734 R. fragariflorum. 6 ins. Fl. crushed strawberry.
5735 Series Lapponicum. I-3 ft. Fl. purple.
5736 R. Wardii. 15-20 ft. Fl. sulphur yellow.
5756 Series Thomsonii. Seed mixed.
5759 R. agglutinatum. 10-15 ft. Fl. white, pink, rose or crimson, more or less spotted purplish-crimson.
5777 R. paludosum. I ft. Fl. purple to lavender.
5778 R. paludosum. $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft} \text {. Fl. purple. }}^{\mathbf{~}}$
5790 R. timeteum. 10-15 ft. Fl. rich purplishrose.
5792 R. paludosum.
5828 R. riparium. I ft. Fl. bright rosy-purple with darker spots.
5829 R. viridescens. $12-15$ ins. Fl. pale yellow, spotted yellowish-green.

5830 R. cerasinum. 6-12 ft. Fl, brilliant scarlet, five coal-black glands at base.
5842 R. campylogynum. 6 ins. Fl. dusky plum colour.
5843 R. curvistylum, Watd Manuscript. ( $?=$ R. tsangpoense). $\quad$ I-2 ft. Fl. dark cerise.
5844 R. tsangpoense, $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pink.
5844a R. tsangpoense.
5845 R. repens var. chamaedoxa. 2 ins. Fl. bright scarlet.
5846 R. repens var. A few inches. Fl. crimson.
5847 R. repens var. chamaethauma. Fl. bright carmine with darker spotting.
5848 R. temoense. $12-15$ ins. Fl. snow white.
5849 R. chamaetortum aff. 6-9 ins. Fl. cream.
5850 R. kongboense. I-2 ft. Fl. rose.
5851 R. mekongense. Fl. bright yellow lobes, tinged red on reverse.
5853 R. campylocarpum var. 6 ft . Fl. cream, sulphur or white, with basal blotch.
5856 R. pumilum. Matted shrub. Fl. pale pink or pinkish-purple.
5861 Series Sanguineum. 2 ft .
5862 R. paludosum. In cult. at Exbury. R. pumilum. Fl. pale violet.

5863 R. doshongense. 2-3 ft. Fl. pink, spotted purple.
5874 R. concatenans. 6 ft . Fl. pale orange.
5875 R. parmulatum. 3-5 ft. Fl. white, speckled crimson.
5876 R. uniflorum. Dwarf plant. Fl. purple.
5877 R. arizelum. $15-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, purple basal flash.

5878
5879
5880
5911
5940 R. lepidotum. I-2 ft. Fl. magentapurple.
5953 R. sp.
5971 R. Roxieanum aff. $6-10 \mathrm{ft}$. or $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. In cult. at Muncaster, near R. calvescens.
5994 R. elaeagnoides. Dwarf undershrub. Fl. pale yellow, greenish-yellow spots.
6020 R. kongboense. 6 ft . Fl. pink.
6021 R. kongboense. 3-6 ft. Fl. pink.
6026 R. xanthocodon $15-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. orange.
6069 R. virgatum. Also R. lepidotum in cult.$\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale rose-pink.
6079 R. sp.
6215 R. campanulatum var. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
6223 R. hirtipes. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
6229 R. campylocarpum. 6-10 ft.6250 near R. megeratum. In cultivation atExbury, R. Baileyi.
6251 R. micromeres.
6256 R. glischrum. 6-12 ft.
6257 R. Keysii var. unicolor. Contains also a6257a good Trichocladum (R. melinanthumaff.). $8-\mathrm{Io} \mathrm{ft}$.
6258 R. silvaticum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$.
6261 R. sinogrande. 40-50 ft.
6261a R. sinogrande.
6263 Series Triflorum. 3-4 ft.
6273 R. leucaspis. I-2 ft. Fl. milky white.
6275 Series Triflorum. $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
6276 R. Maddenii. In cult. R. brachysiphon.$10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
6278 R. auritum. 6-10 ft.
6279 R. oleifolium. 5 ft . Fl. pink.
6281 R. glischrum. 20-25 ft.
6283 R. vaccinioides. I ft.
6284 R. Ramsdenianum. 35-40 ft. Fl. deep-crimson.
6285 R. venator. $8-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. scarlet.
6286 R. megacalyx. 6-8 ft.
6291 Series Boothii. I-3 ft.
6301 R. pemakoense. Undershrub.
6303 R. tephropeplum. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$.
6304 Series Edgeworthii. 8-12 ft.
6307 R. sp. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
6310 R. rhabdotum. $12-18$ ins.
6311 R. Coryanum var. $30-40 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pinkish-purple spotted.
6313 R. flavantherum. Fl. bright clear yellow,orange anthers.
6325 R. scopulorum. 15 ft .
6330 Series Ovatum. 12-18 ins.
6333 R. Nuttallii var. 15-20 ft. Fl. white,pale yellow at base.

| 6335 | Series Ovatum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6354 | R. scopulorum. 6-8 ft. flushed rose. |
| 6401 | R. hylaeum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 6403 | R. arboreum. io ft. |
| 6409 | Series Triflorum. 5-Io ft. |
| 6411 | Series Lepidotum. $2-4 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 6413 | R. polyandrum. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$. |
| 6414 | Series Stamineum. 15-25 ft. |
| 6415 | R. rhabdotum. 2-3 ft. |

## 1926 EXPEDITION.

6735 R. insculptum. Undershrub. Fl. bright orange, red anthers.
6736 R. Maddenii. Io-12 ft.
6751 R. aureum. Fl. bright butter yellow.
6753 R. sidereum. 30 ft . Fl. cream, twin basal violet spots. In cult. R. sinogrande.
6782 R. sinogrande. $60-80 \mathrm{ft}$.
6792 R. sidereum. $40-50 \mathrm{ft}$.
6793 R. seinghkuense. In cultivation R. bullatum and $R$. seinghkuense.
6794 R. tephropeplum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. flesh pink, or pink and white.
6795 R. Martinianum. 2-3 ft.
6805 R. chaetomallum. Small tangled bush. Fl. blood red.
6806 R. trichocladum. 5 ft . Fl. bright yellow.
6807 R. bullatum. Fl. white.
6809 R. Taggianum.
6818 R. arizelum. Small tree. Fl. pink fading to cream with basal purple flash.
6819 R. megeratum. Fl. pale yellow.
6829 R. chaetomallum. Bushy undershrub. Fl. bright blood red or carmine or flesh pink.
6831 R. sanguineum var. 2-3 ft. Fl. scarlet to carmine.
6832 R. repens. Creeping plant. Fl. scarlet.
6833 R. hylaeum. 30-40 ft. Fl. pink, spotted at base.
6834 R. tephropeplum var. Fl. bright rosepurple.
6848 R. micromeres. Epiphytic undershrub. Fl. pale yellow.

6854 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. Fl. light orange, rimmed and streaked red.
6855 R. exasperatum.
6856 R. vesiculiferum. Slim tree. Fl. pinkishpurple, splashed deeper at base.
6868 R. telopeum. Tangled bush. Fl. sulphur yellow.
6869 R. eclecteum var. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, sometimes finely peppered with crimson or purple spots.
6884 R. imperator. Thin mat plant. Fl. bright purple.
6900 R. eclecteum var. 6 ft . Fl. glowing rosepink.
6903 R. riparium. Small shrub. Fl. bright purple, darker spots.
6914 Series Anthopogon. 2 ft . Fl. rose.
6921 R. eclecteum var. $6-10 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, flushed pink speckled crimson.
6923 R. cerasinum. 8-10 ft. Fl. creamy-white with broad cherry red band round the summit, or cherry red all through.
6924 R. pruniflorum. $\mathrm{I}-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. plum-purple, darker spots.
6930 R. campylocarpum. 6 ft . Fl. bright sulphur, purple basal flash.
6935 R. repens var. Creeping plant. Fl. bright pink or pinkish-purple.
6936 R. eclecteum var. 6 ft . Fl. delicate pink.
6945 R. sanguineum var.
6953 R. Beesianum. 10-12 ft. Fl. white, or pink with crimson basal flash.
6954 R. sigillatum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. white, upper half spotted crimson.
6955 R. sanguineum. 2 ft . Fl. intense glowing scarlet.
6960 R. Luridum, Ward Ms. I ft. Fl. violet.
6961 R. pumilum. 3 ins. Fl. delicate shell pink, sometimes on limestone.
6962 R. myiagrum. $2-3 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. milk white, flushed purple.
6967 R. crebreflorum. 6-8 ins. Fl. white, flushed pale pink.
6984 R. calciphilum. 6 ins. Fl. bright rosypurple on limestone.

6991 R. horaeum. Scrub plant. Fl. blood red.
7012 R. saluenense. Fl. rich magenta-purple. 7023 Series Anthopogon. I ft. Fl. deep rose.
7038 R. hypolepidotum. I ft. Fl. cream, or flushed salmon pink.
7046 R. hypolepidotum. Fl. yellow.
7048 R. luridum, Ward Ms. 1-2 ft. Fl. dark purple-magenta.
7058 R. paludosum ? Fl. purple.
7061 R. riparium. Dwarf form.
7062 R. riparium. $12-18$ ins. Late flowering form.
7084 Series Lapponicum.
7090 R. sanguineum aff. I ft. Fl. carmine.
7108 R. brevistylum. 8-10 ft. Fl. white, or flushed pink with large purplish-crimson blotch.
7121 Series Triflorum. 6 ft .
7122 R. niphargum. 20-25 ft.
7123 R. crinigerum. $12-20 \mathrm{ft}$.
7124 R. sperabile. Fl. deep crimson.
7125 Series Thomsonii. 40-60 ft.
7136 R. manipurense. Fl. pure white.
7137 R. bullatum.
7138 R. virgatum.
7139 R. megacalyx.
7140 R. arboreum. Fl. cherry red, darker spots.
7171 R. leucaspis.
7184 R. recurvoides. $4-5 \mathrm{ft}$.
7187 Series Anthopogon. I ft.
7188 R. pruniflorum. $\mathrm{I}-2 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. crimson plum-purple to violet plum-purple.
7189 R. rhaibocarpum. 4-6 ft.
7190 R. setiferum. 5 ft .
7196 Subseries Souliei. Fl. snow white, basal purple flash.
7229 R. lepidotum. 2-3 ins. Fl. purplishcrimson, dusky spots.
7259 Series Maddenii. Io-15 ft.
7426 R. tanastylum.
7427 R. protistum.
7428 R. Nuttallii.
7455 R. chrysolepis. Fl. bright yellow.
7523 R. calciphilum. 2 ins.
7606 Series Maddenii.
7612 R. Martinianum.
7625 R. tanastylum.
7630 R. notatum.
7642 R. sinogrande. $30-40 \mathrm{ft}$.

## 1927-1928 EXPEDITION.

7701 R. formosum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$.
7717 Series Maddenii. Small bush.
7723 R. manipurense. $20-30 \mathrm{ft}$.
7724 R. Macabeanum. 40-50 ft.
7725 R. Elliottii.
7731 R. bauhiniiflorum. $10-12 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pale purplish-pink.
7732 R. Johnstoneanum.
7968 R. arboreum. Fl. blood red.
7969 R. stenaulum ?
8016 R. dendricola. Fl. creamy-white.
8044 R. tanastylum. Small tree. Fl. light or dark amethyst-purple, darker markings.
8045 R. Griffithianum. Fl. white.
8052 R. bullatum. Fl. white, flushed rose, purple outside.
8069 R. protistum aff.
8081 R. vaccinioides.
8101 R. aureum. Fl. butter yellow.
8112 R. neriiflorum, subspecies euchaites. Fl. bright scarlet.
8113 R. mishmiense. Fl. deep yellow, spotted ochre.
$8122=8112$.
8130 R. sinogrande. Fl. cream.
8163 R. arizelum. Fl. cream.
8164 R. crinigerum. Fl. white, pink, white banded pink, interior heavily spotted purple.
8165 R. deleiense. Small shrub. Fl. bright purple.
8203 R. eclecteum aff. Small tree. Fl. purple, dark spots.
8205 R. megacalyx. 9,000 ft. Possibly hardier than the type.
8206 R. bullatum. Fl. white, flushed rosepurple.

8208 R. cinnabarinum var. Roylei. Large bush. Fl. flame coloured.
8221 R. kasoense.
8225 R. megeratum. Fl. bright yellow.
8227 R. concinnoides.
8229 R. riparium. Undershrub. Fl. bright purple.
8238 R. Hookeri aff. Medium-sized tree. Fl. purple.
8239 R. cinnabarinum var. Roylei. Small shrub. Fl. flame coloured, tawnyorange, salmon.
8250 R. exasperatum. Fl. bright brick red.
8251 R. lanigerum. Fl. rose-purple.
8254 R. haematodes. Fl. blood red.
8255 R. Smithii var. intonsum. Fl. carmine.
8256 R. campylocarpum. Fl. pale yellow, crimson basal flash.
8257 R. pruniflorum. Small shrub. Fl. plumpurple.
8258 R. cerasinum. Fl. crimson-scarlet.
8259 R. trichocladum. Fl. yellowish.
8260 R. patulum. Prostrate creeper. Fl. bright purple, upper lobe spotted crimson.
8288 R. lanatum var. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. cream, sometimes flushed pink, heavily speckled rose-purple.
8289 R. pocophorum. Fl. glowing translucent crimson.
8293 R. haemaleum. Fl. intense red.
8294 R. Stewartianum forma. Fl. pink.
8300 R. fulvoides.
8326 R. micromeres. Undershrub. Fl. sickly yellow.
8337 R. crebreflorum. Prostrate plant. Fl. pale shell pink.
8341 R. repens. Fl. shell pink.
8362 Subseries Sanguineum. Probably seed of 8293 mixed herein.
8400 R. manipurense. 12-15 ft. Fl. white.
8415 R. sordidum. Alpine undershrub. Fl. claret coloured.
8431 Series Barbatum. (Hybrid or mutant of crinigerum.)
8521 R. neriiflorum, subspecies phaedropum. 1 ft .

Kingdon Ward

| 8522 | R. kasoense. $6-8 \mathrm{ft}$, |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8545 | R. manipurense. |
| 8546 | R. Lindleyi. IO-12 ft. |
| 8591 | R. virgatum. |
| 8592 | R. mishmiense. |

## 1931 EXPEDITION.

9130
9170
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9200
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9220
$9221(=9371)$
9236
9250
9252
$9254(=9543)$
9258
9260
9261
9263
9273
9274
9275
9293
9301
$9321(=9506)$ Series Neriiflorum. 8-10 ft. FI. blood-red.
9322 R. hylaeum. Fl. rose-purple, pinkish-purple or almost white, spotted crimson-ochre.
9360
Series Maddenii, Fl. white.
Series Maddenii.
Series Irroratum. Fl. probably crimson.
R. magnificum. $U p$ to 50 ft . Fl. rose-purple.
R. insculptum.
R. Taggianum.
R. butyricum. Fl. bright butteryellow.
R. tanastylum. Fl. cherrycrimson or purple-crimson.
R. aureum.

Series Maddenii.
R. seinghkuense. Fl. pale yellow.
R. vesiculiferum.
R. arizelum.
R. megacalyx.

Series Neriiflorum.
R. manipurense ?
R. Nuttallii.
R. stenaulum. 20-40 ft. Fl. deep purplish-rose.
Series Neriiflorum. 6 ft . Fl. brick red.
R. magnificum. 20-40 ft. Fl. rose-purple.

Series Maddenii.

Kingdon Ward

| 61 | Series Maddenii. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9371 | Series Boothii. |
| 9382 | Series Neriiflorum. Fl. bright carmine-scarlet. |
| 9383 ( $=9492$ ) | R. cerasiflorum. Fl. deep crimson cerise. |
| 9385 | R. sinogrande ? Fl. cream, pinkish in bud. |
| 9394 | R. riparium. |
| 9397 | R. arizelum. Fl. pale sulphur with purple flash. |
| 9399 | R. vaccinioides. |
| 9400 | R. aureum. io ft. |
| $9402(=9220)$ | R. Taggianum. Fl. cream white with pale yellow plume. |
| 9403 (=9361) | Series Maddenii. Fl. white flushed pink, with yellow plume. |
| $9405(=9210)$ | $\mathbf{R}$. insculptum. Fl. orange. |
| 9413 | Series Thomsonii. Fl. white to pale rose. |
| 9414 | Series Brachyanthum ? Fl. pale yellow. |
| 9415 (=9490) | R. Genestierianum. 20-25 ft. Fl. deep cherry red. |
| 9416 | R. tephropeplum. Fl. buds carmine. |
| 9440 | R. vaccinioides. |
| 9466 | R. sinonuttallii. Fl. more or less white sometimes tinged yellow. |
| 9478 | R. triflorum. $3-5 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. limpid yellow with greenish spots. |
| 9479 | R. niphargum. Fl. white to faintly purple or purplish pink, purple flash at base. |
| 9483 | Series Neriiflorum. Fl. dull orange. |
| 9485 | R. vesiculiferum. Fl. almost white to deep rose with dusky purple flash, buds carmine. |
| 9490 | Series Brachyanthum ? |
| 9492 | Series Thomsonii. Fl. dark cerise |
| 9500 | R. selense. 8 -Io ft. Fl. pink, buds carmine. |
| 9503 | R. crinigerum. Fl. white with purple flash. |
| 9504 | R. bullatum. Fl. white. |

9505 R. \&imeteum. $20 \mathrm{ft} .$| Fl. |
| :---: |
| purplish-lilac, sometimes crimson |
| spotted. | Series Neriiflorum. Fl. carmine.

R. timeteum.
R. calciphilum. Fl. bright purple.
R. trichocladum. Fl. bright yellow, dark spots.
R. oleifolium.
R. seinghkuense.
R. arizelum. Fl. pink.
R. neriiflorum var. 8 ft . Fl. tawny-orange.
R. tephropeplum. Fl. rosypurple.
R. aureum. Fl. pale golden yellow.
R. megeratum. Fl, pale yellow.
R. manipurense ? Fl. white, purple tinged, splashed yellow within.
R. crebreflorum. Fl. white, pale shell pink or rose.
R. Beesianum. $20-25 \mathrm{ft}$. Fl. pure white with crimson-purple spot, occasionally flushed or broadly striped pale pink on outside.
R. chaetomallum ? Fl. blood red.
R. chryseum. Fl. sunny yellow, sometimes cream.
Series Trichocladum.
R. selense forma. Fl. milk-white, cream flushed salmon, rose and other shades.
R. repens.
R. riparium. Fl. royal purple. Series Thomsonii. Fl. pale yellow, freckled purple.
R. repens var. Fl. pinkishcarmine.
R. chryseum forma. Fl. crushed strawberry, salmon-pink, apricot. R. chaetomallum var. ? Fl. scarlet.

9641

Series Cephalanthum.
R. sp. or hybrid ? Fl. probably scarlet.
R. brachyanthum ? Fl. yellowish, sometimes tinged dull pink outside.
R. chryseum var. Fl. rich plum purple.
R. calciphilum. Fl. bright magenta.
R. vesiculiferum.
R. pruniflorum. Fl. purple.
R. campylogynum ? Fl. plum purple.
Series Grande.
R. lepidotum. Fl. deep cerise, spotted darker.
R. rubriflorum. I ft. Fl. bright cerise.
R. campylogynum var. Fl. almost black or dusky plumpurple or port wine coloured.
R. repens. Fl. sulphur coloured.

Series Lapponicum. Fl. pale purple.
Series Lacteum.
R. heliolepis.

Series Campylogynum.
R. micromeres.

Series Haematodes. 15-20 ft.
R. rubrantherum. Fl. bright butter yellow.
Series Brachyanthum.
R. cerasiflorum.
R. vaccinioides.

Series Boothii.
R. eclecteum.

Series Thomsonii. Series Souliei. Series Maddenii. R. taronense? F1. white with yellow flame. R. dendricola. Fl. white, with pinkish purple bands outside and yellow flame inside.

## 1933 EXPEDITION.

10351 R. virgatum.
10379 R. bullatum. Buds carmine. Fl. flushed pink.
10401b R. deleiense ?
10490 R. trichocladum.
10496 R. sanguineum. Fl. blood-red.
10497 R. Beesianum. Fl. white, tinged with pink.
10498 R. niphargum ? Fl. white, with purple blotch.
10498a R. niphargum ?
10500 R. pruniflorum ? Fl. plum-coloured.
10521 R. sp. § Lapponicum. Fl. violet to lavender.
10530 R. sp. § Thomsonii. §§ Selense. Buds carmine. Fl. primrose, sometimes flushed.
10531 R. sp. § Lapponicum. Fl. purple.
10532 R. riparium.
10533 R. sp. § Lapponicum. Fl. deep purple.
10541 R. sp. § Anthopogon. Height I-2 ft. Fl. pink.
10542 R. sp. § Anthopogon. (R. crebreflorum ?) Fl. delicately pink.
10579 R. sigillatum ? Fl. variable, white or pink, spotted.
10582 R. sp. nov. § Saluenense. Fl. bright purple.
10595 R. sp. § Lapponicum. Fl. purple.
10700 R. sp. § Taliense.
10830 R. sp. § Thomsonii. $10-15 \mathrm{ft}$.
10832 R. Beesianum.
10841 R. lepidotum.
10842 R. sp. § Anthopogon.
10870 R. campylogynum.
10928 R. manipurense ? R. Maddenii var. ?
Fl. probably white.
10929 R. bullatum.
10950 R. tanastylum.
10950a R. tanastylum.
10951 R. sp. § Thomsonii.
10952 R. vesiculiferum.
10959 R. sp. nov. ? § Barbatum ? $15-20 \mathrm{ft}$. high.

| 10969 | R. sp. § Anthopogon. Fl. probably pink. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10970 | R. sp. § Thomsonii. |
| 10971 | R. Roylei var. ? R. triflo |
| 11002 | R. sp. § Neriiflorum. Fl. crimson or scarlet. |
| 11004 | R. sp. § Heliolepis. |
| 11011 | R. cerasinum var. ? |
| 11012 | R. sp. § Anthopogon. |
| 11016 | R. sp. § Lapponicum. |
| 11029 | R. aureum. |
| 11035 | R. sp. § Neriiflorum ? sp. nov. ? crimson and spotted. |
| 11040 | R. lanatum var. ? Fl. probably yellow. |
| 11043 | R. cerasinum var. ? |
| 11050 | R. sp. § Sanguineum sp. nov. ? Fl. crimson. |
| 11052 | R. sp. § Maddenii. Fl. yellow. |
| 11055 | R. sp. § Maddenii. |
| 11057 | R. dendricola ? Fl. probably white. |
| 11060 | R. sp. § Grande. Fl. apparently purple. |
| 11378 | R. pankimeuse. |
| 11915 | R. trichocladum var. longipilosum. |
| 11964 | R. circinnatum. |

## LIST OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

The following list of hybrid rhododendrons has been compiled from the lists of the principal nursery gardeners. An attempt has been made to give the relative degrees of hardiness by means of letters, but in view of the fact that a great many of the hybrids have not yet been properly tested in this country some errors may have crept in and any criticisms from members of the Rhododendron Association will be very welcome for future guidance. Any new rhododendrons and those of the older ones which are still worth growing are marked with a star, and those rhododendrons which are known to have particular merit have two and even three or four stars against them; some which at present have only one star may well prove to be worth a higher grading. As a result of the trials of rhododendrons at Exbury various alterations are made from time to time.

As a general principle it will be found that the flowers of the following Rhododendrons from $B$ to $F$ are seen to much greater advantage when produced in partially shaded situations. Protection from strong wind is also desirable.
(A) Hardy anywhere in the British Isles and may be planted in full exposure if desired.
(B) Hardy anywhere in the British Isles, but requires some shade to obtain the best results.
(C) Hardy along the seaboard and in warm gardens inland.
(D) Hardy in south and west but requires shelter even in warm gardens inland.
$(E)$ Requires sbelter in most favoured gardens.
(F) Usually a greenhouse shrub.
$(P)$ Early flowering.
$(Y)$ Not up to present-day standard in the British Isles.
(Z) Not worthy of cultivation.

| A. B. Mitford ( $A$ ) $\quad$. | rimson |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abraham Dixon $(A)(Z) \ldots$ m | mauve, yellow eye |
| Abraham Lincoln $(A)(Z) \ldots$ r | red |
| *A. C. Kendrick (B) ... li | lilac rose with red-purple blotch |
| Admiral Piet Hein (C) ( $Y$ ) li | lilac |
| **Adriaan Koster ... ... c | creamy white, yellow centre |
| *Afterglow (B) ... ... p | pale pink and mauve |
| **Aileen Henderson (C) ... y | yellow to creamy white with brown-yellow blotch |
| *Ajax (B) | rose, paling at centre |
| Alarm (B) (Y) | white, edged red |
| Albescens (F) | white |
| **Albrecht Durer (C) | bright red, fimbriated |
| *Album elegans ( $A$ ) | very pale mauve fading white |
| Album grandiflorum $(A)(Y)$ | very pale mauve fading white |
| Alexander Adie $(A)(Z)$... | deep rose |
| Alexander Dancer ( $A$ ) ( $(Y)$ | bright rose lighter centre |
| **Alice (B) ... ... | deep pink fading to pale rose |
| *Alice Martineau (B) ... | rosy crimson, dark blotch |
| Altaclarense ( $C$ ) ( $\boldsymbol{Z}$ ) ... | red |
| Amphion $(A)(Z) \ldots$... | red |
| ***Amy (B) ... ... ... | bright rose |
| Anica Bricogne $(A)(Z) \quad$... | pale mauve |
| Ann Willis Fleming (B) ... | deep pink with dark eye |
| Apollo (A) ... ... | brilliant red |
| $P \quad$ Arboreum gloxinaeflorum ( $C$ ) | white, spotted brown |
| *Armistice Day (B) ... | blood red |
| **Ascot Brilliant (B) ... | deep crimson |
| **Astarte (B) ... ... ... | pale apricot |
| Atrosanguineum $(A)(Z) \ldots$ |  |
| *Attraction (B) ... ... | rosy mauve |
| *Auguste van Geert (B) ... | bright magenta, large truss |
| **Aurora (C) ... ... ... | soft pink |
| **Azor x (B)... ... ... | soft salmon |
| Bacchus $(A)(Y) \quad \ldots \quad \ldots$ | crimson |



| ***Borde Hill (C) ... | dark red |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boule de Neige ( $A$ ) ( $\boldsymbol{Z}$ ) | white |
| *Brabantia (C) ... | satiny pink |
| Brayanum (B) ( $Z$ ) ... | rosy scarlet |
| Brilliant (B) ( $Y$ ) ... | bright red |
| ***Britannia (B) | bright crimson red |
| Briton Ferry (B) ( $Y$ ) | pink |
| *Broughtonii (B) | rosy crimson |
| ***Broughtonii aureum (B) | yellow (Azaleodendron) |
| **Bulstrode Park (C) | dark red |
| **Buttercup (B) | yellow |
| ***Butterfly (B) | pale lemon with chocolate blotch |
| B. W. Elliott ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | clear rose, dark spots |
| Bylsianum ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) ... | white, margined cerise |
| Cameronian (B) | soft yellowy pink (Azaleodendron) |
| **Canary ( $C$ ) ... | bright yellow |
| Candidissimum $(A)(Z)$ | white |
| Cannizaro (C) ( $Z$ ) ... | pale lilac rose |
| Canon Furse (B) ( $Z$ ) | rose, with dark spots |
| Caractacus ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | purplish crimson |
| *Carminata crispiflora (D) | carmine pink |
| Catawbiense album $(A)(Z)$ | white |
| Catawbiense Boursault ( $A$ $(Z)$ | reddish purple |
| Catawbiense grandiflorum $(A)(Y) \ldots$ | purple ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Catawbiense $\times$ Thomsoni $(A)(Z) \ldots$ | plum crimson |
| Catherine Van Thol (B) . | rose magenta |
| Caucasicum album ( $Z$ ) | white |
| Caucasicum Fisher's Variet |  |
| Caucasicum pictum | pale pink |
| Caucasicum roseum | pale pink $\square^{\square}$ |
| Caucasicum splendidum ( $B$ |  |
| ( $Y$ ) $\quad .$. | light blush |


| **Cavalcade (B) ... ... bright brick red |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| *C. B. Van Nes (C) | ark scarlet |
| Celia (C) | delicate rose madder |
| Cervantes | nk |
| *Cetewayo ( $A$ ) | dark purple |
| Charles Dickens ( $A$ ) (Y) | d |
| Charles Thorold ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) ... | urple, greenish yellow centre |
| Charlie Waterer (B) | red, light centre |
| Chas. Bagley $(A)(Z)$ | cherry red |
| Chas. Noble ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) | deep red, yellow eye |
| Cherry Ripe (B) ( $Y$ ) | cerise |
| ChevalierFelix de Sauvage(B) | red, with dark spots |
| *Chintz (B) | soft pink with ruby spot |
| Chionoides ( $A$ ) | creamy white |
| $P$ * Christmas Cheer (B) | blush |
| $P^{* * *}$ Cilpinense ( $C$ ) | pinky white |
| $P$ Cleopatra (B) | blush (haymurntur |
| Coalition (C) | bright salmon red, paler in some forms |
| *Compactum multiflorum ( $B$ ) blush pink |  |
| *Compton's Brow (C) ... bright rosy pink |  |
| Comte de Gomer (B) ( $Z$ ) white and crimson edge |  |
| Concessum (B) ... ... bright rose, light centre |  |
| Congestum roseum (B) ( $Z$ ) light rose, spotted |  |
| Conical Kate ( $A$ ) ... ... |  |
| Constance Carson (C) ( $Z$ ) |  |
| Constance Terry ( $C$ ) ( $Y$ ) deep pink, fim |  |
| Coombe Royal ( $C$ ) ... delicate pink |  |
| Coral Star (C) ... ... white, edged red |  |
| ***Cornish Cross (C) ... dull rose pink |  |
| $P^{* * *}$ Cornubia ( $D$ ) ... ... blood red |  |
| ***Corona (B) ... ... coral pink |  |
| *Corry Koster ( $C$ ) ... ... light pink, spotted crimson, fimbriated |  |
| Cotterill (C) (Y) . | deep coral, fimbriated and blotched |


| $P \quad$ Countess |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Countess Fitzwilliam (B) | carmine rose, dark spots |
| Countess of Athlone (B) ... | mauve |
| **Countess of Derby (B) ... rose pink |  |
| Countess of Donoughmore |  |
| **Countess of Haddington (F) |  |
| Countess of Normanton (B) $(Z)$ $\qquad$ $\ldots$ | pale mauve, fading to white, darker margin |
| *Countess of Sefton (F) ... white |  |
|  | Countess of Tankerville ( $A$ ) |
| C. S. Sargent $(A)(Y) \quad \ldots$ red latar |  |
| Cunningham's Blush $(B)(Z)$ blush |  |
| **Cunningham's Sulphur (B) (probably m |  |
| Cunningham's White $(A) \ldots$ white |  |
| *Cynthia (B) ... ... rosy crimson |  |
| ***Dairy Maid (B) ... ... lemon yellow, flushed pink |  |
| ***Dalhousiae Victorianum (F) yellow |  |
| ***Damaris (C) ... ... pale yellow |  |
| Dandy $(A) \ldots$.... ... rich plum, yellow eye |  |
| *Daphne Daffarn (C) ... salmon rose |  |
| Daphne Millais (C) ( $Y$ ) ... deep pink, spotted |  |
| **Daubuzzi $(C) \quad . .$. yellowish rose, fading to pale (syn. Dickson's Aucklandii) pink |  |
| ***Dawn's Delight (C) ... brick red changing to soft pink |  |
| Delicatissimum $(A)(Z) \ldots$ white, tinted pink |  |
| Devonshire Cream (B) ... clear yellow with red throat |  |
| Diana (B) ... ... ... white |  |
| *Diphole Pink (B) ... ... deep rose pink |  |
| Distinction (A) ... ... pale lavender |  |
| Donald Waterer (B) ... pink |  |
| *Doncaster (B) ... ... scarlet crimson |  |
| **Dorothea (C) ... | white |


| Dorothy Fortescue $(A)(Y)$ | dark cherry red |
| :---: | :---: |
| *Douglas McEwan (C) ... | rosy red |
| Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys ( $A$ ) |  |
| ( $Z$ ) | aniline red man mamory |
| Dr. H. J. Lovink $(A)(Z) \ldots$ |  |
| Dr. Hogg $(A)(Z) \ldots$ | red |
| ***Dr. O. Blok | pink edges, paler centre |
| **Dr. S. Endtz (B) ... ... | rosy crimson |
| ***Dr. Stocker (C) ... ... | ivory white |
| Dr. V. H. Rutgers $(A)(Z)$ | aniline red $\square_{\text {a }}$ |
| Dr. W. F. Wery ( $C$ ) ... |  |
| Duc de Brabant $(A)(\boldsymbol{Z})$. | creamy, semi-double |
| Duchess of Bedford ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | deep rose with light marking |
| Duchess of Connaught (B) | white with lemon coloured marking |
| *Duchess of Cornwall (C) ... | pink |
| Duchess of Edinburgh (A) $(Z)$ |  |
| **Duchess of Portland (B) ... | white |
| Duchess of Teck (B) | pink |
| Duchess of York (B) | salmon pink with green spots |
| Duke of Connaught (B) $(Y)$ | rosy crimson |
| **Duke of Cornwall (C) | crimson |
| *Duke of Portland (B) | bright scarlet lighter edge |
| Duke of York (B) ( $Y$ ) | rosy pink with brown spots |
| *Dulcie Daffarn (C) | pink |
| ****Earl of Athlone (C) | bright blood red |
| Earl of Shannon $(A)(Z) \ldots$ | deep crimson |
| $P^{* *}$ Early Brilliant (B) ... | bright red (syn. Fireball) |
| $P$ Early Gem ... ... | rosy lilac - (a) mata |
| Edinense ( $F$ ) | white yellowish base |
| **Edith (B) ... | rosy crimson, dark blotch |
| ***Edith Mackworth Praed ( $C$ ) | cherry scarlet |
| $P$ **Edmundii ( $C$ ) | scarlet |
| Edward S. Rand $(A)(Z) \ldots$ | red, yellow eye |



| Fred. Waterer ( $A$ )... | crimson |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gaiety $(C)(Z) \quad$.. | crimson, rayed |
| Galatea (A) ( $Y$ ) | soft pink |
| Galathea (C) | yellowish rose |
| **Galloper Light (B) | soft yellowy pink (Azaleodendron) |
| *Garibaldii (B) | salmon red |
| ***Garnet (C) | deep salmon rose |
| **G. A. Sims (B) | deep scarlet crimson |
| G. B. Simpson ( $A$ ) | bluish purple |
| Gem (B) ( $Z$ ) | rose, deep pink edge |
| *Gemmiferum (B) ... | bright magenta rose (Azaleo dendron) |
| General Cavendish (C) | dark rosy pink |
| General Grant (B) ( $Z$ ) | soft rose |
| Geoffrey Henslow (C) (Y) | bright crimson |
| *Geoffrey Millais (C) | white |
| George Bennington (B) ( $Y$ ) | pink |
| *George Cunningham (B) ... | white with black spots |
| George Hardy (B) | blush fading white |
| Gerard Moser (B) | pink |
| G. H. Maitland King (B)... | bright crimson |
| *Gillii ( $D$ ) ... ... ... | rose |
| p****Gill's Crimson (C) | blood crimson |
| **Gill's Gloriosa (D) | pink |
| **Gill's Goliath (D) | pink |
| ***Gill's Triumph (D) | strawberry red fading to pink |
| Gloire de Boskoop (B) | deep crimson |
| Gloriosum ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | blush white |
| **Glory of Bagshot (B) ... | pure white |
| **Glory of Leonardslee (C) | light strawberry red fading |
| ${ }^{* * * *}$ Glory of Littleworth (B) ... | yellow, dark blotch (Azaleodendron) |
| ***Glory of Penjerrick (E) ... | deep strawberry red fading to pink |
| *Goethe (C) ... | pale mauve, fimbriated |
| Goldfinch (B) ... ... | pink and gold |


| ** Goldsworth Crimson (B)... | crimson |
| :---: | :---: |
| **Goldsworth Pink (B) ... | pink |
| *Goldsworth White (B) ... | white |
| ***Goldsworth Yellow (B) ... | apricot |
| **Gomer Waterer ( $A$ ) | white, slightly blushed, late |
| Govenianum (A) ... | lavender purple (Azaleodendron) |
| *Graf Zeppelin (B) ... | soft pink |
| $P$ Grand Arab (B) (Y) | crimson |
| Guido (B) ( $Z$ ) | crimson |
| Gulnare (B) ( $Y$ ) | bright rose, tipped darker pink |
| Guttatum (B) ( $Z$ ) . | creamy white, spotted |
| Gylla MacGregor (C) | red |
| Hammondii ( $A$ ) | rosy pink |
| $P$ *Handsworth Scarlet (B) | bright red |
| *Handsworth White (B) | white |
| $P$ Harbinger (C) | pink |
| $P$ Harrisii (C) ( $Z$ ) | scarlet |
| $P$ *Harrisii superbum (D) ... | deep crimson |
| Harvest Moon (B)... Haydn | creamy white, carmine blotch pink |
| Helen Fox (E) | see Barclayi |
| Helen Paul (B) | soft pink margined rose |
| Helen Rogers (B) $(Y)$ | pink madder |
| **Helen Schiffner ( $A$ ) | white |
| Helen Waterer (B) $(Y)$ | red edge, white centre |
| Hellena $(B)(Z) \quad$.. | white suffused and edged pale rosy lilac |
| Helmers | soft mauve |
| Hendersonii (B) ( $Z$ ) | purple, lighter centre |
| Henrietta Sargent ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) | pink |
| Henry Shilson (B)... | white |
| Hermia (C) | rose madder |
| H. H. Hunnewell ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | darkish crimson |
| **His Majesty ( $D$ ) ... ... | rose pink |
| *H. M. Arderne (B) ... | pink, with dark blotch |


| Holbein (C) | lilac rose |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hollandia (C) | lilac with yellow throat |
| Hon. John Boscawen (B)... | pink, yellow centre thlobt |
| *Horsham (C) | deep red |
| H. T. Gill (C) syn. of Aur |  |
| **Hugh Koster (C) ... | bright crimson |
| *Hugh Wormald (C) | cerise with white stripe |
| *Hugo de Vries (B) | see Professor Hugo de Vries |
| H. W. Sargent $(A)(Y)$ | crimson |
| Hyperion ( $A$ ) | white, chocolate blotch |
| Ida Waterer $(B)(Y)$ | rosy crimson, fimbriated |
| Ignatius Sargent ( $A$ ) (Y) | soft rose |
| Ignescens (B) ( $Z$ ) ... | bright red |
| ***Impeanum (A) | lilac |
| Independence Day $(A)$ | red, pale centre |
| Ingramii ( $B$ ) ( $\boldsymbol{Z}$ ) ... | blush white |
| **Isabella Mangles ( $C$ ) | soft pink |
| ***Ivery's Scarlet (D) | blood red |
| Ivorianum (D) | syn. of Ivery's scarlet |
| *Jackie (B) ... | deep rose, spotted (Azaleoden. dron) |
| Jack Izod ( $C$ ) | vivid rose |
| P Jacksonii (B) | rosy red |
| James Bateman $(A)(Z)$ | rosy scarlet |
| *James Burchett (B) | white, yellow blotch |
| James Mason (B) ( $\boldsymbol{Z}$ ) | light centre, bright red edging |
| James Nasmyth $(A)(Z)$ | rosy lilac, blotched maroon |
| ***J. G. Millais (C) ... | deep blood red |
| **J. H. Van Nes ( $C$ ) | soft red |
| **J. J. de Vink (C) ... | scarlet |
| J. Marshall Brooks ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | scarlet with bronze spot |
| John Bennett Poe (B) | crimson with olive blotch |
| John Galsworthy (B) | maroon purple, yellow blotch |
| *John Henry Agnew (B) | pink, chocolate spots |
| John Spencer ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | rose |


| John Walter (A) ... ... | crimson |
| :---: | :---: |
| John Waterer $(A)(Z)$ | carmine |
| *Joseph Whitworth (A) .. | dark purple lake, dark spots |
| Julie (B) | pinky mauve |
| *Jupiter ( $A$ ) | soft lilac rose |
| *Kant | yellow, pink in bud |
| *Kate Greenaway ( $A$ ) | soft rose |
| Kate Waterer (B) $(Y)$ | rosy crimson with yellow centre |
| Katherine Van Thol (C) | rosy crimson |
| Kathleen Fielding ( $D$ ) | red with purple blotch |
| *Kathleen Wallace (C) | pale pink |
| Katie (B) ( $Z$ ) | deep rose, blotched |
| **Keay Slocock (B) .. | creamy white, slight blotch |
| Kettledrum ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | purplish crimson |
| Kewense ( $C$ ) | blush white or pink. (See Loderi in its varieties) |
| *Kew Pearl (D) | blush pink, edged rose |
| **King George (D) | scarlet |
| King of the Purples ( $A$ ) (Y) | dark purple, spotted |
| König Albert ( $D$ ) ( Z ) | cream |
| König Carola ( $C$ ) ( $Z$ ) | cream |
| ***Lady Alice Fitzwilliam (F) | white |
| *Lady Annette de Trafford <br> (B) | blush, chocolate blotch |
| Lady Armstrong ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ). | pale rose, dark centre |
| ***Lady Bligh ( $C$ ) | strawberry red |
| *Lady Clementina Walsh (B) | blush, edged pink |
| **Lady Clementine Mitford ( $A$ ) | peach pink, deeper margin |
| Lady Clermont $(A)(Z)$ | rosy scarlet, blotched |
| Lady Decies (B) | blush lilac |
| *Lady de Rothschild (B) ... | blush, spotted |
| **Lady Eleanor Cathcart (B) | clear pink, with chocolate spots |
| *Lady Ethel Edgar (C) | cerise red |
| Lady Ethel Hall (C) | rose pink margins, pale interior |
| Lady Falmouth (B) ( $Z$ ) | rose, black blotch |



| Luscombeanum |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Luscombei (C) | rose pink |
| Luscombei splendens |  |
| ***Luscombei (Leonardslee |  |
| **Luscombe's |  |
| Sanguineum ( $C$ ) | scarlet crimson |
| **Luscombe's Scarlet |  |
| *Mable (C) ... | yellowy rose |
| Maculatum purpureum |  |
| *Madame A. Moser (B) | pale mauve, with golden blotch |
| Madame Carvalho (A) | white, greenish spots |
| ${ }^{* *}$ Madame de Bruin (B) $\quad .$. | cerise red |
| ***Madame Fr. J. Chauvin (C) | rosy pink, paler centre, deep blotch |
| Madame Gaston Chandon |  |
| Madame Jeanne Bois $(A) \ldots$ dark pink |  |
| **Madame Jules Porges ( $B$ )... pale mauve, with |  |
| Madame Masson (B) $(Y) \ldots$ white, yello |  |
| Madame Moser (B) ( $Z$ ) $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ double |  |
| Madame Pellerin ( $A$ ) ... pink, lighter centre |  |
| Madame Pierrette Forestier |  |
| (B) ... ... ... mauve |  |
| Madame Wagner (B) $(Z) \ldots$ white, margined rose |  |
| Maggie Heywood (A)(Z) white, edged pink, yello |  |
| *Maiden's Blush (B) ... cream and pink |  |
| Manglesii ( $C$ ) ... ... white, spotted pink |  |
| Marchioness of Lansdowne <br> (B) | rose, spotted |
| **Marchioness of Londonderry |  |
|  | pink |
| Marchioness of Tweeddale |  |
| (B) $(Z) \ldots$... $\ldots$ | rose pink, yellow eye |
| Margaret (C) ... ... | pink |


| **Margaret Bean (B) ... | yellow, fringed pink |
| :---: | :---: |
| Margery Slocock (B) ... | deep pink |
| Marie Forte ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | mauve |
| Marie Stuart ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) | blush, maroon spot |
| Marie Van Houtte ( $A$ ) (Y) | white, slightly spotted |
| Marinus Koster ( $C$ ) <br> Marion | deep pink, purple blotch pink, deeper fringe |
| Marquis of Waterford $(B)(Y) \ldots$ | bright pink, lighter in centre |
| ****Mars (B) ... | deep true red |
| Martin Hope Sutton (B)... | red, blotched |
| **Mary Waterer (B) | bright pink, lighter centre, buff spots |
| *Mauve Queen ( $C$ ) $\quad$.. | lilac, dark blotch |
| $P$ Maximum triumphans ( $B$ ) <br> $(Y)$ | red |
| Maxwell T. Masters ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | rosy crimson |
| **May Templar (C) | bright crimson |
| Meg Merrilies (B) ( $Y$ ) | creamy white shading to yellow |
| $P$ Melpomene (B) | dark rose |
| Memoir ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) | white |
| Mermaid (C) | coral pink |
| Message of Peace (B) (Y)... | white tinged mauve |
| Meteor (B) ( $Y$ ) | crimson |
| Methven's Scarlet (B) | deep red |
| Michael Waterer (B) ... | bright crimson |
| *Midsummer $(A) \quad$.. $\ldots$ | rose pink, late |
| Minnie ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) ... | bluish white, orange spot blotch |
| **Miss Betty Stewart | vermilion red |
| Miss H. de Trafford ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | pink, yellow blotch |
| Miss Mary Ames ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | crimson |
| **Miss Noreen Beamish (C) | pink |
| *Miss Watson (C) ... ... | blush, spotted pink |
| Mistress Mary ( $C$ ) ... | white |
| $P$ Mnemosyne (B) ... | rose |


| *Modesty ( $A$ ) | pale blush, fading |
| :---: | :---: |
| **Moliere ( $C$ ) | red |
| Monsieur Thiers ( $B$ ) (Y) ... | red |
| *Monstrous (B) | syn. Ajax |
| **Moser's Maroon (B) | maroon |
| ${ }^{* * *}$ Mother of Pearl (B) | blush, turning snow white |
| *Mount Everest (B) | white, small red blotch |
| **Mozart (B) ... | white flushed pink, spotted red blotch |
| Mrs. A. C. Kenrick (B) | rose pink |
| *Mrs. Alistair Macintosh (B) | soft rose mauve, fading to white |
| *Mrs. Anthony Waterer (A) | white, yellow blotch |
| *Mrs. A. R. Bide ( $C$ ) | terra cotta red |
| Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell |  |
| (A) (Z) $\ldots$ | pink, primrose centre |
| *Mrs. Ashley Slocock (B) ... | pale apricot to cream, tinged salmon |
| ${ }^{* * *}$ Mrs. A. M. Williams (B) | bright crimson scarlet |
| ***Mrs. A. T. de la Mare (C) | white with green spot |
| Mrs. A. Walter ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | rose edge |
| Mrs. Betty Robertson (B)... | white, tinged pink, small dark blotch |
| Mrs. Butler (B) | pale pink (probably only a form of Fortunei) |
| *Mrs. Byrne ( $C$ ) | cerise |
| Mrs. Cameron (B) ( $Z$ ) ... | pink, slightly spotted |
| ${ }^{* *}$ Mrs. C. B. Van Nes (C) ... | dark pink |
| Mrs. Charles Butler | see Mrs. Butler |
| *Mrs. Charles Pearson (B) | blush mauve spotted burnt sienna |
| Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent ( $A$ ) |  |
| (Y) ... | rosy pink |
| Mrs.Charles Thorold ( $A$ )(Y) | pink, yellow centre |
| *Mrs. Davies Evans ( $A$ ) ... | mauve |
| Mrs. Dr. Blamey ( $D$ ) ... | blood red |
| ${ }^{*}$ Mrs. E. C. Stirling (B) ... | blush pink |


| Mrs. Ellice (C) ... ... p | pink |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{*}$ Mrs. E. Hillier ( $C$ ) $\ldots$ d | dark pink |
| Mrs. F. Hankey (B) ( $Z$ ) ... s | salmon |
| Mrs. F. J. Kirchner ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) c | cream, slightly spotted |
| Mrs. Frank Mangles ( $C$ ) ... r | red |
| ***Mrs. Furnival (B) ... ... lid | light pink, sienna blotch |
| **Mrs. George Paul (B) ... blur | blush |
| *Mrs. Gwendoline Broderick |  |
| (B) $\quad . . \quad \ldots$... | rose pink, spotted |
| ****Mrs. G. W. Leak (C) ... p | pink with brown-purple blotch |
| Mrs. Hamilton ( $D$ ) ... h | heliotrope |
| **Mrs. Helen Koster (A) ... lid | light mauve with yellow-brown blotch |
| **Mrs. Henry Agnew (C) ... w | white, fringed pink |
| $P$ *Mrs. Henry Shilson (D) ... p | pink |
| **Mrs. H. Stocker (C) ... | red |
| **Mrs. J. C. Williams (A) ... | blush, spotted |
| Mrs. J. H. Van Nes (C) ... | pink, spotted |
| **Mrs. J. J. Crosfield (C) ... pa | pale rose, crimson blotch |
| Mrs. John Clutton ( $A$ ) (Y) | white |
| Mrs. John Kelk (B) ( $Y$ ) ... | clear rose, late |
| **Mrs. J. G. Millais (A) ... | white, yellow eye |
| Mrs. J. P. Lade ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) ... | French grey |
| Mrs. John Penn (A) (Y) ... | salmon pink, crimson edging |
| Mrs. John Waterer $(A)(Z)$ | rosy crimson |
| Mrs. Kenneth Wilson <br> (C) $(Y) \ldots$ | deep rose |
| **Mrs. L. A. Dunnett (C) ... | rosy pink, white centre |
| **Mrs. Lindsay Smith (C) ... | white |
| **Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild (B) | white, red spot |
| *Mrs.L.M. Hayes Palmer ( $C$ ) | red, blotched |
| **Mrs. Mary Ashley (B) ... | salmon pink shaded cream |
| Mrs. Mendel $(A)(Z) \quad \ldots$ | pink rayed white, yellow centre |
| Mrs. Milner $(A)(Z) \quad$... | crimson |
| Mrs. P. den Ouden ( $A$ ) (Z) | crimson |


| **Mrs. P. D. Williams ( $A$ ) ... <br> Mrs. Peter Koster (B) ... | ivory white, brown spot soft pink, yellow throat |
| :---: | :---: |
| ***Mrs. Philip Martineau (B) | rose pink fading lighter, pale yellow blotch |
| Mrs. Reuthe ( $D$ ) | bright red, fading |
| ${ }^{*}$ Mrs. R. Gill (C) | rose pink |
| Mrs. R. G. Shaw ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) | rosy pink, chocolate eye |
| Mrs. Robert W. Wallace (C) | pink fading to white, crimson blotch |
| *Mrs. R. S. Holford (B) ... | rosy salmon |
| Mrs. Russell Sturgess $(A)(Z)$ | white, spotted chocolate |
| Mrs. Samuel Wallrock (C) | white, heavily spotted red |
| Mrs. S. Simpson (B) ( $Z$ ) ... | white finely spotted |
| Mrs. Thiselton Dyer (B)(Y) | soft pink |
| Mrs. T. H. Lowinsky (B) | blush red spots (Anthony Waterer) |
| Mrs. T. H. Lowinsky (B) | mauve, dark spots (Wallace) |
| Mrs. Tom Agnew ( $A$ ) | white, with lemon blotch |
| Mrs. Tritton ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) | crimson, light centre |
| Mrs. T.Wezelenburg (B) ( $Z$ ) | crimson |
| Mrs. W. Bovill (B) ( $Z$ ) ... | rosy scarlet |
| ${ }^{* * *}$ Mrs. W. C. Slocock (B) ... | apricot pink shaded to yellow |
| Mrs. W. H. Gaze (C) (Y) | wine red |
| Mrs. William Watson ( $A$ ) | blush fading white, red spots |
| Mrs. Wm. Agnew ( $B$ ) | pale rose, yellow centre |
| ${ }^{* *}$ Mrs. W. R. Dykes (C) | pink |
| Multatuli (B) | bright cherry magenta |
| Multimaculatum ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) $\ldots$ | white, with yellow spots |
| *Mum ( $A$ ) | white, with lemon eye |
| ***Nanette (C) | blush pink, with dark blotch |
| **Nell Gwynne | rose du Barry |
| *Nellie (B) | white, yellow eye (Azaleodendron) |
| Nelly de Bruin (C) | blush, spotted chocolate |
| Nero (B) | purple lake |
| ${ }^{* *}$ N. N. Sherwood (B) | pink, with gold centre |
| Nobleanum (B) | scarlet crimson |

Mrs. Peter Koster (B) ... soft pink, yellow throat ${ }^{* * *}$ Mrs. Philip Martineau (B) rose pink fading lighter, pale yellow blotch
bright red, fading
rose pink
rosy pink, chocolate eye
pink fading to white, crimson blotch
rosy salmon
white, spotted chocolate
white, heavily spotted red
white finely spotted
soft pink
blush red spots (Anthony Waterer)
mauve, dark spots (Wallace)
white, with lemon blotch
crimson, light centre
crimson
rosy scarlet
apricot pink shaded to yellow
wine red
blush fading white, red spots
pale rose, yellow centre
pink
bright cherry magenta
white, with yellow spots
white, with lemon eye
blush pink, with dark bloten
rose du Barry
white, yellow eye (Azaleodendron)
blush, spotted chocolate
purple lake
scarlet crimson
$P$ **Nobleanum album (B) ... white
$P$ *Nobleanum coccineum (B) bright scarlet $P^{* *}$ Nobleanum venustum (B) pink
*Norah (C) ... ... ... blush, margined pale cerise Noreen Beamish (B) ... sugar pink
***Norman Gill (D) ... ... white flushed pink, dark blotch
Notabile $(A)(Z) \quad$... ... bright rose
***Nuneham Park (C) ... dark red
Ochroleucum ( $A$ ) ... ... sulphur yellow
**Odoratum (B) $\quad \ldots \quad$... pale lilac (Azaleodendron)
Old Port $(A)(Y) \ldots \quad$... plum colour
*Orion $(A)$... ... ... rose pink, red eye
Otto Foster (B) (Y) ... white
Painted Lady ... ... pale pink, picotee edge
Pamela Neve (B) ... ... blush, margined pale cerise
Parson's gloriosum $(A)(Z)$ rose
Parson's grandiflorum $(A)(Z)$ purplish rose
Peggy ( $B$ ) ... ... ... cerise-pink
Pelopidas $(B)(Z)$... ... rosy crimson
*Penelope $(D) \quad$... $\quad .$. rose carmine
****Penjerrick (C) ... ... white, creamy yellow or pink
*Penrose Atkinson (B) $\quad \ldots$ almond pink, shaded orange
Pentilly Scarlet $(C)(Y) \ldots$ red
Perfection $(B)(Z)$... ... blush white
Perspicuum $(A)(Z) \quad$... white
*Peter Koster (C) ... ... vivid magenta
Philippe de Vilmorin (B) ... red
**Philip Waterer (B) ... soft rose
Picotee $(A) \quad$... $\ldots$ white, picotee edged
Pictum $(A)(Z) \quad$... $\quad$... white with dark spots
Picturatum $(A)(Z) \quad$... blush white with chocolate blotch
Pierre Moser $(A)(Y) \quad$... pink
Pieter de Hoogh ... ... red, magenta tinge
*Pink Beauty (C) ... ... pink
**Pink Delight (D) ... ... white, margined pink

| **Pink Pearl (B) | rose pink, fading to flushed |
| :---: | :---: |
| *Pink Perfection (B) | pink |
| Pink Queen ( $C$ ) ... | soft pink |
| Polar Star (B) ( $Y$ ) | red |
| Polly Peachum (B) | salmon to rosy pink with dark red blotches |
| p***Praecox (C) | rosy lilac |
| Pretty Polly (B) | pink |
| *Pride of Kernick (D) | pink |
| Prince Arthur (B) | pink, dark spots |
| Prince C. de Rohan (B) | rosy pink |
| **Prince of Wales (B) | rose pink with lighter centre |
| ***Princess Alice ( $F$ ) | white |
| Princess Christian ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | white with large orange blotch and black spots |
| ***Princess Elizabeth (B) | deep crimson |
| Princess Ena (B) ( $Z$ ) | mauve |
| Princess Hortense ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | lilac-rose |
| Princess Juliana (C) ( $Y$ ) | pink, fading to white |
| Princess Mary of Cambridge $(B)(Y) \quad \ldots$ | mauve, paler centre |
| Princess of Orange (B) ( $Y$ ) | yellowish pink |
| *Professor Hugo de Vries (B) | pink |
| Prof. W. Koster (C) | rich magenta pink, frilled edge |
| Prometheus ( $A$ ) | scarlet crimson |
| Purity ( $A$ ) (Y) | white with yellow eye |
| ***Purple Splendour (B) | deep purple, black spot |
| Purpureum elegans ( $A$ ) (Y) | purple |
| Purpureum grandiflorum <br> (A) $(Y) \ldots$ | purple |
| ***Pygmalion (B) | crimson scarlet spotted black |
| Queen Alexandra ( $D$ ) ( $Z$ ) ... | cream tinged mauve |
| ***Queen of the May (B) ... | white |
| *Queen Souriya (B) | pale ochre and mauve pink |
| ***Queen Wilhelmina (C) | scarlet fading to rosy pink |


| $\begin{array}{r} P^{* *} \text { Racil (B) } \ldots \quad \ldots \\ \quad \text { *Ragged Robin (B)... } \end{array}$ | shell pink crimson cerise passing to lighter shade |
| :---: | :---: |
| Raoul Millais (C) ... | pink, light centre |
| *Red Riding Hood (B) | bright red |
| Red Star | bright carmine |
| $P \quad$ Regale (B) ( $Y$ ) | red |
| $P$ Rendall's Scarlet ( $C$ ) ( $Y$ ) | red |
| Retreat ( $C$ ) | yellow, tinged pink |
| Rev. R. W. Carew Hunt |  |
| (B) $(Y)$ | red |
| *Richard Gill (C) ... . | pink |
| $P$ *Riviera Beauty (D) | carmine pink |
| Robert Croux ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | red |
| Robert Fox ( $E$ ) | see Barclayi |
| Robert W. Wallace (C) | rosy pink |
| Rosabel ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) $\quad$. | rose |
| Rosamene (B) | shell pink |
| $P^{* *}$ Rosa Mundi ( $A$ ) | pale pink |
| ***Rosamund Millais (C) | cerise, blotched burnt umber |
| Rose Beauty (C) ... | rosy pink |
| Rose Newcombe ( $C$ ) | white |
| *Rose Perfection (C) | rose pink |
| Roseum elegans $(A)(Z) \ldots$ | rose |
| Roseum superbum ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | soft rose |
| **Rosy Bell (C) | old rose |
| Roul (C) | salmon pink |
| **Royal Purple ( $A$ ) ... | purple, yellowish blotch |
| R. S. Field (B) ( $Z$ ) | red |
| ***Rubens (B) | rich deep red |
| $P$ Russellianum (C) ( $Y$ ) | red |
| **St. George (C) ... | suffused pink, passing to white |
| St. Simon $(A)(Z) \ldots$ | purplish crimson |
| Samuel Morley (B) ( $Z$ ) ... | rosy-carmine |
| *Sappho (A) ... | white, heavily spotted |


| $\text { **Saturn }(B) \quad \ldots \quad \ldots$ | cerise shading to pink, white interior |
| :---: | :---: |
| *Schiller (C)... | lilac with red markings |
| Sea Shell (B) | creamy yellow |
| Sefton ( $A$ ) (Y) | dark maroon |
| *Sesterianum (F) | creamy white |
| $P^{* * *}$ Shilsonii ( $C$ ) | blood red |
| Sidney Herbert ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) | carmine, dark spots |
| Sigismund Rucker $(A)(Z)$ | magenta with black centre |
| Sir A. Guiness $(A)(Z) \quad$.. | rose |
| ***Sir Charles Lemon ( $C$ ) ... | white |
| Sir Harry Veitch $(A)(Z) \ldots$ | magenta, dark eye |
| Sir Henry Havelock $(B)(Z)$ | red |
| Sir Henry Mildmay $(A)(Z)$ | rosy crimson |
| **Sir J. Ramsden (B) ... | straw yellow suffused pink |
| *Sir Richard Garton (C) ... | red |
| Sir Robert Peel ( $A$ ) ( $Z$ ) ... | crimson |
| Sir Thomas Sebright $(B)(Z) \quad \ldots$ | purple, bronze blotch |
| Smithii album | see Bodartianum |
| Smithii aureum (C) ( $Z$ ) ... | yellow (Azaleodendron) |
| Snowflake ( $A$ ) (Y) | white |
| ***Snow Queen (B) ... | pure white |
| Sophia Gray (C) ... ... | pink, spotted burnt umber, fimbriated |
| $P \quad$ Southamptonia $(C)(Y)$ syn. Russellianum | red |
| **Souvenir de A. Waterer (B) | salmon red |
| Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz (B) | deep rosy crimson |
| *Souvenir de Mde. J. H. Van |  |
| Nes ( $D$ ) ... ... ... | scarlet |
| **Souvenir of W. C. Slocock |  |
| (B) $\quad . . \quad \ldots$... | primrose yellow |
| Standard of Flanders $(B)(Z)$ | crimson |


| Standishii (C) | white with red spots |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stanley Davies ( $A$ ) | red |
| *Starfish (B) | bright pink |
| Stella (A) | pale rose, spotted |
| Stephen Davies ( $A$ ) ( $Y$ ) | deep crimson |
| $P \quad$ Stoneham Scarlet ( $C$ ) $(Y)$ syn. Russellianum |  |
| Strategist (B) | fine clear pink |
| Stromboli (B) ( $Y$ ) | dark bright red |
| $P$ Sun of Austerlitz (B) ( | brilliant crimson ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 28 |
| *Sunset (C) ... | pale yellow, shaded pink |
| Sunshine ( $A$ ) (Y) | bright crimson |
| Surprise ( $A$ ) (Y) ... | mauve, black spot |
| **Sweet Simplicity ( $A$ ) | white, edged clear pink |
| Sylph (A) (Y) | pink |
| *Symphony (B) | cream, deep peach colour edges |
| ****Tally Ho (D) | bright scarlet |
| Ted Waterer (B). | blush lilac |
| **The Bride ( $A$ ) | fine white, greeny spots |
| **The Hon. Joyce Montag <br> (C) | scarlet, after few days shows white stripes |
| The King ( $D$ ) | crimson |
| The Queen $(A)(Z)$ | blush, changing to white |
| Tom Willis Fleming ( $B$ ) | deep red |
| Topsvoortz Pearl (B) | cherry red, lighter centre |
| Torlonianum ( $C$ ) ( $Y$ ) | purple and yellow (Azaleodendron) |
| Trebah Gem ( $E$ ) | soft pink |
| $P$ *Tregedna ( $C$ ) | red |
| *Trilby (B) | deep crimson |
| Tubantia (C) ( $Z$ ) ... | lilac pink with white and yellow centre |
| ***Tyermannii (F) ... | cream |
| ***Unique (B) (Slocock) | pale yellow |
| **Unique (B) (Wallace) | flesh, changing to buff |

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| William Godfrey ( $A$ ) | blush white, yellow spot |
| :---: | :---: |
| *William Watson (C) | shell pink |
| Williams' Seedling "A" (C) | white $\quad$ Broughtonii |
| Williams' Seedling "B" ( $C$ ) | white, red spots $\int \times$ Aucklandii |
| *Winifred White (B) | buds crimson, changing to pale pink with crimson edge |
| *Zeelandia (C) | flesh coloured pink |
| Zeleuka (B) ... | shell pink, tipped darker shade |

The following list of Rhododendrons, most of which the Rhododendron Association consider no longer up to the standard worthy of growing in British gardens, is published as being eminently suitable for growing in Northern Europe or Northern America, where conditions are so severe that the more modern garden hybrid will not survive the winter cold :-

| Abraham Dixon | F. D. Godman |
| :--- | :--- |
| Abraham Lincoln | F. L. Ames |
| Album elegans | Henrietta Sargent |
| Album grandiflorum | H. H. Hunnewell |
| Alexander Dancer | H. W. Sargent |
| Amphion | Ignatius Sargent |
| Atrosanguineum | Kettledrum |
| Blandyanum | Luciferum |
| Boule de Neige | Miss Mary Ames |
| Caractacus | Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell |
| Catawbiense album | Mrs. Chas. S. Sargent |
| Charles Dickens | Mrs. Mendel |
| Charles Thorold | Mrs. Milner |
| Chas. Bagley | Mrs. P. den Ouden |
| C. S. Sargent | Parson's gloriosum |
| Delicatissimum | Parson's grandiflorum |
| Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys | Purpureum elegans |
| Dr. H. J. Lovink | Purpureum grandiflorum |
| Dr. V. H. Rutgers | Roseum elegans |
| Edward S. Rand | Sefton |
| Everestianum | Sigismund Rucker |

## LIST OF HYBRID AZALEAS.

An attempt is here made to supply two lists of hardy Azaleas, one comprising all the deciduous forms and the second consisting of evergreens, such as Malvatica crossesit also includes some of the Kurumes.

No attempt at correct botanical nomenclature has been made, and for general convenience it has been decided in these lists to put against each Azalea the general trade nomenclature of the group.

What used to be called mollis-sinensis hybrids should really be molle-japonicum, but for the purposes of this list the description " molle $\times$ " will appear in brackets after the name.
" occidentale $x$ " will appear in brackets after the names of what are usually known as the occidentalis hybrids, which are really forms of Rhododendron albicans.

The word " Ghent" will appear in brackets after what are generally known as the Ghent Azaleas and "r.f.p." in brackets after the names of the hose-in-hose flowers commonly known as rustica flore pleno.

There are, in addition, a considerable number of new varieties which are crosses between Ghent and molle $x$ and various calendulaceum and other species, crosses which remain unclassified.

In the evergreen list there are four sections-garden forms of the Kurume Azaleas, which will have a " $K$ " in brackets after them, Malvatica $\times$ Kaempferi, which will have " $M \times K$ " after them and Hinodegiri $\times$ Kaempferi, which will have " $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{K}$ " after them. Other evergreen Azalea hybrids will remain unclassified.

No attempt is made to classify the hardiness of these plants, all the deciduous ones being Grade A, while in the evergreen list Kaempferi crosses may be taken to be Grade A also, the true Kurumes being probably Grade C.

An asterisk is put against those varieties which are considered to be most worthy of cultivation.

## DECIDUOUS.

| A. Abels (molle $x$ ) | rose, yellow blotch |
| :---: | :---: |
| *Adelaide (molle x ) | orange, deep blotch |
| Admiraal de Ruyter (Ghent) | ... orange red |
| Admirable (molle x ) | red |
| Admiral Tromp (molle x ) | creamy orange |
| Adolphe (Ghent) ... | pink and orange |
| ***Adriaan Koster ... | . deep yellow |
| Afterglow (molle x ) | pink |
| Agatha (Ghent) ... | purple red |
| *Aida (r.f.p.) | bright rose |
| Albicans (molle $\times$ occidentale) | ... white, yellow blotch |
| Album odoratum (Ghent) | . white |
| Alice de Steurs (molle x) | yellow, deep blotch |
| Alma Tadema (molle x ) | soft rose |
| *Alphonse Lavalle (molle x) | . rosy red, shaded |
| *Altaclarense (Ghent) | . orange yellow, blotched |
| Altaclarense Sunbeam (Ghent) | ... intense yellow |
| Anna (molle x ) | . deep yellow |
| Anna Louise (Ghent) | red |
| *Anthony Koster (molle x) | . rich yellow |
| Apelles (r.f.p.) | . scarlet |
| Apple Blossom (molle x) | - pink and white |
| Arethusa (Ghent)... | ... rose and yellow (double) |
| Ariadne (r.f.p.) | ... white, flushed pink |
| Ariel (Ghent) | ... white, yellow eye |
| Auguste Bultemann (molle $\times$ ) | ... orange |
| Auguste Mechclynck (Ghent) | white |
| Aurea grandiflora |  |
| (Syn. Altaclarense) (Ghent) | nt) deep orange |
| Aurore de Royghem (Ghent) | ... pale rose pink, yellow lobe |
| A. Verschaffelt (molle $x$ ) | ... orange red |
| **Babeuff ... | ... bright salmon, shaded orange |
| Bacchus (Ghent) ... ... | ... purplish rose |


| Baron C. de Rebecque (molle $\mathbf{x}$ ) deep yellow |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Baron E. de Rothschild (molle $x$ | bright red, yellow spots |
| Baron L. von Wolff (molle $\mathbf{x}$ ) | soft yellow |
| Bartholo Lazzari (Ghent) | deep yellow (double) |
| Beauté Celeste (Ghent) | bright rose |
| Beethoven (molle $\mathbf{x}$ ) | deep pink |
| Betsy de Bruin (molle $\mathbf{x}$ ) | orange, reddish blotch |
| Betty Van Nes | pale pink |
| Bijou de Gentbrugge (Ghent) | rose (double) |
| Bijou des Amateurs (Ghent) | bright magenta rose |
| Boskoop Beauty | orange, crimson blotch |
| *Bouquet de Flore (Ghent) | salmon pink |
| Bouquet d'Orange (molle $\times$ ) | orange |
| Bridesmaid (occidentale x ) | white, yellow eye |
| **Brilliant Red (molle $\times$ ) | orange red |
| Bronze Unique (Ghent) | carmine with orange |
| Byron (r.f.p.) | white, tinted rose |
| Captain Carsjens (molle $\times$ ) | ros |
| Cardinal (Ghent) | bright pink |
| **C. B. Van Nes (molle x) | fire red |
| C. Esveld (molle x) | orange |
| Charles Kekule (molle $\times$ ) | yellow |
| Chas. Rogier (japonicum x ) | hite and reddish mauve |
| Chevalier de Reali (molle x ) | reamy white, orange spots |
| Chicago (molle x ) | deep brilliant red |
| Chieftain (Ghent) | brown orange |
| Chromatella (Ghent) | bright nankeen (double) |
| **Clara Butt (molle x) | deep pink |
| Coccinea grandiflora (Ghent) | deep red |
| Coccinea major (Ghent) ... | blood red |
| **Coccinea speciosa (Ghent) | orange red |
| *Colonel F. R. Durham (molle x) | bright yellow |
| Comte de Gomer (molle $\times$ ) | soft red |
| Comte de Flandres (Ghent) | carmine |
| Comte de Papadopoli (molle X | bright red shaded oran |


| Comte de Quincy (molle x) | bright yellow |
| :---: | :---: |
| Comtesse de Kerkhove (molle $\times$ ) | pale pink and orange |
| Consul Ceresole (molle x) | soft red |
| Consul Pecher (molle x) | orange shaded bright red |
| *Corneille (r.f.p.) | pink |
| Cottage Maid (Ghent) | pink, light centre |
| Crimson King (Ghent) | deep crimson |
| Cuprea ardens (Ghent) | orange scarlet |
| Cuprea pulchella (Ghent) | orange red |
| Cymodocée (Ghent) | crimson |
| Dagonet (molle x ) | light orange and yellow |
| Dainty (Ghent) | white flushed pink, yellow blotch |
| Dante G. Rossetti | bright yellow |
| David Teniers (r.f.p.) | flesh with rose |
| *Daviesii (Ghent) | white |
| Decorator (Ghent) | mauve pink |
| Decus hortorum (Ghent) | salmon red |
| Delicata (Ghent) | blush |
| **Delicatissima (occidentale x ) | creamy white flushed pink |
| Desdemona | light blush |
| Devonia (molle x ) | flame |
| Domenico Scassi (Ghent) | salmon pink |
| *Dr. Chas. Bauman (Ghent) | deep blood red |
| Dr. Leon Vignes (molle $\times$ ) | pale yellow shaded nankeen |
| **Dr. M. Oosthoek (molle x) | deep orange red |
| *Dr. Reichenbach (molle $\times$ ) | rich salmon |
| Dulcinae (japonicum $\times$ ) ... | red |
| Duchess of Portland (molle $x$ ) | salmon pink |
| E. Bach (molle x ) | salmon pink |
| E. Cuthbert (molle x) | golden yellow |
| Edison (japonicum $\mathbf{x}$ ) | carmine |
| Edward Henry (molle x) | deep red tinted orange |
| Electa (Ghent) | scarlet and orange |


| Elizabeth (molle $\times$ ) | claret red, yellow spots |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ellen Cuthbert | salmon, purple spotted |
| Emile (Ghent) | rose and pink |
| Emil Liebig (molle x ) | salmon |
| Emma (Ghent) | orange |
| E. Pycke (molle $\times$ ) | . salmon pink |
| Esmeralda (molle $x$ ) | . reddish orange |
| Evening Glow (molle $\mathbf{x}$ ) | brilliant deep red |
| Excelsior | apple blossom |
| **Exquisita (occidentale $\times$ ) | pink and white |
| Exquisite (Ghent) | scarlet and orange |
| F. de Koninck (molle $\times$ ). | pale rose |
| Fairy Queen (molle x ) ... | pink |
| Fama (Ghent) | mauve, yellow spots |
| *Fanny (Ghent) | soft pink |
| Felix Deschamps (Ghent) | cream, yellow throat |
| Firebrand (molle x ) | flame red |
| Flameola incarnata (Ghent) | pink |
| Flora (Ghent) | pink |
| **Floradora (molle x) | - orange red, deeply spotted |
| Floralia | . reddish pink, red blotch |
| Frans van der Bom (molle x ) | . rosy salmon |
| Fraternité (molle x) | light pink |
| Fred Engels (molle x) | red |
| *Freya (r.f.p.) | nankeen |
| Frisia (molle x ) | .. rosy pink, shaded orange |
| Fritz Quihoui (Ghent) | .. scarlet |
| Fulgida (Ghent) | .. orange scarlet |
| Garten Inspector Ohrt (molle | x) rose white |
| Géant des Batailles (Ghent) | blood red |
| General Chasse (Ghent) | scarlet |
| General Goffinet (japonicum $\times$ ) | x)... pinkish mauve |
| *Gen. Trauff (Ghent) | rose shaded orange |
| Gen. Vetter (molle $\times$ ) | orange |
| George Stephenson (molle x) | soft rose |






| Ribiera (r.f.p.) | ... white |
| :---: | :---: |
| Richardissima (Ghent) ... | ... blush pink |
| *Robespierre (molle $\times$ ) ... | ... bright deep pink |
| Roi des Belges (Ghent) ... | peach red |
| Roi des Feux (Ghent) | dark red |
| Rosea (occidentale x ) | rose |
| Rose d'Amour (Ghent) | deep rose |
| Rose de Hollande (Ghent) | ... orange pink |
| Rosetta (Ghent) ... ... | ... rosy red and yellow (double) |
| Rosy (molle x ) | ... apple blossom |
| Rudyard Kipling (molle x ) | orange |
| Sally (Ghent) | ... orange salmon |
| Salmon Glow (molle x ). | salmon red |
| Salmon Queen (molle $x$ ) | ... apricot |
| Salmoniana rubra (molle $x$ ) | ... dark orange red |
| *Sang de Gentbrugge (Ghent) | . crimson |
| Sebastopol (molle x) | red |
| Sessostris (Ghent) | ... salmon, rose and orange |
| Shakespeare (molle x) | . soft light yellow |
| Sir Walter Scott | . pink, shaded orange |
| Snowdrift (molle x) | white |
| Southgate Wonder (molle x ) | ... orange red |
| Souvenir de President Carnot <br> (Ghent) |  |
|  |  |
| S. T. Coleridge (molle x ) | ... bright pink |
| Stella ... | ... bronze, purple blotch |
| Sunbeam (Ghent) | ... orange |
| Sunset (molle x) ... | ... orange flame |
| Superba (occidentale $x$ ) | ... pink, apricot blotch |
| Teniers | ... see David Teniers |
| Therese (molle $\times$ ) | red |
| Thisbe (Ghent) | ... bright pink, orange blotch |
| Thomas Moore (molle x) | fine pink |
| Thomas Newcomber |  |


| T. J. Seidel (molle x ) ... | deep salmon |
| :---: | :---: |
| Triomphe de Gand (Ghent) | red |
| Tubantia (molle $\times$ ) | rosy red, dark spots |
| **Unique (Ghent) | ... orange yellow |
| Van Houtte fl. pl. (Ghent) | ... white (double) |
| *Velasquez (r.f.p.) ... ... | transparent white |
| Veronica concordia (molle $\times$ ) | yellow |
| Versicolor (Ghent) ... |  |
| Vesta (Ghent) .. | ... sulphur yellow flushed pink |
| Victoria (molle x ) ... | ... bright scarlet |
| Virgile (r.f.p.) | ... white, yellow spotted |
| *Viscosepalum | ... white, yellow throat |
| Volcano (Ghent) | scarlet red |
| Vulcan (Ghent) | . deep rose |
| Watt Tyler (molle x ) | rose |
| W. E. Gladstone | ... red |
| W. E. Gumbleton (molle x ) | ... bright nankeen, green spots |
| *William III (Ghent) | ... orange |
| William III (molle $x$ ) ... | ... orange red |
| Yellow Beauty (molle $\times$ ) | ... yellow |

## EVERGREEN.

| Agemaki $(\mathrm{K})$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br> Aioi $(\mathrm{K})$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ <br>   $\ldots$ carmine <br> almond blossom (hose-    <br> in-hose)    |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| *Alice $(\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K})$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | orange red |
| **Anny $(\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K})$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | orange red |
| Apple Blossom $(\mathrm{K})$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | pink and white |  |
| Asagasumi $(\mathrm{K})$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | rose pink (hose-in-hose) |
| Atalanta $(\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}) \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | soft lilac |  |
| Augigasana $(\mathrm{K})$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | pale pink |
| Augusta $(M \times \mathrm{K})$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | rosy red |  |
| Aya Kammuri $(\mathrm{K})$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | rose-colour |  |


| **Azuma Kagami (K) | deep pink (hose-in-hose) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Benifude (K) | salmon |
| **Betty ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | ... orange pink |
| Bijinsui (K) | pale pink |
| Bouquet Rose (K) | rose pink |
| Caldwellii (amoenum) (C) | pale pink |
| Carmen ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | rose red |
| Carminata splendens (amoen |  |
| (C) | deep pink |
| Cengalto (K) | ... clear pink |
| Charlotte ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | dark orange red |
| Cherry Blossom (K) | bright pink |
| Christmas Cheer (K) | dark red |
| Cleopatra ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | bright rosy pink |
| Coccineum (amoenum) (C) | small crimson |
| Coral Bells (K) = Kirin | $\ldots$ |
| Damio (Kaempferi forma) | $\ldots$ |
| Esmeralda (K) | ... bright pink |
| Eva ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | rosy violet |
| Favorite | deep rosy pink |
| *Feodora ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | . dark pink |
| **Fidelio ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) ... | ... deep rosy pink |
| Flame (K) | dark red |
| Forsterianum (amoenum) (C) | .. blood red (semi-double) |
| Frieda ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) $\ldots$ | . rosy purple |
| Fude Tsuka (K) ... | bright pink (hose-in- |
|  | hose) |
| Fudesute Yama (K) | light red |
| Garden Beauty ( $M \times K$ ) | ... soft pink |
| Gerda $(M \times K) \ldots$ | salmon |
| Gosho Zakura (K) ... | ... white, striped peachcolour |
| Gretchen ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) (Y) ... | ... dark mauve |
| **Gumpo ... ... ... | ... white |
| **Gumpo | red |


| Hachika Tsugi (K) | ... |  | white, suffused lavender |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hana Asobi (K) ... | . | ... | red |
| Hatsu-giri (K) ... | ... | ... | purplish crimson |
| Haya Otomi (K) |  |  | bright pink |
| Hexe (amoenum) (C) | . | ... | crimson (double) |
| **Hinomayo (K) | . | ... | soft pink |
| *Hinodegiri (K) | . | ... | bright crimson |
| Hinode No Taka (K) |  | ... | crimson |
| H. O. Carre (amoenum | (C) | ... | bright pink |
| Hoo (K) |  | ... | white, tinged pink |
| Illuminata (amoenum) | (C) | ... | rosy purple |
| Ima Shojo (K) | ... | ... | bright red (hose-in-hose) |
| Ioyana (K) |  | ... | clear pink |
| Irohayama (K) | $\ldots$ | . | white, margined pale lavender |
| Ivette ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | .. | ... | salmon pink |
| *Jeanette ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ )... | $\ldots$ | ... | rose red |
| Juliana ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) . | $\ldots$ | ... | deep pink |
| Kasane Kagaribi (K) | $\ldots$ | ... | dull salmon red |
| Kasume Gaseki (K) | ... | ... | pale pink |
| *Kathleen ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | $\ldots$ | ... | rosy red |
| Katsura No Hana (K) | $\ldots$ | ... | rose colour |
| Kimigayo (K) ... | $\ldots$ | ... | pink |
| Kinjo No Tama (K) | $\ldots$ | ... | salmon red (hose-inhose) |
| **Kirin (K) ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | deep rose shading to silvery rose (hose-inhose) |
| Kiritsubo (K) | $\ldots$ |  | rosy mauve |
| Kitty ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | ... |  | orange |
| Kocho No Mai (K) | $\ldots$ |  | deep lavender (hose-inhose) |
| **Kumo No Uye (K) (Kuno-No-Vie) |  |  | pure salmon |
| **Kurai No Himo (K) ... |  | ... | carmine (hose-in-hose) |
| **Kureno-Yuki (K) (Kumonouki) |  |  | white (hose-in-hose) |


| Kurume Blood Red (K) ... | d red |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kurume Pink (K) | pink |
| Kurume White (K) | white |
| Lohengrin ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | pink |
| Louise ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) $\ldots$ | soft pink |
| Malvatica ... | mauve |
| *Mary ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | ... deep rose |
| Maxwellii ... | bright carmine red |
| Mikado (Kaempferi forma) |  |
| Mrs. Carmichael (amoenum) | (C) rosy purple |
| Nani Wagata (K) | ... white, suffused salmon pink |
| Nora ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | orange red |
| Oberon ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) $\ldots$ | soft pink |
| Oino Mezame (K) | deep rose colour |
| Omoine ( K ) | pale lavender |
| Optima | deep salmon red |
| Orange Beauty ( $\mathrm{H} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | soft orange |
| Osaraku (K) | . white, suffused and margined lavender |
| Osaraku Seedling (K) | ... white, suffused and margined lavender |
| Otome (K) ... | blush pink |
| Pink Pearl (K) ... | soft pink |
| **Pink Treasure ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) ... | pink |
| Prince of Orange (Kaempferi forma) |  |
| Princess Maud (amoenum) (C) | . rich rosy pink |
| Rasho Mon (K) ... | scarlet |
| Rose ( $M \times K$ ) $\quad .$. | ros |
| Sakon (K) ... | cerise, white stripes |
| Sakura Tsukusa (K) | rosy mauve |
| Salmon Beauty (K) | . salmon orange (double) |
| Saotoma (K) ... | ... rose colour |
| Seikai (K)... ... ... | ... white (hose-in-hose) |


| Senge Tauren Kana (K) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Shin Seikai (K) ... . | ... creamy white (hose-inhose) |
| Shintoki No Hagasane (K) | .. rose shading to pink (hose-in-hose) |
| Shin Utena (K) | pale salmon |
| Snow (K) ... | white (double) |
| Splendens (amoenum) (C) | soft pink |
| Suetsumu (K) | crimson |
| Suga No Ito (K) ... | pure pink |
| Suiyohi (K) (Suioki) | flesh colour |
| Sukata (K) ... | red |
| **Takasago (K) (Taka-Iago) | ... pale pink (colour of apple blossom) |
| Tamafuyo (K) | ... white, striped peach colour |
| Tama No Utena (K) | pale salmon |
| Tancho (K) | .. flesh coloured (hose-inhose) |
| Tokonatsu (K) | ... white, spotted purplish red |
| Tsuta Momiji (K) | bright red |
| Tauten (K) | bright pink |
| Ukamuse (K) | vermilion (hose-in-hose) |
| Victoria ( $\mathrm{M} \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | rosy pink, red spots |
| Waka Kayeda (K) | d |
| Wilhelmina ( $M \times \mathrm{K}$ ) | pink |
| *Willy ( $M \times K$ ) | clear pink |
| Yayehiryu (K) (Yayegiri) | ... bright scarlet (hose-in- |
| Yezo Nishiki (K) | white, striped scarlet |
| Yorozuyo (K) ... | white |
| *Zampa (M $\times$ K) ... | orange red |

## RHODODENDRON STUD BOOK.

The Stud Book this year has been enlarged and at the present time consists of :-
I. All primary crosses, i.e., between two species.
2. Any cross of which one parent is a species.
3. All hybrid rhododendrons that have received Awards of Merit or First Class Certificates from the Royal Horticultural Society since 1923.

In addition, any future hybrid rhododendrons receiving Awards of Merit or First Class Certificates shall be entered : also any hybrid 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.

The Secretary will be pleased to receive names for registration of any rhododendrons which meet the foregoing conditions; they should, however, be entered by the raiser and must have flowered, and a description of the flower must be sent with the entry. These names will in due course be considered by the Committee for registration,

Every plant which receives an Award of Merit or a First Class Certificate shall be entered even though it is only a variety of a cross already entered.

## RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

## TABLE I.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Name. Parentage. |  | Raiser or |
| Exhibitor. |  |  |


| Name. | Parentage. | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arbad | arboreum $\times$ adenogynum | Magor, 1926 |
| Arbcamp | arboreum $\times$ campylocarpum | Magor, 1928 |
| arbutifolium | minus $\times$ ferrugineum | ? 1917 |
| Argiolus | concinnum $\times$ Augustinii | McLaren |
| Argosy | discolor $\times$ auriculatum | Rothschild |
| Ariadne... | Griffithianum $\times$ Grand Duke of Wurtemberg | Van Nes, 1931 |
| Ariel | discolor $\times$ Memoir | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Aries | Thomsonii $\times$ neriifloru | Ramsden, 1932 |
| Arma | dichroanthum $\times$ repens | McLaren |
| Arthur Osborn... | didymum $\times$ Griersonianum | Kew Gardens, 1933 |
| Aruna | Penjerrick $\times$ Wightii | McLaren, 1933 |
| Astarte | dichroanthum $\times$ Penjerrick | McLaren, 1931 |
| Asteroid | Dr. Stocker $\times$ Thomsonii... | Rothschild |
| Atalanta | Werei $\times$ Thomsonii | Magor, 1926 |
| Augfast | Augustinii $\times$ fastigiatum | Magor |
| Aurora | Kewense $\times$ Thomsonii | Rothschild |
| Avalanche | Loderi $\times$ calophytum | Rothschild |
| Avocet | discolor $\times$ Fortunei | Rothschild |
| Ayah | discolor $\times$ eriogynum | Rothschild |
| Ayesha... | discolor $\times$ arboreum | Rothschild |
| Azaleoides | ponticum $\times$ nudiflorum ? |  |
| Azma | Griersonianum $\times$ Fortunei | Stevenson, 1933 |
| Azor | Griersonianum $\times$ discolor. | Stevenson, 1933 |
| Azrie | Griersonianum $\times$ diaprepes | Stevenson, 1933 |
| Aztec | arboreum $\times$ irroratum | Rothschild |
| Banshee | auriculatum $\times$ John Tremayne | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Barbara | campylocarpum elatum $\times$ Loderi | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Barbet | dichroanthum $\times$ callimorphum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Barbsutch | barbatum $\times$ sutchuenense | Magor |
| Barclayi... | Thomsonii $\times$ Glory of Penjerrick... | Barclay Fox |
| Battle Axe | Gill's Goliath $\times$ discolor | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Bauble | Dawn's Delight $\times$ campylocarpum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| B.B.C. | Don $\mathrm{X} \times$ euchaites | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Beau Brummell | Essex Scarlet $\times$ eriogynum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Beauty of Tremough | Griffithianum $\times$ arboreum | Shilson, 1902 |
| Belisha Beacon... | Essex Scarlet $\times$ arboreum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Bella | Shilsonii $\times$ Griffithianum ... | Aberconway, 1936 |


| Name. | Parentage. | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bellerophon | N. Shaw $\times$ eriogynum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bengal Fire | obtusum var. Kaempferi $\times$ Oldhamii | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Berryrose | Doncaster $x$ dichroanthum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Berylline | spinuliferum $\times$ Valentinianum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Beryl | ? form of "Colonel Rogers" | Heneage-Vivian, 1931 |
| Bibiani | Moser's Maroon | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Biskra | cinnabarinum $\times$ ambiguum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Blanc-mange | Godesburg $\times$ auriculatum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Blue Diamond | Intrifast $\times$ Augustinii | Crosfield, 1935 |
| Blue Tit | impeditum $\times$ Augustinii | J. C. Williams, 1933 |
| Blushing B | Dawn's Delight $\times$ discolor | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Boadicea | Thomsonii $\times$ Hookeri | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bobolink | discolor $\times$ neriiflorum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bodartianum | campanulatum $\times$ arboreum | ? 1863 |
| Bonbon. | Souliei $\times$ maximum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bonfire | (discolor $\times$ Mrs, R, T. Shaw) $\times$ Griersonianum | Waterer \& Crisp, 1933 |
| Bonito | discolor $\times$ Luscombei | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bo-peep | lutescens $\times$ moupinense | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bow Bells | Corona $\times$ Williamsianum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Brachbooth | brachyanthum $\times$ Boothii ... | Magor, 1926 |
| Brachdis | brachycarpum $\times$ discolor ... | Magor, 1925 |
| Brachlep | brachyanthum $\times$ lepidotum | Magor |
| Brachydum | brachyanthum $\times$ flavidum | Waterer, 1921 |
| Bracksoul | brachycarpum $\times$ Souliei | Magor |
| Break of Day | Dawn's Delight $\times$ dichroanthum. | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Brenda | J. H. Agnew $\times$ Griersonianum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bric-à-Brac | leucaspis $\times$ moupinense ... | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Brigadier | Dawn's Delight $x$ arboreum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bright Eyes | Griffithianum $\times$ diphrocalyx | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Brocade. | Vervaneana $\times$ Williamsianum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bulbul | bullatum $\times$ moupinense | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Burning Bush | haematodes $\times$ dichroanthum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Bustard... | auriculatum $\times$ Penjerrick ... | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Butkew | Fortunei $\times$ Kewense | Magor |
| Calfor | calophytum $\times$ Fortunei | Ingram, 1932 |
| Callirhoe | Dr. Stocker $\times$ arboreum ... | Magor, 1928 |
| Calomina | Queen Wilhelmina $\times$ calophytum | Lady Loder, 1934 |


| Name. | Parentage. | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calotum | calophytum $\times$ irroratum | Ingram, 1934 |
| Calstocker | calophytum $\times$ Dr. Stocker | Whitaker, 1935 |
| Calthom | calophytum $\times$ Thomsonii | Whitaker, 1935 |
| Camilla | Penjerrick $\times$ Loderi | McLaren, 1933 |
| Campirr | campylocarpum $\times$ irroratum | Magor, 1926 |
| Campkew | campylocarpum $\times$ Kewense | Magor, 1925 |
| Candida | Augustinii $\times$ ambiguum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Carex | irroratum ? $\times$ Fargesii ? | Rothschild, 1932 |
| Cariban | Doncaster $\times$ haematodes | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Carita | Naomi $\times$ campylocarpum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Carmania | Souvenir de Anthony Waterer $x$ eriogynum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Carmen | didymum $\times$ repens | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Cartonii | nudiflorum $\times$ catawbiense | Carton, 1825 |
| Caubut | caucasicum $\times$ Fortunei | Magor, 1926 |
| Cauking | caucasicum $\times$ Mrs. Randall Davidson | Magor, 1928 |
| Cavalcade | Essex Scarlet $\times$ Griersonianum ... | Waterer, Sons \& Crisp |
| Chaffinch | Countess of Haddington $\times$ ciliatum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Chanticleer | Thomsonii $\times$ eriogynum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Charmian | Vervaneana $\times$ callimorphum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Cheronia | Rose Perfection $\times$ orbiculare | McLaren, 1933 |
| Choremia | haematodes $\times$ arboreum | McLaren, 1933 |
| Cilbooth | ciliatum $\times$ Boothii | Magor, 1926 |
| Cilkeisk. | ciliatum $\times$ Kei | Magor |
| Cilpinense | ciliatum $\times$ moupinense | Aberconway, 1927 |
| Cinncrass | cinnabarinum $\times$ crassu | Magor |
| Cinnkeys | cinnabarinum $\times$ Keysii | Magor, 1926 |
| Cirrus .. | Smirnowii $\times$ arboreum | Reuthe, 1926 |
| Clio | xenosporum $\times$ Gilian | Magor, 1931 |
| Clove | sperabile $\times$ haemaleum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Cock of the Rock | cinnabarinum $\times$ Rose Mangles | Clarke, 1932 |
| Codorus | racemosum $\times$ minus | Gable, 1934 |
| Colonel Rogers | Falconeri $\times$ niveum | Rogers, 1926 |
| Conemaugh | racemosum $\times$ mucronulatum | Gable, 1934 |
| Conestoga | carolinianum $\times$ racemosum | Gable, 1934 |
| Conewago | carolinianum $\times$ mucronulatum | Gable, 1934 |
| Conewingo | haematodes $x$ diphrocalyx | Gable, 1934 |
| Conococheague | catawbiense $x$ haematodes | Gable, 1934 |


| Name. | Parentage. | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coresia . | Penjerrick $\times$ Cornish Cross | McLaren, 1933 |
| Coreta | Loderi $\times$ Kingianum | McLaren, 1933 |
| Cornish Cross | Thomsonii $\times$ Griffithianum | S. Smith |
| Cornsutch | Cornubia $\times$ sutchuenense | Magor, 1926 |
| Cornubia | arboreum $\times$ Shilsonii | Barclay Fox, 1914 |
| Coronis | Corona $\times$ Loderi | McLaren, 1933 |
| Countess of Derby | Pink Pearl $\times$ Cynthia | White, 1930 |
| Countess of Haddington | ciliatum $\times$ Dalhousiae | ? 1926 |
| Countess of Sefton | Edgeworthii $\times$ multiflorum |  |
| Cowbell | ciliatum $\times$ bullatum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Cremorne | Luscombei $\times$ campylocarpum | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Crossbill | spinuliferum $\times$ lutescens | J. C. Williams, 1933 |
| Cunningham's White | maximum $\times$ cinnamomeum | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cunningham, } \\ & 1850 \end{aligned}$ |
| Cupid | Griffithianum $\times$ Luscombei | Johnstone, 1926 |
| Damaris | Dr. Stocker $\times$ campylocarpum | Magor, 1926 |
| Damask | Loderi $\times$ eriogynum | Clarke, 1932 |
| Dame Nellie Melba | Standishii $\times$ arboreum | Sir E. Loder, 1926 |
| Damozel | A. W. bright rose $\times$ Griersonianum | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Dante | dichroanthum $\times$ eriogynum | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Daphne... | Red Admiral $\times$ neriiflorum | Magor, 1928 |
| Day Dream | Lady Bessborough $x$ Griersonianum | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Delight | ciliatum $\times$ praecox... | Gill, 1926 |
| Devagilla | discolor $\times$ Cornubia | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Devaluation | auriculatum $\times$ arboreum | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Dicharb | dichroanthum $\times$ arboreum | Magor, 1936 |
| Dido | dichroanthum $\times$ decorum. | Wilding, 1934 |
| Diogenes | Red Argenteum $\times$ calophytum ... | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Diva | Ladybird $\times$ Griersonianum ... | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Don, The | Doncaster $\times$ Griffithianum | Lowinsky |
| Dorcas | Bagshot Ruby $\times$ discolor ... ... | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Dormouse | Dawn's Delight $\times$ Williamsianum | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Dorothea | Griffithianum $\times$ decorum | Lowinsky, 1925 |
| Dr. Stocker | caucasicum $\times$ Griffithianum ... | North |
| Dragonfly ... | facetum $\times$ auriculatum ... | Rothschild, 1936 |


| Name. | Parentage. | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drum Major | arboreum $\times$ Griersonianum | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Drusilla | Essex Scarlet $\times$ campylocarpum ... | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Duchess of Portland | barbatum $\times$ Handsworth Early White | Fisher \& Sibray, 1903 |
| Duke of Cornwall | arboreum $\times$ barbatum | 1, 1926 |
| Duke of York | Fortunei $\times$ Scipio | Paul, 1894 |
| Dulcibella | Diphole Pink $\times$ eriogynum | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Dunlin | Dawn's Delight $\times$ Thomsonii | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Dusky Maid | Moser's Maroon $\times$ discolor | Rothschild, 1936 |
| Earl of Morley... | campylocarpum $\times$ arboreum |  |
| Early Gem | praecox $\times$ dauricum | 1874 |
| Edith A. Boulton | Fortunei $\times$ Meteor | Kew Gardens, 1894 |
| Edusa | Penjerrick x campylocarpum ... | McLaren, 1933 |
| Elisabetae | caucasicum $\times$ Smirnowii ... ... |  |
| Elsae | grande $\times$ Hodgsonii | Reuthe, 1925 |
| Erebus | Fabia $\times$ Griersonianum | Aberconway, |
| Ernest Gill | Fortunei $\times$ arboreum | Gill, 1926 |
| Eros | Amaura $\times$ Griersonian | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Etna | Vanessa $\times$ Fabia | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Euchelia | repens $\times$ | Aberconway, 1935 |
| Eudor | Vanessa $\times$ facetum | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Eupheno | sperabile $\times$ Griersonianum | Aberconway, 193 |
| Euryalus | Nereid $\times$ Griersonianum | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Exminster | Thomsonii $\times$ campylocarpum | Barclay Fox, 1923 |
| Exoniense | ciliatum $\times$ Veitchianum | Veitch, 1881 |
| F. C. Puddle | neriiflorum $\times$ Griersonianum | McLaren, 1932 |
| Fabia | dichroanthum $\times$ Grier | McLaren, 1933 |
| Falvia | Wardii $\times$ campylocarpum. | McLaren, 1933 |
| Fargarb | Fargesii $\times$ arboreum | Magor |
| Fasthip | fastigiatum $\times$ hippophaeoides | Magor, 1926 |
| Fireball | barbatum $\times$ Ascot Brilliant | ill, 1925 |
| Fire Glow | Pink Shell $\times$ Griersonianum | Crosfield, 1935 |
| Firetai | Britannia $\times$ eriogynum | Crosfield, 1934 |
| Fleur de Roi | Thomsonii $\times$ campanulatum | Wright, 1903 |
| Forsterianum | Veitchianum $\times$ Edgeworthii | Forster, 1917 |
| Fulgarb... | fulgens $x$ arboreum | Magor |
| Gem | Halopeanum $\times$ Thomsonii | Sir E. Loder, 1926 |


| Name. <br> General Sir John <br> Du Cane | Parentage. Thomsonii $\times$ discolor | Raiser or Exhibitor. Rothschild, 1933 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gilian | ? $\times$ Griffithianum | Magor, 1923 |
| Gill's Gloriosa | Griffithianum $\times$ Pink Pearl | Gill, 1927 |
| Gill's Triumph | arboreum $\times$ Griffithianum | Gill |
| Gladys ... | campylocarpum $\times$ Fortunei | Clarke, 1926 |
| Glaucobooth | glaucum $\times$ Boothii. | Magor |
| Glory of Penjerrick | arboreum $\times$ Griffithianum | Barclay Fox, 1928 |
| Goldsworth Yellow | caucasicum $\times$ campylocarpum | Slocock, 1925 |
| Gowenianum | catawbiense $\times$ nudiflor | ? 1917 |
| Halopeanum | Griffithianum $\times$ maximum | Halope, 1896 |
| Harrisii | Thomsonii $x$, | Harris, 1880 |
| Hebe | Neriihaem $\times$ Williamsianum | Magor, 1927 |
| Henryanum | Dalhousiae $\times$ formosum | Henry, 1926 |
| Hipsal | hippophaeoides $\times$ saluenense | Magor, 1926 |
| Hiraethlyn | haematodes $\times$ Griffithianum | McLaren, 1933 |
| Hodconeri | Hodgsonii $\times$ Falconeri | Reuthe, 1926 |
| Humming Bird | haematodes $\times$ Williamsianum | J. C. Williams, 1933 |
| hybridum | viscosum $\times$ maximum | Herbert, 1817 |
| Ida | J. G. Millais $\times$ neriiflorum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Impeanum | impeditum $\times$ Hanceanum | Kew Gardens, 1934 |
| Ingre | insigne $\times$ Griersonianum | Aberconway, 1936 |
| intermedium | ferrugineum $\times$ hirsutum | Nat. Hyb., 1891 |
| Intrifast | intricatum $\times$ fastigiatum ... ... | Lowinsky |
| Ione | Countess of Haddington $\times$ bullatum | Magor, 1926 |
| Iphigeneia | haematodes $\times$ Red Admiral | Magor |
| Irrfarg | irroratum $\times$ Fargesii | Magor |
| Isabella | Griffithianum $\times$ auriculatum | G. H. Loder, 1934 |
| Jacksonii | caucasicum $\times$ Nobleanum | ? 1926 |
| Jean | Griersonianum $\times$ decorum | Stirling-Maxwell, 1936 |
| Jersey Cream . | campylocarpum $\times$ Mrs. Lindsay Smith | Crosfield, 1937 |
| Jo | Bodartianum $\times$ Smithii | Magor |
| John Tremayne | arboreum $\times$ Griffithianum | Tremayne |
| Keiskarb | Keiskii $\times$ arboreum | Magor |
| Kernick Gem | barbatum $\times$ Luscombei | Gill, 1930 |


| Name. | Parentage, | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kesselringii | Smirnowii $\times$ ponticum | Nat. Hyb, 1910 |
| ewarb. | Kewense $\times$ arboreum | Magor |
| Kewdec. | Kewense $\times$ decorum | Magor |
| Kewense | Griffithianum $\times$ Fortunei | Kew Gardens, 1888 |
| Kewense Hybrid | Kewense $\times$ Griffithianu | Gill, 1927 |
| Kewxen | Kewense $\times$ xenosporum | Magor, |
| Kingking | Kingianum $\times$ Mrs. R. Davidson | Magor |
| Kittiwake | lutescens $\times$ Edgeworthii | J. C. Williams, 1933 |
| Koenig Carola | Falconeri $\times$ ponticum | Ludiecke, 1926 |
| Koenigdis | Koenig Carola $\times$ discolor | Magor, 1926 |
| Lady Berry | Rosy Bell $\times$ Royal Flush | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Lady Bessborough | discolor $x$ campylocarpum var. elatum | Rothschild, 1933 |
| Ladybird | discolor $\times$ Corona | Rothschild, 1933 |
| Lady Catherine | Corona $\times$ auriculatum | Ramsden, 1936 |
| Lady Chamberlain | cinnabarinum $\times$ Royal Flush (orange var.) | Rothschild |
| Lady Eleanor Cathcart | maximum $\times$ arboreum | aterer, 1926 |
| Lady Linlithgow | Thomsonii $\times$ sutchuenense | R.B.G., Edinburgh |
| Lady Montagu. | Griffithianum $\times$ | Rothschild, 1931 |
| Lady Rosebery | cinnabarinum $\times$ Royal Flush (pink var.) | Rothschild, 1930 |
| Latona | Souliei $\times$ dichroanthum | McLaren, 1933 |
| Leda | apodectum $\times$ Griersonianum | McLaren, 1933 |
| Lepidoboot | lepidotum $\times$ Boothii | Magor, 1919 |
| Lindbull | Lindleyi $\times$ bullatum | Magor, 1926 |
| Linley | ? $\times$ Loderi | Messel, 1927 |
| Linley Sambourne | ? $\times$ Loderi . | Messel, 1928 |
| Little Bill | Williamsianum $\times$ Lady Stewart of Wortley | allace, 1934 |
| Loderi | Griffithianum $\times$ Fortunei | Sir E. Loder, I9II |
| Loki | Cornubia $\times$ | Lady Loder |
| Lone Eagle | carolinianum $\times$ Pink Pearl | Baardse, 1928 |
| Luscombei | Fortunei $\times$ Thomsonii | Luscombe, 1880 |
| Maddchart | Maddenii $\times$ chartophyllum | Magor |
| Magniflorum . | Countess of Haddington $\times$ Edgeworthii | Parker, 1917 |


| Name. | Parentage. | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mansellii | Falconeri $\times$ grande | Downie, 1875 |
| Margaret Bean... | campylocarpum $\times$ Esmeralda | Kew Gardens |
| Mary Swaythling | form of " Gladys " | Swaythling, 1934 |
| Master Dick | Griersonianum $\times$ Don | Crosfield, 1936 |
| May Day | haematodes $\times$ Griersonianum | A. M. Williams, 1932 |
| May Queen | Fortunei $\times$ | Sir E. Loder, 1926 |
| Maya | sutchuenense $\times$ Ririei | Magor, 1933 |
| Medea | Red Admiral $\times$ sutchuenense | Magor, 1931 |
| Medusa. | scyphocalyx $\times$ Griersonianum | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Melissa | Ascot Brilliant $\times$ arboreum | Magor |
| Monstrous | Mrs. E. C. Stirling $\times$ Smirnowii hybrid | Waterer \& Crisp, 1925 |
| Moonstone | campylocarpum $\times$ Williamsianum | J. C. Williams, 1933 |
| Morteri | calendulaceum $\times$ nudiflorum | ? 1829 |
| Mrs. J. Comber | diaprepes $\times$ decorum | Messel, 193 |
| Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild | B. de Bruin $\times$ Griersonianum | Rothschild |
| Mrs. Randall Davidson | Griffithianum $\times$ campylocarpum (Hooker) | 1926 |
| Mrs. W. C. Slocock | campylocarpum $\times$ ? | Slocock, 1929 |
| multiflorum | ciliatum $\times$ virgatum | Waterer \& Crisp |
| Muriel | Falconeri $\times$ ? | Lady Loder, 1925 |
| Muriel Messel myrtifolium | Loderi $\times$ Loder's White minus $\times$ hirsutum ... | $\begin{gathered} \text { Messel, } 1929 \\ ? \quad 1917 \end{gathered}$ |
| Nancy | Prometheus $\times$ neriiflorum | Rothschild, 1934 |
| Naomi | Aurora $\times$ Fortunei | Rothschild, 1933 |
| Neda | dichroanthum $\times$ Cunningham's Sulphur | McLaren, 1933 |
| Nereid | neriiflorum $\times$ dichroanthum | Wilding, 1934 |
| Neriiapo | apodectum $\times$ neriiflorum | Magor |
| Neriiarb | neriiflorum $\times$ arboreum | Magor, 1928 |
| Neriihaem | neriflorum $\times$ haematodes... | Magor, 1927 |
| Ninette | discolor $\times$ Makinoi | Stevenson, 1936 |
| Nobleanum | caucasicum $\times$ arboreum | Waterer, 1835 |
| Norman Gill | Beauty of Tremough $x$ Griffithianum | Gill, 1922 |
| Norman Shaw | discolor $\times$ B. de Bruin | Rothschild, 1926 |
| Olive | moupinense $\times$ dauricum ... | Stirling-Maxwell, 1936 |


| Name. | Parentage. | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oliver | Loderi x ? | Messel, 1927 |
| Oreoaug | oreotrephes $\times$ Augustinii | Magor |
| Oreocinn | oreotrephes $\times$ cinnabarinum | Magor, 1926 |
| ornatum | viscosum $\times$ ponticum | Gowen, 1832 |
| Ouida | Astarte $\times$ Griersonianum | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Pallida | Williamsianum $\times$ Griffithianum | McLaren, 1933 |
| pallidum | ? virgatum $\times$ hirsutum | ? 1913 |
| Pan | Griersonianum $\times$ crassum | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stirling-Maxwell, } \\ & \text { I936 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pengaer... | Griffithianum $\times$ Thomsonii | Llewelyn, 1926 |
| Penjerrick | campylocarpum $\times$ Griffithianum... | S. Smith |
| Penllyn | orbiculare $\times$ Griffithianum | McLaren, 1933 |
| Philip Waterer... | Mrs. E. C. Stirling $\times$ maximum hybrid | Waterer, 1924 |
| Phillida | Forsterianum $\times$ Edgeworthii | Ramsden, 1934 |
| Phryne | campylocarpum $\times$ Loderi | McLaren, 1933 |
| Pilgrim. | Fortunei $\times$ Gill's Triumph | Rothschild, 1926 |
| Pink Bride | Halopeanum $\times$ Griffithianum | Lady Loder |
| Pink Delight | arboreum $x$ ? | Gill, 1926 |
| Pink Domino | discolor $x$ hardy hybrid | Waterer \& Crisp, 1925 |
| Pink Shell | Griffithianum $\times \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$ | Lowinsky, 1923 |
| Polar Bear | diaprepes $\times$ auriculatum | Stevenson, 1933 |
| Portia | strigillosum $\times$ euchaites | Aberconway, 1935 |
| praecox | ciliatum $\times$ dauricum | Davies, 1860 |
| Princess Alice | Edgeworthii $\times$ ciliatum | ? 1862 |
| Princess of Orange | campylocarpum $\times$ Prince Camille de Rohan | Veitch |
| Prostigiatum | prostratum $\times$ fastigiatum | Magor, 1924 |
| Prostsal | prostratum $\times$ saluenense | Magor, 1926 |
| pulcherrimum ... | arboreum $\times$ caucasicum | Waterer, 1835 |
| Purity | Edgeworthii $\times$ formosum | Turner, 1908 |
| Pyramus | Doncaster $\times$ Loderi | McLaren, 1933 |
| Radiance | Vanessa $\times$ Griersonianum... | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Radium. | Griersonianum $\times$ Earl of Athlone | Crosfield, 1936 |
| Red Admiral | arboreum $\times$ Thomsonii | J. C. Williams |
| Red Argenteum | grande $x$ arboreum | ? 1926 |
| Red Cap | didymum $\times$ eriogynum | Stevenson, 1935 |
| Red Lamp | Don $\times$ facetum | Crosfield, 1936 |
| Rendall's Scarlet | arboreum $\times$ ponticum ... |  |
| Retrich ... | reticulatum $\times$ Weyrichii ... .. | Ingram, 1935 |


| Name. | Parentage. | Raiser or Exhibitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Redwing | Barclayi $\times$ Shilsonii | Aberconway, 1936 |
| Robin Hood | calophytum $\times$ sutchuenense | J. C Williams, 1933 |
| Robin Redbreast | Houlstonii $\times$ orbiculare | J.C. Williams, 1933 |
| Romany Chai | Moser's Maroon $\times$ Griersonianum | Rothschild, 1933 |
| Romany Chal | Moser's Maroon $\times$ criogynum | Rothschild, 1933 |
| Rosabel ... | Pink Bell $\times$ Griersonianum | Crosfield, 1936 |
| Rosamond | Cornubia $\times$ Loderi | Lady Loder, 1934 |
| Rose Mangles ... | cinnabarinum $\times$ Maddenii | Mangles |
| Rosemary Chipp | orbiculare $\times$ Loderi | Kew Gardens, 1928 |
| Rosy Bell ... | ciliatum $\times$ glaucum |  |
| Rosy Morn | Souliei $\times$ Loderi | White |
| Rotundarb | orbiculare $\times$ arboreum | Magor |
| Rovellianum | dauricum $\times$ ferrugineum . | Rovelli, 1926 |
| Royal Flush | cinnabarinum $\times$ Maddenii | J. C. Williams |
| Russautinii | russatum $\times$ Augustinii | Ramsden, 1936 |
| Russellianum | catawbiense $\times$ arboreum | Russell, 1831 |
| St. Keverne | Kingianum $\times$ Griffithianum | P. D. Williams, 1922 |
| Sarita Loder | Griersonianum $\times$ Loderi | G. H. Loder, 1934 |
| Scarlet Lady ... | Luscombei x haematodes | $\underset{1936}{\text { Stirling-Maxwell, }}$ |
| Seta | spinuliferum $\times$ moupinense | McLaren, 1933 |
| Sheila Osborn | discolor $\times$ Strategist | Kew Gardens, 1932 |
| Shilsonii | Thomsonii $\times$ barbatum | Shilson, 1900 |
| Shot Silk | campylocarpum $\times$ dichroanthum... | Ramsden, 1933 |
| Sidonia | Rose Perfection $\times$ Fortunei | McLaren, 1933 |
| Sir Frederick | discolor $\times$ St. Keverne | Rothschild, 1935 |
| Sir John Ramsden | Corona $\times$ Thomsonii | Waterer \& Crisp, 1926 |
| Smirnauck ... | Smirnowii $\times$ Griffithianum | Magor |
| Snow Bunting ... | arboreum $\times$ sutchuenense | J. C. Williams |
| Snow Queen | Halopeanum $\times$ Loderi | Sir E. Loder, 1926 |
| Soularb... | Souliei $\times$ arboreum | Magor, 1926 |
| Soulbut... | Souliei $\times$ Fortunei | Magor, 1926 |
| Soulkew | Souliei $\times$ Kewense | Magor, 1926 |
| Soulking | Souliei $\times$ Kingianum | Magor, 1926 |
| Souvenir de | Pink Pearl $\times$ John Walter... | Endtz, 1924 |



## TABLE II.

A. W. bright rose
$x$ Griersonianum $=$ Damozel
adenogynum
$x$ arboreum
$=$ Arbad
$\times$ Thomsonii
$=$ Thomaden
altaclarense
$x$ catawbiense $\quad=$ Towardii
$x$ maximum $=$ Standishii
Amaura
$x$ facetum $=$ Venus
$x$ Griersonianum $=$ Eros
ambiguum
$\times$ Augustinii
$=$ Candida
$x$ cinnabarinum
$=$ Biskra
x Keysii
$=$ Amkeys
apodectum
$\times$ Griersonianum
= Leda
$x$ neriiflorum
$=$ Neriiapo
arboreum
$x$ adenogynum
$=$ Arbad
$\times$ Ascot Brilliant
$=$ Melissa
$x$ auriculatum
$x$ barbatum ?
$=$ Devaluation
$\times$ barbatum
$=$ Werei
$x$ calophytum
$=$ Duke of Cornwall
$x$ campanulatum
$=$ Androcles
x campylocarpum
x campylocarpum
$x$ catawbiense
$x$ catawbiense-ponticum
$x$ caucasicum
$\times$ Dawn's Delight
$x$ detonsum
$x$ dichroanthum
$x$ discolor
$\times$ Dr. Stocker
$=$ Bodartianum
$=$ Arbcamp
$=$ Earl of Morley
$=$ Russellianum
$=$ Altaclarense
$=$ Nobleanum
$=$ Brigadier
$=$ Xenarb
$=$ Dicharb
$=$ Ayesha
$=$ Callirhoe
$\times$ Essex Scarlet
$\times$ Fargesii
$\times$ Fortunei
$\times$ fulgens
$x$ grande
$\times$ Griersonianum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$x$ haematodes
$x$ irroratum
x Keiskii
$\times$ Kewense
x maximum
x Moser's Maroon
$\times$ neriiflorum
$x$ orbiculare
$\times$ ponticum
$\times$ Shilsonii
x Souliei
$\times$ Smirnowii

- $\quad \times$ Standishii
$x$ sutchuenense
$\times$ Thomsonii
$\times$ ?
Ascot Brilliant
$x$ arboreum
$x$ barbatum
$\times$ Griffithianum


## Astarte

$\times$ Griersonianum
Augustinii
$x$ ambiguum
$x$ concinnum
$x$ fastigiatum
$x$ Intrifast
x impeditum
$x$ oreotrephes
$\times$ russatum
aureum
$\times$ triflorum
$=$ Belisha Beacon
$=$ Fargarb
$=$ Ernest Gill
$=$ Fulgarb
$=$ Red Argenteum
$=$ Drum Major
$=$ John Tremayne
$=$ Gill's Triumph
$=$ Glory of Penjerrick
$=$ Beauty of Tremough
$=$ Choremia
$=$ Aztec
$=$ Keiskarb
$=$ Kewarb
$=$ Lady Eleanor Cathcart
$=$ Bibiani
$=$ Neriiarb
$=$ Rotundarb
$=$ Rendall's Scarlet
$=$ Cornubia
$=$ Soularb
$=$ Cirrus
$=$ Dame Nellie Melba
$=$ Snow Bunting
$=$ Red Admiral
$=$ Pink Delight
$=$ Melissa
$=$ Fireball
$=$ William Watson
$=$ Ouida
$=$ Candida
$=$ Argiolus
$=$ Augfast
$=$ Blue Diamond
$=$ Blue Tit
$=$ Oreoaug
$=$ Russautinii
$=$ Triaur

| $\times$ arboreum | = | Devaluation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ Corona | $=$ | Lady Catherine |
| $x$ diaprepes | $=$ | Polar Bear |
| $\times$ discolor | = | Argosy |
| $x$ facetum | = | Dragonfly |
| x George Hardy | = | Aida |
| $\times$ Godesburg | = | Blanc-mange |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | = | Aladdin |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | = | Isabella |
| $\times$ John Tremayne | = | Banshee |
| $\times$ Penjerrick | = | Bustard |
| Aurora |  |  |
| $x$ Fortunei | $=$ | Naomi |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | = | Yvonne |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | = | Adelaide |
| Bagshot Ruby |  |  |
| $x$ discolor | $=$ | Dorcas |
| barbatum |  |  |
| $x$ arboreum | $=$ | Duke of Cornwall |
| $x$ arboreum ? | = | Werei |
| $\times$ Ascot Brilliant | = | Fireball |
| $\times$ Handsworth Early White | = | Duchess of Portland |
| $\times$ Hookeri | $=$ | Alix |
| $\times$ Luscombei | $=$ | Kernick Gem |
| $x$ sutchuenense | = | Barbsutch |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | $=$ | Shilsonii |
| $\times$ Wightii | = | Tittenhurst |
| Barclayi |  |  |
| $\times$ Shilsonii | = | Redwing |
| B. de Bruin |  |  |
| $x$ discolor | $=$ | Norman Shaw |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ | Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild |
| Beauty of Tremough |  |  |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | $=$ | Norman Gill |
| Bodartianum |  |  |
| $\times$ Smithii | $=$ | Jo |
| Boothii |  |  |
| $x$ brachyanthum | = | Brachbooth |
| x ciliatum | = | Cilbooth |
| $x$ glaucum | = | Glaucoboothii |
| $\times$ lepidotum | = | Lepidoboothii |

brachyanthum
$\times$ Boothii
$\times$ flavidum
$\times$ lepidotum
brachycarpum $x$ discolor
$\times$ Souliei
Britannıa
$\times$ eriogynum
bullatum
$x$ ciliatum
$\times$ Countess of Haddington
$\times$ Lindleyi
$\times$ moupinense
burmanicum
$x$ lutescens
x racemosum
calendulaceum
x nudiflorum
callimorphum
x campylocarpum
$x$ dichroanthum
$\times$ Vervaneana
calophytum
$x$ arboreum
$\times$ Cornubia
$\times$ Dr. Stocker
$\times$ Fortunei
$\times$ irroratum
$\times$ Loderi
$\times$ Queen Wilhelmina
$\times$ Red Argenteum
$x$ sutchuenense
$\times$ Thomsonii
campanulatum
$x$ arboreum
$\times$ Loderi
$\times$ ponticum
$\times$ Thomsonii
$=$ Brachbooth
$=$ Brachydum
$=$ Brachlep
$=$ Brachdis
$=$ Bracksoul
$=$ Firetail
$=$ Cowbell
$=$ Ione
$=$ Lindbull
$=$ Bulbul
$=$ Alcesta
$=$ Amba
$=$ Morteri
$=$ Abalone
$=$ Barbet
$=$ Charmian
$=$ Androcles
$=$ Amalfi
$=$ Calstocker
$=$ Calfort
$=$ Calotum
$=$ Avalanche
$=$ Calomina
$=$ Diogenes
$=$ Robin Hood
$=$ Calthom
$=$ Bodartianum
$=$ Annabella
$=$ Stanwellii
$=$ Fleur de Roi
campylocarpum
$x$ arboreum
$x$ arboreum
$x$ callimorphum
$\times$ caucasicum
$\times$ Dawn's Delight
$x$ dichroanthum
$\times$ Dr. Stocker
$\times$ discolor
$\times$ Esmeralda
$\times$ Essex Scarlet
$\times$ Fortunei
$x$ Griffithianum
$x$ irroratum
$\times$ Kewense
x Loderi
x Loder's White
$\times$ Luscombei
$\times$ Mrs. Lindsay Smith
$\times$ Naomi
$\times$ Penjerrick
$\times$ Prince Camille de Rohan
$\times$ Souliei
$\times$ Thomsonii
$\times$ Wardii
$\times$ Williamsianum
$x$ ?
campylocarpum var. elatum
$\times$ discolor
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Loderi
carolinianum
$x$ mucronulatum
$\times$ Pink Pearl
x racemosum
catawbiense
$x$ altaclarense
$x$ arboreum
$\times$ caucasicum
$x$ haematodes
$x$ maximum
$x$ nudiflorum
$=$ Arbcamp
$=$ Earl of Morley
$=$ Abalone
$=$ Goldsworth Yellow
$=$ Bauble
$=$ Shot Silk
$=$ Damaris
$=$ A. Gilbert
$=$ Margaret Bean
$=$ Drusilla
$=$ Gladys
$=$ Mrs. Randall Davidson
$=$ Campirr
$=$ Campkew
$=$ Phryne
$=$ Albino
$=$ Cremorne
$=$ Jersey Cream
$=$ Carita
$=$ Edusa
$=$ Princess of Orange
$=$ Sulphur Yellow
$=$ Exminster
$=$ Falvia
$=$ Moonstone
$=$ Mrs. W. C. Slocock
$=$ Lady Bessborough
$=$ Penjerrick
$=$ Barbara
$=$ Conewago
$=$ Lone Eagle
$=$ Conestoga
$=$ Towardii
= Russellianum
$=$ Stanwellianum
$=$ Conococheague
= Wellesleyanum
$=$ Cartonii
catawbiense-ponticum x arboreum
caucasicum
$x$ arboreum
x campylocarpum
$x$ catawbiense
$x$ Fortunei
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Mrs. Randall Davidson
$\times$ Nobleanum
$\times$ Smirnowii
chaetomallum
x Queen Wilhelmina
chartophyllum
$\times$ Maddenii
$x$ xanthinum
ciliatúm
$\times$ Boothii
$\times$ bullatum
$\times$ Countess of Haddington
$\times$ Dalhousiae
$x$ dauricum
$\times$ Edgeworthii
$\times$ glaucum
$\times$ Keiskii
$x$ moupinense
$\times$ praecox
$\times$ Veitchianum
$x$ virgatum
cinnabarinum
$x$ ambiguum
$x$ crassum
x Keysii
$\times$ Maddenii
$\times$ Maddenii
$\times$ oreotrephes
$\times$ Rose Mangles
$\times$ Royal Flush (orange var.)
$\times$ Royal Flush (pink var.)
$x$ yunnanense
cinnamomeum
x maximum
$=$ Altaclarense
$=$ Nobleanum
$=$ Goldsworth Yellow
$=$ Stanwellianum
$=$ Caubut
$=$ Dr. Stocker
$=$ Cauking
$=$ Jacksonii
$=$ Elisabetae
$=$ Ambrose
$=$ Maddchart
$=$ Xanchart
$=$ Cilbooth
$=$ Cowbell
$=$ Chaffinch
$=$ Countess of Haddington
$=$ praecox
$=$ Princess Alice
$=$ Rosy Bell
$=$ Cilkeisk
$=$ Cilpinense
$=$ Delight
$=$ Exoniense
$=$ multiflorum
$=$ Biskra
$=$ Cinncrass
$=$ Cinnkeys
$=$ Rose Mangles
$=$ Royal Flush
$=$ Oreocinn
$=$ Cock of the Rock
$=$ Lady Chamberlain
$=$ Lady Rosebery
$=$ Yunncinn
$=$ Cunningham's White
concinnum
$\times$ Augustinii
Cornish Cross
$x$ haematodes
$\times$ Penjerrick
Cornubia
$\times$ calophytum
$x$ diphrocalyx
$\times$ discolor
$\times$ Loderi
$x$ sutchuenense
$x$ ?
Corona
$x$ auriculatum $x$ discolor
$\times$ Griffithianum
$x$ Loderi
$\times$ Thomsonii
$\times$ Williamsianum
Corry Koster
$\times$ Loderi
Countess of Haddington
$x$ bullatum
$x$ ciliatum
$\times$ Edgeworthii
crassum
$x$ cinnabarinum
$\times$ Griersonianum
croceum
$\times$ garden hybrid
Cunningham's Sulphur
$x$ dichroanthum
$\times$ Griffithianum
Cynthia
$\times$ Pink Pearl
Dalhousiae
$x$ ciliatum
$x$ formosum
$\times$ Nuttallii
$=$ Argiolus
$=$ Sussex Bonfire
$=$ Coresia
$=$ Amalfi
$=$ Advie
$=$ Devagilla
$=$ Rosamond
$=$ Cornsutch
$=$ Loki
$=$ Lady Catherine
$=$ Ladybird
$=$ Tittenhurst Belle
$=$ Coronis
$=$ Sir John Ramsden
$=$ Bow Bells
$=$ White Samite
$=$ Ione
$=$ Chaffinch
$=$ Magniflorum
$=$ Cinncrass
$=\mathrm{Pan}$
$=$ Summer's Dawn
$=$ Neda
$=$ Dr. Stocker
$=$ Countess of Derby
$=$ Countess of Haddington
$=$ Henryanum
$=$ Victorianum


| $\times$ repens | Arma |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ Souliei | Latona |
| didymum |  |
| $x$ eriogynum ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Red Cap |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | Arthur Osborn |
| $\times$ repens | Carmen |
| Diphole Pink |  |
| $x$ eriogynum | Dulcibella |
| diphrocalyx |  |
| $\times$ Cornubia | $=$ Advie |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | Bright Eyes |
| $\times$ haematodes | Conewingo |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | Adder |
| discolor |  |
| x arboreum | Ayesha |
| x auriculatum | Argosy |
| $\times$ B. de Bruin | Norman Shaw |
| $\times$ Bagshot Ruby | Dorcas |
| $\times$ brachycarpum | Brachdis |
| x campylocarpum | A. Gilbert |
| x campylocarpum var. elatum | Lady Bessborough |
| $\times$ Cornubia | Devagilla |
| $\times$ Corona | Ladybird |
| $\times$ Dawn's Delight | Blushing Bride |
| $\times$ eriogynum | Ayah |
| $\times$ Fortunei | Avocet |
| $\times$ Gill's Goliath | Battle Axe |
| $\times$ Gill's Triumph | Antonio |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | Azor |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | $=$ Angelo |
| $\times$ hardy hybrid | Pink Domino |
| $\times$ King George | Akbar |
| $\times$ Koenig Carola | Koenigdis |
| $\times$ Loderi | Albatross |
| $\times$ Luscombei | Bonito |
| $\times$ Makinoi | Ninette |
| $\times$ Memoir | Ariel |
| $\times$ Moser's Maroon | $=$ Dusky Maid |
| x neriiflorum | Bobolink |
| x St. Keverne | $=$ Sir Frederick Moore |
| $\times$ Strategist | Sheila Osborn |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | $=$ General Sir John Du Cane |

## Doncaster

$x$ dichroanthum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$x$ haematodes
$\times$ Loderi
Don
$x$ euchaites
$x$ facetum
$\times$ Griersonianum
Dr. Stocker
$x$ arboreum
$\times$ calophytum
x campylocarpum
$\times$ Thomsonii
Earl of Athlone
$\times$ Griersonianum
Edgeworthii
x ciliatum
$\times$ Countess of Haddington
x formosum
$\times$ Forsterianum
$x$ lutescens
$\times$ multiflorum
$\times$ Veitchianum
eriogynum
$\times$ Britannia
$x$ didymum
$x$ dichroanthum
$\times$ Diphole Pink
$\times$ discolor
x Essex Scarlet
$\times$ Griersonianum
$\times$ Loderi
$\times$ Moser's Maroon
$\times \mathrm{N}$. Shaw
$\times$ Souvenir de Anthony Waterer
$\times$ Thomsonii
Esmeralda
x campylocarpum
$=$ Berryrose
$=$ The Don
$=$ Cariban
$=$ Pyramus
$=$ B.B.C.
$=$ Red Lamp
$=$ Master Dick
$=$ Callirhoe
$=$ Calstocker
$=$ Damaris
$=$ Asteroid
$=$ Radium
$=$ Princess Alice
$=$ Magniflorum
$=$ Purity
$=$ Phillida
$=$ Kittiwake
$=$ Countess of Sefton
$=$ Forsterianum
$=$ Firetail
$=$ Red Cap
$=$ Dante
$=$ Dulcibella
$=$ Ayah
$=$ Beau Brummell
$=$ Tally Ho
= Damask
$=$ Romany Chal
$=$ Bellerophon
$=$ Carmania
$=$ Chanticleer
$=$ Margaret Bean

| Essex Scarlet |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x arboreum | $=$ | Belisha Beacon |
| $\times$ campylocarpum | = | Drusilla |
| $x$ eriogynum | $=$ | Beau Brummell |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ | Cavalcade |
| euchaites |  |  |
| $\times$ Don | $=$ | B.B.C. |
| x strigillosum | $=$ | Portia |
| Fabia |  |  |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ | Erebus |
| $\times$ Vanessa | = | Etna |
| facetum |  |  |
| $\times$ Amaura | $=$ | Venus |
| x auriculatum | = | Dragonfly |
| $\times$ Don | = | Red Lamp |
| $\times$ Vanessa | = | Eudora |
| Falconeri |  |  |
| $\times$ grande | $=$ | Mansellii |
| $\times$ Hodgsonii | = | Hodconeri |
| $\times$ niveum | = | Colonel Rogers |
| $\times$ ponticum | $=$ | Koenig Carola |
| $x$ ? | = | Muriel |
| Fargesii |  |  |
| $x$ arboreum | $=$ | Fargarb |
| $x$ irroratum | = | Irrfarg |
| fastigiatum |  |  |
| $\times$ Augustinii | $=$ | Augfast |
| $\times$ hippophaeoides | $=$ | Fasthip |
| $x$ intricatum | = | Intrifast |
| $\times$ prostratum | = | Prostigiatum |
| ferrugineum |  |  |
| $x$ dauricum | $=$ | Rovellianum |
| $x$ hirsutum | = | intermedium |
| $x$ minus | $=$ | arbutifolium |
| flavidum |  |  |
| $x$ brachyanthum | = | Brachydum |
| $x$ sulfureum | $=$ | Yellow Hammer |
| formosum |  |  |
| $\times$ Dalhousiae | $=$ | Henryanum |
| $\times$ Edgeworthii | = | Purity |
| $\times$ Nuttallii | = | Tyermanii |


| Forsterianum $\times$ Edgeworthii | $=$ Phillida |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fortunei |  |
| $x$ arboreum | $=$ Ernest Gill |
| $\times$ Aurora | $=$ Naomi |
| $\times$ calophytum | $=$ Calfort |
| $\times$ campylocarpum | $=$ Gladys |
| $\times$ caucasicum | Caubut |
| $x$ discolor | Avocet |
| $\times$ Gill's Triumph | $=$ Pilgrim |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | = Azma |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | $=$ Kewense |
| $\times$ Kewense | $=$ Butkew |
| $\times$ Meteor | Edith A. Boulton |
| $\times$ Rose Perfection | Sidonia |
| $\times$ Scipio | $=$ Duke of York |
| $\times$ Souliei | $=$ Soulbut |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | Luscombei |
| $\times$ ? | May Queen |
| fulgens |  |
| x arboreum | Fulgarb |
| George Hardy |  |
| x auriculatum | $=$ Aida |
| Gilian |  |
| x xenosporum | $=$ Clio |
| Gill's Goliath |  |
| $\times$ discolor | $=$ Battle Axe |
| Gill's Triumph |  |
| $x$ discolor | $=$ Antonio |
| $\times$ Fortunei | $=$ Pilgrim |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | Apache |
| glaucum |  |
| $\times$ Boothii | Glaucoboothii |
| $x$ ciliatum | $=$ Rosy Bell |
| Glory of Penjerrick |  |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | $=$ Barclayi |
| Godesburg |  |
| $\mathbf{x}$ auriculatum | $=$ Blanc-mange |
| Goldsworth Yellow |  |
| $\times$ dichroanthum | $=$ Yellow Dwarf |

Grand Duke of Wurtemberg $\times$ Griffithianum
grande
x arboreum
$\times$ Falconeri
$\times$ Hodgsonii
Griersonianum
$\times$ A. W. bright rose
$\times$ Amaura
$x$ apodectum
$x$ arboreum
$\times$ Astarte
$x$ auriculatum
$x$ B. de Bruin
$x$ crassum
$x$ diaprepes
$x$ dichroanthum
$x$ didymum
$x$ discolor
$\times$ Don
$x$ decorum
$x$ Earl of Athlone
$x$ eriogynum
$\times$ Essex Scarlet
$\times$ Fabia
$\times$ Fortunei
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\mathbf{x}$ haematodes
$x$ insigne
$x$ J. H. Agnew
$\times$ Lady Bessborough
$\times$ Ladybird
$\times$ Loderi
x Moser's Maroon
$x$ Nereid
$x$ neriiflorum
$\times$ Penjerrick
$\times$ Pink Bell
x Pink Shell
$x$ scyphocalyx
$\times$ Soulbut
$=$ Ariadne
$=$ Red Argenteum
= Mansellii
$=$ Elsae
$=$ Damozel
$=$ Eros
$=$ Leda
$=$ Drum Major
$=$ Ouida
$=$ Aladdin
$=$ Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild
$=$ Pan
$=$ Azrie
$=$ Fabia
$=$ Arthur Osborn
$=$ Azor
$=$ Master Dick
$=$ Jean
$=$ Radium
$=$ Tally Ho
$=$ Cavalcade
$=$ Erebus
$=$ Azma
$=$ Sunrise
$=$ May Day
$=$ Ingre
$=$ Brenda
$=$ Day Dream
$=$ Diva
$=$ Sarita Loder
$=$ Romany Chai
$=$ Euryalus
$=$ F. C. Puddle
$=$ Amaura
$=$ Rosabel
$=$ Fire Glow
$=$ Medusa
$=$ Vanessa

| $\times$ sperabile | $=$ Eupheno |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\times$ Thayerianum | $=$ Amor |
| $\times$ Vanessa | $=$ Radiance |
| $\times($ discolor $\times$ Mrs. R. T. Shaw) | $=$ Bonfire |

## Griffithianum

$x$ arboreum
$x$ arboreum
$x$ arboreum
$x$ arboreum
$\times$ Ascot Brilliant
$x$ auriculatum
$\times$ Aurora
$\times$ Beauty of Tremough
$\times$ campylocarpum
$x$ campylocarpum var. elatum
$x$ caucasicum
$\times$ Corona
$x$ decorum
$x$ diphrocalyx
$x$ discolor
$\times$ Doncaster
$\times$ Fortunei
$\times$ Grand Duke of Wurtemberg
$\times$ Griersonianum
$\mathbf{x}$ haematodes
$\times$ Halopeanum
$\times$ H. M. Arderne
$\times$ Kewense
$\times$ Kingianum
$\times$ Luscombei
$\times$ maximum
$x$ orbiculare
$\times$ Pink Pearl
$x$ ponticum
x Shilsonii
$\times$ Smirnowii
$\times$ Thomsonii
$\times$ Thomsonii
$\times$ Williamsianum
$x$ ?
$x$ ?
$=$ John Tremayne
$=$ Beauty of Tremough
$=$ Gill's Triumph
$=$ Glory of Penjerrick
$=$ William Watson
$=$ Isabella
$=$ Yvonne
$=$ Norman Gill
$=$ Mrs. Randall Davidson
$=$ Penjerrick
$=$ Dr. Stocker
$=$ Tittenhurst Belle
$=$ Dorothea
$=$ Bright Eyes
$=$ Angelo
$=$ The Don
$=$ Kewense
$=$ Ariadne
$=$ Sunrise
$=$ Hiraethlyn
$=$ Pink Bride
$=$ Pink Shell
$=$ Kewense Hybrid
$=$ St. Keverne
$=$ Cupid
$=$ Halopeanum
$=$ Penllyn
$=$ Gill's Gloriosa
$=$ Alice Mangles
$=$ Bella
$=$ Smirnauck
$=$ Pengaer
$=$ Cornish Cross
$=$ Pallida
$=$ Gilian
$=$ Lady Montagu
haemaleum
x sperabile
H. M. Arderne
$\times$ Griffithianum
haematodes
$x$ arboreum
$x$ catawbiense
$\times$ Cornish Cross
$x$ dichroanthum
$\times$ diphrocalyx
$x$ Doncaster
$\times$ Griersonianum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$x$ Luscombei
x neriiflorum
$x$ Red Admiral
$\times$ White Pearl
$\times$ Williamsianum
Halopeanum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Loderi
$\times$ Thomsonii
Hanceanum
x impeditum
Handsworth Early White
$\times$ barbatum
hippophaeoides
$x$ fastigiatum
$x$ saluenense
hirsutum
$x$ ferrugineum
$x$ minus
$x$ ? virgatum
Hodgsonii
$\times$ Falconeri
$\times$ grande
Hookeri
$x$ barbatum
$\times$ Thomsonii
Houlstonii
x orbiculare
$=$ Clove
$=$ Pink Shell
$=$ Choremia
$=$ Coconocheague
$=$ Sussex Bonfire
$=$ Burning Bush
$=$ Conewingo
$=$ Cariban
$=$ May Day
$=$ Hiraethlyn
$=$ Scarlet Lady
$=$ Neriihaem
$=$ Iphigeneia
$=$ Amaryllis
$=$ Humming Bird
$=$ Pink Bride
$=$ Snow Queen
$=$ Gem
$=$ Impeanum
$=$ Duchess of Portland
$=$ Fasthip
$=$ Hipsal
$=$ intermedium
$=$ myrtifolium
$=$ pallidum
$=$ Hodconeri
= Elsae
$=$ Alix
$=$ Boadicea
$=$ Robin Redbreast

| impeditum |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x Augustinii | $=$ | Blue Tit |
| $\times$ Hanceanum | = | Impeanum |
| insigne |  |  |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | = | Ingre |
| intricatum |  |  |
| $x$ fastigiatum | = | Intrifast |
| Intrifast |  |  |
| $\times$ Augustinii | = | Blue Diamond |
| irroratum |  |  |
| $x$ arboreum | $=$ | Aztec |
| $\times$ calophytum | $=$ | Calotum |
| $\times$ campylocarpum | = | Campirr |
| $\times$ Fargesii | $=$ | Irrfarg |
| Ivery's Scarlet |  |  |
| $\times$ Loderi | $=$ | Alvinda |
| J. G. Millais |  |  |
| x neriiflorum | $=$ | Ida |
| J. H. Agnew |  |  |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ | Brenda |
| John Tremayne |  |  |
| $x$ auriculatum | $=$ | Banshee |
| John Walter |  |  |
| x Pink Pearl | $=$ | Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz |
| Keiskii |  |  |
| x arboreum | $=$ | Keiskarb |
| $x$ ciliatum | = | Cilkeisk |
| Kewense |  |  |
| x arboreum | = | Kewarb |
| $\times$ campylocarpum | = | Campkew |
| $\times$ decorum | = | Kewdec |
| $\times$ Fortunei | = | Butkew |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | = | Kewense Hybrid |
| $\times$ Souliei | = | Soulkew |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | $=$ | Aurora |
| $x$ xenosporum | $=$ | Kewxen |
| Keysii |  |  |
| $x$ cinnabarinum | $=$ | Cinnkeys |
| $x$ ambiguum | = | Amkeys |
| King George |  |  |
| x discolor | $=$ | Akbar |

Kingianum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Loderi
$\times$ Mrs. R. Davidson
$\times$ Souliei
Koenig Carola
$x$ discolor
Ladybird
$\times$ Griersonianum
Lady Bessborough
$\times$ Griersonianum
Lady Stewart of Wortley
$\times$ Williamsianum
lepidotum
$\times$ brachyanthum
$\times$ Boothii
leucaspis
$\times$ moupinense
$\times$ Valentianum
Lindleyi
$\times$ bullatum
Loderi
$\times$ calophytum
$\times$ campanulatum
$\times$ campylocarpum
$\times$ campylocarpum elatum
$\times$ Cornubia
$\times$ Corona
x Corry Koster
$x$ decorum
$\times$ discolor
$\times$ Doncaster
$\times$ eriogynum
$\times$ Griersonianum
$\times$ Halopeanum
x Ivery's Scarlet
x Kingianum
$\times$ Loder's White
$x$ orbiculare
$\times$ Penjerrick
$\times$ Queen Wilhelmina
$\times$ Souliei
$x$ ?
$x$ ?
$=$ St. Keverne
$=$ Coreta
$=$ Kingking
$=$ Soulking
$=$ Koenigdis
$=$ Diva
$=$ Day Dream
$=$ Little Bill
$=$ Brachlep
$=$ Lepidoboothii
$=$ Bric-à-Brac
$=$ Valaspis
$=$ Lindbull
$=$ Avalanche
$=$ Annabella
$=$ Phryne
$=$ Barbara
$=$ Rosamond
$=$ Coronis
$=$ White Samite
$=\mathrm{W}$. Leith
$=$ Albatross
$=$ Pyramus
$=$ Damask
$=$ Sarita Loder
$=$ Snow Queen
$=$ Alvinda
$=$ Coreta
$=$ Muriel Messel
$=$ Rosemary Chipp
$=$ Camilla
$=$ Sunset
$=$ Rosy Morn
$=$ Linley
$=$ Oliver

| Loder's White |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x campylocarpum | $=$ | Albino |
| $\times$ Loderi | = | Muriel Messel |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | = | Agnes Lamont |
| Luscombei |  |  |
| $\times$ barbatum | $=$ | Kernick Gem |
| $\times$ campylocarpum | = | Cremorne |
| $\times$ discolor | = | Bonito |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | = | Cupid |
| $x$ haematodes | = | Scarlet Lady |
| lutescens |  |  |
| $\times$ burmanicum | $=$ | Alcesta |
| $\times$ Edgeworthii | = | Kittiwake |
| $\times$ moupinense | = | Bo-peep |
| x spinuliferum | = | Crossbill |
| Maddenii |  |  |
| $x$ chartophyllum | = | Maddchart |
| $x$ cinnabarinum | = | Royal Flush |
| $\times$ cinnabarinum | = | Rose Mangles |
| Makinoi |  |  |
| $\times$ discolor | $=$ | Ninette |
| maximum |  |  |
| $x$ altaclarense | = | Standishii |
| $x$ arboreum | = | Lady Eleanor Cathcart |
| $x$ catawbiense | = | Wellesleyanum |
| $x$ cinnamomeum | = | Cunningham's White |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | = | Halopeanum |
| $\times$ Souliei | = | Bonbon |
| x viscosum | = | hybridum |
| Memoir |  |  |
| $\times$ discolor | $=$ | Ariel |
| Meteor |  |  |
| $\times$ Fortunei | $=$ | Edith A. Boulton |
| minus |  |  |
| $x$ ferrugineum | $=$ | arbutifolium |
| $x$ hirsutum | = | myrtifolium |
| $\times$ racemosum | $=$ | Codorus |
| Moser's Maroon |  |  |
| $x$ arboreum | $=$ | Bibiani |
| $\times$ discolor | $=$ | Dusky Maid |
| $x$ eriogynum | = | Romany Chal |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ | Romany Chai |

```
moupinense
    x bullatum
    x ciliatum
    x dauricum
    x lutescens
    x leucaspis
    x praecox
    x spinuliferum
Mrs. E. C. Stirling
    x maximum hvbrid
    x Smirnowii hybrid
Mrs. Lindsay Smith
    x campylocarpum
Mrs. Randall Davidson
    x caucasicum
    x Kingianum
    x Thomsonii
mucronulatum
    x carolinianum
    x racemosum
multiflorum
    x Edgeworthii
Naomi
    x campylocarpum
N. Shaw
    x eriogynum
Nereid
    x Griersonianum
neriiflorum
    x apodectum
    x arboreum
    x dichroantum
    x discolor
    x Griersonianum
    x haematodes
    x J. G. Millais
    \times Prometheus
    x Red Admiral
    x Sir Charles Lemon
    x sperabile
    x Thomsonii
```

= Bulbul
$=$ Cilpinense
$=$ Olive
= Bo-peep
$=$ Bric-à $\cdot$ Brac
$=$ Tessa
$=$ Seta
$=$ Philip Waterer
$=$ Monstrous
$=$ Jersey Cream
$=$ Caulking
$=$ Kingkin
$=$ Thomking
$=$ Conewago
$=$ Conemaugh
$=$ Countess of Sefton
$=$ Carita
$=$ Bellerophon
$=$ Euryalus
$=$ Neriiapo
$=$ Neriiarb
$=$ Nereid
$=$ Bobolink
$=$ F. C. Puddle
$=$ Neriihaem
$=$ Ida
$=$ Nancy
$=$ Daphne
= Alpaca
$=$ Adjutant
$=$ Aries

## Neriihaem

$\times$ Williamsianum
niveum
$\times$ Falconeri
Nobleanum
$\times$ caucasicum
nudiflorum
$x$ calendulaceum
$x$ catawbiense
Nuttallii
$\times$ Dalhousiae
$\times$ formosum
obtusum var. Kaempferi $\times$ Oldhamii
Oldhamii

- $x$ obtusum var. Kaempferi
orbiculare
$x$ arboreum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Houlstonii
$\times$ Loderi
$\times$ Rose Perfection
oreotrephes
$\times$ Augustinii
$x$ cinnabarinum
Penjerrick
x auriculatum
$\times$ campylocarpum
$\times$ Cornish Cross
$x$ dichroanthum
$\times$ Griersonianum
$\times$ Loderi
$\times$ Wightii
Pink Bell
$\times$ Griersonianum
Pink Pearl
$\times$ carolinianum
$\times$ Cynthia
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ John Walter
$=$ Hebe
$=$ Colonel Rogers
$=$ Jacksonii
$=$ Morteri
$=$ Cartonii
$=$ Victorianum
$=$ Tyermanii
$=$ Bengal Fire
$=$ Bengal Fire
$=$ Rotundarb
$=$ Penllyn
$=$ Robin Redbreast
$=$ Rosemary Chipp
$=$ Cheronia
$=$ Oreoaug
$=$ Oreocinn
$=$ Bustard
$=$ Edusa
$=$ Coresia
$=$ Astarte
$=$ Amaura
= Camilla
$=$ Aruna
$=$ Rosabel
$=$ Lone Eagle
$=$ Countess of Derby
$=$ Gill's Gloriosa
$=$ Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz

| Pink Shell |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ | Fire Glow |
| ponticum |  |  |
| x arboreum | $=$ | Rendall's Scarlet |
| $x$ campanulatum | = | Stanwellii |
| $x$ dauricum | = | Aprilis |
| $\times$ Falconeri | = | Koenig Carola |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | = | Alice Mangles |
| $\times$ nudiflorum ? | = | Azaleoides |
| $\times$ Smirnowii | = | Kesselringii |
| $\times$ viscosum | = | ornatum |
| praecox |  |  |
| $x$ ciliatum | = | Delight |
| $x$ dauricum | = | Early Gem |
| $\times$ moupinense | $=$ | Tessa |
| Prince Camille de Rohan |  |  |
| x campylocarpum | $=$ | Princess of Orange |
| Prometheus |  |  |
| $\times$ neriiflorum | = | Nancy |
| prostratum |  |  |
| $x$ fastigiatum | = | Prostigiatum |
| $x$ saluenense | = | Prostsal |
| Queen Wilhelmina |  |  |
| $\times$ calophytum | = | Calomina |
| $\times$ chaetomallum | = | Ambrose |
| $\times$ Loderi | = | Sunset |
| racemosum |  |  |
| $\times$ burmanicum | $=$ | Amba |
| $\times$ carolinianum | = | Conestoga |
| $\times$ minus | $=$ | Codorus |
| $x$ mucronulatum | = | Conemaugh |
| $\times$ spinuliferum | = | Spinulosum |
| Red Admiral |  |  |
| $x$ haematodes | = | Iphigeneia |
| $x$ neriiflorum | $=$ | Daphne |
| $x$ sutchuenense | $=$ | Medea |
| Red Argenteum |  |  |
| $\times$ calophytum | $=$ | Diogenes |
| repens |  |  |
| $x$ didymum | $=$ | Carmen |
| $x$ dichroanthum | $=$ | Arma |
| ? ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | = | Euchelia |

## 405

| $\times$ Weyrichii | $=$ | Retrich |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ririei |  |  |
| $\times$ sutchuenense | $=$ | Maya |
| Rose Mangles |  |  |
| $x$ cinnabarinum | $=$ | Cock of the Rock |
| Rose Perfection |  |  |
| $\times$ Fortunei | $=$ | Sidonia |
| $\times$ orbiculare | $=$ | Cheronia |
| Rosy Bell |  |  |
| $\times$ Royal Flush | $=$ | Lady Berry |
| Royal Flush |  |  |
| $x$ cinnabarinum (orange var.) | $=$ | Lady Chamberlain |
| $\times$ cinnabarinum (pink var.) | = | Lady Rosebery |
| $\times$ Rosy Bell | = | Lady Berry |
| russatum |  |  |
| $\times$ Augustinii | $=$ | Russautinii |
| St. Keverne |  |  |
| x discolor | $=$ | Sir Frederick Moore |
| saluenense |  |  |
| $\times$ hippophaeoides | = | Hipsal |
| $\times$ prostratum | = | Prostsal |
| Scipio |  |  |
| . $\times$ Fortunei | $=$ | Duke of York |
| scyphocalyx |  |  |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ | Medusa |
| Shilsonii |  |  |
| $x$ arboreum | $=$ | Cornubia |
| $\times$ Barclayi | = | Redwing |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | $=$ | Bella |
| Sir Charles Lemon |  |  |
| Smirnowii |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $x$ arboreum | $=$ | Cirrus |
| $x$ caucasicum | $=$ | Elisabetae |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | = | Smirnauck |
| $\times$ ponticum | $=$ | Kesselringii |
| Smithii |  |  |
| $\times$ Bodartianum | $=$ | Jo |
| Soulbut |  |  |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ | Vanessa |


| Souliei |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| x arboreum | $=$ Soularb |
| $\times$ brachycarpum | = Bracksoul |
| $x$ campylocarpum | $=$ Sulphur Yellow |
| $x$ dichroanthum | $=$ Latona |
| $\times$ Fortunei | $=$ Soulbut |
| $\times$ Kewense | $=$ Soulkew |
| $\times$ Kingianum | $=$ Soulking |
| $\times$ Loderi | $=$ Rosy Morn |
| $\times$ maximum | $=$ Bonbon |
| $\times$ neriiflorum | $=$ Adjutant |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | $=$ Thomasine |
| Souvenir de Anthony Waterer |  |
| sperabile |  |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | Eupheno |
| $x$ haemaleum | Clove |
| $x$ neriiflorum | Adjutant |
| $\times$ Williamsianum | Arab |
| spinuliferum |  |
| $x$ lutescens | $=$ Crossbill |
| $\times$ moupinense | Seta ${ }^{\text {* }}$ |
| $x$ racemosum | Spinulosum |
| $\times$ Valentinianum | Berylline |
| Standishii |  |
| $x$ arboreum | $=$ Dame Nellie Melba |
| Strategist |  |
| $\times$ discolor | Sheila Osborn |
| strigillosum |  |
| $x$ euchaites | $=$ Portia |
| sulfureum |  |
| x flavidum | $=$ Yellow Hammer |
| sutchuenense |  |
| $x$ arboreum | Snow Bunting |
| $\times$ barbatum | Barbsutch |
| $\times$ calophytum | Robin Hood |
| $\times$ Cornubia | Cornsutch |
| $\times$ Red Admiral | Medea |
| $\times$ Ririei | Maya |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | Lady Linlithgow |
| Thayerianum |  |
| $\times$ Griersonianum | $=$ Amor |

## Thomsonii

$\times$ adenogynum
$\times$ arboreum
$\times$ Aurora
$\times$ barbatum
$\times$ calophytum
$\times$ campanulatum
$\times$ campylocarpum
$\times$ Corona
$\times$ Dawn's Delight
$\times$ Delavayi
$x$ diphrocalyx
$\times$ discolor
$x$ Dr. Stocker
$\times$ eriogynum
$\times$ Fortunei
$\times$ Gill's Triumph
$\times$ Glory of Penjerrick
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Griffithianum
$\times$ Halopeanum
$\times$ Hookeri
$\times$ Kewense
$\times$ Loder's White
$\times$ Mrs. Randall Davidson
$\times$ neriiflorum
$x$ Souliei
$x$ sutchuenense
$\times$ Werei
$\times$ Williamsianum
$x$ ?
$x$ ?
$x$ ?
triflorum
$x$ aureum
Valentinianum
$\times$ leucaspis
$\times$ spinuliferum
Vanessa
$\times$ Fabia
$x$ facetum
$\times$ Griersonianum
$=$ Thomaden
$=$ Red Admiral
$=$ Adelaide
$=$ Shilsonii
$=$ Calthom
$=$ Fleur de Roi
$=$ Exminster
$=$ Sir John Ramsden
$=$ Dunlin
$=$ Abbot
$=$ Adder
$=$ General Sir John Du Cane
$=$ Asteroid
$=$ Chanticleer
$=$ Luscombei
$=$ Apache
$=$ Barclayi
$=$ Pengaer
$=$ Cornish Cross
$=\mathrm{Gem}$
$=$ Boadicea
= Aurora
$=$ Agnes Lamont
$=$ Thomking
$=$ Aries
$=$ Thomasine
$=$ Lady Linlithgow
$=$ Atalanta
$=$ Thomwilliams
$=$ Anne
$=$ Harrisii
$=$ Tregedna
$=$ Triaur
$=$ Valaspis
$=$ Berylline
$=$ Etna
$=$ Eudora
$=$ Radiance

| Veitchianum |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $x$ ciliatum | = Exoniense |
| $\times$ Edgeworthii | $=$ Forsterianum |
| Vervaneana |  |
| x callimorphum | $=$ Charmian |
| $\times$ Williamsianum | $=$ Brocade |
| virgatum |  |
| $x$ ciliatum | $=$ multiflorum |
| $x$ hirsutum ? | $=$ pallidum |
| viscosum |  |
| $x$ maximum | $=$ hybridum |
| $\times$ ponticum | $=$ ornatum |
| W ardii |  |
| x campylocarpum | $=$ Falvia |
| Werei |  |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | Atalanta |
| Weyrichii |  |
| X reticulatum | $=$ Retrich |
| White Pearl |  |
| x haematodes | Amaryllis |
| Wightii |  |
| $x$ barbatum | Tittenhurst |
| $\times$ Penjerrick | Aruna |
| Williamsianum |  |
| x campylocarpum | $=$ Moonstone |
| $\times$ Corona | Bow Bells |
| $\times$ Dawn's Delight | Dormouse |
| $\times$ Griffithianum | Pallida |
| $\times$ haematodes | Humming Bird |
| $\times$ Lady Stewart of Wortley | $=$ Little Bill |
| $\times$ Neriihaem | Hebe |
| $x$ sperabile | Arab |
| $\times$ Thomsonii | Thomwilliams |
| $\times$ Vervaneana | Brocade |
| xanthinum |  |
| x chartophyllum | $=$ Xanchart |
| xenosporum |  |
| $\times$ Gilian | $=$ Clio |
| $\times$ Kewense | $=$ Kewxen |
| yunnanense |  |
| $\times$ cinnabarinum | $=$ Yunncinn |

Veitchianum
$x$ ciliatum
$\times$ Edgeworthii
x callimorphum
$\times$ Williamsianum
$x$ ciliatum
$x$ hirsutum ?
x maximum
$\times$ ponticum
$x$ campylocarpum
$\times$ Thomsonii
$\times$ reticulatum
$x$ haematodes
$\times$ barbatum
$\times$ Penjerrick
x campylocarpum
$\times$ Corona
$\times$ Dawn's Delight
$\times$ Griffithianum
$x$ haematodes
$\times$ Lady Stewart of Wortley
$\times$ Neriihaem
$x$ sperabile
$\times$ Thomsonii
$\times$ Vervaneana
x chartophyllum
$\times$ Gilian
$\times$ Kewense
$x$ cinnabarinum
= Exoniense
$=$ Forsterianum
$=$ Charmian
$=$ Brocade
$=$ multiflorum
$=$ pallidum
$=$ hybridum
$=$ ornatum
$=$ Falvia
$=$ Atalanta
$=$ Retrich
$=$ Amaryllis
$=$ Tittenhurst
$=$ Aruna
$=$ Moonstone
= Bow Bells
$=$ Dormouse
$=$ Pallida
$=$ Humming Bird
$=$ Little Bill
$=$ Hebe
$=\mathrm{Arab}$
$=$ Thomwilliams
$=$ Brocade
$=$ Xanchart
$=$ Clio
$=$ Kewxen
$=$ Yunncinn

# A LIST OF RHODODENDRONS IN THEIR SERIES. 

No. 1. Albiflorum Series

albiflorum, Hook.

## No. 2. Anthopogon Series

anthopogon, D. Don.
Collettianum, Aitch. et Hemsl. haemonium, Balf. f. et Cooper. hypenanthum, Balf. f. rufescens, Franch. tsarongense, Balf. f. et Forrest.

## No. 3. Arboreum Series

Subseries Arboreum
arboreum, Smith.
Sub-species :
Campbelliae, Hook. f. cinnamomeum, Wall.
Kingianum, Watt, MS. (descript. Hook.f.)
nilagiricum, Zenker.
Windsori, Nutt.
zeylanicum, Hort. ex Loud.
Delavayi, Franch.
niveum, Hook. f.
peramoenum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
silvaticum, Cowan.
Subseries Argyrophyllum
argyrophyllum, Franch.
Coryanum, Tagg et Forrest.
denudatum, Levl.
farinosum, Levl.
floribundum, Franch.
fokienense, Franch.
formosanum, Hemsley.
Hunnewellianum, Rehder et Wilson.
hypoglaucum, Hemsley.
insigne, Hemsl. et Wils.
longipes, Rehder et Wilson.
Ririei, Hemsl. et Wils.
Rockii, Wilson.
simiarum, Hance.
Thayerianum, Rehder et Wilson.

## No. 4. Auriculatum Series

auriculatum, Hemsley.
Griersonianum, Balf. f. et Forrest.

## No. 5. Azalea Series

Subseries Canadense
Albrechtii, Maxim. canadense, Torrey. pentaphyllum, Maxim. Vaseyi, Gray.

Subseries Luteum
alabamense, Rehder.
arborescens, Torrey. atlanticum, Rehder. austrinum, Rehder. calendulaceum, Torrey. canescens, Sweet. japonicum, Suringar. luteum, Sweet. molle, G. Don. nudiflorum, Torrey. oblongifolium, Millais. occidentale, Gray. prunifolium, Millais. roseum, Rehder. serrulatum, Millais. speciosum, Sweet. viscosum, Torrey. Subseries Nipponicum
nipponicum, Matsumura.
Subseries Obtusum
annamense, Rehder. atrovirens, Franch. boninense, Nakai.
breviperulatum, Hayata.
hainanense, Merrill.
indicum, Sweet.
Kanehirai, Wilson.
kwangtungense, Merr et Chun.
lasiostylum, Hayata. linearifolium, Sieb. et Zucc.
longiperulatum, Hayata.
macrogemmum, Nakai.
Mariae, Hance.
microphyton, Franch.
minutiflorum, Hu .
mucronatum, G. Don (ledifolium, G. Don).
naamkwanense, Merr.
Nakaharai, Hayata.
obtusum, Planchon.
Oldhamii, Maxim.
ovatosepalum, Yamam.
pulchrum, Szeeet.
rivulare, Hand.-Mazz.
rubropilosum, Hayata.
rufohirtum, Hand.-Mazz.
Sasakii, Wilson.
scabrum, G. Don.
Seniavinii, Maxim.
serpyllifolium, Miquel.
Simsii, Planchon.
subsessile, Rendle.
tosaense, Makino.
Tschonoskii, Maxim.
Tsoi, Merrill.
yedoense, Maxim.

## Subseries Schlippenbachii

Farrerae, Tate.
Mariesii, Hemsley et Wilson.
quinquefolium, Bisset et Moore.
reticulatum, D. Don. (apud. G. Don).
sanctum, Nakai.
Schlippenbachii, Maxim.
Weyrichii, Maxim.
Subseries Tashiroi
Tashiroi, Maxim.

## No. 6. Barbatum Series

Subseries Barbatum
argipeplum, Balf. f. et Cooper.
barbatum, Wall. imberbe, Hutch.
Smithii, Nutt, MS. (descript. Hook).

## Subseries Crinigerum

Bainbridgeanum, Tagg et Forrest. crinigerum, Franch.

Subseries Glischrum
diphrocalyx, Balf.f. exasperatum, Tagg.
glischroides, Tagg et Forrest.
glischrum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
habrotrichum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
hirtipes, Tagg.
rude, Tagg et Forrest.
spilotum, Balf. f. et Farrer.
vesiculiferum, Tagg.
Subseries Maculiferum
anwheiense, Wilson.
longesquamatum, Schneider. maculiferum, Franch. monosematum, Hutch. Morii, Hayata. nankotaisanense, Hayata. ochraceum, Rehd. et Wils. pachytrichum, Franch. pseudochrysanthum, Hayata. strigillosum, Franch.

## No. 7. Boothii Series

aureum, Franch.
auritum, Tagg.
Boothii, Nutt. cerinum, Balf. f. et Forrest. chrysodoron, Tagg MS. (descript. Hutch.). chrysolepis, Hutch. et Ward. commodum, Balf. f. et Forrest. deleiense, Hutch. et Ward.
leucaspis, Tagg. megeratum, Balf. f. et Forrest. mishmiense, Hutch. et Ward. monanthum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm. sulfureum, Franch. tephropeplum, Balf. f. et Farrer. theiochroum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.

## No. 8. Camelliaeflorum Series

camelliaeflorum, Hook. f.
lucidum, Nutt.

## No. 9. Campanulatum Series

aeruginosum, Hook. f.
campanulatum, D. Don.
fulgens, Hook. f.
lanatum, Hook.f.
Wallichii, Hook. $f$.

## No. 10. Campylogynum Series

campylogynum, Franch.
charopoeum, Balf. f. et Farrer. cremastum, Balf. f. et Forrest. myrtilloides, Balf. f. et Ward.

## No. 11. Camtschaticum Series

camtschaticum, Pallas. glandulosum, Standley ex Small. Redowskianum, Maxim.

No. 12. Carolinianum Series
carolinianum, Rehder.
Chapmanii, Gray.
minus, Michaux (punctatum, Andrews).

## No. 13. Cephalanthum Series

acraium, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
Adamsii, Rehder.
anthopogonoides, Maxim.
cephalanthoides, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
cephalanthum, Franch.
chamaetortum, Balf. f. et Ward.
clivicola, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
crebreflorum, Hutch. et Ward.
cremnophilum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
daphniflorum, Diels.
gymnomiscum, Balf.f. et Ward.
ledoides, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
lepidanthum, Balf. f. et W. W. Smith.
nmaiense, Balf. f. et Ward.
platyphyllum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm. praeclarum, Balf. f. et Farrer.
primulaeflorum, Bur. et Franch.
radinum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
Sargentianum, Rehder et Wilson.
sphaeranthum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
trichostomum, Franch.

No. 14. Cinnabarinum Series
cinnabarinum, Hook. f. concatenans, Hutch.
Keysii, Nutt.

## No. 15. Dauricum Series

dauricum, Linn.
mucronulatum, Turcz.

## No. 16. Edgeworthii Series

bullatum, Franch.
Edgeworthii, Hook. f.
pendulum, Hook.f.
sciaphilum, Balf. f. et Ward.
seinghkuense, Ward.

## No. 17. Falconeri Series

arizelum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
basilicum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
coriaceum, Franch.
decipiens, Lacaita.
eximium, Nutt.
Falconeri, Hook. f.
fictolacteum, Balf. f.
galactinum, Balf. f.
Hodgsonii, Hook. f.
lanigerum, Tagg.
preptum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
rex, Levl.
sino-Falconeri, Balf. f.

## No. 18. Ferrugineum Series

ferrugineum, Linn. hirsutum, Linn.
Kotschyi, Simonk.

## No. 19. Fortunei Series

## Subseries Calophytum

calophytum, Franch.
Openshawianum, Rehder et Wilson.

## Subseries Davidii

Davidii, Franch. planetum, Balf.f. praevernum, Hutch. sutchuenense, Franch.

## Subseries Fortunei

decorum, Franch. diaprepes, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
discolor, Franch.
Faithae, Chun.
Fortunei, Lindl.
glanduliferum, Franch.
Hemsleyanum, Wilson.
Houlstonii, Hemsley et Wilson
platypodum, Diels.
serotinum, Hutch.
vernicosum, Franch.
geographical forms of vernicosum : araliaeforme, Balf. f. et Forrest. euanthum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm. rhantum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm. Sheltonae, Hemsley et Wilson.

Subseries Griffithianum
Griffithianum, Wight.
Subseries Orbiculare
cardiobasis, Sleumer. orbiculare, Decaisne.

Subseries Oreodoxa
erubescens, Hutch.
Fargesii, Franch. oreodoxa, Franch.
geographical forms of oreodoxa : haematocheilum, Craib.
Limprichtii, Diels.
Reginaldii, Balf. f.
praeteritum, Hutch.

## No. 20. Fulvum Series

dendritrichum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
fulvoides, Balf. f. et Forrest.
fulvum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm. niphargum, Balf.f. et Ward. uvarifolium, Diels.

## No. 21. Glaucum Series

brachyanthum, Franch. charitopes, Balf. f. et Farrer. charitostreptum, Balf. f. et Ward.
Genestierianum, Forrest.
glaucum, Hook. f.
hypolepidotum, Balf. f. et Forrest. micromeres, Tagg.
pemakoense, Ward. pruniflorum, Hutch. et Ward.
shweliense, Balf. f. et Forrest.
sordidum, Hutch.
tsangpoense, Hutch. et Ward.

## No. 22. Grande Series

coryphaeum, Balf. f. et Forrest (semnum, Balf. f. et Forrest).
giganteum, Forrest (descript. Tagg).
grande, Wight (argenteum, Hook. f.).
Macabeanum, Watt, MS. (descript. Balf.f.). peregrinum, Tagg.
praestans, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
protistum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
semnoides, Tagg et Forrest.
sidereum, Balf.f.
sinogrande, Balf. f. et W. W Sm.
Watsonii, Hemsley et Wilson.

## No. 23. Heliolepis Series

brevistylum, Franch. desquamatum, Balf. f. et Forrest. fumidum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm. heliolepis, Franch. invictum, Balf. f. et Farrer. Leclerei, Levl. oporinum, Balf.f. et Ward. pholidotum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm. rubiginosum, Franch.

## No. 24. Irroratum Series

## Subseries Irroratum

agastum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
Annae, Franch.
anthosphaerum, Diels.
Sub-species :
hylothreptum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
araiophyllum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
cerochitum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
dimitrum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
epapillatum, Balf. f. et Cooper.
eritimum, Balf. f. et W.W. Sm.
Sub-species:
chawchiense, Balf. f. et Farrer. gymnogynum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
heptamerum, Balf. $f$.
persicinum, Hand.-Mazz.
Hardingii, Forrest.
irroratum, Franch.
Kendrickii, Nutt.
laxiflorum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
leptopeplum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
lukiangense, Franch.
Sub-species :
admirabile, Balf.f. et Forrest.
adroserum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
ceraceum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
gymnanthum, Diels.
mengtszense, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
ningyuenense, Hand.-Mazz.
ombrochares, Balf. f. et Ward.
pankimense, Cowan et Ward.
papillatum, Balf.f. et Cooper.
pennivenium, Balf. f. et Forrest.
pogonostylum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
Ramsdenianum, Cowan.
Shepherdii, Nutt.
spanotrichum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
tanastylum, Balf. f. et Ward.
Subseries Parishii
agapetum, Balf. f. et Ward.
Elliottii, Watt, MS. (descript. W. W. Sm.).
eriogynum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
facetum, Balf. f. et Ward.
Kyawi, Lace et W. W. Sm.
Parishii, C. B. Clarke.
schistocalyx, Balf f. et Forrest.
venator, Tagg.

## No. 25. Lacteum Series

aberrans, Tagg et Forrest. aiolopeplum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Beesianum, Diels. colletum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
dictyotum, Balf. f. MS. (descript. Tagg).
dryophyllum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
dumosulum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
emaculatum, Balf.f. et Forrest.
lacteum, Franch.
levistratum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
nakotiltum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
sigillatum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Traillianum, Forrest et W. W. Sm.
Wightii, Hook. f.

## No. 26. Lapponicum Series

achroanthum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
alpicola, Rehder et Wilson.
Amundsenianum, Hand.-Mazz.
blepharocalyx, Franch.
Bulu, Hutch.
cantabile, Balf. f.
capitatum, Maxim.
chamaezelum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
chryseum, Balf. f. et Ward.
compactum, Hutch.
complexum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
cuneatum, W. W. Sm.
dasypetalum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
diacritum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
drumonium, Balf. f. et Ward.
Edgarianum, Rehder et Wilson.
fastigiatum, Franch.
fimbriatum, Hutch.
flavidum, Franch.
glomerulatum, Hutch.
hippophaeoides, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
idoneum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
impeditum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
intricatum, Franch.
lapponicum, Wahlenberg.
litangense, Balf. f. MS.
lysolepis, Hutch.
microleucum, Hutch.
muliense, Balf. f. et Forrest.
nigropunctatum, Bur. et Franch.
nitidulum, Rehder et Wilson.
nivale, Hook. f.
orthocladum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
paludosum, Hutch. et Ward.
parvifolium, Adams.
peramabile, Hutch.
polifolium, Franch.
polycladum, Franch.
ramosissimum, Franch.
ravum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
rupicola, W. W. Sm.
russatum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
scintillans, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
setosum, D. Don.
spilanthum, Hutch.
stictophyllum, Balf. f.
tapetiforme, Balf. f. et Ward.
telmateium, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
thymifolium, Maxim.
verruculosum, Rehder et Wilson.
violaceum, Rehder et Wilson.
Websterianum, Rehder et Wilson.
yungningense, Balf. f. MS.

## No. 27. Lepidotum Series

Baileyi, Balf. f. elaeagnoides, Hook. $f$ imperator, Hutch. et Ward.
lepidotum, Wall. obovatum, Hook. f.
patulum, Hutch. et Ward.
pumilum, Hook. $f$.
thyodocum, Balf.f. et Cooper.
uniflorum, Hutch. et Ward.

## No. 28. Maddenii Series.

Subseries Ciliicalyx
burmanicum, Hutch.
carneum, Hutch.
ciliatum, Hook. f.
ciliicalyx, Franch.
ciliipes, Hutch.
Cubittii, Hutch.
Cuffeanum, Craib.
dendricola, Hutch.
formosum, Wall.
inaequale, Hutch.
iteophyllum, Hutch.
Johnstoneanum, Watt.
lasiopodum, Hutch.
Ludwigianum, Hosseus.
Lyi, Levl.
missionarium, Levl.
notatum, Hutch.
pachypodum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
Parryae, Hutch.
pilicalyx, Hutch.
pseudociliicalyx, Hutch.
roseatum, Hutch.
rufosquamosum, Hutch.
scopulorum, Hutch.
Scottianum, Hutch.
Smilesii, Hutch.
supranubium, Hutch.
Surasianum, Balf. f. et Craib.
taronense, Hutch.
Valentinianum, Forrest.
Veitchianum, Hook.

## Subseries Maddenii

brachysiphon, Balf. f.
calophyllum, Nutt.
crassum, Franch.
excellens, Hemsley et Wilson.
Maddenii, Hook. $f$.
manipurense, Balf. f. et Watt.
odoriferum, Hutch.
polyandrum, Hutch.
Subseries Megacalyx
Dalhousiae, Hook. f.
liliiflorum, Levl.
Lindleyi, Moore.
megacalyx, Balf. f. et Ward.
Nuttallii, Booth.
rhabdotum, Balf. f. et Cooper.
sinonuttallii, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Taggianum, Hutch.

## No. 29. Micranthum Series

micranthum, Turcz.

## No. 30. Moupinense Series

dendrocharis, Franch. moupinense, Franch. petrocharis, Diels.

## No. 31. Neriiflorum Series

Subseries Forrestii
erastum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Forrestii, Balf. f. MS. (descript. Diels.).
porphyrophyllum, Balf.f. et Forrest.
repens, Balf. f. et Forrest.
serpens, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Subseries Haematodes
catacosmum, Balf.f. MS. (descript. Tagg).
chaetomallum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
chionanthum, Tagg et Forrest.
coelicum, Balf. f. et Farrer.
haematodes, Franch.
hemidartum, Balf. f. MS. (descript. Tagg):
mallotum, Balf. f. et Ward (aemulorum, Balf.f.). pocophorum, Balf. f. MS. (descript. Tagg).

## Subseries Neriiflorum

Albertsenianum, Forrest.
euchroum, Balf. f. et Ward. floccigerum, Franch. neriiflorum, Franch.

Sub-species :
agetum, Balf. f. et Forrest. euchaites, Balf. f. et Forrest. phaedropum, Balf. f. et Farrer. phoenicodum, Balf. f. et Farrer. sperabile, Balf. f. et Farrer. sperabiloides, Tagg et Forrest.

## Subseries Sanguineum

aperantum, Balf. f. et Ward. apodectum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
citriniflorum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
cloiophorum, Balf.f. et Forrest.
Sub-species :
asmenistum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
leucopetalum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
mannophorum, Balf. f. et Forr.
roseotinctum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
dichroanthum, Diels.
didymum, Balf. f. et Forrest. eudoxum, Balf. f. et Forrest.

Sub-species:
asteium, Balf. f. et Forrest.
brunneifolium, Balf. f. et Forr.
epipastum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
glaphyrum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
mesopolium, Balf. f. et Forrest.
pothinum, Balf.f. et Forrest.
temenium, Balf. f. et Forrest.
trichomiscum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
fulvastrum, Balf. f. et Forrest. haemaleum, Balf. f. et Forrest. herpesticum, Balf. f. et Ward. himertum, Balf. f. et Forrest. horaeum, Balf. f. et Forresi. parmulatum, Cowvan. sanguineum, Franch. scyphocalyx, Balf. f. et Forrest. torquatum, Balf. f. et Farrer. trichophlebium, Balf. f. et Forrest.

## No. 32. Ovatum Series

Bachii, Lévl.
hongkongense, Hutch.
leptothrium, Balf. f. et Forrest. ovatum, Planchon.
Vialii, Delavay et Franch.

## No. 33. Ponticum Series

Subseries Caucasicum
adenopodum, Franch brachycarpum, D. Don. et G. Don. caucasicum, Pallas.
chrysanthum, Pallas

Degronianum, Carriere.
Fauriei, Franch. hyperythrum, Hayata. Makinoi, Tagg.
Metternichii, Sieb. et Zucc.
Smirnowi, Traut.
Ungernii, Traut.
yakusimanum, Nakai.
Subseries Ponticum
californicum, Hook.
catawbiense, Michaux.
maximum, Linn.
ponticum, Linn.

## No. 34. Saluenense Series

calciphilum, Hutch. et Ward. calostrotum, Balf. f. et Ward. chameunum, Balf. f. et Forrest. charidotes, Balf. f. et Farrer. cosmetum, Balf. f. et Forrest. fragariflorum, Ward.
keleticum, Balf. f. et Forrest. nitens, Hutch, MS. prostratum, W. W. Sm. radicans, Balf. f. et Forrest. riparium, Ward. saluenense, Franch.

## No. 35. Scabrifolium Series

hemitrichotum, Balf. f. et Forrest. mollicomum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm. pubescens, Balf. f. et Forrest. scabrifolium, Franch. spiciferum, Franch. spinuliferum, Franch.

No. 36. Semibarbatum Series
semibarbatum, Maxim.

## No. 37. Stamineum Series

Cavaleriei, Lévl.
Championae, Hook.
Esquirolii, Lévl.
Feddei, Lévl.
Hancockii, Hemsley.
Henryi, Hance.
Latoucheae, Franch.
leiopodum, Hayata.
leucobotrys, Ridley.
moulmainense, Hook.
oxyphyllum, Franch.
stamineum, Franch.
stenaulum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
Tutcherae, Hemsley et Wilson.
Westlandii, Hemsley.
Wilsonae, Hemsley et Wilson.

## No. 38. Taliense Series

Subseries Adenogynum
adenogynum, Diels.
adenophorum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
alutaceum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
Balfourianum, Diels.
Bureavii, Franch.
bureavioides, Balf. f.
circinnatum, Cozvan et Ward.
codonanthum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
cruentum, Levl.
detersile, Franch.
detonsum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
dumicola, Tagg et Forrest.
elegantulum, Tagg et Forrest.
Faberi, Hemsl.
faberioides, Balf. f.
mimetes, Tagg et Forrest.
Prattii, Franch.
wuense, Balf. f.
Subseries Roxieanum
aischropeplum, Balf. f. et Forrest. bathyphyllum, Balf. f. et Forrest. comisteum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
cucullatum, Hand.-Mazz.
globigerum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
gymnocarpum, Balf. f. MS. (descript. Tagg).
iodes, Balf. $f$. et Forrest.
lampropeplum, Balf.f. et Forrest.
microgynum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
perulatum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
poecilodermum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
pronum, Tagg et Forrest.
proteoides, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
recurvoides, Tagg et Ward.
recurvum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Roxieanum, Forrest.
russotinctum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
triplonaevium, Balf. f. et Forrest.
tritifolium, Balf. f. et Forrest.

## Subseries Taliense

aganniphum, Balf. f. et Ward.
agglutinatum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Clementinae, Forrest.
doshongense, Tagg.
flavorufum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
glaucopeplum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
lophophorum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
phaeochrysum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
Principis, Bur. et Franch.
Przewalskii, Maxim.
Purdomii, Rehd. et Wils.
schizopeplum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
sphaeroblastum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
syncollum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
taliense, Franch.
vellereum, Hutch, MS. (descript. Tagg).

## Subseries Wasonii

coeloneuron, Diels.
inopinum, Balf. $f$.
paradoxum, Balf.f.
rufum, Batal.
Wasonii, Hemsl. et Wilsils.
Weldianum, Rehd. et W.
Wiltonii, Hemsl. et Wils.

No. 39. Thomsonii Series

## Subseries Campylocarpum

callimorphum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
caloxanthum, Balf. f. et Farrer.
campylocarpum, Hook. f.
cyclium, Balf. f. et Forrest.
hedythamnum, Balf. f. et Forrest. myiagrum, Balf. f. et Forrest. telopeum, Balf. f. et Forrest.

## Subseries Martinianum

eurysiphon, Tagg et Forrest. Martinianum, Balf. f. et Forrest.

Subseries Selense
calvescens, Balf. f. et Forrest. cymbomorphum, Balf. f. et Forrest. dasycladum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm. erythrocalyx, Balf. f. et Forrest.

Sub-species :
beimaense, Balf. f. et Forrest. docimum, Balf. f. MS. eucallum, Balf. f. et Forrest. truncatulum, Balf.f. et Forrest. esetulosum, Balf. f. et Forrest. jucundum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm. manopeplum, Balf. f. et Forrest. rhaibocarpum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm. selense, Franch.

Sub-species :
axium, Balf. f. et Forrest. chalarocladum, Balf. f. et Forr. dolerum, Balf. f. et Forrest. duseimatum, Balf. f. et Forrest. metrium, Balf. f. et Forrest. nanothamnum, Balf. f. et Forr. pagophilum, Balf. f. et Ward. probum, Balf. f. et Forrest. setiferum, Balf. f. et Forrest. vestitum, Tagg et Forrest.

## Subseries Souliei

astrocalyx, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Bonvalotii, Bur. et Franch.
croceum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
litiense, Balf. f. et Forrest.
puralbum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.
Souliei, Franch.
Wardii, W. W. Sm.
Williamsianum, Rehder et Wilson.

## Subseries Thomsonii

cerasinum, Tagg.
cyanocarpum (Franch), W. W. Sm.
eclecteum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Hookeri, Nutt.
hylaeum, Balf. f. et Farrer.
Meddianum, Forrest.
Stewartianum, Diels.
Thomsonii, Hook. f.

## No. 40. Trichocladum Series

chloranthum, Balf. f. et Forrest. lepidostylum, Balf. f. et Forrest. lithophilum, Balf. f. et Ward.
lophogynum, Balf. f. et Forrest MS. mekongense, Franch. melinanthum, Balf. f. et Ward. oulotrichum, Balf. f. et Forrest. rubrolineatum, Balf. f. et Forrest. semilunatum, Balf. f. et Forrest. trichocladum, Franch. viridescens, Hutch.

## No. 41. Triflorum Series

## Subseries Augustinii

Augustinii, Hemsley. bivelatum, Balf. $f$.
chasmanthoides, Balf. f. et Forrest.
chasmanthum, Diels.
hirsuticostatum, Hand.-Mazz.
trichophorum, Balf.f. villosum, Hemsley et Wilson.

## Subseries Hanceanum

afghanicum, Aitch. et Hemsley. Hanceanum, Hemsley.

## Subseries Oreotrephes

apiculatum, Rehder et Wilson. artosquameum, Balf.f. et Forrest. bracteatum, Rehder et Wilson. exquisitum, Hutch. oreotrephes, W. W. Sm. sycnanthum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm. timeteum, Balf. f. et Forrest.

Subseries Polylepis
Amesiae, Rehder et Wilson. concinnoides, Hutch. et Ward. concinnum, Hemsley.
polylepis, Franch.
pseudoyanthinum, Balf. f. MS.
Subseries Triflorum
ambiguum, Hemsl.
bauhiniiflorum, Watt. MS.
caesium, Hutch.
flavantherum, Hutch. et Ward.
kasoense, Hutch. et Ward.
Keiskei, Miquel.
lutescens, Franch.
triflorum, Hook. $f$.
Wongii, Hemsley et Wilson.
xanthocodon, Hutch.

## Subseries Yunnanense

aechmophyllum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
Bodinieri, Franch.
caeruleum, Lévl (eriandrum).
charianthum, Hutch.
chartophyllum, Franch.
Davidsonianum, Rehder et Wilson.
erileucum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
hesperium, Balf. f. et Forrest.
hormophorum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
hypophaeum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
leilungense, Balf. f. et Forrest.
lochmium, Balf. $f$.
longistylum, Rehder et Wilson.
pallescens, Hutch.
pleistanthum, Balf.f. MS.
rigidum, Franch.
Searsiae, Rehder et Wilson.
siderophyllum, Franch.
stereophyllum, Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.
suberosum, Balf. f. et Forrest.
tatsienense, Franch.
Vilmorinianum, Balf. $f$.
yunnanense, Franch.
zaleucum, Balf.f. et W. W. Sm.

## No. 42. Vaccinioides Series

asperulum, Hutch. et Ward.
emarginatum, Hemsley et Wilson. euonymifolium, Levl. insculptum, Hutch. et Ward.
Kawakamii, Hayata. Quadrasianum, Vidal. rosmarinifolium, Vidal. vaccinioides, Hook. f. Vidalii, Rolfe.

## No. 43. Virgatum Series

oleifolium, Franch. racemosum, Franch. virgatum, Hook. $f$.

## Species Unplaced

asterochnoum, Diels.
dimidiatum, Balf.f.
Magorianum, Balf.f.
Potanini, Batalin.
pyrrhoanthum, Balf. f.
yakuinsulare, Masam.-Azalea S.

## Manuscript names, species not yet described.

butyricum.
cerasiflorum.
curvistylum, Ward MS.-Glaucum S. ?
dasycladoides, Hand.-Mazz.-Thomsonii. S.
Selense. SS.
gracile, Hutch MS.
kongboense, Ward-Anthopogon S.
luridum, Ward $M S$.
magnificum.
rubrantherum.
rubriflorum.
temoense, Ward-Anthopogon S.
$\qquad$



[^0]:    R. polifolium.
    (many leaved) A.

[^1]:    (After J. F. Rock, an American collector in China)
    C.

