

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE RHODODENDRON
ASSOCIATION.
1939.

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- Milvain, Colonel R., Eglingham, near Alnwick, Northumberland.
- Moffitt, James K., 86, Seaview Avenue, Piedmont, California, U.S.A.
- Montrose, The Duchess of, Buchanan Castle, Drymen, Glasgow.
- Moore, C. Armytage, Winterfold House, Cranleigh, Surrey.
- Moore, Dr. F. Craven, Duckyls, nr. East Grinstead, Sussex.
- *Moore, H. Armytage, Rowallane, Saintfield, Co. Down.
- Moore, Lady, Willbrook House, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
- Moore, Sir Frederick, Willbrook House, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.
- Morgan, Edgar S., Cefn Eithin, Swansea.
- Morley, The Earl of, Saltram, Plympton, Devon.
- Moxon, Mrs. Gerald, Openwood, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.
- Munster, The Earl of, Sandhills, Bletchingly, Surrey.
- Murdoch, W., High Lawns, Holmbury St. Mary, Dorking, Surrey.
- Murray, Mrs., Murraythwaite, Ecclefechan, Annan, Dumfriesshire.
- *Napier, Miss Isabel N., The Delph House, Broadstone, Dorset.
- Nearing, G. G., Ridgewood, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- Neilson, Mrs. Hugh, Chapelton, Stewarton, Ayrshire.
- *Nelson, Thomas E., Achnacloch, Connel, Argyll.
- Nevill, R. C. Reginald, The Studio, Ashley, Ringwood, Hants.
- Nicholas, Mrs., Burnham Beeches, Sherbrooke, Victoria, Australia.
- Nix, Charles G. A., Tilgate, Crawley, Sussex.

- Nobelius, C. L., Gembrook Nurseries, Emerald, Victoria, Australia.
- *Norman, The Hon. Lady, Ramster, Chiddingfold, Surrey.
- Oliver, Mrs. F. S., Edgerston, nr. Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.
- Osborn, Arthur, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
- Ostbo, Endre, Bellevue, Washington, U.S.A.
- Pack-Beresford, Arthur, Woburn, Donaghadee, Co. Down.
- *Pack-Beresford, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Brambletye, Headley, Bordon, Hants.
- Palmer, Mrs. Don H., Willow-Don, 6956, Fifty-fifth South, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
- Pam, Major Albert, Wormley Bury, Broxbourne, Herts.
- Pape, Miss Dorothy C., Grindon Corner, Norham, Northumberland.
- Peake, G. Herbert, Bawtry Hall, Doncaster.
- Peake, Harald, Selby Hall, Bawtry, Doncaster.
- Pelham-Burn, Capt. James R., Kilmory, Lochgilphead, Argyll.
- Percival, Edward, West Porlock, Minehead, Somerset.
- Perano, Capt. A. A., Box 50, Picton, New Zealand.
- Philipps, Capt. G. P., Cwmgwili, Bronwydd Arms, S. Wales.
- *Pike, Leonard G., King Barrow, Wareham, Dorset.
- Pilkington, Alan D., Dean Wood, Newbury, Berks.
- Pinckney, G. H., The Cottage, Bagshot, Surrey.
- Platt, J. W. O., Filleigh House, Chudleigh, South Devon.
- Pole, Sir John Carew, Bart., Antony House, Torpoint, Cornwall.
- Power, A. D., Brockdale, Bracknell, Berks.
- Preston, E. M., Slaugham Park, Sussex.
- Price, Sir Henry, Wakehurst, Ardingly, Sussex.
- Price-Jones, W. R., Pedders Wood, Scorton, nr. Garstang, Lancs.
- *Puddle, F. C., The Gardens, Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, North Wales.
- *Putron, H. L. du, Caledonia Nursery, Guernsey.
- Pyke, Arthur, Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey.
- Raffill, C. P., Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey.
- Rampton, Stanley C., South Lake, Woodley, Berks.
- *Ramsden, Sir John F., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
- Rayleigh, The Lady, Beaufront Castle, Hexham.

- Reford, Mrs. R. Wilson, 3,510, Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada.
- †Rehder, Prof. Alfred, The Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., U.S.A.
- Reid, Andrew T., Auchterarder House, Auchterarder, Perthshire.
- Renshaw, Sir Charles H., Merton Hall, Watton, Norfolk.
- Renton, John T., Branklyn, Perth.
- *Reuthe, G., 109, Crown Lane, Bromley, Kent.
- Roberts, Mrs. I. M., Lightwater Manor, Lightwater, Surrey.
- Robinson, Frederic, Snaprails, Sandhurst, Berks.
- Rochdale, Right Hon. Lord, The Old Hall, Highgate Village, London, N. 6.
- †Rock, Dr. Joseph F., 28, Shichiaopu, Yunnanfu, Yunnan, China.
- Rogers, Arthur E., Angle House, Seal, Kent.
- Rogers, Lieut.-Colonel J. M., Riverhill, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- Rose, Frederick J., Townhill Park Gardens, Bitterne, Southampton.
- Rosebery, The Countess of, Cleveland House, Newmarket.
- Rothschild, Anthony Gustav de, Ascott, Wing, Leighton Buzzard.
- *Rothschild, Lionel N. de, Exbury House, Exbury, Southampton.
- Russell L. R., Richmond Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey.
- Rye, Robert W., Lochinch Gardens, Castle Kennedy, Stranraer, Wigtownshire.
- Sander, Roger, St. André, Bruges, Belgium.
- Savage, Alfred, The Garden, Mount Congreve, Waterford, Ireland.
- Savill, Eric H., Beech Hill Lodge, The Great Park, Windsor.
- Sawyer, Mrs. Inverewe, Poolewe, Ross-shire.
- Schneider, Dr. Camillo, Bollvarallee 9, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, Germany.
- Schröder, Baron Bruno, The Dell Park, Englefield Green, Surrey.
- Schroder, Capt. W. H., Attadale, Strathcarron, Ross-shire.
- Seabrook, C. Courtney, c/o Messrs. Koster & Co., Bridgeton, R.F.D. 5, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- *Seaton, The Lady, Bosahan, St. Martin, Cornwall.

- Sebag-Montefiore, The Hon. Mrs. Ida Marie, Thorn, Wembury,
Plymouth.
- Serocold, Mrs. Germaine, 28, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W. 7.
- Sharpe, Ronald G., Balmuir, near Dundee, Scotland.
- Sloccock, Oliver C. A., Goldsworth Old Nursery, Woking, Surrey.
- *Sloccock, W. A., Goldsworth Nursery, Woking, Surrey.
- Smedley, J. B. Marsden, Lea Green, Matlock, Derbyshire.
- Smith, Mrs. H. Lindsay, Ashfold, Handcross, Sussex.
- Smith, N. Hamilton, Cheniston, Sunningdale, Berks.
- Smith, Owen Hugh, Hay's Wharf and Dock, Southwark, London,
S.E. 1.
- †Smith, Professor Sir W. Wright, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.
- Spender-Clay, Hon. Mrs., Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey.
- Stair, Lieut.-Col. The Earl of, 17, Eaton Square, London,
S.W. 1.
- *Stead, Edgar, Ilam, Christchurch, New Zealand.
- Steffen, Alexander, Erfurt, Bitscher Str. 28, Germany.
- *Stern, Major F. C., Highdown, Goring-by-Sea, Sussex.
- *Stevenson, J. B., Tower Court, Ascot.
- Stewart, A. F. M., c/o Messrs. D. Stewart & Son, Ferndown
Nurseries, nr. Wimborne, Dorset.
- *Stewart, Edward, Ferndown, near Wimborne, Dorset.
- Stewart, Miss Katherine M., Kindar Lodge, New Abbey, Dumfries.
- Stewart, Lady, Green House, 129, Park Lane, London, W. 1.
- Stirling, Hon. Mrs., Keir, Dunblane, Scotland.
- *Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John, Bart., Pollok House, Pollokshaws,
Glasgow.
- St. Lawrence, T. J. Gaisford, Howth Castle, Co. Dublin.
- Stoker, Fred., The Summit, Golding's Hill, Loughton.
- Strathcona and Mount Royal, Lord, 14, South Audley Street,
London, W. 1.
- Straves, John, Roseland Nurseries, West End, Woking, Surrey.
- Street, Fred., Heathermead Nurseries, West Chobham, Surrey.
- Streeter, F., The Gardens, Petworth Park, Sussex.
- Swaythling, Right Hon. Lord, 114, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

- Sylvén, Dr. Nils O. Valdemar, Svalöv, Sweden.
- Taylor, Darcy, The Rocks, Marshfield, Chippenham.
- Taylor, G. C., "Country Life," 20, Tavistock Street, London, W.C. 2.
- *Taylor, George, The Gardens, Bulstrode Park, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.
- Thomas, Donald W., 31, Basset Road, Camborne, Cornwall.
- Thomas, Mrs. M. V., Combe Wood, Colgate, near Horsham, Sussex.
- Thompson, P. F., Ravenscourt Gardens, Lymington, Hants.
- Traherne, Capt. Onslow, Bryngarw, Aberkenfig, Glamorgan.
- Tredegar, Viscount, Tredegar Park, Newport, Monmouthshire.
- Tremayne, Captain C. H., Carclew, Perran-ar-Worthal, Cornwall.
- Trent, The Lady, Lenton House, Nottingham.
- Tritton, A. R., 93, Park Street, W. 1.
- Trotter, Noel, Frogna, Sunninghill, Berks.
- *Trotter, Richard D., Leith Vale, Ockley, Surrey.
- Tucker, W. G., 35, S.W. First Avenue, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
- Turner, Mrs. Charles, Old Down, Tockington, near Bristol.
- *Tylden-Pattenson, Lt.-Col. E. C., Dashmonden, Biddenden, Kent.
- Upcher, Henry E. S., The Gables, Upper Sheringham, Norfolk.
- Vandevere, Dr. Edward G., Mill Valley, California, U.S.A.
- Vaughan, J. N. E., Rheola, Vale of Neath, Glam.
- *Veitch, Miss A. M., Royal Nurseries, Exeter.
- Venning, Charles E., Boscovean, Heamoor, Cornwall.
- Vivian, The Hon. Lady, Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall.
- *Vyvyan, Col. Sir Courtenay, Bart., Trelowarren, Mawgan, Helston, Cornwall.
- Wada, K., Hakoneya Nurseries, Numazu-shi, Japan.
- Waley, Alfred J., Flat 78, 3, Whitehall Court, London, S.W. 1.
- Wallace, John A. A., Lochryan, Stranraer.
- *Wallace, R. W., The Old Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
- Walter, R. G., Hollamby's Nurseries, Groombridge, Sussex.
- †Ward, Capt. F. Kingdon, Cleeve Court, Streathley-on-Thames, Berks.
- *Waterer, F. Gomer, Whitfield Court, Knap Hill, nr. Woking, Surrey.

- Wedderburn, Mrs., Birkhill, Cupar, Fife.
 Watt, Mrs. James, 7, Blackford Road, Edinburgh.
 Wells, Ben, The Nurseries, Merstham, Surrey.
 Wezelenburg, T., Hoekshee, Hazerswoude, Holland.
 Whitaker, William I., Pylewell Park, Lymington, Hants.
 White, John, Benmore Gardens, by Dunoon, Argyll.
 Whittall, Mrs. C. M., Grayswood Hill, Haslemere, Surrey.
 *Wickham, Mrs. Tom, 22, Down Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
 Wicklow, The Earl of, Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.
 Wigan, Mrs. J. T., Danbury Park, Chelmsford, Essex.
 *Wilding, E. H., Wexham Place, Stoke Poges, Bucks.
 Williams, A. M., Werrington Park, Launceston.
 Williams, Charles, Rozel, Middle Lincombe Road, Torquay,
 S. Devon.
 *Williams, E. Trevor, Dromenagh, Iver Heath, Bucks.
 Williams, G. W., Shernfold Park, Frant, Sussex.
 †Williams, J. C., Caerhays Castle, Gorran, R.S.O., Cornwall.
 Williams, J. E., Hillside, Llandaff, Cardiff.
 *Williams, Mrs. Charles, Trewidden, Buryas Bridge, Cornwall.
 Williams, M. P., Lanarth, St. Keverne, Cornwall.
 *Wilson, Edward Kenneth, Cannizaro, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19.
 Wilson, J. E. B., Downgate, Sandhurst, Kent.
 Wirth, Walter, Superintendent of Public Parks, New Haven,
 Conn., U.S.A.
 *Wiseman, Percy, c/o J. Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., Bagshot,
 Surrey.
 Wister, John C., Swarthmore College, Pa., U.S.A.
 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.

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

Office.

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

Objects.

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

Membership.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subscriptions.

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

Application of Income and Funds.

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

Executive Council.

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

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

(b) Of eight other Members of the Association, two of whom shall retire annually and shall not be re-eligible

for election until one year has elapsed ; this rule, as far as affects retirement, shall only become operative three years after the founding of the Association, when the names of those to retire shall be settled by ballot.

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

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

Appointment and Duties of Officers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Election of Hon. Life Members.

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

Appointment of Committees.

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

Council Meetings.

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

Financial Provisions.

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

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

Appointment of Auditor and Duties.

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

Exhibitions.

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

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

Nominations for Election of Hon. Officers and Council.

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

Method of Election.

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

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

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

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

Annual General Meeting.

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

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

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

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

(iv.) Election of Auditor for ensuing year

(v.) Other General Business.

Special General Meeting.

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

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

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

Removal of Member's Name from List of Members.

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

Alteration, etc., of Rules.

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

NOTES ON THE SERIES OF RHODODENDRONS

The Triflorum Series is quite one of the most attractive and useful in the whole range of this genus. The lightness of the foliage and the bushy effect of the plant is a relief to the heavy dark green foliage of most rhododendrons; their floriferousness and general effect of the flowers make them very attractive, not only as rhododendrons but for general planting in shrubberies, added to which a great many of them are hardy, easily grown shrubs.

In the Subseries Augustinii, *R. Augustinii* itself is too well-known now to require any description. Of the two forms originally sent back by Wilson the deep blue one is slightly on the tender side, while the pale lilac is very much hardier. The two crossed together have given at Exbury a fine pale blue rhododendron, perfectly hardy there. Mr. Stevenson has been crossing the best forms of the green-eyed *Augustiniis* together, with striking results. There is no doubt that by selection and further crossing in this species a hardy race of good coloured forms will be evolved. These, however, will have to be propagated by cuttings and it is plants grown from cuttings rather than seedlings that the purchaser should seek.

R. chasmanthoides and *R. chasmanthum* should really be merged together, both forms being found in batches of plants raised from the same packet of seed from the wild. It is unfortunately not so hardy as *R. Augustinii* and will not grow at Tower Court. At Exbury it flourishes and is now some 5-10 feet in height, where it flowers a fortnight after *R. Augustinii* with beautiful blue lavender flowers and rather more of a truss than *R. Augustinii* itself.

R. villosum, a similar shrub, has the young shoots much more hairy than either of the previous two and flowers of bright magenta, attractive, but care in planting is necessary.

These three are the only members of the Augustinii Subseries in general cultivation, *R. bivelatum*, with small rose coloured flowers, and *R. hirsuticostatum*, with whitish rose flowers, so far as I know are not available.

In the Hanceanum Subseries *R. afghanicum* is a poisonous shrub and should not be grown. *R. Hanceanum*, a dwarf shrub up to 3 feet in height, with flowers whitish or pale yellow, is attractive in a minor way. Some forms are much better than others. It seems perfectly hardy at Exbury.

The Subseries Oreotrephes consists of a number of shrubs with grey-green, almost round leaves and lilac flowers. They bear a close resemblance to one another and it is really difficult to distinguish between most of them except for minor botanical differences. The flowers, however, vary somewhat as they do in the previous subseries and here again plants propagated from cuttings are advisable. Harry White crossed together two of his best *R. oreotrephes* and produced a very fine race of seedlings, one of which at Exbury nearly always takes a prize when shown at the Rhododendron Show.

R. oreotrephes itself, 7 feet or more in height, with mauve or mauvy-pink flowers, is an attractive shrub perhaps, like other members of this series, a little more fastidious about position. They dislike moving more than most members of the Rhododendron family and I fancy prefer semi-shade. The better form is very beautiful in flower.

Very near it but a little later and a rather dwarfer bush is *R. timeteum*.

I think the most beautiful of the family is *R. exquisitum*, which was named from two plants at Exbury bought from Harry White and raised by him as Subseries Oreotrephes, F.20489. About 6 or 7 feet high at present at Exbury, this plant has very lovely pale grey-mauve flowers with hardly any spots: and of all this subseries I put it the highest. *R. artosquameum* is another rhododendron very similar to *R. oreotrephes*, with beautiful rose coloured flowers without

markings, but it is probably a slightly variable species as *R. cardioeides*, *R. pubigerum* and *R. trichopodum* have been merged into it by Dr. Hutchinson. Since doing this a number which was sent back as *R. artosquameum*, F. 20481, was provisionally called *R. siderophylloides* by Dr. Hutchinson when shown by Mr. Crosfield. This was a particularly fine form, but it is doubtful if it is worthy of specific rank and it should probably be changed to *R. artosquameum*, to which rhododendron the award should be transferred.

R. apiculatum, with dark purple flowers, *R. bracteatum* with white flowers spotted with red, and *R. syncnanthum*, with deep rose lavender flowers, are other members of the subseries of no particular merit for the ordinary gardener.

In the Subseries *Polylepis* *R. Amesiae* with purple flowers and *R. concinnoides* with pinkish-purple flowers are not of special note. In general the *Polylepis* Subseries is not particularly attractive.

In *R. concinnum*, with which has been merged *yanthinum*, *Benthamianum*, *coombense*, *ioanthum* and *laetevirens*, there is again a distinction between the botanist and the gardener. From the botanical point of view these names may all belong to the same species: from the garden point of view they are different. The poor forms of *R. concinnum* are only worth the bonfire, but some of its varieties are extremely attractive. *R. Benthamianum*, with deep violet flowers, always gives me great pleasure. It is not perhaps as attractive a blue as *R. Augustinii*, but when I see it in flower I always mean to propagate it and then somehow always seem to forget—it is well worth a place in any collection of rhododendrons.

R. yanthinum, with rather more magenta coloured flowers, is sometimes confused with *R. pseudo-yanthinum*, which is a more showy garden plant, with deep magenta flowers. It is this latter plant which should be bought for the garden.

R. polylepis itself is, in my opinion, the worst of the whole group, in fact, the whole series.

The Subseries Triflorum contains some fine rhododendrons. *R. ambiguum*, a shrub 5 feet or more in height with rather darker green leaves than most of the series, has pale yellow flowers spotted with green. There are better forms of this rhododendron in cultivation and it is best to buy plants raised from cuttings from the best varieties. If this is done when the plants are mature they are very pretty in a sober way in the woodland and I always admire my group of this rhododendron when in flower.

R. bauhiniiflorum, said to have been sent back by Kingdon Ward from one of his recent expeditions, I have not yet seen in flower. It is very close to *R. triflorum*.

R. flavantherum, a shrub 6-10 feet in height with bright clear yellow flowers, is also one of Kingdon Ward's plants. So is *R. kasoense*, a shrub with yellow flowers and red anthers. Neither of these two, however, have I seen in flower.

R. Keiskei, a low compact shrub with lemon yellow flowers comes from Japan. In many ways it might be called a dwarf *R. lutescens* and is very attractive in the rock garden when covered with its crowded blooms in the early spring.

R. lutescens itself is a fine shrub for a warm garden. Not only is its light green foliage always graceful and pleasing but its bronzy young shoots are attractive in the spring, and in some forms its yellow flowers are very fine. It unfortunately begins to open its flowers at Exbury in February and these are often frosted, but so numerous are the buds that there is always a succession to come on and I rarely miss a year without seeing its beauty at some time or another. Should there be a period free from frost during its flowering time it is as beautiful a rhododendron as one could wish to see, but people in cold gardens would be disappointed with it. It is perfectly at home in our climate as it seeds itself freely at Exbury.

R. triflorum, a shrub 8 feet or more in height, with light yellow flowers spotted with green, has been introduced for

many years. Quite at home in Cornwall, it is a little too tender for northern gardens, though it flourishes at Exbury. Its great beauty is in its bark, which it seems to shed every year—the cinnamon colour of this is very beautiful when it is held up to the sky.

R. Wongii, with cream coloured flowers, I have not seen. *R. xanthocodon*, sent home by Kingdon Ward, is one of the connecting links between the Triflorum and the Cinnabarinum Series. Its flowers are more bell-shaped than any other of the whole series and a well grown plant with light green foliage and yellow bells is very pretty in May. It seems, however, to be slightly on the tender side and requires a sheltered situation at Exbury.

The Subseries Yunnanense, the last subseries of this series, is also the largest. Of *R. aechmophyllum* and *R. Bodinieri* I know little. *R. caeruleum* used to be known as *R. eriandrum* and while, strictly speaking, it was necessary to alter the name, this is another instance where botanical nomenclature is contrary to garden interests. I suppose the type plant must be a dark colour, but all those growing in my garden are white and raised from seed sent back by Rock. I consider it the best of all the white Triflorums and am propagating it freely as it seems a good doer and perfectly hardy. It is a bushy shrub, at present about 5 feet high and it does not look as if it is going to grow much taller. It is a good plant to have in the garden in May as whites are always useful to avoid colour clashes. *R. charianthum*, a shrub with rose coloured flowers densely spotted with red on the upper part of the corolla within, is very near *R. yunnanense*.

R. chartophyllum is also very close to *R. yunnanense* but the leaves are more deciduous and it also flowers considerably earlier in the season. When completely deciduous it is known as *R. chartophyllum praecox*. In the latter form the flowers come before the leaves and it always looks to me a little naked. It is a pleasant enough little shrub, very free

flowering and apparently hardy but not, in my opinion, as good as many other of the same subseries.

R. Davidsonianum, a bushy shrub 6-10 feet in height with pink flowers with red spots, very variable in colour and mostly inclined to mauve. By selection, however, real clear pinks can be secured and Bodnant received an Award of Merit for a very fine form a year or so ago. It is a hardy rhododendron and very pleasing in its best forms.

R. erileucum, which I have not seen, is very closely allied to *R. zaleucum*, nor do I know *R. hesperium*, with smoky rose-lavender flowers, nor *R. hormophorum*, a shrub up to 3 feet in height with rose flowers.

R. hypophaeum, with flowers white tinged with rose, and *R. leilungense*, with pale rose coloured flowers, are not in general cultivation.

R. lochmium, with pink-lilac flowers is very closely allied to *R. Davidsonianum*, very pretty in full bloom it is no better than that plant.

R. longistylum, a shrub up to 7 feet in height, with small pink or white flowers, is a pretty little bush but nothing like so showy as other members of the family. It is really only worth a place in the collector's garden.

R. pallescens appeared as a stray at Exbury, but since then it seems identical with Rock No. 59578. It is a very free flowering little bush with white or pinky-white flowers and red spots and is perfectly hardy there. It is very attractive when in flower and so well worthy of the Award of Merit it received some years ago.

R. pleistanthum is very nearly allied to *R. Davidsonianum*. *R. rigidum* is a loose growing shrub with very pale rose coloured flowers of no particular merit although quite pretty, like all the other members of the family.

R. Searsiae, with white or mauve coloured flowers, a small shrub or bush, is another plant which makes a great show every spring, completely covering itself with flowers

and apparently quite hardy. Its colour is perhaps not so good as some other members of the family but none the less attractive.

R. siderophyllum, a shrub 4-9 feet in height with whitish to violet flowers, and *R. stereophyllum*, a shrub 6 feet in height, with very small flowers, need no particular description.

R. suberosum, a shrub 5-7 feet in height with white or white flushed rose flowers, is an attractive member of the family but it makes rather an untidy bush, though the white forms are quite pleasing.

R. tatsienense is only a name. *R. Vilmorinianum*, a weak growing shrub with yellowish white flowers then white with ochre coloured spots, does not appeal to me particularly, but when we come to *R. yunnanense* we have quite the finest member of this subseries. The flowers are pinkish or nearly white spotted with red, sometimes a very fine pale lavender, perfectly hardy and forming a large shrub eventually, it covers itself with flowers every year and as these come rather later than the majority of the series, it is suitable for nearly every garden. A bush of this in full vigour and flower in the open is a great joy in the garden.

Would that *R. zaleucum* was hardier! Its leaves, silvery-white beneath and grey-green above, make it an attractive foliage plant, while the fine lilac coloured flowers are large and pretty at the end of April or early in May, when it is in bloom. It is only just hardy at Exbury where it does not flower every year.

SERIES VACCINIOIDES.

The Vaccinioides Series consists entirely of small epiphytic shrubs of no garden value or interest, so I do not propose to describe them.

SERIES VIRGATUM.

The last series in these articles—Virgatum—consists of three species, only two of which are well worth growing.

R. oleifolium, sent back by both Forrest and Ward, is unfortunately none too hardy, only just surviving at Exbury, where, however, the pale pink form sent back by Ward and the white form by Forrest, delight me with their delicate flowers in the early spring; they are both worth growing in a cool greenhouse so pretty are they. They are small shrubs, requiring a front place in a warm sheltered situation where they are as free from frost as possible.

R. racemosum is so well-known that it is hardly worth describing. All its forms are good. The one I like least is the one that has been sent back as *R. racemosum* var. *oleifolium*, not to be confused with *R. oleifolium* itself. This one always opens its flowers precociously in February or March and usually gets frozen at Exbury. But the late forms, either the dwarf form introduced by Forrest or the taller form of Rock, are all beautiful front row plants in the woodland and flower freely every year. They are perfectly hardy in this country and suitable for any garden, although the fact that they flower at the beginning of May may make them not too suitable for gardens where late spring frosts occur.

R. virgatum, the least attractive of the series, is the Himalayan form of *R. oleifolium* and was sent back by Hooker many years ago. It is a pretty plant in Cornwall with its pinkish flowers, but it is no hardier than *R. oleifolium* itself and nothing like so good or attractive a rhododendron.

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS.

The use of hybridisation is to produce something better for our gardens than we have already got. It is curious, first of all, how few people seem to indulge in this pleasure, perhaps because they are frightened of complications or they do not realise how easy it is. It is curious also how many hybrids are made simply with the idea that any cross is worth growing without really thinking what they are going to get. The successful breeder must have an object in view. In a garden which I once visited I saw thousands of seedling rhododendrons growing along made between white rhododendrons, all of which would flower at about the same time as their parents and none of which could be better than their parents. The owner of the garden has since then spent most of the intervening years in trying to find friends to whom he could send them; and I must confess that when I first started making crosses I made a good many which to-day I would never dream of attempting.

Some species are so beautiful that very little improvement can be obtained by crossing them and yet by selecting the best forms of these species and crossing them together, still more beautiful flowers can be secured or hardiness can be brought into a species which is on the border line. There are always some in a batch which seem to stand frost better than others, and by crossing these together a hardier race can be evolved. I believe it would almost be possible to breed a hardy race of *Griffithianum* if enough were raised and time had no meaning; but as these take ten to fifteen years or more to flower from seed the span of human life is not long enough. But if one realises how the *Odontoglossum crispum* has been improved by careful selection and hybridisation by Charlesworth and when one sees their "Premier" cross compared with some

of the old weedy specimens which came over from the wild, it is easy to realise what can be done in this respect.

At Exbury much finer forms of *euchaites* and *lutescens* have been raised by crossing selected plants and these have been recrossed again. *R. venator* has also been treated in this way, while to secure hardier rhododendrons the hardiest Rock *bullatum* has been crossed with the hardiest Forrest *bullatum*, and *Augustiniis* have been crossed together with the same result.

In addition to improving the species, many beautiful hybrids of better colour than were ever raised before are now beginning to appear in our gardens as the result of careful selection. Bodnant has been particularly successful in improving the scarlet and some of their reds are really magnificent.

But orange rhododendrons are within the range of everybody's powers with the use of the best *dichroanthum* or the best *apodectum*.

Lateness in flowering is another feature that is much wanted in our gardens. For this, however, a greenhouse is necessary as some of the later flowering species have to be brought on so as to utilise them when others are in flower. For this purpose *Kyawi* is going to prove a very valuable rhododendron, and although it is so tender and is only hardy in Cornwall, crossed with hardy rhododendrons it has produced plants which are perfectly at home in the open at Exbury. Crossed with *didymum* it has given the finest scarlet or blood red rhododendron I have yet raised at Exbury and, flowering as it does quite at the end of July and during the month of August—there is one in full bloom at Exbury as I write these notes, the 18th August—it certainly extends the flowering period. Crossed with *Ungernii* it has given quite a pretty rose coloured rhododendron, of which the first flower was out last week and there are many more buds to open this month. Crossed with *discolor* hybrids it has produced some

quite attractive rosy-red flowers, of which the first opened in mid-July and the last was fully out on Sunday last. *Ungernii* itself is very useful in producing late flowering rhododendrons and Magor's cross of this with *erigynum* was very attractive at the end of July. It has reached its flowering stage now and a plant 5 feet high and as much through is very pretty in full bloom at that period of the year. But *Ungernii* is none too easy to cross. Like *maximum* it wants preparing a week before using as the pistil takes a long time to get sticky.

Numerous other *Kyawi* crosses are coming along at Exbury and these, together with the *auriculatum* crosses which are just beginning to reach flowering size, should soon produce a mass of colour from the middle of July till the middle of August, thus prolonging the flowering season very considerably.

RHODODENDRONS IN THE INDEX KEWENSIS 9th. SUPPLEMENT 1931-1935.

In the recently published Supplement to the Index Kewensis (IX.), covering the years 1931 to 1935, no less than one hundred and twenty-three names of rhododendrons are listed, including twenty-five species from China, eighteen from Tibet, thirteen from Burma, ten from India (mainly from Assam), three—*Rh. exasperatum*, *Rh. micromeres* and *Rh. riparium*—from Tibet, Assam and Upper Burma; two from Formosa, eleven from Japan (of which at least six are azaleas), one from Corea; and one from America. Besides these from the regions in which we have been specially interested there is one species from Malaya, eight from various islands in the Malayan Archipelago, six from Borneo and seven from Sumatra as well as two from the Solomon Islands.

Members of the Rhododendron Association in perusing this list will notice many names with which they are already familiar but others are included, which are not in the Year Book of the Rhododendron Association, and it may be of value to make one or two explanatory remarks.

Nowadays the Index Kewensis does not attempt to discriminate between names which have priority and their synonyms but gives a list of all names which have been validly published and even some which have not. The order in the new Supplement is as before. The citation of names follows the International Rules of Nomenclature as recently amended at the Botanical Congress at Amsterdam in 1935. An example of citation may be given, *Rh. recurvoides*, which incidentally has probably the longest citation in the book—" *Rh. recurvoides* Tagg et F. K. Ward in Year Book Rhododendron Assoc. 1931, 245, nomen; et in Rhododendron Soc. Notes, 1929-31, III, No. 5, 284 (1932), descr.; Tagg in Notes Bot. Gard. Edinb. xviii. 218 (1934), latine—Upper Burma." This is cited in

this way because the name alone first appeared in a list of Ward's Rhododendrons, then a full English description was published in the Notes of this Society and only later the valid description in Latin appeared.

For some other species, such as *Rh. auritum*, more than one citation has been necessary—" *Rh. auritum* Tagg in Rhododendron Soc. Notes, 1929-31, iii., No. 5, 278 (1932); et in Notes Bot. Gard. Edinb. xviii. 218 (1934), latine.—S.E. Tibet." Here the name appeared first, and at a later date a description in Latin.

Citations such as those given for *Rh. imperator*—" *Rh. imperator* Hutchinson et. F. K. Ward; Hutchinson in Notes Bot. Gard. Edinb. xvi. 176 (1931), latine.—Upper Burma"—signify that the species named jointly by Hutchinson and Ward is described in Latin and thus made valid, in a paper by Hutchinson alone.

It has been mentioned that the Index Kewensis does not attempt to settle questions of synonymy, but merely cites names as they appear in botanical literature, without comments. The following examples illustrate this. *Rh. Chaffanjonii* Léveillé is cited as a synonym of *Rh. stamineum* because it never was published as a binomial otherwise than in synonymy. *R. decandrum* is cited as equivalent to *Rh. dilatatum* var. *decandrum* but the name *Rh. dilatatum* is now regarded as a synonym of *Rh. reticulatum*—a further step with which the Index does not concern itself. Finally both *Rh. humicola* and *Rh. Levinei* appear without comment since neither name, at the time of its publication, was associated by its author with any other species. Now, however, the former is regarded a synonym of *Rh. saluenense* and the latter of *Rh. Maddenii*. Again in the Index Kewensis the names *Rh. chrysodoron* and *Rh. chrysodorum* both appear, though, of course, only one is valid: which is correct, since both names refer to the same plant? When a name was first suggested it appeared in print as *Rh. chrysodorum*, but this was clearly unintentional and

the name *Rh. chrysodoron* is linked with the Latin description given by Tagg and Ward. It, therefore, follows that the name *Rh. chrysodoron* must stand, in any case it is permissible to correct an unintentional orthographic error such as this.

Another point may be noted, that a number of names have been cited from the "Gardeners' Chronicle," the Rhododendron Society Notes and other journals and books where they appear without any accompanying description. Such is *Rh. curvistylum* Hutchinson et F. K. Ward, a name proposed for a plant collected by Ward (No. 5,843). Although this name is included in the Index Kewensis it must now be regarded as synonymous with *Rh. tsangpoense* Hutchinson et F. K. Ward, for Hutchinson at a later date fully described this same plant under the name *Rh. tsangpoense*, quoting Ward's No. 5,843 as his type. The following names are also mentioned, *Rh. cerasiflorum*, *Rh. chlorops*, *Rh. mirabile*, *Rh. rubrantherum*, although none have been validly published, the point being that they cannot now be used for other plants. Certain other names also mentioned, only casually, in print have, however, been omitted from the Index Kewensis; for instance, *Rh. rubriflorum*, *Rh. butyricum* and *Rh. temoense*. It may also be observed that *Rh. pubigerum* J. J. Sm., from Sumatra, has, of course, no relationship with *Rh. pubigerum* Balf. f. et Forrest, which equals *Rh. artosquameum* Balf. f. et Forrest, from S.E. Tibet.

Finally, *Rh. Ashleyi*, said to be a remarkable plant, an extreme mutant of *Rh. maximum*, not perhaps known to readers of the Year Book, may be of interest. It was found growing by Mr. Ashley in Ashe County in North Carolina among *Rh. maximum*, and is about three feet high, very compact and fastigate with a dense truss and rose-coloured flowers about 3 cm. across with bright magenta tints, a yellow blotch and faint greenish spots. The plant is evidently a curiosity the flowers being sterile and the corolla very deeply divided, some of the petal lobes being separate.

RHODODENDRONS FROM CUTTINGS.

by W. G. Nearing and Charles H. Connors

(A paper pending publication at a New Jersey State

Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin)

Through the courtesy of Mr. G. G. Nearing and Dr. C. H. Connors the Rhododendron Association are allowed to print the following article which, while it deals principally with rhododendrons in commerce in the United States, may very well be adaptable to the large majority growing in this country.

Practically every series of rhododendron has been raised from cuttings at Exbury, but not, of course, on a commercial scale, and if growers of rhododendrons in this country could adapt the principle set out in this pioneer work of Mr. Nearing, it would be a great boon to the public, who would benefit from plants grown on their own roots.

The thanks of the Rhododendron Association are heartily accorded to these two gentlemen.

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RHODODENDRONS FROM CUTTINGS.

by G. G. Nearing and Charles H. Connors*

(A paper pending publication as a New Jersey State
Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin.)

The botanists who first explored the eastern part of North America recognised at once the value of the native rhododendrons as garden material. The vigour of one particular American evergreen species—*Rhododendron catawbiense*—indicated to plant breeders the desirability of this sort as a parent. There are now in commerce a large number of varieties of hybrid rhododendrons in the parentage of which is *R. catawbiense* combined with one or several of a large number of oriental species. As with all other hybrids in horticultural plants, these varieties will not come true from seed, so that some method of vegetative propagation is necessary to increase the number of plants.

In England and in a few commercial nurseries in this country, layering is the method practised. This is essentially a method of rooting cuttings while they are still attached to the parent plant. Advantages of this method are that no greenhouse is necessary for the practice and that the plants which are produced are upon their own roots. Because of this latter fact, new shoots may be allowed to arise freely from below ground and from the lower part of the stem, permitting the development of a rounded, bushy plant. The chief difficulty with layering is that of providing stock plants of sufficient size and number. Stock plants should be 3 feet or more in height, and several are required if a considerable number of plants are to be rooted. This, of course, is impossible with new varieties, as it requires a delay of several years before a plant can be developed to a size large enough

*The method here described has been developed by the senior author.

to layer. After layering the stock plants must be replanted and kept in the nursery two to three years before they recover and make enough growth to layer again.

The most commonly employed method in this country is that of grafting upon seedling stocks. For this, a greenhouse is necessary, with grafting cases constructed inside. By this method scions can be taken from relatively small plants. *Rhododendron ponticum* is generally used as a root-stock, despite the fact that the top of this species is not hardy north of Philadelphia, the roots being dependably hardy. Although suckers from the roots may form, such shoots usually will be killed during the winter and so will cause no real concern. While grafted plants are grown with a single stem, eventually side branches will be bent down so that bushy rounded plants will develop. There is a likelihood that the scions will form their own roots in time, and then the *R. ponticum* root may perish, leaving the plant upon its own root.

In Germany, an easily rooted hybrid—Cunningham's White—is used as a stock. Certain American nurserymen have used seedlings of *R. catawbiense* and *R. maximum* and also seedlings of hybrids as understocks for grafting. The danger in using these is that suckers cannot be readily distinguished from the desirable top, and yet, if not removed, such suckers may in time become so vigorous as to kill off the grafted top.

Propagation by means of cuttings would seem to be the most logical method, but unfortunately cuttings of most of the hybrid evergreen varieties of rhododendron fail to make roots when the conventional methods are used. Sometimes a fair percentage of certain varieties will root, but there still exists confusion as to the proper handling of the cuttings, and the results to be expected.

A method of striking cuttings without artificial heat was developed by the senior author in Arden, Delaware, through experiments lasting from 1924 till 1928. It has been in

commercial use with some modifications since 1928, first at Arden, Delaware, then at Guyencourt, Delaware, and more recently at Ridgewood, New Jersey. About 18,000 cuttings of 35 varieties of rhododendrons have been rooted, as well as other broad-leaved evergreens and deciduous ornamentals in smaller quantity.

Details of the process, kept secret until now, are here presented for the first time. In the following general description of the procedure as now practised, an attempt is made to point out the probable function of each step, and to indicate directions in which further research may bring improvement.

The Propagating Frame.

The cuttings are rooted in a cold frame made with a bottom without intentional drainage. Actually there may be slight leaks through which water drains away slowly into the surrounding earth, or it may seep out in time through the boards themselves. The joining is made as nearly water-tight as No. 2 lumber will conveniently permit without the use of clamps.

Frames in which cracks were intentionally left between the bottom boards have proved less successful. On the other hand, a water-tight galvanized steel tank has been tried with unsatisfactory results. After several holes were punched in the sides with a ten-penny nail, it proved successful for *Ilex opaca* and other broad-leaved material, but still maintains too much moisture in the medium for best results with rhododendron, causing rotting of the cuttings.

Construction of the box to maintain correct moisture condition is probably of utmost importance for propagating rhododendrons by cuttings. In this respect the method departs from ordinary practice, for drainage is usually considered essential; but in this box no drainage, as ordinarily understood by propagators, is permitted. Use of drainage

has possibly been the principal cause of failures to root rhododendron cuttings in the past.

Boxes are now made as follows: 1 × 12 inch boards of white pine are used for the sides and ends, and carefully nailed together. On them a bottom of 1-inch tongue-and-groove box flooring (North Carolina) is nailed tightly. An upper structure is then added using halves of a 12-inch board sawn diagonally, so that the finished box is a tight compartment about 2 feet 10 inches wide × 5 feet 10 inches long, 18 inches deep at one end and 12 inches at the other, on which a standard hot-bed sash will rest in a slanting position, leaving no considerable cracks. The interior of the box is not painted or treated with any preservative. Further experiments will probably show that more permanent materials may safely be used.

The completed box is buried as deep in the earth as is consistent with safety. The depth of setting the box is governed by the drainage of the subsoil and the surface drainage. The possibility of surface washing in must be avoided, and for this purpose about two inches of the box should ordinarily project above the ground. A box several feet deep would probably be desirable from the standpoint of temperature, but would be difficult to illuminate by natural methods. It is probable that a temperature above freezing in winter would speed propagation if at the same time proper light could be supplied.

Light Relations.

Above the box a special shading and reflecting system is built*, the purpose of which is to exclude virtually all direct sunlight, while inviting a maximum of light from the north sky, from the white-painted boards of the sloping shade, and from the white-painted back of the next shade to the north when a number of frames are grouped together.

The shade is in the form of a wide hood, opening directly north. When in 1930 three frames were faced experimentally

*The particular system used in this work is covered by U.S. Patent 1,900,193.

about 15 degrees out of true north, toward the east, all cuttings in them soon died. On the other hand, when properly oriented, the northermost tier of frames, which do not receive reflected light from the back of another shade, are approximately 10 per cent. less efficient than the others.

It would seem that while direct sunlight is injurious, indirect light of considerable intensity is necessary. Artificial light could probably be substituted for the indirect sunlight, and if the general method should be adapted for greenhouse use, might be more practical than any arrangement of reflectors in those locations where the cost of current would not be prohibitive. It would require a detailed study to determine the optimum intensity of illumination and the length of day during which it should be supplied. It is possible also that the familiar device of painting the glass might be sufficient.

To avoid the heat of the sun, shades are so arranged that direct rays do not fall even on any part of the propagating box, except in early morning or late afternoon. The lower edge of the shade does not join the box, but an opening several inches wide is left to permit an up-draft, preventing any accumulation of heated air between the shade and the sash. It may be significant that while most cuttings strike during the summer, they strike more rapidly in cooler weather than during intense heat.

The patented shading device, though useful, is not essential to successful propagation of rhododendrons by cuttings. Other means of cutting off the direct rays of the sun, while supplying sufficient indirect light, are in use elsewhere. Cold frames along the north wall of a building and opening to the north have long served this purpose.

Propagating Medium.

The box is prepared for cuttings by partly filling with a stratified medium. Among the substances tried at various times have been sand, peat, humus, manure, oak leaves, weed-

straw, grass clippings, top-soil, cinders, ashes, and combinations and mixtures of these.

The most uniformly successful medium tried, and the one now in use, is prepared rather exactly by the following formula :—

Bottom layer ... 3 bushels granulated peat moss, well rubbed, mixed thoroughly with 1 bushel weathered mushroom manure.

Middle layer ... $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel sedge peat mixed thoroughly with $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel sand.

Top layer ... 3 bushels sand.

These quantities are designed for the box 2 feet 10 inches wide \times 5 feet 10 inches long, and 1 foot deep at the lowest point. If a different size unit is used, this formula is increased or decreased in proportion to the area of the bottom. It is probably important, as will be discussed later, that the base of the cutting should reach a definite point in the medium, and be a certain distance above the bottom of the box. Any change in the formula might require a corresponding change in the watering and other care of the cuttings.

The stratification cannot be given in so many inches depth of each layer, because the compressible layers are greatly reduced in thickness after the upper layers have been placed upon them. The bottom layer when placed is about 3.6 inches, the middle layer about 0.9 inch and the top layer about 2.7 inches. When the various layers have been prepared as suggested, after a period of three months the thicknesses of the layers will be about as follows : bottom, 2 inches ; middle, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ; top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., a total depth of 5 inches, the loss by compression and compacting by water being 2.2 inches.

While the succession and proportions of the layers were arrived at experimentally and without definite proof of their function, the purposes for which they were originally

introduced are indicated, in order to suggest directions in which further experiment might prove profitable.

Bottom Layer.

The bottom layer is composed of a mixture of peat moss and spent mushroom manure. The peat moss used was of German origin. American sedge peat, when used in place of it, gave rather less favourable results. Peat that is extremely acid should be avoided, a pH of about 5.0 being desirable. The mushroom manure used is the spent manure from commercial mushroom houses, and is available in large quantities about mid-winter, especially near West Chester and Kennett Square, Pa.

The peat moss and mushroom manure are carefully mixed by shovelling back and forth in the box, then levelled with a piece of board, and watered with a hose adjusted to a spray fine enough not to disturb the level surface. Watering is continued for several minutes, until the layer is thoroughly wet, but not long enough to cause floating. Watering at this stage makes certain the satisfactory condition of the medium to receive cuttings, as these should not be placed until the whole medium is saturated.

The peat moss acts as a sponge to hold moisture, giving it off to the layers above by vaporization and condensation, and also furnishes acidity. The pH reading of this layer at the end of a year is usually 5.5 or 6.0. At the end of two years, it remains approximately the same. Peat moss alone, however, does not give good results, partly perhaps because of its texture, partly because, when cuttings must remain a long time in the medium, they require more nutrients than peat moss alone can furnish. It is, therefore, important that some substance be added which will furnish proper nutrients. At the same time it is desirable to alter the texture of the layer so that moisture will more readily pass into and through it, and so that it will better retain its bulk under pressure of the sand

above. Topsoil has been used for this purpose, but spent mushroom manure succeeds much better.

There may be some hormone in the decomposed remnant of mushroom mycelium, which may act in some unknown capacity to speed root-production, for it has been observed that manure from a mushroom house which fails to produce a crop, is not satisfactory in the propagating box. Further, the mushroom soil is prepared with the addition of lime. This factor is also important as calcium is associated with root production.

That the bottom layer is a favourable medium for root growth has been shown in several instances. A few rooted cuttings have been left in a frame, with sash removed, and have remained there as long as three years, growing, unless crowded, almost as rapidly as those removed to the beds, and without addition of any fertilizer.

Although the bottom layer is always saturated with moisture, the roots which enter it usually remain in vigorous condition. This is true also of cuttings of other plants, such as *Davidia involucrata*, *Magnolia stellata*, *Pyracantha coccinea lalandi* and *Picea glauca conica*, roots of which might be expected to be injured by lack of drainage. If these other plants remain a second winter in the medium, their roots often decay, while the roots of rhododendron rarely decay, even after two or three years in the medium.

Middle Layer.

The middle layer is the one in which most of the roots are produced, and it is so placed that the butts of cuttings of prescribed length rest in it or just above it. If the butts penetrate to the bottom layer, they rarely callous, and when eventually roots are struck, these come, not from the butt, but along the shank of the cutting, while the butt usually decays. When the cutting rests properly with its butt in or above the middle layer, a callous often develops, and from this

or from the butt spring most of the first roots. If rooting is delayed, the cutting seems to be able to draw nutrients from the medium, often producing a considerable length of new wood indistinguishable in size and vigour from that produced by the cuttings which have developed extensive roots.

The mixture of sand and sedge peat has been found more favourable to root-formation than any other medium tried. The sedge peat used had a reaction of about pH 5 and contained more nutrients than moss peat (peat moss). The sand used was sand from Bergen County, New Jersey, sieved through a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch screen, and approximately the grade sold to builders as concrete sand. The finer grade known as plaster's sand has been used with equal success.

The sand and peat are mixed thoroughly in another container before placing in the propagating box, then introduced carefully, a handful at a time, scattering equally on all parts of the surface. If dumped in one spot, it will depress the bottom layer, and alter the uniformity of thickness in both. After spreading, it is levelled with a piece of board.

Top Layer.

The top layer is made up of the same grade of concrete sand described for the middle layer, or it may be passed through a somewhat coarser screen with results at least as good. The sand should consist of a mixture of fine and coarse particles. Sand that is too coarse in texture will not retain sufficient moisture, whereas sand containing too few coarse particles does not provide sufficient aeration.

This top layer is added carefully, like the middle layer, and spread around a little at a time, in order to maintain uniform thickness of all the layers. When completed and levelled, it is sprinkled until an inch or more of water stands above the surface of the sand. Similar sprinkling is usually repeated on each of one or two successive days, until the peat of the lower layers has absorbed its maximum water content,

The sash is set in place after each watering, and kept closed at all times thereafter except to lift it for a few minutes at a time for placing the cuttings, watering or other care.

For various species of holly and other cuttings in which the shank will often be less than 3 inches in length, a change is made in the middle and top layers. The middle layer is made 2 bushels instead of 1 bushel of the sand-peat mixture. The top layer is made 2 bushels of sand instead of 3 bushels. This modified formula gives increased moisture at the surface, especially desirable for *Ilex opaca*, but not advisable for rhododendrons.

Development of Stock Plants and Selection of Cuttings.

Cuttings may be taken from any rhododendron plants, young or old, but for continuous production it is advantageous to train special stock plants from which cuttings are made every year. These should be healthy plants set in well prepared beds of peaty soil, and so spaced that there is ample room to walk among them. Own-root stock plants are preferred to grafted plants, because trimming of the top will tend to bring up sucker growth from the roots of the grafted understock, and as the plant becomes denser and broader from year to year, the suckers become increasingly troublesome to remove. Even if promptly removed, the suckers cause a lessening of vigour in the tips from which cuttings are taken. The severity of continual cutting also causes in many grafted plants a premature ageing, with annual growths progressively shorter and of smaller diameter. Stock plants should be well fertilized in early spring, and heavily watered during spring and early summer.

Cuttings are taken from the newest tip growth, just when the leaf-colour deepens to normal summer shade, but before terminal buds swell for a subsequent growth. The best period usually occurs in August, but ranges over a period of several weeks varying with variety and weather conditions.

For the welfare of the stock plants, early September is usually the best time, because the new growth which is put out to replace that which is cut off, has time to ripen before hard frost. The growth cycles of the plant must be studied in relation to climate and local conditions as well as to the variety to be propagated. Cuttings have been made successfully from July 1st to November 15th. In exceptional cases cuttings taken between March 1st and July 1st have given *as much as 50 per cent. success or better*, but usually require to be left in the propagating frame until the following year. They have been taken to utilize broken branches or from plants dying because of frost-girdling or pathological wilt. When plants dying of pathological wilt (usually in May or June) are observed before wilting has progressed too far, they may be brought back to apparent health by heavy watering, and at that stage may be made into cuttings, which eventually will produce plants free of disease, though not necessarily with a high percentage of rooting.

Cuttings from other sources, such as from young plants which require heading back, or from any unsymmetrical plants which it is desired to make symmetrical by pruning, should if possible be taken during the normal season.

Stock plants from which cuttings are to be taken, are watered heavily in the evening, and cuttings made on the second morning after (about 36 hours later). If the intervening day has been hot and dry, a light sprinkling should be given again in the evening, so that the cutting tips will be fresh and plump for use the following morning.

One length of tip-growth (usually the second growth of the season) is removed from the entire top of the plant, but no cuttings should be taken from growth lower down, nor any at the sides of the plant. By adhering to this rule, the top becomes broad and flat, and in a ten-year plant will yield as many as 100 or 150 cuttings a season. Cuttings taken at the top of the plant will cause branching just below, thus increasing

the number of tips for the following year. But if cuttings are taken from inside, branching may not follow, and so the number of tips is not increased. Cuttings taken from the side of the plant will reduce its diameter, and hence the number of cuttable tips it can produce.

During the first two or three years of training a stock plant, many tips will have a diameter of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or more. Although these do not form roots as readily as tips of smaller diameter, they should be used. As the number of tips produced increases, their diameter will decrease to a size favourable for striking root.

Cuttings should not be taken with a heel. Only the length of latest growth should be cut, to about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the rosette of older leaves, which must remain uninjured. Sometimes, because of more favourable location, a few of the shoots will produce two internodes rather than one. In such cases, both lengths may be removed and used. Where there are broken branches, or branches which, because of borers or for other reasons must be trimmed away, every length of growth that is crowned by a rosette of leaves may be used as a cutting, even two and three year wood with brown bark; but the percentage of strike is considerably less for older wood. The highest percentage results from moderate sized cuttings which have a terminal bud, and are, therefore, of latest growth. When flower buds are present, they may be removed as the cutting is trimmed, or may be left on the cuttings, and broken out after they have expanded in June or July. Leaving them until then does no harm, and results in least injury to the cutting, for the rachis becomes brittle at flowering time, and breaks out easily.

If it is desired to use the stock plants for display, part or all of the tips with flower buds may be allowed to remain on the plant, and cuttings made from sterile tips only.

Preparing the Cuttings.

Cuttings are taken with pruning shears, but for trimming the leaves on them chiropodist scissors are more convenient. Each cutting is allowed three to five of the leaves nearest the summit, all other leaves being trimmed away. Three fully developed leaves give best results. Only when the leaves are very small should five be kept. If some leaves are diseased or injured, they should be cut away, and healthy ones retained. Cuttings with diseased leaves may be used by trimming off the diseased parts, but there should be enough healthy leaf tissue remaining to equal the surface of at least one normal leaf. No diseased leaves are permitted in the propagating frame. Very long leaves are sometimes shortened without much loss in the eventual strike, and this is often necessary with such varieties as *Cynthia*, *Catawbiense Album*, *Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys*, etc. Cuttings with only one leaf will often root. Very large cuttings in which the leaves arise from a length of more than 3 inches of the stem instead of being closely clustered at its summit, may be divided, retaining one or two of the lowest leaves for the crown of the second cutting.

After trimming, the cutting is shortened to allow exactly 3 inches of shank below the lowest leaf base. Shorter cuttings, down to an inch or less, will root, but none should be longer than 3 inches. The proper distance can be measured, for convenience, across the palm of the hand, so that no time need be lost using a ruler. The cut is made straight across with the pruning shears, not slanting, but the nature of the cut is probably unimportant.

Cuttings waiting to be trimmed may if necessary be kept in a cool place for several hours without injury. If to be shipped to a distance they should be packed in moist sphagnum. They are never soaked in water, even though they seem to need freshening. It is better to place them in the medium in a slightly wilted condition than to soak them in water. For

best results, they should be trimmed and inserted in the medium as soon as cut.

The use of hormones in solution has not proved beneficial.

Placing the Cuttings.

Cuttings are placed in the medium 2 inches apart each way, the box holding about 250. Small rhododendron species, hollies, and other cuttings of similar size are placed 1 inch part. For convenience, a marker is made by inserting 20-penny nails 1 inch apart in a board, backed by another board to hold them in place, so that when pressed into the sand, they will make holes for the cuttings. Cuttings are then pushed into these holes so that the entire shank is buried, the petioles of the leaves resting upon the sand. In this position the butts of full length cuttings reach the middle layer of the medium. The sand cannot be firmed because of the soft bottom layer, but firming is unnecessary, and probably undesirable. Instead, the newly set cuttings are sprinkled until water stands all over the sand. Sprinkling is repeated a day or two later, then once a week during the fall, always until water stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep all over the sand. Regular watering is not important, since the moisture held by the bottom layer will keep the cuttings in proper condition for a long period if necessary. The surface of the sand, however, should always look wet except when frozen.

Watering and Ventilating.

After freezing weather sets in, sprinkling is reduced to about once a month, or during any prolonged thaw. No frame is ever watered while any part of the medium is frozen hard. Evidence of freezing may be determined by thrusting a finger down in one corner of the frame. If cuttings are forced upwards somewhat by continued frost, it is not necessary to replace them unless they rise high enough to topple over, in which case it is almost certain that too much sun is reaching the glass or striking some part of the box.

In March, sprinkling becomes more frequent, and by April it is maintained at the rate of twice a week until July. Even slight drying during this period will retard root development. During July and August, sprinkling may be slightly reduced, but should not be less frequent than once a week.

No ventilation is ever given, the sash being lifted only for watering and spraying, or such other care as may be required. Sometimes the sash is carelessly placed, allowing a crack half an inch or less in width, and this does little or no harm. If, however, the frame is so located that any direct sunlight should fall on the glass except in early morning or late afternoon, ventilation would be necessary to prevent heating.

Sanitary Treatment.

Cuttings are sprayed once or twice in the fall and occasionally during the spring and summer with a light application of Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead. The Bordeaux is necessary to prevent leaf diseases, and the arsenate of lead controls caterpillars and crickets which often find their way into the box. An occasional infestation of lace-wing fly may occur at any season of the year, and for this nicotine sulphate and soap spray is applied as needed.

Cuttings, leaves, or parts of leaves which die should be removed soon. Leaves which become buried or partly buried in the sand, due to rapid watering are lifted, and if rotted, the affected parts are cut away. When flower-buds open on cuttings, the flowers and shed bud scales are removed. No other care is given.

Root Formation.

A few cuttings sometimes strike root in the fall of the first year. Normally, however, root formation does not begin until late spring, and continues through the summer and the following fall. It is not known whether any element of relative

bottom heat is active, but the majority of cuttings do not strike until June or July.

The first evidence of strike is a lengthening of the foliage buds and slow expansion of new leaves. With some varieties, such as Caractacus and Lady Armstrong, any evidence of new growth usually indicates that roots have already formed. With most varieties, however, the leaf growth on some cuttings may precede the formation of roots. Thus of two cuttings of the same variety standing side by side, one may have no top growth but a ball of roots 2 inches in diameter, while the other may have 2 inches of top growth without any root. In general, however, top growth is a fair index of root production.

During May, June and July, an increasing number of cuttings show growth, and in some cases cuttings which have already grown will add a second or even a third length. The first growth varies from a small fraction of an inch up to 2 or 3 inches, averaging perhaps 1 inch. Subsequent growths may be longer. Top growth and probably the production of roots is noticeably more rapid during cool rather than hot summer weather.

Handling the Rooted Cuttings.

In August or early September, the cuttings are removed from the medium. Care is required in the case of cuttings with few roots, as these are often feebly attached, and may fall off from the weight of the sand which adheres to them. A narrow trowel worked around the sides will usually free the cuttings so that they can be lifted from below. All the cuttings are removed, beginning at one side of the box and working to the other, because any attempt to remove cuttings at random will result in much injury to the roots.

Root development commonly starts in the middle layer, and the roots then grow downward into the bottom layer. Some times roots strike first in the top layer ; but, except on

short cuttings, roots do not form on the portion of the cutting in the sand layer until the root ball is an inch or more in diameter.

Rooted cuttings are laid in a flat with loose handfuls of the medium placed around them for support, as otherwise some of them may topple of their own weight and break away from the roots. They are immediately potted in 4-inch standard or 2½-inch rose pots, according to size. Some have roots so large that 6-inch pots are necessary, and there have been cases where 6-inch pots were not large enough to contain the root ball. Root growth, once started, often proceeds rapidly, and when the root ball includes the depth of the bottom layer, the total height of roots and cutting shank may be as much as 7 inches. No part of the cutting which has been below the surface of the medium should be exposed to the air after potting. Very large root systems may be trimmed down if desired, but growth proceeds more rapidly if all roots are retained. If more convenient, cuttings with a root ball more than 2 inches in diameter may be placed at once in the open in shaded beds. Those with less root do best if wintered in pots.

The potting soil is made up of two parts sedge peat, one part acid top soil, one part sand; or, the propagating medium from the previous year may be used as two parts, with one part sedge peat, one part acid top soil. The medium from frames just emptied can also be used after piling in the sun for two or three days. No attempt is made to tease out the medium adhering to the roots. Pots are filled to the top, so that no water will freeze above the roots in winter. Light pressure only is used in firming the soil, as otherwise roots may be broken. The rose pots especially must be handled carefully, since the leaves projecting over the edge may catch against some object, causing the cutting to rotate, and so breaking it free from its roots. To avoid this danger, all cuttings should be potted in 4-inch pots if plenty of frame space is available for wintering.

Potted cuttings are placed in water and left to soak until the potting soil is saturated. If the water is not more than 1 inch deep, they will often remain in it 24 hours or longer. They are then removed to a cold frame shaded by lath, and bedded for the winter in damp peat.

Formerly all rooted cuttings were set directly in lath-shaded beds; but as some of the slightly rooted ones winter killed, it was found desirable to winter such under glass, where they can be saved. When the area in lath-shaded beds is limited, potting the plants will be more economical of space. The plants will be set out in the beds in the following June, or they may be left until July without much loss of growth. If left longer in pots, the lower leaves fall, and the plants tend to grow narrow and tall, not only from shade, but also from root binding. This tendency, which often requires months to overcome, detracts from the value of the plants while small, and often requires more than ordinary bud pinching before side branches are forced.

Spacing 12 inches apart each way in the beds gives room enough for the remainder of the growing season and the entire year following, after which transplanting is necessary. Wider spacing at the start is desirable but not necessary. After planting, the surface is mulched with 1 inch of peat moss, and later with a generous layer of oak leaves for winter.

Except for the first year after removal from the propagating frame, during which growth is usually slow, size increases at the same rate as in grafted plants until a height of about 2 feet is reached, when most varieties will increase in vigour, and subsequently develop faster than grafted plants. Cutting grown plants which are slow to start, or which suffer set back from disease or injury, may be left to recover. Such plants will usually regain full vigour, which is not the case with grafted plants so affected. Growth of new shoots from the root is not only permitted, but encouraged, as the plants become thereby more shapely and bushy, and sooner ready to set in the open.

Rooting Results from this Method in 1938.

A complete record of the results of rooting cuttings made and inserted in the beds in 1937 and removed in 1938 at Ridgewood, N.J., is given in Table 1.

Table 1.

Rooting of Rhododendron Cuttings Inserted in 1937.

	Date Set 1937	Date Removed 1938	Cuttings			Per cent. Rooted
			No.	Rooted	Dead	
Caractacus	Sept. 7 Oct. 13	Aug. 16-25 Sept. 13	241	232	2	96
			60	53	2	88
Total			301	285	4	95
Lee's Dark Purple ...	Aug. 27	Sept. 8	8	6	1	75
	Aug. 27	Sept. 10	26	4	15	15
	Oct. 13	Sept. 12	24	6	6	25
Total			58	16	22	28
Purpureum Elegans ...	April	Aug. 31	41	29	11	71
	Aug. 18	Sept. 8	8	7	1	88
	Oct. 7	Sept. 10	35	0	12	0
Total			84	36	24	43
Purpureum Grandiflorum	Aug. 20	Sept. 8	7	1	6	14
	Oct. 7	Sept. 10	23	20	0	87
Total			30	21	6	70
Album Elegans	Oct. 12	Sept. 12	32	7	3	22
Album Grandiflorum ...	Oct. 10	Aug. 29	18	13	0	72
Atrosanguinea	Aug. 23	Sept. 8	22	14	4	64
Candidissimum	Oct. 7	Sept. 6	7	3	0	43
Catawbiense Album ...	Sept. 18	Sept. 5	39	37	0	95
Charles Bagley	Aug. 27	Sept. 9	29	10	12	34
Cummingham's White ...	Oct. 7	Sept. 6	2	1	0	50
Cynthia	Aug. 27	Sept. 10	22	8	13	36
Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys ...	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	10	5	2	50
Edward S. Rand	Oct. 7	Sept. 6	38	0	2	0
Kettledrum	Aug. 23	Sept. 8	100	76	8	76
Lady Armstrong	Oct. 7	Sept. 5	18	12	0	67
Lady Grey Egerton ...	Oct. 7	Sept. 10	5	0	3	0
Luciferum	Oct. 7	Sept. 6	18	8	2	44
Parson's Grandiflorum ...	Oct. 7	Sept. 10	18	7	6	39
Roseum Superbum	Oct. 7	Sept. 10	50	16	27	32

The first lot of *Caractacus* was unusually successful in percentage of strike, condition of the cuttings and early development. A slight change was made in the formula of the bottom layer. The mushroom manure in this lot and in all other lots in the table had a pH reading of 7.0, because of the addition of lime at the mushroom house. The mixture of peat moss results in a depression of the pH reading. In the particular frame where this lot was located, a small quantity of dusting sulphur was mixed in the bottom layer. The pH reading at the end of the season was 5.82 as compared with 6.0 in the other frames. This slight difference may be partly responsible for the successful rooting.

It will be noted that one lot of *Purpureum Elegans* was set in April, 1937. The cuttings were taken late in April from a plant dying as a result of frost girdling. A total of 108 cuttings, many of old wood, were struck and they soon developed large crimson callouses or wounds above the medium; and a copious new growth developed, of leaves of dark colour, very susceptible to rot. Many of these cuttings failed to survive but several were rooted by the 18th of September, 1937. Those still living and unrooted were replaced in the medium with results as shown.

The cuttings of *Catawbiense Album* were taken in the early summer from a plant dying of wilt. When the frame was emptied on September 18th, 1937, two cuttings out of 41 were rooted. The remainder were reset, with the results given.

Because of variation in success in rooting cuttings of a variety taken at various dates, it is evident that there is a varietal difference in the time of proper maturity of wood used for cuttings. Some varieties, such as *Caractacus*, root very freely. Other varieties that form roots with difficulty probably have a definite period, depending upon climatic conditions, during which the taking of cuttings will result in greater success. This can be determined only by a study of each variety to be propagated and the relative weather conditions.

Table 2.

Rooting of Rhododendron Cuttings in 1938 which Failed to Root in 1937 and were Reset.

	Set 1936 Reset 1937	Date Removed 1938	Cuttings			
			No.	Rooted	Dead	Per cent. Rooted
Album Elegans	Sept. 18	Aug. 31	8	6	2	75
	Aug. 18	Sept. 8	9	8	1	89
Total			17	14	3	82
Caractacus	Sept. 6*	Aug. 9	246	120	19	49
	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	27	23	3	85
Total			273	143	22	52
Catawbiense Album ...	Sept. 10	Aug. 25	34	15	1	44
	Sept. 14	Aug. 29	15	9	3	60
Total			49	24	4	49
Catawbiense Grandiflorum	Sept. 18	Aug. 31	3	3	0	100
	Aug. 18	Sept. 8	8	4	2	50
Total			11	7	2	64
Charles Bagley	Aug. 18	Sept. 8	2	1	0	50
	Sept. 14	Sept. 14	4	4	0	100
Total			6	5	0	83
Roseum Elegans	Sept. 8	Aug. 25	22	12	5	55
	Sept. 16	Sept. 14	6	5	1	83
	Sept. 18	Aug. 31	3	3	0	100
Total			31	20	6	65
America	Sept. 14	Aug. 29	7	2	0	29
Amphion	Sept. 18	Sept. 5	2	1	1	50
Boule de Neige	Sept. 16	Aug. 29	8	8	0	100
C. S. Sargent	Sept. 16	Sept. 14	13	3	2	23
Cynthia	Aug. 18	Sept. 8	3	2	1	67
Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys ...	Sept. 14	Aug. 29				
	& 17	& 31	7	2	0	29
Edward S. Rand	Sept. 14	Aug. 29	2	0	1	0
F. D. Goodman	Sept. 14	Aug. 29	11	5	3	45
Henrietta W. Sargent ...	Sept. 16	Sept. 14	18	2	8	11
Kettledrum	Sept. 8	Aug. 25	14	10	1	71
Lady Armstrong	Sept. 14	Aug. 29	2	2	0	100
Lady Clermont	Sept. 16	Sept. 14	10	4	1	40
Lady Grey Egerton	Sept. 16	Aug. 29	9	5	0	56
Lee's Dark Purple	Sept. 18	Aug. 31	4	4	0	100
Memoir	Sept. 14	Aug. 29	8	6	1	75
Minnie	Sept. 18	Aug. 31	2	1	0	50
Mrs. Charles Sargent ...	Aug. 18	Sept. 8	2	1	1	50
Parson's Grandiflorum ...	Sept. 14	Aug. 29	5	2	0	40

Second Year Cuttings.

At the conclusion of the potting season of 1937, a number of cuttings of each lot were found to be without roots. These were set in fresh medium, with the results as given in Table 2.

In the table, the lot of *Caractacus* inserted in September 6th, 1936, was so poorly rooted in 1937 that the whole batch was left, with the results shown. In this instance, however, there was a departure from the standard of mixing the medium. Owing to a shortage of mushroom manure, only one peck, instead of one bushel was used, the bulk being made up with top soil. This deviation from the formula is held responsible for the relatively low percentage of rooted cuttings.

Tests with other Species and Varieties of Rhododendron.

In small lots, from time to time, various species of *Rhododendron* and hybrid varieties of rhododendrons and azaleas, have been tested by this method of propagation. In Table 3 are listed a number of these with a general statement as to their ability to produce roots under the conditions.

Table 3.

Rooting Species and other Varieties of *Rhododendrons*.

Good Success

Rhododendron Williamsianum

Success

<i>Azalea kaempferi</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i>	<i>discolor</i>
<i>Rhododendron ambiguum</i>	„	<i>drumonium</i>
„ <i>Baileyi</i>	„	<i>fastigiatum</i>
„ <i>chartophyllum</i>	„	<i>flavidum</i>
„ <i>ciliatum</i>	„	<i>formosum</i>
„ <i>cinnabarinum</i>	„	<i>hemitrichotum</i>
„ <i>concinnum</i>	„	<i>hippophaeoides</i>
„ <i>Davidsonianum</i>	„	<i>impeditum</i>

Rhododendron decorum	Rhododendron intricatum
„ Keiskei	„ ponticum
„ lacteum	„ pubescens
„ laetevirens	„ racemosum
„ moupinense	„ saluense
„ myrtifolium	„ semibarbatum
„ oreotrepes	„ Websterianum
„ orthocladum	„ yunnanense

Poor Results

Azalea hinodeigiri	Rhododendron Conewago
„ mollis hybrid	„ micranthum
Rhododendron cantabile	„ minus
„ catawbiense	„ mucronulatum
„ Conestoga	„ muliense

Failure

Rhododendron carolinianum	Rhododendron Hunnewellianum
„ hormophorum	„ maximum
Rhododendron Thomsonii	

There seems to be no definite correlation between relationship of the species and their ability to produce roots. In comparing species in the various series, considerable variation is found. For example *Rhododendron catawbiense*, *R. maximum* and *R. ponticum* are in the series Ponticum sub-series Ponticum. *R. ponticum* roots easily, with *R. catawbiense* poor results are obtained while with *R. maximum* only a very few have rooted, practically a failure. In the series Lapponicum, nine species, namely *R. drumonium*, *R. fastigiatum*, *R. flavidum*, *R. hippophaeoides*, *R. impeditum*, *R. intricatum*, *R. muliense*, *R. orthocladum* and *R. Websterianum* root successfully while poor success is had with *R. cantabile*. No explanation is offered at present for this difference.

Rooting Cuttings other than Rhododendrons.

At times when the frames were not filled with hybrid varieties of rhododendrons, cuttings of various other ornamental plants were inserted, with general results as indicated in Table 4.

Table 4.

Rooting General Ornamental Plants.

Good Success

Berberis (evergreen) in var.
 Davidia involucrata
 Euonymus (evergreen) in var.
 Gaylussacia brachycera
 Hedera helix minima

Iberis sempervirens
 Ilex in var.
 Picea glauca conica
 Pieris japonica
 Pyracantha in var.

Success

Calluna in var.
 Cephalotaxus in var.
 Cotoneaster in var.
 Erica in var.
 Hypericum prolificum
 Juniperus in var.
 Leucothoe catesbaei

Photinia serrulata
 Polygala chamaebuxus
 Sarcococca in var.
 Skimmia japonica
 Stewartia pentagyna
 Stranvaesia in var.
 Taxus in var.

Trochodendron aralioides

Poor Results

Chamaecyparis in var. ...
 Cryptomeria japonica lobbi

Magnolia in var.
 Sciadopitys verticillata

Thuja in var

Failure

Cornus florida

Tsuga in var.

It will be noted that good success or success was obtained with many ericaceous plants other than those of the genus *Rhododendron*. Many of the plants—as some junipers, *Taxus*, *Chamaecyparis*—give good results in the greenhouse when conventional methods are used. Fair results were obtained with certain varieties of *Juniperus virginiana*. This method may commend itself to the nurseryman who desires small numbers of certain plants and who has no greenhouse. Twice the number of cuttings or plants desired may be struck, and then only a minimum amount of care is necessary.

Rhododendron Varieties which Root from Cuttings.

The experiences of ten years will permit a rough generalization of the degree of success that may be expected from each of the hybrid varieties attempted.

Table 5.
Expectation of Rooting Cuttings of Hybrid Varieties of
Rhododendrons.

Variety	Approximate Average Strike	Remarks
Album Elegans	60%	Rather slow. Rooted in quantity
Album Grandiflorum	80%	Quick. Rooted in fair quantity
America	30%	Slow. Few attempted
Amphion	20%	Slow. Few attempted
Atrosanguineum	85%	Quick. Few attempted
Boule de Neige	80%	Rather quick. Rooted in quantity
Candidissimum	45%	Rather quick. Few attempted
Caractacus	85%	Rather quick. Rooted in quantity
Catawbiense Album	75%	Rather slow. Rooted in quantity
Catawbiense Grandiflorum	85%	Quick. Rooted in quantity
Charles Dickens	10%	Very slow. Few attempted.
C. S. Sargent	10%	Very slow. Few attempted
Chas. Bagley	50%	Rather slow. Rooted in moderate quantity
Cunningham's White	60-90%	Quick. Several forms in the trade
Cynthia	40%	Rather quick. Not fully hardy
Delicatissimum	30%	Slow. Few attempted
Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys	25%	Slow. Few attempted.
Edward S. Rand	50%	Slow. Rooted in small quantity
Everestianum	60%	Rather slow. Rooted in moderate quantity
F. D. Godman	30%	Very slow. Few attempted
General Grant	30%	Slow. Few attempted
Henry W. Sargent	5%	Very slow. Few attempted
Ignatius Sargent	40%	Slow. Few attempted
Kettledrum	65%	Rather quick. Rooted in moderate quantity
Lady Armstrong	70%	Rather quick. Rooted in small quantity
Lady Clementina Mitford	50%	Quick. Few attempted. Not fully hardy
Lady Clermont	10%	Very slow. Few attempted
Lady Grey Egerton	50%	Rather quick. Few attempted
Lee's Dark Purple	80%	Quick. Two forms in trade. Both strike well
Luciferum	50%	Rather slow. Few attempted
Memoir	60%	Rather slow. Rooted in small quantity
Minnie	75%	Rather slow. Rooted in small quantity
Mrs. Charles Sargent	40%	Slow. Few attempted
Parson's Grandiflorum	40%	Slow. Few attempted
Purpureum Elegans	80%	Rather quick. Rooted in small quantity
Purpureum Grandiflorum	80%	Rather quick. Few attempted
Roseum Elegans	70-90%	Quick. Rooted in large quantity. Many forms in the trade, giving variable results.
Roseum Superbum	30%	Slow. Few attempted

The percentages given include only the experienced expectations of rooting in the first year. Living but unrooted cuttings that were reset in a freshly prepared medium are not considered in the average. However, in continuous production, slow varieties which fail to strike in the first year will often strike in the second or third year. For example, of Amphion no cuttings may strike the first year, but 40 per cent. may strike the second. If, then, 100 cuttings of Amphion were struck each year, the annual average will be 20 per cent.

Of course there are various factors, aside from the inherent ability of cuttings of a variety to root, which may cause variation. Important among these are weather conditions and the state of the wood when the cuttings are taken. Consequently, the indicated percentages are only roughly approximate, especially since they are based upon experience with small quantities of some of the varieties.

SUMMARY.

1. A method has been developed whereby hybrid varieties of rhododendron may be propagated commercially from cuttings with satisfactory results for the majority of varieties attempted.

2. The method is dependent upon the use of a stratified root medium, a special type of propagating frame, the orientation of these frames with respect to north light, and the reflection of an adequate amount of light into the frames.

3. The rooting medium consists of a bottom layer of mixed granulated peat and spent mushroom soil, a middle layer comprising a mixture of sedge peat and sand, and a top layer of sand.

4. Cuttings are made between July 1st and November 15th, preferably from the newest tip growth sufficiently mature to possess dark green leaves.

5. Some root growth may begin during the first autumn ; but, normally, most root development will take place during the subsequent May, June, and July.

6. Most cuttings are well rooted and ready for transplanting in August or early September. Healthy cuttings that are not satisfactorily rooted by this time should be replaced in a newly made propagating bed.

7. The results of rhododendron propagation by this method in 1937-38 show that nine varieties yielded 50 per cent. or more of rooted cuttings, while nine other varieties produced 25 to 50 per cent.

8. Cuttings of 24 varieties which failed to root in 1936-37 were reset in 1937 and of these 15 produced 50 per cent. or more of rooted cuttings, and six produced 25 to 50 per cent.

9. The method was used successfully with a large number of species of rhododendrons, ericaceous and non-ericaceous, broadleaved evergreens, and conifers.

RHODODENDRON TRIALS AT EXBURY.

Owing to the abnormal weather conditions the Trials Committee did not meet during 1938.

The Rhododendrons and Azaleas in the trials have now been moved to the Royal Horticultural Society's ground at Wisley.

RHODODENDRONS WHICH RECEIVED AWARDS IN 1938.

Name.	Description.	Award.	Date.
Aries (Rothschild) ...	<i>neriiflorum</i> × <i>Thomsonii</i> . Fls. deep scarlet ...	F.C.C.	April 5
Argosy var. "Snow White" (Waterer Sons & Crisp)	<i>auriculatum</i> × <i>discolor</i> . Fls. white	A.M.	July 19
Avalanche (Rothschild)	<i>calophytum</i> × <i>Loderi</i> . Fls. white	F.C.C.	April 5
Avalanche var. "Alpine Rose" (Rothschild)	<i>calophytum</i> × <i>Loderi</i> . Fls. delicate pink	A.M.	April 5
Beau Brummell (Rothschild)	<i>eriogynum</i> × "Essex Scarlet." Fls. clear deep red speckled darker within	A.M.	June 8
<i>cerasinum</i> (Messel) ...	Fls. cherry red ...	A.M.	June 8
<i>chlorops</i> (Stair) ...	Fls. pale primrose to nearly white	A.M.	May 24
<i>crassum</i> var. (Bolitho)	Fls. deep rose in bud, opening with white corolla lobes pale rose without	A.M.	June 21
<i>desquamatum</i> Forrest's var. (Talbot Fletcher)	Fls. pale mauve to reddish mauve	A.M.	April 5
Dorinthia (Aberconway)	<i>Griersonianum</i> × <i>Hiraethlyn</i> . Fls. clear red	F.C.C.	May 3
<i>facetum</i> (Heneage-Vivian)	Fls. glowing scarlet ...	A.M.	July 5
Fancy Free (Rothschild)	<i>eriogynum</i> × TL 1690. Fls. clear pink tinged salmon speckled darker within	A.M.	June 8
Fortune (Rothschild)	<i>Falconeri</i> × <i>sinogrande</i> . Fls. clear yellow, small crimson splash within	F.C.C.	April 5
Fusilier (Rothschild)...	<i>Elliotii</i> × <i>Griersonianum</i> . Fls. red with orange tinge	A.M.	May 24
Gay Lady (Loder) ...	<i>Cornubia</i> × <i>Griffithianum</i> . Fls. deep rose	A.M.	April 5
Kewdec var. White Lady (Heneage-Vivian)	<i>decorum</i> × <i>kewense</i> . Fls. pure white tinged green or crimson within at base	A.M.	May 3

Name.	Description.	Award.	Date.
<i>lutescens</i> , Exbury var. (Rothschild)	Fls. clear lemon	F.C.C.	March 22
<i>Macabeanum</i> (Bolitho)	Fls. pale primrose	F.C.C.	March 8
<i>Maddenii</i> (Bolitho) ...	Fls. white, greenish within ...	A.M.	June 21
Naomi var. Nautilus (Rothschild)	Aurora x <i>Fortunei</i> . Fls. deep rose flushed pale orange-yellow	A.M.	May 3
Phidias (Aberconway)	Astarte x F. C. Puddle. Fls. deep rich red	A.M.	May 3
polyandrum (Messel)	Fls. rose-pink	A.M.	June 8
Rosalind (Aberconway)	<i>Fargesii</i> x <i>Thomsonii</i> . Fls. rose-pink	A.M.	April 5
Seagull (Loder) ...	<i>Loderi</i> x <i>sutchuenense</i> . Fls. pure white speckled crimson within	A.M.	March 8
White Glory, Leonard-slee var. (Godman)	<i>irroratum</i> x <i>Loderi</i> . Fls. pure white, tinted delicate pink without	A.M.	March 22
<i>Williamsianum</i> (Aberconway)	Fls. pink	A.M.	April 5

REPORT OF RHODODENDRON SHOW,

3rd and 4th May, 1938.

In Class 2 for a group of hardy rhododendron plants capable of being grown and flowered in the open at Kew, Knap Hill Nursery had a very fine exhibit which won the Challenge Cup for the best trade group in the Show. It consisted of a fine collection of hardy hybrids, all of them in first class show condition; amongst them "Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild," white with a pink blotch, was very pleasant. There was a fine plant of "Fabia" var. "Roman Pottery" in the centre, while "J. H. Van Nes" gave a touch of red on one side. On the other side of the group was a new hybrid emanating from that nursery named "Ruddy." It seems very similar in colour to "Mars" and must make a very fine red, especially when lit up with a touch of sunshine. Next to it was "Goldsworth Yellow," with several fine plants of "Britannia."

Messrs. Wallace had a fine group of hardy hybrids with a bank of the hardy Kurume crosses on one side. "Alice" showed up well and there were some very pretty pinks—"Mozart," "Esmeralda" and "Treasure."

A small group of hardy hybrids was entered by Messrs. Charlton & Sons with "Mrs. Lindsay Smith" in the centre—a fine white but unfortunately rather straggling. The great feature of this group was the excellence of cultivation, every plant being perfect in leaf.

Messrs. Slocock had a fine group, which contained an excellent plant of "Thunderstorm," a deep red hardy hybrid, "Britannia," "Lady Harcourt" and, of course, a considerable number of their *campylocarpum* hybrids. There was an interesting novelty—red—(*auriculatum* × "Mrs. Holford") × *Griersonianum*, which should be a valuable late hybrid. Among the yellows was "Appleblossom," a particularly effective

touch of pink, while on the other side of the group was "Red Riding Hood."

Messrs. Gill had a small non-competitive exhibit consisting of big leaved rhododendrons not in flower and some of the more common hybrids—a pleasing little group.

Messrs. Reuthe also had an exhibit consisting of big leaved plants and various hybrid rhododendrons and Kurume azaleas.

Messrs. Waterer, Sons & Crisp in a very fine small group of hardy hybrids had the plant which won the prize for the best plant in the Show—"St. George"—raised in their own nursery. At one end was a pleasing pink rhododendron "Kate Greenaway" and another new one was "Nell Gwynn."

Messrs. Hillier filled the end of the hall with a number of rhododendrons and azaleas, mostly in flower, but with some big leaved plants as a foliage effect to lighten the group.

Knap Hill Nursery showed a group of azaleas in which yellows and whites predominated. Unfortunately they were not at their best the first day of the Show as there were many buds still unopened.

In Class 4—group for amateurs—Mr. Lionel de Rothschild was the only exhibitor, with a background of "Loderi" and "Naomi"; "Sulphur Yellow" (*campylocarpum* × *Souliei*) helped to give a touch of lightness. Amongst the greenhouse rhododendrons exhibited, *pectinatum*, with its white, sweet-scented flowers, is unfortunately not fitted for cultivation in any garden in this country in the open. *inaequale* (Ciliicalyx Subseries) was also good from under glass.

In Class 5 Colonel Stephenson Clarke had a very pretty group with *Augustinii* and *campylocarpum* cunningly mixed together to give a very attractive effect. We noticed particularly *concatenans* and a cross between *decorum* and *dichroanthum*, also some *cinnabarinum* hybrids, while all the Lapponicums shown were of a good blue.

In Class 7 for twelve species Colonel Bolitho was a good first with some magnificent rhododendrons—a fine truss of *sinogrande*, *Elliottii*, *Falconeri*, *zeylanicum*, *Taggianum*, *Dalhousiae*, *crinigerum*, *Griersonianum*, *campylocarpum*, *concatenans*, *leptothrium* and *Maddenii*. Lord Stair was a good second and amongst his exhibits was a fine dark black form of *horaeum*, also *chlorops*, a seedling which he raised at Lochinch from Forrest's collection and of which he is the only happy possessor. Admiral Heneage-Vivian was third.

Mr. Lionel de Rothschild was first in Class 8 for twelve hybrids, amongst them being two varieties of "Naomi," "Carita," "Chanticleer" and "Adder." The second prize was won by Lady Loder, whose exhibit included a fine truss of "Princess Marina," a curious yellowish coloured hybrid between "Queen Wilhelmina" and "Loderi," and *Fortunei* × *Thomsonii*; the third prize going to Admiral Heneage-Vivian, who showed some fine big trusses amongst which "White Lady" stood out as one of the finest white hybrids at the Show.

Class 9 for four hybrids raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor was won by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild with "Naomi" A.M., "Yvonne" ×, "Lady Bessborough" × and "Chanticleer" ×. The second prize went to Lady Loder for "May Queen," "Loderi," "Rose du Barri" and a "Luscombei" hybrid, while the third prize was won by Lord Aberconway with "Dorinthia," "Mrs. Phipps," "Coveta" and "Phidias."

In Class 10 Colonel Bolitho worthily won first prize for the three best species, showing *Maddenii*, *Elliottii* and *sinogrande*. The second prize went to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild for *Falconeri*, a white *eximium* and *Wightii*. The third prize was won by Admiral Heneage-Vivian with *Lindleyi*, *litiense* and *Maddenii*.

In Class 11 for three hybrids Mr. Lionel de Rothschild was first with "Loderi" var. "Venus," "Lady Bessborough"

× and "Susan," while the second prize went to Lord Swaythling for "Loder's White," "Richard Gill" and the "Earl of Athlone"; the third prize being won by Mr. C. E. Heath with "Loderi" var. "King George," *Griffithianum* × "Loderi" seedling, a very fine yellowish-white truss, and "Alice."

Class 11a was judged under a misapprehension and therefore no comment is being made upon it.

Class 12 for the best species Colonel Bolitho won with a fine truss of *Elliottii*, while Mr. Murray Adams Acton was second with *Nuttallii*.

In Class 13 for the best hybrid Lady Loder was first with "Loderi King George," the second prize going to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild for "Naomi" var. "Nautilus" and the third prize to Admiral Heneage-Vivian for "White Lady."

In Class 14 for arboreum Mr. de Rothschild was first with a white *cinnamomeum*, while Lord Stair was second with a red *arboreum* and Lady Loder was third with a pink *arboreum*. In Class 15 for any other member of the Arboreum series Captain Talbot Fletcher was first with *Delavayi* and Colonel Bolitho was second, also with *Delavayi*.

In the Barbatum series (Class 16) Captain Talbot Fletcher was first with *glischrum*, Colonel Bolitho second with *crinigerum* and Mr. Carrick Buchanan third with *habrotrichum*.

Class 17 for the Boothii series was won by Lord Stair with *aureum*, Lord Digby being second with *tephropeplum*; while in the Campanulatum series Lord Aberconway was first and Mr. de Rothschild second both with *campanulatum*.

In Class 19 Colonel Bolitho was first with a very yellow *Falconeri*, the second prize going to Mr. Carrick Buchanan and Mr. de Rothschild being third.

Lord Swaythling was the only exhibitor in Class 20 for *fictolacteam*; while in Class 21 for any other of the Falconeri series Lord Aberconway won the first prize with *galactinum*.

In Class 22 for Griffithianum Colonel Bolitho was first, Lord Stair second and Mr. Carrick Buchanan third. The first prize for any other of the Fortunei series (Class 23) was won by Sir Henry Price with *orbiculare*, while the second prize went to Lord Swaythling for *decorum* and Captain Talbot Fletcher was third, also with *decorum*.

In Class 25 Colonel Bolitho was first with a magnificent truss of *sinogrande*. Colonel Bolitho was also first in Class 26 with *Elliottii*, Mr. Whitaker being second with *venator*.

Class 27 for the Lacteum series produced no entries.

In Class 28 Mr. de Rothschild was first with *Nuttallii*, Lord Swaythling second with *Dalhousiae* and Admiral Heneage-Vivian third with *sinonuttallii*; while in Class 29 for any other of the Maddenii series, Lord Stair was first with *calophyllum*, Colonel Bolitho second with *Maddenii*, the third prize going to Dame Alice Godman for *crassum*.

Class 30 for the Haematodes subseries produced no flower worthy of an award.

In Class 31 for the Neriiflorum subseries Colonel Bolitho was first with *neriiflorum*, Mr. de Rothschild being second with *euchaites*; the third prize went to Sir Herbert Cayzer, also for *euchaites*.

In Class 32 Lord Stair won the second prize with *apodectum*; while Mr. John Howlett was first in Class 33 with *Prattii* and Lord Aberconway second with *Bureavii*.

In the Campylocarpum subseries Mr. de Rothschild was first with *campylocarpum*, Lord Digby second and Mr. Stevenson third.

There were no entries in Class 35.

Class 36 for the Souliei subseries was won by Admiral Heneage-Vivian with *litiense*, Lord Digby being second with *Wardii* and Mr. Stevenson third with the same species.

In the Thomsonii subseries—Class 37—Mr. de Rothschild was first, Mr. John Howlett second and Mr. Carrick Buchanan third.

In Class 38 Mr. Stevenson was first with a magnificent spray of *Vaseyi*, while Captain Talbot Fletcher was second and Mr. Whitaker third with "Kaempferi." Mr. Whitaker was first in Class 39 for three sprays of distinct Azaleas with two "Kaempferis" and *reticulatum*.

In Class 40 the first prize was won with "Hinomayo" by Mr. C. E. Heath, the second prize going to Lady Loder for a double *mucronatum*, while the third also went to Lady Loder for "Hinodegiri."

Class 41 was won by Admiral Heneage-Vivian with three magnificent branches, Mrs. Whittall being second and Mr. de Rothschild third.

In Class 42 Mr. de Rothschild was first with *bullatum*, Sir John Ramsden being second with *Edgeworthii*.

Class 43—Anthopogon or Cephalanthum series—was won by Colonel Bolitho, Mr. Stevenson being second and Mr. de Rothschild third; while in the Glaucum series Mr. C. E. Heath was first, no second prize being awarded.

Class 45 produced no entries. In Class 46 Lord Aberconway won the first prize, while in the Augustinii subseries—Class 47—Lord Digby was first with *Augustinii*, Mr. de Rothschild second with *chasmanthum* and Captain Hardy third with *Augustinii* again.

In the Polylepis subseries (Class 48) the only exhibitor was Mr. Whitaker, who was awarded first prize.

Class 49—Oreotrepes subseries—was won by Mr. de Rothschild with *exquisitum*, Mrs. Whittall being second and Sir Henry Price third; while in the Yunnanense subseries—Class 50—Mr. de Rothschild was first, Mr. Stevenson second and Lady Loder third, all showing *yunnanense*.

Class 51 was won by Colonel Bolitho with *triflorum*, Lady Londonderry being second. In Class 52 Mr. de Rothschild was the only exhibitor and was awarded first prize for *chloranthum*.

There were no entries for Class 53. In Class 54 the

first prize went to Colonel Bolitho for *Griersonianum*, Lord Stair being second with *chlorops* and also third with *leptothrium*. In Class 55 there were again no entries.

Class 56—the Saluenense series—was won by Mr. Stevenson with *saluenense* itself, Mr. C. E. Heath being second with *calostrotum*.

There were no entries in Classes 57 and 58 but in the class for “Loderi” (59) Colonel Bolitho was first, while Lady Loder was second with “Loderi” var. “King George” and Mr. John Howlett third with the same variety.

Class 60, for a hybrid between *Griffithianum* and any other species, was won by Sir Henry Price with *Griffithianum* × *campanulatum*: the second prize went to Lady Loder for white *arboreum* × *Griffithianum* and the third to Admiral Heneage-Vivian; while in Class 61 for a hybrid between *Griffithianum* and a hybrid Lady Loder was first with “Standishii” × *Griffithianum*, the second prize going to Admiral Heneage-Vivian, who also won the third.

In the *Neriiflorum* series—Class 62—Mr. de Rothschild was first with “Ida,” Lord Aberconway second with *haematodes* × *dichroanthum* and Mr. Stevenson third with “Nereid.” In the Penjerrick Class—63—Mr. Stevenson was first and Mr. de Rothschild second.

Class 64 was won by Lord Aberconway with “Soul King,” Mr. de Rothschild being second with “Carita” and Lord Swaythling third with one of his *campylocarpum* crosses.

Mr. de Rothschild won Class 65 with “Chanticleer,” Lady Loder being second with “Red Glow” and in Class 66 Lord Aberconway was first with “Dorinthia” and second with “Ouida” var. “Phideas.”

Class 67 for any other hybrid between two species was won by Mr. de Rothschild with “Ayasha,” while Mr. George

Johnstone was second with *cinnabarinum* × *Maddenii* and Colonel Bolitho third.

In Class 68 for a hybrid raised by the exhibitor, Lord Aberconway was first with "Dorinthia" and Mr. de Rothschild second with "Carita."

In Class 69 all three plants shown were the "Glory of Littleworth," with which Mr. Stevenson was first, Lord Digby second and Mr. de Rothschild third, Mr. Stevenson's being the one which showed the least effect of the frost.

Class 70 was won by Mr. George Johnstone with *cinnabarinum* × *Maddenii*, while Major Evans was second with *Roylei* × *Keysii*, Mr. de Rothschild being third.

In Class 71 Mr. de Rothschild was first with "Electra" (*chasmanthum* × *Augustinii*); while in the class for a hybrid of obtusum var. *Kaempferi* (Class 72), Mrs. Whittall was first with "Jeanette," Mr. de Rothschild second with "Sir W. Lawrence" and Captain Talbot Fletcher third.

In Class 73 Mr. de Rothschild was the only exhibitor with "Carmen" (*didymum* × *repens*).

Class 74 for the best hybrid raised by a nursery gardener went to Messrs. Slocock for "Goldfort."

In Class 75 for six distinct trusses of "Hardy Hybrids" raised by nurserymen, Messrs. Waterer, Sons & Crisp were first with "Peggy," "Mars," "Earl of Athlone," "Mother of Pearl," "Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz" and "Purple Splendour," Lord Swaythling being second and Messrs. Slocock third.

In Class 76 Miss Anne McLaren won first prize for leaves of twelve distinct rhododendrons and as usual the Bodnant foliage was immaculate. Captain Talbot Fletcher was second and Mr. de Rothschild third.

Lord Digby was an easy first in Class 77 with a magnificent display of *crimigerum* var. *euadenium*, *Bureavii*, *araiophyllum* and *mallotum*, *araiophyllum* being very pleasant with the brown of its young foliage and *Bureavii* having one leaf cunningly

turned over to show its brown undersurface; Miss McLaren was second with four vases of leaves in beautiful condition and Mr. de Rothschild third.

Class 76 for three trusses or sprays of rhododendrons was won by Major Evans, the Duchess of Montrose being second.

Class 79 produced no entry.

THE RHODOBENDRON

BALANCE SHEET

Subscriptions paid in advance	110 0 0
Sundry Creditors	201 9 10
Alfred W. Walsby Medal Fund as at 1st January 1938	12 12 0
Life Members' Fund as at 1st January 1938	100 12 2
Accumulated Fund as at 1st January 1938	6 1 10
Life Members' Fund as at 1st January 1938	94 10 4
Life Members' Fund as at 1st January 1938	277 4 10
Life Members' Fund as at 1st January 1938	12 12 0
Life Members' Fund as at 1st January 1938	201 9 10
Subscriptions paid in advance	110 0 0
Total	£229 12 0

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and I have ascertained that the figures are correct and that the accounts are in accordance with the rules of the Society.

J. E. STEVENSON, Hon. Treasurer.

INCOME ACCOUNT

General Expenses	10 12 6
Printing and Binding	10 12 6
Rhodobendron Society for "The Species of Rhodobendron"	10 12 6
General Expenses—	10 12 6
Stationery and General Printing	10 12 6
Postage, Carriage and Sundry Expenses	10 12 6
Audit Fees and other sundry expenses	10 12 6
Royal Horticultural Society Affiliation	10 12 6
Fee	10 12 6
Dispatch of Year Book to Members	10 12 6
Show Account—Loss on 1938 Show	10 12 6
Total	£101 0 0

SHOW ACCOUNT

Gate Money, Royal Horticultural Society	10 12 6
Donations to Prize Fund	10 12 6
Loss (see Income and Expenditure Account)	10 12 6
Total	£101 0 0

THE RHODODENDRON

BALANCE SHEET,

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions paid in advance		8	13 4
Sundry Creditors		69	6 6
Alfred J. Waley Medal Fund as at 1st January, 1938	£50		
<i>Add</i> Contributions received during the year	60		
			110 0 0
Life Members' Fund as at 1st January, 1938	261	9	10
<i>Add</i> One Life Subscription received during the year... ..	15	15	
			277 4 10
Accumulated Fund as at 1st January, 1938	100	12	2
<i>Less</i> Excess of Expenditure over Income during the year... ..	6	1	10
			94 10 4
			£559 15 0

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

	£	s.	d.
To Secretarial Expenses		119	10 0
„ Printing and Binding 1938 Year Book		345	0 0
„ Rhododendron Society for "The Species of Rhododendron" and "Notes"		10	12 6
„ General Expenses—			
Stationery and General Printing	£5	16	3
Postages, Carriage and Sundries		9	15 8
Audit Fee		3	3 0
Royal Horticultural Society Affiliation Fee		1	1 0
Despatch of Year Book to Members	10	13	4
			30 9 3
„ Show Account—Loss on 1938 Show		61	0 6
			£566 12 3

SHOW ACCOUNT,

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Gate Money, Royal Horticultural Society		13	2	0
Donations to Prize Fund		2	2	0
Loss (see Income and Expenditure Account)		61	0	6
				76 4 6
				£76 4 6

ASSOCIATION.

31st December, 1938.

Cash at Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
								298	5	2
Investment (Life Members' Fund)—										
£290. 6s. 9d. Local Loans 3% at cost								261	9	10
(Market value at 31st December, 1938=£242.)										

£559 15 0

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

E. P. RICHARDSON, *Chartered Accountant*,
3, Broad Street Buildings,
Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

2nd March, 1939.

for the year ended 31st December, 1938. Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Members' Subscriptions
„ Interest (<i>less</i> tax) on Investment representing Life Members' Fund
„ Sales of Year Books, "The Species of Rhododendron" and "Notes"
„ Sales of Rhododendron Seeds
„ Excess of Expenditure over Income during the year

£566 12 3

1938.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Prizes
Medals
Advertising
Printing and General Expenses

£76 4 6

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 1-4 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.=series. s.s.=subseries.)

- R. aberrans.** s. Lacteum.
(wandering) A shrub of 6-15 feet, with white
B. flowers more or less flushed rose with
crimson markings. Very similar to
R. Traillianum but with smaller
leaves and flowers.
- R. achroanthum.** s. Lapponicum.
(ill coloured) A shrub of 2 feet, with dull deep
A. magenta-red flowers.
- R. acraium.** s. Cephalanthum.
(dweller on the heights) A shrub, 3-5 feet high, with white
* A. flowers.
- R. Adamsii.** s. Cephalanthum.
(After Adams, a Russian
botanist) A small shrub with purplish
flowers.
- R. adenogynum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(glandular ovary) A shrub of 9 feet, with white
A. flowers shaded rose at base or with
* a magenta tint and many crimson
April. spots.
- R. adenophorum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(gland bearing) A shrub 4-8 feet high, flowers
* A. rose coloured with a few crimson
April. markings.
- R. adenopodum.** s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.
(glandular pedicel) A shrub of 10 feet with pale rose
** B. flowers.
April-May.

- R. admirabile.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(*admirable*) A subspecies of *R. lukiangense*
D. with larger deep rose flowers, with
or without a few spots.
- R. adroserum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(*eglandular*) A subspecies of *R. lukiangense*,
D. with smaller leaves and flowers, light
rose at base flushed magenta-rose
at margins and conspicuously spotted
outside.
- R. aechmophyllum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(*with a pointed leaf*) A shrub of 3-4 feet. Very near
C. *R. longistylum.*
- R. aeruginosum.** *s. Campanulatum.*
(*verdigris coloured*) A shrub of 6-8 feet with lilac-rose
A. to reddish purple flowers, spotted
deeper within at back and blotched.
* Its chief beauty is in its young
May. foliage, which is brilliant verdigris
and forms a striking object in the
spring.
- R. afghanicum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Hanceanum.*
(*from Afghanistan*) A poisonous shrub, creeping on
A. or B. rocks, with whitish-green flowers.
- R. aganniphum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(*snowy*) A shrub of 2-4 feet; flowers
A. white or white flushed rose spotted
crimson.
- R. agapetum.** *s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.*
(*delightful*) A shrub up to 20 feet high.
E. Flowers crimson scarlet.
** June.
- R. agastum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(*charming*) A shrub up to 20 feet high.
D. Flowers deep rose.

- R. agetum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(wondrous) A subspecies of *R. neriiflorum*,
April. which differs from it in having more
pointed leaves.
- R. agglutinatum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
(stuck together) A shrub of 3-6 feet. Flowers
C. white or creamy white, or white
tinged rose with crimson markings.
- R. aiolopeplum.** *s. Lacteam.*
(with a gleaming covering) A shrub up to 8 feet in height.
B. Flowers white faintly flushed rose.
- R. aischropeplum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(with an ugly covering) This shrub is a synonym of
A. *R. Roxieanum.*
- R. alabamense.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(from Alabama) A fragrant white-flowered azalea.
C. May.
- R. Albertsenianum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
(After M. O. Albertsen, A shrub of 4-7 feet. Flowers
Chinese Maritime Customs) bright rose-crimson.
C.
- R. albiflorum.** *s. Albiflorum.*
(white flowered) A shrub up to 6 feet in height.
C. Flowers white to pale lemon pendant.
- R. Albrechtii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.*
(After Dr. M. Albrecht, A very beautiful bright rose-
Russian naval surgeon) coloured azalea, 3-5 feet in height.
B. Hardy but somewhat fastidious as to
**** situation.
April-May.
- R. alpicola.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(dweller in the Alps) A shrub up to 3 feet in height, with
A. lavender-purple flowers.

- R. alutaceum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*
(like soft leather)
A. A shrub up to 14 feet, with rose flowers spotted crimson and blotched at base.
- R. amagianum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.*
(From Mount Amagi.) A deciduous shrub or small tree with the leaves in threes at the end of the branchlets; a few orange-red flowers in a loose truss.
- R. amandum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(lovable) A small shrub about 6 feet high with pale lemon yellow flowers; akin to *R. ciliatum*.
- R. ambiguum.** *s. and s.s. Triflorum.*
(doubtful) 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.
- *
April-May.
- R. Amesiae.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.*
(After Mary S. Ames, of North Easton, Mass.) A small shrub with purple flowers.
A. late May.
- R. Amundsenianum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(After E. Amundsen, a missionary in Yunnanfu) A shrublet after the style of *R. diacritum*. Flower unknown. Not in cultivation.
- R. Annae.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(After a French lady) A shrub of 4-6 feet. Flowers creamy-white flushed rose, purple spotted.
C.
- R. annamense.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(from Annam) A shrub with rose-purple flowers.
F.
- R. anthopogon.** *s. Anthopogon.*
(bearded flowers) A shrub with pink flowers.
B.
- ** April.
- R. anthopogonoides.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(resembling anthopogon) A small shrub.

- R. anthosphaerum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(round flowered)
C. A small tree up to 30 feet in height ;
March-April. rose-magenta to mauve flowers with
a deep black crimson blotch.
- R. anwheiense.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.*
(from Anwhei)
- R. aperantum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(limilless)
B. A very slow growing dwarf spread-
** ing 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.
- R. apiculatum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.*
(pointed leaves)
C. A shrub up to 5 feet. Flowers
dark purple.
- R. apodectum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(acceptable)
A. A shrub eventually 4-8 feet high.
*** Flowers dull orange, sometimes crimson.
This rhododendron, flowering
June. a fortnight later than *R. dichroanthum*,
is worth growing for this reason.
- R. araiophyllum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(narrow leaved)
D. A shrub up to 16 feet. Flowers
*** white or white suffused rose with a
crimson blotch and few or many
crimson spots within.
April.
- R. araliaeforme.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
(Aralia like)
** C. A geographical form of *R. verni-*
late May. *cosum*. Flowers white.

R. arborescens.

(tree like)

A.

**

June-July.

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.

Jan.-April.

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.

R. argioplum.

(white robed)

s. and s.s. Barbatum.

A shrub of 6 feet or more in height

R. argyrophyllum.

(silver leaves)

A.

**

May.

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.

R. arizelum.

(notable)

C.

**

April.

s. Falconeri.

A shrub or small tree of 10-20 feet, with large leaves and white, creamy-yellow 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.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.
(with compressed scales) A shrub of 2-8 feet or more in height. Rose flowers without markings.
B.
** May.
- R. Ashleyi.** s. and s.s. Ponticum.
(After R. F. Ashley) A shrub of 3 feet, from North Carolina, with pink flowers; closely akin to *R. maximum*.
- R. asmenistum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(welcome) A subspecies of *R. cloiophorum*.
C. Very near it but with white flowers margined rose.
- R. asperulum.** s. Vaccinioides.
(slightly roughened) An epiphyte, with pale flesh pink flowers and orange anthers.
E.
- R. asteium.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(elegant) A subspecies of and very near to *R. eudoxum*.
C.
- R. asterochnoum.** ?
(with star-like down) A small tree with flowers said to be white suffused rose.
- R. astrocalyx.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Soulicii.
(star-like calyx) A small shrub of 3-5 feet, with flat open pale yellow flowers.
** C.
May.
- R. atlanticum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum
(from the Atlantic sea-board) A fragrant azalea from Carolina, 2 feet in height. White flowers flushed pink or purple outside.
* B.
early May.
- R. atrovirens.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(dark green) Large shrub or small tree, with red flowers and some scattered dark red dots.

R. Augustinii.*(after Augustine Henry)*

C.

early May.

s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.

The finest of the blue Triflorum rhododendrons. Wilson sent back two forms of which, unfortunately, the deep blue one is the most tender; this one should only be attempted in the south and west. The grey-blue form is, however, probably hardy in sheltered positions in all but the coldest districts of the British Isles. It eventually forms a shrub of 10 feet or more in height and as much through.

R. aureum.*(golden)*

D.

**

early May.

s. Boothii.

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

R. auriculatum.*(ear shaped; referring to the lobes at the base of the leaves)*

B.

**

July-August.

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.

*

April.

s. Boothii.

A shrub of about 10 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.

R. austrinum.

(southern)

B.

Early June.

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

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

R. axium.

(worthy)

C.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

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

(After Mons. Bach)

E.

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*.**R. Baileyi.**

(After Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey, traveller in Tibet)

C.

**

late May.

s. Lepidotum.

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

R. Bainbridgeanum.

(After Mr. Bainbridge, a friend of Forrest)

C.

*

April.

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.

R. Balfourianum.

(After Sir Isaac B. Balfour, Regius Professor of Botany, Edinburgh, 1853-1922)

B.

April.

s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub 4-8 feet high, with pale rose flowers marked crimson; *var. aganniphoides* has a spongy indumentum.**R. barbatum.**

(bearded)

B.

March.

s. and s.s. Barbatum.

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

- R. basilicum.** s. Falconeri.
(royal) A small tree up to 30 feet, with large leaves, flowers pale yellow or tinted crimson, with a dark crimson blotch at base.
B.
**
April.
- R. bathyphyllum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(leafy) A low shrub of 3-5 feet with white flowers and copious crimson spots.
A.
- R. bauhiniiflorum.** s. and s.s. Triflorum.
(Bauhinia-like flowers) A shrub very similar to *R. triflorum*.
C.
- R. Beaneanum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.
(After W. J. Bean, former Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) A small shrub with bristly stems and scarlet, crimson or pink flowers.
B. ***
April.
- R. Beesianum.** s. Lacteam.
(After Messrs. Bees, nurserymen in Cheshire) 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.
C.
**
April.
- R. beimaense.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(from Beimashan) A subspecies of *R. erythrocalyx*, but with white flushed rose flowers.
B.
- R. bivelatum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.
(twice covered) A shrub of 6 feet, with small rose flowers.
D.
- R. blepharocalyx.** s. Lapponicum.
(with a fringed calyx) An erect shrublet with mauve flowers.
A.
- R. Bodinieri.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(After Emile Bodinier, French missionary in China) A small shrub, with rose coloured flowers spotted with purple.
C.

- R. boninense.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(from Bonin) A shrub up to 6 feet high, with large white flowers.
- R. Bonvalotii.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.
(After Gabriel Bonvalot, travelled with Prince Henri d'Orleans) A small shrub.
- R. Boothii.** s. Boothii.
(After T. J. Booth, collected in Bhotan about 1850) An epiphytic shrub, with bright lemon yellow flowers.
F.
April-May.
- R. brachyanthum.** s. Glaucum.
(short flowers) A small shrub, with pale yellow or greenish-yellow flowers. Of little garden value.
A.
June.
- R. brachycarpum.** s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.
(short fruited) A shrub of 8 to 10 feet in height, with creamy-white, sometimes pale yellow, flowers flushed with pink, green spotted at back.
A.
June-July.
- R. brachysiphon.** s. and s.s. Maddenii.
(short tubed) A shrub of 8 feet, with scented pink flowers.
F.
- R. bracteatum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.
(furnished with bracts) A shrub up to 6 feet with white flowers and red spots.
B.
- R. breviperulatum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(with short scale-leaves) A shrub not yet introduced.
- R. brevistylum.** s. Heliolepis.
(with a short style) A shrub up to 10 feet, with pale to deep rose flowers with crimson markings.
B.
* late June.
- R. brunneifolium.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(brown coloured foliage) A subspecies of and very near to *R. eudoxum*.
C.

R. bullatum.*(puckered leaves)*

D.

*April-May.**s. Edgeworthii.*

The Chinese form of *R. Edgeworthii*, with large white sweet-scented 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.*(a native name)*

A.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub with white flowers. Not in cultivation.

R. Bureavii.*(After Edouard Bureau, who collected in China, 1894-98)*

B.

*

*April.**s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*

A shrub 6 feet high, with rose or reddish flowers with crimson markings and dark green foliage with woolly brown indumentum on the under side of the leaves and on the young shoots. An attractive foliage plant.

R. bureavioides.*(resembling Bureavii)*

C.

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*.

R. burmanicum.*(from Burma)*

F.

** *April-May.**s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*

A pretty shrub 6 feet or more in height, with greenish-yellow or greenish-white flowers, sweet scented.

R. caeruleum.*(dark coloured)*

*May.**s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*

A shrub of 3-5 feet high with deep rose-lavender flowers and olive markings. A very fine white form has been introduced by Rock under No. 59,207. For some time called *eriandrum*.

- R. caesium.** *s. and s.s. Triflorum.*
(dullish blue) Small twiggy shrub with pale
B. May. yellow flowers.
- R. calciphilum.** *s. Saluenense.*
(lime-loving) A prostrate shrublet, with rosy
A. purple flowers. Apparently confined
end May. to limestone in the wild.
- R. calendulaceum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.*
(like marigold) A shrub 4-10 feet, rarely 15 feet
A. high, with yellow or orange to scarlet
flowers, sometimes partly salmon pink
with orange blotch. Many garden
** hybrids have been obtained from this
May-June. 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.** *s. and s.s. Ponticum.*
(from California) A shrub up to 12 feet, with
A. purplish-rose flowers and yellow
spots. *R. macrophyllum* is a variety
of this species with white and smaller
flowers.
- R. callimorphum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.*
(lovely shaped) A shrub 4-9 feet in height, with
B. small round leaves and soft rose
flowers with a crimson blotch at the
base inside and deep rose in bud.
*** A group of these free flowering little
shrubs just coming into flower is
most attractive.
- R. calophyllum.** *s. and s.s. Maddenii.*
(beautiful leaf) A shrub of 5 feet or more in
F. height, with sweet-scented white
June. flowers. Not in cultivation; those
passing under its name being forms
of *R. Maddenii*.

- R. calophytum.** *s. Fortunei.* s.s. *Calophytum.*
(beautiful plant) A small tree, eventually 30 to 40 feet high. Large leaves and large trusses of either white or pink flowers with a deep blotch. Perfectly hardy.
 B.

 March-April.
- R. calostrotum.** *s. Saluense.*
(with a beautiful covering) A small shrub up to 1 foot, with showy bright magenta-purple flowers with an open flat corolla.
 *** A.
 May-June.
- R. caloxanthum.** *s. Thomsonii.* s.s. *Campylocarpum.*
(beautiful yellow flower) A shrub of 3-5 feet with pale sulphur yellow flowers tipped with orange, scarlet when in bud.
 B.
 *** April.
- R. calvescens.** *s. Thomsonii.* s.s. *Selense.*
(becoming bald) A shrub of 3-6 feet, with rose coloured flowers.
 C.
- R. camelliaeflorum.** *s. Camelliaeflorum.*
(Camellia-like flowers) A shrub of 2-6 feet. Flowers white tinged with pink.
 D.
- R. campanulatum.** *s. Campanulatum.*
(bell-shaped) 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.
 B.
 **
 April.
- R. Campbelliae.** *s. and s.s. Arboreum.*
(After the wife of Dr. Campbell, co-traveller with Hooker in Himalaya) A subspecies of *R. arboreum*, with purplish-rose flowers.
 C.

R. campylocarpum. s. Thomsonii. s.s. *Campylocarpum*.
(bent fruits)

B. (C. in some
gardens)

April-May.

A shrub of 4-8 feet in height. Flowers canary yellow, very floriferous 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 necessary from the point of view of the Association's Stud Book to differentiate 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.

** May.

s. *Campylogynum*.

A shrub up to 6 feet in height, with small flowers ranging from pale rose-purple to almost black-purple.

R. camtschaticum.
(from Kamtschatka)

A.

May.

s. *Camtschaticum*.

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

R. canadense.

(from Canada)

A.

*

April.

s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.

A small deciduous shrub 1-3 feet high, with rose-purple rarely white flowers, commonly known as Rhodora.

R. canescens.

(hoary)

A.

June.

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub 12-15 feet in height, with pink to nearly white flowers with pink tube.

R. capitatum.

(flowers in a head)

A.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 3 feet, with mauve flowers.

R. cardiobasis.

(with heart-shaped base)

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 rose-coloured, 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.

R. carneum.

(flesh coloured)

F.

**

April-May.

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.

R. carolinianum.

(from Carolina)

A.

May-June.

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.

R. catacosmum.

(adorned)

B.

Early April.

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

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

- R. catawbiense.** *s. and s.s. Ponticum.*
 (from Catawba, North Carolina)
 A. June.
 A shrub of 10 feet or more in height. This is the parent of many of the Waterer hybrids. It is usually of a magenta colour and its only merit is its extreme hardiness—it will stand 60 degrees of frost. Some forms with rather bluer flowers may be permitted in a collection.
- R. caucasicum.** *s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*
 (from the Caucasus)
 A. ** May.
 A shrub of 3-4 feet, with yellowish flowers or tinted rose, spotted within. *Cunningham's Sulphur* is probably merely a form of this.
- R. Cavalerei.** *s. Stamineum.*
 (After J. Cavaliere, a French collector in China)
 F. May.
 A shrub 6-9 feet high, with white to rose flowers.
- R. cephalanthoides.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
 (like *R. cephalanthum*)
 C. May.
 A dwarf shrub up to 4 feet in height, with white flowers and a yellow tube; grows on limestone cliffs.
- R. cephalanthum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
 (flowers in a head)
 ** C. May.
 A small shrub with white flowers.
- R. ceraceum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
 (wax like)
 D. May.
 A subspecies of *R. lukiangense*, with magenta-rose flowers and a small blotch, with or without a few spots.
- R. cerasinum.** *s. and s.s. Thomsonii.*
 (cherry like)
 C. ** End April.
 A shrub 10-12 feet high, with cherry red, brilliant scarlet or creamy-white flowers with a broad cherry red band round the margin of the corolla.
- R. cerinum.** *s. Boothii.*
 (wax coloured)
 E. April.
 A small shrub 3-4 feet in height, with small butter yellow flowers.

R. cerochitum.

(covered with wax)

C.

s. and s.s. Irroratum.

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

R. chaetomallum.

(with fleecy hair)

C.

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.

March-April.

R. chalarocladum.

(with loose shoots)

C.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of *R. selense*, with oblong leaves.**R. chamaetortum.**

(creeping)

*

A.

s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub 6-12 inches in height, with rose flowers.

R. chamaezelum.

(growing on the ground)

A.

s. Lapponicum.

A matted shrub 6-8 inches high, with pale yellow flowers.

R. chameunum.

(lying on the ground)

**

A. June.

s. Saluenense.

A small shrub with deep purple rose flowers and crimson markings.

R. Championae.

(After Mrs. Champion, wife of its discoverer)

F.

s. Stamineum.

A shrub with pink flowers.

R. Chapmanii.

(After A. W. Chapman, American botanist)

C.

s. Carolinianum.

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

- R. charianthum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(*graceful flowers*)
B.
April-May.
A shrub with rose coloured flowers densely spotted with red on the upper side of the inner corolla.
- R. charidotes.** s. Saluenense.
(*giving joy*)
C.
A dwarf shrublet a few inches high with magenta-crimson flowers.
- R. charitopes.** s. Glaucum.
(*graceful of aspect*)
*** B.
April-May.
A small shrub 1 foot high, with flowers of a clear apple blossom pink speckled with crimson.
- R. charitostreptum.** s. Glaucum.
(*gracefully bent*)
* B.
June.
A small shrub with pretty clear green leaves and pale lemon yellow flowers with red stamens.
- R. charopoeum.** s. Campylogynum.
(*causing joy*)
A.
A low bush of 6-8 inches with rosy-purple flowers.
- R. chartophyllum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(*paper-like leaves*)
B.
**
May.
A shrub very near *R. yunnanense*, *q.v.*, with the leaves usually deciduous and lacking the bristles on the upper surface. When the leaves are entirely deciduous it is called var. *praecox*.
- R. chasmanthoides.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.
(*resembling chasmanthum*)
*** C.
May.
A shrub up to 8 feet in height with rose-lavender flowers, possibly only a form of *R. chasmanthum*.
- R. chasmanthum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.
(*with gaping flowers*)
C.

May.
A shrub of 8 feet or more in height with somewhat varying colour of flowers, ranging from pale lavender to deep lavender mauve. It flowers about a week after *R. Augustinii* with similar sized flowers but rather more of a truss than the latter and is certainly the next best of the Triflorum series. In time, no doubt, the best forms will be available but all that I have seen are attractive.

- R. chawchiense.** s. and s.s. *Irroratum*.
(from the Chawchi Pass) A subspecies of *R. eritimum* with
E. smaller blue-magenta flowers.
- R. chionanthum.** s. *Neriiflorum*. s.s. *Haematodes*.
(snowy flowers) A shrub of 3 feet with white
B. flowers.
- R. chloranthum.** s. *Trichocladum*.
(green yellow flowers) A deciduous shrub of 2-4 feet in
* B. height with yellow flowers tinged
early June. with green at the base.
- R. chrysanthum.** s. *Ponticum*. s.s. *Caucasicum*.
(golden flowered) A dwarf shrub up to 1 foot in
B. height with pale yellow flowers.
Difficult to grow. *var. niko-montanum*
is an erect growing form from Japan.
- R. chryseum.** s. *Lapponicum*.
(golden yellow) A small alpine shrub 1-2½ feet in
A. height with bright yellow flowers.
One of the best of the yellow
** Lapponicums and is very pretty
April-May. planted amongst the pale lavender
forms of the series.
- R. chrysodoron.** s. *Boothii*.
(golden gift) A small shrub with beautiful
** E. bright canary yellow unspotted
April. flowers.
- R. chrysolepis.** s. *Boothii*.
(with golden scales) A small epiphytic bush with bright
E. canary yellow flowers.
- R. ciliatum.** s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Ciliicalyx*.
(fringed) A small spreading shrub 6 feet
C. in height with flowers white to
tinged with rose in April. *R. praecox*,
*** its hybrid with *R. dauricum*, is well
March-April. known.

- R. ciliicalyx.** s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Ciliicalyx*.
 (*fringed calyx*) A robust shrub 10 feet in height
 *** F. with sweet-scented large white or
March-April. rose flowers.
- R. ciliipes.** s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Ciliicalyx*.
 (*fringed at the base*) A shrub with solitary fragrant
 E. white flowers with a green or
 yellowish blotch.
- R. cinnabarinum.** s. *Cinnabarinum*.
 (*cinnabar red*) A hardy shrub up to 6 feet high,
 B. with tubular flowers of bright
 cinnabar red. Its variety *Roylei*
 **** has flowers of an intense rosy red
May-June. with a more open corolla, and
 the variety *blandfordiaeflorum* has yellow
 flowers, outside of corolla flushed
 red at base. Other colour variations
 have recently been sent home by
 Kingdon Ward. It is extremely
 free flowering as it gets older and
 should be in every garden, planted
 so that the setting sun can be
 seen through the flowers. Another
 variety *aestivale* has narrow oblong-
 lanceolate leaves and flowers later in
 July.
- R. cinnamomeum.** s. and s.s. *Arboreum*.
 (*cinnamon coloured*) A sub-species of *R. arboreum*, dis-
 C. tinguished by having a rusty brown
 indumentum under the leaves with
 white or pale rose flowers with
 *** purple or yellowish spots.
May.
- R. circinnatum.** s. *Taliense*. s.s. *Adenogynum*.
 (*rounded*) A large bushy shrub or small tree,
 20-25 feet in height, leaves covered
 with a thick cinnamon-coloured
 indumentum.

R. citriniflorum.*(citron-like flowers)*

C.

**

April.

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub 4 feet in height with bright lemon yellow flowers and the under surface of the leaves covered with a dense fawn indumentum. *R. chlanidotum* is a form of this species with longer leaves.

R. Clementinae.*(After Clementine, wife of George Forrest)*

B.

**

s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub of 4-10 feet with flowers creamy white flushed rose to bright rose with deeper crimson markings. This rhododendron was named by Forrest after his wife and should therefore be attractive. It is somewhat fastidious as to situation.

R. clivicola.*(living on hillsides)*

B.

s. Cephalanthum.

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

R. cloiophorum.*(wearing a collar)*

C.

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A shrub of 4 feet with rose coloured flowers with a darker margin.

R. codonanthum.*(with a bell-shaped flower)*

B.

s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A small shrub 2-3 feet high, with bright yellow flowers with crimson markings. Not in cultivation.

R. coelicum.*(heavenly)*

C.

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.

A thin bush or small stout tree with bright scarlet flowers.

R. coeloneurum.*(with impressed nerves)*

s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.

A small tree about 12 feet high.

R. Collettianum.*(After General Sir Henry Collett, 1836-1901)*

C.

s. Anthopogon.

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

R. colletum.*(glued together)*

B.

s. Lacteam.

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

- R. comisteum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
 (to be taken care of) A shrub 2-3 feet in height, flowers
 A. rose coloured with a few crimson spots.
- R. commodum.** *s. Boothii.*
 (agreeable) A shrub of 2-3 feet with small
 D. yellow flowers.
- R. compactum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
 (compact) A small shrub 1-2½ feet high, with
 A. bright purplish rose flowers.
- R. complexum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
 (interwoven) A matted shrublet, 1-2 feet high,
 A. with deep rosy purple flowers.
- R. concatenans.** *s. Cinnabarinum.*
 (linking together) A shrub very closely allied to *R.*
 C. *cinnabarinum*, with bell-shaped
 flowers of apricot colour faintly
 tinged outside with pale purple and
 rather conspicuously veined.
- ***
April-May.
- R. concinnoides.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.*
 (like *R. concinnum*) A small shrub with pinkish-purple
 C. flowers with darker spotting fading
 to white at the base.
- R. concinnum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.*
 (neat) A small shrub with spotted purplish
 B. flowers.
April-May.
- R. coriaceum.** *s. Falconeri.*
 (leathery) A shrub or tree 10-25 feet in
 C. 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.
- R. Coryanum.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
 (After Reginald R. Cory) A shrub 10-20 feet in height, with
 D. creamy-white flowers spotted with
 * crimson.

R. coryphaeum.

(leading)

C.

**

April.

s. Grande.

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

R. cosmetum.

(neat)

C.

s. Saluenense.

A shrub 1-2 feet high with rosy purple flowers.

R. crassum.

(fleshy)

D.

June-July.

s. and s.s. Maddenii.

A shrub or tree up to 20 feet in height, with white flowers, sweet-scented. The only *Maddenii* that is fairly hardy and a most desirable species, flowering as it does in June when other rhododendron species are scarce.

R. crebreflorum.

(densely flowered)

**** C.

April.

s. Cephalanthum.

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

R. cremastum.

(suspended)

A.

s. Campylogynum.

A small shrub with rose-purple flowers.

R. cremnophilum.

(cliff loving)

A.

s. Cephalanthum.

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

R. crinigerum.

(bearing hairs)

B.

**

April.

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*.

- R. croceum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.
(yellow) A shrub or small tree 15-20 feet
C. high, with saucer-shaped bright
*** yellow flowers sometimes with a
crimson blotch.
May.
- R. cruentum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(colour of gore) A small tree with white or white
C. flushed rose flowers.
- R. Cubittii.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(After G. E. S. Cubitt, who
collected in North Burma)
F.
- R. cucullatum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(hooded) This shrub is a synonym of
A. *R. Roxieanum*.
- R. Cuffeanum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(After Lady Wheeler Cuffe) A shrub with white flowers and a
** F. yellow blotch.
- R. cuneatum.** s. Lapponicum.
(wedge-shaped) A small shrub up to 4 feet with
* A. deep rose flowers in the wild on
April. limestone cliffs.
- R. cyanocarpum.** s. and s.s. Thomsonii.
(with blue fruits) A shrub or small tree 5-20 feet
C. 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.
March-April.
- R. cyclium.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.
(round) A shrub of 4-6 feet with deep
** B. rose flowers and a darker blotch.
May.
- R. cymbomorphum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(cup-shaped) A shrub of 6-8 feet in height with
C. yellow flowers without markings.

R. Dalhousiae.

(After Lady Dalhousie, wife of the Governor-General of India)

F.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.

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

R. daphniflorum.

(flowers like *Daphne*)

A.

s. Cephalanthum.

A small low shrublet with rose coloured flowers.

R. dasycladum.

(hairy boughs)

C.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

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

R. dasypetalum.

(hairy petals)

A.

April.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 2½ feet high with purple-rose flowers. One of the less interesting of the series.

R. dauricum.

(from *Dauria*)

B.

*

February.

s. Dauricum.

A shrub eventually 8 feet in height. There are two forms of this, one semi-deciduous and the other ever-green, called *sempervirens*. 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.

R. Davidii.

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

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.

R. Davidsonianum.

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

B.

April-May.

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

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

R. decipiens.*(deceptive)*

C.

R. decorum.*(ornamental)*

C.

**

*March-April-May
according to variety.***R. Degronianum.***(After Mons. Degron,
Director of the French Posts
in Yokohama in 1869)*

B.

*

*May.***R. Dekatanum.***(after Mrs. De Kat)***R. Delavayi.***(After L'Abbé Jean M.
Delavay, an early collector of
rhododendrons in W. China,
1838-1895)*

E.

*March-April-May.*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.

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 *R. 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. *Boothii.*

A shrub 2-4 feet high with bright lemon yellow flowers, discovered by Captain Sherriff and named after his sister.

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.

- R. deleiense.** s. Boothii.
(from the Delei Valley) A shrub with flowers of a deep
*** C. magenta rose colour darker than *R.*
April-May. *tethropeplum.*
- R. dendricola.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Cillicalyx.
(dweller on trees) A small shrub with white flowers
F. tinged with pink and an orange mark.
- R. dendritrichum.** s. Fulvum.
(hairy tree) A shrub of some 15 feet in height
C. with white flowers faintly flushed
rose with crimson spots and a
crimson blotch.
- R. dendrocharis.** s. Moupinense.
(graceful tree) An epiphytic shrub with bright
rosy red flowers.
- R. denudatum.** s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.
(naked) A shrub of 12 feet with rose
flowers and a crimson blotch.
- R. desquamatum.** s. Helirolepis.
(bereft of scales) A shrub or small tree up to 25 feet
** D. in height with mauve coloured flowers
April. spotted, large for the series.
- R. deterrent.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(clean) A shrub about 3 feet high with
D. reddish flowers.
- R. detonsum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(shorn) A shrub 9-12 feet high with rose-
B. pink flowers and crimson spots.
- R. diacritum.** s. Lapponicum.
(distinguished) A matted shrublet up to 2 feet
A. high with deep rose-purple flowers
April. with a white throat.

R. diaprepes.*(distinguished)*

D.

**

July.

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.

R. dichroanthum.*(two-coloured flowers)*

B.

May-June.

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.

R. dictyotum.*(net veined)*

C.

s. Lacteam.

A shrub of 9-12 feet with whitish flowers faintly flushed rose on margins and crimson spots outside.

R. didymum.*(twofold)*

B.

**

June-July.

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A small shrub of 2-3 feet or more in height with deep black-crimson flowers in June or later. This hardy little rhododendron seems to grow well in most parts of the British Isles. In the wild it is found on ledges of limestone cliffs.

R. dignabile.*(deemed worthy)*

s. Lacteam.

A bush or small tree 18-20 feet in height. There are two forms, one with pale pink flowers with a bright magenta blotch at the base and sometimes spotted, the other with lemon yellow flowers, similarly blotched.

- R. dimidiatum.** A natural hybrid between *R. callimorphum* and *R. neriiflorum*.
(*unequally divided in allusion to the split calyx*)
- R. dimitrum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(*with double cap*) A shrub of 6-7 feet with deep rose flowers, crimson spotted, and a large calyx.
D.
- R. diphrocalyx.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.*
(*calyx like a chariot board*) A shrub of 5-15 feet with light rosy-crimson flowers and a calyx so large as to give almost a bonbon impression.
** C.
April.
- R. discolor.** *s. and s.s. Fortunei.*
(*different colours*) A tall shrub of 20 feet in height or more, this is probably the most desirable of the *Fortunei* series for general cultivation in this country. Flowers either white or pink, the first week in July, and although shy to flower in the early stage, a full size bush in full bloom is very attractive. Its late growth tells against it in Scotland and it is not satisfactory at Edinburgh or in very cold places in the British Isles, where it is apt to split its bark.
B.

June-July.
- R. docimum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(*estimable*) A subspecies of *R. erythrocalyx*, but with smaller flowers, white flushed rose with a crimson blotch.
B.
- R. dolerum.** *s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.*
(*deceitful*) A subspecies of *R. selense* with larger flowers.
C.
- R. doshongense.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Taliense.*
(*from Doshong Mountain*) A tangled shrub 2-3 feet high with pink flowers and many dark purple spots outside.
B.

R. drumonium.

(from woods)

** B. April.

s. Lapponicum.

A small tufted shrub about 1 foot high with mauve flowers.

R. dryophyllum.

(leaves like an oak)

B.

s. Lacteum.

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

R. dumicola.

(dweller in thickets)

A.

s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

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

R. dumosulum.

(small and bushy)

A.

s. Lacteum.

A small shrub 2-3 feet in height with white flowers faintly flushed rose and crimson spots outside.

R. duseimatium.

(meanly clad)

C.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of *R. selense* with rose coloured flowers and a crimson blotch and longer leaves.**R. eclecteum.**

(to be chosen out)

C.

**

Jan.-Feb.-March.

s. and s.s. Thomsonii.

A shrub about 7 feet high with flowers ranging from white to deep rose, sometimes rose-magenta or rarely yellowish unspotted or more or less spotted. *var. brachyandrum* is a variety of this species with dark much spotted flowers, whilst *var. bellatulum* is a form with bright rose flowers. Ward has recently sent back varieties with whitish or rose pink flowers and minor botanical differences.**R. Edgarianum.**(After Rev. J. H. Edgar,
China Inland Mission)

A. April-May.

s. Lapponicum.

A shrub up to 3 feet high with rosy-purple flowers.

R. Edgeworthii.(After M. P. Edgeworth,
Bengal Civil Service,
1812-1881)

**

F.

April-May.

s. Edgeworthii.

A thin straggling bush 8-10 feet in height or more with large fragrant white flowers or tinged with pink.

- R. elaeagnoides.** *s. Lepidotum.*
(resembling an oleaster)
A. A dwarf shrublet up to 9 inches high with solitary bright yellow or dull reddish-purple flowers.
- R. elegantulum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.*
(small and elegant)
C. A compact bush or shrub of 3-5 feet with pale purplish-pink flowers and darker spots.
- R. Elliottii.** *s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.*
(After Mr. Elliott, friend of
Sir Geo. Watt, its discoverer)
D. A small straggling tree with deep rosy-purple flowers with darker spots. Kingdon Ward has introduced a form with fine crimson scarlet flowers under No. 7725.

May-June.
- R. emaculatum.** *s. Lacteam.*
(without spots)
B. A shrub of 6-7 feet with deep magenta-rose flowers.
- R. emarginatum.** *s. Vaccinioides.*
(notched at the apex)
E. A small bush up to 2 feet with yellow flowers.
- R. epapillatum.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(without a nipple)
A small tree of 17 feet with pale rose flowers with deeper tinted spots and a faint blotch.
- R. epipastum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(sprinkled)
C. Very near *R. mesopolium*, a subspecies of *R. eudoxum*, but with smaller dark rose flowers.
- R. erastum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.*
(lovely)
A. A creeping undershrub with clear begonia pink flowers.
- R. erileucum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(very white)
D. A shrub of 9 feet in height with white flowers, very near *R. zaleucum*.

R. eriogynum.

(with a woolly ovary)

D.

June.

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.

April.

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.

R. erosum.

(eaten away)

s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.

A small tree 10-30 feet in height. A striking plant in flower and foliage resembling *R. barbatum* but with broad rounded leaves, which have a soft woolly indumentum disappearing as the leaves get older. Flowers a deep rich crimson to a fine shade of rose pink, with a large irregularly lobed, deep pink calyx.

R. erubescens.

(blush red)

C.

April.

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.

R. erythrocalyx.*(with a red calyx)*

B.

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.

R. esetulosum.*(hairless)*

B.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

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

R. Esquirolii.*(After J. Esquirol, French collector in Burma)*

F.

s. Stamineum.

A shrub with rose violet flowers.

R. euanthum.*(beautiful flowers)*

* C. May.

s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A geographical form of *R. vernicosum*.**R. eucallum.***(beautiful)*

B.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of *R. erythrocalyx* but with smaller flowers, white without markings.**R. euchaites.***(with beautiful hairs)*

C.

April-May.

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 height and is the finest of the section.**R. euchroum.***(with a good colour)*

C.

s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.

Not in cultivation.

R. eudoxum.*(of good report)*

C.

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A shrub of 3-6 feet with deep clear crimson rose flowers.

R. euonymifolium.*(Euonymus-like leaves)*

s. Vaccinioides.

A small shrub.

- R. euryssiphon.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Martinianum.
(*broad tube*)
B. A shrub of 3-5 feet with creamy white or very pale rose flowers, more or less heavily flushed deep magenta copiously spotted crimson.
- R. exasperatum.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.
(*rough*)
C. A shrub or small tree 10-15 feet high with rusty brick-red flowers.
- R. excellens.** s. and s.s. Maddenii.
(*superb*)
F. A shrub of 10 feet with white flowers.
- R. eximium.** s. Falconeri.
(*excellent*)
C. 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.
- ***
April-May.
- R. exquisitum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.
(*exquisite*)
*** *May.* A shrub of 6-8 feet or more in height, with pale lavender flowers.
- R. Faberi.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(After Rev. Ernst Faber, collected in China during 1887-1891)
B. *May.* A shrub very near *R. Prattii* and probably the plants in cultivation under the name of *R. Faberi* belong to that species.
- R. fabrioides.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(*like Faberi*) Perhaps only a subspecies of *R. Faberi*.

R. facetum.*(elegant)*

D.

**** June.

s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii. See R. eriogynum.

A tree of 20 feet with scarlet flowers and deeper coloured spots.

R. Faithae.

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

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. Falconeri.

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

C.

April-May.

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.

R. Fargesii.

(After Père Paul Farges, French Foreign Missions in Szechuen, China)

B.

April.

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.

R. farinosum.*(mealy)*

C.

s. Arboreum. s.s. Argrophyllum.

A shrub 4-6 feet in height with white flowers.

R. Farrerae.

(After Mrs. Farrer, wife of Capt. Farrer, East India Co., in 1829)

F.

s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

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

R. fastigiatum.

(erect)

*** A.

s. Lapponicum.

An erect shrublet with light purple flowers.

R. Fauriei.(After Père Louis F. Faurie,
French Foreign Missions,
China)

B.

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.(After F. Fedde, a German
botanist)

s. Stamineum.

A shrub 9 to 12 feet high with small flowers.

R. ferrugineum.

(rusty coloured)

A.

*

June.

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.

R. fictolacteum.

(false lacteum)

B.

April.

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. Very good in Scotland.

R. fimbriatum.

(minutely fringed)

A.

April-May.

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.**R. flavantherum.**

(with yellow stamens)

C.

s. and s.s. Triflorum.

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

R. flavidum.
(somewhat yellow)

** A.
March.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub with pale yellow flowers. The variety *pilostylum* has broader leaves, smaller calyx and glabrous style.

R. flavorufum.
(yellow to brown)

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.
(woolly)

C.

*

March-April.

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.

R. floribundum.
(free flowering)

B.

early April.

s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub of 15 feet in height with numerous flowers of a magenta-purple or lavender-purple. The better varieties are very pleasing in the woodland.

R. fokienense.
(from Fokien)

s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

A shrub allied to *R. longipes*.

R. formosanum.
(from Formosa)

s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.

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

R. formosum.
(beautiful)

D.

May-June.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

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

R. Forrestii.(After George Forrest,
1873-1932)

B.

April.

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.

May.

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.

R. fragariflorum.

(strawberry flowered)

B.

**

s. Saluenense.

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

R. fulgens.

(shining)

B.

**

March.

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.

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

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

R. fulvoides.

(resembling fulvum)

** B.

March-April.

s. Fulvum.

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

R. fulvum.

(tawny)

B.

**

March-April.

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.

(smoke coloured)

C.

s. Heliolepis.

A shrub of 6 feet with violet coloured flowers.

R. galactinum.

(milky)

A.

April-May.

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.

April.

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)

E.

April.

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.

R. glanduliferum.

(gland bearing)

s. and s.s. Fortunei.

A shrub with white flowers.

R. glandulosum. s. *Camtschaticum*.
(*glandular*) A dwarf shrub with rose-purple
A. flowers.

R. glaphyrum. s. *Neriiflorum*. s.s. *Sanguineum*.
(*polished*) A subspecies of *R. eudoxum* with
C. many colour variations. The type
is rose, but it varies to white and
yellow.

R. glaucopeplum. s. *and s.s. Taliense*.
(*shining covering*) A shrub of 6-8 feet with bright
C. rose coloured flowers with con-
spicuous crimson markings.

R. glaucum. s. *Glaucum*.
(*bluish-grey*) A small shrub of 4 feet, which has
B. long been known in British gardens,
** very aromatic foliage and pretty
May. flowers of pale old rose colour.

R. glischroides. s. *Barbatum*. s.s. *Glischrum*.
(*resembling glischrum*) A tree or shrub of 6-15 feet with
D. white or creamy-white flowers more
* or less flushed rose with a crimson
blotch. In var. *arachnoideum* the
March. whole undersurface of the leaf is
covered with a cobweb of white
hairs.

R. glischrum. s. *Barbatum*. s.s. *Glischrum*.
(*sticky*) A large shrub of 20-25 feet, which
C. has hairy shoots like *R. barbatum* but
May. paler yellowy-green foliage. Its
flowers are usually of a dull magenta-
pink with a crimson blotch, some-
times, however, paler, and a form
with white flowers is said to exist.
Care in selection is desirable as
some forms are not very attractive.

R. globigerum.

(bearing a globe)

B.

s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

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

R. glomerulatum.

(with small clusters)

A.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub resembling *R. russatum* with clusters of light purple-mauve flowers closely girt by semi-persistent bud scales.**R. grande.**

(large)

E.

Feb.-March-April.

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*.**R. Griersonianum.**

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

D.

June

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.

R. Griffithianum.

(After Wm. Griffith, Supt.
of Calcutta Botanic Garden
in 1842, d. 1845)

E.

May.

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)

C.

s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of *R. lukiangense* with rose coloured flowers with crimson markings.

R. gymnocarpum.

(with naked fruit)

** A.

April.

s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

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

R. gymnogynum.

(naked pistils)

E.

s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A subspecies of *R. eritimum*, with crimson flowers and smaller leaves.

R. gymnomiscum.

(with a bare stalk)

A.

s. Cephalanthum.

A small shrub with yellow flowers.

R. habrotrichum.

(with soft hairs)

C.

*

April.

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.

R. haemaleum.

(blood red)

** A.

May-June.

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.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.
(blood red lips)
C.
*
March-April.
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.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Haematodes.
(bloodlike)
B.

May.
A small spreading bush usually 3-4 feet in height with dark green felted leaves and brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers. This is one of the finest Chinese rhododendrons ever introduced. Perfectly hardy and flowering late it should be grown in every collection of rhododendrons. It takes some years before it is free flowering but is well worth the trouble and patience.
- R. haemonium.** s. Anthopogon.
(bloody)
C.
A shrub with yellow flowers.
- R. hainanense.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(from Hainan)
A shrub with red flowers. Not yet in cultivation.
- R. Hanceanum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Hanceanum.
(After H. F. Hance, Consul at Canton, etc., d. 1886)
C. April.
A shrub 3 feet in height with pale yellow flowers.
- R. Hancockii.** s. Stamineum.
(After W. Hancock, Chinese Imp. Customs, d. 1914)
F.
A shrub 3-6 feet high with white flowers; upper corolla lobe tinged yellow.
- R. Hardingii.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
E.
A shrub 6-8 feet high with white flowers more or less flushed rose pink and more or less crimson spotted.
- R. hedythamnum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Campylocarpum.
(sweet shrub)
B.
A shrub of 4-5 feet in height with pale rose flowers without spots.

R. heliolepis.*(glittering scales)*

C.

*

June.

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.

R. hemidartum.*(half flayed)*

B.

s. *Neriiflorum.* s.s. *Haematodes.*

A shrub of 3-4 feet in height with deep rich crimson flowers.

R. hemitrichotum.*(half hairy)*

C.

April.

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.

R. Hemsleyanum.*(After W. B. Hemsley, English botanist, d. 1924)*s. and s.s. *Fortunei.*

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

R. Henryi.*(After Rev. B. C. Henry, discoverer of the species)*

F.

s. *Stamineum.*

A shrub with pink flowers.

R. heptamerum.*(with seven parts)*

D.

s. and s.s. *Irroratum.*

A subspecies of *R. eritimum* with large deep crimson flowers.

R. herpesticum.*(spreading)*

* B. May.

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

A dwarf shrub 1 foot in height with dull yellow to orange red flowers.

R. hesperium.*(western)*

C.

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.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
lovely)
A. 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.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(resembling sea buckthorn)
A. 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.
- ****
April.
- R. hirsuticostatum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.*
(hairy ribs)
D. A shrub with whitish-rose flowers, not spotted.
- R. hirsutum.** *s. Ferrugineum.*
(hairy)
A. 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.
- *
June.
- R. hirtipes.** *s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.*
(shaggy footed)
C. 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.** *s. Falconeri.*
 (After B. H. Hodgson, one time the East India Co.'s resident in Nepal)
B. 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 magenta-purple fading.
 *
April.

R. hongkongense.

(from Hong Kong)

F.

s. Ovatum.

A shrub with white flowers and violet specks.

R. Hookeri.

(After Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Director of Kew, botanist and traveller in the Himalaya, 1817-1911)

E.

*March-April.**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.

R. horaeum.

(beautiful)

B.

*s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*A procumbent shrub $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 foot high with deep crimson flowers.**R. hormophorum.**

(bearing a necklace)

B.

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

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

R. Houlstonii.

(After G. Houlston, Chinese Imp. Maritime Customs, friend and helper of E. H. Wilson)

C. *May.**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.

R. Hunnewellianum.

(After a well-known New England family)

B.

*March-April.**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.

*May.**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.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
(growing on wood) A subspecies of *R. anthosphaerum*.
C. It differs in the narrower and smaller
leaves with spotting on the outside of
the corolla.
- R. hypenanthum.** *s. Anthopogon.*
(bearded flowers) A shrub with yellow flowers.
* C.
- R. hyperythrum.** *s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*
(reddish) A bush with purple spotted or large
** A. March. pure white flowers.
- R. hypoglaucum.** *s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.*
(blue beneath) A shrub or small tree up to 20 feet
B. in height. Flowers white flushed rose
May. with deep rose spots. The under
surface of the leaves is very white
and the plant whilst not showy is
quite attractive.
- R. hypolepidotum.** *s. Glaucum.*
(scaly beneath) A shrub up to 4½ feet high with
B. pale yellow flowers. Of little garden
May-June. value.
- R. hypophaeum.** *s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.*
(grey beneath) A shrub of 5 feet in height with
C. white flowers faintly tinged with rose.
- R. idoneum.** *s. Lapponicum.*
(suitable) A small shrublet 1½ feet in height
A. with deep blue-purple flowers and a
white throat.
- R. igneum.** *s. Cinnabarinum.*
(flaming) A shrub 8-12 feet high, closely
allied to *R. Keysii* but with bright
salmon pink flowers.
- R. imberbe.** *s. and s.s. Barbatum.*
(not bearded) A shrub 8 feet in height with red
C. flowers with lines of darker spots
inside.

R. impeditum.

(tangled)

**** A.

April-May.

s. Lapponicum.

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

R. imperator.

(Emperor)

*** A.

May.

s. Lepidotum.

A dwarf shrublet forming a flat carpet with bright pink or old rose flowers.

R. inaequale.

(of unequal size)

F.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Cilicalyx.

A beautiful greenhouse shrub with large white, deliciously fragrant flowers with a green blotch.

R. indicum.

(Indian)

C.

June.

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 rosae-flora* of the trade. The *Azalea indica* of the trade is not this species but *R. Simsii* and allied forms.**R. inopinum.**

(unexpected)

B.

May.

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.

R. insculptum.

(carved)

D.

s. Vaccinioides.

An epiphyte with bright orange flowers with brownish-red anthers.

R. insigne.

(remarkable)

A.

May-June.

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)

*** A.

April-May.

s. Lapponicum.

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

R. invictum.

(unconquered)

D.

s. Heliolepis.

A shrub of 7 feet with purple flowers.

R. iodes.

(rust coloured)

B.

s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

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

R. irroratum.

(covered with dew)

C.

**

March-April.

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.

R. iteophyllum.

(willow leaved)

F.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A bush 6 feet in height.

R. japonicum.

(from Japan)

A.

May

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.**

(After Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Political Agent, Manipur, 1882)

** C. May.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

A large bush with very fragrant white flowers spotted with red inside back lobe and yellow blotch.

- R. jucundum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(pleasant) A shrub or tree of 6-20 feet in
C. height with flowers of rose, pale rose
or almost white. *R. blandulum* is a
form of the species with larger
flowers.
- R. Kanehirai.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(After Ryoza Kanehira, a An evergreen bush up to 8 feet in
Japanese botanist) height with carmine red to scarlet
flowers.
- R. kasoense.** s. and s.s. Triflorum.
(from Kaso) A lanky shrub with yellow flowers
C. and red anthers.
- R. Kawakamii.** s. Vaccinioides.
(After T. Kawakamii, A shrub 3-5 feet high, usually
collector in Formosa) epiphytic.
- R. Keiskei.** s. and s.s. Triflorum.
(After Itoo Keisk, a Japanese A low compact shrub with lemon
botanist) yellow flowers not spotted. It is
A. very free flowering and a pretty sight
in April, very suitable for the rock
garden.
**
March-April.
- R. keleticum.** s. Saluenense.
(charming) A dwarf alpine with deep purplish
** A. June. crimson flowers and deeper markings.
- R. Kendrickii.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(After Dr. Kendrick, friend A small tree of 15-25 feet in height
of the botanist, Nuttall) with pink or deep red flowers spotted
E. red.

- R. Keysii.** s. *Cinnabarinum*.
 (After Mr. Keys) A shrub 12 feet high with bright
 C. 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.
June.
- R. kiyosumense.** s. *Azalea*.
 A little known Japanese azalea.
- R. kongboense.** s. *Anthopogon*.
 (from *Kongbo*) A twiggy shrub of 1-2 feet or more
 *** A. in height, with bright rose-coloured
April. flowers.
- R. Kotschyi.** s. *Ferrugineum*.
 (After an Austrian botanist) A low shrub with pink or very
 A. rarely white flowers.
- R. kwangtungense.** s. *Azalea*. s.s. *Obtusum*.
 (from *Kwangtung*) A shrub, with pure white flowers.
- R. Kyawi.** s. *Irroratum*. s.s. *Parishii*.
 (After Maung Kyaw, a A truly magnificent rhododendron
 Burmese collector) flowering at the end of July or in
 E. early August with bright crimson
 or rose-scarlet trusses of an inter-
 **** mediate colour between *R. eriogynum*
 or *R. Griersonianum*, but considerably
 larger than both these species. A
July-August. shrub of 15-20 feet.

R. lacteum.

(milky)

C.

April-May.

s. Lacteum.

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)

A.

s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.

A shrub of 2-3 feet in height with white flowers faintly flushed rose spotted crimson.

R. lanatum.

(woolly)

C.

*

April-May.

s. Campanulatum.

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.

Var. *luciferum* has narrower pointed leaves. The Tibetans use the wool from the underside of the leaves as wicks for their lamps.

R. lanigerum.

(woolly)

D.

s. Falconeri.

A small tree with rose purple flowers.

R. lapponicum.

(from Lapland)

A.

Jan.-Feb.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrublet from Lapland and widely distributed in the Arctic regions. Flowers purple. Collected plants are matted with rushes indicating a moist situation.

- R. lasiopodum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(woolly footed) A shrub of 16 feet with white
E. fragrant flowers, yellow inside the
base.
- R. lasiostylum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(woolly style) A shrub of 3 feet with pink
flowers.
- R. Latoucheae.** s. Stamineum.
(After Madame de la Touche)
F.
- R. laudandum.** s. Anthopogon.
(praiseworthy) A shrub 2 feet high with flowers a
pale shade of pink or almost white,
differing from all other species in the
series because the outside of the
corolla is densely covered with long
whitish hairs.
- R. laxiflorum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(loose flowered) A tall shrub 12-20 feet in height
** E. with pure white flowers sometimes
April. suffused rose.
- R. Leclerei.** s. Heliolepis.
(After Mons. Leclere) A shrub with blue flowers.
C.
- R. ledoides.** s. Cephalanthum.
(Ledum-like) A pretty dwarf shrub up to 2 feet
C. in height with small bunches of
flowers from white to a clear rose,
resembling a Daphne, and very
*** fragrant. This and *R. sphaeranthum*
May. are hardly distinguishable.
- R. leilungense.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(from Lei-lung-shan) A shrub of 3 feet with pale rose
C. coloured flowers.
- R. leiopodum.** s. Stamineum.
(smooth footed) A shrub with flowers varying from
F. pink to white.

- R. lepidanthum.** s. *Cephalanthum.*
(scaly flowered) A shrub up to 5 feet in height,
B. with white flowers.
- R. lepidostylum.** s. *Trichocladum.*
(scaly style) A deciduous shrub of 1 foot with
** B. pale yellow flowers.
May-June.
- R. lepidotum.** s. *Lepidotum.*
(beset with 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
June. forms are much hardier than others.
- R. leptopeplum.** s. *and s.s. Irroratum.*
(with slight covering) A shrub of 9-14 feet with flowers
C. creamy-white flushed rose blotched
crimson and freely spotted outside.
- R. leptothrium.** s. *Ovatum.*
(with thin leaves) A shrub 6-10 feet high with
* E. handsome bright green foliage and
April-May. deep magenta rose flowers.
- R. leucaspis.** s. *Boothii.*
(white shield) A small bushy undershrub 1-2
C. 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
Feb.-March. seedlings showing no signs of damage
after being frozen solid during the
winter of 1928-1929. Its early
flowering habit, however, at the end
of February or early March renders
a sheltered garden desirable.
- R. leucobotrys.** s. *Stamineum.*
(with white clusters) A shrub with white flowers.
F.

- R. leucopetalum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(with white petals) A subspecies of *R. cloiophorum*,
C. from which it differs in having pure white flowers.
- R. levistratum.** s. Lacteam.
(with smooth indumentum) A shrub of 10 feet with white or
C. white flushed rose flowers copiously spotted crimson.
- R. liliiflorum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.
(lily-like flowers) A shrub with scented white flowers.
F.
- R. Limprichtii.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.
(After Dr. W. Limpricht, A geographical form of *R. oreodoxa*,
of Breslau) q.v.
- R. Lindleyi.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.
(After Dr. John Lindley, a A sweet scented epiphytic shrub
famous botanist, 1799-1865) with white flowers flushed with rose.
*** E. April.
- R. linearifolium.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(linear shaped leaves) A narrow leaved evergreen azalea
B. from Japan with bright rose pink flowers also much lanceolated. It is
April-May. 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.** s. Lapponicum.
(from Litang) A small shrub 2 feet high with dull
A. plum purple flowers.
- R. lithophilum.** s. Trichocladum.
(stone lover) A deciduous shrub of 2-3 feet with
B. pale sulphur yellow flowers.
- R. litiense.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.
(from the Li-ti-ping) A shrub 4-9 feet in height with
** C. yellow saucer shaped flowers without blotch or spots.
May.

- R. lochmium.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(from a coppice) A shrub up to 10 feet in height,
C. with white flowers flushed rosy
May. purple.
- R. longesquamatum.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(with long scales) A shrub of 10 feet with pink to
B. May. rose flowers blotched deep crimson.
- R. longiperulatum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(with long scale-leaves) A shrub with red flowers. Not yet
in cultivation.
- R. longipes.** s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.
(with long foot stalk) A shrub of 3-8 feet with pale rose
C. spotted flowers.
- R. longistylum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(long pistils) A shrub up to 7 feet high with
* C. April. small pink flowers.
- R. lophogynum.** s. Trichocladum.
(crested ovary) A deciduous shrub with yellow
C. flowers.
- R. lophophorum.** s. and s.s. Taliense.
(crested) A shrub of 6-8 feet with white
B. flowers flushed rose sparingly spotted.
- R. Lopsangianum.** s. and s.s. Thomsonii.
(After Nga-Wang Losang A low compact shrub 2-6 feet high.
Tup-Den Gyatso, the late Flowers 3-5 in a loose truss, corolla
Dalai Lama of Tibet) fleshy, deep crimson, surrounded by
a cup-like calyx of the same colour.
The undersides of the leaves are
glaucous, covered with waxy pegs
which can be seen with a lens.
- R. lucidum.** s. Camelliaeflorum.
(shining)
- R. Ludlowii.** s. Lepidotum.
(After F. Ludlow, who has A low shrub 1-2 feet high, closely
collected in Bhutan) allied to *R. pumilum* but with large
yellow flowers.

R. Ludwigianum.(After Ludwig Hossens, father
of a collector in Siam)

F.

*s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*A shrub of 4½ feet with white
and rose flowers.**R. lukiangense.**

(from Lukiang)

D.

March-April.

*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.**R. lutescens.**

(becoming yellow)

C.

Feb.-March-April.

*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.**R. luteum.**

(yellow)

A.

**

May.

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

**

D.

*s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*A shrub 6 feet high with pure
white fragrant flowers with a yellow
blotch.**R. lysolepis.**

(with loose scales)

A.

*s. Lapponicum.*A dwarf shrublet with deep violet
or pinkish violet flowers.

R. Macabeanum.(After Mr. M' Cabe, Deputy
Commissioner, Naga Hills)

C.

**

March.

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)

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub 3-10 feet high. Flowers Chinese violet.

R. maculiferum.

(bearing spots)

C.

**

April.

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.

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

*** E.

June.

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.

R. magnificum.

(distinguished)

s. Grande.

A tree 40-60 feet high with rosy purple, unspotted flowers.

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

C.

?

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

R. Makinoi.(After T. Makino,
Japanese botanist)

B.

**

June.

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*.

R. mallotum.*(fleecy)*

C.

**

*Feb.-March.***R. manipurens.***(from Manipur)** D. *June.***R. mannophorum.***(bearing a collar)*

C.

R. manopeplum.*(with a loose covering)*

C.

R. Mariae.*(After Mary, wife of
H. F. Hance, Consul at
Canton)***R. Mariesii.***(After Charles Maries, a
Veitchian collector, d. 1902)*

F.

R. Martinianum.*(After John Martin,
gardener at Caerhays,
Cornwall)*

**

C.

*April.***R. maximum.***(very large)*

A.

*July.**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.

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.

s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

A shrub of 3-10 feet tall with rose purple flowers and red purple spots on the upper lobes.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Martinianum.

A shrub 3-6 feet in height with pale rose coloured flowers of a very attractive shade. A pretty bush in leaf and character.

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. Mayebarae.(After the collector,
K. Mayebara)*s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.*

A shrub with the leaves arranged 2-3 together at the ends of the branchlets; the flowers are large, purple with deeper purple spots.

R. Meddianum.(After Geo. Medd, Agent
I.F. Company, Bhamo,
Upper Burma)*D.*

*April.**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. atroermesinum* has still darker and larger flowers.**R. megacalyx.***(large calyx)**E.*

*April-May.**s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.*

A small tree 10-16 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)**D.*

*

s. Boothii.

A dwarf shrublet 1-2 feet in height with bright yellow flowers; somewhat fastidious as to situation.

R. mekongense.*(from River Mekong)**B.**s. Trichocladum.*

A deciduous shrub of 4 feet with pale yellow flowers tinged with green.

R. melinanthum.*(honey flowered)**B.*

**

s. Trichocladum.

A deciduous shrub 6-8 feet with precocious yellow flowers. This is said to be the finest of the Trichocladums.

R. mengtzensense.*(from Mengtze)**E.**s. and s.s. Irroratum.*

A tree of 20 feet with purple-red flowers blotched deep crimson.

- R. mesopolium.**
(grey in middle)
C.
- R. metrium.**
(of average height)
C.
- R. Metternichii.**
(After Prince Metternich,
the famous Austrian
diplomat, 1773-1859)
B.
**
April.
- R. micranthum.**
(small flowered)
A.
July.
- R. microgynum.**
(small ovary)
B.
**
April.
- R. micromeres.**
(with small parts)
- R. microleucum.**
(small, white)
** A. April.
- R. microphyton.**
(small plant)
D.
- R. mimetes.**
(imitative)
B.
- s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
A subspecies of *R. eudoxum* with pale rose flowers.
- s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
A subspecies of *R. selense*, with white flowers without markings.
- s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.
A shrub 3-8 feet high with rose flowers spotted deeper within and a seven lobed corolla. The true form is very rare in Europe, plants under this name being usually *R. Degronianum* or *R. Makinoi*, q.v.
- 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 1-6 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.

- R. miniatum.** s. Campanulatum.
(cinnabar-red) A shrub 5-15 feet high with fleshy, deep rose or crimson flowers, sometimes with magenta patches at the base. Calyx large, fleshy. Recalling *R. fulgens*, but with smaller leaves and a laxer truss.
- R. minus.** s. Carolinianum.
(smaller) A shrub of a few feet with rose coloured flowers.
C. June.
- R. minutiflorum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(bearing small flowers) A much branched, upright shrub of 7 feet, with small white flowers.
- R. mishmiense.** s. Boothii.
(from the Mishmi Hills) An epiphytic shrub with bright lemon yellow flowers.
E.
- R. missionarum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(of the missionaries) A shrub with violet or white flowers.
E.
- R. Miyazawae.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(after the collector, B. Miyazawa) A shrub up to 6 feet high with densely setose branchlets; the truss has 1-3 mauve flowers marked with purple spots.
- R. molle.** s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.
(soft) A shrub of 4 feet with scentless yellow flowers with large greenish blotch separated into dots, long known as *R. sinense*.
A.

May.
- R. mollicomum.** s. Scabrifolium.
(soft haired) 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.
D.

April.
- R. monanthum.** s. Boothii.
(one flowered) A small spreading shrub 2-3 feet high with bright yellow flowers.
D.

R. monosematum.

(with one blotch)

B.

April.

s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

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

R. Morii.(After U. Mori, collector
in Formosa)

B.

s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

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

R. moulmainense.

(from Moulmein)

F.

s. Staminaeum.

A shrub with red flowers.

R. moupinense.

(from Moupin)

B.

February.

s. Moupinense.

A small spreading shrub up to 4 feet in height with small shiny evergreen leaves and white azalea-like flowers, sometimes pink and even deep rose. This rhododendron is perfectly hardy but as it flowers at end of January or early February it is only suitable for warmer districts and sheltered positions. A very desirable rhododendron where it can be grown.

R. mucronatum.

(pointed)

C.

May.

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

Commonly called *Azalea ledifolia*. A wide spreading shrub up to 6 or even 10 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.

R. mucronulatum.

(with a sharp point)

B.

January.

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. myiagrum.

(the fly catcher)

* C.

May.

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.

May.

s. Campylogynum.

A dwarf shrub 3-4 inches in height with tiny plum colour flowers, suitable for the rock garden.

R. naamkwanense.(from Naam Kwan 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. Lacteam.

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

R. nankotaisanense.*(from Nankotaisan, in Formosa)*

C.

s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A small bush allied and similar to *R. Morii*.**R. nanothamnum.***(dwarf shrub)*

C.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.

A subspecies of *R. selense* with creamy white flowers faintly flushed pink and a small crimson blotch.**R. neriiflorum.***(flowers 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 under-surface. Some forms are hardier than others. A very desirable rhododendron for all who have a sheltered position to give it.

April.

R. nigro-punctatum.*(marked with black spots)*

A.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub with pale purple flowers.

R. nilagiricum.*(from the Nilgiris)*

D.

s. and s.s. Arboreum.

A near ally of *R. arboreum* with flowers varying from rose to deep crimson.**R. ningyuenense.***(from Ningyuen)*

D.

s. and s.s. Irroratum.

A medium sized shrub with whitish rose flowers.

R. niphargum.*(snowy white)*

B.

April.

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.

- R. nipponicum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Nipponicum.
(from Japan) A shrub of 6 feet with white
B. flowers.
- R. Noriakianum.** A Formosan rhododendron.
- R. nitens.** s. Saluenense.
(shining) A low shrublet, 1 foot or more in
A. height, with deep pink magenta
flowers at the end of June or early
July. This, the latest of the series to
flower, is near *R. calciphilum*.
**
June-July.
- R. nitidulum.** s. Lapponicum.
(shining) A shrub up to 4 feet in height with
A. violet purple flowers. *var. nubigenum*
is lower and has smaller leaves.
- R. nivale.** s. Lapponicum.
(snowy) A low prostrate shrublet with
A. bright magenta flowers.
- R. niveum.** s. and s.s. Arboreum.
(snowlike) A small tree or large shrub 15 feet
B. or more in height, with rather tight
trusses of dull purple flowers. This
well-known Himalayan rhododendron
is pretty in the woodland, but must
be kept well away from any of the
scarlet rhododendrons which are so
abundant at the end of April and
early May, when it is in flower.
Fairly hardy.
- R. nmaiense.** s. Cephalanthum.
(from the Nmai Hka) A shrub of 3 feet with yellow
C. flowers.
- R. notatum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(marked) A small epiphytic shrub with
F. slightly fragrant white flowers with
a purplish pink band.
- R. nudiflorum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.
(naked flowers) A shrub 2-8 feet high with light
A. pink or whitish flowers with pink
tube, rarely white. One of the earliest
species to bloom.
*
May.

R. Nuttallii.

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

F.

April-May.

R. oblongifolium.

(oblong leaves)

C. July.

R. obovatum.

(egg shaped)

C.

R. obtusum.

(blunt)

A.

May.

R. occidentale.

(western)

A.

June.

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.

(yellowish)

C.

s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.

A shrub of about 9 feet high with crimson flowers.

R. odoriferum.

(fragrant)

E.

s. and s.s. Maddenii.

A shrub with scented white flowers slightly tinged with rose outside.

R. Oldhamii.

(After Richard Oldham, collector for Kew, 1837-1864; died at Amoy)

*** E.

May.

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.

R. oleifolium.

(olive-like foliage)

E.

April.

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*.**R. ombrochares.**

(lover of rain)

E.

s. and s.s. Irroratum.

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

R. Openshawianum.

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

s. Fortunei. s.s. Calophytum.

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

(autumn flowering)

C.

s. Heliolepis.

A shrub 6 feet in height with rose pink flowers with a dark red patch.

R. orbiculare.*(circular leaves)*

B.

April.

s. Fortunei. s.s. Orbiculare.

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

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

B.

**

March-April.

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.

R. oreotrephes.*(mountain bred)*

B.

**

May.

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. April.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrub up to 4 feet in height with mauve flowers.

- R. oulotrichum.** s. Trichocladum.
(with curly hairs) A small deciduous shrub 2-4 feet
B. in height with yellow flowers.
- R. ovatosepalum.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(with ovate sepals) A recently described species from
Formosa.
- R. ovatum.** s. Ovatum.
(elliptic) A shrub of 12 feet with white or
E. white and pink spotted flowers.
- R. oxyphyllum.** s. Staminaeum.
(pointed leaves) A shrub of 15 feet with white
F. flowers flushed yellow inside.
- R. pachypodum.** s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.
(thick footed) A shrub up to 5 feet in height
E. March. with yellow flowers.
- R. pachytrichum.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(with thick hairs) A shrub 6-18 feet with white to
C. pale rose flowers and a deep purple
April. 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.
- R. pagophilum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(peak lover) A subspecies of *R. selense* with small
C. leaves and small flowers, dark rose to
crimson.
- R. pallescens.** s. Triflorum.
(becoming paler in tint) A shrub with white flowers flushed
** A. May. with pink and a few red spots.
- R. paludosum.** s. Lapponicum.
(marshy) A shrublet with bright violet
A. flowers. In Tibet growing in bogs.
- R. pankimense.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(from Pankin La) A small tree, flowers crimson
marked with numerous darker spots
without blotch at the base.

R. papillatum.*(covered with nipples)*

D.

s. and s.s. Irroratum.

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

R. paradoxum.*(unexpected)*

C.

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.

R. Parishii.(After Rev. C. S. P. Parish,
Chaplain at Moulmein,
d. 1897)

F.

s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.

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

R. parmulatum.*(small shield)*

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.

R. Parryae.

E.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

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

R. parvifolium.*(small leaves)*

A.

Jan.-March.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrublet up to 1½ feet in height with pale rosy-magenta flowers. *var. albiflorum* has white flowers.**R. patulum.***(spreading)*

s. Lepidotum.

Prostrate shrub forming a thin mat. Leaves small, flowers usually solitary, purple, funnel-shaped, 1¼ inches long. Found by Ward in Delei Valley.

R. pectinatum.*(toothed like a comb)*

** F. April.

s. Stamineum.

A tall shrub or tree with fragrant white flowers and a yellow blotch.

- R. pemaköense.** *s. Glaucum.*
 (from the province of
 Pemako in Tibet)
 A.
 **
 April.
- R. pendulum.** *s. Edgeworthii.*
 (hanging)
 F.
 A straggling epiphyte with white
 flowers tinged inside with yellow.
- R. pennivenium.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
 (pinnately veined)
 D.
 A shrub reaching 20 feet in height
 with deep crimson flowers with
 deeper spots within.
- R. pentaphyllum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Canadense.*
 (five leaved)
 C.

 April-May.
 A shrub of 10 feet or more,
 sometimes a small tree up to 25 feet
 in height, with bright rose pink
 flowers. Pretty but fastidious.
- R. peramabile.** *s. Lapponicum.*
 (very lovely)
 A.
 An erect shrub about 2½ 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.
- R. peramoenum.** *s. and s.s. Arboreum.*
 (very pleasing)
 E.
 A shrub of 6-12 feet in height
 with cherry-scarlet to deep
 rose crimson flowers.
- R. peregrinum.** *s. Grande.*
 (foreign)
 C.
 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.** *s. and s.s. Irroratum.*
 (peach-like) A subspecies of *R. eritimum* with
 E. peach bloom colour or rose flowers
 and more pointed smaller leaves.
- R. perulatum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
 (with persistent scale-leaf) A shrub 2-4 feet high with pale to
 A. deep rose coloured flowers without
 blotch or spots.
- R. petrocharis.** *s. Moupinense.*
 (gracing the rocks) A small shrub with white flowers.
- R. phaedropum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
 (of bright appearance) A shrub of 15 feet. A subspecies
 March-April. of *R. neriiflorum* and differs from it in
 its leaves, which resemble *R. flocci-*
gerum but with only traces of in-
 dumentum. Its flowers are also said
 to vary from straw yellow to crimson.
- R. phaeochrysum.** *s. and s.s. Taliense.*
 (dark golden) A shrub 6-15 feet in height
 B. with white flowers flushed rose with
 deep crimson markings.
- R. phoenicodum.** *s. and s.s. Neriiflorum.*
 (with purple red trumpet) In "The Species of Rhododen-
 C. dron" this subspecies of *R. neriif-*
lorum is given as probably the
 equivalent of the variety *R. eucha-*
 ites. 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.** *s. Helirolepis.*
 (scaly) A shrub of 8 feet in height with
 B. June. rose to rose purple flowers, spotted.

- R. pilicalyx.** s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Ciliicalyx*.
(*hairy calyx*) A shrub of 4 feet in height with
E. white flowers with a little pink.
- R. planetum.** s. *Fortunei*. s.s. *Davidii*.
(*wandering*) A shrub of 4-12 feet with pink
C. *March-April*. flowers.
- R. platyphyllum.** s. *Cephalanthum*.
(*broad leaved*) A shrub with pure white flowers.
B.
- R. platypodium.** s. *and s.s. Fortunei*.
(*broad stalked*) A shrub or tree 6-20 feet high
C. with pinkish red flowers.
- R. pleistanthum.** s. *Triflorum*. s.s. *Yunnanense*.
(*many flowered*) A shrub with violet flowers, very
C. near *R. Davidsonianum*.
- R. pocophorum.** s. *Neriiflorum*. s.s. *Haematodes*.
(*fleece bearing*) A shrub of 4-10 feet with crimson
** C. *March*. flowers, sometimes faintly spotted.
- R. poecilodermum.** s. *Taliense*. s.s. *Roxieanum*.
(*with a mottled skin*) This shrub is a synonym of
B. *R. Roxieanum*.
- R. pogonostylum.** s. *and s.s. Irroratum*.
(*bearded style*) A tree of 15 feet with pink flowers
E. spotted dark red. *R. adenostemonum*
is a form of this with much less
spotting.
- R. polifolium.** s. *Lapponicum*.
(*many leaved*) A small shrub with mauve flowers.
A.
- R. polyandrum.** s. *and s.s. Maddenii*.
(*many stamens*) A shrub of 3 feet with white
** C. *May-June*. flushed pink or pale yellow flowers.

- R. polycladum.** s. Lapponicum.
(many branches)
A. A small shrub up to 4 feet high with purple flowers.
- R. polylepis.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Polylepis.
(many scales)
B. A thin shrub up to 12 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.
April.
- R. ponticum.** s. and s.s. Ponticum.
(from Pontus = Asia Minor) The well-known purple rhododendron 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.
A.
June.
- R. populare.** s. and s.s. Thomsonii.
(popular) Shrub 3-15 feet in height, an ally of *R. cerasinum*. Corolla crimson with deep magenta patches at the base and a large calyx of the same colour splitting into lobes which fall off.
- R. porphyrophyllum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Forrestii.
(purple leaved) A creeping shrub about 2 feet high with deep rose coloured flowers.
A.
- R. Potanini.** s. Taliense ?
(After Potanin, Russian traveller in N. China) A tree of 15 feet with white ? flowers.
- R. pothinum.** s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
(much desired) A subspecies of *R. eudoxum*, probably identical with *R. temenium*.
C.
- R. praeclarum.** s. Cephalanthum.
(very remarkable) A small decumbent shrub with yellow flowers.
C.

- R. praestans.** s. Grande.
(*excellent*) A shrub of from 20-30 feet high with flowers magenta-rose or flushed that colour and a crimson blotch.
C.
- R. praeteritum.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.
(*passed over*) A shrub with pink flowers, very near *R. oreodoxa*.
C. March.
- R. praevernium.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.
(*before the spring*) 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*.
C.
**
Feb.-March.
- R. Prattii.** s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.
(After A. E. Pratt, explorer in China during 1887-1890) A shrub with white flowers spotted pink.
B. April-May.
- R. preptum.** s. Falconeri.
(*distinguished*) A tree or shrub 8 feet in height with creamy white flowers and a crimson blotch.
D.
- R. primulaeflorum.** s. Cephalanthum.
(*primrose flowered*) A shrublet 1 foot high with yellow flowers.
A.
- R. principis.** s. and s.s. Taliense.
(*of the prince*) A small tree. Not in cultivation.
- R. probum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(*excellent*) A subspecies of *R. selense* with glaucous grey underleaf and white flowers without markings.
C.
late April.

- R. pronum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(prostrate) A low growing prostrate shrub
A. 3-10 inches high with creamy yellow
flowers and copious deep crimson
markings.
- R. prostratum.** s. Saluenense.
(low growing) A low shrublet 2-4 inches in
* A. height with pink violet flowers slight-
April. ly spotted with red.
- R. proteoides.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(resembling Protea) A shrub of 1-3 feet with pale
** B. April. yellow flowers with crimson markings.
- R. protistum.** s. Grande.
(first of the first) A tree 25-45 feet in height with
E. flowers creamy-white flushed rose.
A fine species very near *R. giganteum*.
- R. pruniflorum.** s. Glaucum.
(plum flowered) A small undershrub 1-2 feet high
C with plum purple, nearly crimson to
*** violet flowers. The foliage has an
May-June. unpleasant smell when bruised.
- R. prunifolium.** s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.
(plum-like leaves) A shrub of 8 feet with orange-
*** C. July. scarlet flowers.
- R. Przewalskii.** s. and s.s. Taliense.
(After N. M. Przewalski, Russian traveller and
geographer) A bush of 3-9 feet with white to
A. rose pink flowers spotted.
- R. pseudochrysanthum.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Maculiferum.
(like *R. chrysanthum*) A bush 1-9 feet high with pink
* C. flowers and deeper rose lines outside,
April. 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
April-May. larger flowers of a deeper purple.

R. pubescens. s. *Scabrifolium*.
(downy) A shrub 4 feet in height with
*** B. *April*. pink white flowers.

R. pudorosum. s. *Grande*.
(very bashful) A tree 20-25 feet in height with
large mauve-pink flowers, marked
with a magenta patch at the base.
Large persistent bud-scales clothe and
conceal the young branches.

R. pulchrum. s. *Azalea*. s.s. *Obtusum*.
(beautiful) A shrub up to 6 feet in height.
C. The wild form is not known and this
is possibly a hybrid between *R.*
** *scabrum* and *R. mucronatum*. The
May. 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.

R. pumilum. s. *Lepidotum*.
(dwarfish) A small shrublet with pure pink
** A. flowers.

R. puralbum. s. *Thomsonii*. s.s. *Souliei*.
(very white) A shrub 12-15 feet in height
** C. with small pure white flowers of an
May. open saucer shape.

R. Purdomii. s. *and* s.s. *Taliense*.
(After W. Purdom, collector
in China, 1880-1921) A robust shrub.

- R. pyrroanthum.** s. *Neriiflorum*? s.s. *Forrestii*?
(fiery-red flower)
 C. A prostrate shrub with blood red flowers like a very large *R. repens*, possibly a hybrid.

- R. Quadrasianum.** s. *Vaccinioides*.
(After Adjutant Quadras, collector in the Philippines)
 A low bush with red flowers.

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

- R. racemosum.** s. *Virgatum*.
(flowers in racemes)
 A. 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.** s. Saluenense.
(rooting stems) 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.
B.

May.
- R. radinum.** s. Cephalanthum.
(slender) A dwarf shrub up to 4 feet in height, with white flowers flushed rose.
*** C.
May.
- R. ramosissimum.** s. Lapponicum.
(very branched) A shrub up to 3 feet in height with dark purple flowers.
- R. Ramsdenianum.** s. and s.s. Irroratum.
(after Sir John Ramsden) A small bushy tree, 35-40 feet in height, with scarlet crimson unspotted flowers.
- R. ravum.** s. Lapponicum.
(grey) A small shrub of 4 feet with deep rose flowers.
A. May.
- R. recurvoides.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(resembling *R. recurvum*) 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.
B.
- R. recurvum.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(bent back) This shrub and its var. *oreonastes* are synonyms of *R. Roxieanum*.
* B.
- R. Redowskianum.** s. Camtschaticum.
(After Redowsky, a Russian collector) A low shrub very near *R. camtschaticum* but with smaller leaves.
A.
- R. Reginaldi.** s. Fortunei. s.s. Oreodoxa.
(After Reginald Farrer, its discoverer, d. 1920) A geographical form of *R. oreodoxa*, q.v. A small tree eventually 15 feet in height, with pale pink flowers.
C.

R. repens.

(creeping)

A.

April-May.

s. *Neriiflorum*. s.s. *Forrestii*.

A creeping shrub, 6 inches to 1 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. chamae-Thomsonii* has a larger leaf, glaucous above.

R. reticulatum.

(netlike)

A.

April-May.

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.

(king)

C.

s. *Falconeri*.

A tree 15-20 feet in height, with rose coloured flowers with darker blotch and spots.

R. rhabdotum.

(striped)

E.
May.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.

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.

R. rhanthum.*(sprinkled)*

C.

*

May.

*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.**R. rigidum.***(stiff)*

C.

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

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

R. riparium.*(growing on river banks)*

A.

**

s. Saluenense.

An undershrub 1-1½ feet high with bright purple flowers and darker spots.

R. Ririei.

(After Rev. B. Ririe, of the Chinese Inland Missions; friend and helper of E. H. Wilson)

C.

**

Feb.-March.

s. Arboreum. s.s. *Argyrophyllum.*

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

R. rivulare.*(growing by streams)**s. Azalea.* s.s. *Obtusum.*

A shrub 3 or more feet in height. Not in cultivation.

R. Rockii.

(After J. F. Rock, an American collector in China)

C.

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.** s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Ciliicalyx*.
(rosy) A shrub 10 feet in height with
 E. white flowers faintly flushed rose
 outside.
- R. roseotinctum.** s. *Neriiflorum*. s.s. *Sanguineum*.
(tinged with rose) A subspecies of *R. cloiophorum*,
 B. with white flowers margined rose
 crimson giving it almost a picotee
 character.
- R. roseum.** s. *Azalea*. s.s. *Luteum*.
(rosy) A shrub 2-8 rarely 15 feet in
 A. height with bright pink rarely whitish
 May. flowers.
- R. rosmarinifolium.** s. *Vaccinioides*.
(rosemary-like leaves) A slender shrub up to 12 feet
 high with red flowers.
- R. Roxieanum.** s. *Taliense*. s.s. *Roxieanum*.
 (After Mrs. Roxie Hanna, A slow growing shrub with very
 of Tali-fu, China, friend of narrow leaves covered with felt
 Geo. Forrest) underneath, eventually growing 4-9
 B. feet in height, with creamy white or
 * white flowers faintly flushed rose
 April-May. with crimson markings. It takes a
 long time to get to flowering size.
 This applies to all plants of this
 subseries.
- R. rubiginosum.** s. *Heliolepis*.
(reddish brown) A shrub or tree up to 30 feet in
 A. height with small dark green leaves,
 very floriferous in May with bunches
 *** of small rosy lilac flowers spotted
 April-May. with brown.

- R. rubrolineatum.** s. *Trichocladum*.
(lined with red) A deciduous shrub 5 feet in
C. height with yellow flowers lined and
flushed with rose on the outside.
- R. rubropilosum.** s. *Azalea s.s. Obtusum*.
(red haired) A shrub with very small light green
D. leaves eventually reaching 10 feet
May. in height with pink flowers spotted
with rose.
- R. rude.** s. *Barbatum s.s. Glischrum*.
(rough) A shrub of 8-9 feet with rather
C. small purplish crimson flowers with
darker lines on the corolla.
- R. rufescens.** s. *Anthopogon*.
(becoming reddish) A shrub of 1-2 feet with white to
C. pale blue flowers.
- R. rufohirtum.** s. *Azalea s.s. Obtusum*.
(red haired) A shrub with deep rose flowers.
E.
- R. rufosquamosum.** s. *Maddenii s.s. Ciliicalyx*.
(with reddish scales) A shrub of 3 feet with white
F. flowers pinkish in bud.
- R. rufum.** s. *Taliense s.s. Wasonii*.
(red) A shrub or small tree with white
C. or pinkish purple flowers spotted
crimson.
- R. rupicola.** s. *Lapponicum*.
(from stony places) A small shrub 1-2 feet in height
** A. with deep plum crimson flowers.
April-May.
- R. russatum.** s. *Lapponicum*.
(reddened) A small shrub 2-4 feet high with
A. bright deep blue-purple flowers and
a white throat. One of the most
**** striking of the alpiners and should
April-May. be in every collection.

- R. russotinctum.** *s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.*
(tinged with red)
C.
A shrub of 6-8 feet in height with white flowers flushed rose with a few crimson spots.
- R. saisiuense.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
An azalea about 1 foot high with 'mallow pink' flowers from Quelpaert in Corea. Cultivated and exhibited in the Tokyo Botanic Garden.
- R. saluenense.** *s. Saluenense.*
(from the Salween River)
*** A.
April-May.
A shrub about 2 feet high with deep purple crimson flowers with darker markings.
- R. sanctum.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.*
(Holy: growing in the sacred area of the Great Shrine of Ise)
A small tree about 15 feet high, with rose flowers.
- R. sanguineum.** *s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.*
(blood red)
B.

May.
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.
- R. Sargentianum.** *s. Cephalanthum.*
(After C. S. Sargent,
Director of Arnold
Arboretum, Mass., d. 1927)
** C. May.
A shrub of 2 feet in height with lemon yellow flowers.
- R. Sasakii.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(After S. Sasaki, a Japanese collector)
A shrub up to 6 feet in height with red flowers. Not in cultivation.

R. scabrifolium.

(rough leaves)

D.

**

February.

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.

R. scabrum.

(rough)

E.

April-May.

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub up to 6 feet high, evergreen, flowers rose red to brilliant scarlet. Better known as *R. sub-lanceolatum*.**R. schistocalyx.**

(with split calyx)

C.

s. Irroratum. s.s. Parishii.

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

R. schizopeplum.

(with split covering)

A.

s. and s.s. Taliense.

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

R. Schlippenbachii.

(After Baron von Schlippenbach, naval officer and traveller)

C.

April-May.

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.

R. sciaphilum.

(shade loving)

F.

s. Edgeworthii.

A small shrub of 2 feet with scentless white flowers.

R. scintillans.

(sparkling)

A.

early April.

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 alpiners are easily struck from cuttings the best forms should be selected for propagation.

R. scopulorum.*(of the crags)*

F.

s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Cilicalyx*.

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

R. Scottianum.*(After Munro B. Scott, a Kew botanist, killed at Arras, 1917)*

F.

*

s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Cilicalyx*.

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

R. scyphocalyx.*(cup-shaped calyx)*

B.

*June.*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.**R. Searsiae.***(After Sarah C. Sears, an American artist)*

B.

*April-May.*s. *Triflorum*. s.s. *Yunnanense*.

A shrub with white or mauve flowers.

R. seingkuense.*(from the Seingku Valley)*

* E.

s. *Edgeworthii*.

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

R. selense.*(from the Sie La)*

C.

*April-May.*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.

R. semibarbatum.*(partially bearded)*

A.

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.

s. *Trichocladum.*

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

R. semnoides.
(resembling *semnum*)

s. *Grande.*

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

R. Seniavinii.
(After Seniavin, who discovered the species in South China)

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.

R. serotinum.
(autumnal)
C.

September.

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 10 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 1½ feet high. Flowers deep or paler rose.

R. serpyllifolium.
(leaves like thyme)
D.

April-May.

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.

R. serrulatum.
(with small teeth)
C.

s. *Azalea.* s.s. *Luteum.*

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

- R. setiferum.**
(*bristle bearing*)
B.
s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
A shrub 5-9 feet in height with creamy-white flowers lined crimson at base.
- R. setosum.**
(*bristly*)
A.
s. Lapponicum.
A small shrub with bright purple pink flowers.
- R. Sheltonae.**
(After Mrs. Shelton, wife of Dr. Shelton, of the Chinese Missions)
C.
s. and s.s. Fortunei.
A geographical form of *R. vernicosum*. A shrub up to 6 feet in height with clear pink flowers, quite attractive and apparently hardy in the south.
- R. Shepherdii.**
(After H. Shepherd, Curator Liverpool Botanic Garden, 1780-1854)
E.
s. and s.s. Irroratum.
A small tree with deep scarlet flowers.
- R. Sherriffii.**
(After Captain Sherriff.)
s. Campanulatum.
A shrub or small tree 16-20 feet with beautiful deep rich carmine flowers. The calyx is crimson with a fine glaucous bloom. The undersides of the leaves are covered with a thick, soft, dark brown indumentum.
- R. Shimidzuenum.**
A Japanese rhododendron.
- R. shweliense.**
(*from the Shweli River*)
C.
s. Glaucum.
A small shrub 2-2½ feet in height with aromatic foliage and greenish yellow (?) flowers.
- R. sidereum.**
(*excellent*)
D.
**
April.
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*)
* C. May.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
A shrub 4-9 feet high with whitish to violet flowers.

- R. sigillatum.** s. Lacteum.
(adorned with little figures) A shrub 6-12 feet in height with white flowers and crimson markings outside.
C.
- R. silvaticum.** s. and s.s. Arboreum.
(woodland) A small tree or large shrub, up to 20 feet in height, flowers dark magenta to reddish-purple.
- R. simiarum.** s. Arboreum. s.s. Argyrophyllum.
(of the monkeys) 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*.
C.
- R. Simsii.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(After John Sims, Editor of Bot. Mag., vols. 14 to 42, 1749-1831) 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.
F.

May.
- R. sino-Falconeri** s. Falconeri.
(Chinese Falconeri) A tree of 20 feet with large leaves and pale yellow flowers.
D.
- R. sinogrande.** s. Grande.
(Chinese grande) 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 1927-1928 winter in White's Nursery at Sunningdale without suffering any harm. At Exbury KW 8,130 appears to be very hardy.
C.

April.

R. sinonuttallii.*(Chinese Nuttallii)*

**** F.

*April-May.**s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.*This is so near *R. Nuttallii* as to be almost indistinguishable except for some slight botanical differences.**R. Smilesii.***(After F. H. Smiles, its discoverer in 1893)*

F.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Cilicalyx.

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

R. Smirnowi.*(After Smirnow, friend of Baron Ungern-Sternberg, its discoverer)**A. June.**s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.*

A bush 4-6 feet in height with purplish rose flowers.

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

B.

*March.**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 originally 10-15 feet tall.**R. sordidum.***(dull)** B. *May.**s. Glaucum.*

A small scrub plant with aromatic foliage and small dark purple flowers.

R. Souliei.*(After Père J. A. Soulie, of the French Foreign Missions in Tibet)*

B.

*late May.**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 attractive and is one of the few rhododendrons that do better in the eastern counties than in Cornwall.

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

A tree of 20 feet with crimson flowers and a darker blotch.

R. speciosum.

(good looking)

**A.

May.

s. Azalea. s.s. Luteum.

A shrub 1-6 feet tall with scarlet or bright red flowers with large orange blotch.

R. sperabile.

(to be hoped for)

C.

**

April.

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.**R. sperabiloides.**(like *sperabile*)

March.

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 flowers)

C.

May.

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.

April.

s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub 3-6 feet in height with white flowers (flushed rose in bud) with crimson spots.

- R. spiciferum.** s. Scabrifolium.
(bearing spikes) A small shrub up to 6 feet in
D. height with many pink flowers.
- R. spilanthum.** s. Lapponicum.
(with spotted flowers) A small shrub with mauve flowers.
- R. spilotum.** s. Barbatum. s.s. Glischrum.
(stained) A small tree with pink flowers and
C. a crimson blotch.
- R. spinuliferum.** s. Scabrifolium.
(bearing spines) A thin shrub 6-8 feet or more in
C. height with narrow tubular upright
flowers, crimson to brick red in
colour, with anthers and stamens
protruding from the corolla.

April.
- R. stamineum.** s. Stamineum.
(with many stamens) A shrub of 6 feet with fragrant
E. white flowers having a yellow blotch.
- R. stenaulum.** s. Stamineum.
(narrow grooved) A shrub up to 16 feet high with
**F. fragrant soft purplish rose flowers
with a greenish yellow blotch.
April.
- R. stereophyllum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(with hard leaves) A shrub up to 6 feet in height with
C. pale mauvy rose flowers.

R. Stewartianum.

(After L. B. Stewart,
Curator, Edinburgh
Botanic Garden, d. 1934)

C.

Feb.-March.

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 crimson—no two bushes of the same colour. It unfortunately opens its blooms in February or March.

R. stictophyllum.

(with spotted leaves)

A. April.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrublet with mauve to rose flowers.

R. strigillosum.

(beset with bristles)

C.

March.

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 gnawed)

* C.

May.

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

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

R. subnikomontanum. A Japanese azalea.

- R. subsessile.** *s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.*
(dwarf) A shrub with lilac to violet-purple flowers. Not yet introduced.
- R. sulfureum.** *s. Boothii.*
(sulphur coloured) A small shrub 2-4 feet in height with bright yellow flowers. A pretty rhododendron.
** E.
April.
- R. supranubium.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(above the clouds) 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.
E.
**
April.
- R. Surasianum.** *s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.*
(After C. P. Surasi, Siam) A shrub up to 12 feet in height with pale pink flowers.
F.
- R. sutchuenense.** *s. Fortunei. s.s. Davidii.*
(from Szechuen) 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. *Var. Geraldii*, with deeper rose-coloured flowers and a magnificent chocolate blotch, is apparently a natural hybrid between this and *praevernum* and in its best form is well worth growing.
B.

Feb.-March.

R. sycnanthum.

(with many flowers)

B.

s. Triflorum. s.s. Oreotrephes.

A shrub 3-9 feet in height with deep lavender rose flowers with olive brown markings.

R. syncollum.

(glued together)

B.

s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub 5-10 feet in height, flowers washed rose, deepest on margins, with small crimson spots.

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

*** E.

April-May.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Megacalyx.

A shrub with deliciously fragrant pure white flowers and a yellow blotch.

R. taiense.(From Tai, the Siamese
name for Siam)

s. Stamineum.

A tree of about 30 feet, with large funnel-shaped flowers.

R. taliense.

(from Tali Range)

B.

s. and s.s. Taliense.

A shrub 4-8 feet in height with flowers creamy yellow or cream flushed rose with deep crimson markings.

R. Tamurai.

s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.

A shrub closely allied to *R. indicum* and formerly a variety of that species.**R. tanastylum.**

(with long style)

E.

April.

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.

R. tapetiforme.

(carpet like)

*

A. April.

s. Lapponicum.

A small shrublet with pink flowers.

R. taronense.

(from the Taron Gorge)

*** F.

April.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Ciliicalyx.

An epiphytic shrub 10-15 feet high with fragrant white flowers and a yellow blotch.

R. Tashiroi.

(After Tashiro, a Japanese collector)

s. Azalea. s.s. Tashiroi.

A shrub 5-15 feet in height with pale rose purple flowers spotted maroon-purple. Not yet in cultivation.

R. tatsienense.

(from Tatsienlu)

s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.

R. telmateium.

(from the marshes)

A.

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.

**

April.

R. telopeum.

(conspicuous)

B.

*

May.

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.

R. temenium.

(from a sacred place)

C.

s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.

A subspecies of *R. eudoxum* with deep crimson flowers.

R. temoense.

(from the Temo La)

** A.

s. Anthopogon. (Ward MSS.)

A small shrub with snow-white flowers.

R. tephropeplum.

(ashy-grey covering)

C.

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.

April-May.

R. Thayerianum.

(After a well-known New England family, patrons of botany and horticulture)

B.

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.

**

June-July.

R. theiochrom.
(colour of brimstone)
E.

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

R. Thomsonii.
(After Thomas Thomson,
Supt. Calcutta Botanic
Garden from 1854-1861,
d. 1878)

B.

April.

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. In var. *pallidum* the flowers are rose-pink with magenta patches at the base.

R. thymifolium.
(leaves like thyme)
A.

April.

s. Lapponicum.

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

R. thyodocum.
(odorous)
C.

s. Lepidotum.

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

R. timeteum.
(to be honoured)
C.

May.

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.**
(wearing a necklace)
C.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
A spreading bush up to 4 feet in height with flowers shades of salmon and scarlet.
- R. tosaense.**
(from Tosa)
E.
s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
A shrub up to 7 feet in height with lilac purple flowers.
- R. Traillianum.**
(After G. W. Traill, a well-known algologist and father-in-law of George Forrest)
B.
s. Lacteam.
A tree 20-30 feet high with flowers white or white flushed rose with deep crimson spots.
- R. trichocladum.**
(hairy twigs)
B.
April-May.
s. Trichocladum.
A deciduous shrub about 3 feet high with greenish yellow flowers spotted with dark green. In var. *longipilosum* the upper surface of the leaves is covered with very long hairs.
- R. trichomiscum.**
(with bristly twigs)
C.
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
A subspecies of *R. eudoxum* with pale rose pink flowers.
- R. trichophlebium.**
(hairy veined)
s. Neriiflorum. s.s. Sanguineum.
A small bush with crimson flowers.
- R. trichophorum.**
(bearing hairs)
C.
s. Triflorum. s.s. Augustinii.
A shrub probably growing 10 feet in height or more with pinkish mauve flowers. Possibly a hybrid between *R. Augustinii* and *R. villosum*.
- R. trichostomum.**
(hairy mouthed)
D.
s. Cephalanthum.
A small shrub with rose or white flowers.
- R. triflorum.**
(three flowered)
D.
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. Var. *mahoganii* is Ward's "Mahogany Triflorum," in which the flowers have a light mahogany coloured blotch and spots.

*

- R. triplonaevium.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(with triple moles) A shrub of 5-9 feet with white or
C. white flushed rose flowers with
triradiate crimson blotch.
- R. tritifolium.** s. Taliense. s.s. Roxieanum.
(polished leaves) A shrub of 6-9 feet in height with
C. white flowers suffused rose with a
crimson blotch and a few spots.
- R. truncatulum.** s. Thomsonii. s.s. Selense.
(stunted) A subspecies of *R. erythrocalyx* but
B. with smaller flowers, creamy white
flushed rose or pale rose with a few
crimson markings.
- R. tsangpoense.** s. Glaucum.
(from the Tsangpo River) A small shrub 1-2 feet high with
** B. May. flowers of a dull pink or deep crimson.
- R. tsariense.** s. Campanulatum.
(from Tsari) A shrub 3-13 feet high. Flowers
pale blush pink, cream or white, often
sprinkled with red spots. The leaves
are densely woolly on the underside.
- R. tsarongense.** s. Anthopogon.
(from Tsarong) A shrub up to 2 feet in height
** B. May. with white flowers with a yellow tube.
- R. Tschonoskii.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(After Tschonoski, a Japanese collector) A small shrub, 1-8 feet in height,
A. with very small insignificant white
flowers. Its autumn colouring, how-
ever, is in the first class and the plant
is worth growing for this.
May.
- R. Tsoi.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(After T. L. Tso, a Chinese collector) A shrub 3 feet high, flowers pink.
Allied to *R. microphyton* but with
differently shaped leaves and smaller
flowers.
- R. Tutcheræ.** s. Stamineum.
(After Mrs. Tutchet, wife of W. J. Tutchet, Hongkong B.G.) A tree up to 40 feet in height
F. with violet flowers.

R. Ungernii.

(After Baron Ungern-Sternberg)

A.

*

July.

s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.

A shrub up to 20 feet in height, but rather slow growing. Flowers, in small pinky white trusses, in July. Very hardy, this rhododendron is worth growing for its late flowering qualities but is never very showy and the new growth often hides the flowers.

R. uniflorum.

(one flowered)

* B.

s. Lepidotum.

A dwarf shrublet with purple flowers.

R. uvarifolium.

(Uvaria-like leaves)

D.

s. Fulvum.

A robust shrub up to 20 feet in height with pink flowers, crimson spots and a deep blotch at the base.

R. vaccinioides.(like *Vaccinium*)

C.

s. Vaccinioides.

A small epiphyte with lilac pink or white tinged with pink flowers.

R. Valentinianum.

(After Père S. P. Valentin, Tsedjong Mission, China)

D.

April.

s. Maddenii. s.s. Cilicalyx.

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.

end April-May.

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.

s. *Maddenii*. s.s. *Ciliicalyx*.

A shrub of 3 feet or more in height with large white flowers slightly tinged with green.

R. vellereum.

(fleecy)

*

C.

April.

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.

R. venator.(hunter, in allusion to
the scarlet flowers)

C.

end May.

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.

R. vernicosum.

(shiny)

B.

**

end May.

s. and s.s. *Fortunei*.Very near *R. decorum*, this rhododendron has clear pink flowers of an attractive shade. Its geographical forms *araliaeforme*, *euanthum*, *rhan-tum* 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. May.

s. *Lapponicum*.

A small shrub up to 3 feet in height with purple flowers.

R. vesiculiferum.

(vesicle bearing)

D.

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.
- 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.
- R. Vialii.**
(After Père Paul Vial,
French Missions in Yunnan)
E.
- s. Ovatum.
A shrub of 6-10 feet or more in height with crimson flowers.
- R. Vidalii.**
(After Señor Vidal y Soler,
Philippine botanist)
- s. Vaccinioides.
A small shrub with white (?) flowers.
- R. villosum.**
(*shaggy*)
B.
*
May.
- 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.
- R. Vilmorinianum.**
(After the famous French
seedsmen)
** B.
May.
- s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
A shrub with white flowers and ochre coloured spots inside the back.
- R. violaceum.**
(*violet coloured*)
A.
- s. Lapponicum.
A small shrub up to 4 feet in height with violet purple flowers.
- R. virgatum.**
(*willow twigs*)
* E. April.
- s. Virgatum.
An erect shrub 3 feet in height with pale mauvy-pink flowers.
- R. viridescens.**
(*becoming green*)
B. June.
- s. Trichocladum.
A glaucous evergreen shrub with pale yellow flowers.

R. viscostylum.

s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.

A shrub 6-9 feet high with large single magenta flowers, allied to *R. reticulatum*.**R. viscosum.**

(sticky)

A.

July.

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.**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.

April.

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.**R. Wardii.**

(After F. Kingdon Ward, collector and explorer, b. 1885)

*** C. May.

s. Thomsonii. s.s. Souliei.

A shrub or small tree 15-20 feet high with bright yellow flowers.

R. Wasonii.

(After Lt.-Comm. C. Wason, R.N., a friend and helper of E. H. Wilson)

B.

**

May.

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*.**R. Watsonii.**

(After W. C. Haines-Watson, Chinese Customs)

C. April.

s. Grande.

A shrub 7-8 feet in height with white flowers with a crimson blotch.

R. Wattii.

(after Sir George Watt)

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.

(After F. G. Webster, of Boston, U.S.A.)

*April.**s. Lapponicum.*

A small shrub up to 3 feet in height with rosy purple flowers.

R. Weldianum.

(After Gen. S. M. Weld, 'American')

*C. April.**s. Taliense. s.s. Wasonii.*

A shrub 6-14 feet in height.

R. Westlandii.

(After A. B. Westland, Hongkong B.G.)

*F.**s. Stamineum.*

A small tree up to 20 feet high with sweetly scented lilac flowers.

R. Weyrichii.

(After Dr. Weyrich, Russian naval surgeon, 1826-1863)

*** *C.**April-May.**s. Azalea. s.s. Schlippenbachii.*

A shrub 15 feet in height with large bright brick red flowers.

R. Wightii.

(After Robt. Wight, M.D., Supt. Madras Botanic Garden, 1796-1872)

B.

**

*April.**s. Lacteam.*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.**R. Williamsianum.**

(After J. C. Williams, of Caerhays, Cornwall)

C.

*April.**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.

R. Wilsonae.

(After Mrs. Wilson, wife of E. H. Wilson, d. 1931)

*F.**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.

*

April-May.

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.

R. Windsori.(After Dr. J. Windsor,
friend of the botanist,
Nuttall)

D.

s. and s.s. Arboreum.

A subspecies of *R. arboreum* with crimson scarlet flowers.**R. Wongii.**(After Y. C. Wong, Ichang,
friend and helper of
E. H. Wilson)

B.

s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A shrub 4-6 feet in height with cream coloured flowers.

R. wuense.

(from Mt. Wu)

s. Taliense. s.s. Adenogynum.

A shrub up to 18 feet in height. Very near *R. Faberi*.**R. xanthocodon.**

(yellow bell)

C.

May.

s. and s.s. Triflorum.

A slender tree, 15-25 feet high, with pale green leaves which resemble somewhat those of *R. time-teum* in their scaly indumentum and rich green-yellow flowers, more bell-shaped 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*.**R. yakuinsulare.**(from the island of
Yakusima)

s. Azalea.

A shrub about 6 feet high, from the island of Yakusima, with medium sized, lepidote leaves, and rosy-red flowers.

- R. yakusimanum.** s. Ponticum. s.s. Caucasicum.
(from Yakusima) A shrub with pale rose flowers.
- R. yedoense.** s. Azalea. s.s. Obtusum.
(from Yeddo) 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.
- B.
**
May.
- R. yungningense.** s. Lapponicum.
(from Yungning) A shrublet 1-1½ feet high with deep purple flowers.
- A.
- R. yunnanense.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(from Yunnan) 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.
- B.

end of May.
- R. zaleucum.** s. Triflorum. s.s. Yunnanense.
(very white) 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.
- D.
*
April.
- R. zeylanicum.** s. and s.s. Arboreum.
(from Ceylon) A small tree with broad, elliptic leaves, convex above, deeply wrinkled beneath, and red to scarlet-red or occasionally pink flowers.
- E.

June-July.

LIST OF SYNONYMS.

acuminatum	=	A variety of mucronulatum.
adenostemonum	=	A form of pogonostylum.
adoxum	=	vernicosum.
aemulorum	=	mallotum.
aiolosalpinx	=	Stewartianum.
aischropeplum	=	Roxieanum.
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.
atensiense	=	ciliicalyx.
atroviride	=	concinnum.
Aucklandii	=	Griffithianum.
aurantiaca (Azalea)	=	calendulaceum.
australe	=	leptothrium.
baeticum	=	ponticum.
batangense	=	stictophyllum.
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.
Burmannie	=	mucronatum.
burriflorum	=	diphrocalyx.
caeruleo-glaucum	=	campylogynum.
callicola	=	cuneatum.

californica (Azalea)	=	occidentale.
Calleryi	=	Simsii.
calycinum	=	a variety of pulchrum.
candelabrum	=	a variety of Thomsonii.
candida	} (Azalea)	= a variety of canescens.
candidum		
cantabile	=	russatum.
cardioeides	=	artosquameum.
caryophyllum	=	rubropilosum.
catapastum	=	desquamatum.
Catesbaeum	=	ponticum hybrid ?
caucaseum	=	caucasicum.
Chaffanjonii	=	stamineum.
chamaecistus	=	Rhodothamnus chamaecistus.
cheilanthum	=	ravum.
cheiranthifolium	=	a form of ponticum.
chionophyllum	=	hypoglaucum.
chlanidotum	=	citriniflorum.
cinereum	=	ravum.
coccinopeplum	=	Roxieanum.
colobodes	=	chameunum.
confertissimum	=	parvifolium.
coombense	=	concinnum.
Cooperi	=	camelliaeflorum.
cordatum	=	Souliei.
coreanum	=	yedoense var. Poukhanense.
coronarium	=	luteum.
costulatum	=	lutescens.
cremnastes	=	elaegnoides.
crenatum	=	racemosum.
crispiflora (Azalea)	=	a form of indicum.
cucullatum	=	Roxieanum.
Cuthbertii	=	minus.
dahuricum	=	dauricum.
damascenum	=	campylogynum.
Danielsianum	=	indicum.
davuricum	=	dauricum.
decandrum	=	reticulatum.
decumbens	=	indicum.
depile	=	oreotrepes.
dianthiflora (Azalea)	=	a double form of linearifolium var. macrosepalum.
dichropeplum	=	phaeochrysum.
dilatatum	=	reticulatum.
Duclouxii	=	spinuliferum.
Dunnii	=	Henryi.

Edgarii	=	campanulatum.
eriandrum	=	caeruleum.
eriocarpum	=	a variety of <i>Simsii</i>
fissotectum	=	schizopeplum.
Fittianum	=	dauricum.
flammea (Azalea)	=	calendulaceum.
flammeum	=	speciosum.
flavum	=	chrysanthum.
flavum	=	luteum.
Fordii	=	simiarum.
foveolatum	=	coriaceum.
fragrans	=	Adamsii.
Franchetianum	=	decorum.
fuchsiaeflorum	=	spinuliferum.
fulva (Azalea)	=	speciosum.
Gibsonii	=	formosum.
Giraudiasii	=	decorum.
glabrius	=	japonicum.
glauco-aureum	=	campylogynum.
glaucophyllum	=	lochmium.
gloeoblastum	=	Wardii.
gnaphalocarpum	=	Mariesii.
gracilipes	=	hypoglaucum
hagnoense	=	indicum.
hallaisanense	=	yedoense var. poukhanense.
hannoense	=	indicum.
Harrovianum	=	polylepis.
hedyosmum	=	ledoides.
helvolum	=	levistratum.
hexamerum	=	decorum.
hispidum	=	a variety of viscosum.
hortense	=	a form of linearifolium var. macrosepalum.
humicola	=	saluenense.
humifusum	=	cosmetum.
hyacinthiflorum	=	ponticum.
Hymenanthes	=	Degronianum and Metternichii, each in part.
hypotrichotum	=	oreotrepes.
intortum	=	sigillatum.
ioanthum	=	concinnum.
ixeuticum	=	crinigerum.
Jahandiezii	=	siderophyllum.
jangtzwowense	=	apodectum.
Jenkinsii	=	Maddenii.
Kaempferi	=	a form of obtusum.

kamtschaticum	=	camtschaticum.	
kansuense	=	imperfectly known species	s.
		Taliense ?	
kialense	=	Przewalskii.	
Kingianum	=	zeylanicum.	
Kirkii	=	discolor.	
kiusianum	=	a form of obtusum.	
Klossii	=	moulmainense.	
Komiyamae	=	tosaense.	
laetevirens	=	concinnum.	
lagopus	=	reticulatum.	
lamprophyllum	=	ovatum.	
lancifolium	=	barbatum (Moench = ponticum).	
lateritium	=	indicum.	
latifolium	=	hirsutum.	
ledifolium	=	mucronatum, but ledifolium var.	
		purpureum = form of pulchrum.	
Lemeei	=	lutescens.	
leptanthum	=	leiopodium.	
leptosanthum	=	leiopodium.	
leucandrum	=	siderophyllum ?	
leucanthum	=	mucronatum.	
leucolasium	=	Hunnewellianum.	
Levinei	=	Maddenii.	
liratum	=	apodectum.	
liukiense	=	scabrum.	
longifolium.	=	grande.	
lusidusculum	=	obtusum forma.	
lutea (Azalea)	=	(Schneid = calendulaceum) nudi- florum.	
Mackenzianum	=	stenaulum.	
macrantha (Azalea)	=	indicum.	
macrophyllum	=	californicum	
macrosepalum	=	linearifolium var. macrosepalum.	
macrostemon	=	obtusum forma.	
Mairei	=	lacteum.	
malindangense	=	Quadrasianum.	
mandarinorum	=	discolor.	
Matsumurai	=	yedoense.	
Maximowiczianum	=	non-existent.	
Maxwellii	=	a variety of pulchrum.	
megaphyllum	=	basilicum.	
mesembrinum	=	a variety of Simsii.	
microterum	=	colletum.	
modestum	=	ciliatum ?	
Monbeigii	=	uvarifolium.	

Morsheadianum	=	imperfectly known? Arboreum Series.
motsouense	=	racemosum.
muliense	=	chryseum.
mutabile	=	campanulatum.
myrtifolia (Azalea)	=	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.
nepalense	=	arboreum.
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.
obscurum	=	siderophyllum.
oblongum	=	Griffithianum.
officinale	=	chrysanthum.
Oomurasaki	=	pulchrum forma.
oreinum	=	alpicola.
oreonastes	=	a variety of recurvum.
oreotrepoides	=	oreotrepes.
oresbium	=	Edgarianum.
oresterum	=	Wardii.
osakazuki	=	pulchrum var.
osmerum	=	russatum.
pachysanthum	=	Morii.
pamprotum	=	cosmetum.
panteumorphum	=	selense.
pentamerum	=	Degronianum.
periclymena (Azalea)	}	= nudiflorum.
periclymenoides		
phaeochlorum	=	oreotrepes.
phoeniceum	=	pulchrum.
pilostylum	=	flavidum var. pilostylum.
pilovittatum	=	Delavayi.
pittosporaefolium	=	stamineum.
planifolium	=	campanulatum.
plebeium	=	heliolepis.

poecilodermum	=	Roxieanum.
poliopeplum	=	himertum.
pontica (Azalea)	=	luteum.
porphyroblastum	=	globigerum.
porrosquameum	=	brevistylum.
poukanense	=	yedoense var. poukhanense.
prasinocalyx	=	croceum.
primulinum	=	flavidum.
prinophyllum	=	roseum.
Pritzelianium	=	micranthum.
procerum	=	maximum.
prophantum	=	Kyawi.
propinquum	=	achroanthum.
pubigerum	=	artosquameum.
punctatum (Ker)	=	carolinianum (Andrews) = minus.
puniceum	=	pulchrum.
purpureum	=	maximum.
Purshii	=	maximum.
pycnocladum	=	diacritum.
randaiense	=	rubropilosum.
rarosquameum	=	caeruleum.
rasile	=	diaprepes.
Rawsonii	=	pulchrum forma.
recurvum	=	Roxieanum.
recurvum	=	Roxieanum.
var. oreonastes	=	Roxieanum.
regale	=	basilicum.
rhododactylum	=	a colour variation of R. Wasonii.
Rhodora	=	canadense.
rhombicum	=	reticulatum.
ripense	=	mucronatum var.
Rollissonii	=	zeylanicum.
rosaeiflora (Azalea)	=	indicum var. balsaminaeflorum.
Rosthornii	=	micranthum.
rotundifolium	=	orbiculare.
Roylei	=	cinnabarinum.
rubropunctatum	=	rubropunctatum.
(Hayata)	=	hyperythrum.
rubropunctatum	=	rubropunctatum.
(Levl.)	=	Bodinieri.
salignum	=	lepidotum.
sclerocladum	=	ravum.
Seguini	=	Bodinieri.
semanteum	=	impeditum.
semnum	=	coryphaeum.
sericocalyx	=	chameunum.

shikokianum	=	Weyrichii.
shojoense	=	Mariesii.
siamense	=	moulmainense.
Sieboldii	=	obtusum var. Kaempferi ?
sinense	=	(Maxim) japonicum (Sweet) molle.
sinolepidotum	=	elaegnoides.
sinovaccinioides	=	vaccinioides.
sinovirgatum	=	oleifolium.
sonomense	=	occidentale var.
sparsiflorum	=	camelliaeflorum.
spodopeplum	=	tephropeplum.
Spooneri	=	decorum.
squamata (Azalea)	=	Farrerae.
squarrosum	=	desquamatum.
stenophyllum	=	Makinoi.
stenoplastum	=	desquamatum.
sublanceolatum	}	= scabrum.
sublateritium		
Tanakai	=	Stamineum series.
tapeinum	=	megeratum.
tapelouense	=	tatsienense.
Taquetii	=	mucronulatum.
tebotan	=	pulchrum forma.
tectum	=	obtusum forma.
theiophyllum	=	Traillianum.
Thunbergii	=	obtusum.
transiens	=	obtusum forma.
trichopodium	=	artosquameum.
trinerve	=	Tschonoskii.
Vaniotii	=	Esquirolii.
venosum	=	Falconeri.
venustum	=	nudiflorum.
verticillata (Azalea)	=	arborescens.
vicarium	=	telmateium.
vicinum	=	levistratum.
vittatum	=	Simsii forma.
wadanum	=	reticulatum.
Wallaceanum	=	imperfectly known Taliense series.
Warrenii	=	albiflorum var.
xanthinum	=	trichocladum.
xantheuron	=	denudatum.
xenosporum	=	detonsum forma.
yakumontanum	=	reticulatum.
yanthinum	=	concinnum.
yaragongense	=	ramosissimum.
yodogawa	=	yedoense.

FORREST RHODODENDRONS.

1911 EXPEDITION.

4152	s. <i>Campylogynum</i> .	5882	<i>racemosum</i> .
5830	<i>stenaulum</i> .	5889	<i>chartophyllum</i> .
5843	<i>fictolacteum</i> .	6755	<i>trichocladum</i> .
5847	<i>fastigiatum</i> .	6756	<i>cephalanthum</i> .
5848	<i>hylothreptum</i> .	6757	<i>fastigiatum</i> .
5851	<i>irroratum</i> .	6761	<i>dichroanthum</i> .
5862	<i>prostratum</i> .	6762	<i>pholidotum</i> .
5863	<i>impeditum</i> .	6767	<i>aureum</i> .
5864	<i>elaecagnoides</i> .	6768	<i>microphyton</i> .
5865	<i>rupicola</i> .	6769	<i>Delavayi</i> .
5866	<i>cephalanthoides</i> .	6770	<i>oleifolium</i> .
5868	<i>adenogynum</i> .	6771	<i>sycnanthum</i> .
5869	<i>decorum</i> .	6772	<i>taliense</i> .
5870	<i>Traillianum</i> .	6773	<i>haematodes</i> .
5871	<i>adenogynum</i> .	6774	<i>Balfourianum</i> .
5872	<i>Traillianum</i> .	6775	<i>cyanocarpum</i> .
5873	<i>oreotrephes</i> .	6776	<i>decorum</i> .
5874	<i>chartophyllum</i> .	6777	<i>sulfureum</i> .
5876	<i>impeditum</i> .	6778	<i>lacteum</i> .
5877	<i>rubiginosum</i> .	6779	<i>cyanocarpum</i> .
5879	<i>diacritum</i> .	6780	<i>neriiflorum</i> .
5880	<i>euanthum</i> .	6781	<i>dichroanthum</i> .
5881	<i>euanthum</i> .		

1912 EXPEDITION.

7463	<i>Delavayi</i> .	8938	<i>heliolepis</i> .
7504	<i>microphyton</i> .	8939	<i>euchaites</i> .
7505	<i>microphyton</i> .	8987	<i>apodectum</i> .
7516	<i>Scottianum</i> .	8989	<i>fulvum</i> .
7673	<i>nematocalyx</i> .	8990	<i>basilicum</i> .
7832	<i>Simsii</i> .	9021	<i>sinogrande</i> .
8172	<i>bullatum</i> .	9048	<i>habrotrichum</i> .
8905	<i>oulotrichum</i> .	9054	<i>apodectum</i> .
8923	<i>zaleucum</i> .	9055	<i>callimorphum</i> .

1913 EXPEDITION.

9341	leptothrium.	10546	Beesianum.
9342	oleifolium.	10547	phaeochrysum.
9431	crassum.	10616	puralbum.
9901	leptothrium.	10639	niphargum.
9919	lasiopodum.	10651	eritimum.
10014	scintillans.	10680	croceum.
10035	scintillans.	10857	Clementinae.
10055	fastigiatum.	10974	fictolacteum.
10071	cuneatum.	10991	Roxicanum.
10073	rubiginosum.	11031	scabrifolium.
10074	rubiginosum.	11072	scabrifolium.
10075	rhantum.	11073	Delavayi.
10086	racemosum.	11074	irroratum.
10113	adenogynum.	11246	ledoides.
10114a	vernicosum.	11299	stereophyllum.
10114b	rhantum.	11312	dasycladum.
10156	Traillianum.	11313	Beesianum.
10195	Beesianum.	11317	croceum.
10204	Traillianum.	11321	phaeochrysum.
10210	oreotrepes.	11421	niphargum.
10213	oreotrepes.	11450	orthocladum.
10278	radinum.	11466	croceum.
10284	orthocladum.	11486	Clementinae.
10285	prostratum.	11487	hippophaeoides.
10292	niphargum.	11490	mollicomum.
10297	oreotrepes.	11503	heptamerum.
10311	impeditum.	11547	pachypodum.
10312	cephalanthoides.	11575	lacteum.
10314	rupicola.	11579	taliense.
10333	hippophaeoides.	11583	taliense.
10347	mollicomum.	11597	dichroanthum.
10367	rupicola.	11601	hedythamnum.
10423	ravum.	11626	fastigiatum.
10428	croceum.	11629	cyanocarpum.
10429	adenophorum.	11630	trichocladum.
10434	drumonium.	11736	ravum.
10435	ravum.	11875	sinogrande.
10438	brevistylum.	11896	apodectum.
10460	colletum.	11910	theiochromum.
10477	Beesianum.	11958	diaprepes.
10481	orthocladum.	12054	habrotrichum.
10540	Roxicanum.	12078	basilicum.
		12084	microphyton.

12085	microphyton.	12100	oleifolium.
12094	apodectum.	12109	basilicum.
12095	habrotrichum.	12113	Delavayi.
12096	euchaites.		

1914 EXPEDITION.

12461	hippophaeoides.	13143	Beesianum.
12505	sphaeranthum.	13244	crinigerum.
12568	telmateium.	13258	chameunum.
12607	Clementinae.	13259	repens.
12609	Roxieanum.	13299	floccigerum.
12623	idoneum.	13301	Martinianum.
12731	croceum.	13302	hypolepidotum.
12845	leptothrium.	13303	campylogynum.
12889	gymnogynum.	13304	sanguineum.
12893	floccigerum.	13315	Wardii.
12899	ceraceum aff.	13348	proteoides.
12901	glischrum.	13380	adroserum.
12934	saluenense.	13383	chameunum.
12942	megeratum.	13387	heptamerum.
12944	crinigerum.	13438	heptamerum.
12947	Roxieanum.	13439	Martinianum.
12948	fictolacteam.	13440	floccigerum.
12950	rhaibocarpum.	13508	eriogynum.
12968	chameunum.	13512	pachypodium, in cult.
12969	litiense.		sulfureum.
12982	rhaibocarpum.	13518	campylogynum.
13005	Roxieanum.	13526	platyphyllum.
13023	praestans.	13550	Valentinianum.
13032	Beesianum.	13568	colletum.

1917 EXPEDITION.

13768	drumonium.	13803	racemosum.
13789	detonsum.	13804	racemosum.
13791	hippophaeoides.	13841	cephalanthoides.
13792	hippophaeoides.	13842	hippophaeoides.
13793	hippophaeoides.	13847	diacritum.
13794	hippophaeoides.	13852	hylothreptum.
13798	racemosum. Pure white.	13853	irroratum.
13799	hippophaeoides.	13864	irroratum. Creamy-
13800	hippophaeoides. Bright		yellow faintly flushed
	rose.		rose.

13881	leptothrium.	14094	schizopeplum.
13896	lukiangense.	14095	Wardii.
13897	rhaibocarpum.	14102	schizopeplum.
13899	scintillans.	14114	levistratum.
13900	chloranthum.	14115	dryophyllum.
13904	chameunum.	14116	Beesianum.
13905	dasypetalum. In cult.	14119	schizopeplum.
	Headfort compactum.	14128	astrocalyx.
13915	russatum.	14134	aganniphum.
13923	niphargum.	14135	brevistylum.
13931	artosquameum.	14138	repens.
13933	selense.	14142	Roxieanum.
13935	floccigerum.	14145	sigillatum.
13936	truncatulum.	14160	mekongense.
13938	eucallum.	14166	sanguineum.
13947	chryseum.	14181	lukiangense.
13949	Martinianum. In cult.	14190	Wardii.
	selense forma.	14195	Albertsenianum.
13951a	docimum.	14208	tritifolium.
13965	Edgarianum. Deep	14209	praestans.
	purple-blue.	14210	brevistylum.
13990	niphargum.	14226	Beesianum.
13996	glischrum.	14231	fictolacteam. Deep
14000	chryseum.		crimson-rose ?
14004	campylogynum.	14233	coryphaeum.
14005	chryseum.	14242	microgynum.
14008	crinigerum.	14243	iodes.
14009	pagophilum.	14245	eudoxum.
14011	repens.	14268	roseotinctum. Dull soft
14012	sanguineum.		rose.
14021	dryophyllum.	14269	cloiophorum.
14024	levistratum.	14270	leucopetalum.
14038	rhanthum.	14271	citriniflorum.
14041	levistratum.	14272	citriniflorum.
14043	cosmetum.	14274	citriniflorum.
14050	aganniphum.	14286	crinigerum.
14052	hypolepidotum.	14291	brevistylum.
14054	saluenense.	14331	calvescens.
14055	chamaetortum.	14334	tsarongense.
14057	selense.	14344	tsarongense.
14059	megeratum.	14345	flavorufum.
14060	nakotiltum.	14352	emaculatum.
14061	Roxieanum.	14356	citriniflorum.
14062	crinigerum.	14364	temenium.
14063	fictolacteam.	14365	temenium.
14066	setiferum.	14368	flavorufum.

14372	desquamatum.	15086	cremnophilum.
14373	erastum.	15087	radinum or ledoides.
14416	citriniflorum.	15088	cephalanthoides or acraium.
14421	perulatum.	15091	polycladum.
14432	Roxieanum.	15092	clivicola.
14450	colletum.	15093	cephalanthoides.
14452	rubiginosum.	15095	eritimum.
14458	selense.	15096	radinum.
14461	colletum.	15097	irroratum.
14464	duseimatum.	15102	Delavayi.
14485	eclecteum.	15103	scabrifolium.
14488	colletum.	15120	diacritum.
14492	triplonaevium.	15123	Traillianum.
14499	fulvoides.	15124	Beesianum.
14508	comisteum.	15126	cephalanthoides or acraium.
14509	proteoides.	15127	cephalanthoides or acraium.
14519	dryophyllum.	15128	adenophorum.
14605	Beesianum.	15129	stereophyllum aff.
14685	proteoides.	15130	araliaeforme.
14686	colletum.	15132	diacritum.
14718	bathyphyllum.	15137	radinum or ledoides.
14732	flavorufum.	15154	diacritum.
14774	eudoxum.	15155	cephalanthoides.
14790	colletum.	15159	tapetiforme.
14809	dictyotum.	15164	adenophorum.
14810	flavorufum.	15165	euanthum.
14811	colletum.	15166	lepidanthum.
14911	crinigerum.	15168	fictolacteam.
14987	chaetomallum.	15169	cephalanthoides.
14988	fulvoides.	15171	adenophorum.
15002	aechmophyllum.	15202	brevistylum.
15004	chasmanthum.	15203	mollicomum.
15018	rhaibocarpum.	15204	stereophyllum.
15023	floccigerum.	15206	racemosum.
15035	lepidostylum.	15210	drumonium.
15038	aganniphum.	15216	niphargum.
15039	iodes.	15218	cuneatum.
15043	tritifolium.	15219	desquamatum aff.
15070	adenogynum.	15222	oreotrephe.
15071	brevistylum.	15243	adenogynum.
15072	adenogynum.	15245	acraium.
15076	impeditum.	15248	Sp.
15077	cephalanthoides.	15249	polycladum aff.
15079	cephalanthoides.		
15080	cephalanthoides.		
15085	diacritum.		

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| 15251 | hippophaeoides. | 15468 | diacritum. |
| 15257 | Sp. 2-3 ft. Bright rose. | 15487 | brachyanthum. |
| 15259 | ledoides. | 15497 | Balfourianum. |
| 15262 | ledoides. | 15500 | Sp. |
| 15263 | stereophyllum. | 15504 | scabrifolium. |
| 15264 | hippophaeoides. | 15515 | Sp. |
| 15265 | hippophaeoides. | 15519 | Sp. 6-9 ft. |
| 15266 | racemosum. | 15520 | cyanocarpum. |
| 15267 | intricatum. | 15521 | haematodes. |
| 15268 | drumonium. | 15542 | Sp. 10-18 ft. |
| 15269 | intricatum. | 15545 | Sp. |
| 15270 | rupicola. | 15570 | cyanocarpum var.
eriphyllum. |
| 15271 | acraium. | 15575 | dimitrum. |
| 15278 | fulvoides. | 15578 | chartophyllum. |
| 15293 | eclecteum. | 15579 | jucundum. |
| 15305 | Traillianum. | 15581 | hesperium. |
| 15354 | agglutinatum aff. | 15582 | Sp. 10 ft. Creamy-
yellow, flushed rose,
marked crimson. In
cult. Tower Court |
| 15356 | tapetiforme, in cult.
hippophaeoides. | | irroratum. |
| 15367 | rupicola. | 15588 | cyanocarpum. |
| 15370 | drumonium. | 15589 | sulfureum. |
| 15386 | drumonium. | 15594 | sulfureum. |
| 15391 | rupicola. | 15606 | Sp. |
| 15392 | complexum. Very pale
purple, almost white. | 15609 | Bureavii. |
| 15399 | clivicola. | 15612 | fastigiatum aff. |
| 15400 | drumonium. | 15613 | fastigiatum aff. |
| 15412 | croceum. | 15614 | fastigiatum. |
| 15414 | dasycladum. | 15615 | fastigiatum. |
| 15415 | agglutinatum aff. | 15645 | idoneum. |
| 15417 | puralbum. | 15651 | schistocalyx. |
| 15418 | oreotrephe aff. | 15658 | lophogynum. |
| 15427 | cuneatum. | 15659 | sinogrande. |
| 15444 | niphargum. | 15660 | fulvum. |
| 15446 | stereophyllum. | 15663 | euchaites. |
| 15448 | ravum. | 15665 | diphrocalyx. |
| 15449 | radinum. | 15667 | supranubium aff. |
| 15450 | hippophaeoides. | 15673 | leptothrium. |
| 15452 | radinum. | 15688 | zaleucum. |
| 15459 | hippophaeoides. | 15701 | heliolepis vel aff. |
| 15462 | racemosum. | 15706 | araiophyllum. |
| 15464 | cuneatum. | 15719 | Delavayi. |
| 15465 | oreotrephe aff. | 15732 | araiophyllum. |
| 15466 | cephalanthoides or
acraium. | 15733 | leptothrium. |
| 15467 | drumonium. | | |

15734	<i>laxiflorum.</i>	15887	<i>crassum.</i>
15736	<i>leptothrium.</i>	15898	<i>arizelum.</i>
15745	<i>pennivenium.</i>	15899	<i>Valentinianum.</i>
15756	<i>s. Stamineum.</i> 6-12 ft. White.	15908	<i>campylogynum.</i>
15761	<i>desquamatum.</i>	15917	<i>facetum.</i>
15764	<i>basilicum.</i>	15932	<i>apodectum.</i>
15766	<i>cerochitum.</i>	15933	<i>heliolepis.</i>
15767	<i>Meddianum.</i>	15954	<i>Hardingii.</i>
15770	<i>sulfureum.</i>	15967	<i>coryphaeum.</i>
15774	<i>megacalyx.</i>	15968	<i>flavorufum</i> var.
15776	<i>trichocladum</i> vel aff.	15969	<i>Balfourianum.</i>
15777	<i>fulvum.</i>	15975	<i>peramoenum.</i>
15778	<i>habrotrichum.</i> White.	15977	<i>fictolacteam.</i>
15779	<i>euchaites.</i>	15998	<i>nematocalyx</i> aff.
15782	<i>sulfureum.</i>	16000	<i>araiophyllum.</i>
15791	<i>diaprepes.</i>	16002	<i>basilicum.</i>
15808	<i>cyclium.</i>	16006	<i>habrotrichum.</i>
15815	<i>Griersonianum.</i>	16032	<i>pachypodium.</i>
15816	<i>diaprepes.</i>	16084	<i>stenaulum</i> aff.
		16128	<i>hippophaeoides.</i>

 1918 EXPEDITION.

16249	<i>hypophaeum.</i>	16306	<i>acraium.</i>
16250	<i>hemitrichotum.</i>	16307	<i>s. Lapponicum.</i> 9-12 ins. Lavender-purple.
16252	<i>chryseum.</i>	16308	<i>acraium.</i> 2-3 ft.
16257	<i>scintillans.</i>	16311	<i>radium.</i>
16277	<i>litangense.</i>	16312	<i>acraium.</i>
16282	<i>tapetiforme.</i>	16313	<i>diacritum</i> aff.
16284	<i>litangense.</i>	16314	<i>globigerum.</i>
16287	<i>orthocladum.</i>	16315	<i>adenophorum.</i>
16288	<i>telmateium.</i>	16316	<i>Balfourianum</i> var. <i>aganniphoides.</i>
16289	<i>drumonium.</i>	16318	<i>dolerum.</i>
16291	<i>timeteum.</i>	16319	<i>agglutinatum.</i>
16292	<i>impeditum.</i>	16320	<i>mimetes.</i>
16295	<i>cephalanthoides.</i>	16321	<i>croceum.</i>
16296	<i>telmateium.</i>	16351	<i>protistum.</i>
16299	<i>s. Lapponicum.</i> 1½-2 ft. rose-purple.	16352	<i>leptopeplum.</i>
16300	<i>s. Lapponicum.</i> 1-2 ins.	16353	<i>adrosorum.</i>
16301	<i>eudoxum.</i> 2-3 ft. Rose.	16354	<i>eritimum.</i>
16302	<i>schizopeplum.</i>	16355	<i>leptothrium.</i>
16305	<i>s. Lapponicum.</i> 9-16 ins. Pale rose-purple.	16356	<i>gymnomiscum.</i> White, base flushed rose.

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|--------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 16360 | chasmanthoides. | 16584 | oreotrephe aff. |
| 16361 | coriaceum. | 16591 | eritimum aff. |
| 16362 | yunnanense. | 16595 | cephalanthoides. |
| 16363 | chamaetortum. | 16597 | desquamatum. |
| 16364 | coriaceum. | 16598 | tapetiforme aff. |
| 16367 | gymnanthum. | 16604 | proteoides. |
| 16375 | Beesianum. | 16606 | Roxieanum. |
| 16377 | sphaeroblastum. | 16609 | proteoides. |
| 16378 | admirabile. | 16616 | Roxieanum. |
| 16379 | Roxieanum. | 16617 | rupicola. |
| 16380 | Traillianum aff. | 16631 | irroratum. |
| 16428 | globigerum. | 16632 | Delavayi. |
| 16436 | acraium. | 16637 | Roxieanum. |
| 16439 | agglutinatum. | 16643 | adenophorum. |
| 16449 | chameunum. | 16652 | Clementinae. |
| 16450 | Edgarianum. | 16655 | fictolacteam. |
| 16451 | aganniphum var. | 16656 | dryophyllum. |
| 16455 | adenophorum. | 16667 | globigerum. |
| 16459 | agglutinatum. | 16668 | bathyphyllum. |
| 16464 | agglutinatum aff. | 16673 | sigillatum. |
| 16464a | agglutinatum. | 16677 | aganniphum. |
| 16467 | aiolopeplum. | 16679 | metrium. |
| 16469 | globigerum. | 16680 | flavorufum. |
| 16472 | glaucopeplum. | 16681 | chryseum. |
| 16473 | adenophorum. | 16683 | colletum. |
| 16474 | Beesianum. | 16684 | axium. |
| 16477 | Roxieanum. | 16687 | gymnocarpum. |
| 16488 | schizopeplum. | 16688 | eritimum. |
| 16489 | agglutinatum. | 16691 | chaetomallum. |
| 16493 | Wardii. | 16692 | chasmanthoides. |
| 16508 | Roxieanum. | 16693 | colletum. |
| 16509 | lampropeplum. | 16695 | porphyrophyllum. |
| 16511 | croceum. | 16699 | colletum. |
| 16531 | niphargum. | 16702 | temenium. |
| 16533 | floccigerum. | 16711 | eudoxum. |
| 16543 | oreotrephe. | 16713 | heptamerum. |
| 16555 | glischrum. | 16721 | fulvodes. |
| 16576 | brevistylum. | 16724 | colletum. |
| 16577 | s. Lapponicum. 4-6 ins. throat | 16726 | schizopeplum. |
| | purple - blue, | 16727 | citriniflorum. |
| | white. | 16728 | himertum. |
| 16579 | chryseum. | 16729 | iodes. |
| 16580 | s. Lapponicum. 2 ft. | 16734 | dictyotum. |
| | Purplish-rose. | 16735 | colletum. |
| 16581 | esetulosum. | 16736 | haemaleum. |
| 16583 | achroanthum. | 16739 | saluenense. |

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|-------|---|-------|-------------------------|
| 16742 | <i>dumosulum</i> aff. | 17407 | <i>colletum</i> . |
| 16743 | <i>colletum</i> . | 17447 | <i>iodes</i> . |
| 16745 | <i>iodes</i> . | 17456 | <i>chasmanthoides</i> . |
| 16746 | <i>colletum</i> . | 17461 | <i>lukiangense</i> . |
| 16749 | <i>Wardii</i> . | 17463 | <i>lukiangense</i> . |
| 16750 | s. <i>Selense</i> . 4-6 ft. Pure
white, or very faintly
flushed rose. | 17464 | <i>desquamatum</i> . |
| 16751 | <i>mesopolium</i> . | 17466 | <i>flavorufum</i> . |
| 16752 | <i>iodes</i> . | 17473 | <i>levistratum</i> . |
| 16753 | <i>flavorufum</i> . | 17476 | <i>chasmanthoides</i> . |
| 16754 | <i>agglutinatum</i> aff. | 17483 | <i>desquamatum</i> . |
| 16755 | <i>dictyotum</i> . | 17495 | <i>gymnogynum</i> . |
| 16760 | <i>schizopeplum</i> . | 17501 | <i>lophogynum</i> . |
| 16764 | <i>flavorufum</i> . | 17539 | <i>ciliicalyx</i> . |
| 16765 | <i>proteoides</i> . | 17551 | <i>diaprepes</i> . |
| 16770 | <i>aganniphum</i> . | 17559 | <i>roseatum</i> . |
| 16771 | <i>flavorufum</i> . | 17560 | <i>apodectum</i> . |
| 16778 | <i>flavorufum</i> . | 17572 | <i>crassum</i> forma. |
| 16779 | <i>iodes</i> . | 17586 | <i>diaprepes</i> . |
| 16780 | <i>iodes</i> . | 17588 | <i>oleifolium</i> . |
| 16790 | <i>aechmophyllum</i> . | 17596 | <i>Valentinianum</i> . |
| 16806 | <i>Balfourianum</i> aff. | 17610 | <i>facetum</i> . |
| 16811 | <i>Balfourianum</i> . | 17616 | <i>facetum</i> . |
| 16816 | <i>hormophorum</i> . | 17622 | <i>heliolepis</i> . |
| 16836 | <i>Traillianum</i> . | 17626 | <i>euchaites</i> . |
| 17100 | <i>agglutinatum</i> aff. | 17636 | <i>fulvum</i> . |
| 17110 | <i>sphaeroblastum</i> . | 17637 | <i>schistocalyx</i> . |
| 17165 | <i>ledoides</i> , in cult. R.B.G.
<i>sphaeranthum</i> . | 17650 | <i>basilicum</i> . |
| 17205 | <i>fictolacteum</i> . | 17651 | <i>cyclium</i> . |
| 17220 | <i>ciliicalyx</i> . | 17665 | <i>supranubium</i> . |
| 17227 | <i>dendricola</i> . | 17678 | <i>basilicum</i> . |
| 17330 | <i>chaetomallum</i> . | 17681 | <i>fulvum</i> . |
| 17333 | <i>phaeochrysum</i> . | 17696 | <i>Griersonianum</i> . |
| 17357 | <i>sphaeroblastum</i> . | 17703 | <i>Meddianum</i> . |
| 17406 | <i>sinogrande</i> . | 17708 | <i>peramoenum</i> . |
| | | 17735 | <i>desquamatum</i> . |
| | | 17738 | <i>supranubium</i> . |
| | | 17750 | <i>Valentinianum</i> . |

 1919 EXPEDITION.

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|-------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 17819 | <i>stenaulum</i> . | 17829 | <i>tanastylum</i> . |
| 17824 | <i>Genestierianum</i> . | 17832 | <i>stenaulum</i> . |
| 17827 | <i>heptamerum</i> . | 17835 | <i>tanastylum</i> . |
| 17828 | <i>leptothrium</i> . | 17836 | <i>araiophyllum</i> . |

17851	agetum.	18393	protistum.
17852	facetum.	18394	protistum.
17853	mallotum.	18395	Kyawi.
17854	fulvum.	18458	giganteum.
17900	supranubium.	18475	stenaulum.
17918	microphyton.	18548	protistum.
17920	desquamatum.	18686	citriniflorum.
17927	basilicum.	18900	oleifolium.
17928	Kyawi.	18901	eclecteum.
17930	peramoenum.	18902	diaprepes.
17937	zaleucum.	18903	chasmanthoides.
17943	gymnogynum.	18904	aechmophyllum.
17950	euchaites.	18905	saluense.
17963	Valentinianum.	18906	chasmanthum.
17996	euchaites.	18907	brevistylum.
18000	suberosum.	18908	s. Stamineum. 18-20 ft.
18022	trichocladum.	18909	semilunatum.
18028	arizelum.	18912	iodes.
18030	campylogynum.	18914	coryphaeum.
18036	Meddianum.	18917	chaetomallum.
18041	platyphyllum.	18918	keleticum.
18042	zaleucum.	18920	flavorufum.
18044	cygium.	18933	desquamatum.
18045	arizelum.	18934	haemaleum.
18049	Griersonianum.	18937	asteium.
18052	basilicum.	18938	citriniflorum.
18054	sidereum.	18943	eclecteum var. brachy- andrum.
18069	habrotrichum.	19006	proteoides.
18108	basilicum.	19007	araliaeforme.
18153	apodectum.	19008	leucopetalum.
18167	apodectum.	19009	asmenistum.
18168	gymnogynum.	19010	colletum.
18171	facetum.	19011	colletum.
18173	crassum.	19014	pholidotum.
18210	crassum aff.	19015	rubiginosum.
18273	facetum.	19019	nanothamnum.
18310	fulvum.	19154	proteoides.
18329	Genestierianum.	19165	proteoides.
18349	s. Trichocladum. 2-2½ ft.	19169	asmenistum.
18355	pachypodium.	19193	araliaeforme.

 1921 EXPEDITION.

19404	racemosum.	19440	russatum.
19437	chameunum.	19450	scintillans.

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|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|
| 19458 | russatum. | 19828 | aganniphum forma. |
| 19460 | leptothrium. | 19844 | monanthum. |
| 19467 | litiense. | 19866 | melanostictum, in cult.
R.B.G. chryseum. |
| 19468 | eritimum. | 19869 | stenaulum. |
| 19479 | saluenense. | 19872 | charitopes. |
| 19492 | chamaetortum. | 19911 | chaetomallum. |
| 19512 | Wardii, in cult. croceum. | 19912 | rubrolineatum. |
| 19515 | repens. | 19913 | saluenense forma. |
| 19540 | Martinianum. | 19915 | keleticum. |
| 19541 | hypolepidotum. | 19917 | Genestierianum. |
| 19544 | oreotrephe. | 19919 | radicans. |
| 19552 | colletum. | 19926 | s. Selense. 5 ft. |
| 19554 | ceraceum. | 19930 | trichocladum. |
| 19555 | fictolacteum. | 19952 | eclecteum. |
| 19562 | Roxianum. | 19954 | metrium. |
| 19567 | iodes. | 19955 | chaetomallum. |
| 19569 | roseotinctum. | 19956 | monanthum. |
| 19570 | megeratum. | 19958 | haemaleum. |
| 19574 | triplonaevium. | 19959 | chaetomallum. |
| 19597 | stictophyllum. | 19960 | glaphyrum. |
| 19607 | chryseum. | 19977 | pocophorum. |
| 19674 | tapetiforme. | 19978 | chaetomallum. |
| 19695 | desquamatum. | 19982 | sanguineum var. didy-
moides. |
| 19701 | chartophyllum. | 19983 | pocophorum. |
| 19704 | tritifolium. | 19993 | melanostictum, in cult.
chryseum. |
| 19713 | aganniphum. | 19994 | aff. saluenense. |
| 19714 | agglutinatum. | 20003 | sperabiloides. |
| 19716 | aganniphum. | 20005 | heliolepis. |
| 19733 | agglutinatum. | 20008 | ceraceum. |
| 19743 | Wardii. | 20015 | chaetomallum. |
| 19744 | aganniphum. | 20019 | pocophorum. |
| 19758 | aganniphum. | 20020 | fulvoides. |
| 19769 | floccigerum. | 20021 | aureum. |
| 19772 | lukiangense. | 20023 | telopeum. |
| 19773 | aganniphum. | 20025 | chaetomallum. |
| 19781 | lukiangense. | 20026 | chaetomallum. |
| 19783 | agglutinatum. | 20027 | Forrestii. |
| 19793 | levistratum. | 20028 | hemidartum. |
| 19798 | levistratum. | 20062 | chamaetortum. |
| 19814 | chasmanthum or chas-
manthoides. | 20063 | chasmanthum or chas-
manthoides. |
| 19819 | ceraceum. | 20064 | chasmanthum. |
| 19822 | agglutinatum. | 20067 | oleifolium. |
| 19825 | chasmanthum or chas-
manthoides. | | |
| 19827 | taliense. | | |

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| 20071 | temenium. | 20381 | arizelum. |
| 20073 | vaccinioides. | 20387 | sinogrande. |
| 20075 | fulvoides. | 20388 | sinonuttalii. |
| 20078 | catacosmum. | 20415 | adenophorum. |
| 20085 | eritimum. | 20416 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 20090 | citriniflorum. | 20418 | sigillatum. |
| 20094 | megacalyx. | 20419 | mimetes. |
| 20095 | desquamatum or rubiginosum. | 20425 | Roxieanum. |
| 20106 | protistum. | 20426 | Roxieanum. |
| 20118 | crassum. | 20428 | mimetes var. simulans. |
| 20120 | arizelum. | 20429 | acraium. |
| 20176 | aechmophyllum. | 20430 | chartophyllum. |
| 20185 | aechmophyllum. | 20432 | chryseum. |
| 20196 | tsarongense. | 20434 | chartophyllum. |
| 20208 | tapetiforme. | 20440 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 20213 | syncollum. | 20442 | sigillatum. |
| 20215 | chaetomallum. | 20444 | adenophorum var. schizopeplodes. |
| 20218 | citriniflorum aff. | 20445 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 20220 | didymum. | 20446 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 20230 | tephropeplum. | 20447 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 20235 | radicans. | 20450 | intricatum. |
| 20239 | didymum. | 20451 | Beesianum. |
| 20246 | Martinianum. | 20452 | acraium or cephalanthoides. |
| 29253 | sanguineum. | 20454 | impeditum. |
| 20255 | keleticum. | 20455 | Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. |
| 20262 | habrotrichum. | 20456 | Balfourianum var. aganniphoides. |
| 20286 | flavorufum. | 20457 | telmateium. |
| 20291 | araliaeforme. | 20460 | orthocladum. |
| 20297 | Bainbridgeanum. | 20461 | telmateium. |
| 20299 | chaetomallum. | 20462 | stictophyllum. |
| 20302 | eclecteum var. brachyandrum. | 20463 | peramabile. |
| 20305 | floccigerum aff. | 20464 | rupicola. |
| 20306 | arizelum. | 20465 | acraium. |
| 20318 | levistratum. | 20470 | Wardii. |
| 20321 | Martinianum aff., in cult. floccigerum. | 20476 | ledoides or radinum. |
| 20322 | Coryanum. | 20477 | telmateium. |
| 20323 | s.s. Haematodes. 3-4 ft. | 20480 | ledoides or radinum. |
| 20330 | levistratum. | 20481 | artosquameum. |
| 20332 | megeratum. | 20482 | Davidsonianum. |
| 20333 | chaetomallum. | 20484 | racemosum. |
| 20338 | manopeplum. | 20485 | hormophorum. |
| 20347 | syncollum. | 20486 | stereophyllum aff. |
| 20365 | arizelum. | | |

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|-------|---|-------|--------------------------|
| 20488 | <i>orthocladum.</i> | 20889 | <i>glaphyrum.</i> |
| 20489 | <i>exquisitum.</i> | 20891 | <i>haemaleum.</i> |
| 20491 | <i>hemitrichotum.</i> | 20893 | <i>sanguineum.</i> |
| 20492 | <i>impeditum.</i> | 20895 | <i>catacosmum.</i> |
| 20493 | <i>orthocladum.</i> | 20896 | <i>saluenense.</i> |
| 20498 | <i>fictolacteum.</i> | 20897 | <i>megacalyx.</i> |
| 20525 | <i>mollicomum.</i> | 20899 | <i>sinonuttallii.</i> |
| 20625 | <i>rubiginosum aff.</i> | 20905 | <i>didymum.</i> |
| 20629 | <i>artosquameum.</i> | 20906 | <i>megeratum.</i> |
| 20648 | <i>siderophyllum.</i> | 20910 | <i>himertum.</i> |
| 20678 | <i>irroratum.</i> | 20911 | <i>himertum.</i> |
| 20693 | <i>elaeagnoides.</i> | 20912 | <i>saluenense.</i> |
| 20708 | <i>chryseum.</i> | 20917 | <i>crassum.</i> |
| 20783 | <i>aff. oreotrepes.</i> | 20923 | <i>aechmophyllum.</i> |
| 20793 | <i>chasmanthum.</i> | 20926 | <i>aechmophyllum.</i> |
| 20795 | <i>aechmophyllum.</i> | 20934 | <i>lukiangense.</i> |
| 20801 | <i>puralbum.</i> | 20950 | <i>russatum.</i> |
| 20814 | <i>hylothreptum.</i> Yellowish
green, heavily flushed
rose with copious dark
crimson markings. | 20956 | <i>chryseum.</i> |
| 20816 | <i>fulvoides.</i> | 20961 | <i>hylaecum.</i> |
| 20817 | <i>arizelum.</i> | 20973 | <i>chasmanthum.</i> |
| 20819 | <i>sinogrande.</i> | 20978 | <i>ceraceum aff.</i> |
| 20821 | <i>arizelum.</i> | 20987 | <i>rubrolineatum.</i> |
| 20824 | <i>rubrolineatum.</i> | 21000 | <i>pagophilum aff.</i> |
| 20825 | <i>sperabiloides.</i> | 21006 | <i>leilungense.</i> |
| 20826 | <i>Martinianum.</i> | 21009 | <i>sphaeroblastum.</i> |
| 20832 | <i>Coryanum.</i> | 21010 | <i>sphaeroblastum.</i> |
| 20834 | <i>astrocalyx.</i> | 21011 | <i>aff. levistratum.</i> |
| 20835 | <i>charitopes.</i> | 21012 | <i>levistratum.</i> |
| 20840 | <i>timeteum.</i> | 21013 | <i>eclecteum.</i> |
| 20845 | <i>Genestierianum.</i> | 21017 | <i>litiense.</i> |
| 20861 | <i>radicans.</i> | 21018 | <i>sigillatum.</i> |
| 20863 | <i>protistum.</i> | 21019 | <i>levistratum.</i> |
| 20864 | <i>keleticum.</i> | 21020 | <i>agglutinatum.</i> |
| 20865 | <i>chawchiense.</i> | 21021 | <i>agglutinatum.</i> |
| 20877 | <i>floccigerum.</i> | 21022 | <i>Roxieanum.</i> |
| 20879 | <i>monanthum.</i> | 21027 | <i>rubiginosum.</i> |
| 20880 | <i>aureum.</i> | 21030 | <i>cuneatum.</i> |
| 20881 | <i>Bainbridgeanum.</i> | 21031 | <i>blepharocalyx.</i> |
| 20884 | <i>tephropeplum.</i> | 21036 | <i>leptothrium.</i> |
| 20885 | <i>floccigerum.</i> | 21039 | <i>sphaeroblastum.</i> |
| 20886 | <i>chaetomallum.</i> | 21040 | <i>sphaeroblastum.</i> |
| 20887 | <i>fulvastrum.</i> | 21045 | <i>agglutinatum.</i> |
| 20888 | <i>didymum.</i> | 21047 | <i>levistratum.</i> |
| | | 21048 | <i>phaeochrysum.</i> |
| | | 21049 | <i>Roxieanum.</i> |
| | | 21051 | <i>globigerum.</i> |

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|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 21052 | sigillatum. | 21056 | Balfourianum var. |
| 21055 | Balfourianum var. | | aganniphoides. |
| | aganniphoides. | | |

1922 EXPEDITION.

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| 21239 | telmateium. | 21377 | telmateium. |
| 21241 | orthocladum. | 21390 | Beesianum. |
| 21248 | hippophaeoides. | 21400 | sigillatum. |
| 21250 | telmateium. | 21405 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 21252 | racemosum. | 21408 | Roxieanum. |
| 21253 | radinum. | 21409 | adenophorum. |
| 21265 | prostratum. | 21410 | adenophorum. |
| 21270 | stereophyllum. | 21442 | stereophyllum. |
| 21274 | orthocladum. | 21462 | hippophaeoides. |
| 21282 | aff. tapetiforme. | 21463 | aureum. |
| 21287 | sigillatum. | 21470 | chasmanthum. |
| 21288 | orthocladum. | 21475 | irroratum. |
| 21289 | aff. diacritum. In cult. | 21476 | hippophaeoides. |
| | orthocladum. | 21478 | lukiangense. |
| 21292 | elegantulum. | 21483 | scintillans. |
| 21297 | tapetiforme. In cult. | 21487 | scintillans. |
| | Headfort glomerula- | 21488 | racemosum. |
| | tum. | 21490 | russatum. |
| 21299 | radinum. | 21492 | impeditum. |
| 21301 | stictophyllum. | 21506 | russatum. |
| 21304 | dasypetalum. | 21507 | russatum. |
| 21306 | racemosum. | 21528 | impeditum. |
| 21321 | racemosum. | 21529 | russatum. |
| 21323 | irroratum. | 21531 | floccigerum var. appro- |
| 21339 | hemitrichotum. | | pinquans. |
| 21344 | intricatum. | 21532 | fastigiatum. |
| 21348 | rubiginosum. | 21533 | hesperium. |
| 21351 | racemosum. | 21539 | fictolacteam. |
| 21358 | chartophyllum. | 21546 | Roxieanum. |
| 21375 | cuneatum. | 21547 | stictophyllum. |

- 21549 racemosum.
 21551 litiense.
 21559 scintillans.
 21560 racemosum.
 21563 dasycladum.
 21564 bullatum.
 21577 aff. idoneum.
 21581 fastigiatum.
 21582 crassum.
 21586 Beesianum.
 21588 adenophorum.
 21680 sinonuttalii.
 21681 floccigerum.
 21682 lukiangense.
 21683 adroserum.
 21685 lukiangense.
 21686 eritimum.
 21687 eclecteum var. brachyandrum.
 21688 Bainbridgeanum.
 21689 pagophilum.
 21690 cilicalyx.
 21691 stenaulum aff.
 21692 Genestierianum.
 21693 Coryanum.
 21694 euryisiphon.
 21695 Martinianum.
 21696 megacalyx.
 21697 Bainbridgeanum.
 21698 leptothrium.
 21699 trichocladum.
 21700 eritimum.
 21701 megeratum.
 21702 floccigerum.
 21703 floccigerum.
 21704 floccigerum.
 21705 sinogrande var. boreale.
 21706 tephropeplum.
 21707 aureum.
 21708 euryisiphon forma.
 21709 hemidartum.
 21710 chaetomallum.
 21711 pocophorum.
 21712 pocophorum.
- 21713 pocophorum. In cult. at Headfort and Edinburgh hemidartum.
 21714 bullatum.
 21716 oleifolium.
 21718 repens.
 21720 pocophorum.
 21721 pocophorum.
 21723 repens var. chamae-Thomsonii.
 21724 Forrestii.
 21725 chaetomallum var. xanthanthum.
 21727 catacosmum.
 21728 chaetomallum var. hemigynum.
 21729 chaetomallum var. xanthanthum.
 21730 chaetomallum var. xanthanthum.
 21731 chaetomallum var. xanthanthum.
 21732 haemaleum.
 21733 glaphyrum.
 21734 temenium.
 21735 horaeum.
 21736 chaetomallum var. hemigymnum.
 21737 asteium.
 21738 eudoxum. In cult. at Muncaster setiferum.
 21739 asteium.
 21740 haemaleum.
 21741 jucundum.
 21743 pagophilum aff.
 21744 eudoxum.
 21745 chaetomallum var. xanthanthum.
 21746 horaeum, in cult. didymum.
 21747 citriniflorum.
 21748 citriniflorum.
 21750 didymum.
 21751 citriniflorum.
 21752 horaeum aff. In cult. at Headfort eclecteum.

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| 21753 | chaetomallum aff. | 21813 | glischrum. |
| 21754 | horaeum var. In cult. at
Headfort glaphyrum. | 21814 | fulvoides. |
| 21755 | telopeum. | 21815 | fulvoides. |
| 21756 | keleticum. | 21816 | niphargum. |
| 21757 | keleticum. | 21817 | niphargum. |
| 21758 | chaetomallum var. | 21818 | coriaceum. |
| 21759 | chaetomallum. | 21819 | haemaleum. |
| 21760 | saluense. | 21821 | Bainbridgeanum. In
cult., myiagram. |
| 21761 | Bainbridgeanum. | 21822 | timeteum aff. |
| 21762 | Bainbridgeanum. | 21823 | haemaleum. |
| 21763 | Stewartianum. | 21824 | sperabiloides. |
| 21764 | asteium. | 21825 | monanthum. |
| 21765 | horaeum aff. | 21826 | chaetomallum var. |
| 21766 | Bainbridgeanum. | 21827 | eudoxum aff. |
| 21767 | eudoxum aff. | 21828 | pocophorum. |
| 21768 | repens var. chamae-
doron. | 21829 | Bainbridgeanum. |
| 21769 | eclecteum aff. | 21830 | coelicum. |
| 21770 | eclecteum var. bellatu-
lum. | 21831 | chaetomallum. |
| 21771 | fictolacteum. | 21832 | Bainbridgeanum. |
| 21772 | saluense. | 21833 | Bainbridgeanum. |
| 21773 | gymnogynum. | 21834 | Bainbridgeanum. |
| 21774 | lukiangense. | 21835 | artosquameum. |
| 21775 | Martinianum var. | 21836 | telopeum. |
| 21776 | chloranthum. | 21837 | chaetomallum var.
hemigymnum. |
| 21777 | floccigerum var. | 21837a | chaetomallum aff. |
| 21778 | aureum. | 21838 | eclecteum. |
| 21779 | floccigerum. | 21839 | eclecteum var. bellatu-
lum. |
| 21780 | floccigerum. | 21840 | eclecteum var. |
| 21781 | euryisiphon forma. | 21841 | Stewartianum. |
| 21782 | himertum var., or cit-
riniflorum. | 21842 | eclecteum var. brach-
yandrum. |
| 21783 | citriniflorum. | 21843 | coriaceum. |
| 21784 | s.s. Sanguineum. 4-5 ft.
Creamy-yellow. | 21844 | glaphyrum aff. |
| 21785 | chaetomallum var.
xanthanthum. | 21845 | asteium. |
| 21786 | Forrestii. | 21846 | chaetomallum var. |
| 21787 | euryisiphon forma. | 21848 | chaetomallum var.
xanthanthum. |
| 21809 | temenium. | 21849 | chaetomallum var.
xanthanthum. |
| 21810 | fulvoides. | 21850 | chaetomallum. |
| 21811 | micromeres. | 21851 | horaeum. |
| 21812 | glischrum. | 21852 | horaeum. |

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| 21853 | <i>chaetomallum</i> var. | 21897 | <i>fulvoides</i> . |
| 21854 | <i>horaeum</i> var. | 21898 | <i>fulvoides</i> . |
| 21855 | <i>horaeum</i> . | 21899 | <i>coriaceum</i> . |
| 21856 | <i>citriniflorum</i> . | 21900 | <i>repens</i> var. <i>chamae-</i>
<i>Thomsonii</i> . |
| 21857 | <i>chaetomallum</i> . | 21901 | <i>glaphyrum</i> . |
| 21858 | <i>chaetomallum</i> . | 21902 | <i>glaphyrum</i> . |
| 21860 | <i>horaeum</i> var. | 21903 | <i>glaphyrum</i> . |
| 21861 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21904 | <i>glaphyrum</i> . |
| 21862 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21905 | <i>sanguineum</i> var. Pale
yellow. |
| 21863 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21906 | <i>chaetomallum</i> var. |
| 21864 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21907 | <i>haemaleum</i> . |
| 21865 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21908 | <i>chaetomallum</i> var.
<i>hemigymnum</i> . |
| 21866 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21909 | <i>sanguineum</i> var. |
| 21867 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21910 | s.s. <i>Haematodes</i> . 4 ft.
Deep rose. |
| 21868 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21911 | <i>chaetomallum</i> var. |
| 21869 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21912 | <i>chaetomallum</i> var. |
| 21870 | <i>semnoides</i> . | 21914 | <i>glaphyrum</i> aff. |
| 21871 | <i>arizelum</i> . | 21915 | <i>haemaleum</i> . |
| 21872 | <i>chaetomallum</i> . | 21916 | <i>repens</i> var. <i>chamaedo-</i>
<i>ron</i> . |
| 21873 | <i>chaetomallum</i> . | 21917 | <i>docimum</i> . |
| 21874 | <i>probum</i> aff. | 21918 | <i>Stewartianum</i> . |
| 21875 | <i>telopeum</i> . | 21919 | <i>Stewartianum</i> var. |
| 21876 | <i>pagophilum</i> aff. | 21923 | <i>cephalanthum</i> . |
| 21877 | <i>vestitum</i> . | 21932 | <i>russatum</i> . |
| 21878 | <i>probum</i> . | 21934 | <i>Traillianum</i> . |
| 21879 | <i>probum</i> aff. | 21936 | <i>crassum</i> . |
| 21880 | <i>crinigerum</i> . | 21944 | <i>bathyphyllum</i> . |
| 21881 | <i>eclecteum</i> var. <i>brach-</i>
<i>yandrum</i> . | 21948 | <i>cuneatum</i> . |
| 21882 | <i>eclecteum</i> var. <i>bellatu-</i>
<i>lum</i> . | 21954 | <i>litiense</i> . |
| 21884 | <i>eclecteum</i> var. <i>brach-</i>
<i>yandrum</i> . | 21959 | <i>racemosum</i> . |
| 21885 | <i>Stewartianum</i> . | 21965 | <i>racemosum</i> . |
| 21886 | <i>eclecteum</i> . | 21969 | <i>Delavayi</i> . |
| 21887 | <i>eclecteum</i> . | 21972 | <i>diacritum</i> . |
| 21888 | <i>Stewartianum</i> . | 21974 | <i>diacritum</i> . |
| 21889 | <i>Stewartianum</i> . | 21975 | <i>russatum</i> . |
| 21891 | <i>Stewartianum</i> . | 21977 | <i>lukiangense</i> . |
| 21892 | <i>eucallum</i> . | 21981 | <i>eritimum</i> . |
| 21893 | <i>Bainbridgeanum</i>
forma. | 21987 | <i>russatum</i> . |
| 21894 | <i>Bainbridgeanum</i> . | 21988 | <i>orthocladum</i> . |
| 21895 | <i>Bainbridgeanum</i> . | 21990 | <i>russatum</i> . |
| 21896 | <i>fulvoides</i> . | | |

21995	russatum.	22299	scintillans.
22014	Roxieanum.	22300	campylogynum.
22019	dasycladum.	22320	ledoides, in cult.
22020	fictolacteam.		acraium.
22092	hemitrichotum.	22723	hypolepidotum.
22108	scintillans.	22853	eclecteum.
22187	Roxieanum.	22922	repens.
22197	ravum. In cult. Head- fort. fimbriatum.	22924	Forrestii.
22202	Clementinae.	22938	eurysiphon.
22203	cuneatum.	22939	Martinianum.
22295	russatum.	22941	hemidartum.

 1924 EXPEDITION.

24009	Delavayi.	24201	facetum.
24022	leptothrium.	24219	Meddianum.
24060	tanastylum.	24220	euchaites.
24070	tanastylum.	24225	basilicum.
24071	leptothrium.	24228	oleifolium.
24088	s. Azalea. 3-5 ft. Lilac- rose with crimson mark- ings.	24229	cerinum.
24091	euchaites.	24235	theiochroum.
24099	leptothrium.	24283	ciliicalyx.
24101	zaleucum.	24284	leptothrium.
24104	Meddianum.	24305	apodectum.
24107	diphrocalyx.	24308	supranubium.
24110	fulvum.	24312	tanastylum.
24113	apodectum.	24314	fulvum.
24116	Griersonianum.	24315	habrotrichum.
24117	laxiflorum.	24321	campylogynum.
24131	commodum.	24331	apodectum.
24138	Valentinianum.	24347	Valentinianum.
24139	basilicum.	24350	cyclium.
24140	sinogrande.	24496	crassum.
24144	vaccinioides.	24528	Stewartianum.
24149	pennivenium.	24529	trichocladum.
24154	shweliense.	24530	Stewartianum.
24160	trichocladum.	24532	scyphocalyx.
24193	arizelum.	24535	desquamatum.
		24542	Kyawi.
		24544	scyphocalyx forma.

- 24546 *herpesticum*.
 24562 *zaleucum*.
 24563 *sidereum*.
 24570 *myrtilloides*.
 24571 *nmaiense*.
 24572 *calostrotum*.
 24574 *s. Lapponicum*. 4-8 ins.
 Deep plum-purple.
 24575 *mekongense*. 3-4 ft.
 Deep greenish-orange.
 24577 *s. Heliolepis*. 8-14 ft.
 Rose.
 24587 *myrtilloides*.
 24592 *facetum*.
 24598 *Stewartianum*.
 24600 *heptamerum*.
 24603 *scyphocalyx*.
 24616 *scyphocalyx*.
 24618 *suberosum*.
 24620 *scyphocalyx* var. *inter-*
 veniens.
 24633 *lepidostylum*.
 24660 *hylaeum*.
 24680 *agapetum*.
 24683 *scyphocalyx*.
 24688 *megacalyx*.
 24712 *apodectum*.
 24728 *apodectum*.
 24729 *megacalyx*.
 24730 *crassum*.
 24739 *facetum*.
 24740 *arizelum*.
 24742 *sidereum*.
 24747 *crassum* aff.
 24748 *facetum* aff.
 24774 *taronense*.
 24775 *protistum*.
 24831 *Genestierianum*.
 25011 *calostrotum*.
 25020 *fulvum*.
 25064 *preptum*.
 25065 *scyphocalyx*.
 25067 *mallotum*.
 25076 *fulvum*.
 25090 *sidereum*.
 25100 *basilicum*.
 25340 *commodum*.
 25446 *ciliicalyx*. In cult.
 chrysodoron.
 25447 *sperabile* var. *weih-*
 siense.
 25448 *leptothrium*.
 25449 *desquamatum*.
 25458 *leptothrium*.
 25474 *floccigerum*.
 25477 *s. Azalea*. *molle* at
 Exbury.
 25481 *sperabile* var. *weih-*
 siense.
 25483 *fulvoides*.
 25494 *croceum*.
 25496 *russatum*.
 25498 *scintillans*. In cult.
 dasycladum.
 25500 *russatum*.
 25503 *calostrotum*.
 25505 *Roxieanum*.
 25506 *riparium*.
 25507 *sanguineum* var.
 25508 *chameunum*.
 25509 *chloranthum*.
 25512 *fictolacteum*.
 25513 *colletum*.
 25514 *Roxieanum*.
 25515 *Roxieanum*.
 25516 *colletum*.
 25518 *sanguineum* var.
 25520 *glaucopeplum* var.
 25521 *sanguineum* aff.
 25524 *repens*.
 25526 *hippophaeoides*.
 25529 *achroanthum*.
 25532 *achroanthum*.
 25534 *croceum*.
 25535 *rhaibocarpum*.
 25542 *riparium*.
 25543 *sanguineum* var.
 25553 *russatum*.
 25555 *scintillans* aff.
 25560 *charidotes*.
 25563 *aperantam*.
 25564 *horaeum*.

- 25565 *chaetomallum* var. *xanthanthum*.
 25569 *sperabile* var. *weih-siense*.
 25570 *charitopes*.
 25572 *tephropeplum*.
 25574 *crassum*.
 25575 *hypolepidotum*.
 25576 *zaleucum* aff.
 25577 *scyphocalyx* var. *septentrionale*.
 25578 *chaetomallum* var.
 25579 *scyphocalyx* var. *septentrionale*.
 25580 *dumicola*.
 25581 *charitopes*.
 25583 *lacteum* var.
 25584 *Kyawi*.
 25585 *crinigerum* var. *euadenium*.
 25586 *crassum*.
 25588 *micromeres*.
 25589 *lacteum* var.
 25593 s.s. *Selense*. 6-8 ft. Creamy-white with a faint blotch. In cult. *caloxanthum*.
 25597 *chaetomallum* var.
 25601 *chaetomallum*.
 25602 *chaetomallum*.
 25603 *eclecteum* var.
 25604 *eclecteum* var.
 25605 *chaetomallum* var. *hemigymnum*.
 25606 s. *Triflorum*. 3 ft. White, flushed rose.
 25607 *chaetomallum* var. *glaucescens*.
 25608 *arizelum*.
 25609 s. *Triflorum*. 3 ft. Shaded from pale rose to rose-crimson at base.
 25610 *glischrum*.
 25611 s. *Triflorum*. White base, flushed purplish-rose.
- 25612 *micromeres*.
 25614 *Martinianum*. In cult. at Headfort *temenium*.
 25615 *Stewartianum*.
 25616 *glischrum*.
 25617 *monanthum*.
 25618 *Stewartianum*.
 25619 *crinigerum* var. *euadenium*.
 25620 *Stewartianum*.
 25622 *coriaceum*.
 25624 *sinonuttallii*.
 25625 *coelicum*.
 25627 *arizelum*.
 25629 *crassum*.
 25630 *coriaceum*.
 25631 *commodum*.
 25633 *crinigerum* var. *euadenium*.
 25634 *crinigerum* var. *euadenium*.
 25636 s.s. *Selense*. 4 ft. Pure white.
 25638 s. *Azalea*. 3 ft. White, flushed rose.
 25639 s. *Falconeri*. 10-20 ft. Clear yellow with a very slight crimson blotch.
 25640 *floccigerum*.
 25641 *crinigerum*.
 25642 *Stewartianum*.
 25643 *ciliicalyx*.
 25644 *tephropeplum*.
 25645 *rude*.
 25646 *Stewartianum*.
 25647 *coelicum*.
 25679 *sinogrande*.
 25683 *calostrotum*.
 25684 *giganteum*.
 25688 *vaccinioides*.
 25697 *flavorufum*.
 25701 *proteoides*.
 25705 *Clementinae*.
 25707 *diacritim*.
 25714 *tephropeplum*.
 25716 *coryphaeum*.

25717	<i>coryphaeum.</i>	26022	s. <i>Stamineum.</i>
25718	<i>Roxieanum.</i>	26023	<i>tanastylum.</i>
25719	<i>fictolacteum.</i>	26024	<i>Simsii.</i>
25725	<i>glischrum.</i>	26025	s. <i>Azalea.</i>
25737	<i>rhaibocarpum.</i>	26027	<i>Simsii</i> var.
25738	<i>globigerum.</i>	26040	<i>tanastylum.</i>
25739	<i>bathyphyllum.</i>	26043	<i>basilicum.</i>
25740	<i>Traillianum.</i>	26044	s. <i>Trichocladum.</i>
25742	<i>Clementinae.</i>	26045	<i>erigyllum.</i>
25744	<i>fulvoides.</i>	26046	<i>euchaites.</i>
25749	<i>Roxieanum.</i>	26047	<i>stenaulum.</i>
25818	<i>crinigerum</i> var. <i>euadenium.</i>	26048	<i>Griersonianum.</i>
25831	<i>floccigerum.</i>	26065	<i>oleifolium.</i>
25840	<i>chaetomallum</i> var. <i>xanthanthum.</i>	26066	<i>peramoenum.</i>
25849	s. <i>Stamineum.</i>	26068	<i>crassum.</i>
25865	<i>Taggianum.</i>	26071	<i>erigyllum.</i>
25872	<i>coriaceum.</i>	26078	<i>pennivenium.</i>
25901	<i>sanguineum</i> var.	26091	<i>megacalyx.</i>
25907	<i>achroanthum.</i>	26092	<i>sinogrande.</i>
25914	<i>Augustinii</i> aff.	26093	<i>ciliicalyx.</i>
25915	<i>triplonaevium.</i>	26109	<i>crassum.</i>
25944	<i>fulvoides.</i>	26110	<i>ciliicalyx.</i>
25958	<i>fulvoides.</i>	26111	<i>vaccinioides.</i>
25959	<i>arizelum.</i>	26113	<i>commodum.</i>
25981	<i>hippophacoides.</i>	26120	<i>crassum.</i>
25984	<i>heptamerum.</i> In cult. at Muncaster	26122	<i>ciliicalyx.</i>
	<i>irroratum.</i>	26145	<i>ciliicalyx.</i>
25987	<i>Roxieanum.</i>	26157	<i>Delavayi.</i>
		26240 ?	<i>leptothrium.</i>
		26316	<i>protistum.</i>

 1925 EXPEDITION.

26418	<i>stenaulum.</i>	26429	<i>protistum.</i>
26419	<i>Genestierianum.</i>	26430	<i>heptamerum.</i>
26421	<i>araiophyllum.</i>	26431	<i>tephropeplum.</i>
26422	<i>commodum.</i>	26432	<i>heptamerum.</i>
26423	<i>bullatum.</i>	26433	<i>heptamerum.</i>
26424	<i>tanastylum.</i>	26434	<i>sperabile.</i>
26425	<i>glischroides</i> var. <i>arachnoideum.</i> 4 ft.	26435	<i>sperabile.</i>
26426	<i>glischroides.</i>	26436	<i>heptamerum.</i>
26427	<i>tanastylum.</i>	26437	<i>tanastylum.</i>
26428	<i>glischroides.</i>	26438	<i>araiophyllum.</i>
		26439	<i>tephropeplum.</i>

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|-------|--|-------|--------------------|
| 26440 | Taggianum. | 26488 | desquamatum. |
| 26441 | taronense. | 26489 | tanastylum. |
| 26442 | sperabile. | 26490 | araiophyllum. |
| 26443 | heptamerum. | 26491 | araiophyllum. |
| 26444 | ciliicalyx. | 26492 | araiophyllum. |
| 26445 | araiophyllum. | 26494 | araiophyllum. |
| 26446 | sperabile. | 26495 | Meddianum var. |
| 26447 | commodum. | | atrokermesinum. |
| 26448 | glischroides. | 26499 | Meddianum var. |
| 26449 | euchaites. | | atrokermesinum. |
| 26450 | s. Azalea. 6-7 ft. Dark
purple-crimson. | 26507 | leptothrium. |
| 26452 | heptamerum. | 26528 | araiophyllum. |
| 26453 | sperabile. | 26596 | suberosum. |
| 26454 | heptamerum. | 26597 | leptothrium. |
| 26455 | glischroides. | 26615 | ciliicalyx. |
| 26456 | sinogrande. | 26618 | bullatum. |
| 26457 | tephropeplum. | 26629 | habrotrichum. |
| 26458 | sidereum. | 26632 | habrotrichum. |
| 26459 | dendricola. In cult.
at Headfort taronense. | 26633 | sidereum. |
| 26460 | s. Azalea. 4 ft. Pale
rose. | 26636 | micromeres. |
| 26461 | ciliicalyx. | 26791 | sidereum. |
| 26462 | taronense. | 26792 | araiophyllum. |
| 26463 | suberosum. | 26797 | araiophyllum. |
| 26464 | ciliicalyx. | 26798 | caesium. |
| 26465 | sperabile. | 26921 | Stewartianum. |
| 26466 | Delavayi. | 26922 | basilicum. |
| 26472 | ciliicalyx. | 26923 | crassum. |
| 26473 | tephropeplum. | 26924 | scyphocalyx forma. |
| 26474 | s. Triflorum. 10-15 ft.
Pale rose. | 26925 | aperantum. |
| 26475 | Delavayi. | 26926 | aperantum. |
| 26476 | Meddianum var.
atrokermesinum. | 26927 | scyphocalyx. |
| 26477 | pennivenium. | 26928 | oporinum. |
| 26478 | sperabile var. weih-
siense. | 26929 | Stewartianum. |
| 26480 | heptamerum. | 26930 | aperantum. |
| 26481 | araiophyllum. | 26931 | aperantum. |
| 26482 | desquamatum. | 26932 | Stewartianum. |
| 26483 | araiophyllum. | 26933 | aperantum. |
| 26484 | tanastylum. | 26934 | aperantum. |
| 26486 | suberosum. | 26935 | arizelum. |
| 26487 | euchaites. | 26936 | aperantum. |
| | | 26937 | aperantum. |
| | | 26938 | aperantum. |
| | | 26961 | heliolepis. |
| | | 26962 | Stewartianum. |
| | | 26963 | scyphocalyx forma. |
| | | 26964 | aperantum. |

26964a	aperantum.	27087	vaccinioides.
26965	scyphocalyx forma.	27089	scyphocalyx.
26966	scyphocalyx forma.	27093	scyphocalyx.
26974	scyphocalyx.	27095	scyphocalyx.
26977	scyphocalyx.	27097	scyphocalyx.
26978	scyphocalyx.	27099	scyphocalyx.
26980	Stewartianum.	27101	megacalyx.
26981	Stewartianum.	27103	zaleucum.
26984	Stewartianum.	27105	facetum.
26985	caloxanthum.	27108	arizelum.
26986	Stewartianum.	27109	ciliicalyx.
26987	achroanthum.	27110	crassum.
26988	myrtilloides.	27111	aperantum.
26991	myrtilloides.	27113	scyphocalyx forma.
26992	Stewartianum.	27115	scyphocalyx.
26993	Stewartianum.	27116	scyphocalyx.
27002	aperantum.	27117	trichocladum.
27003	scyphocalyx var. inter- veniens. M.S.	27118	myrtilloides.
27011	scyphocalyx.	27119	achroanthum.
27012	scyphocalyx.	27121	calostrotum.
27013	Stewartianum.	27122	nmaiense.
27019	scyphocalyx.	27123	caloxanthum.
27019	scyphocalyx forma.	27125	caloxanthum.
27020	aperantum.	27126	Kyawi.
27022	aperantum.	27128	Kyawi.
27025	aperantum.	27129	Stewartianum.
27050	scyphocalyx.	27131	Stewartianum.
27051	scyphocalyx.	27132	scyphocalyx.
27052	scyphocalyx.	27133	Stewartianum.
27054	scyphocalyx forma.	27134	scyphocalyx forma.
27057	scyphocalyx forma.	27135	Stewartianum.
27059	scyphocalyx.	27136	Stewartianum.
27061	herpesticum var.	27137	scyphocalyx forma.
27063	scyphocalyx.	27138	Stewartianum.
27065	calostrotum.	27140	scyphocalyx forma.
27067	arizelum.	27142	myiagram.
27069	facetum.	27143	Stewartianum.
27071	scyphocalyx forma.	27144	Stewartianum.
27073	aperantum.	27250	Kyawi.
27075	aperantum.	27343	habrotrichum.
27077	aperantum.	27355	giganteum.
27079	aperantum.	27357	myrtilloides.
27081	aperantum.	27358	euchaites.
27083	aperantum.	27359	apodectum.
27085	glischrum var.	27389	callimorphum.
		27413	basilicum.

27415	Hardingii.	27727	diaprepes.
27416	laxiflorum.	27731	supranubium aff.
27685	dendricola.	27737	taronense.
27687	taronense.	27744	araiophyllum.
27697	Delavayi.	27745	suberosum.
27701	peramoenum.	27746	araiophyllum.
27703	laxiflorum aff.	27757	tanastylum.
27705	laxiflorum aff.	27758	Genestierianum.
27706	laxiflorum aff.	27759	ciliicalyx.
27713	laxiflorum aff. In cult. facetum.	27766	araiophyllum.
27714	tanastylum.	27768	Delavayi.
27715	Valentinianum.	27769	bullatum.
27717	Delavayi.	27771	araiophyllum.
27718	Delavayi.	27775	araiophyllum.
27724	crassum.	27776	crassum.
27725	ciliicalyx.	27792	arizelum.
		27794	arizelum.

 1930-1931 EXPEDITION.

28236	desquamatum.	28347	s. Maddenii.
28237	flavorufum.	28348	dichroanthum forma.
28241	platyphyllum.	28351	haematodes.
28248	lacteam.	28353	flavorufum.
28250	trichocladum.	28355	globigerum forma.
28254	campylogynum. In cult. R.B.G., russatum.	28357	flavorufum.
28266	brachyanthum.	29130	globigerum.
28283	dichroanthum.	29131	s. Lacteam.
28290	dichroanthum.	29132	globigerum.
28295	racemosum.	29242	litiense.
28297	rigidum.	29243	sigillatum.
28301	neriiflorum forma.	29244	adenogynum.
28302	cephalanthum.	29245	sphaeroblastum.
28304	irroratum forma.	29246	sphaeroblastum.
28305	bullatum.	29247	Beesianum.
28311	crassum.	29248	hemitrichotum.
28312	crassum.	29249	chryseum.
28315	decorum forma.	29250	radinum.
28319	crassum.	29251	s. Lapponicum.
28323	adenogynum.	29252	phaeochrysum.
28326	s. Triflorum.	29253	sigillatum forma.
28342	sinolepidotum.	29254	sigillatum forma.
28343	s. Lapponicum.	29256	adenophorum.
28344	s. Lapponicum.	29257	Roxicenum.
		29258	sphaeroblastum.

29259	glomerulatum.	29763	facetum.
29260	glomerulatum.	29785	arizelum.
29262	sphaeroblastum.	29809	megacalyx.
29263	Balfourianum var.	29894	mixture cephalanthum lapponicum.
	aganniphoides.		
29264	Balfourianum var.	29926	facetum.
	aganniphoides.	29929	Kyawi.
29266	s. Lapponicum.	29937	s. Campylogynum.
29267	clivicola.	29938	aperantum.
29268	glomerulatum.	30375	facetum.
29269	telmateium.	30392	Griersonianum.
29271	radinum.	30393	bullatum.
29273	hemitrichotum.	30394	scyphocalyx.
29278	Balfourianum var.	30395	s. Lapponicum.
29280	Balfourianum var.	30526	Beesianum.
29281	mimetes var. simulans.	30527	s. Trichocladum.
29282	Balfourianum var.	30528	basilicum.
29283	clivicola.	30531	Traillianum.
29305	litiense.	30532	colletum.
29312	adenophorum.	30533	Stewartianum.
29313	adenophorum.	30534	aperantum.
29314	adenophorum.	30535	haematodes.
29317	Roxieanum.	30536	aperantum.
29320	sphaeroblastum.	30539	chaetomallum.
29321	sphaeroblastum.	30540	saluenense forma.
29322	croceum.	30543	prostratum.
29323	caeruleum.	30880	pronum.
29325	sigillatum forma.	30883	s. Campylogynum.
29326	sphaeroblastum.	30887	decorum.
29327	sigillatum.	30888	adenophorum.
29328	sphaeroblastum.	30889	rupicola.
29329	sphaeroblastum.	30891	prostratum.
29331	siderophyllum.	30892	colletum.
29333	sphaeroblastum.	30893	fictolacteam.
29341	Balfourianum .	30894	Beesianum.
29545	euchaites.	30896	s. Heliolepis.
29559	ciliicalyx.	30910	timeteum.
29588	habrotrichum.	30911	chameunum.
29647	myiagram.	30912	sperabile var. weih- siense.
29655	tephropeplum.	30937	s. Scabrifolium.
29663	Stewartianum.	30940	mollicomum.
29666	saluenense.	30941	s. Lapponicum.
29685	Stewartianum.	30942	muliense.
29687	suberosum.	30967	s. Campylogynum.
29762	Griersonianum.	30977	brevistylum.

ROCK RHODODENDRONS.

1923-1924 EXPEDITION.

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|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|
| 59029 | cephalanthum. | 59066 | crinigerum. |
| 59030 | haemaleum. | 59067 | crinigerum. |
| 59031 | sanguineum var. | 59068 | crinigerum. |
| 59032 | colletum. | 59069 | chaetomallum. |
| 59033 | cloiophorum forma. | 59070 | chaetomallum. |
| 59034 | cloiophorum var. | 59071 | s. Triflorum. 3-4 ft. Rich
lavender. |
| 59035 | sanguineum var. and/or
didymum. | 59072 | colletum. |
| 59036 | haemaleum. | 59073 | colletum. |
| 59037 | himertum. | 59074 | chaetomallum. |
| 59038 | citriniflorum and/or
sanguineum. | 59075 | colletum. |
| 59039 | sanguineum. | 59076 | hypolepidotum. |
| 59040 | sanguineum. | 59077 | crinigerum. |
| 59041 | roseotinctum ? | 59078 | repens. |
| 59042 | trichomiscum. | 59079 | coryphaeum. |
| 59043 | colletum. | 59080 | repens. |
| 59044 | temenium. | 59081 | floccigerum. |
| 59045 | eclectum var. bellatu-
lum. | 59082 | saluenense. |
| 59046 | haemaleum. | 59083 | sanguineum. |
| 59047 | Martinianum. | 59084 | repens var. chamae-
doron. |
| 59048 | praestans. | 59085 | praestans. |
| 59049 | chryseum ? | 59086 | s. Triflorum. 4 ft. Pale
lavender. |
| 59050 | rhaibocarpum. | 59087 | gymnanthum. |
| 59051 | colletum. | 59088 | fulvoides. |
| 59052 | hypolepidotum. | 59089 | colletum. |
| 59053 | hypolepidotum. | 59090 | sanguineum. |
| 59054 | Wardii. | 59091 | fulvoides. |
| 59055 | sanguineum. | 59092 | sanguineum. |
| 59056 | sanguineum var. | 59093 | pagophilum. |
| 59057 | floccigerum. | 59094 | eclectum var. bellatu-
lum. |
| 59058 | crinigerum. | 59095 | selense. |
| 59059 | probum. | 59096 | sanguineum. |
| 59060 | pagophilum. | 59097 | eclectum var. bellatu-
lum. |
| 59061 | repens. | 59098 | eclectum var. bellatu-
lum. |
| 59062 | crinigerum. | 59099 | eclectum. |
| 59063 | crinigerum. | | |
| 59064 | Roxieanum. | | |
| 59065 | crinigerum. | | |

- 59100 *fulvoides*.
 59101 *eclecteum* var.
 59102 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59103 *repens* var. *chamaedoron*.
 59104 *fictolacteum*.
 59105 *niphargum*.
 59106 *haemaleum*.
 59107 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59108 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59109 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59110 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59111 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59112 *eclecteum* var. *brachyandrum*.
 59113 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59114 *probum*.
 59115 *selense*.
 59116 *probum*.
 59117 *probum*.
 59118 *Beesianum*.
 59119 *coriaceum*.
 59120 s. *Heliopsis*. 7 ft. Pink, purple tinge.
 59121 *floccigerum*.
 59122 *Forrestii*.
 59123 *proteoides*.
 59124 *pagophilum*.
 59125 *teloepoides*.
 59126 *eclecteum*.
 59127 *chaetomallum*.
 59128 *haemaleum*.
 59129 *crinigerum* and/or *iodes*.
 59130 *Roxieanum*.
 59131 sp. 5-6 ft. Deep red.
 59132 *schizopeplum*.
 59133 s. *Cephalanthum*. 2-3 ft. White.
 59134 *drumonium*.
 59135 *dryophyllum*. In cult. at Muncaster *globigerum*.
 59136 s. *Lapponicum*. 2-3 ft. Deep blue.
 59137 *colletum*.
 59138 *chalarocladum*.
 59139 *colletum*.
 59140 *tritifolium* or *phaeochrysum*.
 59141 *dryophyllum* var.
 59142 *dryophyllum* var.
 59143 *dryophyllum* var.
 59144 *tritifolium* or *dictyotum* or *russotinctum*.
 59145 s.s. *Roxieanum* at Exbury. 5 ft. Pink, spotted purple.
 59146 s. *Taliense*. 4-5 ft. Purple.
 59147 *aganniphum* and/or *levistratum*.
 59148 *chryseum*.
 59149 *beimaense*.
 59150 *oreotrepes* forma.
 59152 s. *Lapponicum*. 1 ft. Bluish-purple.
 59153 s. *Triflorum*. 4-5 ft. Lavender-blue.
 59154 *flavorufum*.
 59155 *adenogynum* and/or *flavorufum*.
 59156 *litiense*.
 59157 *gymnanthum*.
 59158 *gymnanthum*.
 59159 *oreotrepes* forma.
 59160 *crinigerum*.
 59161 *flavorufum*.
 59162 *Roxieanum*.
 59163 s.s. *Roxieanum*. 4 ft. White.
 59164 *Wardii*.
 59165 *chryseum*.
 59166 *horaeum*.
 59167 *horaeum*.
 59168 *Sanguineum*. 1-2 ft. Reddish-purple.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---------------------------------|
| 59169 | himertum. | 59210 | russatum. |
| 59170 | pocophorum. | 59211 | russatum. |
| 59171 | chaetomallum. | 59212 | irroratum. |
| 59172 | arizelum. | 59213 | Roxieanum. |
| 59173 | micromeres. | 59214 | impeditum aff. |
| 59174 | repens var. chamae-
Thomsonii. | 59215 | telmateium. |
| 59175 | chaetomallum. | 59216 | campylogynum. |
| 59176 | sanguineum. | 59217 | pronom. |
| 59177 | haemaleum or didy-
mum. | 59218 | Roxieanum. |
| 59178 | hemidartum. | 59219 | aureum. |
| 59179 | eclecteum var. brachy-
andrum. | 59220 | irroratum. |
| 59180 | chaetomallum. | 59221 | Roxieanum. |
| 59181 | pocophorum. | 59222 | Roxieanum. |
| 59182 | radicans. | 59223 | Traillianum. |
| 59183 | crinigerum. | 59224 | Traillianum. |
| 59184 | Bainbridgeanum. | 59225 | hippophaeoides var. |
| 59185 | crinigerum. | 59226 | molle. |
| 59186 | crinigerum. | 59227 | Wardii aff. |
| 59187 | Bainbridgeanum. | 59228 | dryophyllum var. |
| 59188 | crinigerum. | 59229 | phaeochrysum. |
| 59189 | chryseum. | 59230 | agglutinatum var. |
| 59190 | pocophorum. | 59231 | schizopeplum. |
| 59191 | Genestierianum. | 59232 | dryophyllum. |
| 59192 | Martinianum. | 59233 | dumosulum. |
| 59193 | arizelum. | 59234 | sino-grande. |
| 59194 | saluense. | 59235 | fulvoides. |
| 59195 | Roxieanum. | 59236 | gymnogynum. |
| 59196 | radinum. | 59237 | Wardii. |
| 59197 | rhaibocarpum. | 59238 | sp. 10-12 ft. |
| 59198 | dasykladum. | 59239 | eritimum. |
| 59199 | rubiginosum. | 59240 | lepidotum. |
| 59200 | tanastylum. | 59241 | hippophaeoides var. |
| 59201 | irroratum and/or luk-
iangense. | 59242 | eritimum. |
| 59202 | bullatum. | 59243 | cuneatum. |
| 59203 | yunnanense. | 59244 | hylothreptum forma. |
| 59204 | s.s. Triflorum, in cult.
brevistylum. | 59245 | niphargum. |
| 59205 | Roxieanum. | 59246 | niphargum. |
| 59206 | cuneatum var. | 59247 | irroratum. |
| 59207 | caeruleum. | 59248 | eritimum. In cult. |
| 59208 | rhaibocarpum. | 59249 | eritimum. In cult.
Bureavii. |
| 59209 | russatum. | 59250 | fictolacteum. |
| | | 59251 | heptamerum. |
| | | 59252 | eritimum. |
| | | 59253 | cuneatum. |

- 59254 *cuneatum*.
 59255 sp.
 59256 *Traillianum*.
 59257 *radinum*.
 59258 *racemosum*.
 59259 *telmateium*.
 59260 *Traillianum*.
 59261 sp.
 59262 *telmateium*.
 59263 *impeditum*.
 59435 *araliaeforme* ?
 59436 *Traillianum*.
 59437 *brunneifolium*.
 59438 *chaetomallum*.
 59439 *Roxieanum*.
 59440 *fictolacteam*.
 59441 *cloiophorum*.
 59442 *triplonaevium*.
 59443 *chamaetortum*.
 59444 *sanguineum*.
 59445 *probum*.
 59446 *pagophilum*.
 59447 *fulvodes*.
 59448 *brunneifolium*.
 59449 *dictyotum*.
 59450 *cloiophorum*.
 59451 *dryophyllum*.
 59452 *chasmanthoides*.
 59453 *haemaleum*.
 59454 *eclecteum*.
 59455 *citriniflorum*.
 59456 *haemaleum*.
 59457 *Albertsenianum*.
 59458 *eudoxum*, subspecies
 mesopolium.
 59459 *fulvastrum*.
 59460 *temenium*.
 59461 *Martinianum*.
 59462 *praestans*.
 59463 *crinigerum*.
 59464 *crinigerum*.
 59465 s. *Trichocladum*. 3 ft.
 Deep yellow.
 59466 *crinigerum*.
 59467 *crinigerum*.
 59468 *crinigerum*.
 59469 *crinigerum*.
 59470 *crinigerum*.
 59471 *crinigerum*.
 59472 *crinigerum*.
 59473 *repens*.
 59474 *floccigerum*.
 59475 *proteoides*.
 59476 *exquisitum*.
 59477 *colletum*.
 59478 *cosmetum*.
 59479 *megeratum*.
 59480 *coryphaeum*.
 59481 *praestans*.
 59482 *saluenense*.
 59483 *didymum*.
 59484 *saluenense*.
 59485 *chamaetortum*.
 59486 *Roxieanum*.
 59487 *haemaleum*.
 59488 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59489 *Forrestii*.
 59490 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59491 *repens* var. *chamae-Thomsonii*.
 59492 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59493 *sanguineum*.
 59494 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59495 *fulvodes*.
 59496 *sanguineum*.
 59497 *fulvodes*.
 59498 *sanguineum*.
 59499 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59500 *cloiophorum*.
 59501 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59502 *selense*.
 59503 *eclecteum* var. *bellatum*.
 59504 *chalarocladum*.
 59505 *telopeum*.
 59506 *desquamatum*.

- 59507 *niphargum*.
 59508 *oulotrichum*.
 59509 *russatum*.
 59510 *levistratum*.
 59511 *dumosulum*.
 59512 s. *Selense*. 4 ft. Purple.
 59513 s. *Lapponicum*. 1 ft.
 Deep indigo shading to
 lighter blue.
 59514 *globigerum*.
 59515 *globigerum*.
 59516 *dryophyllum*.
 59517 *levistratum*.
 59518 *dryophyllum*.
 59519 *levistratum*.
 59520 *aiolopeplum*.
 59521 *russotinctum*.
 59522 *tritifolium*.
 59523 *Wardii*.
 59524 *Roxieanum*.
 59525 *gymnanthum*.
 59526 *Wardii*.
 59527 s. *Taliense*. 6 ft. Pale
 pink, spotted purple.
 59528 *flavorufum*.
 59529 *flavorufum*.
 59530 *Wardii*.
 59531 *flavorufum*.
 59532 *pocophorum*.
 59533 *chaetomallum*.
 59534 *arizelum*.
 59535 *campylogynum*.
 59536 *hemidartum*.
 59537 *crassum*.
 59538 *fulvoides*.
 59539 *chaetomallum*.
 59540 *charitostreptum*.
 59541 *Coryanum*.
 59542 *chaetomallum*.
 59543 *catacosmum*.
 59544 *arizelum*.
 59545 *rhaibocarpum*.
 59546 *cloiophorum*.
 59547 s.s. *Stamineum*. 18-20 ft.
 Red.
 59548 *chaetomallum*.
 59549 *horaeum*.
 59550 *arizelum*.
 59551 s.s. *Selense*. 7 ft.
 59552 *chaetomallum*.
 59553 *sanguineum* aff.
 59554 *dasycladum*.
 59555 *didymum*.
 59556 *gymnogynum*.
 59557 *megacalyx*.
 59558 *fictolacteum*.
 59559 *fulvoides*.
 59560 *chaetomallum*.
 59561 *sinonuttallii*.
 59562 *colletum*.
 59563 *fictolacteum*.
 59564 *russatum*.
 59565 *fictolacteum*.
 59566 *Traillianum*.
 59567 *croceum* and/or *Roxie-*
 anum.
 59568 s. *Triflorum*. 5 ft. Pink.
 59569 s. *Lapponicum*. 1-2 ft.
 Deep blue-purple.
 59570 *Roxieanum*.
 59571 *Roxieanum*.
 59572 *Roxieanum*.
 59573 *Clementinae*.
 59574 *eritimum*. In cult. Ex-
 bury *pallescens*.
 59575 *Roxieanum*.
 59576 *artosquameum*.
 59577 *racemosum*.
 59578 *racemosum*.
 59579 s. *Irroratum*. 6 ft. Pure
 white, spotted purple.
 59580 *Triflorum*. 4 ft. White.
 59581 *irroratum*.
 59582 *irroratum*.
 59583 *bullatum*.
 59584 *Delavayi*.
 59585 s. *Triflorum*. 4 ft.
 White, spotted purple.
 59586 *agastum*, in cult. *Del-*
 avayi forma. 8 ft.
 59587 *russatum*.

59588	fictolacteum.	59615	hippophaeoides.
59589	Roxieanum.	59616	hippophaeoides.
59590	Roxieanum.	59617	adenogynum.
59591	timeteum.	59618	Traillianum.
59592	aureum.	59619	Traillianum.
59593	timeteum.	59620	irroratum.
59594	Roxieanum.	59621	Beesianum.
59595	Roxieanum.	59622	litiense.
59596	leptothrium.	59623	niphargum.
59597	russatum.	59624	fictolacteum.
59598	scintillans.	59625	vernicosum.
59599	vernicosum forma.	59626	s. Triflorum. 3 ft.
59600	dryophyllum.		Purple-lavender.
59601	vernicosum forma.	59627	s. Triflorum. 6 ft. Red.
59602	dryophyllum.	59628	fictolacteum.
59603	Beesianum.	59629	brevistylum.
59604	schizopeplum.	59630	Traillianum.
59605	colletum.	59631	cephalanthum.
59606	levistratum.	59632	Traillianum.
59607	schizopeplum.	59633	Traillianum.
59608	schizopeplum.	59634	s. Cephalanthum. 2 ft.
59609	schizopeplum.		White.
59610	schizopeplum.	59635	Traillianum.
59611	eritimum.	59636	adenophorum.
59612	colletum.	59637	sp. 4 ft. White.
59613	sp. 20 ft.	59638	racemosum.
59614	irroratum.		

 1925-1926 EXPEDITION.

13278	Przewalskii.	13622	capitatum.
13279	anthopogonoides.	13628	rufum.
13302	Przewalskii.	13629	Przewalskii.
13303	thymifolium.	13630	rufum.
13596	capitatum.	13634	capitatum.
13597	anthopogonoides.	13635	capitatum.
13598	thymifolium	13636	anthopogonoides.
13599	rufum.	13640	rufum.
13600	capitatum.	13643	rufum.
13601	rufum.	13645	rufum.
13605	capitatum.	13647	rufum.
13610	anthopogonoides.	13649	rufum.
13611	capitatum.	13650	rufum.
13612	Przewalskii.	13674	capitatum.
13613	rufum.	13675	rufum.

13676	Przewalskii.	13688	capitatum.
13677	Przewalskii.	13691	rufum.
13678	rufum.	13692	rufum.
13679	Przewalskii.	13693	rufum.
13680	rufum.	13694	Przewalskii.
13681	Przewalskii.	13695	Przewalskii.
13682	rufum.	13696	rufum.
13683	rufum.	13697	rufum.
13684	rufum.	14928	rufum.
13685	Przewalskii.	15004	micranthum.
13686	Przewalskii.	15014	rufum.

 1929 EXPEDITION.

03749	s. Irroratum.	8-10 ft.	03831	Balfourianum	var.
03750	Balfourianum	var.		aganniphoides.	
	aganniphoides.		03832	s. Irroratum,	s.s.
03751	schizopeplum	aff.		Parishii.	25 ft.
03752	Balfourianum	var.	03833	globigerum.	
	aganniphoides.		03834	globigerum	aff.
03756	adenogynum.		03835	sphaeroblastum.	
03757	intricatum.		03837	s. Barbatum.	6-8 ft.
03758	s. Lacteum (? spec. nov.)		03838	intricatum.	
	10 ft.		03839	litangense.	
03760	Balfourianum	var.	03840	s. Barbatum.	10-12 ft.
	aganniphoides.		03844	s. Lapponicum.	2 ft. Dark blue.
03761	Balfourianum	var.	03845	adenogynum.	
	aganniphoides.		03847	sinogrande.	
03763	Roxieanum.		03848	Wardii.	7-8 ft. Yellow.
03764	globigerum.		03849	Wardii.	6-8 ft. Yellow.
03788	vernicosum	aff.	03850	Stewartianum.	
03789	Beesianum.		03852	arizelum.	
03790	s. Lacteum.	6-10 ft.	03853	arizelum.	
	Pink.		03854	basilicum	aff.
03791	s. Lacteum.	10-15 ft.	03855	fulvum.	
	White.		03857	megeratum	aff. White.
03792	Roxieanum.		03861	aperantum.	
03794	adenogynum.		03862	teloepum	forma. telo-
03799	sigillatum	aff.		peoides.	
03800	rex.		03863	aperantum.	
03828	globigerum.		03864	chaetomallum	var.
03829	chryseum	aff.	03865	chaetomallum	var.
03830	sigillatum	aff.	03866	chaetomallum	var.

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|-------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| 03868 | chaetomallum var. | 03942 | Beesianum. |
| 03874 | achroanthum. | 03943 | dictyotum aff. |
| 03875 | Roxieanum aff. | 03945 | Beesianum. |
| 03876 | achroanthum. | 03946 | dictyotum aff. |
| 03881 | telopeum forma telo-
peoides. | 03947 | Clementinae. |
| 03883 | Stewartianum. | 03948 | fictolacteum. |
| 03884 | Stewartianum. | 03949 | Clementinae. |
| 03885 | Stewartianum. | 03950 | glischrum. |
| 03886 | Stewartianum. | 03951 | chameunum. |
| 03887 | aperantum aff. | 03954 | riparium. |
| 03890 | chaetomallum. | 03955 | s. Saluenense. 2 ft. |
| 03891 | telopeum forma telo-
peoides. | 03956 | Wardii. |
| 03892 | rubiginosum aff. | 03959 | s. Lapponicum. 1-2 ft.
Blue. |
| 03893 | coriaceum. | 03960 | fictolacteum. |
| 03894 | glischrum. | 03961 | s. Lapponicum. 2-3 ft.
Pale blue. |
| 03895 | glischrum. | 03963 | cuneatum. |
| 03896 | trichocladum. Pink. | 03964 | sanguineum aff. |
| 03897 | chaetomallum. | 03965 | sanguineum aff. |
| 03898 | basilicum aff. | 03966 | floccigerum. |
| 03899 | basilicum aff. | 03967 | floccigerum. |
| 03902 | commodum aff. | 03968 | floccigerum. |
| 03903 | basilicum aff. | 03969 | floccigerum. |
| 03904 | basilicum aff. | 03970 | floccigerum. |
| 03908 | crinigerum. | 03972 | leptothrium. |
| 03910 | crassum. | 03974 | leptothrium. |
| 03912 | chaetomallum var. | 03977 | ciliicalyx aff. |
| 03913 | coriaceum. | 03983 | sigillatum aff. |
| 03914 | tephropeplum. | 03984 | croceum. |
| 03915 | aureum. | 03985 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 03916 | s. Triflorum. 6-8 ft.
White. | 03987 | rubiginosum aff. |
| 03917 | s. Triflorum. 10 ft. White. | 03988 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 03919 | tephropeplum. | 03989 | racemosum. |
| 03920 | eclecteum. | 03990 | sigillatum aff. |
| 03921 | eclecteum. | 03991 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 03923 | s. Triflorum. 6 ft. Pink. | 03993 | Beesianum. |
| 03926 | Martinianum aff. | 04007 | heliolepis, Franch. |
| 03929 | sp. 2-4 ft. White. | 04012 | sp. 10 ft. Pale pink. |
| 03935 | basilicum aff. | 04020 | sp. 8-10 ft. White. |
| 03936 | crassum. | 04021 | sp. 3-4 ft. Pink. |
| 03937 | Roxieanum. | 04022 | sp. 2-3 ft. Blue. |
| 03939 | dictyotum. | 04023 | sp. 6-12 ft. Pink. |
| 03940 | dictyotum aff. | 04084 | sp. 15 ft. Pink. |
| 03941 | dictyotum aff. | 04085 | sp. 4-6 ft. White, tinged
pink. |

1932 EXPEDITION.

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|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 21993 | haemaleum. | 22064 | himertum. |
| 21994 | sperabiloides. | 22065 | chaetomallum. |
| 21995 | Bainbridgeanum. | 22066 | citriniflorum. |
| 21997 | saluense aff. | 22067 | chaetomallum. |
| 21999 | Bainbridgeanum. | 22069 | repens. |
| 22000 | crinigerum. | 22070 | torquatum. |
| 22001 | pocophorum. | 22090 | mekongense. |
| 22002 | pocophorum. | 22091 | fictolacteum. |
| 22003 | eclecteum var. brachyandrum. | 22092 | fulvum. |
| 22004 | fulvum. | 22094 | arizelum. Yellowish-red. |
| 22005 | eclecteum var. brachyandrum. | 22095 | eritimum. |
| 22006 | chaetomallum. | 22096 | niphargum. |
| 22007 | eudoxum. | 22097 | fulvum. |
| 22013 | Genestierianum. | 22100 | eclecteum. |
| 22014 | aureum. | 22102 | rhaibocarpum. |
| 22019 | bullatum. | 22106 | arizelum. Bright red. |
| 22021 | fictolacteum. | 22108 | arizelum. Yellow. |
| 22023 | arizelum. | 22110 | arizelum. Red. |
| 22024 | arizelum. Bright red, purplish tinge. | 22111 | fulvum. |
| 22025 | arizelum. | 22112 | crinigerum. |
| 22028 | dolerum. | 22117 | fictolacteum. |
| 22029 | metrium. | 22119 | Martinianum. |
| 22030 | dasycladum. | 22121 | floccigerum. |
| 22031 | Bainbridgeanum. | 22122 | sperabiloides. |
| 22032 | dasycladum. | 22123 | Martinianum. |
| 22033 | selense forma. | 22126 | floccigerum. |
| 22034 | haemaleum. | 22183 | didymum. |
| 22037 | fictolacteum. | 22184 | s. Glaucum. 2-3 ft. Yellow. |
| 22038 | fictolacteum. Yellow. | 22187 | chaetomallum. |
| 22039 | fictolacteum. Yellowish-red. | 22188 | chaetomallum. |
| 22040 | Beesianum. | 22189 | horaeum. Yellow. |
| 22041 | Beesianum. Red. | 22191 | horaeum. Yellow. |
| 22042 | niphargum. | 22192 | horaeum. Yellow-red. |
| 22045 | oleifolium. | 22193 | horaeum. |
| 22050 | sp. ? 2 ft. Red. | 22194 | horaeum. Yellowish-red. |
| 22056 | monanthum. | 22196 | horaeum. Yellowish-red. |
| 22058 | chaetomallum. | 22197 | sp ? 4-5 ft. Red. |
| 22059 | chaetomallum. | 22198 | sp ? 4 ft. Carmine. |
| 22063 | chryseum. | 22199 | chaetomallum. |
| | | 22201 | sanguineum. |
| | | 22202 | sanguineum. |

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|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|
| 23350 | levistratum. | 23514 | desquamatum. |
| 23360 | chryseum. | 23515 | s.s. Selense. 4-8 ft. Pale
pink to rose. |
| 23369 | levistratum. | 23516 | eclecteum. |
| 23371 | aganniphum. | 23517 | niphargum. |
| 23394 | levistratum. | 23518 | Beesianum. |
| 23398 | chryseum. | 23520 | coryphaeum. |
| 23400 | cephalanthum. | 23521 | Beesianum. |
| 23401 | aganniphum aff. | 23524 | sanguineum. |
| 23405 | aganniphum var. aden-
ophyllum. | 23526 | s.s. Roxicanum. 5-6 ft. |
| 23406 | dryophyllum. | 23527 | Beesianum. |
| 23407 | s. Fortunei. 3-5 ft. | 23528 | Beesianum. |
| 23408 | caloxanthum. | 23529 | sanguineum. |
| 23452 | Beesianum. | 23530 | Beesianum. |
| 23453 | fictolacteum. | 23540 | chryseum. |
| 23467 | achroanthum. | 23542 | proteoides. |
| 23477 | chasmanthum. | 23545 | saluenense. |
| 23480 | crinigerum. | 23546 | chameunum. |
| 23481 | s. Thomsonii. 4 ft.
Rose. | 23548 | saluenense. |
| 23482 | Martinianum. | 23553 | hypolepidotum aff. |
| 23483 | megeratum. | 23555 | hypolepidotum. |
| 23485 | crinigerum. | 23556 | saluenense. |
| 23487 | fulvoides. | 23559 | cephalanthum aff. |
| 23488 | fulvoides. | 23560 | campylogynum. |
| 23489 | crinigerum. | 23561 | Roxicanum. |
| 23490 | crinigerum. | 23562 | iodes. |
| 23491 | timeteum. | 23563 | sanguineum var. |
| 23492 | selense subspecies pago-
philum. | 23564 | citriniflorum. |
| 23494 | eclecteum var. brachy-
andrum. | 23569 | helirolepis. |
| 23495 | floccigerum. | 23575 | iodes. |
| 23496 | coryphaeum. | 23578 | sanguineum var. |
| 23497 | fulvoides. | 23579 | sanguineum var. |
| 23498 | repens var. | 23580 | citriniflorum. |
| 23505 | fulvum. | 23581 | citriniflorum. |
| 23506 | floccigerum. | 23586 | fictolacteum. |
| 23508 | fulvoides. | 23587 | coryphaeum. |
| 23509 | eclecteum. | 23588 | floccigerum. |
| 23510 | eclecteum var. brachy-
andrum. | 23589 | coriaceum. |
| 23511 | eclecteum. | 23590 | desquamatum. |
| 23512 | eclecteum var. brachy-
andrum. | 23591 | lukiangense. |
| 23513 | trichocladum. | 23592 | bullatum. |
| | | 23593 | temenium. |
| | | 23615 | mekongense. |
| | | 23617 | glaphyrum. |
| | | 23619 | Beesianum? |
| | | 23620 | saluenense. |

- 23621 *eclecteum* var. *brachyandrum*.
 23622 *haemaleum*.
 23625 *Beesianum*.
 23626 s.s. *Selense*. 1-2 ft. Dark red.
 23627 *saluense* aff.
 23628 *haemaleum*.
 23629 *temenium*.
 23630 *eclecteum* var. *brachyandrum*.
 23631 *haemaleum*.
 23632 *eclecteum*.
 23633 *cephalanthum*.
 23634 *saluense* aff.
 23635 *himertum*.
 23636 *roseotinctum*.
 23637 *sanguineum* var.
 23638 *citriniflorum*.
 23639 *haemaleum*.
 23640 *leucopetalum*.
 23641 *sanguineum*.
 23642 *haemaleum*.
 23643 *glaphyrum*.
 23645 *citriniflorum*.
 23646 *sanguineum* var.
 23647 *chlanidotum*.
 23648 *campylogynum*.
 23649 *sanguineum*.
 23650 *sanguineum*.
 23651 *flavorufum*.
 23652 *flavorufum*.
 23653 *flavorufum*.
 23660 *adenophorum*.
 23661 *taliense*.
 23662 s.s. *Roxieanum*. 4 ft. White.
 23663 *temenium*.
 23664 *sanguineum* var.
 23666 *heliolepis*.
 23669 *Sanguineum* s.s. ? 2-3 ft. Red.
 24278 *litangense*.
 24280 *sphaeroblastum*.
 24281 *Balfourianum* var. *aganniphoides*.
 24282 *acraium*.
 24283 *desquamatum*.
 24284 *phaeochrysum*.
 24285 *cephalanthoides*.
 24295 *agglutinatum*.
 24296 *lampropeplum*.
 24299 *Roxieanum*.
 24302 *agglutinatum*.
 24304 *cephalanthoides* aff.
 24306 *agglutinatum*.
 24307 *Beesianum*.
 24309 *aechmophyllum*.
 24310 *sphaeroblastum*.
 24311 *sphaeroblastum*.
 24314 *sigillatum*.
 24317 *phaeochrysum*.
 24319 *diacritum*.
 24320 *spilanthum*.
 24321 *radinum*.
 24322 s.s. *Selense*. 5-6 ft. White.
 24325 *sphaeroblastum*.
 24336 *telmateium*.
 24339 *croceum*. White.
 24343 *sphaeroblastum*.
 24350 *Clementinae*.
 24359 *agglutinatum*.
 24360 *croceum*.
 24361 *telmateium*.
 24363 *agglutinatum*.
 24365 *agglutinatum* aff.
 24366 *agglutinatum*.
 24368 *croceum*.
 24369 *litangense*.
 24181 *Balfourianum* var. *aganniphoides*.
 24382 *Balfourianum* var. *aganniphoides*.
 24383 *Balfourianum* var. *aganniphoides*.
 24384 aff. *impeditum*. Pink.
 24385 *stictophyllum*.
 24395 *agglutinatum*.
 24403 *sigillatum*.
 24404 *timeteum*.

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|-------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------|------|
| 24406 | Balfourianum var. | 25234 | scabrifolium. | |
| | aganniphoides. | 25235 | Scottianum aff. | |
| 24410 | agglutinatum. | 25236 | Scottianum aff. | |
| 24413 | Przewalskii. | 25237 | spinuliferum. | |
| 24414 | agglutinatum. | 25238 | Scottianum. | |
| 24418 | sigillatum. | 25239 | microphyton forma. | |
| 24421 | timeteum. | 25240 | Scottianum. | |
| 24432 | aechmophyllum. | 25246 | adenophorum. | |
| 24433 | decorum. | 25247 | desquamatum. | |
| 24434 | vernicosum. | 25251 | niphargum. | |
| 24439 | radinum. | 25252 | Traillianum. | |
| 24440 | s.s. Selense. 6-8 ft. | 25258 | russatum. | |
| | Pinkish. | 25259 | Traillianum. | |
| 24445 | levistratum. | 25260 | rhaibocarpum. | |
| 24446 | blepharocalyx. | 25272 | preptum aff. | Rich |
| 24457 | sigillatum. | | pink. | |
| 24458 | s. Fortunei. 6-8 ft. | 25277 | russatum. | |
| | White to pinkish. | 25278 | elaeagnoides. | |
| 24459 | levistratum. | 25301 | Traillianum. | |
| 24460 | impeditum. | 25302 | achroanthum. | |
| 24461 | sigillatum. | 25303 | prostratum aff. | |
| 24464 | s. Lapponicum. 2 ft. | 25305 | adenophorum. | |
| 24471 | s.s. Selense. 4-10 ft. | 25306 | fictolacteum. Red. | |
| | White. | 25308 | adenogynum. | |
| 24481 | sphaeroblastum. | 25313 | sphaeroblastum. | |
| 24487 | Wardii. | 25314 | agglutinatum. | |
| 24489 | cephalanthoides. | 25326 | rubiginosum. | |
| 24495 | croceum. | 25327 | chartophyllum. | |
| 24501 | pronum. White. | 25328 | Traillianum. | |
| 24503 | Roxieanum. | 25329 | desquamatum. | |
| 24512 | agglutinatum. | 25331 | vernicosum. | |
| 24524 | agglutinatum. | 25334 | sinolepidotum. | |
| 24531 | hemitrichotum. Pink. | 25340 | eritimum. | |
| 24540 | cephalanthum. White. | 25345 | Beesianum. | |
| 24541 | hemitrichotum. | 25349 | adenophorum. | |
| 24544 | radinum. | 25350 | cephalanthoides. | |
| 24569 | coriaceum. | 25352 | niphargum. | |
| 24573 | Sp. nov. ? 20-25 ft. Pink. | 25368 | Traillianum. | |
| 24582 | Beesianum. | 25370 | Websterianum. | |
| 24583 | Beesianum. | 25372 | rubiginosum. | |
| 24591 | aechmophyllum. | 25373 | vernicosum. | |
| 24592 | aechmophyllum. | 25375 | adenophorum. | |
| 24599 | desquamatum. | 25376 | cephalanthoides. | |
| 24602 | yunnanense. | 25377 | drumonium. | |
| 24604 | niphargum. | 25381 | pleistanthum. White, | |
| 25233 | indicum forma. | | pinkish tinge. | |

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|-------|---|-------|---|
| 25384 | Trailianum. | 25438 | desquamatum. |
| 25386 | irroratum. | 25439 | Bureavii. |
| 25387 | adenogynum. | 25440 | cephalanthum. |
| 25388 | basilicum. Pink. | 25441 | fictolacteum. |
| 25389 | basilicum. | 25442 | Bureavii. |
| 25390 | Roxieanum. | 25443 | scabrifolium. |
| 25391 | litiense. | 25444 | fictolacteum. Deep rose,
deep purplish-red spot
at base. |
| 25393 | basilicum. Pink. | 25445 | heptamerum. |
| 25394 | basilicum. | 25446 | heliolepis. |
| 25395 | irroratum. | 25447 | fictolacteum. |
| 25396 | fictolacteum. | 25448 | fictolacteum. |
| 25398 | rhaibocarpum. | 25451 | irroratum. |
| 25400 | irroratum. | 25452 | s.s. Roxieanum. 6-8
ft. |
| 25401 | Clementinae. | 25453 | bullatum. Pink. |
| 25402 | hippophaeoides. | 25454 | bullatum. |
| 25405 | s.s. Roxieanum. 5-6 ft. | 25455 | s.s. Roxieanum. 4-5
ft. |
| 25406 | s.s. Roxieanum. 3 ft. | 25458 | prunum. |
| 25407 | s.s. Roxieanum. 10-12 ft. | 25459 | campylogynum. |
| 25414 | fictolacteum. | 25462 | Roxieanum. |
| 25417 | fastigiatum. | 25463 | Roxieanum. |
| 25418 | fictolacteum. | 25464 | Roxieanum. |
| 25419 | niphargum. | 25465 | aureum. |
| 25421 | niphargum. | 25466 | fictolacteum. |
| 25422 | Roxieanum. | 25467 | litiense. |
| 25423 | Roxieanum. | 25468 | fulvum. |
| 25424 | fictolacteum. | 25470 | agglutinatum. |
| 25425 | fulvum. | 25472 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 25426 | fulvum. | 25474 | sigillatum. |
| 25428 | dasycladum. | 25476 | s.s. Selense. 20 ft. Red-
purple. |
| 25429 | oreotrephe. | 25478 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 25430 | Clementinae. | 25480 | sphaeroblastum. |
| 25431 | fulvoides. | 25482 | phaeochrysum. |
| 25432 | Clementinae. | | |
| 25435 | Bureavii. | | |
| 25436 | Bureavii. | | |
| 25437 | Balfourianum var.
aganniphoides. | | |

KINGDON WARD RHODODENDRONS.

1913 EXPEDITION.

260	charianthum.	768	aganniphum.
406	melinanthum.	793	campylogynum.
529	Wardii.		

1919 EXPEDITION.

3038	bullatum.	3299	s. Triflorum. 8 ft. Bright purple.
3039	s. Triflorum. 10-15 ft. Pinkish-purple.	3300	Stewartianum.
3040	euchaites.	3301	aperantum.
3042	glischrum (in cult. probably habrotrichum).	3302	charitostreptum.
3061	sidereum.	3303	myrtilloides.
3095	megeratum.	3304	achroanthum.
3096	Stewartianum.	3305	lithophilum.
3097	trichocladum.	3365	nmaiense.
3101	arizelum.	3390	keleticum.
3155	hylaeum and/or gymnogynum.	3391	campylogynum.
3172	myrtilloides.	3392	herpesticum.
3248	crassum.	3408	cyclium.
3267	euchroum (in cult. herpesticum).	3721	cyclium. In cult. caloxanthum?

1921 EXPEDITION.

3776	pachypodum.	4160	acraium.
3784	Delavayi.	4170	Wardii.
3805	decorum.	4177	Balfourianum var. aganniphoides.
3948	Delavayi.		
3952	racemosum.	4184	intricatum.
3952a	mollicomum. In cult. pubescens.	4185	sphaeroblastum.
3953	pubescens.	4207	Roxieanum.
3998	sphaeranthum.	4211	Beesianum.
4023	chryseum.	4268	telmateium.
4050	hemitrichotum.	4308	desquamatum.
4102	telmateium.	4309	oreotrepes.
		4322	yunnanense.

4410	<i>puralbum</i> (in cult. cro- ceum ?).	4843	<i>phaeochryseum</i> .
4456	<i>lysolepis</i> .	4860	<i>Traillianum</i> var.
4458	<i>Wardii</i> aff.	4974	<i>yunnanense</i> .
4465	<i>sphaeranthum</i> .	4994	<i>hemitrichotum</i> .
4486	<i>ravum</i> . On limestone.	4995	<i>niphargum</i> .
4487	<i>decorum</i> .	5001	<i>scabrifolium</i> .
4509	<i>fictolacteam</i> .	5002	<i>decorum</i> (in cult. <i>irroratum</i>).
4583	<i>elaegnoides</i> (in cult. <i>racemosum</i> ?).	5004	<i>scabrifolium</i> .
4733	<i>telmateium</i> .	5005	<i>irroratum</i> .

 1922 EXPEDITION.

5384	<i>tsarongense</i> .	5440	<i>seinghkuense</i> .
5385	<i>ravum</i> .	5445	<i>facetum</i> or <i>agapetum</i> .
5405	<i>vernicosum</i> .	5446	<i>aureum</i> .
5409	<i>agglutinatum</i> .	5447	<i>taronense</i> .
5414	<i>selense</i> aff.	5448	<i>crassum</i> .
5415	<i>heptamerum</i> .	5449	<i>taronense</i> .
5416	<i>haemaleum</i> .	5457	<i>s. Thomsonii</i> . 6-12 ft.
5417	<i>repens</i> .	5458	Tree of 12-25 ft.
5418	<i>sinogrande</i> .	5458a	Mixed seed of alpines.
5421	<i>oleifolium</i> .	5466	<i>sinonuttalii</i> .
5425	<i>stenaulum</i> .	5469	<i>agapetum</i> .
5427	<i>crinigerum</i> .	5480	<i>neriiflorum</i> var.
5428	<i>rubiginosum</i> .	5481	<i>brachyanthum</i> .
5430	<i>keleticum</i> .	5482	<i>nitens</i> .
5431	<i>chaetomallum</i> .	5483	<i>phaedropum</i> .
5432	<i>didymum</i> .	5484	<i>pocophorum</i> .
5433	<i>haemaleum</i> .	5485	<i>sidereum</i> .
5434	<i>Martinianum</i> .	5487	<i>herpesticum</i> .
5435	<i>glaphyrum</i> .	5489	<i>melinanthum</i> .
5436	<i>saluenense</i> .	5490	<i>s. Fortunei</i> ? or <i>s. Irroratum</i> . 3-5 ft.
5437	<i>brachyanthum</i> .	5508	<i>indicum</i> forma.
5438	} <i>arizelum</i> .	5533	<i>agapetum</i> .
5438a		5545	<i>vaccinioides</i> .
5438b	<i>s.s. Heliolepis</i> .	5602	<i>oreotrepthes</i> forma.
5439	<i>bullatum</i> .		

 1924-1925 EXPEDITION.

5656	<i>vellereum</i> .	5660	<i>niphargum</i> .
5659	<i>hirtipes</i> .		

5687	} triflorum var. ? Pure yellow, or flushed ochre,	5862	paludosum. In cult. at Exbury, pumilum.
5687a		5863	doshongense.
	mahogany, or almost salmon-pink.	5874	concatenans.
5700	kongboense.	5875	parmulatum.
5718	calvescens. In cult. Borde Hill melinanthum.	5876	uniflorum.
5729	paludosum.	5877	arizelum.
5732	eclecteum var. brachyandrum aff. At Exbury	5878	eudoxum aff. Seed prob-
	croceum ?	5879	ably mixed together with
		5880	5875.
5733	temoense.	5911	sp.
5734	fragariflorum.	5940	lepidotum.
5735	s. Lapponicum. 1-3 ft. Purple.	5953	sp.
5736	Wardii.	5971	Roxieanum aff. In cult. at Muncaster, near cal-
5756	s. Thomsonii. Seed mixed.	5994	vescens.
5759	agglutinatum.	6020	elaegnoides.
5777	paludosum.	6021	kongboense.
5778	paludosum.	6026	kongboense.
5790	timeteum.	6069	xanthocodon.
5792	paludosum.		virgatum. Also lepidotum in cult.
5828	riparium.	6079	sp.
5829	viridescens.	6215	campanulatum var.
5830	cerasinum. Brilliant scarlet, five coal-black glands at base.	6223	hirtipes.
5842	campylogynum.	6229	campylocarpum.
5843	curvistylum, Ward Manuscript. (? = tsangpoense). 1-2 ft. Dark cerise.	6250	near megeratum. In cult. at Exbury, Baileyi.
5844	tsangpoense.	6251	micromeres.
5844a	tsangpoense.	6256	glischrum.
5845	repens var. chamaedoxa.	6257	} Keysii var. unicolor. Contains also a good
5846	repens var.	6257a		Trichocladum (melinanthum aff.).
5847	repens var. chamaethauma.	6258	silvaticum.
5848	temoense.	6261	sinogrande.
5849	chamaetortum aff.	6261a	sinogrande.
5850	kongboense.	6263	s. Triflorum. 3-4 ft.
5851	mekongense.	6273	leucaspis.
5853	campylocarpum var.	6275	s. Triflorum. 15-20 ft.
5856	pumilum.	6276	Maddenii. In cult.
5861	s. Sanguineum. 2 ft.	6278	brachysiphon.
		6279	auritum.
		6281	oleifolium.
		6283	glischrum.
			vaccinioides.

6284	Ramsdenianum.	6330	s. Ovatum. 12-18 ins.
6285	venator.	6333	Nuttallii var.
6286	megacalyx.	6335	s. Ovatum. 10-15 ft.
6291	s. Boothii. 1-3 ft.	6354	scopulorum.
6301	pemakoense.	6401	hylaeum.
6303	tephropeplum.	6403	arboreum.
6304	s. Edgeworthii. 8-12 ft.	6409	s. Triflorum. 5-10 ft.
6307	sp. 10-15 ft.	6411	s. Lepidotum. 2-4 ft.
6310	rhabdotum.	6413	polyandrum.
6311	Coryanum var.	6414	s. Stamineum. 15-25
6313	flavantherum.		ft.
6325	scopulorum.	6415	rhabdotum.

1926 EXPEDITION.

6735	insculptum.	6900	eclecteum var.
6736	Maddenii.	6903	riparium.
6751	aureum.	6914	s. Anthopogon. 2 ft. Rose.
6753	sidereum. In cult. sino-	6921	eclecteum var.
	grande.	6923	cerasinum. Creamy-white
6782	sinogrande.		with broad cherry red
6792	sidereum.		band round the summit,
6793	seingkuense. In cult.		or cherry red all through.
	bullatum and seing-	6924	pruniflorum.
	kuense.	6930	campylocarpum.
6794	tephropeplum.	6935	repens var. Bright pink
6795	Martinianum.		or pinkish-purple.
6805	Beaneanum.	6936	eclecteum var.
6806	trichocladum.	6945	sanguineum var.
6807	bullatum.	6953	Beesianum.
6809	Taggianum.	6954	sigillatum.
6818	arizelum.	6955	sanguineum.
6819	megeratum.	6960	luridum, Ward Ms. 1 ft.
6829	chaetomallum.		Violet.
6831	sanguineum var.	6961	pumilum.
6832	repens.	6962	myiagram.
6833	hylaeum.	6967	crebreflorum.
6834	tephropeplum var.	6984	calciphilum.
6848	micromeres.	6991	horaicum.
6854	euchaites.	7012	saluense.
6855	exasperatum.	7023	s. Anthopogon. 1 ft. Deep
6856	vesiculiferum.		rose.
6868	telopeum.	7038	hypolepidotum. 1 ft.
6869	eclecteum var.		Cream, or flushed salmon
6884	imperator.		pink.

7046	hypolepidotum.	7171	leucaspis.
7048	luridum , Ward Ms. 1-2 ft. Dark purple-magenta.	7184	recurvoides.
7058	paludosum ?	7187	s. Anthopogon. 1 ft.
7061	riparium. Dwarf form.	7188	pruniflorum.
7062	riparium. Late flowering form.	7189	rhaibocarpum.
7084	s. Lapponicum.	7190	setiferum.
7090	sanguineum aff.	7196	s. Souliei. Snow white, basal purple flash.
7108	brevistylum.	7229	lepidotum.
7121	s. Triflorum. 6 ft.	7259	s. Maddenii. 10-15 ft.
7122	niphargum.	7426	tanastylum.
7123	crinigerum.	7427	protistum.
7124	sperabile.	7428	Nuttallii.
7125	s. Thomsonii. 40-60 ft.	7455	chrysolepis.
7136	manipurense.	7523	calciphilum.
7137	bullatum.	7606	s. Maddenii.
7138	virgatum.	7612	Martinianum.
7139	megacalyx.	7625	tanastylum.
7140	arboresum.	7630	notatum.
		7642	sinogrande.

1927-1928 EXPEDITION.

7701	formosum.	8164	crinigerum.
7717	inaequale. Small bush.	8165	deleciense.
7723	manipurense.	8203	eclecteum aff.
7724	Macabeanum.	8205	megacalyx. 9,000 ft. Possibly hardier than the type.
7725	Elliottii.	8206	bullatum.
7731	bauhiniiflorum. Pale purplish-pink.	8208	cinnabarinum var. Roylei. Flame coloured.
7732	Johnstoneanum.	8221	kasoense.
7968	arboresum.	8225	megeratum.
7969	stenaulum ?	8227	concinnoides.
8016	dendricola.	8229	riparium.
8044	tanastylum.	8238	Hookeri aff. Purple.
8045	Griffithianum.	8239	cinnabarinum var. Roylei. Flame coloured, tawny-orange, salmon.
8052	bullatum.	8250	exasperatum.
8069	protistum aff.	8251	lanigerum.
8081	vaccinioides.	8254	haematodes.
8101	aureum.	8255	Smithii var. intonsum.
8112	euchaites.	8256	campylocarpum.
8113	mishmiense.		
8122	= 8112.		
8130	sinogrande.		
8163	arizelum.		

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 8257 | pruniflorum. | 8400 | manipurense. |
| 8258 | cerasinum. | 8415 | sordidum. |
| 8259 | trichocladum. | 8431 | s. Barbatum. (Hybrid
or mutant of crinigerum). |
| 8260 | patulum. | 8521 | phaedropum. 1 ft. |
| 8288 | lanatum var. | 8522 | kasoense. |
| 8289 | pocophorum. | 8545 | manipurense. |
| 8293 | haemaleum. | 8546 | Lindleyi. |
| 8294 | Stewartianum forma. | 8591 | virgatum. |
| 8300 | fulvoides. | 8592 | mishmiense. |
| 8326 | micromeres. | | |
| 8337 | crebreflorum. | | |
| 8341 | repens. | | |
| 8362 | s.s. Sanguineum. Prob-
ably seed of 8293 mixed
herein. | | |

 1931 EXPEDITION.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| 9130 | s. Maddenii.
White. | 9321 (=9506) | s. Neriiflorum. 8-
10 ft. Blood-red. |
| 9170 | s. Maddenii. | 9322 | hylaecum. |
| 9195 | s. Irroratum. Pro-
bably crimson. | 9360 | s. Maddenii. |
| 9200 | magnificum. Up
to 50 ft. Rose-
purple. | 9361 | s. Maddenii. |
| 9210 | insculptum. | 9371 | s. Boothii. |
| 9220 | Taggianum. | 9382 | s. Neriiflorum.
Bright carmine-
scarlet. |
| 9221 (=9371) | butyricum. | 9383 (=9492) | cerasiflorum. |
| 9236 | tanastylum. | 9385 | sinogrande? |
| 9250 | aureum. | 9394 | riparium. |
| 9252 | s. Maddenii. | 9397 | arizelum. |
| 9254 (=9543) | seingkuense. | 9399 | vaccinioides. |
| 9258 | vesiculiferum. | 9400 | aureum. |
| 9260 | arizelum. | 9402 (=9220) | Taggianum. |
| 9261 | megacalyx. | 9403 (=9361) | s. Maddenii.
White flushed
pink, with yellow
plume. |
| 9263 | s. Neriiflorum. | 9405 (=9210) | insculptum. |
| 9273 | manipurense? | 9413 | s. Thomsonii.
White to pale
rose. |
| 9274 | Nuttallii. | 9414 | brachyanthum?
Pale yellow. |
| 9275 | stenaulum. | 9415 (=9490) | Genestierianum. |
| 9293 | s. Neriiflorum.
6 ft. Brick red. | | |
| 9301 | magnificum. 20-
40 ft. Rose-
purple. | | |

9416	<i>tephropeplum.</i>	9635	<i>repens</i> var. Pinkish-car- mine.
9440	<i>vaccinioides.</i>	9636	<i>chryseum</i> forma. Crushed strawberry, salmon-pink, apricot.
9466	<i>sinonuttalii.</i>	9637	<i>chaetomallum</i> var. ?
9478	<i>triflorum.</i>	9641	s. <i>Cephalanthum.</i>
9479	<i>niphargum.</i>	9665	sp. or hybrid ? Probably scarlet.
9483	s. <i>Neriiflorum.</i> Dull orange.	9704	<i>brachyanthum</i> ?
9485	<i>vesiculiferum.</i>	9710	<i>chryseum</i> var. Rich plum purple.
9490	s. <i>Glaucum.</i>	9717	<i>calciphilum.</i>
9492	s. <i>Thomsonii.</i> Dark cerise.	9726	<i>vesiculiferum.</i>
9500	<i>selense.</i>	9735	<i>pruniflorum.</i>
9503	<i>crinigerum.</i>	9790	<i>campylogynum</i> ?
9504	<i>bullatum.</i>	9795	s. <i>Grande.</i>
9505	<i>timeteum.</i>	9800	<i>lepidotum.</i>
9506	s. <i>Neriiflorum.</i> Carmine.	9810	<i>rubriflorum.</i>
9509	<i>timeteum.</i>	9815	<i>campylogynum</i> var.
9517	<i>calciphilum.</i>	9816	<i>repens.</i> Sulphur coloured.
9519	<i>trichocladum.</i>	10005	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i> Pale purple.
9529	<i>oleifolium.</i>	10012	s. <i>Lacteum.</i>
9543	<i>seinghkuense.</i>	10020	<i>heliolepis.</i>
9544	<i>arizelum.</i>	10121	s. <i>Campylogynum.</i>
9561 (=9483)	<i>neriiflorum</i> var. Tawny-orange.	10129	<i>micromeres.</i>
9565	<i>tephropeplum.</i>	10134	s.s. <i>Haematodes.</i> 15-20ft.
9567	<i>aureum.</i>	10136	<i>rubrantherum.</i>
9569	<i>megeratum.</i>	10139	s. <i>Brachyanthum.</i>
9584	<i>manipurense</i> ?	10140	<i>cerasiflorum.</i>
9591	<i>crebreflorum.</i>	10141	<i>vaccinioides.</i>
9601	<i>Beesianum.</i>	10142	<i>Boothii.</i>
9608	<i>chaetomallum</i> ?	10159	<i>eclecteum.</i>
9609	<i>chryseum.</i>	10160	s. <i>Thomsonii.</i>
9620	s. <i>Trichocladum.</i>	10161	s.s. <i>Souliei.</i>
9621	<i>selense</i> forma.	10175	s. <i>Maddenii. taronense</i> ? White with yellow flame.
9629	<i>repens.</i>	10180	<i>dendricola.</i>
9633	<i>riparium.</i>		
9634	s. <i>Thomsonii.</i> Pale yellow, freckled purple.		

1933 EXPEDITION.

10351	<i>virgatum.</i>	10401b	<i>deleiense</i> ?
10379	<i>bullatum.</i>	10490	<i>trichocladum.</i>

- | | | | |
|--------|--|--------|--|
| 10496 | sanguineum. | 10929 | bullatum. |
| 10497 | Beesianum. | 10950 | tanastylum. |
| 10498 | fulvum. | 10950a | tanastylum. |
| 10498a | niphargum ? | 10951 | s. Thomsonii. |
| 10500 | pruniflorum ? | 10952 | vesiculiferum. |
| 10521 | s. Lapponicum. Violet
to lavender. | 10959 | s. Barbatum ? sp. nov. ?
15-20 ft. |
| 10530 | s. Thomsonii. s.s. Sel-
ense. Buds carmine.
Primrose, sometimes
flushed. | 10969 | s. Anthopogon. Probably
pink. |
| 10531 | s. Lapponicum. Purple. | 10970 | s.s. Selense. |
| 10532 | riparium. | 10971 | Roylei var. ? triflorum ? |
| 10533 | s. Lapponicum. Deep
purple. | 11002 | s. Neriiflorum. Crimson
or scarlet. |
| 10541 | s. Anthopogon. Height
1-2 ft. Pink. | 11004 | s. Heliolepis. |
| 10542 | s. Anthopogon (crebre-
florum ?) Delicately
pink. | 11011 | cerasinum var. ? |
| 10579 | sigillatum ? | 11012 | s. Anthopogon. |
| 10582 | s. Saluenense. sp. nov.
Bright purple. | 11016 | s. Lapponicum. |
| 10595 | s. Lapponicum. Purple. | 11029 | aureum. |
| 10700 | s. Taliense. | 11035 | s. Neriiflorum ? sp. nov. ?
Crimson and spotted. |
| 10830 | s. Thomsonii. 10-15 ft. | 11040 | lanatum var. ? Probably
yellow. |
| 10832 | Beesianum. | 11043 | cerasinum var. ? |
| 10841 | lepidotum. | 11050 | s.s. Sanguineum sp. nov. ?
Crimson. |
| 10842 | s. Anthopogon. | 11052 | kasoense. Yellow. |
| 10870 | campylogynum. | 11055 | s. Maddenii. |
| 10928 | manipurense ? Mad-
denii var. ? Probably
white. | 11057 | dendricola ? Probably
white. |
| | | 11060 | s. Grande. Apparently
purple. |

 1935 EXPEDITION.

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 11175 | Macabeanum. | 11586 | phaeochrysum. |
| 11378 | pankimensse. | 11587 | fulgens. |
| 11464 | megeratum var. ?
Cream. | 11588 | Wightii. |
| 11532 | manipurense. | 11605 | argipeplum. |
| 11565 | glaucum. | 11612 | Wallichii. |
| 11568 | concatenans. | 11640 | Hodgonii var. ? Cherry
red. |
| 11569 | anthopogon. | | |

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|-------------------------------|
| 11915 | trichocladum var. long-
ipilosum. | 12414 | Boothii. |
| 11964 | circinnatum. | 12438 | Sp. nov. ? |
| 12404 | lanatum var. ? Delicate
pink. | 12585 | formosum ? |
| | | 12588 | bauhiniflorum? Purple? |
| | | 12589 | Maddenii ? |

1937 EXPEDITION.

- | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| 13006 | tephropeplum. | 13355 | s.s. Haematodes. |
| 13017 | Martinianum. | 13361 | pruniflorum ? |
| 13020 | s. Grande. | 13365 | s. Lapponicum. |
| 13130 | s. Maddenii sp. nov. ?
Probably yellow. | 13367 | riparium ? |
| 13150 | chaetomallum. | 13369 | s. Grande. Same shade
of crimson. |
| 13151 | timeteum ? | 13370 | s. Lapponicum. |
| 13165 | s. Neriiflorum sp. nov.? | 13371 | saluense. |
| 13180 | s.s. Sanguineum. | 13399 | campylogynum ? |
| 13190 | s. Saluense. | 13405 | s. Anthopogon. |
| 13194 | s.s. Haematodes ? | 13416 | s.s. Sanguineum. |
| 13195 | s. Maddenii. Bright
butter yellow. | 13419 | sp. nov. ? |
| 13210 | s. Campylogynum. | 13420 | hybrid ? |
| 13225 | repens. | 13424 | s. Barbatum. sp. nov. ? |
| 13230 | s. Maddenii. Pale
yellow. | 13480 | sp. nov. ? |
| 13324 | chaetomallum var. ? | 13494 | s. Maddenii. |
| 13327 | s. Barbatum. sp. nov. ? | 13500 | s. Maddenii. Bright
yellow. |
| | | 13550 | magnificum. |

LUDLOW & SHERRIFF RHODODENDRONS.

1936 EXPEDITION.

1081	sp.	2757	ciliatum.
1082	sp.	2758	sp.
1083	sp.	2759	megeratum.
1084	sp.	2760	camelliaeflorum.
1085	sp.	2761	megeratum.
1091	sp.	2762	pumilum.
1141	sp.	2764	glaucum.
1142	sp.	2765	camelliaeflorum.
1193	agastum.	2766	tsariense.
1204	Dalhousiae ?	2767	sp.
1205	Lindleyi.	2770	virgatum.
1206	aff. Kendrickii.	2797	Taliense Series.
1208	grande forma.	2816	Taliense Series.
1209	aff. rhabdotum.	2817	Taliense Series.
1285	thyodocum.	2818	lepidotum.
1306	Campanulatum Series.	2824	anthopogon.
1352	neriiflorum.	2825	arboresum.
1353	triflorum.	2826	Thomsonii Series.
1354	cinnabarinum.	2827	Campanulatum Series.
1355	pruniflorum.	2828	anthopogon.
1385	Hodgsonii.	2833	Maddenii Series.
1568	Taliense Series.	2835	Griffithianum.
2332	crassum.	2836	Edgeworthii.
2334	igneum.	2837	rhabdotum.
2552	probably pumilum.	2845	camelliaeflorum.
2627	Taliense Series.	2846	fulgens.
2653	repens.	2847	Thomsonii Series.
2654	Campylogynum Series.	2848	Thomsonii Series.
2736	Lopsangianum.	2849	camelliaeflorum.
2738	Taliense Series.	2850	camelliaeflorum.
2739	ciliatum.	2851	Campanulatum Series.
2743	sp.	2852	camelliaeflorum.
2744	Maddenii Series.	2853	camelliaeflorum.
2745	Edgeworthii.	2855	camelliaeflorum.
2748	pankimense.	2856	Glaucum Series.
2751	Sherriffii.	2857	micromeres.
2752	pudorosum.	2858	tsariense.
2753	arizelum.	2859	Taliense Series.
2754	fulvum.	2860	Campanulatum Series.
2755	erosum.	2891	rhabdotum.

2892	Maddenii Series.	2903	campanulatum.
2893	arboresum.	2906	campanulatum.
2894	tsariense.	2907	sp.
2895	Wallichii.	2915	fulgens.
2896	thydocum.	2916	Taliense Series.
2898	aff. pendulum.	2917	rhabdotum.

1937 EXPEDITION.

3026	Griffithianum.	3132	Edgeworthii.
3039	Keysii.	3216	hypenanthum.
3048	campylocarpum.	3324	camelliaeflorum.
3061	triflorum.	3578	Campanulatum Series.
3095	glaucum ?		

PROFESSOR HU EXPEDITION (COLLECTOR MR. YU) 1937.

(This List will not be re-published.)

7859	<i>schizopeplum.</i>	10684	<i>Traillianum.</i>
7860	s. <i>Saluense.</i>	10685	<i>Beesianum.</i>
7863	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i>	10686	<i>schizopeplum.</i>
7867	s. <i>Thomsonii/Selense.</i>	10687	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i>
7868	s. <i>Thomsonii.</i>	10688	<i>Roxieanum.</i>
7869	<i>niphargum.</i>	10689	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i>
7870	s. <i>Trichocladum.</i>	10690	<i>adenogynum.</i>
7871	<i>Beesianum.</i>	10691	<i>apodectum.</i>
7872	s. <i>Taliense.</i>	10692	<i>recurvum.</i>
7887	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i>	10698	<i>zaleucum vel aff.</i>
7896	<i>heliolepis.</i>	10699	<i>niphargum.</i>
7905	<i>heliolepis.</i>	10700	<i>oreotrepthes.</i>
7922	s. <i>Thomsonii/Selense.</i>	10701	<i>heliolepis.</i>
7924	<i>niphargum.</i>	10709	s. <i>Thomsonii.</i>
7926	s. <i>Triflorum.</i>	10723	s. <i>Fortunei.</i>
7927	<i>Beesianum.</i>	10729	s. <i>Thomsonii/Selense.</i>
7933	<i>heliolepis.</i>	10755	<i>agglutinatum.</i>
7934	<i>eritimum.</i>	10779	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i>
7949	s. <i>Fortunei.</i>	10795	<i>phaeochrysum.</i>
7951	s. <i>Fortunei.</i>	10851	s. <i>Triflorum.</i>
7962	s. <i>Triflorum.</i>	10857	s. <i>Taliense.</i>
7989	<i>chasmanthum.</i>	10884	s. <i>Fortunei.</i>
7991	s. <i>Triflorum.</i>	10925	<i>racemosum.</i>
7992	s. <i>Thomsonii/Souliei.</i>	10937	<i>eritimum.</i>
7994	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i>	10949	s. <i>Heliolepis.</i>
7995	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i>	10952	<i>sigillatum.</i>
8000	s. <i>Lacteum.</i>	10953	<i>Traillianum.</i>
8610	<i>sanguineum.</i>	10958	s. <i>Fortunei.</i>
8611	<i>saluense.</i>	10961	<i>desquamatum.</i>
8624	<i>chryseum.</i>	10974	s. <i>Thomsonii/Selense.</i>
8630	<i>campylogynum.</i>	10979	s. <i>Taliense.</i>
8645	<i>saluense.</i>	10983	s. <i>Taliense.</i>
8660	<i>chamaetortum.</i>	10984	s. <i>Cephalanthum.</i>
10566	s. <i>Trichocladum.</i>	10993	<i>racemosum.</i>
10596	<i>Beesianum.</i>	13680	<i>racemosum.</i>
10599	s. <i>Fortunei.</i>	13723	s. <i>Thomsonii.</i>
10609	s. <i>Thomsonii/Selense.</i>	13729	<i>aganniphum.</i>
10678	<i>Roxieanum.</i>	13730	<i>Beesianum.</i>
10679	s. <i>Taliense.</i>	13731	<i>aganniphum.</i>
10680	s. <i>Thomsonii.</i>	13732	<i>aganniphum.</i>
10681	<i>setosum.</i>	13736	<i>achroanthum.</i>
10682	s. <i>Lapponicum.</i>	13755	s. <i>Thomsonii.</i>
10683	<i>bathyphyllum.</i>	13760	<i>recurvum.</i>

13762	aganniphum.	14662	Balfourianum.
13763	aganniphum.	14663	Beesianum.
13765	Beesianum.	14694	s. Fortunei.
13785	setosum.	14703	rubiginosum.
13806	s. Taliense.	14720	s. Triflorum.
13809	s. Thomsonii.	14752	s. Thomsonii.
13845	hippophaeoides.	14753	s. Thomsonii.
13851	s. Thomsonii.	14754	s. Thomsonii.
13880	racemosum.	14755	rubiginosum.
13881	s. Fortunei.	14757	s. Thomsonii.
13886	rubiginosum.	14803	s. Lapponicum.
13893	racemosum.	14843	mollicomum.
13894	s. Fortunei.	14901	s. Fortunei.
13895	s. Fortunei.	14904	Traillianum.
13897	s. Fortunei.	14917	s. Triflorum.
13901	s. Heliolepis.	14935	s. Fortunei.
13909	fulvum.	14945	Roxieanum.
13910	s. Thomsonii/Selense.	14947	Beesianum.
13911	niphargum.	14950	Clementinae.
13913	s. Heliolepis.	14952	niphargum.
13919	s. Heliolepis.	14953	fictolacteum.
13920	Beesianum.	14955	adenogynum.
13924	aganniphum.	14957	rubiginosum.
13925	aganniphum.	14987	eritimum.
13926	Beesianum.	14990	rubiginosum.
13927	adenogynum.	15009	s. Irroratum.
13928	adenogynum.	15010	hippophaeoides.
13931	Beesianum.	15011	racemosum.
13937	hippophaeoides.	15012	racemosum.
13961	s. Fortunei.	15013	rubiginosum.
13978	s. Thomsonii.	15014	chartophyllum.
13984	s. Lapponicum.	15027	cuneatum.
13986	s. Heliolepis.	15089	Beesianum.
13989	Beesianum.	15104	vernicosum.
13995	Traillianum.	15139	cephalanthoides.
14405	racemosum.	15155	diacritum.
14431	s. Fortunei.	15157	Traillianum.
14436	rubiginosum.	15300	adenophorum.
14444	s. Lapponicum.	15362	sinolepidotum.
14636	agglutinatum.	15629	cephalanthoides.
14641	chryseum.	15641	setosum.
14647	cephalanthoides.	15656	s. Fortunei.

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 Wisley 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 shelter 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*) (*Y*) ... crimson
 Abraham Dixon (*A*) (*Z*) ... mauve, yellow eye
 Abraham Lincoln (*A*) (*Z*) ... red
 A. C. Kenrick (*B*) ... lilac rose with red-purple blotch
 Admiral Piet Hein (*C*) (*Z*) lilac
 **Adriaan Koster (*B*) ... creamy white, yellow centre
 *Afterglow (*B*) pale pink and mauve
 **Aileen Henderson (*B*) ... 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*) (*Z*) very pale mauve fading white
 Alexander Adie (*A*) (*Z*) ... deep rose
 Alexander Dancer (*A*) (*Z*) bright rose lighter centre
 **Alice (*B*) deep pink fading to pale rose
 *Alice Martineau (*B*) ... rosy crimson, dark blotch
 Altaclarensis (*C*) (*Z*) ... red
 Amphion (*A*) (*Z*) red
 **Amy (*B*) bright rose
 Anica Bricogne (*A*) (*Z*) ... pale mauve
 Ann Willis Fleming (*B*) ... deep pink with dark eye
 Apollo (*A*) brilliant red
 Apple Blossom (*B*) ... pink and white, yellow centre
P Arboreum gloxinaeflorum (*C*) white, spotted brown
 Arethusa (*B*) (*Z*) delicate pink
 **Argosy var. Snow White (*B*) white
 *Armistice Day (*B*) ... blood red
 *Ascot Brilliant (*B*) ... deep crimson
 **Astarte (*B*) pale apricot
 Atrosanguineum (*A*) (*Z*) ... red
 Attraction (*B*) rosy mauve
 ***Augfast (*B*) blue

- Auguste van Geert (*B*) ... bright magenta, large truss
 **Aurora (*C*) soft pink
 ***Azor x (*B*)... ... soft salmon
 Bacchus (*A*) (*Z*) crimson
 **Bagshot Ruby (*B*) blood crimson
 Bahram (*B*)... ... blush pink fading white
 Ballerina (*B*) pink
 Barbara Wallace (*C*) (*Z*) ... pink with white centre
 Barclayanum (*B*) (*Z*) ... reddish rose
 ****Barclayi (*E*) intense crimson
 ****Barclayi var. Helen Fox (*E*) deep crimson scarlet
 ****Barclayi var. Robert Fox (*E*) deep blood red
 Baron Edm. de Rothschild
 (*A*) (*Z*) light pink
 Baroness Henry Schröder (*A*) white, finely spotted
 Baroness Lionel Rothschild pale crimson centre with deeper
 (*B*) (*Z*) margin
 Baroness von Panwitz (*B*) rose, deeper edging
 Baron Schröder (*A*) (*Y*) ... plum colour, yellowish centre
 **B. de Bruin (*B*) dark red
 Beaulieu (*C*) peach pink
 *Beauty of Bagshot (*A*) ... mauve turning to white, dark
 blotch
 ***Beauty of Littleworth (*B*) white
 Beauty of Tremough (*D*)... rose pink fading to pale rose
 Beethoven (*C*) (*Z*)... ... lilac red with purple blotch
 Bellona (*B*) (*Z*) rosy pink paling at centre
 Bernard Crisp (*B*) (*Y*) ... pale rose pink
 Bernard Gill (*E*) carmine pink
 Bertram Woodhouse Currie
 (*B*) (*Z*) crimson, light centre
 ***Betty Wormald (*C*) ... pink pale centre, pale purple blotch
 Bicolor (*A*) (*Z*) reddish purple
 **Black Beauty (*B*) dark velvet crimson
 P Blanche Superbe (*C*) (*Z*)... white

- Blandyanum (*B*) (*Z*) ... rosy crimson
 Blue Ensign (*A*) ... pale lavender blue, black spot
 ***Blue Peter (*A*) ... pale lavender blue with deep
 blotch
 ****Blue Tit (*C*) ... blue
 *Blushing Beauty (*D*) ... blush pink
 **Bodartianum (*B*) ... white with dark eye
 ***Borde Hill (*C*) ... dark red
 Boule de Neige (*A*) (*Z*) ... white
 *Brabantia (*C*) ... satiny pink
 Brayanum (*B*) (*Z*) ... rosy scarlet
 Brilliant (*B*) (*Z*) ... bright red
 ***Britannia (*B*) ... bright crimson red
 Briton Ferry (*B*) (*Z*) ... 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*) (*Y*) ... carmine pink
 Catawbiense album (*A*) (*Z*) ... white
 Catawbiense Boursault (*A*)
 (*Z*) ... reddish purple
 Catawbiense grandiflorum
 (*A*) (*Y*) ... purple
 Catawbiense × Thomsonii
 (*A*) (*Z*) ... plum crimson

- Catherine Van Thol (B) (Y) rose magenta
- P *Caucasicum album* (A) (Z) white
- P *Caucasicum Fisher's Variety*
(A) (Z)
- P *Caucasicum pictum* (A) (Y) pale pink
- P *Caucasicum roseum* (A) (Z) pale pink
- P *Caucasicum splendidum* (A)
(Z)... .. light blush
- **Cavalcade (B) bright brick red
- **C. B. Van Nes (C) dark scarlet
- Celeste (B)... .. clear pink on white ground
- Celia (C) (Y) delicate rose madder
- Cervantes (A) (Z) pink
- *** **Cetewayo* (A) dark purple
- Charles Dickens (A) (Y) red
- Charles Thorold (A) (Z) purple, greenish yellow centre
- Charlie Waterer (B) red, light centre
- Chas. Bagley (A) (Z) cherry red
- Chas. Noble (A) (Z) deep red, yellow eye
- Cherry Ripe (B) (Z) cerise
- Chevalier Felix de Sauvage (B) red, with dark spots
- China (B) pale ochre
- **Chintz (B) soft pink with ruby spot
- Chionoides (A) creamy white
- P **Christmas Cheer (B) blush
- P****Cilpinense* (C) pinky white
- Citronella (form of Camp-
kew) (B) primrose yellow with red eye
- P Cleopatra (B) blush
- Coalition (C) bright salmon red, paler in some
forms
- **Compactum multiflorum* (B) blush pink
- Compton's Brow (C) (Y) bright rosy pink
- Comte de Gomer (B) (Z) white and crimson edge
- Concessum (B) (Y) bright rose, light centre
- Congestum roseum (B) (Z) light rose, spotted

- Conical Kate (*A*) clear rosy crimson, yellow
blotch
- Constance Carson (*C*) (*Z*) pale pink, yellow mark
- Constance Terry (*C*) (*Y*) deep pink, fimbriated
- Coombe Royal (*C*) (*Y*) ... 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, fim-
briated
- Cotterill (*C*) (*Z*) deep coral, fimbriated and blotched
- P Countess (*C*) delicate shell pink
- Countess Fitzwilliam (*B*) carmine rose, dark spots
- Countess of Athlone (*B*) ... mauve
- **Countess of Derby (*B*) ... rose pink
- Countess of Donoughmore
(*A*) (*Z*) light centre, margined bright pink
- **Countess of Haddington (*F*) white flushed rose
- Countess of Normanton
(*B*) (*Z*) darker margin
- *Countess of Sefton (*F*) ... white
- Countess of Tankerville (*A*)
(*Z*) delicate rose
- C. S. Sargent (*A*) (*Z*) ... red
- Cunningham's Blush (*B*) (*Z*) blush
- **Cunningham's Sulphur (*B*) (probably merely a variety of
Caucasicum)
- Cunningham's White (*A*) ... white
- *Cynthia (*B*) rosy crimson
- ***Dairy Maid (*B*) lemon yellow, flushed pink
- ***Dalhousiae Victorianum (*F*) yellow
- ***Damaris (*C*) pale yellow
- Dandy (*A*) (*Y*) rich plum, yellow eye
- Daphne Daffarn (*C*) ... salmon rose

- Daphne Millais (C) (Z) ... deep pink, spotted
- **Daubuzzi (C) ... yellowish rose, fading to pale
(syn. Dickson's Aucklandii) pink
- Dawn (B) ... white tinged delicate pink
- ***Dawn's Delight (C) ... brick red changing to soft pink
- Delicatissimum (A) (Z) ... white, tinted pink
- Devonshire Cream (B) ... clear pale yellow with red throat
- Diana (B) ... white
- Diphole Pink (B) ... deep rose pink
- Distinction (A) ... pale lavender
- Donald Waterer (B) (Y) ... pink
- *Doncaster (B) ... scarlet crimson
- **Dorothea (C) ... white with green centre
- Dorothy Fortescue (A) (Z) dark cherry red
- *Douglas McEwan (C) ... rosy red
- Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys (A)
(Z) ... aniline red
- Dr. H. J. Lovink (A) (Z) ... aniline red
- Dr. Hogg (A) (Z) ... red
- ***Dr. O. Blok (B) ... pink edges, paler centre
- ***Dr. Stocker (C) ... ivory white
- Dr. V. H. Rutgers (A) (Z) aniline red
- Dr. W. F. Wery (C) ... red
- Duc de Brabant (A) (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) ... pink
- **Duchess of Portland (B) ... white
- Duchess of Teck (B) ... pink
- Duchess of York (B) ... salmon pink with green spots
- Duke of Connaught (B) (Z) rosy crimson
- Duke of Cornwall (C) ... crimson

- Duke of Portland (*B*) ... bright scarlet, paler centre
 Duke of York (*B*) (*Z*) ... rosy pink with brown spots
 *Dulcie Daffarn (*C*) ... pink
 ****Earl of Athlone (*C*) ... bright blood red
 Earl of Shannon (*A*) (*Z*) ... deep crimson
 Edinense (*F*) ... white yellowish base
 **Edith (*B*) ... rosy crimson, dark blotch
 ***Edith Mackworth Praed (*C*) ... cherry scarlet
 P *Edmundii (*C*) ... red
 Edward S. Rand (*A*) (*Z*) ... red, yellow eye
 *Eileen (*A*) ... blush, pink edge, yellow blotch
 Elfrida (*B*) (*Z*) ... pale rose pink
 Elisabethae (*A*) ... rose pink
 **Elsa Crisp (*B*) ... soft pink with deeper pink margin
 ***Elsae (*E*) ... cream, red blotch at base
 *Elsie Waterer (*B*)... white, dark red blotch
 Elspeth (*C*)... white
 ***Elspeth Slocock (*B*) ... scarlet bud, fading to apricot
 **Emasculum (*B*) ... rosy lilac
 **Emeline Buckley (*C*) ... bright rose, dark blotch
 *Emily Mangles (*C*) ... pink with crimson blotch
 Enchantress (*C*) (*Z*) ... magenta
 Endsleigh Pink (*B*) ... rosy pink
 P Ernest Gill (*C*) ... bright rose carmine
 *Esmeralda (*B*) ... pale pink, deep rosy pink frill
 *Essex Scarlet (*B*) ... deep crimson scarlet
 Ethel Stocker (*C*) ... buds crimson, flowers deep pink
 P Euterpe (*B*) (*Z*) ... rose
 Everestianum (*A*) ... rosy lilac
 *Exminster (*C*) ... pink over cream
 Exoniense (*F*) ... creamy white
 ***Faggetter's Favourite (*B*)... blush pink
 Fair Helen (*B*) (*Z*) ... white with yellow spot
 **Fastuosum flore pleno (*A*) ... double mauve
 F. Bettex (*A*) (*Z*) ... red, spotted

- F. D. Godman (*A*) (*Z*) ... dark red
- P ***Fire Ball (*B*) ... bright red
- F. L. Ames (*A*) (*Z*) ... rosy pink light centre
- Flare (*B*) ... brilliant salmon red
- Florence (*B*) (*Z*) ... pink
- Florence Gill (*D*) ... white with pink margin
- Florence Smith (*A*) (*Z*) ... pink
- Fosterianum (*F*) ... white
- ***Fragrantissimum (*F*) ... white, tinged pink
- Francis Dickson (*B*) (*Z*) ... bright red
- Francis B. Hayes (*A*) (*Z*) ... white, chocolate blotch
- Frank Galsworthy (*B*) ... maroon purple, yellow blotch
- Fred. Waterer (*A*) ... crimson
- Gaiety (*C*) (*Z*) ... crimson, rayed
- Galatea (*A*) (*Y*) ... soft pink
- Galathea (*C*) ... yellowish rose
- **Galloper Light (*B*) ... soft yellowy pink (Azaleodendron)
- *Garibaldii (*A*) ... salmon red
- ***Garnet (*C*) ... deep salmon rose
- **G. A. Sims (*B*) ... deep scarlet crimson
- * G. B. Simpson (*A*) ... bluish purple, light centre
- Gem (*B*) (*Z*) ... rose, deep pink edge
- Gemmiferum (*B*) ... bright magenta rose (Azaleodendron)
- General Cavendish (*C*) (*Y*) magenta pink
- General Grant (*B*) (*Z*) ... soft rose
- Geoffrey Henslow (*C*) (*Z*) bright crimson
- *Geoffrey Millais (*C*) ... white
- George Bennington (*B*) (*Z*) 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*) (*Z*) 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 (*A*) ... pink and gold
 **Goldfort (*B*) ... creamy yellow
 **Goldsworth Crimson (*B*)... crimson
 **Goldsworth Orange (*A*) ... pale orange
 **Goldsworth Pink (*B*) ... pink
 Goldsworth Purple (*A*) ... vivid purple
 *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*) (*Z*) red
 Hammondii (*A*) ... rosy pink
 P *Handsworth Scarlet (*B*) ... bright red
 *Handsworth White (*B*) ... white
 P Harbinger (*C*) ... pink
 P Harrisii (*C*) (*Z*) ... reddish pink
 P *Harrisii superbum (*D*) ... deep crimson
 **Harvest Moon (*B*)... creamy white, carmine blotch
 Haydn (*B*) ... pink

- Helen Fox (*E*) ... see Barclayi
 Helen Paul (*B*) (*Y*)... soft pink margined rose
 Helen Rogers (*B*) (*Z*) ... pink madder
 **Helen Schiffner (*A*) ... white
 Helen Waterer (*B*) (*Z*) ... red edge, white centre
 Hellena (*B*) (*Z*) ... white suffused and edged pale
 rosy lilac
 Helmers (*B*) (*Y*) ... soft mauve
 Hendersonii (*B*) (*Z*) ... purple, lighter centre
 Henrietta Sargent (*A*) (*Y*) pink
 Henry Shilson (*B*) (*Y*) ... white
 Hermia (*C*) (*Y*) ... rose madder
 H. H. Hunnewell (*A*) (*Z*) darkish crimson
 **His Majesty (*D*) ... rose pink
 H. M. Arderne (*B*) ... pink, with dark blotch
 Holbein (*C*) (*Z*) ... lilac rose
 Hollandia (*C*) (*Z*)... lilac with yellow throat
 Hon. John Boscawen (*B*)... pink, yellow centre
 Horsham (*C*) ... deep red
 H. T. Gill (*C*) syn. of Aurora
 **Hugh Koster (*C*) ... bright crimson
 *Hugh Wormald (*C*) ... cerise with white stripe
 H. W. Sargent (*A*) (*Z*) ... crimson
 Hyperion (*A*) ... white, chocolate blotch
 Ida Waterer (*B*) (*Z*) ... rosy crimson, fimbriated
 Ignatius Sargent (*A*) (*Z*) ... soft rose
 Ignescens (*B*) (*Z*)... bright red
 ***Impeanum (*A*) ... lilac
 Independence Day (*A*) ... red, with dark spot
 Ingramii (*B*) (*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*) (*Y*) vivid rose
P Jacksonii (*B*) rosy pink
 James Bateman (*A*) (*Z*) ... rosy scarlet
 *James Burchett (*B*) ... white, yellow blotch
 James Mason (*B*) (*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*) (*Z*) ... crimson with olive 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*) (*Y*) 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*) (*Z*) ... 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*) (*Z*) blush white or pink. (See Loderi
 in its varieties)
 *Kew Pearl (*D*) blush pink, edged rose
 **King George (*C*) bright red
 King of the Purples (*A*) (*Z*) ... dark purple, spotted
 König Albert (*D*) (*Z*) ... cream
 König Carola (*C*) (*Z*) ... cream
 ***Lady Alice Fitzwilliam (*F*) ... white

- Lady Annette de Trafford
 (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) (Y) blush, spotted
- **Lady Eleanor Cathcart (B) clear pink, with chocolate spots
- Lady Ethel Edgar (C) (Z) cerise red
- Lady Ethel Hall (C) (Z) ... rose pink margins, pale interior
- Lady Falmouth (B) (Z) ... rose, black blotch
- Lady Francis Crossley
 (B) (Z) rosy pink
- *Lady Grey Egerton (A) ... pale lilac
- Lady Hillingdon (A) (Y) ... pale mauve with yellow marking
- **Lady Longman (B) ... deep rose with chocolate eye
- Lady Mary Parker (C) (Y) rose, edged vivid pink
- ***Lady Primrose (B) ... lemon yellow, red spots
- ***Lady Stuart of Wortley (C) pink
- Lady Winifred Herbert
 (B) (Z) rosy carmine, fimbriated
- La Fontaine (Z) pink with brown blotch, fimbriated
- **Langley Park (B) deep red
- *Langworth (B) white, chocolate blotch
- La Signora de Faure (B) (Z) crimson
- Lavender Girl (B) pale lavender
- Lee's Dark Purple (A) ... purple
- P Lee's Scarlet (B) pink
- Lessing (C) rosy crimson, darker markings
- **Letty Edwards (B) pale yellow
- **Lewis Carroll (C) white, pink edged
- Lilian (C) red fading to blush

- Limbatum (*B*) (*Z*) ... white, margined crimson
 *Lisa Stillman (*C*) ... rosy pink
 L. L. Liebig (*B*) (*Z*) ... carmine
 ****Loderi (*C*) ... white or shell pink. King George,
 (a form of Kewense) Sir Edmund and Venus are
 among the best, though many
 other named varieties are also
 good.
 ***Loder's White (*C*) ... pale pink fading to white
 Lord Eversley (*B*) (*Z*) ... dark crimson, black spots
 Lord Fairhaven (*B*) ... shrimp pink suffused yellow
 Lord Roberts (*A*) ... dark red, black spots
 **Lord Swaythling (*C*) ... deep pink
 *Louis Pasteur (*B*) ... pink, light centre
 Luciferum (*A*) (*Z*) ... white
 Luscombeum
 Luscombei } (*C*) ... rose pink
 Luscombei splendens }
 ***Luscombei (Leonardslee
 var.) (*C*)... ... soft pink
 Luscombe's Sanguineum (*C*) rose pink
 *Luscombe's Scarlet (*C*) ... scarlet crimson
 *Mable (*C*) ... yellowy rose
 Maculatum purpureum
 (*A*) (*Z*) ... purple spotted
 **Madame A. Moser (*B*) ... pale mauve, with golden blotch
 Madame Carvalho (*A*) (*Y*) white, greenish spots
 **Madame de Bruin (*B*) ... cerise red
 ***Madame Fr. J. Chauvin (*C*) rosy pink, paler centre, deep blotch
 Madame Gaston Chandon
 (*B*) (*Z*) ... rose
 Madame Jeanne Bois (*A*) (*Y*) dark pink
 **Madame Jules Porges (*B*)... pale mauve, with golden blotch
 Madame Masson (*B*) (*Z*)... white, yellow blotch
 Madame Moser (*B*) (*Z*) ... double red

- Madame Pellerin (*A*) ... pink, lighter centre
- Madame Pierrette Forestier
(*B*) ... mauve
- Madame Wagner (*B*) (*Z*) ... white, margined rose
- Maggie Heywood (*A*) (*Z*) ... white, edged pink, yellow eye
- *Maiden's Blush (*B*) ... cream and pink
- Manglesii (*C*) (*Y*) ... white, spotted pink
- Marchioness of Lansdowne
(*B*) ... rose, spotted
- *Marchioness of Londonderry
(*B*) ... pink
- Marchioness of Tweeddale
(*B*) (*Z*) ... rose pink, yellow eye
- Margaret (*C*) ... pink
- **Margaret Bean (*B*) ... yellow, fringed pink
- Margery Slocock (*B*) ... deep pink
- Marie Forte (*A*) (*Z*) ... crimson with dark spot
- Marie Stuart (*A*) (*Y*) ... blush, maroon spot
- Marie Van Houtte (*A*) (*Z*) ... white, slightly spotted
- ***Marinus Koster (*C*) ... deep pink, brown blotch
- Marion (*B*) ... pink, brown spots
- Marquis of Waterford
(*B*) (*Z*) ... 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*) ... lilac, dark blotch
- P* Maximum triumphans (*B*)
(*Z*) ... red
- Maxwell T. Masters (*A*) (*Z*) ... rosy crimson
- **May Templar (*C*) ... bright crimson
- Meg Merrilies (*B*) (*Z*) ... creamy white shading to yellow
- P* Melpomene (*B*) (*Z*) ... dark rose
- Memoir (*A*) (*Z*) ... white

- Mrs. Butler (*B*) pale mauve (probably only a form
of *Fortunei*)
- Mrs. Byrne (*C*) (*Y*) 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*)
(*Z*) 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*) (*Y*) pink
- *Mrs. E. Hillier (*C*) dark pink
- Mrs. F. Hankey (*B*) (*Z*) salmon
- Mrs. F. J. Kirchner (*A*) (*Z*) cream, slightly spotted
- Mrs. Frank Mangles (*C*) (*Y*) red
- ***Mrs. Furnival (*B*) light pink, sienna blotch
- **Mrs. George Paul (*B*) blush
- *Mrs. Gwendolen Brodrick
(*B*) rose pink, spotted
- ****Mrs. G. W. Leak (*C*) pink with brown-purple blotch
- Mrs. Hamilton (*D*) (*Y*) heliotrope
- **Mrs. Helen Koster (*A*) light mauve with yellow-brown
blotch
- Mrs. Henry Agnew (*C*) white, fringed pink
- P *Mrs. Henry Shilson (*D*) 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*) pale rose, crimson blotch
- Mrs. John Clutton (*A*) (*Y*) white
- Mrs. John Kelk (*B*) (*Z*) clear rose, late
- **Mrs. J. G. Millais (*A*) white, yellow eye

- Mrs. J. P. Lade (A) (Z) ... French grey
- Mrs. John Penn (A) (Z) ... salmon pink, crimson edging
- Mrs. John Waterer (A) (Z) ... rosy crimson
- Mrs. Kenneth Wilson
(C) (Z) 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) ... pink rayed white, yellow centre
- Mrs. Milner (A) (Z) ... crimson
- Mrs. P. den Ouden (A) (Z) crimson
- **Mrs. P. D. Williams (A) ... ivory white, brown spot
- **Mrs. Peter Koster (B) ... soft pink
- ***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) ... blush, dark 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) (Y) 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) (Z) wine red

- Mrs. William Watson (*A*) ... blush fading white, violet spots
 Mrs. Wm. Agnew (*B*) ... pale rose, yellow centre
 **Mrs. W. R. Dykes (*C*) ... pink
 Multatuli (*B*) (*Z*) ... bright cherry magenta
 Multimaculatum (*A*) (*Z*) ... white, with yellow spots
 *Mum (*A*) ... white, with lemon eye
 ***Nanette (*C*) ... blush pink, with dark blotch
 *Nell Gwynne (*C*) ... rose du Barry
 *Nellie (*B*) ... white, yellow eye (*Azaleodendron*)
 Nelly de Bruin (*C*) (*Y*) ... blush, spotted chocolate
 Nero (*B*) (*Z*) ... purple lake
 P **N. N. Sherwood (*B*) ... pink, with gold centre
 P Nobleanum (*B*) ... scarlet crimson
 P **Nobleanum album (*B*) ... white
 P *Nobleanum coccineum (*B*) ... bright scarlet
 P **Nobleanum venustum (*B*) ... pink
 Norah (*C*) (*Y*) ... blush, margined pale cerise
 Noreen Beamish (*B*) ... sugar pink
 **Norman Gill (*D*) ... white flushed pink, dark blotch
 Notabile (*A*) (*Z*) ... bright rose
 **Nuneham Park (*C*) ... dark red
 Ochroleucum (*A*) (*Y*) ... sulphur yellow
 *Odoratum (*B*) ... pale lilac (*Azaleodendron*)
 *Old Port (*A*) (*Y*) ... plum colour
 *Orion (*A*) ... rose pink, red eye
 Otto Foster (*B*) (*Z*) ... white
 Painted Lady (*C*) ... pale pink, picotee edge
 Pamela Neve (*B*) (*Z*) ... blush, margined pale cerise
 Parson's gloriosum (*A*) (*Z*) ... rose
 Parson's grandiflorum (*A*) (*Z*) ... purplish rose
 Peggy (*B*) (*Y*) ... cerise-pink
 Pelopidas (*B*) (*Z*) ... rosy crimson
 *Penelope (*D*) ... rose carmine
 ****Penjerrick (*C*) ... white, creamy yellow or pink
 *Penrose Atkinson (*B*) ... almond pink, shaded orange

- Prof. W. Koster (C) (Z) ... rich magenta pink, frilled edge
- * * Prometheus (A) (Y) ... scarlet crimson
- Purity (A) (Z) white with yellow eye
- ***Purple Splendour (A) ... deep purple, black spot
- Purpureum elegans (A) (Y) purple
- Purpureum grandiflorum
(A) (Y) purple
- ***Pygmalion (B) crimson scarlet spotted black
- Queen Alexandra (D) (Z) ... cream tinged mauve
- ***Queen of the May (C) ... white
- *Queen Souriya (B) ... pale ochre and mauve edge
- **Queen Wilhelmina (C) ... scarlet fading to rosy pink
- P **Racil (B) shell pink (flowers in racemes)
- *Ragged Robin (B) crimson cerise passing to lighter shade
- Rainbow (B) pink, with darker edged petals
- **Raoul Millais (C) pink, light centre
- *Red Riding Hood (B) ... bright red
- Red Star bright carmine
- P Regale (B) (Z) magenta
- P Rendall's Scarlet (C) (Z) ... red
- Retreat (C) yellow, tinged pink
- Rev. R. W. Carew Hunt
(B) (Z) red
- *Richard Gill (D) pink
- P *Riviera Beauty (D) carmine pink
- Robert Croux (A) (Z) ... red
- Robert Fox (E) see Barclayi
- Robert W. Wallace (C) (Y) rosy pink
- Rosabel (A) (Z) 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) (Y) ... white

- *Rose Perfection (C) ... rose pink
 Roseum elegans (A) (Z) ... 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
 Ruddy (B) ... deep red
 P Russellianum (C) (Z) ... red
 **St. George (C) ... suffused pink, passing to white
 St. Simon (A) (Z) ... purplish crimson
 Samuel Morley (B) (Z) ... rosy-carmine
 *Sappho (A) ... white, heavily spotted
 **Saturn (B) ... cerise shading to pink, white
 interior
 **Scandinavia (B) ... scarlet crimson
 *Schiller (C) ... lilac with red markings
 Sea Shell (B) ... creamy yellow
 Sefton (A) (Z) ... 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. Guinness (A) (Z) ... rose
 ***Sir Charles Lemon (C) ... white
 Sir Harry Veitch (A) (Z) ... 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) ... purple, bronze blotch

- Smithii album see Bodartianum
 Smithii aureum (C) ... yellow (Azaleodendron)
 Snowflake (A) (Y) ... white
 ***Snow Queen (B) pure white
 Sophia Gray (C) (Y) ... pink, spotted burnt umber, fim-
 briated
P Southamptonia (C) (Z)
 syn. Russellianum ... red
 **Souvenir of 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) primrose yellow
 Standard of Flanders (B) (Z) crimson
 Standishii (C) white with red spots
 Stanley Davies (A) ... red
 *Starfish (B) bright pink
 Stella (A) (Y) pale rose, spotted
 Stephen Davies (A) (Y) ... deep crimson
P Stoneham Scarlet (C) (Z)
 syn. Russellianum ...
 Strategist (B) fine clear pink
 Stromboli (B) (Z) dark red
P Sun of Austerlitz (B) (Z) ... red
 *Sunset (C) pale yellow, shaded pink
 Sunshine (A) (Y) bright crimson
 Surprise (A) (Y) mauve, black spot
 ***Susan (B) lavender
 **Sweet Simplicity (A) ... white, edged clear pink
 Sylph (A) (Z) mauve pink
 *Symphony (B) cream, deep peach colour edges
 ****Tally Ho (D) bright scarlet
 Ted Waterer (B) (Y) ... blush lilac
 **The Bride (A) fine white, greeny spots

- **The Hon. Joyce Montagu scarlet, after few days shows white
 (C) stripes
 The King (D) crimson
 The Queen (A) (Z) blush, changing to white
 Thunderstorm (B) deep red, pure white stamens
 Tom Willis Fleming (B) deep red
 Topsvoort Pearl (B) (Y) pink, lighter centre
 Torlonianum (C) (Y) purple and yellow (Azaleoden-
 dron)
 Trebah Gem (E) (Y) soft pink
 P Tregedna (C) red
 *Trilby (B) deep crimson, dark blotch
 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
 **Unknown Warrior (C) bright red
 Urania (A) (Z) dark mauve
 **Valewood Pink (C) pale pink
 Van der Brocke (A) (Z) carmine
 Van der Hoop (A) (Z) Tyrian rose
 Van Dijck (C) (Z) light pink
 **Vanity (B) white
 Van Nes's Glory (C) (Y) red
 Van Nes Sensation (C) pale lilac, white centre
 Van Weerden Poelman (A)
 (Z) crimson
 Vauban (A) (Z) mauve, yellow blotch
 **Veitchianum (F) white, yellow blotch
 Vervaneanum (B) (Z) mauve
 Vesuvius see Grand Arab
 ***Victorianum (F) creamy yellow turning white
 Vincent van Goch (C) (Y) cerise, white centre

- P* *Violet Parsons (*B*) ... salmon pink
- **Viscountess Elveden (*C*)... pink
- Viscount Powerscourt (*B*) red, deeply spotted
- Vulcan (*B*) bright red
- Warrior (*A*) (*Z*) rosy crimson
- P* Waterer's Caucasicum (*B*) bluish pink
- *Waterer's hybridum (*A*) ... rose pink (ferrugineum ×)
- W. Cowper (*B*) (*Z*) ... red
- ***Werei (*C*) rose pink
- Westward Ho (*B*)... .. deep pink
- *White Cloud (*B*) pure white
- White Pearl (*B*) (*Y*) ... slightly blush changing to pure white
- ***White Swan (*C*) white, suffused delicate pink
- W. H. Punchard (*A*) (*Z*)... plum colour, yellow centre
- William Barendsz (*Z*) ... mauve pink
- William Austin (*A*) (*Z*) ... dark crimson
- William Ewart Gladstone
(*A*) (*Z*) deep rose
- William Godfrey (*A*) ... blush white, yellow spot
- *William Watson (*C*) ... shell pink
- Williams' Seedling "A" (*C*) white } Broughtonii
- Williams' Seedling "B" (*C*) white, red spots } × Aucklandii
- *Winifred White (*B*) ... buds deep pink, changing to pale pink with crimson edge
- *Zeelandia (*C*) flesh coloured pink
- Zeleuka (*B*) shell pink, tipped darker shade
- ***Zuider Zee... .. lemon yellow, crimson spotted upper petal

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 the colder parts of North 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 crosses—it 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 ×" will appear in brackets after the name.

"occidentale ×" 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 × 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 × Kaempferi, which will have "M × K" after them and Hinodegiri × Kaempferi, which will have "H × 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.

One or more asterisks are 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 x occidentale) white, yellow blotch
- Album odoratum (Ghent) white
- Alice de Steurs (molle x) yellow, deep blotch
- Alma Tadema (molle x) soft rose
- *Alphonse Lavalley (molle x) rosy red, shaded
- *Altaclarensis (Ghent) orange yellow, blotched
- Altaclarensis 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 x) orange
- Auguste Mechclynck (Ghent) white
- Aurea grandiflora
(Syn. Altaclarensis) (Ghent) 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 x)	deep yellow
Baron E. de Rothschild (molle x)	bright red, yellow spots
Baron L. von Wolff (molle x) ...	soft yellow
Bartholo Lazzari (Ghent) ...	deep yellow (double)
Beauté Celeste (Ghent) ...	bright rose
Beethoven (molle x) ...	deep pink
Betsy de Bruin (molle 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 x) ...	orange
Bridesmaid (occidentale x) ...	white, yellow eye
**Brilliant Red (molle x) ...	orange red
Bronze Unique (Ghent) ...	carmine with orange
Buttercup (Ghent) ...	yellow, orange yellow eye
Byron (r.f.p.) ...	white, tinted rose
Captain Carsjens (molle x) ...	rose
Cardinal (Ghent) ...	bright pink
**C. B. Van Nes (molle x) ...	fire red
C. Esveld (molle x) ...	orange
Charles Kekule (molle x) ...	yellow
Chas. Rogier (japonicum x) ...	white and reddish mauve
Chevalier de Reali (molle x) ...	creamy 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 x) ...	soft red
Comte de Flandres (Ghent) ...	carmine

Comte de Papadopoli (molle x)...	bright red shaded orange
Comte de Quincy (molle x) ...	bright yellow
Comtesse de Kerkhove (molle x)	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 x) ...	pale yellow shaded nankeen
**Dr. M. Oosthoek (molle x) ...	deep orange red
*Dr. Reichenbach (molle x) ...	rich salmon
Dulcinae (japonicum x) ...	red
Duchess of Portland (molle x) ...	salmon pink
E. Bach (molle x) ...	salmon pink
E. Cuthbert (molle x) ...	golden yellow
Edison (japonicum x) ...	carmine
Edward Henry (molle x) ...	deep red tinted orange

Electa (Ghent) ... ..	... ..	scarlet and orange
Elizabeth (molle x) ... ..	... ..	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 x) ... ..	... ..	salmon pink
Esmeralda (molle x) ... ..	... ..	reddish orange
*Evening Glow (molle x) ... ..	... ..	brilliant deep red
Excelsior ... ..	... ..	apple blossom
**Exquisita (occidentale x) ... ..	... ..	pink and white
Exquisite (Ghent) ... ..	... ..	scarlet and orange
F. de Koninck (molle x) ... ..	... ..	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
Fireglow ... ..	... ..	orange vermilion
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 x) ... ..	... ..	pinkish mauve
*Gen. Trauff (Ghent) ... ..	... ..	rose shaded orange

Gen. Vetter (molle x)	...	...	orange
George Stephenson (molle x)	...	...	soft rose
**Gloria Mundi (Ghent)	...	...	orange
Glory of Boskoop (molle x)	...	...	deep yellow
Gog	...	...	orange red
Goldlach (Ghent)	...	...	golden yellow
Goldsworth Red (molle x)	...	...	fiery red
**Graciosa (occidentale x)	...	...	creamy pink, orange yellow spot
Graf Alf Von Nipping (Ghent)	...	...	orange and yellow
Graf von Meran (Ghent)	...	...	rose (double)
Grand Duc de Luxembourg			
	(Ghent)		dark red
Grand Monarque (Ghent)	...	...	salmon pink
Grandeur Triumphant (Ghent)	...	...	violet red
Guelder Rose (Ghent)	...	...	white and orange
*Hamlet (molle x)	...	...	salmon, dark blotch
Harvest Moon	...	...	pale yellow
Helena Oosthoek (molle x)	...	...	scarlet and orange
Henri Conscience (japonicum x)	...	...	deep rose
Heroine plena (Ghent)	...	...	flesh (double)
Heureuse Surprise (Ghent)	...	...	white
**H. H. Hunnewell...	...	...	crimson
Hollandia	...	...	orange shaded pink
Hora (r.f.p.)	...	...	white
Hortulanus Witte (molle x)	...	...	bright orange yellow
Hugo Hardyzer (molle x)	...	...	bright deep scarlet
*Hugo Koster (molle x)	...	...	salmon red
Hugo Oosthoek (molle x)	...	...	orange red
*Ignea nova (Ghent)	...	...	carmine
*Il Tasso (r.f.p.)	...	...	bright red
*Irene Koster (occidentale x)	...	...	pink
Isabella Van Houtte (molle x)	...	...	nankeen
Jack Straw (molle x)	...	...	pale pink
*J. C. Van Tol (molle x)	...	...	fine deep red

Jeanne A. Koster (molle x)	...	...	fine yellow
Jeanne Oosthoek (molle x)	...	...	salmon orange
J. J. de Vinck (molle x)	...	...	soft rose
John Kersbergen (molle x)	...	...	salmon red, shaded orange
*John Ruskin (molle x)	...	...	deep pink
John Ruskin	...	...	white
Joseph Baumann (Ghent)	...	...	purple red
Josephine Klinger (Ghent)	...	...	crimson
Julius Caesar (Ghent)	...	...	purple red
King Albert (molle x)	...	...	bright yellow
King Lear (molle x)	...	...	brick red, orange blotch
**Koster's Brilliant Red (molle x)	...	...	glowing orange red
Koster's Orange (molle x)	...	...	orange
Laelia (Ghent)	...	...	pink and orange
Lady Pigott (Ghent)	...	...	golden yellow
L. A. Van Houtte (Ghent)	...	...	fine red (double)
Leartes	...	...	blotched
Lemonora (molle x)	...	...	delicate apricot
Liebnitz (Ghent)	...	...	lemon yellow flushed pink (double)
Lord Lister	...	...	deep pink shaded yellow
Louise Hellebuyck (Ghent)	...	...	rose
Lutea major	...	...	yellow
Madame Gustave Guillemot		(Ghent)	rose
Madame Moser (Ghent)	...	...	pink, white striated
Madame Thibaut (Ghent)	...	...	white
**Magnifica (occidentale x)	...	...	creamy white, flushed pink
Magnifica (Ghent)	...	...	soft red
Marconi (molle x)	...	...	red
Marie Verschaffelt (Ghent)	...	...	light red
***Marmion	...	...	pale yellow, amber blotch
Marshal Blucher (molle x)	...	...	red
Maud	...	...	rose

Mecene (r.f.p.) ...	...	white
Melanie (Ghent) ...	...	soft rose
Mignon (japonicum x) ...	...	soft red
Milton (r.f.p.) ...	...	white
Mina den Ouden (molle x) ...	...	bright rose
Minerva (Ghent) ...	...	salmon rose
Minist. Thorbecke (molle x) ...	...	deep orange
M. Koster (molle x) ...	...	red
Mme. A. Koster (molle x) ...	...	apple blossom
Mme. Arthur de Warelles	(molle x)	salmon shaded orange
Mme. Car. Legrelle d'Hanis	(molle x)	rosy red shaded pink
Minna Van Houtte (Ghent) ...	...	soft rose (double)
Mollis alba (molle x) ...	...	white
Monsieur Desbois (japonicum x) ...	...	orange red
Mr. Arthur de Warelles (molle x) ...	...	salmon
Mrs. A. E. Endtz (molle x) ...	...	dark golden yellow
Mrs. H. White (Ghent) ...	...	rose, white and yellow
Mrs. H. den Ouden (molle x) ...	...	orange red
Mrs. J. Dykhuis (molle x) ...	...	glowing salmon pink
**Mrs. L. J. Endtz (molle x) ...	...	clear yellow
**Mrs. Oliver Slocock (molle x) ...	...	rich orange yellow, infused and spotted terra cotta
*Mrs. Oosthoek (molle x) ...	...	orange red
Mrs. Peter Koster (molle x) ...	...	orange red
Mrs. Stewart Paton (molle x) ...	...	rosy red
Mrs. Walter (molle x) ...	...	orange pink
*Multatuli (molle x) ...	...	deep glowing orange red
Multiflora (molle x) ...	...	delicate orange pink
Murillo (r.f.p.) ...	...	red with rosy purple
*Nancy Waterer (Ghent) ...	...	yellow
*Narcissiflora (Ghent) ...	...	pale yellow (double)
Nereide (Ghent) ...	...	rose pink

*Nicholas Beets (molle x)	...	...	deep orange
*Norma (r.f.p.)	...	...	bright rose
Nosegay (Ghent)	...	...	pink
Ophelia	...	...	deep orange
Opherie (Ghent)	...	...	yellow and rose (double)
Orange Blotched (molle x)	...	...	orange spotted red
Orangeman (Ghent)	...	...	bright orange yellow
Orpheus (Ghent)	...	...	reddish orange
Oscar I. (Ghent)	...	...	sulphury pink
Otto Lilienthal (molle x)	...	...	white
*Pallas (Ghent)	...	...	red
Peach Blossom (molle x)	...	...	delicate peach
Persil	...	...	white, yellow blotch
Peter Koster (molle x)	...	...	orange red
Phebe (r.f.p.)	...	...	sulphur yellow
Phidias (r.f.p.)	...	...	cream flushed rose
Phoenica (Ghent)	...	...	white
Pink Beauty (molle x) = Afterglow			pink
Praxitele (r.f.p.)	...	...	creamy white
Prestantissima (Ghent)	...	...	orange red
Prince Badouin (japonicum x)	...	...	pink
Prince Henri des Pays Bas (Ghent)			carmine
Prince Henry (molle x)	...	...	deep yellow
Prince of Orange (molle x)	...	...	orange
Princess Adrienne (Ghent)	...	...	dark red
Princess Juliana (molle x)	...	...	lemon rose
Prof. Amundsen	...	...	soft pink-white, red border
Prof. Aug. Forel	...	...	deep stone red
Professor W. Koster (molle x)	...	...	red
Proteus (Ghent)	...	...	rosy pink, yellow blotch
Pucelle (Ghent) = Fanny	...	...	purplish red
Queen Alexandra (molle x)	...	...	salmon rose
Queen of England (Ghent)	...	...	deep rose, orange eye
Queen Sophie (molle x)	...	...	rose shaded orange

Queen Victoria (Ghent) ...	...	rose, white centre
Quintin Metsys (r.f.p.) ...	...	brilliant pink
*Raphael de Smet (Ghent)	...	white shaded rose (double)
Reine des Rouges (Ghent)	...	scarlet
Rembrandt (Ghent) ...	...	crimson shaded violet
Rivena (r.f.p.) ...	...	pink
Ribiera (r.f.p.) ...	...	white
Richardissima (Ghent) ...	...	blush pink
*Robespierre (molle x) ...	...	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
Saville (B)...	...	intense orange
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 (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
Tangerine (Ghent)	terracotta and orange
Teniers	see David Teniers
Therese (molle x)	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 x)	rosy red, dark spots
**Unique (Ghent)	orange yellow
Van Houtte fl. pl. (Ghent)	white (double)
*Velasquez (r.f.p.)	transparent white
Veronica concordia (molle x)	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 x)	yellow

EVERGREEN.

Agemaki (K)	carmine
Aioi (K)	almond blossom (hose- in-hose)

*Alice (M × K)	...	...	...	orange red
**Anny (M × K)	...	...	...	orange red
Apple Blossom (K)	...	...	...	pink and white
Asagasumi (K)	...	...	...	rose pink (hose-in-hose)
Atalanta (M × K)	...	...	...	soft lilac
Augigasana (K)	...	...	...	pale pink
Augusta (M × K)	...	...	...	rosy red
Aya Kammuri (K)	...	...	...	rose-colour
**Azuma Kagami (K)	...	...	...	deep pink (hose-in-hose)
Bagshot Flame	...	...	...	bright orange red
Benifude (K)	...	...	...	salmon
**Betty (M × K)	...	...	...	orange pink
Bijinsui (K)	...	...	...	pale pink
Bouquet Rose (K)	...	...	...	rose pink
Caldwellii (amoenum) (C)	...	...	...	pale pink
Carmen (M × K)	...	...	...	rose red
Carminata splendens (amoenum)				
(C)	...	...	...	deep pink
Cengalto (K)	...	...	...	clear pink
Charlotte (M × K)	...	...	...	dark orange red
Cherry Blossom (K)	...	...	...	bright pink
Christmas Cheer (K)	...	...	...	dark red
Cleopatra (M × K)	...	...	...	bright rosy pink
Coccineum (amoenum) (C)	...	...	...	small crimson
Coral Bells (K) = Kirin	...	...	...
Damio (Kaempferi forma)	...	...	...
Esmeralda (K)	...	...	...	bright pink
Eva (M × K)	...	...	...	rosy violet
Favorite	...	...	...	deep rosy pink
*Feodora (M × K)	...	...	...	dark pink
**Fidelio (M × K)	...	...	...	deep rosy pink
Flame (K)	...	...	...	dark red
Forsterianum (amoenum) (C)	...	...	...	blood red (semi-double)
Frieda (M × K)	...	...	...	rosy purple
Fude Tsuka (K)	...	...	...	bright pink (hose-in-hose)

Fudesute Yama (K)	...	...	light red
Garden Beauty (M x K)	...	...	soft pink
Gerda (M x K)	...	...	salmon
Goldsworth Red	...	...	red
Gosho Zakura (K)	...	...	white, striped peach- colour
Gretchen (M x 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)	...	...	white, margined pale lavender
Ivette (M x K)	...	...	salmon pink
*Jeanette (M x K)	...	...	rose red
John Cairns (M x K)	...	...	Indian red
Jubilee	...	...	cerise rose
Juliana (M x K)	...	...	deep pink
Kasane Kagaribi (K)	...	...	dull salmon red
Kasume Gaseki (K)	...	...	pale pink
*Kathleen (M x K)	...	...	rosy red
Katsura No Hana (K)	...	...	rose colour
Kimigayo (K)	...	...	pink

Kinjo No Tama (K)	...	...	salmon red (hose-in-hose)
**Kirin (K)	...	...	deep rose shading to silvery rose (hose-in-hose)
Kiritsubo (K)	...	...	rosy mauve
Kitty (M x K)	...	...	orange
Kocho No Mai (K)	...	...	deep lavender (hose-in-hose)
**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)	...	...	blood red
Kurume Pink (K)	...	...	pink
Kurume White (K)	...	...	white
Lohengrin (M x K)	...	...	pink
Louise (M x K)	...	...	soft pink
Malvatica	...	...	mauve
*Mary (M x K)	...	...	deep rose
Maxwellii	...	...	bright carmine red
Mikado (Kaempferi forma)			
Mrs. Carmichael (amoenum) (C)			rosy purple
Nani Wagata (K)	...	...	white, suffused salmon pink
Nora (M x K)	...	...	orange red
Oberon (M x K)	...	...	soft pink
Oino Mezame (K)	...	...	deep rose colour
Omoine (K)	...	...	pale lavender
Optima	...	...	deep salmon red
Orange Beauty (H x 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 Perfection	...	...	...	bright rose shaded salmon
**Pink Treasure (M x K)	...	...	...	pink
Prince of Orange (Kaempferi forma)	...	...	...
Princess Maud (amoenum) (C)	...	...	...	rich rosy pink
Rasho Mon (K)	...	...	...	scarlet
Rose (M x K)	...	...	...	rose
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)	...	...	...	bright pink
Shin Seikai (K)	...	...	...	creamy white (hose-in- hose)
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-in- hose)
Tokonatsu (K)	...	...	...	white, spotted purplish red

Tsuta Momiji (K)	...	...	bright red
Tauten (K)	...	...	bright pink
Ukamuse (K)	...	...	vermillion (hose-in-hose)
Victoria (M × K)	...	...	rosy pink, red spots
Waka Kayeda (K)	...	...	red
Wilhelmina (M × K)	...	...	pink
*Willy (M × K)	...	...	clear pink
Yayehiryu (K) (Yayegiri)	...	...	bright scarlet (hose-in-hose)
Yezo Nishiki (K)	...	...	white, striped scarlet
Yorozuyo (K)	...	...	white
*Zampa (M × K)	...	...	orange red

RHODODENDRON STUD BOOK.

The Stud Book at the present time consists of:—

1. 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 will 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 may be entered even though it is only a variety of a cross already entered.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

TABLE I.

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
A. Gilbert ...	campylocarpum x discolor ...	Lowinsky, 1925
Abalone ...	campylocarpum x callimorphum...	Rothschild, 1933
Abbot ...	Thomsonii x Delavayi ...	Rothschild, 1933
Adder ...	Thomsonii x diphrocalyx ...	Rothschild, 1933
Adelaide ...	Aurora x Thomsonii ...	Rothschild, 1933
Adjutant ...	neriiflorum x sperabile ...	Rothschild, 1933
Advie ...	Cornubia x diphrocalyx ...	Rothschild, 1933
Agnes Lamont...	Loder's White x Thomsonii ...	R.B.G., Edinburgh
Aida ...	George Hardy x auriculatum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Akbar ...	King George x discolor ...	Rothschild, 1933
Aladdin...	Griersonianum x auriculatum ...	Crosfield, 1935
Albatross ...	Loderi x discolor ...	Rothschild, 1933
Albino ...	campylocarpum x Loder's White...	Whitaker, 1935
Alcesta ...	burmanicum x lutescens ...	McLaren, 1933
Alice Mangles ...	Griffithianum x ponticum ...	Mangles, 1882
Alix ...	barbatum x Hookeri ...	Rothschild, 1933
Alpaca ...	Sir Chas. Lemon x neriiflorum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Altaclarensis ...	catawbiense-ponticum x arboreum	Gowen, 1831
Alvinda ...	Ivery's Scarlet x Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Amalfi ...	Cornubia x calophytum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Amaryllis ...	White Pearl x haematodes ...	Wallace, 1934
Amaura...	Penjerrick x Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Amba ...	racemosum x burmanicum ...	McLaren, 1933
Ambrose ...	Queen Wilhelmina x chaetomallum	Rothschild, 1933
Amkeys...	ambiguum x Keysii ...	Magor, 1926
Amor ...	Griersonianum x Thayerianum ...	Stevenson, 1933
Androcles ...	arboreum x calophytum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Angelo ...	Griffithianum x discolor ...	Rothschild, 1933
Annabella ...	campanulatum x Loderi ...	Rothschild, 1933
Anne ...	Thomsonii x ? ...	Messel, 1928
Antonio...	Gills' Triumph x discolor ...	Rothschild, 1933
Apache ...	Gill's Triumph x Thomsonii ...	Rothschild, 1933
Aprilis ...	ponticum x dauricum ...	Herbert, 1843
Arab ...	Williamsianum x sperabile ...	Rothschild, 1933

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Arbad ...	... arboreum x adenogynum ...	Magor, 1926
Arbcamp ...	... arboreum x campylocarpum ...	Magor, 1928
arbutifolium ...	... minus x ferrugineum ...	? 1917
Argiolus ...	... concinnum x Augustinii ...	McLaren
Argosy ...	... discolor x auriculatum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Ariadne...	... Griffithianum x Grand Duke of Wurtemberg	Van Nes, 1931
Ariel ...	... discolor x Memoir ...	Rothschild, 1933
Aries ...	... Thomsonii x neriiflorum ...	Ramsden, 1932
Arma ...	... dichroanthum x repens ...	McLaren
Arthur Osborn...	... didymum x Griersonianum ...	Kew Gardens, 1933
Aruna ...	... Penjerrick x Wightii ...	McLaren, 1933
Astarte ...	... dichroanthum x Penjerrick ...	McLaren, 1931
Asteroid ...	... Dr. Stocker x Thomsonii...	Rothschild, 1933
Atalanta ...	... Werei x Thomsonii ...	Magor, 1926
Augfast ...	... Augustinii x fastigiatum ...	Magor
Auredge ...	... aureum x Edgeworthii ...	Magor, 1938
Aurora ...	... Kewense x Thomsonii ...	Rothschild, 1922
Avalanche ...	... Loderi x calophytum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Avocet ...	... discolor x Fortunei ...	Rothschild, 1933
Ayah ...	... discolor x eriogynum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Ayesha ...	... discolor x arboreum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Azaleoides ...	... ponticum x nudiflorum ? ...	
Azma ...	... Griersonianum x Fortunei ...	Stevenson, 1933
Azor ...	... Griersonianum x discolor...	Stevenson, 1933
Azrie ...	... Griersonianum x diaprepes ...	Stevenson, 1933
Aztec ...	... arboreum x irroratum ...	Rothschild, 1933
Banshee ...	... auriculatum x John Tremayne ...	Rothschild, 1934
Barbara ...	... campylocarpum elatum x Loderi	Rothschild, 1934
Barbet ...	... dichroanthum x callimorphum ...	Rothschild, 1934
Barbsutch ...	... barbatum x sutchuenense ...	Magor, 1930
Barclayi...	... Thomsonii x Glory of Penjerrick...	Barclay Fox
Battle Axe ...	... Gill's Goliath x discolor ...	Rothschild, 1934
Bauble ...	... Dawn's Delight x campylocarpum	Rothschild, 1934
B.B.C. ...	... Don X x euchaites ...	Rothschild, 1934
Beau Brummell	... Essex Scarlet x eriogynum ...	Rothschild, 1934
Beauty of Tremough	... Griffithianum x arboreum ...	Shilson, 1902
Belisha Beacon...	... Essex Scarlet x arboreum ...	Rothschild, 1934

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Bella	Shilsonii x Griffithianum	Aberconway, 1936
Bellerophon	N. Shaw x eriogynum	Rothschild, 1934
Bengal Fire	obtusum var. Kaempferi x Oldhamii	Rothschild, 1934
Berryrose	Doncaster x dichroanthum	Rothschild, 1934
Berylline	spinuliferum x Valentinianum	Rothschild, 1934
Beryl	? form of "Colonel Rogers"	Heneage-Vivian, 1931
Bibiani	Moser's Maroon x arboreum	Rothschild, 1934
Biskra	cinnabarinum var. Roylei x ambiguum	Rothschild, 1934
Blanc-mange	Godesburg x auriculatum	Rothschild, 1934
Bluebird	intricatum x Augustinii	Aberconway, 1937
Blue Diamond	Intrifast x Augustinii	Crosfield, 1935
Blue Tit	impeditum x Augustinii	J. C. Williams, 1933
Blushing Bride... ..	Dawn's Delight x discolor	Rothschild, 1934
Boadicea	Thomsonii x Hookeri	Rothschild, 1934
Bobolink	discolor x neriiflorum	Rothschild, 1934
Bodartianum	campanulatum x arboreum	? 1863
Bonbon... ..	Souliei x maximum	Rothschild, 1934
Bonfire	(discolor x Mrs. R. T. Shaw) x Griersonianum	Waterer & Crisp, 1933
Bonito	discolor x Luscombei	Rothschild, 1934
Bo-peep	lutescens x moupinense	Rothschild, 1934
Bow Bells	Corona x Williamsianum	Rothschild, 1934
Brachbooth	brachyanthum x Boothii	Magor, 1926
Brachdis	brachycarpum x discolor	Magor, 1925
Brachlep	brachyanthum x lepidotum	Magor, 1924
Brachydum	brachyanthum x flavidum	Waterer, 1921
Bracksoul	brachycarpum x Souliei	Magor, 1927
Break of Day	Dawn's Delight x dichroanthum...	Rothschild, 1934
Brenda	J. H. Agnew x Griersonianum	Rothschild, 1934
Bric-à-Brac	leucaspis x moupinense	Rothschild, 1934
Brigadier	Dawn's Delight x arboreum	Rothschild, 1934
Bright Eyes	Griffithianum x diphrocalyx	Rothschild, 1934
Brocade... ..	Vervaneana x Williamsianum	Rothschild, 1934
Bulbul	bullatum x moupinense	Rothschild, 1934
Burning Bush	haematodes x dichroanthum	Rothschild, 1934
Bustard... ..	auriculatum x Penjerrick	Rothschild, 1934
Butkew	Fortunei x Kewense	Magor, 1929
Calfort	calophytum x Fortunei	Ingram, 1932

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Callirhoe ...	Dr. Stocker x arboreum ...	Magor, 1928
Calomina ...	Queen Wilhelmina x calophytum	Lady Loder, 1934
Calotum ...	calophytum x irroratum ...	Ingram, 1934
Calstocker ...	calophytum x Dr. Stocker ...	Whitaker, 1935
Calthom ...	calophytum x Thomsonii ...	Whitaker, 1935
Calypso... ...	Gilian x Smithii ...	Magor, 1934
Camilla ...	Penjerrick x Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Campirr ...	campylocarpum x irroratum ...	Magor, 1926
Campkew ...	campylocarpum x Kewense ...	Magor, 1925
Candida ...	Augustinii x ambiguum ...	Rothschild, 1935
Carex ...	irroratum ? x Fargesii ? ...	Rothschild, 1932
Cardinal ...	arboreum x Barclayi ...	Aberconway, 1937
Cariban... ...	Doncaster x haematodes ...	Rothschild, 1935
Carita ...	Naomi x campylocarpum ...	Rothschild, 1935
Carmania ...	Souvenir de Anthony Waterer x eriogynum	Rothschild, 1935
Carmen... ...	didymum x repens ...	Rothschild, 1935
Cartonii ...	nudiflorum x catawbiense ...	Carton, 1825
Cauapo ...	caucasicum x apodectum ...	Magor, 1927
Caubut ...	caucasicum x Fortunei ...	Magor, 1926
Cauking ...	caucasicum x Mrs. Randall Davidson	Magor, 1928
Cavalcade ...	Essex Scarlet x Griersonianum ...	Waterer, Sons & Crisp
Chaffinch ...	Countess of Haddington x ciliatum	Rothschild, 1935
Chanticleer ...	Thomsonii x eriogynum ...	Rothschild, 1935
Charmian ...	Vervaneana x callimorphum ...	Rothschild, 1935
Cheronia ...	Rose Perfection x orbiculare ...	McLaren, 1933
Choremia ...	haematodes x arboreum ...	McLaren, 1933
Cilbooth ...	ciliatum x Boothii ...	Magor, 1926
Cilkeisk... ...	ciliatum x Keiskei ...	Magor, 1926
Cilpinense ...	ciliatum x moupinense ...	Aberconway, 1927
Cinnandrum ...	cinnabarinum x polyandrum ...	Aberconway, 1937
Cinncrass ...	cinnabarinum x crassum ...	Magor, 1923
Cinnkeys ...	cinnabarinum x Keysii ...	Magor, 1926
Cirrus ...	Smirnowii x arboreum ...	Reuthe, 1926
Clio ...	xenosporum x Gilian ...	Magor, 1931
Clivianum ...	catawbiense x arboreum album ...	Iveson, 1849
Clove ...	sperabile x haemaleum ...	Rothschild, 1935

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Cock of the Rock	cinnabarinum × Rose Mangles ...	Clarke, 1932
Codorus ...	racemosum × minus ...	Gable, 1934
Colonel Rogers	Falconeri × niveum ...	Rogers, 1926
Conemaugh ...	racemosum × mucronulatum ...	Gable, 1934
Conestoga ...	carolinianum × racemosum ...	Gable, 1934
Conewago ...	carolinianum × mucronulatum ...	Gable, 1934
Conewingo ...	haematodes × diphrocalyx ...	Gable, 1934
Conococheague	catawbiense × haematodes ...	Gable, 1934
Coresia ...	Penjerrick × Cornish Cross ...	McLaren, 1933
Coreta ...	Loderi × Kingianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Cornish Cream	campylocarpum × Fortorb ...	E. H. W. Bolitho, 1937
Cornish Cross ...	Thomsonii × Griffithianum ...	S. Smith
Cornsutch ...	Cornubia × sutchuenense ...	Magor, 1926
Cornubia ...	arboreum × Shilsonii ...	Barclay Fox, 1914
Coronation ...	Ernest Gill × Kewense ...	Heneage-Vivian, 1938
Coronation Day	Pink Shell × Loderi ...	Crosfield, 1937
Coronet... ..	Corona × croceum... ..	Wallace, 1937
Coronis ...	Corona × Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Countess of Derby	Pink Pearl × Cynthia ...	White, 1930
Countess of Haddington	ciliatum × Dalhousiae ...	Parker, 1862
Countess of Sefton	Edgeworthii × multiflorum ...	
Cowbell ...	ciliatum × bullatum ...	Rothschild, 1935
Cowslip... ..	Williamsianum × Wardii ...	Aberconway, 1937
Cremerne ...	Luscombei × campylocarpum ...	Rothschild, 1935
Crossbill ...	spinuliferum × lutescens ...	J. C. Williams, 1933
Cunningham's White	maximum × cinnamomeum ...	Cunningham, 1850
Cupid	Griffithianum × Luscombei ...	Johnstone, 1926
Cyrene	Sir Charles Lemon × lanatum ...	Magor, 1934
Dalbull	Dalhousiae × bullatum ...	Magor, 1936
Damaris	Dr. Stocker × campylocarpum ...	Magor, 1926
Damask	Loderi × eriogynum ...	Clarke, 1932
Dame Nellie Melba	Standishii × arboreum ...	Sir E. Loder, 1926
Damozel	A. W. bright rose × Griersonianum	Rothschild, 1936
Dante	dichroanthum × eriogynum ...	Aberconway, 1936

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Daphne... ..	Red Admiral × neriiflorum	Magor, 1928
Day Dream	Lady Bessborough × Griersonianum	Rothschild, 1936
Decsoul... ..	decorum × Souliei	Whitaker, 1937
Delight	ciliatum × praecox... ..	Gill, 1926
Detonhaem	detonsum × haematodes	Magor, 1932
Devagilla	discolor × Cornubia	Rothschild, 1936
Devaluation	auriculatum × arboreum	Rothschild, 1936
Dicharb	dichroanthum × arboreum	Magor, 1936
Dichdiap	dichroanthum × diapres	Magor, 1938
Dido	dichroanthum × decorum... ..	Wilding, 1934
Diogenes	Red Argenteum × calophytum	Rothschild, 1936
Dione	neriiflorum × Cornsutch	Magor, 1936
dimidiatum	callimorphum × neriiflorum	nat. hyb.
Diva	Ladybird × Griersonianum	Rothschild, 1936
Don, The	Doncaster × Griffithianum	Lowinsky
Dondis	discolor × Doncaster	Kew Gardens
Dorcas	Bagshot Ruby × discolor	Rothschild, 1936
Dorinthia	Griersonianum × Hiraethlyn	Aberconway, 1938
Dormouse	Dawn's Delight × Williamsianum	Rothschild, 1936
Dorothea	Griffithianum × decorum	Lowinsky, 1925
Dr. Stocker	caucasicum × Griffithianum	North, 1900
Dragonfly	facetum × auriculatum	Rothschild, 1936
Drum Major	arboreum × Griersonianum	Rothschild, 1936
Drusilla	Essex Scarlet × campylocarpum	Rothschild, 1936
Duchess of Portland	barbatum × Handsworth Early White	Fisher & Sibray, 1903
Duke of Cornwall	arboreum × barbatum	Gill, 1926
Duke of York	Fortunei × Scipio	Paul, 1894
Dulcibella	Diphole Pink × eriogynum	Rothschild, 1936
Dunlin	Dawn's Delight × Thomsonii	Rothschild, 1936
Dusky Maid	Moser's Maroon × discolor	Rothschild, 1936
Earl of Morley... ..	campylocarpum × arboreum	
Early Gem	praecox × dauricum	Veitch, 1874
Easter Egg	fulgens × neriiflorum	Rothschild, 1937
Edith A. Boulton	Fortunei × Meteor	Kew Gardens, 1894
Edusa	Penjerrick × campylocarpum	McLaren, 1933
Eldorado	Valentinianum × Johnstoneanum	Rothschild, 1937
Eleanore	desquamatum × Augustinii	Rothschild, 1937

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Electra ...	chasmanthum x Augustinii ...	Rothschild, 1937
Elena ...	cinnabarinum var. Blandfordiae-florum x yunnanense	Rothschild, 1937
Elisabetae ...	caucasicum x Smirnowii ...	
Elsae ...	grande x Hodgsonii ...	Reuthe, 1925
Emmeline ...	Essex Scarlet x haematodes ...	Rothschild, 1937
Endeavour ...	arborescens album x lacteum ...	Rothschild, 1937
Endymion ...	Lord Milner x Hookeri ...	Rothschild, 1937
Erebus ...	Fabia x Griersonianum ...	Aberconway, 1936
Ernest Gill ...	Fortunei x arborescens ...	Gill, 1926
Ernestine ...	chartophyllum x cinnabarinum var. Roylei	Rothschild, 1937
Eros ...	Amaura x Griersonianum ...	Aberconway, 1936
Esmeralda ...	King George x neriiflorum ...	Rothschild, 1937
Esperanza ...	barbatum x strigillosum ...	Rothschild, 1937
Esterel ...	arborescens album x Meddianum ...	Rothschild, 1937
Ethel ...	F. C. Puddle x repens ...	Aberconway, 1937
Ethelred ...	Gill's Crimson x neriiflorum ...	Rothschild, 1937
Ethyl ...	campylocarpum x orbiculare ...	Rothschild, 1937
Etna ...	Vanessa x Fabia ...	Aberconway, 1936
Euchelia ...	repens x ? ...	Aberconway, 1935
Eudora ...	Vanessa x facetum ...	Aberconway, 1936
Eupheno ...	sperabile x Griersonianum ...	Aberconway, 1936
Euphrosyne ...	arborescens album x Loderi ...	Rothschild, 1923
Eureka ...	arborescens x Hookeri ...	Rothschild, 1937
Europa ...	Ungernii x Kyawi ...	Rothschild, 1937
Euryalus ...	Nereid x Griersonianum ...	Aberconway, 1936
Evelyn ...	Moser's rouge maculé noir x Griffithianum	Rothschild, 1937
Exburiense ...	didymum x Kyawi ...	Rothschild, 1937
Exminster ...	Thomsonii x campylocarpum ...	Barclay Fox, 1923
Exoniense ...	ciliatum x Veitchianum ...	Veitch, 1881
F. C. Puddle ...	neriiflorum x Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1932
Fabia ...	dichroanthum x Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Fairy Light ...	Lady Mar x Griersonianum ...	Rothschild, 1938
Falvia ...	Wardii x campylocarpum ...	McLaren, 1933
Fancy Free ...	TL 1690 x eriogynum ...	Rothschild, 1938
Fandango ...	Britannia x haematodes ...	Rothschild, 1938
Fantasy ...	TL 1284 x Griersonianum ...	Rothschild, 1938
Fargarb ...	Fargesii x arborescens ...	Magor, 1928

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Fasthip ...	fastigiatum × hippophaeoides ...	Magor, 1926
Felis ...	dichroanthum × facetum ...	Rothschild, 1938
Fez ...	King George × haemaleum ...	Rothschild, 1938
Fireball ...	barbatum × Ascot Brilliant ...	Gill, 1925
Fire Bird ...	Norman Shaw × Griersonianum...	Rothschild, 1938
Firedrake ...	Sardis × Kyawi ...	Rothschild, 1938
Firefly ...	Crossbill × spinuliferum ...	Rothschild, 1938
Fire Glow ...	Fortunei hybrid × Griersonianum	Crosfield, 1935
Firetail ...	Britannia × eriogynum ...	Crosfield, 1934
Flashlight ...	cyclium × campylocarpum ...	Rothschild, 1938
Fleur de Roi ...	Thomsonii × campanulatum ...	Wright, 1903
Forsterianum ...	Veitchianum × Edgeworthii ...	Forster, 1917
Fortorb ...	Fortunei × orbiculare ...	P. D. Williams
Fortune...	Falconeri × sinogrande ...	Rothschild, 1938
fragrantissimum	Edgeworthii × formosum ...	Rollisson, 1868
Fulgarb...	fulgens × arboreum ...	Magor, 1930
Fusilier ...	Elliottii × Griersonianum ...	Rothschild, 1938
Gay Lady ...	Cornubia × Griffithianum ...	Lady Loder, 1938
Gem ...	Halopeanum × Thomsonii ...	Sir E. Loder, 1926
General Sir John Du Cane	Thomsonii × discolor ...	Rothschild, 1933
Geraldii ...	praevernium × sutchuenense ...	nat. hyb.
Gilian ...	? × Griffithianum ...	Magor, 1923
Gill's Gloriosa	Griffithianum × Pink Pearl ...	Gill, 1927
Gill's Triumph	arboreum × Griffithianum ...	Gill, 1906
Gladys ...	campylocarpum × Fortunei ...	Clarke, 1926
Glaucoboothii ...	glaucum × Boothii... ...	Magor
Glory of Penjerrick	arboreum × Griffithianum ...	Barclay Fox, 1928
Goldfort ...	Goldsworth Yellow × Fortunei ...	Sloccock, 1937
Goldsworth Orange	dichroanthum × discolor ...	Sloccock, 1938
Goldsworth Yellow	caucasicum × campylocarpum ...	Sloccock, 1925
Gowenianum ...	catawbiense × nudiflorum ...	? 1917
Grierdal ...	Dalhousiae × Griersonianum ...	Heneage-Vivian, 1937
Grierosplendour	Griersonianum × Purple Splendour	G. H. Loder, 1937
Griersims ...	G. A. Sims × Griersonianum ...	Ramsden, 1938

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Gwillt King ...	Griersonianum × zeylanicum ...	Caton Haigh, 1938
Halopeanum ...	Griffithianum × maximum ...	Halope, 1896
Harrisii ...	Thomsonii × ? ...	Harris, 1880
Hebe ...	Neriihaem × Williamsianum ...	Magor, 1927
Henryanum ...	Dalhousiae × formosum ...	Henry, 1862
Hermione ...	Gilian × arboreum ...	Magor, 1935
Hipsal ...	hippophaeoides × saluenense ...	Magor, 1926
Hiraethlyn ...	haematodes × Griffithianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Hodconeri ...	Hodgsonii × Falconeri ...	Reuthe, 1926
Humming Bird	haematodes × Williamsianum ...	J. C. Williams, 1933
hybridum ...	viscosum × maximum ...	Herbert, 1817
Ida ...	J. G. Millais × neriiflorum ...	Rothschild, 1934
Impeanum ...	impeditum × Hanceanum ...	Kew Gardens, 1934
Ingre ...	insigne × Griersonianum ...	Aberconway, 1936
intermedium ...	ferrugineum × hirsutum ...	Nat. Hyb., 1891
Intrifast ...	intricatum × fastigiatum ...	Lowinsky
Ione ...	Countess of Haddington × bullatum ...	Magor, 1926
Iphigeneia ...	haematodes × Red Admiral ...	Magor, 1934
Irrfarg ...	irroratum × Fargesii ...	Magor
Isabella ...	Griffithianum × auriculatum ...	G. H. Loder, 1934
Jacksonii ...	caucasicum × Nobleanum ...	? 1926
Jean ...	Griersonianum × decorum ...	Stirling-Maxwell, 1936
Jo ...	Bodartianum × Smithii ...	Magor
John Tremayne	arboreum × Griffithianum ...	Tremayne
Keiskarb ...	Keiskei × arboreum ...	Magor
Keiskrac ...	Keiskei × racemosum ...	Magor, 1928
Kernick Gem ...	barbatum × Luscombei ...	Gill, 1930
Kesselringii ...	Smirnowii × ponticum ...	Nat. Hyb., 1910
Kewarb... ...	Kewense × arboreum ...	Magor
Kewdec... ...	Kewense × decorum ...	Magor
Kewense ...	Griffithianum × Fortunei ...	Kew Gardens, 1888
Kewense Hybrid	Kewense × Griffithianum... ...	Gill, 1927
Kewxen ...	Kewense × xenosporum ...	Magor, 1927
Kingking ...	Kingianum × Mrs. R. Davidson ...	Magor

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Kittiwake ...	lutescens × Edgeworthii ...	J. C. Williams, 1933
Koenig Carola	Falconeri × ponticum ...	Ludiecke, 1926
Koenigdis ...	Koenig Carola × discolor ...	Magor, 1926
Lady Berry ...	Rosy Bell × Royal Flush ...	Rothschild, 1935
Lady Bessborough	discolor × campylocarpum var. elatum	Rothschild, 1933
Ladybird ...	discolor × Corona	Rothschild, 1933
Lady Catherine	Corona × auriculatum ...	Ramsden, 1936
Lady Chamberlain	cinnabarinum var. Roylei × Royal Flush (orange var.)	Rothschild, 1930
Lady Eleanor Cathcart	maximum × arboreum ...	Waterer, 1926
Lady Linlithgow	Thomsonii × sutchuenense ...	R.B.G., Edinburgh
Lady Montagu...	Griffithianum × ? ...	Rothschild, 1931
Lady Rosebery	cinnabarinum var. Roylei × Royal Flush (pink var.)	Rothschild, 1930
Latona ...	Soulei × dichroanthum ...	McLaren, 1933
Lavender Girl ...	Fortunei × Lady Grey Egerton ...	Sloccock, 1937
Leda ...	apodectum × Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Lepidoboothii ...	lepidotum × Boothii ...	Magor, 1919
Lindbull ...	Lindleyi × bullatum ...	Magor, 1926
Linley ...	? × Loderi ...	Messel, 1927
Linley Sambourne	? × Loderi ...	Messel, 1928
Little Ben ...	neriiflorum × repens ...	S. Dickens, 1937
Little Bill ...	Williamsianum × Lady Stewart of Wortley	Wallace, 1934
Loderi ...	Griffithianum × Fortunei ...	Sir E. Loder, 1911
Loki ...	Cornubia × ?	Lady Loder
Lone Eagle ...	carolinianum × Pink Pearl ...	Baardse, 1928
Luscombei ...	Fortunei × Thomsonii ...	Luscombe, 1880
Maddchart ...	Maddenii × chartophyllum ...	Magor
Magniflorum ...	Countess of Haddington × Edgeworthii	Parker, 1917
Manglesii ...	Griffithianum × catawbiense ...	Veitch, 1885
Mansellii ...	Falconeri × grande ...	Downie, 1875
Margaret Bean...	campylocarpum × Esmeralda ...	Kew Gardens, 1935 ...
Margot ...	mucronulatum × micranthum ...	Ingram, 1937
Mary Swaythling	form of " Gladys " ...	Swaythling, 1934

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Master Dick ...	Griersonianum x Don ...	Crosfield, 1936
May Day ...	haematodes x Griersonianum ...	A. M. Williams, 1932
May Queen ...	Fortunei x ? ...	Sir E. Loder, 1926
Maya ...	sutchuenense x Ririei ...	Magor, 1933
Medea ...	Red Admiral x sutchuenense ...	Magor, 1931
Medusa...	scyphocalyx x Griersonianum ...	Aberconway, 1936
Melissa ...	Ascot Brilliant x arboreum ...	Magor, 1932
Monstrous ...	Mrs. E. C. Stirling x Smirnowii hybrid	Waterer & Crisp, 1925
Moonstone ...	campylocarpum x Williamsianum	J. C. Williams, 1933
Morteri ...	calendulaceum x nudiflorum ...	? 1829
Mrs. Henry Agnew	grande x arboreum album ...	Mangles, 1915
Mrs. J. Comber	diaprepes x decorum ...	Messel, 1932
Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild	B. de Bruin x Griersonianum ...	Rothschild
Mrs. Randall Davidson	Griffithianum x campylocarpum (Hooker)	Mangles, 1884
Mrs. W. C. Slocock	campylocarpum x ? ...	Slocock, 1929
multiflorum ...	ciliatum x virgatum ...	Waterer & Crisp
Muriel ...	Falconeri x ? ...	Lady Loder, 1925
Muriel Messel	Loderi x Loder's White ...	Messel, 1929
myrtifolium ...	minus x hirsutum ...	? 1917
Nancy ...	Prometheus x neriiflorum ...	Rothschild, 1931
Naomi ...	Aurora x Fortunei... ...	Rothschild, 1926
Neda ...	dichroanthum x Cunningham's Sulphur	McLaren, 1933
Nereid ...	neriiflorum x dichroanthum ...	Wilding, 1934
Neriapo ...	apodectum x neriiflorum ...	Magor, 1929
Neriarb ...	neriiflorum x arboreum ...	Magor, 1928
Nerilhaem ...	neriiflorum x haematodes... ...	Magor, 1927
Ninette ...	discolor x Makinoi ...	Stevenson, 1936
Nobleanum ...	caucasicum x arboreum ...	Waterer, 1835
Norman Gill ...	Beauty of Tremough x Griffithianum	Gill, 1922
Norman Shaw	discolor x B. de Bruin ...	Rothschild, 1926
Olive ...	moupinense x dauricum ...	Stirling-Maxwell, 1936
Oliver ...	Loderi x ? ...	Messel, 1927

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Oreoaug ...	oreotrepes x Augustinii ...	Magor, 1932
Oreocinn ...	oreotrepes x cinnabarinum ...	Magor, 1926
ornatum ...	viscosum x ponticum ...	Gowen, 1832
Ouida ...	Astarte x Griersonianum ...	Aberconway, 1936
Pallida ...	Williamsianum x Griffithianum ...	McLaren, 1933
pallidum ...	? virgatum x hirsutum ...	? 1913
Pan ...	Griersonianum x crassum ...	Stirling-Maxwell, 1936
Pengaer...	Griffithianum x Thomsonii ...	Llewelyn, 1926
Penjerrick ...	campylocarpum var. elatum x Griffithianum	S. Smith
Penllyn ...	orbiculare x Griffithianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Phidias ...	Astarte x F. C. Puddle ...	Aberconway, 1938
Philip Waterer...	Mrs. E. C. Stirling x maximum hybrid	Waterer, 1924
Phillida ...	Forsterianum x Edgeworthii ...	Ramsden, 1934
Phryne ...	campylocarpum x Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Pilgrim ...	Fortunei x Gill's Triumph ...	Rothschild, 1926
Pink Bride ..	Halopeanum x Griffithianum ...	Lady Loder
Pink Delight ...	arboreum x ? ...	Gill, 1926
Pink Domino ...	discolor x hardy hybrid ...	Waterer & Crisp, 1925
Pink Glory ...	Glory of Penjerrick x Loderi ...	Heneage-Vivian, 1938
Pinkie ...	Griersonianum x Lady G. Broderick	Ramsden, 1938
Pink Shell ...	Griffithianum x H. M. Arderne ...	Lowinsky, 1923
Polar Bear ...	diaprepes x auriculatum ...	Stevenson, 1933
Portia ...	strigillosum x euchaites ...	Aberconway, 1935
praecox ...	ciliatum x dauricum ...	Davies, 1860
Princess Alice ...	Edgeworthii x ciliatum ...	Veitch, 1862
Princess of Orange	campylocarpum x Prince Camille de Rohan	Veitch
Prostigiatum ...	prostratum x fastigiatum ...	Magor, 1924
Protsal ...	prostratum x saluenense ...	Magor, 1926
pulcherrimum ...	arboreum x caucasicum ...	Waterer, 1835
Purity ...	Edgeworthii x formosum ...	Turner, 1908
Pyramus ...	Doncaster x Loderi ...	McLaren, 1933
Queen Souriya...	Fortunei x campylocarpum hybrid	Sloccock, 1937
Racil ...	racemosum x ciliatum ...	N. S. Holland, 1937
Radiance ...	Vanessa x Griersonianum...	Aberconway, 1936

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Radium... ..	Griersonianum × Earl of Athlone	Crosfield, 1936
Red Admiral	arboreum × Thomsonii	J. C. Williams
Red Argenteum	grande × arboreum	? 1926
Red Cap	didymum × eriogynum	Stevenson, 1935
Red Lamp	Don × facetum	Crosfield, 1936
Red Start	aperantum × euchaïtes	Headfort, 1938
Redwing	Barclayi × Shilsonii	Aberconway, 1936
Rendall's Scarlet	arboreum × ponticum	
Retrich	reticulatum × Weyrichii	Ingram, 1935
Robin Hood	calophytum × sutchuenense	J. C. Williams, 1933
Robin Redbreast	Houlstonii × orbiculare	J. C. Williams, 1933
Romany Chai	Moser's Maroon × Griersonianum	Rothschild, 1933
Romany Chal	Moser's Maroon × eriogynum	Rothschild, 1933
Rosabel... ..	Pink Shell × Griersonianum	Crosfield, 1936
Rosalind	Fargesii × Thomsonii	Aberconway, 1938
Rosamond	Cornubia × Loderi	Lady Loder, 1934
Rose Mangles	cinnabarinum × Maddenii	Mangles
Rosemary Chipp	orbiculare × Loderi	Kew Gardens, 1928
Rosy Bell	ciliatum × glaucum	Davies, 1894
Rosy Morn	Souliei × Loderi	White
Rotundarb	orbiculare × arboreum	Magor
Rovellianum	dauricum × ferrugineum	Rovelli, 1926
Royal Flush	cinnabarinum × Maddenii	J. C. Williams
Rubina	didymum × Tally-Ho	Crosfield, 1938
Russautinii	russatum × Augustinii	Ramsden, 1936
Russellianum	catawbiense × arboreum	Russell, 1831
St. Keverne	Kingianum × Griffithianum	P. D. Williams, 1922
Sangreal	sanguineum × Griersonianum	Headfort, 1937
Sardis	discolor × L. S. Sargent	Kew Gardens
Sarita Loder	Griersonianum × Loderi	G. H. Loder, 1934
Scarlet Lady	Luscombei × haematodes	Stirling-Maxwell, 1936
Seagull	Loderi × sutchuenense	Lady Loder, 1938
Selig	cinnabarinum var. Blandfordiae- florum × calophyllum	Lady Loder, 1937
Sesterianum	Edgeworthii × formosum	Veitch, 1862
Seta	spinuliferum × moupinense	McLaren, 1933

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Sheila Osborn ...	discolor × Strategist	Kew Gardens, 1932
Shepherd's Delight	Loderi × Luscombei	Heneage-Vivian, 1937.
Shilsonii ...	Thomsonii × barbatum	Shilson, 1900
Shot Silk ...	campylocarpum × dichroanthum...	Ramsden, 1933
Sidonia ...	Rose Perfection × Fortunei	McLaren, 1933
Simsodour ...	G. A. Sims × Purple Splendour ...	G. H. Loder, 1938
Sir Frederick Moore	discolor × St. Keverne	Rothschild, 1935
Sir John Ramsden	Corona × Thomsonii	Waterer & Crisp, 1926
Smirnauck ...	Smirnowii × Griffithianum	Magor, 1924
Snow Bunting ...	arboreum × sutchuenense	J. C. Williams
Snow Queen ...	Halopeanum × Loderi	Sir E. Loder, 1926
Soularb... ..	Souliei × arboreum	Magor, 1926
Soulbut... ..	Souliei × Fortunei	Magor, 1926
Souldis	Souliei × discolor	Magor, 1927
Soulkew	Souliei × Kewense	Magor, 1926
Soulking	Souliei × Kingianum	Magor, 1926
Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz	Pink Pearl × John Walter... ..	Endtz, 1924
Spinulosum ...	spinuliferum × racemosum	Kew Gardens, 1926
Standishii ...	maximum × altaclarensis	Standish, 1844
Stanwellianum...	caucasicum × catawbiense	Methven, 1926
Stanwellii ...	campanulatum × ponticum	
Sulphur Yellow	Souliei × campylocarpum... ..	J. C. Williams
Summer's Dawn	croceum × garden hybrid... ..	Ingram, 1936
Sunrise	Griffithianum × Griersonianum ...	McLaren, 1933
Sunset	Queen Wilhelmina × Loderi	Lady Loder, 1931
Surprise	Falconeri × Thomsonii	Lady Loder, 1937
Sussex Bonfire...	haematodes × Cornish Cross	Lady Loder, 1934
'Tally Ho	Griersonianum × eriogynum	{ Crosfield } 1933 { Lady Loder }
Tessa	praecox × moupinense	Stevenson, 1935
Thomaden	Thomsonii × adenogynum	Magor, 1927
Thomasine	Souliei × Thomsonii	Clarke, 1931
Thomking	Thomsonii × Mrs. R. Davidson ...	Magor
Thomwilliams ...	Thomsonii × Williamsianum	Magor, 1927
Tittenhurst ...	Wightii × barbatum	White, 1933

Name.	Parentage.	Raiser or Exhibitor.
Tittenhurst Belle	Corona x Griffithianum	Lowinsky, 1925
Touchstone ...	Griffithianum x ?	Crosfield, 1937
Towardii ...	catawbiense x altaclarensis	? 1850
Treasure ...	repens x Williamsianum	Crosfield, 1937
Tregedna ...	Thomsonii x ?	
Triaur	triflorum x aureum	Magor
Tyermanii ...	Nuttallii x formosum	Tyerman, 1925
Ungerio ...	Ungernii x eriogynum ?	Magor, 1933
Valaspis ...	Valentinianum x leucaspis	Aberconway, 1935
Valpinense ...	moupinense x Valentinianum	Aberconway, 1938
Vanessa... ..	Soulbut x Griersonianum	McLaren, 1929
Venus	Amaura x facetum	Aberconway, 1936
Victorianum ...	Dalhousiae x Nuttallii	Cuvelier, 1879
Vulcan	Mars x Griersonianum	Waterer & Crisp, 1938
Warbler ...	Wardii x neriiflorum	Headfort, 1938
W. Leith ...	Loderi x decorum	Heneage-Vivian 1934
Wellesleyanum...	maximum x catawbiense	?
Werei	arborescens ? x barbatum ?	S. Smith, 1921
White Glory ...	irroratum x Loderi	Lady Loder, 1937
White Samite ...	Corry Koster x Loderi	Wallace, 1932
William Watson	Ascot Brilliant x Griffithianum	Sir E. Loder
Xanchart ...	xanthinum x chartophyllum	Ingram, 1935
Xenarb	detonsum x arborescens	Magor, 1926
Yellow Dwarf ...	Goldsworth Yellow x dichroanthum	Sir J. Ramsden
Yellow Hammer	sulfureum x flavidum	J. C. Williams
Yunninn ...	yunnanense x cinnabarinum	Magor, 1924
Yvonne ...	Aurora x Griffithianum	Rothschild
Zuyder Zee ...	Mrs. Lindsay Smith x campylo- carpum	Koster, 1936

NEW RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

OWING to the cessation of the publication of the Rhododendron Association's Year Book for the duration of the War, the following list of hybrids recorded during 1939 is published for information and registration by kind permission of the Royal Horticultural Society.

NAME.	PARENTAGE.	RAISER OR EXHIBITOR.
CALROSE . . .	calophytum × Griersonianum . . .	ABERCONWAY
CHASTE . . .	campylocarpum × Queen o' the May	CROSFIELD
ELISABETH . . .	Griersonianum × repens . . .	ABERCONWAY
EURIDICE . . .	arboreum album × Loderi . . .	ROTHSCHILD
GAUL . . .	Shilsonii × Elliottii . . .	"
GAY GORDON . . .	Beau Brummell × Elliottii . . .	"
GEISHA . . .	Pineapple × dichroanthum . . .	"
GIBRALTAR . . .	Bibiani × Elliottii . . .	"
GIpsy KING . . .	King George × haematodes . . .	"
GLAMOUR . . .	Margaret × Griersonianum . . .	"
GOBLIN . . .	Break of Day × Griersonianum . . .	"
GOLCONDA . . .	Beau Brummell × dichroanthum	"
GOLDEN HORN . . .	dichroanthum × Elliottii . . .	"
GOOD CHEER . . .	Lord Milner × sutchuenense . . .	"
GRACE . . .	Fortunei × arboreum album . . .	"
GRENADA . . .	Lady Rumbold × Griersonianum . . .	"
GRENADIER . . .	Moser's Maroon × Elliottii . . .	"
GRENADINE . . .	Pauline × Griersonianum . . .	"
GRIEROCASTER . . .	Griersonianum × Doncaster . . .	G. H. LODER
GRISETTE . . .	arboreum album × Dr. Stocker . . .	ROTHSCHILD
HAMPRESTON . . .	glaucum × russatum . . .	MARCHANT
HELEN VANDEVERE	Griersonianum × occidentale . . .	VANDEVERE
JAQUETTA . . .	facetum × Griersonianum . . .	DIGBY
JOCK . . .	Williamsianum × Griersonianum . . .	STIRLING- MAXWELL
JULIANA . . .	Griersonianum × Queen Wilhelmina	INGRAM
LADY STAIR . . .	Griersonianum × Albatross . . .	STAIR
LITTLE BERT . . .	repens × euchaites . . .	SCRASE-DICKENS
LODAURIC . . .	Loderi × auriculatum . . .	CROSFIELD
MATADOR . . .	Griersonianum × strigillosum . . .	ABERCONWAY
MEROPS . . .	Cunningham's Sulphur × lacteum . . .	INGRAM
RED ROVER . . .	J. G. Millais × Thomsonii . . .	WHITAKER
ROSEFINCH . . .	Bella × Griersonianum . . .	ABERCONWAY
ROSY DAWN . . .	Thomsonii × Fortunei hybrid . . .	CROSFIELD
SEA NYMPH . . .	chaetomallum × dichroanthum . . .	INGRAM
WHITE WINGS . . .	bullatum × cilicalyx . . .	SCRASE-DICKENS
WINSOME . . .	Humming Bird × Griersonianum . . .	ABERCONWAY

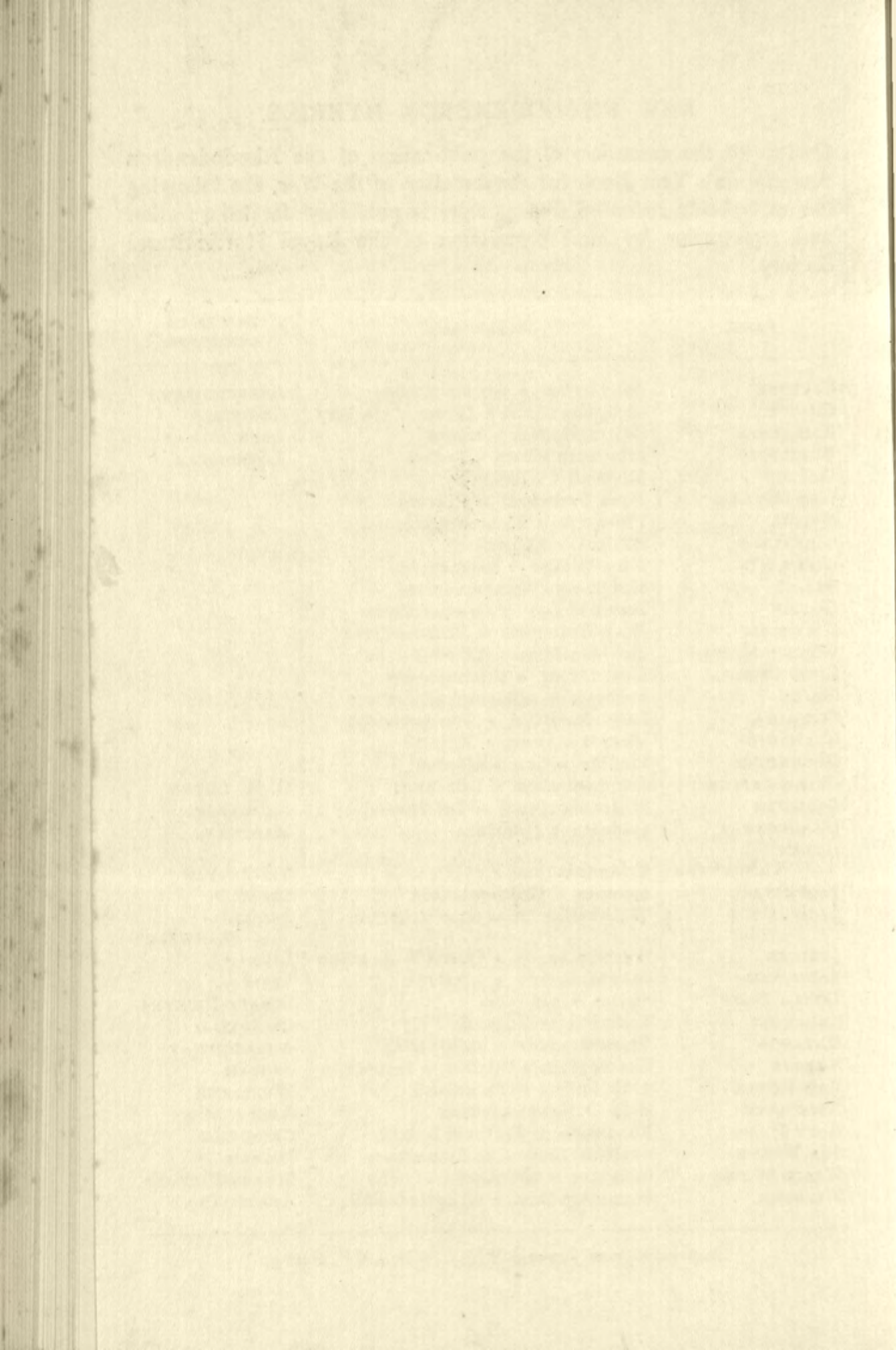


TABLE II.

A. W. bright rose		
x Griersonianum	=	Damozel
adenogynum		
x arboreum	=	Arbad
x Thomsonii	=	Thomaden
altaclarensis		
x catawbiense	=	Towardii
x maximum	=	Standishii
Amaura		
x facetum	=	Venus
x Griersonianum	=	Eros
ambiguum		
x Augustinii	=	Candida
x cinnabarinum var. Roylei	=	Biskra
x Keysii	=	Amkeys
apodectum		
x caucasicum	=	Cauapo
x Griersonianum	=	Leda
x neriiflorum	=	Neriiapo
aperantum		
x euchaites	=	Red Start
arboreum		
x adenogynum	=	Arbad
x Ascot Brilliant	=	Melissa
x auriculatum	=	Devaluation
x barbatum ?	=	Werei
x barbatum	=	Duke of Cornwall
x Barclayi	=	Cardinal
x calophytum	=	Androcles
x campanulatum	=	Bodartianum
x campylocarpum	=	Arbcamp
x campylocarpum	=	Earl of Morley
x catawbiense	=	Russellianum
x catawbiense-ponticum	=	Altaclarensis
x caucasicum	=	Nobleanum
x Dawn's Delight	=	Brigadier
x detonsum	=	Xenarb
x dichroanthum	=	Dicharb

x discolor	=	Ayesha
x Dr. Stocker	=	Callirhoe
x Essex Scarlet	=	Belisha Beacon
x Fargesii	=	Fargarb
x Fortunei	=	Ernest Gill
x fulgens	=	Fulgarb
x Gilian	=	Hermione
x grande	=	Red Argenteum
x Griersonianum	=	Drum Major
x Griffithianum	=	John Tremayne
x Griffithianum	=	Gill's Triumph
x Griffithianum	=	Glory of Penjerrick
x Griffithianum	=	Beauty of Tremough
x haematodes	=	Choremia
x Hookeri	=	Eureka
x irroratum	=	Aztec
x Keiskei	=	Keiskarb
x Kewense	=	Kewarb
x maximum	=	Lady Eleanor Cathcart
x Moser's Maroón	=	Bibiani
x neriiflorum	=	Neriiarb
x orbiculare	=	Rotundarb
x ponticum	=	Rendall's Scarlet
x Shilsonii	=	Cornubia
x Souliei	=	Soularb
x Smirnowii	=	Cirrus
x Standishii	=	Dame Nellie Melba
x sutchuenense	=	Snow Bunting
x Thomsonii	=	Red Admiral
x ?	=	Pink Delight
arboreum album	=	Clivianum
x catawbiense	=	Mrs. Henry Agnew
x grande	=	Endeavour
x lacteum	=	Euphrosyne
x Loderi	=	Esterel
x Meddianum	=	
Ascot Brilliant	=	Melissa
x arboreum	=	Fireball
x barbatum	=	William Watson
x Griffithianum	=	
Astarte	=	Ouida
x Griersonianum	=	Phidias
x F. C. Puddle	=	

Augustinii

x ambiguum	= Candida
x chasmanthum	= Electra
x concinnum	= Argiolus
x desquamatum	= Eleanore
x fastigiatum	= Augfast
x intricatum	= Bluebird
x Intrifast	= Blue Diamond
x impeditum	= Blue Tit
x oreotrepes	= Oreoaug
x russatum	= Russautinii

aureum

x Edgeworthii	= Auredge
x triflorum	= Triaur

auriculatum

x arboreum	= Devaluation
x Corona	= Lady Catherine
x diaprepes	= Polar Bear
x discolor	= Argosy
x facetum	= Dragonfly
x George Hardy	= Aida
x Godesburg	= Blanc-mange
x Griersonianum	= Aladdin
x Griffithianum	= Isabella
x John Tremayne	= Banshee
x Penjerrick	= Bustard

Aurora

x Fortunei	= Naomi
x Griffithianum	= Yvonne
x Thomsonii	= Adelaide

Bagshot Ruby

x discolor	= Dorcas
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barbatum

x arboreum	= Duke of Cornwall
x arboreum ?	= Werei
x Ascot Brilliant	= Fireball
x Handsworth Early White	= Duchess of Portland
x Hookeri	= Alix
x Luscombei	= Kernick Gem
x strigillosum	= Esperanza
x sutchuenense	= Barbsutch

	x Thomsonii	=	Shilsonii
	x Wightii	=	Tittenhurst
Barclayi			
	x arboreum	=	Cardinal
	x Shilsonii	=	Redwing
B. de Bruin			
	x discolor	=	Norman Shaw
	x Griersonianum	=	Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild
Beauty of Tremough			
	x Griffithianum	=	Norman Gill
Bodartianum			
	x Smithii	=	Jo
Boothii			
	x brachyanthum	=	Brachbooth
	x ciliatum	=	Cilbooth
	x glaucum	=	Glaucoboothii
	x lepidotum	=	Lepidoboothii
brachyanthum			
	x Boothii	=	Brachbooth
	x flavidum	=	Brachydum
	x lepidotum	=	Brachlep
brachycarpum			
	x discolor	=	Brachdis
	x Souliei	=	Bracksoul
Britannia			
	x eriogynum	=	Firetail
	x haematodes	=	Fandango
bullatum			
	x ciliatum	=	Cowbell
	x Countess of Haddington	=	Ione
	x Dalhousiae	=	Dalbull
	x Lindleyi	=	Lindbull
	x moupinense	=	Bulbul
burmanicum			
	x lutescens	=	Alcesta
	x racemosum	=	Amba
calendulaceum			
	x nudiflorum	=	Morteri
callimorphum			
	x campylocarpum	=	Abalone
	x dichroanthum	=	Barbet

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| x neriiflorum | = | dimidiatum |
| x Vervaneana | = | Charmian |
| calophyllum | | |
| x cinnabarinum var. | | |
| Blandfordiaeflorum | = | Selig |
| calophytum | | |
| x arboreum | = | Androcles |
| x Cornubia | = | Amalfi |
| x Dr. Stocker | = | Calstocker |
| x Fortunei | = | Calfort |
| x irroratum | = | Calotum |
| x Loderi | = | Avalanche |
| x Queen Wilhelmina | = | Calomina |
| x Red Argenteum | = | Diogenes |
| x sutchuense | = | Robin Hood |
| x Thomsonii | = | Calthom |
| campanulatum | | |
| x arboreum | = | Bodartianum |
| x Loderi | = | Annabella |
| x ponticum | = | Stanwellii |
| x Thomsonii | = | Fleur de Roi |
| campylocarpum | | |
| x arboreum | = | Arbcamp |
| x arboreum | = | Earl of Morley |
| x callimorphum | = | Abalone |
| x caucasicum | = | Goldsworth Yellow |
| x cyclium | = | Flashlight |
| x Dawn's Delight | = | Bauble |
| x dichroanthum | = | Shot Silk |
| x Dr. Stocker | = | Damaris |
| x discolor | = | A. Gilbert |
| x Esmeralda | = | Margaret Bean |
| x Essex Scarlet | = | Drusilla |
| x Fortorb | = | Cornish Cream |
| x Fortunei | = | Gladys |
| x Griffithianum | = | Mrs. Randall Davidson |
| x irroratum | = | Campirr |
| x Kewense | = | Campkew |
| x Loderi | = | Phryne |
| x Loder's White | = | Albino |
| x Luscombei | = | Cremorne |
| x Mrs. Lindsay Smith | = | Zuyder Zee |

x Naomi	=	Carita
x orbiculare	=	Ethyl
x Penjerrick	=	Edusa
x Prince Camille de Rohan	=	Princess of Orange
x Soulei	=	Sulphur Yellow
x Thomsonii	=	Exminster
x Wardii	=	Falvia
x Williamsianum	=	Moonstone
x ?	=	Mrs. W. C. Slocock
campylocarpum var. elatum		
x discolor	=	Lady Bessborough
x Griffithianum	=	Penjerrick
x Loderi	=	Barbara
carolinianum		
x mucronulatum	=	Conewago
x Pink Pearl	=	Lone Eagle
x racemosum	=	Conestoga
catawbiense		
x altaclarensis	=	Towardii
x arboreum	=	Russellianum
x arboreum album	=	Clivianum
x caucasicum	=	Stanwellianum
x Griffithianum	=	Manglesii
x haematodes	=	Conococheague
x maximum	=	Wellesleyanum
x nudiflorum	=	Cartonii
catawbiense-ponticum		
x arboreum	=	Altaclarensis
caucasicum		
x apodectum	=	Cauape
x arboreum	=	Nobleanum
x campylocarpum	=	Goldsworth Yellow
x catawbiense	=	Stanwellianum
x Fortunei	=	Caubut
x Griffithianum	=	Dr. Stocker
x Mrs. Randall Davidson	=	Cauking
x Nobleanum	=	Jacksonii
x Smirnowii	=	Elisabetae
chaetomallum		
x Queen Wilhelmina	=	Ambrose
chartophyllum		
x cinnabarinum var. Roylei	=	Ernestine

x Maddenii	= Maddchart
x xanthinum	= Xanchart
chasmanthum	
x Augustinii	= Electra
ciliatum	
x Boothii	= Cilbooth
x bullatum	= Cowbell
x Countess of Haddington	= Chaffinch
x Dalhousiae	= Countess of Haddington
x dauricum	= praecox
x Edgeworthii	= Princess Alice
x glaucum	= Rosy Bell
x Keiskei	= Cilkeisk
x moupinense	= Cilpinense
x praecox	= Delight
x racemosum	= Racil
x Veitchianum	= Exoniense
x virgatum	= multiflorum
cinnabarinum	
x crassum	= Cinncrass
x Keysii	= Cinnkeys
x Maddenii	= Rose Mangles
x Maddenii	= Royal Flush
x oreotrepes	= Oreocinn
x Rose Mangles	= Cock of the Rock
x yunnanense	= Yuncinn
cinnabarinum var. Blandfordiaeflorum	
x calophyllum	= Selig
x yunnanense	= Elena
cinnabarinum var. Roylei	
x ambiguum	= Biskra
x chartophyllum	= Ernestine
x polyandrum	= Cinnandrum
x Royal Flush (orange var.)	= Lady Chamberlain
x Royal Flush (pink var.)	= Lady Rosebery
cinnamomeum	
x maximum	= Cunningham's White
concinnum	
x Augustinii	= Argiolus
Cornish Cross	
x haematodes	= Sussex Bonfire
x Penjerrick	= Coresia

Cornsutch		
x neriiflorum	=	Dione
Cornubia		
x calophytum	=	Amalfi
x diprocalyx	=	Advie
x discolor	=	Devagilla
x Griffithianum	=	Gay Lady
x Loderi	=	Rosamond
x sutchuenense	=	Cornsutch
x ?	=	Loki
Corona		
x auriculatum	=	Lady Catherine
x croceum	=	Coronet
x discolor	=	Ladybird
x Griffithianum	=	Tittenhurst Belle
x Loderi	=	Coronis
x Thomsonii	=	Sir John Ramsden
x Williamsianum	=	Bow Bells
Corry Koster		
x Loderi	=	White Samite
Countess of Haddington		
x bullatum	=	Ione
x ciliatum	=	Chaffinch
x Edgeworthii	=	Magniflorum
crassum		
x cinnabarinum	=	Cinncrass
x Griersonianum	=	Pan
croceum		
x Corona	=	Coronet
x garden hybrid	=	Summer's Dawn
Crossbill		
x spinuliferum	=	Firefly
Cunningham's Sulphur		
x dichroanthum	=	Neda
x Griffithianum	=	Dr. Stocker
cyclium		
x campylocarpum	=	Flashlight
Cynthia		
x Pink Pearl	=	Countess of Derby
Dalhousiae		
x bullatum	=	Dalbull
x ciliatum	=	Countess of Haddington

x formosum	=	Henryanum
x Griersonianum	=	Grierdal
x Nuttallii	=	Victorianum
dauricum		
x ciliatum	=	praecox
x ferrugineum	=	Rovellianum
x moupinense	=	Olive
x ponticum	=	Aprilis
x praecox	=	Early Gem
Dawn's Delight		
x arboreum	=	Brigadier
x campylocarpum	=	Bauble
x dichroanthum	=	Break of Day
x discolor	=	Blushing Bride
x Thomsonii	=	Dunlin
x Williamsianum	=	Dormouse
decorum		
x diaprepes	=	Mrs. J. Comber
x dichroanthum	=	Dido
x Griersonianum	=	Jean
x Griffithianum	=	Dorothea
x Kewense	=	Kewdec
x Loderi	=	W. Leith
x Soulei	=	Decsoul
Delavayi		
x Thomsonii	=	Abbot
desquamatum		
x Augustinii	=	Eleanore
detonsum		
x arboreum	=	Xenarb
x haematodes	=	Detonhaem
diaprepes		
x auriculatum	=	Polar Bear
x decorum	=	Mrs. J. Comber
x dichroanthum	=	Dichdiap
x Griersonianum	=	Azrie
dichroanthum		
x arboreum	=	Dicharb
x callimorphum	=	Barbet
x campylocarpum	=	Shot Silk
x Cunningham's Sulphur	=	Neda
x Dawn's Delight	=	Break of Day

x decorum	=	Dido
x diapres	=	Dichdiap
x discolor	=	Goldsworth Orange
x Doncaster	=	Berryrose
x eriogynum	=	Dante
x facetum	=	Felis
x Goldsworth Yellow	=	Yellow Dwarf
x Griersonianum	=	Fabia
x haematodes	=	Burning Bush
x neriiflorum	=	Nereid
x Penjerrick	=	Astarte
x repens	=	Arma
x Souliei	=	Latona
didymum		
x eriogynum	=	Red Cap
x Griersonianum	=	Arthur Osborn
x Kyawi	=	Exburiense
x repens	=	Carmen
x Tally-Ho	=	Rubina
Diphole Pink		
x eriogynum	=	Dulcibella
diphrocalyx		
x Cornubia	=	Advie
x Griffithianum	=	Bright Eyes
x haematodes	=	Conewingo
x Thomsonii	=	Adder
discolor		
x arboreum	=	Ayesha
x auriculatum	=	Argosy
x B. de Bruin	=	Norman Shaw
x Bagshot Ruby	=	Dorcas
x brachycarpum	=	Brachdis
x campylocarpum	=	A. Gilbert
x campylocarpum var. <u>elatum</u>	=	Lady Bessborough
x Cornubia	=	Devagilla
x Corona	=	Ladybird
x Dawn's Delight	=	Blushing Bride
x dichroanthum	=	Goldsworth Orange
x Doncaster	=	Dondis
x eriogynum	=	Ayah
x Fortunei	=	Avocet
x Gill's Goliath	=	Battle Axe

- x Gill's Triumph
 x Griersonianum
 x Griffithianum
 x hardy hybrid
 x King George
 x Koenig Carola
 x Loderi
 x L. S. Sargent
 x Luscombei
 x Makinoi
 x Memoir
 x Moser's Maroon
 x neriiflorum
 x Souliei
 x St. Keverne
 x Strategist
 x Thomsonii
- Doncaster**
- x dichroanthum
 x discolor
 x Griffithianum
 x haematodes
 x Loderi
- Don**
- x euchaite
 x facetum
 x Griersonianum
- Dr. Stocker**
- x arboreum
 x calophytum
 x campylocarpum
 x Thomsonii
- Earl of Athlone**
- x Griersonianum
- Edgeworthii**
- x aureum
 x ciliatum
 x Countess of Haddington
 x formosum
 x formosum
 x formosum
 x Forsterianum
- = Antonio
 = Azor
 = Angelo
 = Pink Domino
 = Akbar
 = Koenigdis
 = Albatross
 = Sardis
 = Bonito
 = Ninette
 = Ariel
 = Dusky Maid
 = Bobolink
 = Souldis
 = Sir Frederick Moore
 = Sheila Osborn
 = General Sir John Du Cane
- = Berryrose
 = Dondis
 = The Don
 = Cariban
 = Pyramus
- = B.B.C.
 = Red Lamp
 = Master Dick
- = Callirhoe
 = Calstocker
 = Damaris
 = Asteroid
- = Radium
- = Auredge
 = Princess Alice
 = Magniflorum
 = fragrantissimum
 = Purity
 = Sesterianum
 = Phillida

x lutescens	=	Kittiwake
x multiflorum	=	Countess of Sefton
x Veitchianum	=	Forsterianum
Elliottii		
x Griersonianum	=	Fusilier
eriogynum		
x Britannia	=	Firetail
x didymum	=	Red Cap
x dichroanthum	=	Dante
x Diphole Pink	=	Dulcibella
x discolor	=	Ayah
x Essex Scarlet	=	Beau Brummell
x Griersonianum	=	Tally Ho
x Loderi	=	Damask
x Moser's Maroon	=	Romany Chal
x N. Shaw	=	Bellerophon
x Souvenir de Anthony Waterer	=	Carmania
x Thomsonii	=	Chanticleer
x TL 1690	=	Fancy Free
x Ungernii	=	Ungerio
Ernest Gill		
x Kewense	=	Coronation
Esmeralda		
x campylocarpum	=	Margaret Bean
Essex Scarlet		
x arboreum	=	Belisha Beacon
x campylocarpum	=	Drusilla
x eriogynum	=	Beau Brummell
x Griersonianum	=	Cavalcade
x haematodes	=	Emmeline
euchaites		
x aperantum	=	Red Start
x Don	=	B.B.C.
x strigillosum	=	Portia
F. C. Puddle		
x Astarte	=	Phidias
x repens	=	Ethel
Fabia		
x Griersonianum	=	Erebus
x Vanessa	=	Etna

facetum

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| x Amaura | = | Venus |
| x auriculatum | = | Dragonfly |
| x dichroanthum | = | Felis |
| x Don | = | Red Lamp |
| x Vanessa | = | Eudora |

Falconeri

- | | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| x grande | = | Mansellii |
| x Hodgsonii | = | Hodconeri |
| x niveum | = | Colonel Rogers |
| x ponticum | = | Koenig Carola |
| x sinogrande | = | Fortune |
| x Thomsonii | = | Surprise |
| x ? | = | Muriel |

Fargesii

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------|
| x arboreum | = | Fargarb |
| x irroratum | = | Irrfarg |
| x Thomsonii | = | Rosalind |

fastigiatum

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| x Augustinii | = | Augfast |
| x hippophaeoides | = | Fasthip |
| x intricatum | = | Intrifast |
| x prostratum | = | Prostigiatum |

ferrugineum

- | | | |
|------------|---|--------------|
| x dauricum | = | Rovellianum |
| x hirsutum | = | intermedium |
| x minus | = | arbutifolium |

flavidum

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| x brachyanthum | = | Brachydum |
| x sulfureum | = | Yellow Hammer |

formosum

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| x Dalhousiae | = | Henryanum |
| x Edgeworthii | = | fragrantissimum |
| x Edgeworthii | = | Purity |
| x Edgeworthii | = | Sesterianum |
| x Nuttallii | = | Tyermanii |

Forsterianum

- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------|
| x Edgeworthii | = | Phillida |
|---------------|---|----------|

Fortorb

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|
| x campylocarpum | = | Cornish Cream |
|-----------------|---|---------------|

Fortunei		
x arboreum	=	Ernest Gill
x Aurora	=	Naomi
x calophytum	=	Calfort
x campylocarpum	=	Gladys
x campylocarpum hybrid	=	Queen Souriya
x caucasicum	=	Caubut
x discolor	=	Avocet
x Gill's Triumph	=	Pilgrim
x Goldsworth Yellow	=	Goldfort
x Griersonianum	=	Azma
x Griffithianum	=	Kewense
x Kewense	=	Butkew
x Lady Grey Egerton	=	Lavender Girl
x Meteor	=	Edith A. Boulton
x orbiculare	=	Fortorb
x Rose Perfection	=	Sidonia
x Scipio	=	Duke of York
x Souliei	=	Soulbut
x Thomsonii	=	Luscombei
x ?	=	May Queen
fulgens		
x arboreum	=	Fulgarb
x neriiflorum	=	Easter Egg
G. A. Sims		
x Griersonianum	=	Griersims
x Purple Splendour	=	Simsodour
George Hardy		
x auriculatum	=	Aida
Gilian		
x arboreum	=	Hermione
x Smithii	=	Calypso
x xenosporum	=	Clio
Gill's Crimson		
x neriiflorum	=	Ethelred
Gill's Goliath		
x discolor	=	Battle Axe
Gill's Triumph		
x discolor	=	Antonio
x Fortunei	=	Pilgrim
x Thomsonii	=	Apache

glaucum	
x Boothii	= Glaucoboothii
x ciliatum	= Rosy Bell
Glory of Penjerrick	
x Loderi	= Pink Glory
x Thomsonii	= Barclayii
Godesburg	
x auriculatum	= Blanc-mange
Goldsworth Yellow	
x dichroanthum	= Yellow Dwarf
x Fortunei	= Goldfort
Grand Duke of Wurtemberg	
x Griffithianum	= Ariadne
grande	
x arboreum	= Red Argenteum
x arboreum album	= Mrs. Henry Agnew
x Falconeri	= Mansellii
x Hodgsonii	= Elsae
Griersonianum	
x A. W. bright rose	= Damozel
x Amaura	= Eros
x apodectum	= Leda
x arboreum	= Drum Major
x Astarte	= Ouida
x auriculatum	= Aladdin
x B. de Bruin	= Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild
x crassum	= Pan
x Dalhousiae	= Grierdal
x diaprepes	= Azrie
x dichroanthum	= Fabia
x didymum	= Arthur Osborn
x discolor	= Azor
x Don	= Master Dick
x decorum	= Jean
x Earl of Athlone	= Radium
x Elliottii	= Fusilier
x eriogynum	= Tally Ho
x Essex Scarlet	= Cavalcade
x Fabia	= Erebus
x Fortunei	= Azma
x Fortunei hybrid	= Fire Glow

x G. A. Sims	=	Griersims
x Griffithianum	=	Sunrise
x haematodes	=	May Day
x Hiraethlyn	=	Dorinthia
x insigne	=	Ingre
x J. H. Agnew	=	Brenda
x Lady Bessborough	=	Day Dream
x Ladybird	=	Divia
x Lady G. Broderick	=	Pinkie
x Lady Mar	=	Fairy Light
x Loderi	=	Sarita Loder
x Mars	=	Vulcan
x Moser's Maroon	=	Romany Chai
x Nereid	=	Euryalus
x neriiflorum	=	F. C. Puddle
x Norman Shaw	=	Fire Bird
x Penjerrick	=	Amaura
x Pink Shell	=	Rosabel
x Purple Splendour	=	Griersplendour
x sanguineum	=	Sangreal
x scyphocalyx	=	Medusa
x Soulbut	=	Vanessa
x sperabile	=	Eupheno
x Thayerianum	=	Amor
x TL 1284	=	Fantasy
x Vanessa	=	Radiance
x zeylanicum	=	Gwillt King
x (discolor x Mrs. R. T. Shaw)	=	Bonfire
Griffithianum		
x arboreum	=	John Tremayne
x arboreum	=	Beauty of Tremough
x arboreum	=	Gill's Triumph
x arboreum	=	Glory of Penjerrick
x Ascot Brilliant	=	William Watson
x auriculatum	=	Isabella
x Aurora	=	Yvonne
x Beauty of Tremough	=	Norman Gill
x campylocarpum	=	Mrs. Randall Davidson
x campylocarpum var. elatum	=	Penjerrick
x catawbiense	=	Manglesii
x caucasicum	=	Dr. Stocker
x Cornubia	=	Gay Lady

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| x Corona | = Tittenhurst Belle |
| x decorum | = Dorothea |
| x diphrocalyx | = Bright Eyes |
| x discolor | = Angelo |
| x Doncaster | = The Don |
| x Fortunei | = Kewense |
| x Grand Duke of Wurtemberg | = Ariadne |
| x Griersonianum | = Sunrise |
| x haematodes | = Hiraethlyn |
| x Halopeanum | = Pink Bride |
| x H. M. Arderne | = Pink Shell |
| x Kewense | = Kewense Hybrid |
| x Kingianum | = St. Keverne |
| x Luscombei | = Cupid |
| x maximum | = Halopeanum |
| x Moser's rouge maculé noir | = Evelyn |
| x orbiculare | = Penllyn |
| x Pink Pearl | = Gill's Gloriosa |
| x ponticum | = Alice Mangles |
| x Shilsonii | = Bella |
| x Smirnowii | = Smirnauck |
| x Thomsonii | = Pengaer |
| x Thomsonii | = Cornish Cross |
| x Williamsianum | = Pallida |
| x ? | = Gilian |
| x ? | = Lady Montagu |
| x ? | = Touchstone |
| haemaleum | |
| x King George | = Fez |
| x sperabile | = Clove |
| H. M. Arderne | |
| x Griffithianum | = Pink Shell |
| haematodes | |
| x arboreum | = Choremia |
| x Britannia | = Fandango |
| x catawbiense | = Coconochague |
| x Cornish Cross | = Sussex Bonfire |
| x detonsum | = Detonhaem |
| x dichroanthum | = Burning Bush |
| x diphrocalyx | = Conewingo |
| x Doncaster | = Cariban |
| x Essex Scarlet | = Emmeline |

× Griersonianum	=	May Day
× Griffithianum	=	Hiraethlyn
× Luscombei	=	Scarlet Lady
× neriiflorum	=	Nerihaem
× Red Admiral	=	Iphigenia
× White Pearl	=	Amaryllis
× Williamsianum	=	Humming Bird
Halopeanum		
× Griffithianum	=	Pink Bride
× Loderi	=	Snow Queen
× Thomsonii	=	Gem
Hanceanum		
× impeditum	=	Impeanum
Handsworth Early White		
× barbatum	=	Duchess of Portland
hippophaeoides		
× fastigiatum	=	Fasthip
× saluenense	=	Hipsal
Hiraethlyn		
× Griersonianum	=	Dorinthia
hirsutum		
× ferrugineum	=	intermedium
× minus	=	myrtifolium
× ? virgatum	=	pallidum
Hodgsonii		
× Falconeri	=	Hodconeri
× grande	=	Elsae
Hookeri		
× arboreum	=	Eureka
× barbatum	=	Alix
× Lord Milner	=	Endymion
× Thomsonii	=	Boadicea
Houlstonii		
× orbiculare	=	Robin Redbreast
impeditum		
× Augustinii	=	Blue Tit
× Hanceanum	=	Impeanum
insigne		
× Griersonianum	=	Ingre

intricatum			
x Augustinii	=	Bluebird	
x fastigiatum	=	Intrifast	
Intrifast			
x Augustinii	=	Blue Diamond	
irroratum			
x arboreum	=	Aztec	
x calophytum	=	Calotum	
x campylocarpum	=	Campirr	
x Fargesii	=	Irrfarg	
x Loderi	=	White Glory	
Ivery's Scarlet			
x Loderi	=	Alvinda	
J. G. Millais			
x neriiflorum	=	Ida	
J. H. Agnew			
x Griersonianum	=	Brenda	
Johnstoneanum			
x Valentinianum	=	Eldorado	
John Tremayne			
x auriculatum	=	Banshee	
John Walter			
x Pink Pearl	=	Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz	
Keiskei			
x arboreum	=	Keiskarb	
x ciliatum	=	Cilkeisk	
x racemosum	=	Keiskrac	
Kewense			
x arboreum	=	Kewarb	
x campylocarpum	=	Campkew	
x decorum	=	Kewdec	
x Ernest Gill	=	Coronation	
x Fortunei	=	Butkew	
x Griffithianum	=	Kewense Hybrid	
x Souliei	=	Soulkew	
x Thomsonii	=	Aurora	
x xenosporum	=	Kewxen	
Keysii			
x cinnabarinum	=	Cinnkeys	
x ambiguum	=	Amkeys	

King George		
x discolor	=	Akbar
x haemaleum	=	Fez
x neriiflorum	=	Esmeralda
Kingianum		
x Griffithianum	=	St. Keverne
x Loderi	=	Coreta
x Mrs. R. Davidson	=	Kingking
x Souliei	=	Soulking
Koenig Carola		
x discolor	=	Koenigdis
Kyawi		
x didyuum	=	Exburiense
x Sardis	=	Firedrake
x Ungernii	=	Europa
L. S. Sargent		
x discolor	=	Sardis
lacteam		
x arboreum album	=	Endeavour
Ladybird		
x Griersonianum	=	Diva
Lady Bessborough		
x Griersonianum	=	Day Dream
Lady G. Broderick		
x Griersonianum	=	Pinkie
Lady Grey Egerton		
x Fortunei	=	Lavender Girl
Lady Mar		
x Griersonianum	=	Fairy Light
Lady Stewart of Wortley		
x Williamsianum	=	Little Bill
lanatum		
x Sir Charles Lemon	=	Cyrene
lepidotum		
x brachyanthum	=	Brachlep
x Boothii	=	Lepidoboothii
leucaspis		
x moupinense	=	Bric-à-Brac
x Valentianum	=	Valaspis
Lindleyi		
x bullatum	=	Lindbull

Loderi

- x arboreum album
- x calophytum
- x campanulatum
- x campylocarpum
- x campylocarpum elatum
- x Cornubia
- x Corona
- x Corry Koster
- x decorum
- x discolor
- x Doncaster
- x eriogynum
- x Glory of Penjerrick
- x Griersonianum
- x Halopeanum
- x irroratum
- x Ivory's Scarlet
- x Kingianum
- x Loder's White
- x Luscombei
- x orbiculare
- x Penjerrick
- x Pink Shell
- x Queen Wilhelmina
- x Souliei
- x sutchuenense
- x ?
- x ?

- = Euphrosyne
- = Avalanche
- = Annabella
- = Phryne
- = Barbara
- = Rosamond
- = Coronis
- = White Samite
- = W. Leith
- = Albatross
- = Pyramus
- = Damask
- = Pink Glory
- = Sarita Loder
- = Snow Queen
- = White Glory
- = Alvinda
- = Coreta
- = Muriel Messel
- = Shepherd's Delight
- = Rosemary Chipp
- = Camilla
- = Coronation Day
- = Sunset
- = Rosy Morn
- = Seagull
- = Linley
- = Oliver

Loder's White

- x campylocarpum
- x Loderi
- x Thomsonii

- = Albino
- = Muriel Messel
- = Agnes Lamont

Lord Milner

- x Hookeri

- = Endymion

Luscombei

- x barbatum
- x campylocarpum
- x discolor
- x Griffithianum
- x haematodes
- x Loderi

- = Kernick Gem
- = Cremorne
- = Bonito
- = Cupid
- = Scarlet Lady
- = Shepherd's Delight

lutescens

- x burmanicum
- x Edgeworthii

- = Alcesta
- = Kittiwake

- x moupinense = Bo-peep
 x spinuliferum = Crossbill
Maddenii
 x chartophyllum = Maddchart
 x cinnabarinum = Royal Flush
 x cinnabarinum = Rose Mangles
Makinoi
 x discolor = Ninette
Mars
 x Griersonianum = Vulcan
maximum
 x altaclarensis = Standishii
 x arboreum = Lady Eleanor Cathcart
 x catawbiense = Wellesleyanum
 x cinnamomeum = Cunningham's White
 x Griffithianum = Halopeanum
 x Souliei = Bonbon
 x viscosum = hybridum
Meddianum
 x arboreum album = Esterel
Memoir
 x discolor = Ariel
Meteor
 x Fortunei = Edith A. Boulton
micranthum
 x mucronulatum = Margot
minus
 x ferrugineum = arbutifolium
 x hirsutum = myrtifolium
 x racemosum = Codorus
Moser's Maroon
 x arboreum = Bibiani
 x discolor = Dusky Maid
 x eriogynum = Romany Chal
 x Griersonianum = Romany Chai
Moser's rouge maculé noir
 x Griffithianum = Evelyn
moupinense
 x bullatum = Bulbul
 x ciliatum = Cilpinense
 x dauricum = Olive

x lutescens	=	Bo-peep
x leucaspis	=	Bric-à-Brac
x praecox	=	Tessa
x spinuliferum	=	Seta
x Valentinianum	=	Valpinense
Mrs. E. C. Stirling		
x maximum hybrid	=	Philip Waterer
x Smirnowii hybrid	=	Monstrous
Mrs. Lindsay Smith		
x campylocarpum	=	Zuyder Zee
Mrs. Randall Davidson		
x caucasicum	=	Caulking
x Kingianum	=	Kingkin
x Thomsonii	=	Thomking
mucronulatum		
x carolinianum	=	Conewago
x micranthum	=	Margot
x racemosum	=	Conemaugh
multiflorum		
x Edgeworthii	=	Countess of Sefton
Naomi		
x campylocarpum	=	Carita
Nereid		
x Griersonianum	=	Euryalus
neriiflorum		
x apodectum	=	Neriiapo
x arboreum	=	Neriiarb
x callimorphum	=	dimidiatum
x Cornsutch	=	Dione
x dichroanthum	=	Nereid
x discolor	=	Bobolink
x fulgens	=	Easter Egg
x Gill's Crimson	=	Ethelred
x Griersonianum	=	F. C. Puddle
x haematodes	=	Neriihaem
x J. G. Millais	=	Ida
x King George	=	Esmeralda
x Prometheus	=	Nancy
x Red Admiral	=	Daphne
x repens	=	Little Ben
x Sir Charles Lemon	=	Alpaca

x sperabile	=	Adjutan
x Thomsonii	=	Aries
x Wardii	=	Warbler
Neriihaem		
x Williamsianum	=	Hebe
niveum		
x Falconeri	=	Colonel Rogers
Nobleanum		
x caucasicum	=	Jacksonii
Norman Shaw		
x eriogynum	=	Bellerophon
x Griersonianum	=	Fire Bird
nudiflorum		
x calendulaceum	=	Morteri
x catawbiense	=	Cartonii
Nuttallii		
x Dalhousiae	=	Victorianum
x formosum	=	Tyermanii
obtusum var. Kaempferi		
x Oldhamii	=	Bengal Fire
Oldhamii		
x obtusum var. Kaempferi	=	Bengal Fire
orbiculare		
x arboreum	=	Rotundarb
x campylocarpum	=	Ethyl
x Griffithianum	=	Penllyn
x Fortunei	=	Fortorb
x Houlstonii	=	Robin Redbreast
x Loderi	=	Rosemary Chipp
x Rose Perfection	=	Cheronia
oreotrephes		
x Augustinii	=	Oreoaug
x cinnabarinum	=	Oreocinn
Penjerrick		
x auriculatum	=	Bustard
x campylocarpum	=	Edusa
x Cornish Cross	=	Coresia
x dichroanthum	=	Astarte
x Griersonianum	=	Amaura
x Loderi	=	Camilla
x Wightii	=	Aruna

Pink Pearl		
x carolinianum	=	Lone Eagle
x Cynthia	=	Countess of Derby
x Griffithianum	=	Gill's Gloriosa
x John Walter	=	Souvenir de Dr. S. Endtz
Pink Shell		
x Griersonianum	=	Rosabel
x Loderi	=	Coronation Day
polyandrum		
x cinnabarinum var. Roylei	=	Cinnandrum
poncticum		
x arboreum	=	Rendall's Scarlet
x campanulatum	=	Stanwellii
x dauricum	=	Aprilis
x Falconeri	=	Koenig Carola
x Griffithianum	=	Alice Mangles
x nudiflorum ?	=	Azaleoides
x Smirnowii	=	Kesselringii
x viscosum	=	ornatum
praecox		
x ciliatum	=	Delight
x dauricum	=	Early Gem
x moupinense	=	Tessa
praevernium		
x sutchuenense	=	Geraldii
Prince Camille de Rohan		
x campylocarpum	=	Princess of Orange
Prometheus		
x neriiflorum	=	Nancy
prostratum		
x fastigiatum	=	Prostigiatum
x saluenense	=	Protsal
Purple Splendour		
x G. A. Sims	=	Simsodour
x Griersonianum	=	Grierosplendour
Queen Wilhelmina		
x calophytum	=	Calomina
x chaetomallum	=	Ambrose
x Loderi	=	Sunset
racemosum		
x burmanicum	=	Amba
x carolinianum	=	Conestoga

x ciliatum	=	Racil
x Keiskei	=	Keiskrac
x minus	=	Codorus
x mucronulatum	=	Conemaugh
x spinuliferum	=	Spinulosum
Red Admiral		
x haematodes	=	Iphigencia
x neriiflorum	=	Daphne
x sutchuenense	=	Medea
Red Argenteum		
x calophytum	=	Diogenes
repens		
x didymum	=	Carmen
x dichroanthum	=	Arma
?	=	Euchelia
x F. C. Puddle	=	Ethel
x neriiflorum	=	Little Ben
x Williamsianum	=	Treasure
reticulatum		
x Weyrichii	=	Retrich
Ririei		
x sutchuenense	=	Maya
Rose Mangles		
x cinnabarinum	=	Cock of the Rock
Rose Perfection		
x Fortunei	=	Sidonia
x orbiculare	=	Cheronia
Rosy Bell		
x Royal Flush	=	Lady Berry
Royal Flush		
x cinnabarinum var. Roylei	=	Lady Chamberlain
x cinnabarinum var. Roylei	=	Lady Rosebery
x Rosy Bell	=	Lady Berry
russatum		
x Augustinii	=	Russautinii
St. Keverne		
x discolor	=	Sir Frederick Moore
Sardis		
x Kywai	=	Firedrake
saluenense		
x hippophaeoides	=	Hipsal
x prostratum	=	Protsal

sanguineum			
x Griersonianum	=	=	Sangreal
Scipio			
x Fortunei	=	=	Duke of York
scyphocalyx			
x Griersonianum	=	=	Medusa
Shilsonianii			
x arboreum	=	=	Cornubia
x Barclayi	=	=	Redwing
x Griffithianum	=	=	Bella
sinogrande			
x Falconeri	=	=	Fortune
Sir Charles Lemon			
x lanatum	=	=	Cyrene
x neriiflorum	=	=	Alpaca
Smirnowii			
x arboreum	=	=	Cirrus
x caucasicum	=	=	Elisabetae
x Griffithianum	=	=	Smirnauck
x ponticum	=	=	Kesselringii
Smithii			
x Bodartianum	=	=	Jo
x Gilian	=	=	Calypso
Soulbut			
x Griersonianum	=	=	Vanessa
Souliei			
x arboreum	=	=	Soularb
x brachycarpum	=	=	Bracksoul
x campylocarpum	=	=	Sulphur Yellow
x decorum	=	=	Decsoul
x dichroanthum	=	=	Latona
x discolor	=	=	Souldis
x Fortunei	=	=	Soulbut
x Kewense	=	=	Soulkew
x Kingianum	=	=	Soulking
x Loderi	=	=	Rosy Morn
x maximum	=	=	Bonbon
x neriiflorum	=	=	Adjutant
x Thomsonii	=	=	Thomasine
Souvenir de Anthony Waterer			
x eriogynum	=	=	Carmania

sperabile		
x Griersonianum	=	Eupheno
x haemaleum	=	Clove
x neriiflorum	=	Adjutant
x Williamsianum	=	Arab
spinuliferum		
x Crossbill	=	Firefly
x lutescens	=	Crossbill
x moupinense	=	Seta
x racemosum	=	Spinulosum
x Valentinianum	=	Berylline
Standishii		
x arboreum	=	Dame Nellie Melba
Strategist		
x discolor	=	Sheila Osborn
strigillosum		
x barbatum	=	Esperanza
x euchaites	=	Portia
sulfureum		
x flavidum	=	Yellow Hammer
sutchuenense		
x arboreum	=	Snow Bunting
x barbatum	=	Barbsutch
x calophytum	=	Robin Hood
x Cornubia	=	Cornsutch
x Loderi	=	Seagull
x praevernium	=	Geraldii
x Red Admiral	=	Medea
x Ririei	=	Maya
x Thomsonii	=	Lady Linlithgow
Tally-Ho		
x didymum	=	Rubina
Thayerianum		
x Griersonianum	=	Amor
Thomsonii		
x adenogynum	=	Thomaden
x arboreum	=	Red Admiral
x Aurora	=	Adelaide
x barbatum	=	Shilsonii
x calophytum	=	Calthom
x campanulatum	=	Fleur de Roi
x campylocarpum	=	Exminster

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| x Corona | = Sir John Ramsden |
| x Dawn's Delight | = Dunlin |
| x Delavayi | = Abbot |
| x diphrocalyx | = Adder |
| x discolor | = General Sir John Du Cane |
| x Dr. Stocker | = Asteroid |
| x eriogynum | = Chanticleer |
| x Falconeri | = Surprise |
| x Fargesii | = Rosalind |
| x Fortunei | = Luscombei |
| x Gill's Triumph | = Apache |
| x Glory of Penjerrick | = Barclayi |
| x Griffithianum | = Pengaer |
| x Griffithianum | = Cornish Cross |
| x Halopeanum | = Gem |
| x Hookeri | = Boadicea |
| x Kewense | = Aurora |
| x Loder's White | = Agnes Lamont |
| x Mrs. Randall Davidson | = Thomking |
| x neriiflorum | = Aries |
| x Souliei | = Thomasine |
| x sutchuenense | = Lady Linlithgow |
| x Werei | = Atalanta |
| x Williamsianum | = Thomwilliams |
| x ? | = Anne |
| x ? | = Harrisii |
| x ? | = Tregedna |
| triflorum | |
| x aureum | = Triaur |
| Ungernii | |
| x eriogynum | = Ungerio |
| x Kyawi | = Europa |
| Valentinianum | |
| x Johnstoneanum | = Eldorado |
| x leucaspis | = Valaspis |
| x moupinense | = Valpinense |
| x spinuliferum | = Berylline |
| Vanessa | |
| x Fabia | = Etna |
| x facetum | = Eudora |
| x Griersonianum | = Radiance |

Veitchianum		
x ciliatum	=	Exoniense
x Edgeworthii	=	Forsterianum
Vervaneana		
x callimorphum	=	Charmian
x Williamsianum	=	Brocade
virgatum		
x ciliatum	=	multiflorum
x hirsutum ?	=	pallidum
viscosum		
x maximum	=	hybridum
x ponticum	=	ornatum
Wardii		
x campylocarpum	=	Falvia
x neriiflorum	=	Warbler
x Williamsianum	=	Cowslip
Werei		
x Thomsonii	=	Atalanta
Weyrichii		
x reticulatum	=	Retrich
White Pearl		
x haematodes	=	Amaryllis
Wightii		
x barbatum	=	Tittenhurst
x Penjerrick	=	Aruna
Williamsianum		
x campylocarpum	=	Moonstone
x Corona	=	Bow Bells
x Dawn's Delight	=	Dormouse
x Griffithianum	=	Pallida
x haematodes	=	Humming Bird
x Lady Stewart of Wortley	=	Little Bill
x Neriihaem	=	Hebe
x repens	=	Treasure
x sperabile	=	Arab
x Thomsonii	=	Thomwilliams
x Vervaneana	=	Brocade
x Wardii	=	Cowslip
xanthinum		
x chartophyllum	=	Xanchart

xenosporum

x Gilian = Clio

x Kewense = Kewxen

yunnanense

x cinnabarinum = Yuncinn

x cinnabarinum var.

Blandfordiaeflorum = Elena

zeylanicum

x Griersonianum = Gwillt King

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.*
 kongboense, *Ward.*
 laudandum, *Cowan.*
 rufescens, *Franch.*
 temoense, *Ward.*
 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.*
 paramoenum, *Balf. f. et Forrest.*
 silvaticum, *Cowan.*
 Wattii, *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, *Sweet*.
 rivulare, *Hand.-Mazz*.
 rubropilosum, *Hayata*.
 rufohirtum, *Hand.-Mazz*.
 saisiuense, *Nakai*.
 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.*
 erosum, *Cowan.*
 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.*
 Dekatanum, *Cowan.*
 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.*
 theiochrom, *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.*
miniaturum, *Cowan.*
Sherriffii, *Cowan.*
tsariense, *Cowan.*
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.*
kongboense, *Hutch.*
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.*
igneum, *Cowan.*
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.*
 praevernium, *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.*).
 magnificum, *Ward*.
 peregrinum, *Tagg*.
 praestans, *Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.*
 protistum, *Balf. f. et Forrest*.
 pudorosum, *Cowan*.
 semnoides, *Tagg et Forrest*.
 sidereum, *Balf. f.*
 sinogrande, *Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.*
 Watsonii, *Hemsley et Wilson*.

No. 23. Heliopsis Series

brevistylum, *Franch*.
 desquamatum, *Balf. f. et Forrest*.
 fumidum, *Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.*
 heliopsis, *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 :
 hylotreptum, *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.*
eritum, *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.*

leptoepalum, *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.*

aioloepalum, *Balf. f. et Forrest.*

Beesianum, *Diels.*

colletum, *Balf. f. et Forrest.*

dictyotum, *Balf. f. MS. (descript. Tagg).*
 dignabile, *Cowan.*
 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.*
 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.*
 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.*
 strictophyllum, *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.*
 yunguingense, *Balf. f. MS.*

No. 27. *Lepidotum* Series

Baileyi, *Balf. f.*
 elaeagnoides, *Hook. f.*
 imperator, *Hutch. et Ward.*
 lepidotum, *Wall.*
 Ludlowii, *Cowan.*
 obovatum, *Hook. f.*
 patulum, *Ward.*
 pumilum, *Hook. f.*
 thyodocum, *Balf. f. et Cooper.*
 uniflorum, *Hutch. et Ward.*

No. 28. *Maddenii* Series.

Subseries Ciliicalyx

amandum, *Cowan.*
 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.*

horaecum, *Balf. f. et Forresi.*

parmulatum, *Cowan.*

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

calciophilum, *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.*
 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.*
 pectinatum, *Hutch.*
 stamineum, *Franch.*
 stenaulum, *Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.*
 taiense, *Hutch.*
 Tutcheræ, *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, *Cowan et Ward.*
 codonanthum, *Balf. f. et Forrest.*
 cruentum, *Levl.*
 deterrent, *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

- bathyphyllum, *Balf. f. et Forrest.*
 comisteum, *Balf. f. et Forrest.*

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.*
 pronum, *Tagg et Forrest.*
 proteoides, *Balf. f. et W. W. Sm.*
 recurvoides, *Tagg et Ward.*
 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.*
 myiagram, *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.*
 Lopsangianum, *Cowan.*
 Meddianum, *Forrest.*
 populare, *Cowan.*
 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 Oreotrepthes

apiculatum, *Rehder et Wilson.*
 artosquameum, *Balf. f. et Forrest.*
 bracteatum, *Rehder et Wilson.*
 exquisitum, *Hutch.*
 oreotrepthes, *W. W. Sm.*
 syncanthum, *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.*
 baubiniiflorum, *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.*
- luridum, *Ward MS.*
- rubrantherum.
- rubriflorum.

No. 42. Vaccinoides Series

- asperulum, *Hutch & Ward*
- emarginatum, *Hutch & Ward*
- eucymoides, *Lev.*
- inscriptum, *Hutch & Ward*
- Kawakamii, *Hutch*
- Quadratum, *Vidal*
- rostratulum, *Vidal*
- vacillans, *Hook. f.*
- Vidalii, *Kuhn*

No. 43. Virgatum Series

- otolithum, *Franch.*
- raccosum, *Franch.*
- virgatum, *Hook. & Grev.*

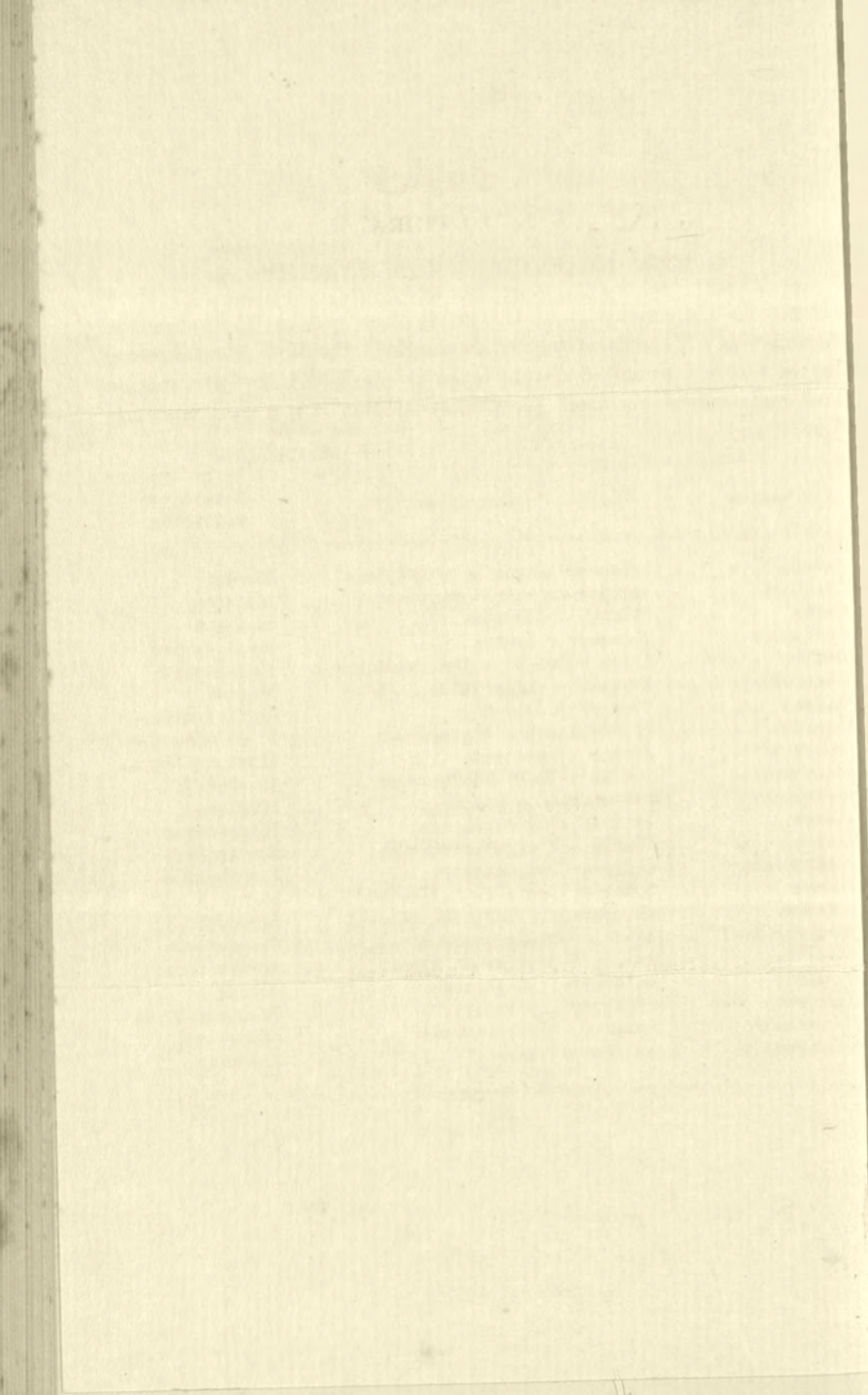
Species Unplaced

- astrochloum, *Dick.*
- diversatum, *Hook. f.*
- Magonium, *Hook. f.*
- Forsteri, *Franch.*
- pyrenocarpum, *Hook. f.*
- pyrenocarpum, *Hook. f.*
- pyrenocarpum, *Hook. f.*

NEW RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

OWING to the cessation of the publication of the Rhododendron Association's Year Book for the duration of the War, the following list of hybrids recorded during 1940 is published for information and registration by kind permission of the Royal Horticultural Society.

NAME.	PARENTAGE.	RAISER OR EXHIBITOR.
ARBCALO . . .	arboreum album × calophytum . . .	MAGOR
CAMPXEN . . .	campylocarpum × detonsum . . .	MAGOR
CHINA . . .	Wightii × Fortunei . . .	SLOCOCK
CRETONNE . . .	Barclayi × Loderi . . .	Sir G. LODER
DOLLY . . .	Dawn's Delight × Griersonianum . . .	ROTHSCHILD
FARGCALO . . .	Fargesii × calophytum . . .	MAGOR
FAROLA . . .	Fargesii × Loderi . . .	Sir G. LODER
GARNET . . .	Griffithianum × Broughtonii . . .	P. D. WILLIAMS
GRAND PRIX	grande × eximium . . .	HENEAGE-VIVIAN
HALCYONE . . .	Souliei × Lady Bessborough . . .	ROTHSCHILD
HAMARDOR . . .	haematodes × Dorothea . . .	HEADFORT
HAPPY . . .	Pauline × Griffithianum . . .	ROTHSCHILD
HAWK . . .	Wardii × Lady Bessborough . . .	ROTHSCHILD
HEREWARD . . .	Dolly × Griersonianum . . .	ROTHSCHILD
HERGA . . .	Break of Day × Lady Bessborough	ROTHSCHILD
HERMES . . .	apodectum × Lady Bessborough . . .	ROTHSCHILD
HESPERIDES . . .	Ayah × GRIERSONIANUM . . .	ROTHSCHILD
HYPATIA . . .	Mrs. R. S. Holford × Kyawi . . .	ROTHSCHILD
SULFMEG . . .	sulfureum × megeratum . . .	MAGOR
TARANTO . . .	Falconeri × eximium . . .	HENEAGE-VIVIAN
VANGUARD . . .	venator × Griersonianum . . .	HEADFORT
VENAPENS . . .	venator × repens . . .	RAMSDEN



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