

LILY YEAR BOOK, 1969

This issue is dedicated to Major and Mrs. W. G. Knox Finlay of Keillour Castle who have created a garden of uncommon beauty in which rare and difficult plants are cultivated with great skill. Mr. Patrick Synge discusses some of the *Nomocharis* growing at Keillour while Mrs. Dee Simmons describes lilies grown in tubs by Dorothy, Countess of Malmesbury. There are two highly important contributions on the distribution of lily species; that of Dr. W. T. Stearn on European species and that of Mrs. M. V. Baranova of Moscow on species in the U.S.S.R. with distribution maps. Dr. Motoo Shimizu writes on lilies in Japan also with distribution maps, continuing geographically where Mrs. Baranova leaves off. Mr Jan de Graaff after an interval of ten years again writes on the lilies he raises and distributes from Oregon while Mr. Edward McRae, also of the Oregon Bulb Farms, reports on the Upright Lilies. Prof. Per Wendelbo of Gothenburg and Admiral Paul Furse have contributed a valuable article on how to grow and name the *Eremurus* of South-West Asia. The lily beetle and lilies in his garden in Holland are discussed by Dr. H. J. Oterdoom.

Lily Group Discussions are also included as are reports of Lily Shows. The book contains 6 pages of coloured plates and many black and white illustrations.

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Lord Aberconway in his preface to this handbook writes: "I warmly commend this book to all growers or lovers of rhododendrons, as the most useful reference book on the species ever published."

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THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
VINCENT SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

R.H.S. RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEAR BOOK 1969

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THE RHODODENDRON AND CAMELLIA YEAR BOOK 1969



Camellias growing in the first Duke's Orangery at Chatsworth, now known as the Camellia House, and the house built by the sixth Duke are described in this book by their descendant the present Duke of Devonshire. This year the emphasis is on dwarf rhododendrons with articles by Mr. E. H. M. Cox, Mr. T. H. Findlay and Capt. Collingwood Ingram, who also describes a recently recognised species of the *Campylogynum* Series. The attractive rhododendrons of the Maddenii Series and their hybrids are discussed both as garden and greenhouse plants by Mr. G. E. Gorer. Miss Elspeth Napier writes on the rhododendrons in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. E. Kleinwort at Heaselands and Mr. A. W. Headlam on those at Ripley, Olinda, Australia. Mr. Headlam also writes on the resistance of Malesian rhododendrons to heat in Australia and of the effects on rhododendrons in general and camellias of the drought of 1967/68. Mr. J. E. Clarke contributes an article on Raising Rhododendrons from seed for the businessman.

Notes are included again as well as reports on Rhododendron and Camellia Competitions and Shows. The book is illustrated with 6 pages of coloured plates and many black and white ones.

COVER ILLUSTRATION
Camellia japonica 'Mrs. D.W. Davis'
Photo: J. E. Downward

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TO THIS ONLINE EDITION

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Photo: J. E. Downward

Camellia japonica 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', F.C.C. March 19, 1968. Exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor (see p. 129)

THE RHODODENDRON
AND CAMELLIA
YEAR BOOK
1969

NUMBER
TWENTY-THREE



LONDON
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
VINCENT SQUARE, S.W.1
1968

PUBLISHED NOVEMBER, 1968

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
WOOD WESTWORTH AND CO. LTD.
ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

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FOREWORD

THE Chairman of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee is abroad at the time of going to Press. I have been asked to deputise for him in writing this short foreword to the 1969 Year Book.

1968 was a good year for both rhododendrons and camellias in the South, and the usually critical period was passed without bad frosts, the result being that most plants have grown exceptionally well. However, good growth sometimes indicates a sparse subsequent flowering. We must see. In the North there is a different and tragic story, and Fellows should read the articles from Sir James Horlick and from A. C. and J. F. A. Gibson.

There still seems to be confusion in the minds of some Fellows as to naming forms of species of rhododendrons and also of registered hybrids. It may be of help if the extract from the 1964 edition of the Rhododendron Handbook, Part 2, page 268, be reproduced. Here it is:

"In future a name should be given only to a clone, i.e. a particular seedling and its vegetatively produced offspring. If more than one seedling of the same parentage is worth naming, each should be given a separate name. No name should be given to a grex, i.e. a collection of seedlings of the same parentage. When the name of a clone is registered and published in Table I, the affinity of the clone to any plant of the same parentage will be indicated in the third column. Seedlings which have no outstanding merit should remain nameless."

It would be of the greatest help to the Committee if Fellows would conform, and in particular register those clones of species and hybrids which have received recognition.

The articles in this volume both on rhododendrons and camellias are as interesting and informative as ever. Perhaps the emphasis this time is on dwarf rhododendrons, and on this subject we have two splendid articles by that belligerent 'youngster' Captain Collingwood Ingram and another by Mr. T. H. Findlay. The Committee is most grateful to all contributors, and especially to those who have written from abroad.

May I remind readers that in 1969 the Rhododendron Group visits the gardens in Windsor Great Park on the day following the Rhododendron Show. Mr. Findlay, Mr. Bond and I will be very happy to welcome as many of you as possible who can spare the time to visit these gardens.

ERIC SAVILL.



CAMELLIAS AT CHATSWORTH

By The DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

THE collection of camellias at Chatsworth is made up from three different sources, all grown under glass. The first, and by far the oldest, was created by the 6th Duke of Devonshire (1790-1858), no doubt under the guidance of his head gardener, Joseph Paxton, later Sir Joseph, of Crystal Palace and Great Exhibition fame. Of these nineteenth century camellias, pride of place must go to the two magnificent specimens of *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'. These are planted in the centre of the long, narrow greenhouse built by Paxton in about 1840. It faces south and marks the northern end of the garden, and was known as the "Conservatory Wall". The central feature of this greenhouse (Fig. 1) was possibly constructed to house these trees, which grow the full height of the house, 24 feet. The top branches of the trees have to be pruned annually, as otherwise they would literally push the roof off. It is impossible, therefore, to estimate to what height the trees would grow given the chance.

We have struck a number of cuttings from these trees, some of which are flourishing in the garden at Lismore in County Waterford, and others in the gardens of my friends.

Their boles, at four feet, are 2 feet 6 inches in circumference. They are planted twenty-one feet apart and join together some fifteen feet above the ground, forming a frame for a fine example of *C. japonica* 'Alba Plena'. While *C. 'Alba Plena'* is a rather uncertain flowerer, the *C. reticulata* never fail and are a truly magnificent sight in late March and early April, together bearing over a thousand blooms.

The remainder of the 6th Duke's camellias are housed in the 1st Duke's Orangery or the Camellia House as it is now known (Figs. 2 and 3). These include a fine *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana' with flowers of up to six inches across and of a burgundy red colour (Plate 1). Finally, worthy of mention is a tree of some twenty feet high of a rather sugary pink double *C. japonica* 'Marchioness of Exeter'. It flowers very late, well into May, in spite of being under glass, and year after year it is literally covered with blooms.

Except for two *C. japonica* planted out of doors which stay alive but so far as I know have never flowered, these were the only camellias at Chatsworth till after the second world war.

Recently we have planted a few more *C. japonica* out of doors in a specially prepared site, but I am not very hopeful they will flower.

Mr. Ronald Tree, while living at Ditchley Park, had built up a fine collection of double *C. japonica*, white, pink and red, all grown in tubs and used by him chiefly for decorating the interior of the house. When he left Ditchley early in the 1950's to live in America he gave the camellias to his elder son, Michael, who is my brother-in-law. Michael had nowhere to house them and asked me if he could board them out at Chatsworth, and they have remained in the Camellia House ever since, taken out of their original tubs and planted in beds. While of no particular horticultural interest, the acquisition of these camellias fired my own interest in the genus. Since 1952 my wife and I have tried to build up a reasonably representative collection. In this we have had the expert guidance of the present head gardener, Mr. Bert Link. Without his great knowledge of camellias and how to grow them I would not have been asked to write this article, and such success as we have had in the R.H.S. Shows is entirely due to him.

These recent acquisitions are mainly housed in the Camellia House and include some fine examples of *C. 'Juno'* and a single white *C. sasanqua*, which comes into flower early in October and goes on well into the New Year. Due to overcrowding, there are some *C. 'Donation'* with a very fastigiate habit. Among my own favourites are specimens of *C. 'Hiraethlyn'*, *C. 'Rogetsu'*, *C. 'Madame Le Bois'* and *C. 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'*.

The most recent acquisition is a small consignment of camellias imported direct from Japan, thanks to the good offices of Mr. Anthony Keswick. These include *C. 'Naruko Dori'*, *'Hagoromo'*, *'Beni Karashi'* and *'Bokuhan'*. They were very small plants on arrival but all have done well and their first flowering is eagerly awaited.

While I am aware, of course, that it is generally accepted that camellias like shade, owing to the climate in Derbyshire this is something we do not have to worry about. In Paxton's greenhouse, in addition to the *C. reticulata* and *'Alba Plena'* already mentioned, there are good examples of *C. 'St. Ewe'* and *C. sasanqua 'Rubra Plena'*. The *sasanqua*, it is true, flowers in the early summer, indeed there is a flower on it now, in July.

I would not wish to live anywhere else in the world, but I would dearly like to grow, with success, camellias out of doors.



Fig. 1—
The central doorway to
Paxton's greenhouse.

Photos: Gordon Fenwick

Fig. 2—
The first Duke's green-
house, now called the
Camellia House.

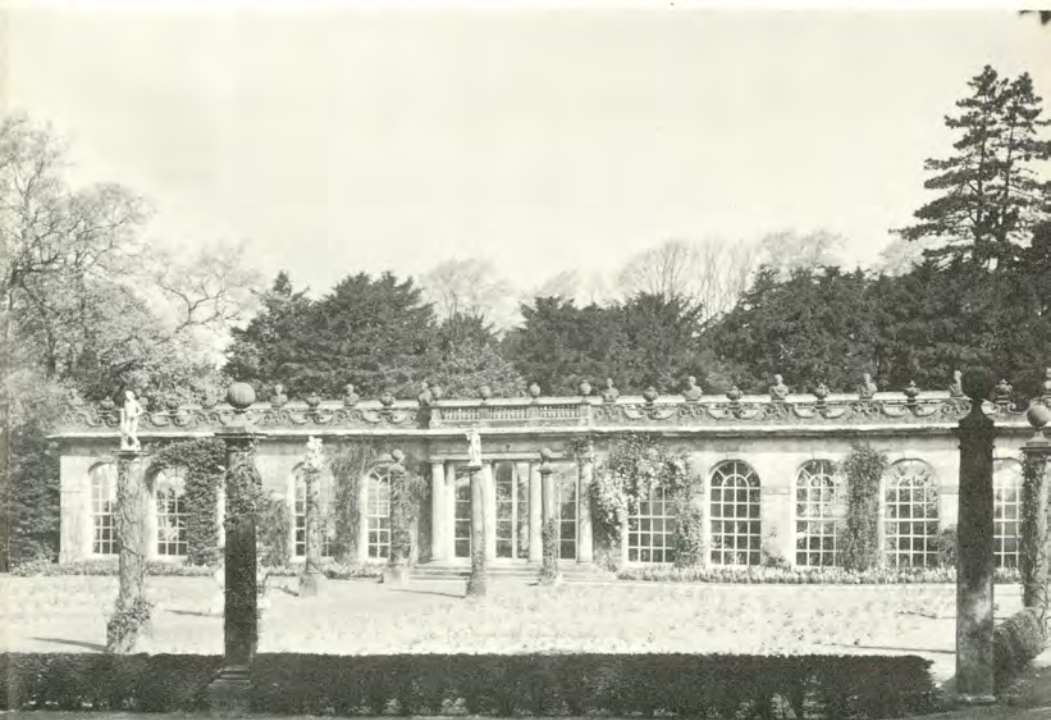




Photo: Gordon Fenwick

Fig. 3—Inside the Camellia House.

RHODODENDRONS AT GLENDIOICK

By E. H. M. COX and P. A. COX

GLENDIOICK lies at the southern edge of the Sidlaw Hills, overlooking the fertile Carse of Gowrie, near the eastern end of Perthshire. The garden and nurseries are situated at the foot of the hill at an elevation of 100-200 ft. with a reasonable amount of shelter from the north-west, north, and north-east, but fairly open to the east and west winds blowing up and down the Carse.

While air drainage on the slope is good and damaging frosts are rare from May to October, flower and growth can come very early in a mild winter. Devastating frosts often occur from late March to early May, and also again in October, as growth is sometimes slow to ripen. As well as spoiling young growth and flower, bark-split kills and injures a number of plants, both young and old.

Rainfall is just under 30 in. in an average year, often with long, dry spells and low humidity. The soil is a medium loam, often very shallow and poor in organic matter, overlying Andesite of volcanic origin, and is slightly on the acid side of neutral. Cloggy in wet weather, this soil dries out in a fine summer. This drying out is accelerated by that bugbear of rhododendrons, the elm, which surrounds most of our plantings. Added to their greedy roots, they drop useless leaves which turn soggy and rot down to an alkaline powdery mess. As no bracken or conifer needles are handy for mulching, quantities of peat and local oak and beech leaf-mould are dug in and used as mulch.

The collection of rhododendrons at Glendoick really came about as the result of a fit of optimism of our father and grandfather. When Reginald Farrer and I went to Burma in 1919 he mistakenly imagined that what would grow on the hills of the Burmese-Chinese frontier would succeed equally well at Glendoick. So he started to clear four or five acres of woodland, well suited, except for our climate. It is only fair to say that the majority of rhododendrons that we collected in 1919 failed to survive more than a few years, even in the south and west.

This ugly gap in the woodland had to be filled with something. When I returned in 1920 I was the possessor of only one species



Fig. 4—
Rhododendron
'Loder's White'
growing in full
exposure to sun
and wind.

Photo: E. H. M. Cox

Fig. 5—
Rhododendron
souliei
Photo: E. H. M. Cox



of rhododendron of a size fit to plant, *R. reginaldii*, a form of *R. oreodoxa*, a present from Farrer who had collected it in Kansu in 1914. It is one of the earliest to flower and is still a very healthy plant. Then Sir Isaac Bailey Balfour stepped in with his usual kindness and plants arrived from the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh. Unfortunately our records were lost during the war, but I can remember at least two plants from this source that we still value, *R. russotinctum* of the *Taliense* series, now 10 ft. high and as much through, and *R. souliei*, a most interesting as well as lovely plant, as Sir Isaac told me that it was one of the few surviving plants of the original introduction by the Abbé Soulié himself. As he was killed by the Tibetans in 1905, this plant must be at least 65 years old, and is still in good health (Fig. 5).

Other friends were most kind. E. H. Wilson gave me plants of his collecting, *R. planetum*, *R. sutchuenense* and *R. calophytum*. J. C. Williams sent several consignments from Caethays, including a plum-purple form of *R. campylogynum* and *R. saluenense*, both mature plants, which lasted until the war, when they were smothered by weeds. As a Christmas present my father gave me a wagon-load of almost full grown plants from Leonardslee when surplus plants were being disposed of through John Millais.

But the main help in those early days came through Jack and Roza Stevenson, who were unfailing in their generosity. I should give as a guess that half the plants growing before the war came from Tower Court. With such a beginning the collection should have been much better, but I lived in London until 1931 and could only come to Glendoick every three or four months. And even when we came north we lived twenty miles away until 1944. It is essential in every type of serious plant growing that one lives on the spot. Far too many fine, and rare, plants passed away during those years through lack of attention. It is some excuse that I started from scratch and many of the finer points of rhododendron growing were hardly known in those days. I now hand over the details to my son Peter.

Little new was planted from 1937 to 1950, but from then onwards an increasing number of new plants have appeared with less and less space left unoccupied. It is hoped that in future years two further areas will be added. One wood has been newly replanted, another will be felled and replanted in a few years time.

In 1955 a rhododendron nursery was started on a small scale which has been slowly expanded over the years. Emphasis has

been put on endeavouring to propagate as much as possible ourselves and on growing good, hardy stock suitable for all parts of the country. The larger species are usually grown from carefully hand-pollinated seed, but as much as possible is grown from cuttings of selected forms.

Now we will go for a tour of the garden, starting at the house. Next to the house are short borders backed by a wall with green-houses in front, all facing south. Again, owing to lack of space for many new dwarf rhododendrons and evergreen azaleas, other shrubs have been thinned out and an herbaceous border has been moved into the walled garden. No rhododendron that grows more than 6 ft. is planted here, with the exception of a fine plant of the very floriferous *R. 'Loder's White'* which flowers splendidly every year in full sun. This has been in this position for more than forty years (Fig. 4).

An effort has been made to plant the really prostrate varieties next to the path, gradually increasing in size to the centre of the beds. Much of the ground is terraced with peat walls. The plantings are now in three-quarters to full sun, and there is no doubt that all dwarfs enjoy this treatment in the north. To list all plants growing here is too much like a catalogue, but a few are worth mentioning (Plate 7).

The *Lapponicum* series are sometimes lumped together as a group of nondescript small-leaved species with mauve flowers. While this is to a certain extent true, there are several with character, such as the February-March flowering *R. parvifolium* with its bright rose-magenta flowers. Coming from Siberia, it is extremely hardy, but unfortunately is unusually difficult to propagate in a generally easy series. *R. setosum*, from Nepal and Bhutan, has hairy leaves and rose-purple flowers and grows into a flat-topped plant: again it is hard to propagate. *R. microleucum*, forming a neat, round mound 2 ft. high, smothers itself in snow-white flowers in April. These are amongst the most frost-resistant of all rhododendrons.

The *Anthopogon* series contains many of our favourites. The lovely dwarf, compact and slow-growing *R. cephalanthum* var. *crebreflorum* is growing in two groups. The flowers are of the purest pink in April. Also in April is the pretty pale yellow *R. hypenanthum*. Our plants were grown from the Stainton, Sykes and Williams Nepal collecting of 1954. The resulting seedlings varied considerably, many appearing identical with *R. anthopogon* with large flowers and an open habit. The four plants we kept



Photo: Gordon Fenwick

PLATE 1—(Top left) *Camellia japonica* 'Mathotiana' (at the back) in the Camellia House at Chatsworth (see p. 1)



Photo: Patrick M. Syngé

PLATE 2—(Top right) *Rhododendron amphichlorum*, also known as *R. campylogynum* 'Bodnant Red' in the Valley Garden, Windsor Great Park (see p. 48)

Photo: E. H. M. Cox

PLATE 3—*Rhododendron wardii*, Ludlow and Sherriff's form at Glendoick



were carefully selected for compactness and the best pale yellow flowers and are charming, the bushes being dotted all over with tight little trusses. Another excellent species in this series is *R. trichostomum*. It is very variable in habit, flower and leaf-colour and hardiness, having been collected many times from various altitudes and under several different names. We grow both the white-flowered, grey-leaved form, unfortunately a little tender, and the lovely pink form, a real beauty with masses of tight little Daphne-like trusses. It has a long flowering period through May and June. All this series has extremely aromatic foliage of a particular subtle fragrance. Another attraction is that most of them have rich reddish-brown scales on the underside of the two-year-old leaves.

The many forms of *R. campylogynum* have always been favourites, and we now have nine different ones, varying from the nearly prostrate var. *myrtilloides* with masses of rose-lavender thimbles, through the salmon-pink table-topped form, the claret-coloured typical form, the rare white, the large flowered earlier flowering var. *charopoeum*, to the erect red-flowered green-leaved var. *cremastum*. All have dainty thimble-shaped flowers on long pedicels in May and June.

The *Uniflorum* series has one real drawback in that all its members produce flower buds that once they show the slightest signs of swelling are very susceptible to frost. All are exceptionally free-flowering, so when they do get away with it, they produce a marvellous show. *R. pumilum* has the tiniest little pink bells. Kingdon Ward referred to it as his 'Pink Baby'. Would that *R. ludlowii* was a better doer. While it does not die easily, neither does it ever grow much. Still, its large, cup-shaped yellow flowers usually opening after frost is over in late May, make it well worth every effort.

We started hybridising dwarf lepidotes in 1953. To begin with, the greatest effort was made to produce dwarf yellows. Although other colours are now attempted in some quantity the yellows are always our first love. Surprising success, no doubt beginner's luck was soon met with. *R. 'Chikor'* (*R. chryseum* \times *R. ludlowii*) received the A.M. in 1962 and then, much to our delight, went on to win the Cory Cup for that year; and finally the F.C.C. at the Wisley Trials, 1968 (Plate 5). This makes a compact little bush, so far under a foot in height, and completely covers itself with pale yellow flowers every May. It is an easy plant to grow, so much easier than its male parent, *R. ludlowii*, and is always

much admired. Another cross, *R. microleucum* \times *R. leucaspis*, R. 'Ptarmigan', received the F.C.C. in 1965. It produces masses of pure white flowers in early April. Being so early, the flowers are liable to succumb to frost, but it is a good deal hardier than *R. leucaspis*, is bigger flowered than *R. microleucum*, so is well worth a place in the garden.

The trouble with crossing these dwarf lepidotes is the difficulty in getting them to set good viable seed. A good deal of incompatibility seems to occur and one is further hampered by different chromosome counts which are very hard to bridge. Still, there is ample scope for at least a lifetime's work on these plants, rather neglected by the hybridists so far. We count ourselves lucky if there are two good pans of seedlings out of the twenty or so crosses made each year. At present, effort is being made to cross the taller lepidotes with the dwarf to give us medium-sized plants, and also crossing the tender bright yellows and whites with hardy species.

Now to see the rest of the garden. Proceeding along the old Carse of Gowrie road at the back of the walled garden about a quarter of a mile from the house, is a second range of greenhouses. At the foot of the retaining wall below is a collection of hybrids, partly grown as a trial for this part of the country, and also as stock plants. In front is a belt of old hybrids which give some shelter to the younger hybrids all put in during the last ten years. Most of these are well known and include the Wisley cross, R. 'Moonshine Bright', a free-flowering somewhat fastigiate yellow; R. 'Snow Queen', a magnificent white but of poor habit; R. 'Elisabeth Hobbie', a superb new hardy red from Germany, compact growing and exceptionally free-flowering; and 'C.I.S.', of American raising of R. 'Loder's White' \times 'Fabia', a really new colour break which is wrongly described in the Register as orange-yellow. The buds are post office red (45B), the outside of the Corolla claret-rose (50C) fading to orient-pink (36B) in the inside with a large blood-red calyx (45D), a most striking combination always much admired.

Behind the greenhouses lies the main rhododendron collection. The path leads into a gully by way of some steps by which are planted a group of new American *williamsianum* hybrids, including the fine 'Olympic Lady' (*R. williamsianum* \times *R. Loderi*), and a group of the difficult and rare but unexciting *R. cowaniana*, a deciduous member of the *Trichocladum* series, with small, reddish-purple flowers that fall off almost as soon as they open.



Photos: E. H. M. Cox

Fig. 6—
Rhododendron
rigidum



Fig 7—
Rhododendrum
hanceanum



Fig. 8—
Rhododendron
clementinae

Here also are several plants of *R. caucasicum* collected by Peter Cox in north-east Turkey in 1962. Two flowered for the first time this year of a good clear yellow.

In the gully are an old *R. falconeri* which flowers in most years, the good late pink *R. 'Vanessa'*, F.C.C., a *R. griersonianum* hybrid and a very small-leaved *R. callimorphum*. At the top are fine plants of *R. velleureum*, Ludlow and Sherriff 15797 from seed collected in 1946/7. One flowered in 1959, twelve years from seed, remarkably quick for a *Taliense*, but there was not another flower until 1966, when four out of five flowered, a nice clear unspotted pink in March.

Turning to the left at the top of the gully, various old plants are met with, including a beautifully foliaged *R. eximium*, three *R. fulvum*, all very free-flowering and survivals from the Farrer expedition, and a clump of *R. griersonianum*, often thought to be too tender for eastern Scotland, but it does quite well if sheltered and given a little protection when young.

A little further there are lower growing species, including *R. glaucophyllum* var. *luteiflorum*, a good bright yellow but a little tender here, the pretty pale pink *R. anwheiae* and the lovely yellow *R. wasonii*, a compact bush with a good indumentum. As a contrast with several *R. praecox* is the new white American hybrid, *R. 'Snow Lady'*.

Then across a wall is a large rounded bush of *R. strigillosum*. While rather small flowered, it flowers very freely and does not hide them among the leaves. Next is the old plant of *R. reginaldii*. In front is a good specimen of Camellia 'Donation' which is the one camellia that never fails with us. Most other varieties of this group do fairly well, in particular 'St. Ewe', C. 'Hiraethlyn' and to a lesser extent C. 'J. C. Williams'. The *Camellia japonica* hardly flowered at all for about ten years, but this year, for some odd reason, all camellias are actually flowering better than they ever have previously. Many japonicas have a habit of setting buds which are obviously not properly developed and drop off in mid-winter. We are now trying some of the newer *williamsii* varieties, including some raised by Professor Waterhouse in Australia. The parent *C. saluenensis* does quite well with us some years.

Near *R. strigillosum* is our oldest plant of *R. 'Lady Chamberlain'*, which flowers abundantly every year and also opens an odd truss in the autumn. Alongside is *R. 'Winsome'*, a most reliable cross from Bodnant, with masses of good rich rose

flowers in May. These grow on the crest of a little valley with a burn and attractive waterfalls running through it. Unfortunately, much of the valley is overhung by a vast sycamore, as unsuitable a tree for rhododendrons as the elm. It casts a dense shade, while foliage under it is covered with a sooty mould which comes from aphid honey-dew dropping from its leaves. Also, its seedlings come up in forests and its leaves make poor leaf-mould.

Just above the burn is a patch of *R. crassum*. While it flowers most years in June, a fine white and strongly scented, many buds fail to open if the winter has been at all severe. Like *R. griersonianum*, it is fairly hardy once it reaches a certain size. A little further up the path is the large plant of *R. russotinctum*, mentioned before, with a row of *R. decorum* behind, an excellent hardy species for eastern Scotland, flowering well in late May and June. Among them is the so-called 'Cox's Uranium Green', a pale greenish-yellow, and almost certainly a natural hybrid between *R. decorum* and *R. wardii*. Here also is a small tree of *Juniperus recurva* var. *coxii* collected by Farrer and E. H. M. Cox in Upper Burma in 1919. Overhanging the *R. decorum* is a good specimen tree of *Evodia hupehensis* and a little further on a large plant of *Buddleia colvilei*, 20 ft. high and considered tender in our part of the country.

Below the path is a young *R. delavayi* aff. collected on Kingdon Ward's last expedition on Mt. Victoria in southern Burma, which is proving surprisingly hardly. Above this two large elms crashed down in the January 1968 hurricane and smashed and damaged quite a number of plants, including a fine *Betula albo-sinensis*. Luckily our largest specimen of *R. yakusimanum* near by only lost a few shoots. This flowers well every year and is a grand plant for eastern Scotland. We now have a number of plants coming on from seed collected on Yakushima, the largest of which flowered this year. In one, the buds are almost white with a slight touch of pink; in another the buds are a deeper pink than usual.

The elm stumps were hauled out with a winch and the space they filled is planted up with a group of species grown from seed recently sent back from Nepal. Above is an old meal mill run from a dam above, now silted up.

Both above and below the mill are some big-leaved hybrids of our own raising, the first of which flowered this year. There are also two very slow growing plants of *R. sinogrande*, over thirty years old and yet too small to flower in our dry climate.

In a dry season there is no growth before August or even September, which is then nipped by the first autumn frosts.

The burn below the mill is crossed by a bridge. At the edge of the burn is a flourishing colony of *Primula sonchifolia*. In a spate the water runs over them. They have been there for years and set seed freely.

On the right of the path is a collection of the Triflorum series. Although a little shady they flower well. Notable among them are the F.C.C. form of *R. davidsonianum*, with its lovely shade of pink, and the pure white form of *R. rigidum* (Fig. 6). On the left are the three old plants mentioned before as the gift of E. H. Wilson. It is sad that *R. calophyllum*, a very large-flowered white form, lies under the giant sycamore and does not flower very often. Near the outside fence are a number of *R. rubiginosum* in various forms, growing up to 20 feet. They stand up well to wind. Close by are a group of *R. irroratum*, a good plant in this area. Tallest of the group is our good form 'Carse', which received a P.C.

Further down are several *R. baileyi*, an untidy grower, but the smallish flowers on long pedicels are among the most brilliant purples to be seen among rhododendrons. Close by is a good plant of *R. orbiculare*. Beyond a clump of *Berberis koreana* are some interesting plants. *R. succothii* flowered last year but is unfortunately very early. The leaves have no petioles and have the curious habit of pointing upwards all the year round. *R. melinanthum*, the largest and brightest yellow in the *Trichocladum* series, is also here with two large specimens of white *R. souliei*, one of the loveliest sights in the garden in late May.

Below a wall is a pink form of *R. arizelum*, good when it comes out but it fades rapidly; also the rather dull *R. galactinum*, but it is very hardy.

The path now leads down to the burn across another bridge and back to the big *R. strigillosum*. Just behind is a magnificent foliaged form of the rare *R. clementinae* (Fig. 8). The young growth is steel blue and the leaves are convex, covered underneath with soft, pale fawn indumentum like kid leather. The flowers are pale rose with a deep blotch and spots but rarely appear. Six trusses this year are an all time record in thirty-five years. Above this is a large specimen of an excellent form of *R. vernicosum* with an erect truss, a good pink with deeper spots. Beside this is the original plant of *R. souliei* and beyond a large *R. wardii* are two other pink *R. souliei* of even better form. The finer of these is

reckoned to be as good as any *R. souliei* in the country. Over-looking these is a large group of *R. fargesii* which flower freely every year and are now about 16 ft. tall.

Beyond the *R. souliei* is a planting of a younger age. At the back are a row of *R. campanulatum*, S.S. & W., collected in Nepal in 1954. These are all either white or pale lavender-pink fading to white on compact bushes. Among the young plants are *R. 'Bodnant Yellow'*, *R. 'Cinnkeys'* and a form of *R. cinnabarinum*, collected near Mt. Everest, which has not yet flowered.

Back through a gate in the wall is a small larch plantation on the left, planted in 1947. On the right are a group of so-called *R. cinnabarinum roylei magnificum*, which we really find little better than the type. Next to these are two old *R. thomsonii* and some natural hybrids of *R. thomsonii* and *R. campylocarpum*, varying from apricot flushed pink through pink to the usual *thomsonii* colour. These were collected off one plant, itself a natural hybrid, somewhere above Darjeeling. Further on are young plants of *R. arizelum* var. *rubicosum*, *R. cinnabarinum* var. *purpurellum* and *R. cinnabarinum blandfordiaeflorum*, the last a combination of orange and yellow in June and very long lasting.

On the left among the young larches is a plant of the hardy form of *R. edgeworthii* which flowers well most years. Near is a promising new American hybrid, raised by the late Rudolph Henny, called *R. 'Tidbit'*, *R. dichroanthum* \times *R. wardii*, with fine, dark glossy foliage, compact in growth, with apricot and flame-coloured flowers turning to yellow. Next to this is a young plant of the white red-rimmed form of *R. cerasinum* which has not yet flowered.

Over the path are a three foot plant of the rare and difficult *R. albiflorum* from western North America, with small white flowers up the stem, and two forms of *R. tsariense*, one with a fine rich rusty indumentum. There is also *R. carolinianum album* from the eastern States.

The path now leads through the larch wood, where bays have been cut out for big-leaved species. At first, on the left, are a collection of new American hybrids, mostly yellow shades, while on the right are a number of young *R. yakusimanum* from collected seed.

The larch glades will be planted with some of the Indian collection of 1965 of Peter and Patricia Cox and Peter Hutchison. Beyond the larches are the older parts of the nursery, where

there are two fine trees of *Aesculus indica*. Then a track leads down to the house past a collection of hardy eucalyptus species.

Two cool greenhouses are partially devoted to tender rhododendrons. In one house they are kept over winter in pots which are plunged out at the back of a north wall from June to September. In the other they are planted in beds. Among many species and hybrids are the beautiful but leggy and nearly hardy Ludlow and Sherriff *R. lindleyi*, the floriferous yellow *R. 'Saffron Queen'*, the early flowering *R. cubittii* and the sweet scented white *R. megacalyx*. Here also are grown the Cox and Hutchison collection from north-east India, which include *R. parryae*, *R. formosum*, *R. inaequale*, a possible new member of the *Ciliicalyx* sub-series, *R. micromeres*, *R. vaccinioides* and the new white-flowered species of the *Vaccinioides* series reported in the last Rhododendron Year Book.

Below the house are azalea beds, mostly hybrids, but one bed is kept entirely for American species. Some, including *R. occidentale*, *R. roseum*, *R. viscosum*, *R. calendulaceum* and *R. arborescens*, do quite well; but others from the deep south, such as *R. serrulatum* and *R. oblongifolium*, succumbed the first or second winter. Our favourites are *R. roseum*, with lovely small, clear pink flowers in early June, and the later *R. calendulaceum*, with rich orange flowers.

Fig. 9—Rhododendron 'Royalty', A.M. May 20, 1968. Exhibited by Lord Aberconway and the National Trust (see p. 136).

Photo: J. E. Downward



SOME NOTES ON RHODODENDRONS OF THE MADDENII SERIES AND THEIR HYBRIDS AS GARDEN AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS

By G. GORER

THE following notes are based on some fifteen years experience of growing rhododendrons of the Maddenii series, first in pots, then, over the last ten years, in a frost-free greenhouse (the thermostat is set at 37° F.). As the greenhouse became crowded the less choice forms and the less liked species were planted outside to take their chance; and as we discovered that many plants of this series survived in this garden, cuttings or layers from the best forms and species are being tested outside.

From the gardener's point of view, the botanists have distinguished far too many species in this series, giving specific names to plants which differ in minor characteristics only—usually the presence or absence of hairs or scales on the calyx or stigma. The series is certainly ready for re-analysis. Indeed, Dr. Sleumer has already re-analysed the Cilicalyx subseries (*Blumea*, 1958), reducing the 34 species named in the Rhododendron Handbook (including 11 marked Q) to 19. The same process could certainly be profitably applied to the other two subseries.

In the following notes "hardiness" means that the plants will survive outside in temperatures down to 16° F. (– 9° C.), the lowest temperature recorded here since the winter of 1962-63. Whether the plants will flower does not depend on the severity of the frost, down to this level, but on the timing. A quite light frost of 4° F. before, say, mid-November, will destroy most or all of the flowers; a severe frost in mid-winter will do little harm, and the same is true of light frost in early May. In 1967, 4° F. of frost in early May killed the open flowers and young growth in nearly all the rhododendrons that I grow; but plants of the Maddenii series and their hybrids outside were hardly affected at all and most of them flowered plentifully later in that season.

Only two plants of the series—*R. ciliatum* and *R. fletcherianum*—seem impervious to damage by early frosts. In this garden plants of the *Campylocarpum* and *Souliei* subseries of the *Thomsonii* series and the different forms of *R. neriiflorum* similarly lose most of their buds after early frosts.

After experimenting with a number of different sites, we have found that these rhododendrons flourish best in situations where the microclimate varies relatively little—on or against north or west walls or in areas protected by hedges or thick shrubs to the south and east. These appear to be the coldest parts of the garden, where the snow lies longest; but, as has been said, winter cold affects these plants relatively little, provided it does not kill them. Hot and sunny situations, such as the base of south walls, are fatal to them (with two exceptions).

The Maddenii Subseries

For gardeners the central plant in this subseries is *R. crassum*. Most of the plants I have purchased, as *R. maddenii* and *R. manipurens*, have turned out to be, in fact, *R. crassum*. *R. maddenii* differs from *R. crassum* in having a smooth bark; *R. manipurens* is "bigger in all its parts", a criterion which can only be applied by people with access to a series in a herbarium.

R. crassum is a rather handsome, late-flowering shrub with good leaves and perfumed lily-shaped flowers (Fig. 11). When fully out it is usually white but, like many other plants in this series, the opening flowers may be tinged yellow or pink; in a few clones this colour is persistent. This is a hardy plant, within the meaning I have given to the term.

R. brachysiphon resembles *R. crassum* in foliage, but the flowers, tinged with pink, are small and considerably earlier; the scent is slight. This plant is said to be hardy. I shall be planting mine outside next year. I have kept it in the greenhouse until it flowered and we had secured cuttings.

R. polyandrum is a very variable plant, with good pink and apricot forms as well as the more customary white. It makes a sturdy shrub with good flowers in June; the flowers are in a flat truss, also lily-shaped; the numerous stamens are diagnostic. In its best forms this is one of the most beautiful rhododendrons in the series. To date, I have only tried the poorer forms, with relatively small flowers, outside. These have proved to be hardy and the scent seems stronger outside. The hybrid with *R. cinnabarinum* var. *roylei*, 'Cinnandrum', is also hardy;

it is a handsome, though not very free-flowering, plant with blooms rather like a lapageria.

I have no experience with *R. odoriferum*; indeed, I have never even seen a plant of it.

The Megacalyx Subseries

All the plants in this subseries are distinguished by the hollowed "marks of the potter's thumb" at the base of the corolla. This feature gives the flowers a uniquely sculptural effect which, to my eyes, is very beautiful.

For gardeners the central plant in this series is probably *R. lindleyi*. This is an extremely variable species, differing in the quality and size of its leaves, its bud scales, the size of its flowers, their colour (pink and yellow forms are known) and the number of flowers in the truss. Its best forms are extremely elegant, some of the less good forms rather coarse, to my eyes. The scent is delicious. I have not yet found a clone which is hardy in this garden; a couple of plants just subsist.

R. taggianum differs from *R. lindleyi* chiefly in having a smooth calyx, and *R. dalhousiae* by "a style scaly for two-thirds of its length". All the plants of *R. taggianum* I have seen are white, and all *R. dalhousiae* creamy-yellow. *R. taggianum* is very sweetly scented, *R. dalhousiae* very faintly scented. In their straggly habit of growth and time of flowering these two species do not differ from *R. lindleyi* any more than different forms within the species. *R. headfortianum* is a very thin and straggly shrub which refuses to break except on the leader; its cream-coloured rather small flowers are like a miniature *R. lindleyi*, but it is such an ill-shaped plant that it is hardly worth the little room it takes up in the greenhouse.

The hybrid of *R. dalhousiae* with *R. ciliatum* 'Countess of Haddington' is hardy within the meaning I have given to the term.

I have not yet succeeded in flowering *R. megacalyx*. At Brodick it is a very beautiful plant with a rich nutmeg scent, not differing very much from *R. lindleyi* except in its large calyx. The foliage is handsome.

R. nuttallii and *R. sinonuttallii* (Fig. 12) are the giants of this series with leaves up to 8 inches long and flowers more than 5 inches long, opening cream and fading to white. They are undoubtedly impressive, but to my eyes rather gross, the busty pin-up girls of the floral world. They have a strong but rather



Fig. 10—
Part of one of the greenhouses
with *Rhododendron*
'Tyermannii' and *R.*
sinonuttallii in flower.
Photo: J. E. Downward



Fig. 11—
Rhododendron Crassum
Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 12—
Rhododendron
sinonuttallii.
Photo: J. E. Downward



Fig. 13—
R. 'Tyermannii'.
Photo: J. E. Downward

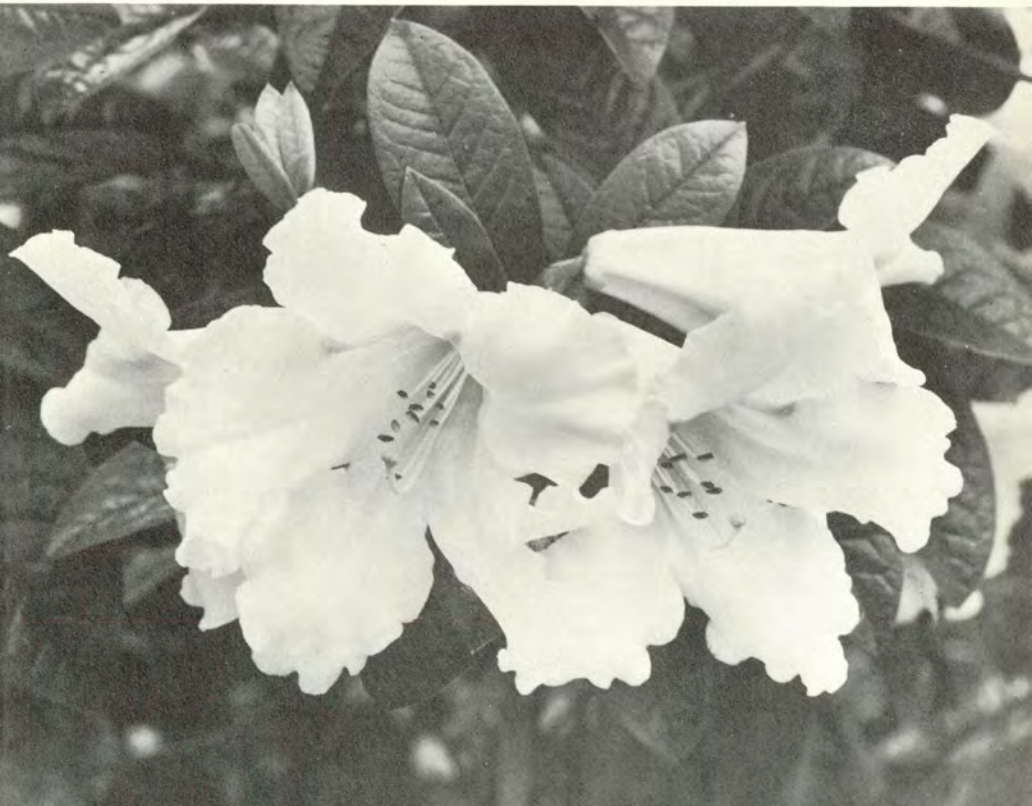




Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 14—*Rhododendron veitchianum* in the tender rhododendron house.

Fig. 15—*Rhododendron cubittii*.

Photo: J. E. Downward



unpleasant odour which a lady with a sensitive nose likened to horse piss.

In contrast with all other rhododendrons in this series, *R. nuttallii* and *sinonuttallii* will only do well in full sun. For several years I had grown them in the shady central part of the greenhouse and the growth and flower buds invariably damped off. After I had seen extremely healthy plants in the Golden Gate Park in San Francisco doing well in full sun, I moved my plants to the south-west side of the greenhouse where they need not be shaded. Since then they have flowered regularly every year.

If my plants are correctly labelled (and my *R. sinonuttallii* comes from the A.M. form) the difference between these two species lies in their habit of growth and the colour of the young foliage. *R. nuttallii* is a more sprawling plant and the young foliage is tinged a very handsome purple. *R. sinonuttallii* is more upright in habit and the young leaves are green.

To my eyes the hybrid 'Tyermannii' (*R. nuttallii* \times *R. formosum*) is a more elegant plant than its parent, and much more sweetly scented (Fig. 13). We have not yet succeeded in propagating this, so have not tried it outside. A plant of *R. sinonuttallii* has been planted in a south-west corner outside this spring.

R. rhabdotum is, perhaps, the most beautiful plant in the series, with its cream trumpets edged with regency red. It is barely scented. It flowers regularly in late June in the greenhouse—the last of the tender rhododendrons—and is breathtakingly beautiful. We have not succeeded in propagating it either by cuttings or layering. It is a sturdy shrub with good foliage.

The Ciliicalyx Subseries

There are 9 members of this subseries said to be in cultivation which I have failed to obtain, and so have no experience of: *R. cuffeanum*, *dendricola*, *lasiopodum*, *lyi*, *pachypodum*, *scopulorum*, *scottianum*, *surasianum*, *taronense*. Although I have seen some in other collections, I shall not make any comment on these, except to note that *R. dendricola* has the second most delicious scent in the series. To my nose, *R. inaequale*, with its tang of lemon, has the most delicious scent of them all. The only flowering plant of *R. inaequale* that I know of is that in the glasshouse in the Savill Garden. My plants are all small, collected by Cox and Hutchison in 1965.

In his revision of the subseries, Dr. Sleumer makes three species central (in the sense that I have been using the term in

discussing the other subseries), and I propose to follow him as far as my knowledge and experience allows. These three species are *R. ciliicalyx* (into which 8 existing species are merged), *R. lyi* (into which 7 species are merged), and *R. veitchianum* (into which 4 species are merged).

R. ciliicalyx is a well-shaped bush which is regularly smothered in funnel-shaped white flowers (the buds are tinged with pink) and has a sweet scent. As a greenhouse plant it is certainly one of the most rewarding. I have not yet tried it outside, but its hybrid with *R. bullatum*, 'White Wings', is hardy against a west wall.

R. carneum holds its pink tinge somewhat longer than *R. ciliicalyx* but is not otherwise distinguishable. *R. supranubium* has smaller leaves and a small truss (typically 2 or 3 flowers) and hardly earns its room in the greenhouse. Of the other 6 species submerged, 4 are marked 'Q', 1 (*R. ateniense*) is already listed in the Rhododendron Handbook as a synonym, and *R. dendricola* I have already referred to. From my recollection of it I would consider its merging into *R. ciliicalyx* reasonable.

Perhaps because I have no experience of *R. lyi* itself, I find it difficult to understand how *R. johnstoneanum* and *R. parryae* can both be merged with it. *R. johnstoneanum* is a spreading bush with flowers of white, cream or pink in small trusses, with a good but not very strong scent. It is hardy in the way I have used the term. Its hybrid with *R. valentinianum* 'Eldorado' is quite hardy but not, to my mind, an improvement on its parents. *R. parryae* is a much more straggling bush, distinguished by beautiful tawny bark (not unlike the colour of *Acer griseum*) and fairly large, white, funnel-shaped flowers with a sweet scent. I have not yet tried this outside. Of the other 5 plants submerged, 2 are marked Q and 2 are not listed in the Handbook. The fifth is *R. scottianum*.

To my eye, *R. veitchianum* is the most elegant of the subseries, with wide, funnel-shaped, white flowers with waved edges to the petals and a green tinge on the upper lobes and white stamens. (Fig. 14). It is sweetly scented with a slight reminiscence of lemon verbena. It flowers freely, but out of flower is a rather undistinguished plant with poor foliage. I know nothing of the other 4 species which Dr. Sleumer submerges in this, 3 of which are marked Q. The remaining species is *R. taronense*.

R. veitchianum is hopelessly tender here, and the only hybrid I have grown, *R. 'Forsterianum'* (\times *R. edgeworthii*), though relatively hardy, has few other qualities.

Photo: T. H. Findlay

PLATE 4—*Rhododendron chryseum* at Windsor (see p. 31)



Photo: E. H. M. Cox

PLATE 5—*Rhododendron* 'Chikor' growing at Glendoick where it was raised by Mr. E. H. M. Cox and Mr. P. A. Cox (see p. 9)

Photo: T. H. Findlay

PLATE 6—*Rhododendron forrestii* var. *repens* in Windsor Great Park (see p. 31)



Photo: E. H. M. Cox

PLATE 7—A group of dwarf rhododendrons at Glendoick

Of the 12 species which Dr. Sleumer leaves unsubmerged, I grow 6 (*R. fletcherianum* had not been given specific rank at the time he wrote).

R. burmanicum is a plant with relatively small flowers in various shades of yellow and scaly leaves. The deep butter-yellow form is very attractive, but the forms with greenish-yellow or greenish-white flowers are pretty wishy-washy and insignificant. It is only those forms that I have planted outside to date, and they have proved hardy.

R. burmanicum has been used quite a lot in hybridization and I find its crosses with *R. valentinianum* ('Parisienne') and *R. xanthostephanum* ('Saffron Queen') hardy; the latter I think an attractive plant. Its hybrid with *R. chrysodoron* ('Chrysomanicum') is hopelessly tender.

R. ciliatum is too well known to need description. It is quite hardy but its flower buds appear more susceptible to spring frosts than most other plants in the series. I have no experience of most of its hybrids, but 'Princess Alice' (\times *R. edgeworthii*) is hardy and a very rewarding plant with its delicious scent.

R. cubittii is regularly the first species in the series to come into flower in my greenhouse, usually having some blooms in mid-March. It is a very beautiful plant, with large, widely funnel-shaped flowers in trusses of up to 6, white with a slight pinkish blotch (Fig. 15). Unfortunately, it has proved hopelessly tender outside.

R. fletcherianum is completely hardy (in my experience the hardest of the series), but not otherwise very remarkable, with trusses of a rather pale yellow. I think it hardly worthy of its distinguished eponym.

R. formosum is a very straggly bush with fairly small, funnel-shaped, flowers with a pink tinge to the white. The clones I have got are not very strongly scented, but its hybrids with *R. edgeworthii*, 'Fragrantissimum' and 'Sesterianum', are among the most deliciously scented of all flowers and are hardy in this garden. Although the breeding of 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam' is not known, it almost certainly has *R. formosum* as one parent. It is hardy in this garden and very rewarding. I am trying *R. formosum* outside for the first time this year.

R. iteophyllum is a charming little plant about 3 ft. high and through with pale green willow-like leaves. It is regularly smothered with fairly small, well-shaped, white flowers (Fig. 16). I have not yet tried it outside.

In my experience, *R. valentinianum* is more bud-tender than its hardiness rating (3-4) would lead one to expect. One is more likely to see its little butter-yellow flowers in the autumn, after a hot summer, than in the spring. I have already mentioned 2 of its hybrids. 'Valaspis' ($\times R. leucaspis$) and 'Remo' ($\times R. lutescens$) are both hardy. 'Valaspis' is quite pretty.

Although not in the series, it may be of interest to note that 3 clones of *R. edgeworthii* (2 of them obtained as *R. bullatum*) have all proved hardy within the meaning I have given to the term. They can stand more sun than all the members of the Maddenii series, other than *R. nuttallii*. As far as my experience goes the forms with a lot of pink in the flower are harder than the pure white, but they are not nearly so sweetly scented.

Fig. 16—*Rhododendron iteophyllum*.

Photo: J. E. Downward



DWARF RHODODENDRONS AT WINDSOR

By T. H. FINDLAY, M.V.O., V.M.H.

WHEN asked to write about dwarf rhododendrons one immediately wonders what really is a dwarf member of this vast and interesting family of plants. In this first article I am going to confine myself to plants that in nature and generally in this part of the world remain under 3 ft. and can be relied on to flower and prosper under open conditions, i.e., in full sun and drier conditions than are given to the large leafed types.

The species I write about this year (I hope to write about dwarf hybrids next) are for the most part dwarf mountain types that grow in their native habitat on mountain slopes, daily swept by winds and covered each winter with snow. With one or two exceptions, most are sun lovers and should suit the enthusiast who has no great oaks or other woodland trees under which to grow rhododendrons.

The first half of this century saw many introductions of what then were considered dwarf rhododendrons. As an example, I recently saw *R. racemosum*, a 'dwarf' some 8 ft. high. Dwarf rhododendrons can have a big future in our land of small gardens, especially as most can be propagated easily from cuttings or, where no cross pollinations occur, from seed. They also tolerate being cut back if they do become straggly and misshapen. The number of dwarf species is very large, but, unfortunately, nowadays not many nurserymen are able to supply plants. The variation within the species is equally large, and it pays to obtain, if possible, the best forms and the free flowering forms of certain species.

Where space is available it is often better to plant groups numbering say 5 to 9 plants of the best flowering dwarf species than to make a collecting of all available.

The flowering period of these dwarf species can extend (weather permitting) from February until almost the end of June.

Cultivation for dwarf species is the same as for any other rhododendron. A good quantity of leaf soil or peat in well-trenched soil is all they require, but they will only retain their



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 17—(top) *Rhododendron uniflorum* (K.W. 5876).

Fig. 18—(bottom) *Rhododendron campylogynum myrtilloides*.

Photo: J. E. Downward



dwarf and compact habit if grown in full exposure, but watered, of course, when necessary. We here at Windsor find that in full exposure on sloping ground, when once established they require very little watering; none at any rate in 1968.

The first plant recommended as a dwarf within the 3 ft. limit is in the Anthopogon Series. This is *R. trichostomum* var. *ledoides*. A charming plant, flowering yearly. It should be a 'must' for all dwarf enthusiasts. After 20 years here it is still 2 ft. high. Another form, var. *radinum*, is equally attractive, especially 'Sweet Bay', A.M., 1960 (Fig. 20).

In this Series I also love *R. cephalanthum* var. *crebreflorum*, and *R. sargentianum*, both gems for the fanatic but both worthwhile, especially if you can find the form of *R. sargentianum* with pale yellow flowers or the form with primrose yellow flowers. Both have received the Award of Merit from the R.H.S.

Let us now pass to a Series which is not really dwarf, but one can keep within the limit of 3 ft. I refer to the large and flamboyant Azalea Series. One of them, *R. kiusianum*, is well worth considering as a dwarf compact shrub, variable in colour, easily raised from seed. A Japanese plant, this is regarded as the species from which the now famous Kurume Azaleas were developed. *R. kiusianum* is a good dwarf plant in full sun. It ranges in colour from salmon, red, pink, crimson or purple. A batch of all colours is really very fine (Plate 9).

A much more tender brood is the Boothii Series, but two well worth a try in the south are *R. leucaspis* and *R. tephropeplum*. The first is a lovely quality flower, given the right weather conditions, and is the parent of many fine hybrids. The second, *R. tephropeplum*, many will still know as *R. deleiense*. It varies considerably in form and character. The book says up to 6 ft., but this rhododendron has been collected by Kingdon Ward, Forrest and Rock, and plants raised from seed gathered by these great collectors are now only 2 ft. high after some 20-30 years. Indeed a very variable species.

A really dwarf rhododendron to be recommended is *R. campylogynum*. It grows no more than 12 in. high, but as much as 3 ft. across; a very pretty plant even when not in flower. A smaller flowered form is known as var. *myrtilloides* (Fig. 18).

The rhododendrons in the Ferrugineum Series are all well worth growing, especially for their hardiness and later flowering qualities. *R. ferrugineum*, the Alpine Rose, a European native, and *R. hirsutum* both flower here in June, but of this Series my



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 19—*Rhododendron chryseum*, a vase shown at the Rhododendron Show on 30th April, 1968.

Fig. 20—*Rhododendron trichostomum radinum* 'Sweet Bay'.

Photo: J. E. Downward



favourite is *R. kotschyi*, a charming plant but not easily obtainable. These three make very fine partners in any heather garden. They associate very well.

I am not sure whether to recommend the *Glaucophyllum* Series or not. They do rather tend to grow beyond the 3 ft. limit, but on the other hand what is lovelier than *R. glaucophyllum* var. *luteiflorum*, a recently discovered yellow form. A lovely plant is the A.M. type named 'Glen Cloy', K.W. 21556, one of the late Kingdon Ward's real gems. Surely this is a plant for the hybridist.

The *Lapponicum* Series is again very varied, containing some dwarfs and some tall growing six footers. I would say four from this Series are perfection as dwarfs. These are *R. chryseum*, a lovely yellow (Plate 4, Fig. 19); the very dwarf *impeditum*, 3 in.—4 in. high, pale blue; the pure white *R. microleucum*, a real gem; and the F.C.C. form of *R. scintillans*, dark blue. Our finest plants of *R. scintillans* are growing in our heather garden and in full sun with very little added moisture.

For frost-free gardens nothing can be prettier than *R. moupinense*, but how many gardens are frost-free in February and March when this herald of the spring flowers in white and pink. Anyway, it is worth planting even if you only see it flower once in three or five years. The many hybrids it has produced are proof of its popularity. The pink forms are particularly lovely and should be sought after. It comes easily from seed.

To me the real dwarf ones are to be found in the *Saluenense* Series, with the creeping *R. radicans*, the taller *keleticum* (Plate 8), the compact *R. calostrotum* and *R. saluenense* itself are all worth planting. *R. radicans* hugs the ground or rock it is near—a real creeper—in the plant world, of course!—with rosy-purple flowers. The red form of *R. calostrotum* is a gem of a plant, but often is cut by frost in March or April.

Amongst dwarf rhododendrons no more exciting plant can be found than *R. forrestii* and its varieties or forms. Some varieties never flower, or so it seems, but the F.C.C. *R. forrestii* var. *repens* (Plate 6) flowers freely and should be sought after, as does the form collected by Dr. Rock, numbered 59174. This rhododendron loves growing on a north bank with moist conditions and away from sunshine.

Forms of this species have been used in hybridisation, and many fine new plants have resulted.

I would have liked to include *R. williamsianum* from the *Thomsonii* Series as a dwarf, but I have seen it in optimum con-

ditions up to 5 ft. high; here it is 2 ft. high and 6 ft. across. A wonderful foliage plant, even if it is a shy flowerer.

Early flowering as it may be, room should be found for *R. pemakoense*, only 12 in. high. It suckers like a pernettya and is very free flowering. It comes from Tibet and has purple flowers, like its near relative, *R. uniflorum* (Fig. 17), but the emperor of this Series is *R. imperator*, a truly lovely gem; a dwarf prostrate shrub from Burma. Rather difficult to grow but well worth a try.

Strangely enough, my last dwarf—and it is a dwarf if given the right conditions—is a member of the Ponticum Series, namely, *R. yakusimanum*. A fabulous rhododendron and certainly, as far as I can see, a true species. Many have queried it being a true species, merely by having raised it from open pollinated flowers, and having thus raised a batch of hybrids. We have raised this plant from seed from Japan and America, and hand pollinated seed here, and it has only produced typical *R. yakusimanum* as we know it.

It flowers when young and the older plants here are some 2 ft. high by 4 ft. after 20 years (Plate 12). It is going to be a good parent, and many fine hybrids have already been produced.

R. yakusimanum, coming as it does from a mountainous region in Japan, in fact from the island of Yakushima, requires a situation in full sun to be seen at its best.

Fig. 21—*Rhododendron poukhanense*.

Photo: J. E. Downward



DWARF RHODODENDRONS

By COLLINGWOOD INGRAM

CONSIDERING the popularity of the genus, it is surprising how seldom one sees a really representative collection of dwarf rhododendrons. I refer in particular to the species and their varieties which in Nature rarely or never exceed one or two feet in height.

These small, densely-branched, rhododendrons mainly hail from the high mountainous regions of central Asia—many of them from elevations of as much as 14,000 ft. or 15,000 ft. It is, no doubt, to combat the effect of the strong winds which must frequently prevail at those great heights, that has caused these diminutive species to develop their characteristically compact habit of growth. That resistance to wind more than anything else has induced this squat habit was brought home to me when I visited Sir James Horlick's garden on the Isle of Gigha, off the Argyllshire coast. With a rainfall almost double that of mine in Kent and a much softer, almost frost-free, climate, I naturally expected to find that his dwarf rhododendrons (of which he has many varieties) would be looser-limbed and generally of a larger size than those of the same species in my garden. But that was not the case. Much to my surprise, I found that his plants were every bit as squat, and as tightly branched, as their counterparts in my Kentish garden. The explanation obviously lay in the frequency with which the Isle of Gigha is assailed by winds of gale, or near gale, force. Although surrounded by a screen of somewhat tortured sycamores, I understand these Atlantic gales penetrate to even the innermost recesses of Sir James's garden and are, in consequence, a sore trial to him.

These interesting little rhododendrons may not, perhaps, appeal to people who fancy flowers of flaunting colours and out-sized blooms—they are more for the discriminating gardener capable of appreciating the dainty and unobtrusive charm of a true alpine.

My collection already contains well over a hundred different species and forms and I know of many more that I would dearly like to have.

Although some of the species may not be always easy to obtain, on the whole there is no lack of material available to choose from.

The following are a few comments on some of the smaller species and their varieties in my collection which I personally consider worthy of mention.

ANTHOPOGON SERIES

If only they were more profuse with their blossom, some of the smaller-sized members of the Anthopogon Series could be numbered among the loveliest of the dwarf species. This remark is especially true of the best forms of *R. crebreflorum*, for their flat-faced, shell-pink flowers show to great advantage against the sombre jade-green of their massed foliage.

Included in the same series is one of my favourite rhododendrons. This is *R. trichostomum*. Unfortunately, since it attains a height of three or four feet when mature, it cannot, strictly speaking, be regarded as a dwarf. My sole reason for mentioning it here is because it is one of the parents of a small hybrid I made by crossing it with *R. sargentianum*. This hybrid, which I have called 'Sarled', is a useful, good-natured little plant, easier to propagate and easier to grow than either of its parents.

R. sargentianum itself, with its pale yellow flowers, is a very charming miniature, but, with me at any rate, it has never been very long lived. Apparently it cannot tolerate the long spells of cold, wet weather, which we all have to endure occasionally in mid-winter. *R. hypenanthum*, also a yellow-flowered little Anthopogon, is perhaps not quite so fastidious but it lacks much of the charm of the other species.

So far *R. cephalanthum* has remained a dwarf with me, but I understand it will, with time, attain a height of three or four feet. Its capitate inflorescence of small, pure white, flowers show up well against the dark green of its closely packed foliage, and the same is true of its pale yellow-tinted form, var. *nmaiense*, from N. Burma.

AZALEA SERIES

My collection contains two azaleas which have every right to be classified as genuine dwarfs. One is a native of Formosa, the other of the Japanese island of Kyushu. The former, *R. nakaharii*, has such a very prostrate habit that it must assuredly hail from some bleak, wind-swept mountain top. Its typical trumpet-shaped, brick-red, flowers (which admittedly are not produced as

profusely as one would have liked) do not open until fairly late in the season—with me usually about the end of June—another indication that it is a high altitude species.

The second little azalea, *R. kiusianum*, judging by the diversity of forms bearing that name which have reached me from Japan and other sources, must in nature be an extremely variable species. The white blossomed variety, which, incidentally, is one of the least dwarf, is undoubtedly the freest flowering form. With me it is semi-deciduous, which is not the case with any of the smaller, red-flowered, varieties.

CAMPYLOGYNUM SERIES

Of all the truly dwarf rhododendrons in cultivation the smaller varieties of those belonging to the Campylogynum Series are perhaps the most distinctive. They all possess characteristic little campanulate shaped flowers borne on relatively long, more or less erect, pedicels. Their colours range from white through shades of pink to red, while some are mauve and some are bi-coloured. Although they may not be quite so accommodating as the Lapponicums, most of them are not unduly demanding, the possible exceptions being some of the smaller-leaved forms of *R. myrtilloides*. The pink flowered variety, which I have called *R. campylogynum* var. *eupodum*, is perhaps the easiest to grow and, luckily, it also happens to be one of the prettiest. My *R. campylogynum* var. *leucanthum* is also easy to please. It is the only variety with white, or nearly white, flowers. Its foliage is remarkable for being very strongly aromatic.

CAMTSCHATICUM SERIES

R. camtschaticum is one of the very few dwarf rhododendrons in my collection that is completely deciduous, the others being *R. lowndesii* and its cross with *R. elaeagnoides*. The flowers of *R. camtschaticum* are red or purplish-red. With me the species prospers and every year expands outwards by means of stolons.

LAPPONICUM SERIES

Some of the species belonging to the Lapponicum Series are undoubtedly among the easiest to grow. This is fortunate, as selected forms of some of them have flowers which are nearer to true blue than those of any other rhododendron in cultivation. One of the finest of these blue-flowered varieties is the plant which received an A.M. when it was shown by the Sunningdale

Nursery in 1944 as *Rhododendron impeditum*—which, incidentally, is almost certainly not its correct name. Another good blue is the F.C.C. form of *R. scintillans*, and yet another is a specially selected form of *R. edgarianum*. All three are highly desirable rock garden plants. And so is the “soi-disant” *R. microleucum*, a delightful little albinistic sport of some other species, probably of *R. orthocladum*. Its snow-white flowers are very happily foiled by a complex of dark bronze-green foliage.

Now that *R. muliense* has been merged with *R. chryseum*, the latter is the only truly dwarf “Lapponicum” species in cultivation which has yellow flowers. It would be a pleasing little rhododendron if only it possessed a happier constitution and was not such a shy bloomer. Neither of those criticisms can be levelled at its cross with *R. ludlowii*, an altogether delightful little hybrid made by Peter Cox called ‘Chikor’ (Plate 5). Mr. H. Thoburn possesses a pure white variety of *R. chryseum*.

Had *R. hippophaeoides*, with its soft, slaty-blue blossom, and *R. russatum*, with its flowers of a royal purple colour, been smaller-growing species, they could have also been strongly recommended, but as both exceed my arbitrary height limit of two feet they cannot, judged by that standard, be legitimately included in this article.

LEPIDOTUM SERIES

The form of *R. lepidotum*—I think it is var. *elaeagnoides*—that I grow is an interesting little plant, which is about all the praise I can truthfully give it. Its flowers are of an indefinite shade and of a puny size. *R. lowndesii* is also more of an oddity than a thing of beauty. Its small, flat flowers are yellowish white.

NERIIFLORUM SERIES

I have been lucky in obtaining an exceptionally prostrate form of *R. forrestii* var. *repens* with unusually small leaves. Unfortunately, it shares the failing so commonly encountered in this rhododendron of being a very shy bloomer. However, its tightly squat habit and densely crowded foliage—its roundish leaves measure only about 19 mm. in length—make it an interesting and attractive looking addition to my collection.

PONTICUM SERIES

Some nine or ten years ago, Mr. Wada presented me with a small plant of *R. chrysanthum* var. *aureum*. In his covering letter

he described it as one of the loveliest of all the dwarf rhododendrons. High praise indeed! No wonder every spring I eagerly scrutinise its foliage in the hope of finding a flower bud among its leaves—but always in vain. The plant has hitherto shown not the slightest inclination to bloom so that I have now only Mr. Wada's word and my own imagination to sustain a rapidly dwindling optimism.

It is a plant of sprawling habit with distinctive dark green, coriaceous, foliage. Its leaves are narrowly obovate, about 4.5 cm. long, and are covered on both surfaces with a minute impressed reticulation.

SALUENENSE SERIES

Of all the rhododendrons in cultivation an exceptionally prostrate form of *R. radicans* is unquestionably the dwarfest. Indeed, it hugs the soil so closely that its branches seldom, if ever, rise more than about an inch or two above ground level,

It is a plant of sprawling habit with distinctive dark green, and, somewhat surprisingly, should they chance to spill over the edge of an incline, they will start hugging its downward slope just as tightly. Unfortunately, it is a very shy flowering form. I have, however, another, so-called, hummock-forming variety of *R. radicans* which is, if possible, even more floriferous than *R. pemakoense*. Although identified by an expert as a variety of *R. radicans*, I should have thought, if one is going to recognise *R. keleticum*, it would have been more appropriate to regard it as a variety of that doubtfully distinct species. Be that as it may, the plant is certainly the pick of the smaller "Saluenense" rhododendrons.

R. nitens is to be commended on two counts—one for its habitual floriferousness, the other for the lateness of its flowering season, for it usually does not come into bloom until about the end of June or the beginning of July, that is to say, several weeks after all my other dwarfs have finished flowering. Its somewhat flat-faced flowers vary in colour from purplish-pink to pale magenta.

TRIFLORUM SERIES

The Triflorum Series has contributed only two or, at most, three species to my collection. One is a very charming free-flowering variety of *R. keiskei* (I am not altogether happy about its attribution to that species: it is so very unlike the bush-sized *R. keiskei* I imported from Japan many years ago). My plant is a

small shrublet of spreading habit only a few inches high. One of its merits is that its foliage always acquires a pleasing reddish tint in winter. Its flowers, which are freely produced, are fairly large for such a small plant. They are of a pale sulphur-yellow colour.

I have recently acquired—too recently to have seen any of its flowers—a very exciting looking little plant. It is said to be also allied to *R. keiskei*, which may well be the case, as its foliage bears some resemblance to the dwarf form I have referred to above. According to Mr. Wada, it comes from the very summit of Mount Kuromi, a peak 6,500 ft. high on Yakushima—the Japanese island home of the famous *R. yakusimanum*. Its range is apparently restricted to the very top of that mountain where, Mr. Wada says, it is now so rare that it may be on the very verge of extinction.

My other dwarf member of the Triflorum Series is appreciably the smallest of the several forms commonly sold as *R. hanceanum* var. *nanum*. When in full flower—these are of a creamy yellow shade—it is an attractive little plant, but, unfortunately, it is far from being a regular bloomer and it may go a year or two without producing a single flower.

UNIFLORUM SERIES

A lady friend once described *R. pumilum* as a “dinky little plant”. I am not very sure what the word dinky means, but somehow it seemed a very appropriate adjective to use for that tiny-leaved, tiny-flowered little rhododendron. I have found it a trifle miffy, but by regularly layering some of its branches I have managed to keep it going for a quarter of a century or more. Had I lost it and been unable to replace it—which might well have been the case since it is a rather rare plant—I would have been the poorer by one of my most treasured possessions.

It seems by no means certain to which natural group this little rhododendron should be assigned. It was at one time placed in the Lepidotum Series but has now been transferred to the Uniflorum Series, although it bears very little resemblance to any other member of that assemblage. Outwardly it looks more like a very small form of one of the “Campylogynums”, for it also carries its tiny nodding pink flowers on an erect pedicel, but differs in one important respect—its style is straight and not bent as in all the species of that series.

If not quite as dwarf as I would like, *R. pemakoense* is, never-

theless, so consistently floriferous and so easy to please that one has to admit that it is one of the most valuable of the smaller, rock-garden, rhododendrons. For one thing, being stoloniferous, given suitable conditions it will propagate itself which, in moderation, of course, is always a useful asset in any desirable plant.

The species (which in all its forms is a densely-branched, hummock-forming, plant) does not seem to vary much, but I have a variety which has slightly darker coloured flowers and is, perhaps, even more than usually compact in its growth.

It has always seemed to me that *R. imperator* lacks to a large extent the neatness and daintiness that are the making of a really first-class dwarf rhododendron. For some reason the plant suggests to my mind an undersized specimen of some larger growing species. But it must not be thought from what I have just said that *R. imperator* is devoid of merit. On the contrary, it is often lavish with its relatively large pink flowers, while even in old age it remains a commendably small shrublet, never becoming tall and lanky.

A very aberrant member of the Uniflorum Series is a little rhododendron that has been named *R. ludlowii*. Somehow, it does not seem to me to be an altogether "natural" species. For one thing, its yellow flowers appear to be too large for such a dwarf plant; for another, they are of an unexpected grossly gibbose shape—unexpected because in the latter respect they do not even remotely resemble those of any other rhododendron.

THEIR CULTIVATION

Despite the completely different conditions which these small high altitude rhododendrons have to endure when brought down to almost sea-level, on the whole they are by no means difficult to grow. Coming from such high elevations, mostly from areas between 10,000 ft. and 15,000 ft. above sea-level, it is understandably not from cold so much as from an excess of moisture when they do not want it, or from a lack of it when they do, that they are most likely to suffer.

As their native habitat lies well above the tree line they are all what might be termed moorland or "open-sky" plants: they should, therefore, wherever possible, be grown in a fully exposed situation. Some may tolerate, but none will like, the drip and shade of an overhanging bough.

I grow most of my dwarfs in two raised beds, neither of them much larger than a full-sized billiard table. Both are raised about

a foot above the level of the surrounding ground and contain for that depth a mixture of sand, peat and leaf soil. Formerly, I used those ingredients in approximately equal parts, but, realising how much easier it is to remedy excessive dryness than it is to remedy excessive wetness, I have now increased the proportion of sand to about 50%.

I firmly believe in the efficacy of a judiciously placed stone: if laid close to its stem, and on the sunny side of a little rhododendron, and, furthermore, if the stone be of a porous nature, it will help to preserve surface moisture and afford your plant a cool root run.

Given reasonable care, these small rhododendrons can be safely transplanted at almost any time of the year save only during a spell of cold winter weather when, of course, it would be madness to move any kind of plant. If you have occasion to transplant your little rhododendron in mid-summer, and after doing so the weather has unexpectedly become hot and sunny, place an inverted, large-sized, flower-pot over the plant. If kept covered in this way for a week or more it should have had time to obtain a firm roothold and all should then be well.

Although wind in their native land is clearly the primary factor that keeps these dwarf rhododendrons small and tightly branched, no doubt pressure from winter snows also contributes to their squat, semi-prostrate habit of growth. In the absence of those two controlling factors, some of the species, and more especially those of the Lapponicum Series, are liable with age to lose their characteristic shape and become loose-limbed and leggy. When this happens they are apt to become unsightly and begin to show signs of incipient ill-health.

This disability may be remedied in two ways—either by cutting the offending leggy branches back to within a few inches of ground level where, if the bush be a well-established one, it will almost certainly break and develop a lot of new shoots. The main disadvantage of this method is that a plant so treated will probably be too busy making fresh growth to flower for several years afterwards.

The second method is to dig the whole bush up and replant it in a more or less horizontal position. The chief merit of this method is that by its employment you will obtain in due course a batch of nice, well-rooted, young plants of the same variety.

This method is usually known as “throwing” a plant. When digging the plant up great care should be taken not to disturb



DWARF RHODODENDRONS

Photo: Patrick M. Syngé

PLATE 8—(Left) *Rhododendron kelticum* in the Valley Gardens in Windsor Great Park (see p. 31)

Photo: J. E. Downward

PLATE 9—(Right) *Rhododendron kiusianum* in Windsor Great Park (see p. 29)



Photo: Patrick M. Syngé

PLATE 10—(Below) *Rhododendron trichostomum* in the Valley Gardens of the Windsor Great Park (see p. 29)





Fig. 22—A dwarf rhododendron “thrown” for layering.

the roots more than can possibly be helped. The disinterred rhododendron should then be laid flat on the ground and be re-planted in that prone position. After covering the now unavoidably steeply slanting root system with soil in order to keep it cool and prevent it from dying out, I always lay a fairly large flat stone over the spot. That done, I next “crucify” my plant. This is effected by forcibly fanning out its branches and by then pinning them down to the ground with a number of layering pegs. Any branch which cannot be pinned down in this way without breaking should be removed. After covering the now outspread stems with a few inches of gritty soil only their leafy tips will remain showing. To complete the operation I place a few small stones on top of the soil that is covering the shallowly buried branches. (Fig. 22).

By the action of what botanists call “negative geotropism”, all the new growths emanating from the exposed branch tips will point upwards and assume a vertical position. In due course each

of these branch tips will develop a root system of its own and ultimately form an independent little plant.

Neither of those operations nor, indeed, would any other form of propagation have been needed if, while your plants were still quite young, some of their lowermost branches had been pegged down and layered in the ordinary way—a thing I have myself always made a habit of doing. The only objection to this practice is that one's friends are very apt to come along and, spotting an obviously well-rooted branch, unblushingly ask if they may have it. I have not yet had the moral courage to say "I'll be damned if you can; I want it myself"—and in consequence have all too often been deprived of a promising scion of one of my favourite little rhododendrons.

Incidentally, a layering peg can be cut with secateurs in a matter of minutes from almost any hard-wooded shrub or tree. For small rhododendrons its shaft, or stem, should be about six or seven inches long: that of its downward-pointing arm, about one inch.

If the soil in which a rhododendron layer has been inserted be of a clayey nature and, furthermore, if the branch has been dragged downwards at too steep an angle, it will never root. Should it be necessary to pull a branch down in order partially to bury it, as much of its exposed extremity as possible should be forced upwards and staked in that position to encourage a free upward flow of the sap. A gritty medium of half peat and half coarse sand is perhaps the one most likely to induce root production.

Most, though not all, of the dwarf species are fairly easy to propagate from cuttings. Traditionally these should be taken in late summer. I like taking them as early as possible—preferably immediately after the plant has finished flowering—in order to give them plenty of time to form a good root system before the advent of winter. I have a notion—it may be only fancy—that cuttings taken from the lowermost branches of a bush are more likely to root than those obtained from nearer its top.

A second, or double, covering of glass is generally supposed to facilitate and expedite the rooting of a cutting. To obtain those conditions in my unheated greenhouse I make a practice of placing a cloche over the pot containing the cuttings I am trying to strike. If you do not possess any cloches a "tent" made of a polythene bag can be made to serve as a makeshift substitute.

I have seldom employed any of the hormone powders myself,

but my friends, who have had mist and bottom heat installed in their greenhouses, tell me that if used at the right strength and on the right kinds of cuttings they can be helpful. They are not, however, really needed for rooting cuttings of most of the dwarf rhododendrons. If inserted in a coarse sandy medium containing only a small proportion of sphagnum peat, cuttings of most of the dwarf species will, as a rule, root in a few months. Overwatering should always be carefully guarded against, this being especially important during the winter months. At that season the soil should, if anything, be kept permanently on the dry side.

Fig. 23—*Rhododendron* × *Cilpinense*, F.C.C. March 19, 1968. Exhibited by R. Y. Paton, Esq. (see p. 130).

Photo: J. E. Downward



NOTES ON THE CAMPYLOGYNUM SERIES OF RHODODENDRONS

By COLLINGWOOD INGRAM

IN the *Rhododendron Handbook* for 1967 the Campylogynum Series is shown as containing only one species. We all know that what constitutes a good species and what a sub-species or variety is largely a matter of personal opinion, but in forming that opinion it surely behoves the systematist to be as consistent as possible. He should be careful not to regard minor characters as of specific importance in one group of plants while at the same time ignoring more important ones in another group. Such anomalous treatment has, unfortunately, been accorded to a good many groups of rhododendrons, including, it would seem, the one containing the plants of the Campylogynum Series.

In his review of that series (*Rhododendron Year Book* 1954), Mr. Davidian admits that "extreme forms can be readily recognised", and goes on to say "Although they (the extreme forms) are linked by intermediates they appear so different that it seems desirable to give them distinguishing names". I agree. But why only varietal, and not specific names? I know what Mr. Davidian's answer to that question will be—"Because there are far too many intermediates linking the extreme forms".

Precisely the same argument was used by E. H. Wilson in his *A Monograph of the Azaleas* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, U.S.A., 1921) to explain why he had been obliged to reduce *R. kaempferi* to a variety of *R. obtusum*. But as I pointed out in the *Year Book* for 1956, where the ranges of those two strikingly distinct species converge on the Japanese island of Kyushu obvious hybrids can frequently be encountered. It was presumably these hybrids which Wilson regarded as the forms linking *R. kaempferi* to *R. obtusum*.

There is every reason to suppose that similar interbreeding commonly takes place among the rhododendrons belonging to the Campylogynum Series and, perhaps, not only within that series, but also between some of those belonging to the closely allied Glaucophyllum Series. I suggest that it is the plants resulting from this interbreeding that have produced the innumerable

"intermediates" which have apparently deterred Mr. Davidian from granting specific rank to the more distinct of his "extreme" forms.

What has further complicated the taxonomy of this series is that the nominate species, namely Franchet's original *Rhododendron campylogynum*, does not happen to be one of those "extremes" but is patently an "intermediate" whose diagnostic characters are far from being distinctive.

But before discussing further the status of the diverse constituents of the Campylogynum Series, let us see how the series itself differs from other groups of rhododendrons. As Dr. Hutchinson has very truly pointed out (*The Species of Rhododendron*, 1930), the Campylogynum Series is closely related to the Glaucophyllum Series and in some of the species the affinity is all too perplexingly evident.

There is, however, one feature common to all the Campylogynum rhododendrons by which they can usually be infallibly recognised. This lies in their inflorescence. Without exception, all the "Campylogynums" have nodding campanulate flowers with a downward bending style. They are always carried on relatively long, more or less erect, pedicels and are borne either singly or in twos or threes (only rarely in fours) on the ends of a previous year's growth. Their colour can be either mauve, pink, salmon, reddish, white or, in *R. myrtilloides* itself, pruinose externally and maroon internally.

In the Glaucophyllum Series on the other hand, the flowers are seldom or never carried on rigidly erect pedicels nor, as a rule, are they so truly campanulate in shape. Moreover, they generally have a greater number of blooms in each truss. Furthermore, nearly all the "Glaucophyllums" are appreciably bigger plants and correspondingly larger in all their parts.

The specimen chosen by Adrien Franchet to form the type of his *Rhododendron campylogynum* (*Bull. Soc. Bot. France*, 1885) was collected by the French missionary, Père Jean Delavay, on Mount Tsang-chan, north-west of Tali-fu in the Chinese province of Yunnan and was almost certainly one of the 20,000 specimens which that amazing man sent to Paris during the second half of last century. There are three topotypes of Franchet's species in the Kew Herbarium, and it is obvious from these, as well as from Franchet's description, that his plant was a squat, densely-branched, shrublet not unlike the majority of the forms already in cultivation. The variety in my collection, which is seemingly

most like the type, is a low-growing, almost prostrate little plant with darkish mauve flowers (Franchet describes those of his plant as "purplish-violet").

From the 1967 Handbook we learn that no fewer than fifty seed gatherings of rhododendrons allegedly belonging to the Campylogynum Series were introduced into this country during the first half to the present century. Plants raised from these wild collected seeds have proved remarkably disparate, which is, perhaps, only to be expected if, as I have surmised, many of them are of hybrid origin.

Among this heterogeneous assortment of diminutive rhododendrons are several which Mr. Davidian has very truly described as "extreme" forms (*Year Book*, 1954). A couple of these are *R. myrtilloides* Balfour f. et Ward (*Notes R. Bot. Gard. Edin.* XIII, 1922) and *R. cremastum* Balfour f. et Forrest (op. cit.). Within the same series it would be difficult to find two more dissimilar rhododendrons. In my opinion, the first, because of its very small size and its tiny, often pruinose, flowers, is certainly sufficiently distinct to be reinstated as a full species. The second, *R. cremastum*, is even more distinct and should, in my view, also be reinstated as a good species. For one of the "Campylogynums" it is a large plant possessing several characters suspiciously like those of a "Glaucophyllum" rhododendron. It is mainly in the following features that affinity to *R. tsangpoense*, a species also found in north-east Burma and south-east Tibet, is indicated: (a) In its fruticose habit (the authors in their description of *R. cremastum* say it is a bush of 1.5 m.); (b) in its relatively large leaves (some of those in the type specimen measure as much as 34 mm. by 18 mm.); and (c) in its spreading leafy calyx.*

Rhododendron myrtilloides was described by its authors from a specimen collected by Reginald Farrer in north-east Burma, where, we learn from one of Kingdon Ward's Field Notes (K.W. 1785), it is a small shrublet only two or three inches high. Ward encountered it growing in "open damp situations on granite cliffs, generally in moss".

In those two words, "moss" and "cliff", we are given a valuable clue as to the species' cultural requirements, namely that it prefers a perpetually damp, or dampish, medium combined with

* Incidentally the plant sold in the trade as *campylogynum* var. *cremastum* has nothing to do with Forrest's plant: it is a typically small member of the Campylogynum Series with bright purplish flowers.

exceptionally sharp drainage—conditions which, unfortunately, are not always available in an English garden.

Kingdon Ward, who often came across this species on his travels, describes the colour of its flowers as “plum coloured outside, maroon coloured inside”. Ludlow, on the other hand, who also collected it in north-east Burma on many occasions, likens its coloration to that of a muscatel raisin “bloom and all”.

In its natural habitat, where it occurs at altitudes of from 8,000 feet to 15,000 feet the species does not bloom until July or August (K.W. 3172), but with me it usually comes into flower towards the end of May or early June.

The type specimen of *R. cremastum* (F. 14266)—the plant which I have described as being closely related to *R. tsangpoense*—is preserved in the Botany Department, British Museum (Natural History). This was collected by Forrest “in an open situation amongst rocks and dwarf shrubs in the month of July, 1917, at an altitude of 11,000 feet on the Mekong-Salween Divide, north-west Yunnan”. Judging from more or less similar material in the Kew and British Museum herbaria, the main stronghold of this species would appear to lie in the mountainous regions of south-east Tibet and in those of the northernmost tip of Burma.

The rhododendron which received an A.M. when I exhibited it at Chelsea in 1966, and was subsequently given the clonal name of ‘Thimble’, belongs to this species and not to *R. campylogynum* as stated in the R.H.S. Journal.

I have in my collection a number of dwarf rhododendrons belonging to the Campylogynum Series which differ from the type in several important respects. Some of these are so distinct that I am sure most systematists would unhesitatingly accord them specific rank. But in the meantime I am content to regard the two I am herewith describing as only varieties. One of these has ivory-white flowers, usually borne in twos. Its leaves are densely lepidote on both surfaces and are very strongly aromatic. The name I am suggesting for this white-flowered variety is *Rhododendron campylogynum* var. *leucanthum*. Another, equally distinct, form has soft, rose-pink flowers. These are mostly, though not always, borne singly on longish, more or less, erect pedicels. This variety I have called *Rhododendron campylogynum* var. *eupodum*.

There is a plant in cultivation so unlike any other member of the Campylogynum Series that I feel sorely tempted to follow the practice adopted by a good many systematists when they are

confronted by a plant they cannot easily classify and say it must be a hybrid of uncertain parentage! But as it bears little or no resemblance to any other member of its series, I can only conclude that it is a hitherto undescribed species. I propose naming this plant *Rhododendron amphichlorum*.

Its foliage is of a very distinctive colour, the leaves being pale apple-green on *both* surfaces. They are elepidote above and impressed on that side of the leaf with a minute reticulated pattern: below they are evenly dotted with small, widely spaced, scales. The deep wine-red flowers are mostly borne in clusters of from two to four blooms. The calyx is small and clasping with sparsely ciliate lobes. A few silky hairs also occur on the stems of the young shoots.

Since there is a specimen in Sir James Horlick's garden on the Isle of Gigha, off the Argyllshire coast, which has already attained a height of five feet, and there is another at Bodnant over six feet. This species must be by far the largest-growing member of the Campylogynum Series. There is a specimen in the Valley Gardens of Windsor Great Park about 3 feet high and 3 feet across (Pl. 2).

All that is known of the provenance of this very aberrant member of the Campylogynum Series is that it was raised at Bodnant from wild-collected seed—perhaps from some collected by Kingdon Ward during his 1931 expedition to N.E. Burma. In a field note attached to one of his specimens from that area (K.W. 9810), he says that the plant had red flowers borne in trusses of three or four blooms.

In their foliage, as well as in their bushy habit of growth, all the plants raised from that gathering, which I saw during my visit to Bodnant last August, struck me as being remarkably similar, but I am informed by Mr. Puddle that some of them differ in the shade of their red flowers though, apparently, not more than one would expect among seedlings of a good species.

There is a specimen of *R. amphichlorum* growing at Bodnant in a rather crowded bed, and therefore somewhat drawn-up, that is over six feet in height.

I understand that when the Tower Court collection was transferred to Windsor Great Park it contained a plant of *R. amphichlorum* labelled "Bodnant Red". Hence, no doubt, the name by which it has often been known.

I have to thank Dr. W. T. Stearn for kindly translating into Latin the descriptions of my new species and my two new varieties. I am also indebted to Dr. H. R. Fletcher, of the Royal

Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, for the loan of several type specimens of rhododendrons belonging to the Campylogynum Series.

Rhododendron amphichlorum Ingram, sp. nova.

Frutex ad 1.65 m. vel ultra altus; *ramuli* pilis patentibus mox deciduis obsiti; *internodia* c. 1 cm. longa. *Folia* elliptica vel raro parum obovata, 10-30 mm. longa, 7-16 mm. lata, utrinque viridia haud glauca, supra elepidota sed subtiliter minute reticulato-impressa, subtus squamis dispersis incoloribus brunneis vel rubris aequae punctata; *petiolus* 1-2 mm. tantum longus. *Flores* plerumque 2-4 terminales; *pedicelli* c. 15-25 mm. longi. *Calyx* parvus amplexans; *segmenta* inaequalia, ad 4 mm. longa, ciliata, basin versus dense lepidota, marginem versus rubra. *Corolla* nutans, campanulata, c. 2 cm. longa, saturate vinaceo-rubra, extus lepidota, lobis rotundatis c. 8-10 mm. longis. *Stamina* 10; *filamenta* c. 8 mm. longa, rubra, parte tertia inferiore pilis albis barbata; *antherae* 1.2-1.5 mm. longae. *Ovarium* 5-loculare, lepidotum; *stylus* clavatus, curvatus, c. 15 mm. longus, ruber, glaber.

Typus in Herb. Mus. Brit.

R. amphichlorum differs from *R. campylogynum* in almost every major character. For one thing, instead of being a squat shrublet only a few inches high, it makes a sizeable bush up to five feet or more. For another, its leaves are of a strikingly different colour being apple-green on *both* surfaces. (In *R. campylogynum* they are normally darker green above and are either glaucous or brownish below). The leaves of *R. amphichlorum* are also characterised by having a minute reticulated pattern impressed on their upper surface. Its flowers, of an unusual wine-red colour, have a small clasping calyx. The conspicuous white hairs on the lowermost third of the stamens constitute another very distinctive feature.

The epithet *amphichlorum*, from *amphi*—"around, on both sides", *chloros* "green"—refers to the leaves being green below as well as above.

Rhododendron campylogynum var. *leucanthum* Ingram, var. nova.

Frutex humilis, depressus, vix 25 cm. altus. *Folia* obovata, c. 1-2.5 cm. longa, 5-11 mm. lata, valde aromatica, supra atro-viridia (ut in *Salvia officinali*) squamis pallidis, subtus squamis brunneis arcte punctata. *Flores* terminales, plerumque 2; *pedicelli* plusminusve erecti, c. 20-35 mm. longis lepidotis. *Calyx* lobis parum patentibus c. 4 mm. longis lepidotis. *Corolla* nutans, aperte campanulata, c. 14 mm. longa, eburnea. *Stamina* 10; *filamenta* parte tertia inferiore conspicue pubescentia. *Ovarium* 5-loculare; *stylus* flexus.

Typus in Herb. Mus. Brit.

Differs from *R. campylogynum* in the colour of its flowers, which are ivory white, and by the large number of scales on *both* surfaces of its highly aromatic foliage.

***Rhododendron campylogynum* var. *eupodum* Ingram, var. nova.**

Frutex humilis, depressus, c. 12-15 cm. altus. *Folia* anguste obovata, c. 16 mm. longa, 9 mm. lata, utrinque lepidota, supra atroviridia nitida, subtus glauca. *Flores* terminales, plerumque solitarii interdum 2; *pedicelli* lepidota, c. 30-44 mm. longi. *Calyx* amplexans, lobis rotundatis c. 1-2 mm. longis. *Corolla* nutans, late campanulata, c. 15 mm. longa, rosea. *Stamina* 10; *filamenta* basin versus pubescentia. *Ovarium* 5-loculare; *stylus* flexus.

Typus in Herb. Mus. Brit.

Differs from *R. campylogynum* in the colour of its flowers and in their being normally borne singly and only rarely in twos. The foliage is also different in that the under-surface of the leaves is glaucous-green. The epithet *eupodum* refers to the well-developed pedicels.

* * *

To sum up. It is my considered opinion that it is not only desirable but logical to regard as distinct species at the very least the following four members of the *Campylogynum* Series, namely: *R. campylogynum* Franchet; *R. myrtilloides* Balfour f. et Ward; *R. cremastum* Balfour f. et Forrest; and *R. amphichlorum* Ingram. There are also a number of still undescribed varieties.



Fig. 24—The rock bank at Heaselands with 'Hinomayo' in full flower (see p. 53).
Photo: J. E. Downward

RHODODENDRONS AT HEASELANDS

By ELSPETH NAPIER

THE Sussex garden of Mr. Ernest Kleinwort is memorable for its design, as well as for the collection of rhododendrons. Indeed the good design and the framework in which the plants are placed are the first impressions that come to mind after a visit to the garden. The colours of the rhododendrons and other plants in flower only emphasise the care and thought that Mr. Kleinwort has given to the layout of the garden.

The present garden at Heaselands is not an old one. The large trees near the house, the blue atlantic cedar, the pale robinia and some old pines, are all that remain of the original small garden belonging to the Victorian house that formerly occupied the site of the present house.

Heaselands is part of a 1,500 acre estate that was acquired by Mr. Kleinwort's father, the late Sir Alexander D. Kleinwort, Bart., in sections, beginning in 1898. The land comprising the garden did not pass into Mr. Kleinwort's possession until his father's death in 1935, but the house was built and landscaping begun in 1933/34. At that time almost all the ground that now forms the present garden was open fields and untouched woodlands. The garden now extends to between 30 and 35 acres.

In the first few years before the war, Mr. Kleinwort did little beyond formulating plans and planting shelter belts and background trees, such as *Pinus radiata*, Douglas fir, Sequoiadendron, Tsuga, Purple Beech, *Quercus rubra* and *Q. palustris*, Young's weeping birch and others in contrast to the indigenous Scots pines, oak, ash and birch.

After the war, planning and planting was started on a larger scale, when the garden proper between the house and the stream, and the woodland garden beyond were developed—the latter by selective and progressive felling of the trees and clearance of the undergrowth.

There were no rhododendrons at Heaselands in 1932 when Mr. Kleinwort started planting them. He has added to his collection, year by year, with varieties seen in other gardens and at the shows of the Royal Horticultural Society, so that there are now upwards of 300 different species and varieties. Most of



Fig. 25 (left)
One of the waterfalls
cascading between the
ponds.
Photo: J. E. Downward



Fig. 26 (below)
The arch of pines beyond
the dry walls in the old
drive.
Photo: J. E. Downward

these are planted in the woodland garden, where there is almost unlimited space for moving out plants as they become too big, and for new acquisitions.

The first feature of the garden that one sees on one's arrival is the curving rock bank facing the house (Plate 14). This is about 100 yards long, and although there was a rock bank here previously, it was entirely reconstructed about eight years ago. Large pieces of Sussex sandstone have been used effectively to give a "stepped" effect, providing ample ledges for a good display of plants. The chunky, horizontal effect of the flat tops of the stones has been offset by planting columnar and pyramidal conifers, and the outline of the rocks has been masked to some extent by planting prostrate and scrambling plants. Among the latter group are *Ceanothus divergens*, an evergreen species with packed heads of greyish blue flowers, *Lithospermum diffusum* and *Alyssum saxatile*. Among the evergreen azaleas planted on the rock bank there is a most effective group of 'Hinomayo', planted so that the phlox pink flowers appear to cascade down the rocks, under the chequered shade of an oak tree (Fig. 24). This year the plants were in flower for almost a month in this shady position. At the beginning of May plants of 'Vuyk's Scarlet' were a mass of cherry red flowers; in mid-May the deep red flowers of 'John Cairns' are at their best, and 'Shin-seikai' one of the "Wilson 50", with creamy-white hose-in-hose flowers, form a lighter colour contrast.

The rock bank curves round, leaving a triangular gravelled area in front of the house, which allows one to stand back and admire the architecture and planting of the bank.

In the border on the other side of the old drive, and backed by a concealed wall running from the south-east corner of the house, is a bed of mixed rhododendron hybrids. 'Elizabeth' is planted in a corner near the house made by a yew hedge, which forms an effective background to the bright scarlet flowers of the rhododendron. 'May Day' is another popular red-flowered cultivar planted in this border. 'Coronation Day', raised from Loderi crossed with 'Pink Shell', is in bloom in late May with large trusses of pale pink flowers: it received the A.M. in 1949. An old cultivar in this border, which received the A.M. as long ago as 1906, 'White Pearl' (a synonym of 'Halopeanum'), has flowers which on first opening are pale pink, but become white with maturity; it was raised in Belgium at the end of last century from *R. griffithianum* \times *R. maximum*.

In the front of this border, plants of evergreen azaleas give bright pools of colour in April and May. Among these are more plants of 'John Cairns' and 'Hinomayo' and in addition 'Kureno-yuki', number 2 of the 50 varieties of Kurume azaleas introduced by E. H. Wilson from Japan. Its flowers are semi-double and white with a violet red blotch in the throat.

Contrast in foliage form and colour to the brightness of the rhododendrons in spring in this border is afforded by inter-planting with other genera. These have been placed towards the back of the border, and include a golden Japanese maple (*Acer japonicum* 'Aureum'), with young leaves of a pale golden yellow colour, remaining so until about August, when they gradually become greener. Other plants of contrasting leaf shape and growth habit in this border are the grey-leaved *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, some bamboos, a Philadelphus, Yew, and a pencil-like pale green *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* 'Pottenii'.

A door in the wall at the back of this border leads into an irregularly shaped walled garden, where the planting is on raised beds. Some slightly tender plants are amongst the plants here. 'Sekidera', a Mucronatum azalea which has hairy growth and medium-sized white flowers with a white blotch, flowers here towards the end of May. Like *R. oreotrephes*, another plant in this walled garden, it may lose some of its leaves in a cold spell.

Just inside the door is a well-shaped plant of a good form of *R. orbiculare*. Mr. Kleinwort has done well with trusses from this plant at R.H.S. competitions in London in previous years, but this year he was not able to show it. There is another plant in another part of the garden that flowers rather later and is not quite as deep a pink in flower as this plant. Another interesting plant here is the *kaempferi* azalea 'Semperflorens', which has two flushes of flower, one in spring and again in autumn. In a mild winter the flowers continue to open in succession all winter.

In this part of the garden, too, there is a shapely plant of 'Palestrina', a Vuykiana azalea bearing a profusion of white flowers in May. Another good plant is a young one of *R. yakusimanum*, growing where it had sun in the morning and shade in the afternoon. In both seasons that I saw it the plant was well budded. By the door there is another plant that flowered prolifically in both seasons that I visited the garden, the *campylocarpum* hybrid, 'Unique', raised by W. C. Slocock. It seemed that this clone has greater powers of recuperation after being frosted when in full flower, as happened last year, than some others in



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 27 (*above*) The view down the valley with lowest of the chain of ponds in the foreground, and the azaleas in the distance.

Fig. 28 (*below*) The view up the valley from the lowest pond.

Photo: J. E. Downward



the walled garden such as 'Vanessa' (*griersonianum* × 'Soulbut') and 'Carmen' (*didymum* × *forrestii repens*). This year 'Unique' flowered as well as last year, but 'Vanessa' and 'Carmen' had suffered a setback by the frost and carried only a few trusses.

We return to the old drive that, at first, runs between the rock bank and the border of mixed hybrids. Beyond this, but still walking along the drive, we come to another of Mr. Kleinwort's major transformations. Thirty years ago the drive was lined on both sides with birches and *Prunus* below, lime trees above, and open fields on either side. Ornamental trees were planted to form a background and, as these grew up, the border trees were removed. The upper part of the drive now runs between dry retaining walls. In long, oval-shaped beds on either side of the drive are planted heathers of all kinds, azaleas (both deciduous and evergreen) and hydrangeas, so that there are bold masses of colour at different seasons throughout the year.

Rhododendrons are planted further back on the south side of the drive, chosen to give a succession of flowering. On my first visit at the end of April, a young plant of 'Carita' (*campylocarpum*) × 'Naomi') was in flower, placed so that the full trusses of primrose yellow flowers are well shown against a leafy background. 'David', a *neriiflorum* cross, is planted further along this border and was flowering in April and May. This rhododendron has fine, compact trusses of cardinal red flowers, showing white stamens. It was raised at Townhill Park and was awarded an A.M. at Wisley in 1957. Nearby is R. 'Winsome', also flowering in May. This is a cross made at Bodnant between *R. griersonianum* and 'Humming Bird', and is of compact growth, with almost flat-topped trusses of rosy cerise flowers. Among other rhododendrons planted along this border are 'Bonfire', another *griersonianum* hybrid, with large trusses of deep red flowers, and 'Mars', a *griffithianum* cross with deep red flowers, these borne in tight trusses; 'Snow Queen', raised from 'Halopeanum' ('White Pearl') × *Loderi*, with large open white flowers, and that fine F.C.C. plant, 'Mrs. Furnivall', with large, pink flowers blotched maroon, carried in loose trusses were in full flower at the end of May.

At the end of the dry walls the drive passes beneath two pine trees that form a natural archway (Fig. 26) and continues on, up a slope to the road. Just beyond the pines the drive crosses a small valley, which curves down and round to the right to run at the bottom of the lawns and about 200 yards in front of the



Photo: A. W. Hawkins

PLATE 11—*Rhododendron* 'The Queen Mother', A.M. April 30, 1968.
Named by gracious permission of H.M. The Queen Mother. Raised and
exhibited by the Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor
(see p. 137)

Photo: J. E. Downward

PLATE 12—*Rhododendron yakusimanum* in the Valley Gardens, Windsor
Great Park (see p. 32)



house. About 10 years ago Mr. Kleinwort constructed in this valley a chain of ponds and miniature waterfalls that make a most attractive feature of the garden (Fig. 25). The fall of the ground from either side towards the valley has greatly aided the landscaping, and views across to the other side are constantly before one as one walks beside the streams. In May, standing above the first pond and looking down the valley, one has a superb view of multicoloured azaleas flowering in the shade of the oak trees, whilst on the bank opposite them is a carpet of bluebells (Fig. 27).

At the top of the valley is a large group of 'Cynthia', planted nearly 20 years ago and now grown together to make a mass about 36 feet in length and 18 feet through. In late May, the handsome, almost cylindrical, trusses of bright magenta rose flowers open. Mr. Kleinwort's head gardener says this colour is difficult to place, but Mr. Kleinwort has done it cleverly here. The largest group is almost isolated amid evergreens, and another group is also isolated in a corner of the woodland valley. A third group has been planted with a background of pale yellow deciduous azaleas.

In a sheltered bay on the south side of the valley there is a nice plant of *R. 'Ibex'*, an Exbury *griersonianum* cross, that received an A.M. in 1948. The dome-shaped trusses of orange-scarlet flowers open late April and early May, followed by the attractive, upright, hairy new shoots. Other plants flourishing in this sheltered corner were *Kolkwitzia*, *Pieris*, a very free-flowering *Ceanothus impressus*, and a plant of *Viburnum tomentosum* 'Lanarth', flowering abundantly in May and an attraction again in autumn with its coloured leaves and fruit.

On the other side of the valley is the woodland, mostly of oak, pine and birch, which forms ideal cover for the rhododendrons planted below. Many are hardy hybrids, but there are a number of select specimens such as 'China', pink in bud opening to creamy white, a Slocock cross between *R. fortunei* and *R. wightii* (A.M. in 1940 and at Wisley in 1948) and the late flowering 'Tally Ho', deep red, one of the best *griersonianum* hybrids, and raised at Embley Park by J. J. Crosfield. There are some very good forms of *R. vernicosum* here, and a large plant of the crimson flowered 'Alix' (*barbatum* \times *hookeri*), which is about 12 feet tall and 15 feet in diameter. Other later flowering varieties within this area are 'Beau Brummel', a deep red flowering plant raised at Exbury from a cross between *R. eriogynum* and 'Essex

Scarlet'; 'Damozel', a *griersonianum* cross, also from Exbury, with deep rose-pink flowers; and 'Ice Cream', a Slocock cross between *R. discolor* and 'Dido'.

To the west of the woodland garden, large groups of deciduous azaleas have been planted. This has been done with beds of mixed colours, and also with beds of one variety. Mixed seedlings of Knap Hill and Exbury azaleas are used in the groups nearest to the stream, and the flower colours blend to give a glorious patchwork of colour. With the bluebells flowering in the grass around the azaleas this part of the garden is a wonderful spectacle in May.

One of the mixed beds contains plants of 'Klondyke' (deep orange), 'Basilisk' (deep creamy-yellow), 'Eisenhower', and 'Gibraltar', both orange, and 'Royal Command', vermilion red. Others are planted with a single variety to give larger groups of a single colour, and in these are 'Satan', fiery red, 'Cecile', salmon pink, 'Twilight Sky', carmine rose, 'Kipps', orange, and 'Golden Sunset', yellow. Another bed is of mixed seedlings of *R. augustinii*.

Mr. Kleinwort has in recent years been extending the plantings above and south of the azalea garden. It is here that most of the best rhododendrons are growing. The plants are still young but they are flourishing. Several Exbury-raised hybrids have been planted in this new plantation. 'Queen of Hearts', whose gorgeous dark red flowers are a favourite of mine. 'Naomi Stella Maris' was flowering freely at the beginning of May, with large trusses of lovely creamy-pink flowers, the petals slightly curled back at their edges. 'Lionel's Triumph', the very fine Exbury cross between *R. lacteum* and Naomi, is also to be seen here in early May carrying full trusses of pale yellow flowers, with a crimson blotch in the centre, of the flower. 'Day Dream' is one more of the Exbury crosses, raised from 'Lady Bessborough' and *R. griersonianum* to give a first-class hybrid, with deep pink flowers and rather lax growth. Another vigorous hybrid here is 'Coronation Day', raised by J. J. Crosfield from a cross between Loderi and 'Pink Shell'; the trusses are flat topped, with large open funnel-shaped flowers cerise pink in colour. Later-flowering varieties are 'Sarita Loder', which has *griersonianum* and Loderi as parents, and the flowers are a deep pink; 'Fabia', bright orange flowers, and raised at Bodnant from *R. dichroanthum* \times *R. griersonianum*. Another pink, 'Azor' (*discolor* \times *griersonianum*) was raised at Tower Court.

To the south-east there is a light woodland of birch, beech and

pine planted by Mr. Kleinwort, but where little planting of rhododendrons has yet been started. At present there are several beds of deciduous azaleas. One contains a group of seedlings from Windsor, not yet named, but with most attractive "old gold" flowers. Other beds are planted with mollis azaleas, such as 'Koster's Brilliant Red' and 'Spek's Orange', becoming bright patches of colour amongst the green, when the sun shines.

In the main plantation where the first clearing and planting operations were carried out, the rhododendrons are now large and flourishing plants, in some cases up to 20 feet tall. 'Alice', a *griffithianum* cross that received the A.M. as long ago as 1910, is now a tall plant, with pyramidal trusses of widely-open deep pink flowers that become paler with maturity. In July, 'Polar Bear' is the attraction. Mr. Kleinwort's plants were put in about thirty years ago and are now fine young trees. With this group is a tall plant of *R. auriculatum*, that continues flowering until August, scenting the air all around it, even on a cold and wet August day.

Among the many hybrids at Heaselands there is a strong contingent of *R. griersonianum* progeny, some already mentioned. 'May Day' is probably one of the best known and popular red rhododendrons to be found in all sizes of gardens. Exbury-raised crosses with *R. griersonianum* as parent include 'Fusilier', crossed with *R. elliptii*, with vivid red flowers; 'Hesperides', raised from a cross with the pink 'Ayah', and having rose-pink flowers itself; and 'Glamour', which has deep cherry-red flowers in a well-shaped truss, raised at Exbury in 1939 from a cross with 'Margaret'. From Bodnant there is 'Radiance', a deep rose-pink flower, raised from *R. griersonianum* and 'Vanessa', and thus with a double dose of *griersonianum* blood in it.

Progeny of *R. eriogynum* form another group of hybrids. In 'Grosclaude', the combination of *R. eriogynum* and *R. haematodes* has produced flowers of a deep blood red. 'Firetail' has deep scarlet flowers, and is the result of a cross between 'Britannia' and *R. eriogynum* raised by Mr. J. J. Crosfield. The third cross of *R. eriogynum* that I noted was 'Panoply', whose flowers are a rose claret colour. Mr. Kleinwort also has plants of the same cross, *R. eriogynum* × 'G. A. Sims', which has flowers deeper in colour than 'Panoply'; he prefers this colour to that of the original 'Panoply'.

A third parent with scarlet flowers whose progeny are to be found in the gardens is *R. elliptii*. Two hybrids from this parent,

raised at Exbury, are 'Leo', a cross with 'Britannia', with crimson red flowers, and 'Jutland', geranium lake, produced from a cross with 'Bellerophon'.

Among the paler coloured hybrids there is 'Lady Bessborough' (*campylocarpum* var. *elatum* \times *discolor*), raised at Exbury. It is an excellent plant on its own account, and is also a good parent, having been used to produce many other good hybrids such as Hawk, Day Dream and Jalisco. 'Cornish Cross' is really too well-known to need description, the plants here are the paler coloured form. 'Charlotte de Rothschild' belongs to Sir Frederick Moore grex (*R. discolor* \times 'St. Keverne'); it has large, pale-pink flowers, and received an A.M. at Vincent Square in 1958.

In writing about a garden that one has visited but not worked in, one's view is inevitably somewhat superficial, and annotated lists of plants cannot be anything but notes of those that caught one's eye when walking round the garden on certain days. The weather, of course, is another factor that can influence one's picture. In 1967, at Heaselands, the late frost finished all flowering for the season, and inhibited flowering of some varieties in 1968 as well.

Leaving the woodland garden and returning up the slope to the house, there are beds of mixed azaleas. Here are planted many of the Knap Hill types, such as 'Persil' (white) and 'Satan' (scarlet), and representatives of the Exbury strain, such as 'Gibraltar' (orange with frilled petals), 'Golden Sunset' (pale yellow), 'Silver Slipper' (white, flushed pink), 'Rocket' (reddish apricot) and 'Eisenhower' (orange red). These beds also add crimson and red leaf colour to the autumn scene at Heaselands.

To the west of the house is a border of mixed shrubs. R. 'Naomi' does well in a sheltered corner of the wall, and was flowering abundantly in May this year (Fig. 29). In another sheltered corner is a very fine plant of 'Loderi King George', clothed down to the ground with flowering branches and giving a delicious scent to this corner when in flower in early June. There are camellias, too in this border, and a splendid plant of *Ceanothus impressus*, so thickly covered in blue flowers in May, the leaves were almost hidden. Towards the front of the border are more deciduous azaleas. Three good pinks here are 'Fedora' (a Kaempferi type), 'Farall Pink' and 'Sunset Pink' (both Knap Hill types), together with 'Gibraltar' and 'Persil'—two that I had seen elsewhere in the garden.



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 29—*Rhododendron Naomi*.

Mr. Kleinwort's aim in planting the rhododendrons has been to group them to provide colour throughout the flowering season, mainly early near the house, with the later season plants further afield. Each plant has been placed for its colour to contrast with those of its neighbours that flower with it. At certain points hybrids such as 'Cynthia', 'Doncaster', 'Purple Splendour', 'Pink Pearl' and 'Midsummer' have been massed into groups for distant effects.

But the other trees and shrubs in the garden have been placed with equal attention to the provision of contrasts in form and colour, and to provide interest all the year. As my visits were made in spring and summer I did not have the opportunity of seeing the garden at other seasons, but it was obvious that the provision of colour in autumn and in winter has also been given much attention. There is no doubt that this is a most satisfying garden both from the point of view of the design and of the plants themselves.

The garden at Heaselands is situated 1 mile south of Haywards Heath on the road to Burgess Hill. It will be open to visitors on five days in 1969, on three days in May for the rhododendrons and two days in July for the roses.

I am much indebted to Mr. Kleinwort for his help and interest in writing this article. I am also grateful to Mr. Kleinwort's head gardener, Mr. Cowan, for showing me the garden on my visits.

RAISING RHODODENDRONS FROM SEED (FOR THE BUSINESSMAN)

By J. E. CLARKE

RASHLY, as it turned out, I allowed myself some years ago to be persuaded to start hybridising. It all sounded very simple and I could picture the delightful years of watching the plants grow and in due course flowering; every one, of course, an F.C.C. winner. I read every article that I could find on raising rhododendrons from seed. Having done that, it slowly dawned on me that everybody had different suggestions, and if one did all the mixing of the different ingredients for composts as advised and the watering of the various pots from below no businessman would ever have the spare time to do it.

It was obviously very different if one had a skilled (or unskilled) gardener or had retired from one's profession, but apart from that there was the ordinary gardening to be done and vegetables for the family to be produced. If one was going to start, then one had to have a very simple method of doing so, and I hope that what I have learned by experience may help others who have only a little spare time at their disposal.

Luckily, it took me a little time to find that lepidotes and elepidotes (ignoring 'John Marchand' and one or two others) did not readily mate, so that in the early years the problem of numbers was not too great.

Last year (1966 seed sown 1967) I had about seventy crosses that had taken and, of course, by then one could have been in difficulties. At the risk of boring the professional, I would like to make some simple suggestions to enable the businessman to keep things in order, as it were, and within the limits of his spare time—and money!

It is my good fortune to have friends who allow me to take pollen from their plants or use their plants for seed bearing. Unfortunately, they are not all in the same neighbourhood, and so by the end of the season I have various crosses or selfed plants sprinkled about in Kent and Sussex. This brings one to one of the basic things—it is essential to keep a stout book which you

can take everywhere with you. Always keep a duplicate list at home in case of losing the book. Enter in it and number each cross and note in whose garden it is and *where* it is. At the time, you think that it will be easy to find the seed in the autumn. Don't believe it. With all the new growth the seed capsules are not all that easy to find. Anyway, your host—perhaps an inveterate dead-header—may have accidentally removed your cross. The remedy lies in orange-coloured fruit tree labels with your numbers written on them with chinagraph pencils. They may look rather brash to start with but they are soon almost hidden. The dead-header may be warned in time by catching sight of the label, and in the autumn you will just find them, provided you have made careful notes as to where in that particular garden the seed-bearing plant was.

At about the end of October one has to set off and collect the seed. As you collect it, put it into small seed envelopes of standardised size marked with the appropriate number (Lion Brand, ref. 2906). Never use self-seal envelopes. The seeds stick to the gummy surface. Tick the entry in your stud book when you collect the seed. If the cross has failed draw a line straight through the entry. My seeds are then stored in a drawer in my desk. Provided that we can last out that length of time, we don't generally start the central heating until the end of November—this has a startling effect on the seed pods.

A few days before Christmas most of the seed pods will have opened and those that have not can easily be prised open with a knife. This work can be done in the evenings in December with a view to being ready to sow the seed in about the first week of January. One thing which the experts seem to agree on is that the seed should be cleaned to the best of one's ability, taking into account the limited time available. Having done this, using a pair of tweezers and avoided sneezing at a crucial moment, I generally divide the seed into two, three or four packets. I always make two sowings of each batch just in case of accident. The others I can give away or even sow again the next year should there have been some disaster. So far as I personally am concerned, I find it essential to sow in heat early in the year. Sowings made in March do not grow fast enough and bear no comparison with the others at the end of the first year.

One half of my greenhouse is kept for propagation, and apart from a mist bench and a weaning bench there is in it a propagating case about 7 feet by 3½ feet and with adequate headroom.

All seed is sown in 3½ inch pots, the batch all being prepared at one time. Crocks in the bottom and the rest is peat neatly firmed down but not too tightly. All the pots have peat filling the gaps between them and rest on the heated sand. Prior to sowing the seed the pots are all put in the case and soused well and truly with a solution of permanganate of potash. The soil heating cable (thermostat at 70) is switched on and left on. About three days later I sow the seed, labelling the pots with labels numbered and prepared in advance. The air temperature in the case is about 58-60 degrees and should be kept there. I never worry about what kind of peat I use. Some may be coarse and some fine but the seedlings don't seem to mind. I then leave the case till the seed germinates, which may be any time after 14 days. At that particular time it seems important to remove any decaying material, either with forceps or tweezers, or, alternatively, cover it with a small mound of flowers of sulphur. Each morning I open the case to see that all is well before leaving home. The actual inspection may take a minute, perhaps, and there is no need to wipe the glass dry. However, inspection is very important, as any trouble spreads quickly. Some people advocate a light sprinkling of silver sand. I tried it once, and found I put too much on, and have never used it since. In fact there appears no reason why one should.

As the plants grow I insert wooden blocks under the lids so that the seedlings are gradually hardened off, although I still have the soil-heating on.

The seedlings have a diet of permanganate of potash and liquinure put on in some quantity but by a fine spray. When the seedlings are stronger I water on the same solution through a fine rose plus Karathane if there is any sign of mildew. There is just not time to put the pots in water, etc., and, after all, seedlings in the wild do get heavy rainstorms.

The next problem—a serious one from the point of view of time—is pricking out, normally done when there are a pair of true leaves. You will never have time to prepare a suitable compost. I buy mine a few bushels at a time from a commercial grower in Sussex who has an ericaceous mix. This enables one to concentrate on the actual pricking out, which takes long enough in all conscience. If you can you must be quite resolute and not do more than two boxes of each cross to start with. Later on you may be unable to resist the temptation of doing some more, but have a thought for the room required for growing

on the plants to maturity. I keep pricked out boxes on the mist bench for about 7 days until pressure from behind insists that they are moved into the other half of the greenhouse. Similarly, when that gets too full then the trays have to go outside.

I think it was Mr. Hanger who recommended using boxes three inches deep. Having tried this, I have always subsequently used a standard seed box two inches deep. The plants don't seem to need the extra depth and you save considerably on compost. The boxes are all treated in advance with green cuprinol and last well.

Next time I want some, however, I think I shall use plastic trays, which seem to be less trouble, provided that you don't try and lift them when full with one hand only, when they are liable to snap along the end. Provided that you buy 200 or 300 at a time they seem worthwhile.

It is possible also to use Jiffypots at 24 to the tray, but that rather restricts the number of plants that one can grow per tray in the first year. Not unnaturally, however, the individual plants seem to be larger and it is really a question of how many boxes you can handle through your greenhouse, dutch lights and nursery beds during the first year.

Given plenty of water and feeding, a lot of the plants can be planted in the open in raised beds in the Autumn, which means that the others can be left in their trays to overwinter under dutch lights and then can be planted out in the Spring. This means that you can handle more plants in a year than if you kept all the seedlings under glass. Stock lists of where plants are, etc., is another subject on its own.

From then on it is merely a question of thinning out and replanting elsewhere (each individual plant being labelled by then) and waiting until the first ones flower. Luckily a proportion perish by the wayside (cats, dogs, children, drought, etc.), but once you have got through the first five years or so you will always have something flowering for the first time. By then, all you require are friends who will make suitable noises when asked to inspect, and colour slides to perpetuate the memory of that masterpiece that suddenly died back.

RHODODENDRONS AT RIPLEY, OLINDA, AUSTRALIA

By A. W. HEADLAM

RIPLEY, located near Olinda on a spur of the Dandenong Ranges, 1,850 feet above sea level, commands some magnificent views of undulating country to the south and the Baw Baw Mountains and Great Dividing Range to the east.

The property, owned by Mr. F. G. Coles, encompasses an area of five acres, and the house, centrally situated, is surrounded by lawns in which rhododendrons and many attractive trees and shrubs have been planted. Naturally, the location presents some problems when southerly gales sweep in from Bass Strait. However, some measure of protection has been provided by a high cypress hedge which almost encircles the garden. Owing to the rather steep slope of the land, this in no way restricts the views of the surrounding countryside.

The heavy moisture-retentive, but well drained soil, combined with a rainfall of some 55 inches per annum, makes very favourable conditions for growing rhododendrons. The occasional snowfalls in winter rarely last more than a day or so and do not cause any appreciable damage. Generally, summer is the most difficult time, when temperatures often reach the high 90's and dry conditions prevail. There is no reticulated water supply, and rain water collected from the roof of the house is needed for domestic purposes. A bore has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet on the lower side of the property, and this produces sufficient water throughout the summer to enable smaller rhododendrons and shrubs to be given some assistance. However, once rhododendrons have become firmly established, and this is generally considered to be at an age of six or seven years, they are not watered again, but are helped by a heavy mulch of pine needles which is applied in early summer. They are gathered from the ground under *Pinus radiata*. These trees have been used very extensively over wide areas of Australia for wind breaks and shelter.

Whilst many people look upon them as being indigenous to Australia, they were, in fact, introduced from California during the gold rush days over a hundred years ago.

The relatively mild climate of the Dandenongs ensures a long flowering season. The first flowers of some of the very early varieties appear in May, and these generally increase until the peak of the season is reached in October. The end of November or early December usually marks the end of the season. However, occasionally odd flowers may appear even as late as January.

It is difficult to know where to start when describing a garden with such a wide variety of trees and shrubs. Perhaps it would be appropriate to commence with one of the oldest inhabitants, 'William Austin'. This is one of the old hardy hybrids which has been planted as a lawn specimen. It does not grow more than about six feet high, and each year its spreading habit necessitates the removal of another strip of lawn—it is now almost sixty feet in circumference. Whilst the flowers, which are scarlet with an undertone of purple, lack the clearness of some of the newer red hybrids, it is very prolific and an attractive sight when in flower.

On the other end of the scale, in a nearby rock garden are some of the smaller growing specimens. *R. pemakoense*, a small, rounded shrub of some fifteen inches high and eighteen inches across, is covered with lavender-pink flowers. 'Ostfriesland', a *R. forrestii* var. *repens* hybrid catches the eye with its profusion of bright red flowers, and a *R. fortunei* × *williamsianum* cross makes a pleasing contrast with its pale pink flowers. The *williamsianum* characteristics have predominated in this cross which produces bronze young shoots and leaves, although both foliage and flowers are somewhat larger than those of *R. williamsianum*.

One advantage from the *R. fortunei* side of this cross is the considerable increase in sun hardiness, the lack of which makes *R. williamsianum* almost impossible to grow in Melbourne, and even in the Dandenongs a sheltered position is necessary.

'Blue Diamond', a dwarf and very free flowering hybrid, has been used to advantage in various positions amongst the rocks, and as a border in front of larger rhododendrons.

Growing nearby is a well-rounded plant of *R. orbiculare* which is three feet high, and the bright green foliage makes a pleasing foil for the masses of rose-pink flowers.

On the western side of the garden, *Prunus serrulata*, magnolias, acers and other deciduous trees have been planted in a wide

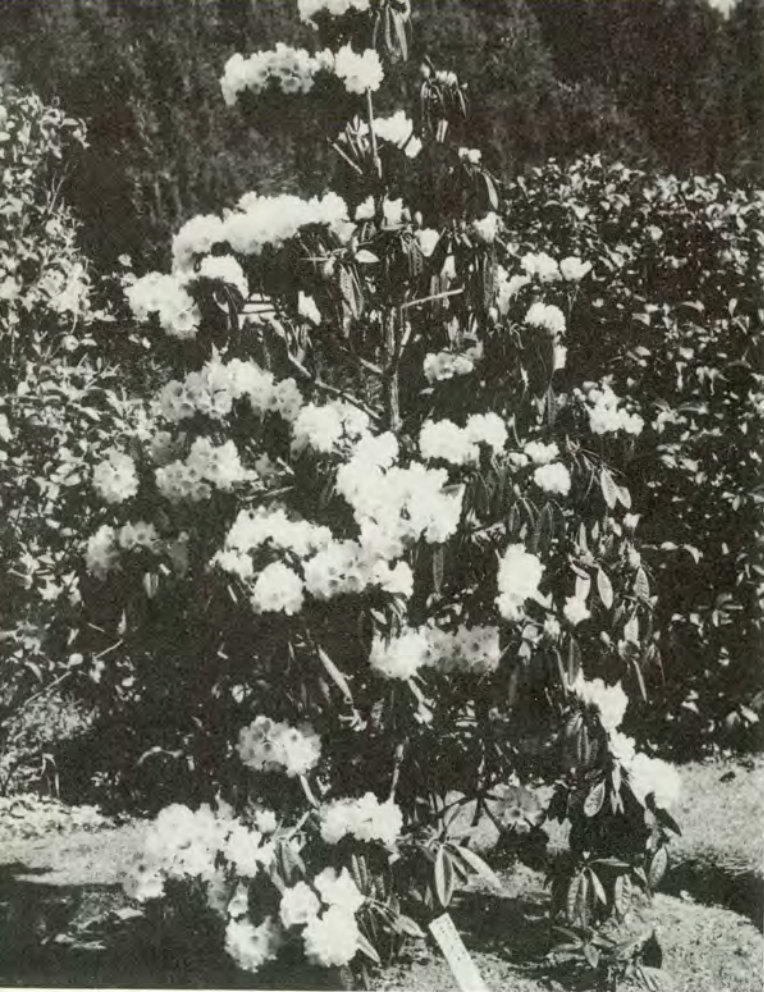


Fig. 30—
Rhododendron
arboreum
cinnamomeum.
Photo:
A. W. Headlam

swathe in front of the cypress hedge, and again, in front of these one may find many old friends—‘Alice’, ‘Cynthia’, ‘Broughtonii’, ‘Pink Pearl’, ‘White Pearl’, ‘Hugh Koster’, ‘Betty Wormald’, ‘Princess Alice’ and ‘Countess of Haddington’, to mention a few.

Between these hybrids and the cypress hedge, where they are afforded considerable additional protection by the deciduous trees, are a number of species, including *R. falconeri*, *rex*, *grande*, *hodgsonii*, *fulvum*, *bullatum*, *floccigerum*, *fictolacteum* and *nuttallii*, the later producing large trumpet-shaped flowers, usually in clusters of five. These are white, flushed yellow inside and show to advantage against the very large, dark green and strongly veined leaves. The flowers have a heavy fragrance. The large-leaved species in particular appreciate this additional shelter.

Having recently read of the damage to buds of *Prunus serrulata*

in Britain, caused by bullfinches, readers may find some consolation in the fact that Ripley is not without its problems in this regard, not with bullfinches, but the many varieties of brightly coloured parrots which congregate in the cherries and with insatiable appetite proceed to eat the buds as soon as they show colour.

R. arboreum cinnamomeum, a lawn specimen, with its pyramidal shape and white flowers, makes an attractive picture against the dark green cypress hedge (Fig. 30). There are also a number of red *R. arboreum* in the garden, and these have proved to be quite hardy and grow successfully in full sun.

R. wardii has also been grown as a lawn specimen, and its pale yellow cup-shaped flowers show to advantage against the dark green leaves.

On the high side of the garden, a stand of pine trees provided some protection from hot northerly winds in summer. In this area was planted a considerable number of rhododendrons, including many species. However, a few years ago the pines became infested with siren wasp (*Sirex noctilio*) and all had to be destroyed. This necessitated shifting the rhododendrons to other positions in the garden, many to completely new areas. In all, some 170 shrubs were moved, amongst them being *R. sinogrande boreale*, about five feet high and seven years old.

It has been said that this species does not like being moved, except when very young. However, the operation was carried out in late autumn and plants were lifted with as large a root ball as could be conveniently handled. *R. sinogrande boreale* did not look back, and is growing quite satisfactorily in its new sheltered position, where it flowered this year for the first time after its move, producing seven large trusses of pale yellow flowers with a crimson blotch.

Whilst the larger-leaved species grow quite well at Ripley when given adequate shelter, and this is not always easy, they do not have the same vigour, nor do they produce leaves of the size of similar species growing in deep, moist, and heavily sheltered fern gullies in other parts of the Dandenongs.

The area left bare by the removal of the pine trees, approximately one acre, has been made into a lawn in which some of the hardier trees and shrubs have been planted. One side of this area borders the curving drive from the front gate to the house, and it has been edged with rocks, making a long bed of some eight feet wide which has been planted with Kurume azaleas. This should prove to be a very attractive feature in a few years

time when the shrubs and azaleas have become fully established.

What is looked upon as one of the highlights at Ripley is the Mollis garden, a large area, sheltered on two sides by a hedge, with a stand of eucalypts in the background. In early November it is a blaze of colour. At one end of this garden is a very fine specimen of *Acer palmatum dissectum atropurpureum*, which adds to the general picture. Again, in the autumn, the Mollis patch is one of the features of the garden, when the brilliant colours of the leaves are almost as outstanding as the flowers in spring. Some of the Mollis are thirty years old and have reached a height of ten to twelve feet.

In other parts of the garden are plants of 'Berry Rose', 'Kathleen', 'Homebush', 'Westminster', 'Irene Koster' and numerous other deciduous azaleas.

In yet another attractive corner, sheltered on one side by a hedge, and on the other by deciduous trees, is a small pond, on either side of which there is an *Acer palmatum dissectum atropurpureum*. Planted as lawn specimens in this area are three rhododendrons: 'Ivery's Scarlet', which flowers prolifically, and whose bright scarlet trusses show to advantage against the long, narrow, dark green leaves, with their characteristic drooping habit; 'Fragrantissimum', which is covered with flowers, pink in bud and opening to white, with a creamy centre, and whose fragrance permeates the air; and, lastly, 'Gillii', with masses of soft rose-coloured flowers which fade to pale pink. This rhododendron is grown quite extensively in the Dandenongs. In the background is a large *Camellia reticulata* 'Captain Rawes', covered with huge, semi-double rose-crimson flowers, which, as they are spent, fall and make a carpet of bright colour on the lawn.

Whilst this corner of the garden is sheltered from winds by the hedge and trees, the rhododendrons and *Camellia* 'Capt. Rawes' receive a considerable amount of sun during the day but are sheltered somewhat by trees in the late afternoon. Generally, camellias are somewhat difficult to flower, owing to the depredations of honey eaters in their search for nectar, whilst "purpling" of flowers is also very prevalent, particular with 'Mathotiana', 'Great Eastern', 'C. M. Hovey' and many other varieties. Whilst cold conditions are often blamed for this phenomenon, the temperatures at Ripley rarely register more than a few degrees of frost, and it is thought that possibly the very rich acid soil may be a contributing factor of this condition.

Around the garden are a number of *R. cinnabarinum* hybrids, Royal Flush, Lady Rosebery, and Lady Chamberlain, there being some noticeable variations in the colour of flowers on different plants of Lady Chamberlain. A number of plants of *R. augustinii* are grown in different parts of the garden, and these also vary in colour from blue, lavender blue, and lavender in which the pink predominates, this being particularly noticeable on flowers seen in bright sunshine.

A large plant of 'Unique' is located by the side of the drive, and its compact, well-shaped trusses, which are pink in bud and fade to cream, are set off to advantage by plants of *R. augustinii* and several Japanese maples (*Acer palmatum*) growing nearby (Fig. 31).

Amongst the earlier flowering hybrids are 'Christmas Cheer', a dense, compact bush bearing a profusion of blush-pink flowers, some often being produced out of season. 'Cornubia', although it does not flower at an early age, is generally considered to be the best early red, and 'Marion' (not the Dutch variety) can usually be seen in flower on June 22nd (our shortest day in midwinter),

Fig. 31—Rhododendron 'Unique'.

Photo: A. W. Headlam



and it continues for anything up to three months. The medium sized trusses of pale pink, edged with darker pink, are carried in profusion. In an endeavour to produce more early flowering rhododendrons which are better suited to our climate, a well-known nurseryman, Mr. V. Boulter, has raised a number of hybrids, amongst them being 'Edith Boulter' ('Marion' × 'Unique'). The flowers, produced in September, are pale pink tinged with lilac, and the trusses are compact, while the general bushy habit follows that of 'Unique'.

Many crosses are now being made in Australia in an endeavour to produce earlier flowering rhododendrons to avoid damage by sun, which can occur particularly in spring, frost damage being something we do not have to worry about. However, severe hailstorms are quite prevalent in the Dandenongs and these can do considerable damage to flowers, and often even the foliage may be marked.

In all, there are more than seven hundred rhododendrons growing at Ripley, and with the wide range of conditions ranging from heavy shade in some areas, light shade under maples and other deciduous trees, to full sun, particularly for lawn specimens. Mr. Coles does not hesitate to move rhododendrons when they are not doing well in a particular aspect. Some instances are 'Margaret Dunn', 'Naomi', 'Elsae', 'Cornish Cross' and 'Chanticleer', which were grown as lawn specimens or in an open aspect, and the flowers were often bleached by early spring sun. A considerable improvement was evident when they were moved to a more sheltered position. On the other hand, some rhododendrons in sheltered positions were somewhat shy to flower and were inclined to become leggy in growth. These have benefited by a move to a more sunny position, to mention a few: *R. campbelliae*, 'Goldfort' and 'Earl of Donoughmore'.

Amongst the lawn specimens, which naturally must be able to stand a good deal of sun, are 'Unknown Warrior', 'C.B. Van Nes', 'Blue Peter', 'Cornubia', 'Mrs. G. W. Leak', 'Lamplighter' and 'Unique', whilst a plant of *R. fortunei*, over 25 years old, regularly produces an abundance of large trusses, pale pink in bud, opening to a very pale blush pink. The flowers of this species are also perfumed.

Space would not permit describing many of the rhododendrons growing at Ripley. Nevertheless, it would not be doing justice to the garden to refrain from mentioning some of the rhododendrons which always attract attention. Firstly, the *R. griersonianum*

Photos: J. E. Downward

PLATE 13—(Top) Rhododendron 'Roza Harrison',
F.C.C. April 30, 1968.
Exhibited by The Director,
The Royal Botanic Gardens,
Kew (see p. 130)



PLATE 14—The Rock Bank
at Heaselands in Sussex
(see p. 53)



hybrids, 'May Day', 'Elizabeth', 'Matador', 'Fabia' and 'Day Dream' are always of interest. However, owing to their rather late flowering season, they usually require some protection, particularly from afternoon sun.

'Queen Wilhelmina' and 'Naomi' both make an attractive display and flower early enough to enable them to be grown in partial shade, but 'Coronation Day', a rhododendron with enormous deep pink florets which fade to pale pink, is quite sensitive to sun and wind, and must necessarily be grown in a very sheltered position. 'Loderi Superlative' requires some shade, whilst 'Loderi King George' stands up well in a more open position.

Several plants of 'Chrysomanicum', which grow to a height of about three feet, have been distributed around the garden, and make a bright display in late August with their primrose yellow flowers. Despite their early flowering habit, they still appreciate some protection from afternoon sun.

A very old but attractive hybrid, 'Helene Schiffner', produces a small, well-shaped truss of glistening white flowers. The plant

Fig. 32—*Rhododendron taggianum*.

Photo: A. W. Headlam



is compact, low growing and in a position where it is subject to a good deal of sun. Although not widely grown, a plant of this hybrid was exhibited in a trade display at the Australian Rhododendron Society's Show in 1967, and it seems likely that it will now be in some demand, particularly for gardens where space is a consideration.

Finally, two species which I feel cannot be left out. Firstly, *R. taggianum*, against a background of dark green foliage, shows its very large funnel-shaped flowers, which glisten in the early morning sunshine and have a very heavy fragrance (Fig. 32). As a contrast, growing in a rock garden and possibly overlooked by all but the very observant, is a small plant of *R. trichostomum* var. *radinum*, the flowers of tyrian rose, suffused with white, in a small truss barely an inch long, show to advantage against the dark green leaves. One of the smallest flowers in the garden, it is one of Mr. Coles' favourite rhododendrons, and a spray may be seen in a specimen vase on his desk as this species is in flower.

The peak of the rhododendron season in the Dandenongs is reached in late October to early November, and the Melbourne Cup Day public holiday on the first Tuesday of November is used to advantage by garden lovers to visit many nurseries and gardens in the Dandenongs, as well as the Australian Rhododendron Society's Annual Show at Olinda, the last day of which coincides with the public holiday.

On the following Sunday, for the past eight years, Mr. and Mrs. Coles have very generously opened Ripley to the public. A charge is made for admission and afternoon tea is served on the lawns. Plants and flowers are sold at a stall and the proceeds of the day are donated to the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

This is becoming a very well-known event, and last year over eight hundred visitors inspected the garden. A very substantial amount has now been raised for this most deserving charity.

When Mr. Coles purchased this property some thirty years ago, it was covered with bracken and blackberries, and a very considerable amount of work and planning has been necessary to bring the garden to its present standard. However, a visit in the spring will show that his efforts have not gone unrewarded.

RHODODENDRONS AND CAMELLIAS IN THE 1967/8 DROUGHT IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

By A. W. HEADLAM

MELBOURNE, a garden city with a steadily growing population of over 2½ million inhabitants, has an average rainfall of 26 inches, spread fairly evenly over the year. Whilst the demand for water has rapidly increased, provision of new storages and catchment areas has lagged far behind requirements, and a portent of possible serious shortages was reflected in the record low rainfall of 5¼ inches for the first six months of 1967.

The authorities responsible for our water supply chose to ignore this warning, hoping that spring and early summer rains would be bountiful and make up for the loss in the earlier part of the year. However, these did not eventuate, and we finished 1967 with 13 inches, the lowest rainfall ever recorded in Melbourne's history.

Restrictions were imposed in the spring, and at the beginning of summer these became more severe when the use of garden hoses and watering of lawns by any means was completely prohibited, and all watering of plants and shrubs had to be done by bucket or watering can.

There were no restrictions on the use of water for industry, whose consumption over the last few years has rapidly increased, but many economies were made by re-using water from certain industries to water public parks and gardens, and nurseries and market gardens were permitted to water by hose and sprinkler systems for certain specified periods each day.

Whilst nurserymen were not seriously affected by the actual water restrictions, their sales dropped alarmingly as gardeners had their hands full maintaining such plants as they already had, without the additional burden of watering new shrubs and annuals.

It will be seen that the brunt of saving of water was borne by the home gardeners. A last minute effort was made to divert other streams into the catchment areas, and plant was installed to

pump water from the Yarra River into the reticulation system, but by the time these schemes were implemented it was the old story—too little, too late.

In our garden we grow rhododendrons, camellias, azaleas and a number of magnolias, malus and *Prunus serrulata*. It was obvious early in the spring that a difficult time lay ahead. All available leaf mould was spread over the garden, and this was augmented by a considerable quantity of pine needles, which were spread to a depth of four to five inches, particularly in areas which were open to the sun. The shade house, covering an area of 2,500 square feet, was thickened on top with additional laths, and on the western side with hessian.

Our first month of summer, December, proved to be reasonably kind—135 points of rain fell and only on two occasions did the temperature exceed 90° F. So far it had not been too difficult to keep up with the watering, and January started off the first week with a range of maximums from 65 to 84°.

Temperatures began to rise, and on the 9th, 102.7° was recorded. A sudden change brought relief and 18 points of rain. However, this was not to last, and we finished the month with 10 days over 90° and 169 points of rain. January 31st, as a farewell gesture, soared to 110.7°, one of the highest temperatures ever recorded in Melbourne.

Gardens were now beginning to look somewhat the worse for wear, and it was becoming increasingly difficult to keep water up to the plants with bucket and watering can, and more and more people dropped out of the struggle to keep plants alive.

Our garden would have been almost impossible to have maintained without the thickening of cover of the shade house, liberal mulching with pine needles and leaf mould, and last, but not least, the untiring efforts of my wife, whose keen perception enabled her to judge almost to the minute when shrubs needed more water.

As an indication of the value of mulching to retain moisture and promote a cool root run, the following temperatures may be of interest:

Shade Temperature	Ground Temperature in full sun	Temperature under 4/5" pine needles in full sun	Temperature under 4/5" pine needles in shade house
90 deg. F.	120 deg. F.	80 deg. F.	70 deg. F.
98	130	82	76
100	134	84	78
107	150	88	82

The pine needles provided shade and allowed air to circulate, thereby reducing temperatures considerably. It was noticed that many people had to water every day, but with the exception of a few "hot spots" which received afternoon sun, we were able to water often every second day, and under the shade house up to three and sometimes four days could go without watering.

February, the last month of summer, proved to be the most trying. The mean maximum temperature, 86.4, was the highest since 1898, and the mean minimum, 63.9, the highest ever recorded. In the three weeks from 5th to 25th February there were five days over 90 and five days over 100° F., during which time only 12 points of rain fell. The evaporation rate was extremely high, and many people could not maintain the water. Casualties were high, both with plants and gardeners with strained backs and pulled muscles.

Well established gardens where adequate shade was provided suffered least. Our two losses were *R. serotinum*, which was planted between two *Prunus serrulata*, and although watered regularly, apparently could not compete with the cherries for the rather meagre supply; and in the Maddenii series, *R. nuttallii*, growing in the shade house in a rather difficult position to water, succumbed in the February heat. However, *ciliicalyx*, *dalhousiae* and *polyandrum* came through unscathed, the last named looking extremely healthy with its dark green, glossy leaves, whilst 'Van Nes Sensation', 'Schubert' and 'White Pearl', which could not be fully protected from afternoon sun, suffered some leaf burn. Kurume azaleas proved to be quite hardy, even in positions where they received full sun. Probably the most remarkable performance was that of a bed of Gumpo azaleas, used as a ground cover in a position facing north, where they were exposed to the sun's scorching heat from early morning to late afternoon, and not one showed even the slightest sign of distress or burn.

Camellias stood the heat extremely well, and proved generally to be much hardier than rhododendrons. In the larger trees and shrubs, magnolias, malus and prunus stood remarkably well. These were not watered, but, no doubt, derived some benefit from the watering of nearby shrubs. In gardens where magnolias had obviously received no water, they were defoliated by the end of summer, but after some early autumn rains flowered quite heavily.

In some of the newer gardens where shrubs were not fully established and shade trees insufficiently advanced to provide

adequate shelter, losses of rhododendrons and their allied species were very heavy, but camellias again proved to be extremely drought resistant and came through with very few losses, some leaf burn being evident on plants which received full afternoon sun. Even the large, well established, trees, such as Liquidambers (*styraciflua*) and Pin Oaks (*Q. palustris*) suffered some leaf burn, followed by premature leaf fall, whilst Tulip Trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) were almost completely defoliated by the end of February.

Had all gardens received approximately the same amount of water over the period of high temperatures and low humidity, it would have perhaps been an opportune time to make an assessment of sun hardiness of rhododendrons, but as the amount of water varied from something a good deal less than normal in small, compact gardens, to steadily diminishing quantities as the size of the gardens increased, and finally to no water at all where people were physically incapable of maintaining the supply by the limited means available, or did not consider it worth the effort, no definite conclusions were arrived at, the survival or burning and subsequent loss of rhododendrons being indicative more of the strength of the 'bucket arm' than their hardiness rating.

At the end of summer suburban gardens generally presented a sorry sight, with lawns completely burned off and many shrubs dead and dying. It was evident from the many browned specimens that conifers suffered from the drought possibly more than most other trees.

Had it not been for the abnormal conditions in February losses may have been quite reasonable, but there are limits to what both plants and people can bear.

MALESIAN RHODODENDRONS RESISTANCE TO HEAT IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

By A. W. HEADLAM

MELBOURNE went through summer 1967/8 in the grip of a drought, during which time severe water restrictions were imposed, and temperatures were consistently abnormally high. I have a plot of New Guinea rhododendrons of which a description of general conditions and planting medium was given in the *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book*, 1968, page 129.

A plant of *R. laetum*, raised from a cutting by Mr. Brian Clancy and given to me some 2½ years ago, produced its first flower in October, 1967. The truss, comprising 9 florets, was a deep, clear yellow without any marginal variations, and the colour increased in depth as it aged. Since then it has produced 5 trusses, each having eleven florets, the size of which has been consistently uniform, the measurements of the corollas being 3¼ in. across the lobes, the funnel-shaped tubes 1½ in. long, and the pedicels 1½ in. in length, generally green with a red tinge, or occasionally red.

On January 24th, another truss was produced, again with eleven florets, and it followed the previous pattern of size and colour. However, the reason for writing on this particular inflorescence is the temperature to which it was subjected, and the manner in which it survived quite drastic weather conditions.

Undernoted are the shade temperatures recorded by the Bureau of Meteorology, Melbourne, which prevailed during its life of some three weeks:

Date	Max.	Min.	Remarks
Jan. 24th	105.2	68	Bud swelling and showing colour.
25th	79.1	61.1	Bud starting to break open.
26th	73.7	58.2	Florets opening.
27th	94.5	53.3	Florets opening further.
28th	81.0	72.3	Florets still expanding.

Date	Max.	Min.	Remarks
29th	72.7	62.3	Florets still expanding.
30th	98.0	63.6	Florets fully opened and colour deepening.
31st	110.6	66.9	Colour still deepening.
Feb. 1st	76.1	69.0	Colour still deepening.
2nd	70.2	59.0	Maximum depth of colour reached.
3rd	69.9	56.9	Colour photograph taken.

Maximum temperatures from February 4th to 13th were 85.1, 99.8, 72.2, 75.6, 66.2, 70.8, 74.9, 73.5, 73.2, and 89.7. °F.

Right up to the time the corollas dropped, almost simultaneously on February 13th, they held their colour and showed only slight deterioration on the margins of the lobes. The flower was in a position where it received some filtered sunlight until about noon each day.

It had been my intention to "self" this flower and try for some seed, but the pollen seemed to have been dried up by the heat. However, after the corollas dropped the seed capsules started to swell—perhaps the bees had been at work in the early stages of its life.

*R. christiana*e flowered heavily in November and has continued to produce odd trusses, usually with seven and occasionally eight corollas from time to time. Several trusses on the eastern side of the plot, where they received full sun until about midday, were out at the same time as *R. laetum*, and lasted up to four weeks, but during the last week some bleaching occurred, particularly around the margins of the orange/red lobes, the yellow tubes being little affected by the sun and heat.

No other species flowered during this hot period, but *R. konori*, *javanicum*, *gracilentum*, and the hybrids *R. macgregoriae* × *lochae* and *R. lochae* × *christiana*e, which received full sun until midday each day, came through without any signs of distress or burning, the only one suffering some slight leaf burn being *R. inconspicuum*, strangely enough, next to *R. gracilentum*, the one with the smallest leaves.

The plot was kept moist by means of a watering can, the planting mixture holding its moisture remarkably well even on the hottest days when the evaporation rate was high.

THE RHODODENDRON SHOW, 1968

APRIL 30th—MAY 1st

By ALAN HARDY AND PATRICK M. SYNGE

THE weather plays such a large part in the production of trusses of rhododendron flower on a given date up to show standards that we make no apology for starting on this note. Once again it was not wholly kind. Storms of hurricane strength and frosts had damaged greatly the rhododendrons from the West of Scotland gardens, and it was obviously not the year for large-leaved species from the Grande and Falconeri series, as there were no really outstanding examples of any in the hall. Gardens from further south had suffered frost and drying winds in late March and early April and probably the effect of the late May frosts in 1967 were still being felt. Nevertheless, the new hall presented a brilliant spectacle of colour. The trade groups were unusually fine and filled the centre of the hall. Among the smaller flowered species there were some notable exhibits. Possibly we had never seen a better or more upright spray of *ambiguum* (Fig. 33). At the other extreme, Mr. Geoffrey Gorer's *nuttallii*, a truss with vast flowers, as well as his pure white *veitchianum*, must have given pleasure to many.

Three gold medals were awarded by Council to Messrs. John Waterer, Sons and Crisp Ltd., who also won the Rothschild Challenge Cup, to the Knap Hill Nursery, and to Messrs. W. C. Slocock. Waterer's showed deciduous azaleas and rhododendrons. There was a fine specimen of 'Dawn' with white flowers and pink buds, looking like a more compact form of *Loderi*. The old 'Fastuosum Flore-Pleno', with its lilac-blue flowers, is still one of the best old hybrid rhododendrons in this colour and was well shown here. On the outside were well-flowered plants of evergreen azaleas, such as 'Fedora', 'Kathleen' and 'John Cairns'.

The Knap Hill Nursery had another interesting mixed group notable for the free-flowering and excellent specimens, also for a very promising new strain of double Knap Hill azaleas, which should be long-lasting and were well scented. Mr. Donald Waterer said that 'Whitethroat' had been one of the parents. Up to date they had not been named individually. He also showed several



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 33—*Rhododendron ambiguum*, 1st prize in Class 50 at the Rhododendron Show on 30th April, 1968, shown by Sir Ralph Clarke. (See pp. 81 & 87)

good plants raised by Mr. Frank Knight when he was at Knap Hill, such as the dwarf blue 'Sapphire' and the large white 'Constant Nymph'. This is recorded as having the most unexpected parentage of *campanulatum* crossed 'Purple Splendour', but the flowers were pure white with a little blush pink in the buds. There are still many surprises to provide a savour for rhododendron breeders. At any rate, it was a beautiful plant which stood out at a distance for its whiteness. Another interesting and rather later cross was 'Jalisco Eclipse' \times 'Album Elegans' \times 'Madeleine', two examples of which were shown. One was a very promising lemon yellow with a loose truss of rather flat slightly pendulous flowers, which we found very pleasing, the other had a larger, more compact, truss of blush pink flowers. Among the deciduous Knap Hill azaleas, the pink 'Waxwing', the deep yellow 'Petrouchka' and 'Goldcrest' and the paler yellow 'Toucan' were noticeable, especially to many who prefer the softer colours in their azaleas.

Messrs. Slocock's had a fine bank of colour at the end of the hall under the clock, including some of their usual standards. This time one of the pale, creamy-yellow 'Goldfort' took our attention. Another unusual colour in rhododendrons was 'Champagne', a frothy, pale buff terracotta, which was very pretty. 'Martyni' was a dwarf pink *racemosum* hybrid which made a little group at the front of the stand and should be useful for its compactness and colour. 'Pink Drift' was another good dwarf, literally covered in flower but not such a clear pink. 'Exbury Naomi' had large trusses of deep lilac-pink flowers tinged with yellow, and was well shown.

The Hydon Nurseries were awarded a Silver Gilt Banksian Medal, quite a high award, for a smaller stand but one which was well staged and had some well-grown plants. Very pretty were the forms of the azalea Côte raised originally at Tower Court, with *R. atlanticum* as one parent. We particularly liked the pinkish No. 2. In the centre was a good plant of the white rhododendron 'Mrs. Lindsay Smith' contrasted with the plants of 'Blue Diamond' and 'Blue Tit' covered with flower. There was also a good plant of the creamy, blush-pink, hardy hybrid, rhododendron 'Elsbeth'. Messrs. Reuthe were also awarded a Silver Gilt Banksian Medal, and included a number of interesting dwarfs, among which we noted a good cross of *hanceanum nanum* \times *keiskei*, as well as their 'Ightham Yellow', a taller cross of *decorum* \times *wardii*. Messrs. Hillier's were awarded a Silver Flora

Medal for a stand with a very high centre of tall plants seen immediately as one entered the door. For general effect of the Show as a whole, perhaps such a stand would have been better placed nearer the centre of the hall. The Triflorum series was well represented, and it was interesting to see a plant of the very rare *R. proteoides* of the Taliense series, even though it was without flower. The biscuit-yellow 'Biskra' was a good plant, a cross of *ambiguum* and *cinnabarinum roylei* and one which is rarely seen. There was also a good corner of the dwarfs, and it was interesting to be able to see the blues of such as *impeditum*, *intricatum* and 'Intrifast', with the pinkish crosses such as 'Pink Drift' and 'Fittra' and the slightly taller *spiciferum*, a rather clearer colour than any of the small hybrids shown.

In the Old Hall a few rhododendrons were included on the stand of Sunningdale Nurseries, and particularly noticeable was a very good deep mauve form of the dwarf *impeditum*.

SPECIES CLASSES

Class 1, for eight species, did not produce any very outstanding individual exhibits and there were few of the large-leaved series. Lord Aberconway and the National Trust won first prize and the Lionel de Rothschild Cup with a nice collection which included an unusual mauve *rex* and a good *thomsonii*. Mr. E. de Rothschild, of Exbury, was second, and noticeable in his group was a deep-coloured *orbiculare* and a very pretty *pseudochrysanthum*. Mr. Christie, of Blackhills, near Elgin, was third, and included his fine *lacteum*. He also showed a good specimen of *roxieanum* var. *oreonastes*, a good foliage plant for the smaller garden.

For Class 2, of three species, the first prize went to the Earl of Stair, of Lochinch Castle, who showed *macabeanum*, *falconeri* and *rex*, and in spite of the year they looked a very nice trio. Lea Rhododendron Gardens, of Matlock, were second and showed a good blue *campanulatum* 'Knaphill'. The Crown Estate Commissioners were third with *prattii*, *habrotrichum* F27343 and *campanulatum*. Major Magor, of Lamellen, North Cornwall, won the first place in Class 3, for three species, and showed *eximium*, *preptum*, with a very distinct rusty, cocoa-coloured indumentum on the underside of the leaf, and an unusual coloured cerise pink *arboreum* forma *roseum*.

In Class 4, for a truss of any one species, for which the McLaren Cup is awarded, there was a really outstanding truss of *lindleyi*, which won the Cup for Brodick and the National Trust for

Scotland. It had ten perfectly formed bells. Brodick is one of the fortunate gardens where the tender *Maddenii* rhododendrons flourish in the open. A fine spray of the "Persil" white *hyperythrum* won the first prize in Class 5 for the Crown Estate Commissioners. As usual, it showed the curious inward rolled leaves which seem typical of this species, but among whites no species is cleaner, more shining white. In the succeeding classes, for species from individual series, the exhibits this year did not justify a description of each class and we will only attempt mention of a few individual specimens which seemed to us either outstanding or unusual.

In Class 5, there was an unusual *arizelum* from the Countess of Rosse and the National Trust at Nymans. It had pale pink tips to the flowers and a nice rust indumentum below. In the class for *R. arboreum* were good specimens of subsp. *cinnamomeum*, perhaps the best of the subsp. or forms for rusty indumentum if we accept 'Sir Charles Lemon' as a hybrid. The flowers were white, blotched with purple speckling, and had a slight pink tinge to the outside of the petals on first opening. The bright pink subsp. *campbelliae*, with very heavy foliage, won second prize for the Earl of Stair in this class. A large truss of a deep parma-violet-coloured *niveum* won first prize in Class 7 for the National Trust for Scotland. Although all may not like the colour, and it is a difficult rhododendron to place in the garden, nevertheless, one always notices it, and on its own with the sun shining through the flowers its tight trusses can be very spectacular. The class for *Boothii* series was a strong one, and the winner, Maj.-Gen. Eric Harrison, of Tremear, North Cornwall, had a very good clear pink form of *R. tephropeplum*, rather short in the tube. The Earl of Stair's *auritum*, in the same class, a good straw-yellow with pink tips, was certainly unusual.

An unusual white form of *campanulatum*, from Nepal, S.S.W. 9106-7, was shown by Messrs. E. H. M. and P. A. Cox, of Glendoick, Perth, but it only came third to good blue forms. In *xanthocodon* the prizes tend to go to the best deep butter-yellow forms, irrespective of size of flower, and Lord Aberconway's exhibit in Class 11, which won first prize, was a splendid yellow for this species, but only had small flowers. Lord Stair's *arizelum* var. *rubicosum* in Class 14 was a very deep cerise pink, probably as well coloured as any form we have seen of this variety. Mr. Geoffrey Gorer's *nuttallii*, which won first prize in the class for the *Megacalyx* subseries, was outstanding as well as probably

being the largest flower in the show. It had a very well balanced truss of enormous creamy flowers and had been grown in a cool greenhouse near Haywards Heath. Second were Messrs. E. H. M. and P. A. Cox, of Glendoick, with a pure white *lindleyi* with unusual, almost transparent, thin petals for this species, but which was, nevertheless, very beautiful. Class 22, for other members of the Maddenii Series other than *Megacalyx* subseries, also contained some very beautiful flowers, and it must have been difficult for the judges to choose between the *parryae*, from the Crown Estate Commissioners, to which they gave first prize, and the pure white *veitchianum* from Mr. Geoffrey Gorer. The third prize went to a rather different form of *parryae* from Sir Giles Loder. This had pink instead of yellow at the base of the flower on the outside and foliage of a bluer tone.

These pearly whites contrasted strongly with the brilliant waxy scarlet of *haematodes* in the next class. A particularly good one was shown by Lord Stair for first place, while nearly as fine a one came from Col. N. R. Colville, of Penheale Manor, Launceston, Cornwall. Mr. de Rothschild's *horaeum*, the prize winner in the Sanguineum sub-series, was interesting, as it is so rarely seen. The leaves were small with a rusty indumentum below, while the flowers were crimson with a tawny orange flush inside. This is now generally regarded as a subsp. of *R. citriniflorum*. The *Ponticum* series class was unusually strong with ten entries. First was the Windsor *hyperythrum*, and second Sir Ralph Clarke's *metternichii*, a fine deep pink form. That once much maligned but now considered rather superb series, the *Taliense*, had one of the largest classes in the show, with 23 entries. Mr. Christie's *roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* was first, while his *sphaeroblastum* was second, a form with a big truss of unusually large bells combined with fine foliage. There is hardly any rhododendron to excel *bureavii* for brilliance of rusty indumentation below the leaves, and it was well shown in this class, contrasting with the apple blossom pink of the flowers. A yellow *wasonii*, from Lord Aberconway, was another unusual plant, while so was *doshongense* from Wing Cdr. F. L. Ingall, and we do not often see *R. clementinae*. There were four separate entries of the rare *gymnocarpum*. It was interesting to see the variation in the exhibits of *dasycladum* in Class 30 for the Selense sub-series.

It was a good year for the deciduous azaleas, and Mr. G. L. Pilkington, of Grayswood Hill, Haslemere, showed an unusually finely coloured *albrechtii* in several classes. In Class 35 it won

over Lord Aberconway's beautiful *quinquefolium*, one of the most dainty of the species. Messrs. E. H. M. Cox and P. A. Cox, who are now specialising in dwarf rhododendrons, showed for first prize in Class 37 one of the best coloured and most floriferous sprays of the little *sargentianum* that we have ever seen, and the flowers were a deep primrose-yellow. The *campylogynum* class also had a large entry, and it was interesting to compare several of the varieties, such as *cremastum*, which won first prize, and *charopoeum* in second and third places.

The Lapponicum series was another which had a good year and there were 26 entries in its class. The Crown Estate Commissioners *chryseum* was very fine in first place and so was the *russatum* from Messrs. E. H. M. and P. A. Cox which won the second prize. Bodnant's *cuneatum* was also of interest. The Saluenense series in Class 44 was also strong and the pink form of *caloströtum* from the Crown Estate Commissioners was a worthy winner. In the second place it was interesting to see Messrs. Reuthe's *fragariflorum*, which smelt of crushed strawberries. *R. racemosum* also provided another large class, and Sir Ralph Clarke's form, which won first prize, was an unusually deep pink. Among the Trichocladum Series it was interesting to see the rare *R. cowanianum*, although it cannot claim any conspicuous beauty of flower. For the first place in Class 48, for *augustinii*, Lord Aberconway exhibited a really superb spray with a purplish red eye. This seems to be slightly more effective than the forms with green eyes. In the Triflorum sub-series, Sir Ralph Clarke's spray of *ambiguum* was one of the outstanding exhibits of the Show, a very fine form with greenish-yellow flowers on long pedicels and making an unusually upright and compact spray with good foliage, all characters too often absent from forms of this species (Fig. 33).

Major A. E. Hardy's *yunnanense*, which won first prize in the class for that species, was particularly well marked. Bodnant's beautiful and compact pink *davidsonianum* was naturally first in a big class of 16 entries, but Sir Giles Loder's *concinnum* var. *pseudoyanthinum* was a very fine dark, plum-red form. In Class 53, for species not provided for in classes above, Lord Stair's *leptothrium* was a rarely seen plant of interest.



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 34—*Rhododendron arboreum* hybrid, 2nd prize in Class 64 at the Rhododendron Show on 30th April, 1968, shown by Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Bodnant.

HYBRID CLASSES

The hybrid classes were strong this year and filled the whole of one side of the hall. We particularly noticed some of the very promising yellow crosses raised from 'Crest', mostly by the Crown Commissioners, the brilliant scarlets and deep glowing reds raised at Bodnant and Exbury, and some of the terra-cotta and pink shades, also from Exbury, so that the rows of exhibits gave a splendid many-hued chromatic effect.

In Class 61, for eight hybrids, Mr. E. de Rothschild won first prize for the third year running, and showed a superb lot in beautiful condition. Particularly fine were the *lacteum* crosses 'Lionel's Triumph' and 'Mariloo', but neither had the deep yellow of a good form of the parent. His other plants ranged from the comparatively old, such as 'Luscombei' and 'Cornish Cross', to the more recent 'Queen of Hearts', 'Gaul' and 'Idealist'. In many groups 'Gaul' emerged as among the best of the blood reds, while 'Queen of Hearts' is unrivalled in the really dark crimson-reds. Major Magor, of Lamellen, was second, and unusual was the 'Clio', which had an upright truss of flowers coloured like a rich purple robe stained with blood. The petiole was red on the upper side and green on the lower, which gave the truss a distinctive look. This was raised by Major Magor's father from *detonsum* \times 'Gilian'. In Lord Aberconway's third prize group there was a truss of 'Col. Rogers', which was unusually large and deep in colour, while the 'Gretia' was a brilliant glowing geranium-red and always shows up as one of the stronger of the reds. The 'Coreta' was also a fine flower. It has *zeylanicum* as one of its parents. In Class 62, for three hybrids, the Crown Estate Commissioners showed two Crest hybrids in the first prize group, one with 'Idealist', the other with 'China'. The latter was the deeper yellow, but both were very promising plants. Their third was 'Candy Floss', which also has 'Hawk' as one parent. *Irroratum* \times Loderi was an interesting hybrid shown by Miss Godman, of South Lodge, Horsham, in this class, and we admired also the lovely texture of 'Caerhays Philip' with its Chinese yellow, waxy bells. This is a *concatenans* hybrid which received an A.M. two years ago when shown by Mr. Julian Williams.

In the class for 3 sprays of hybrids, a cross of *manipurensis* \times *burmanicum*, grown in the open at Exbury, was very promising, and the flower was white with a deep yellow blotch at the base.

Mr. de Rothschild also showed here a very fine spray of the

scarlet 'Matador', as well as one of 'Naomi Glow', and received first prize. An interesting cross of *campylocarpum* × 'Souvenir of W. C. Slocock' was shown in this class by the Hon. Edward Boscawen. It closely resembled *campylocarpum*, but a careful comparison showed that it was a little larger in flower and a little deeper yellow colour than the first prize exhibit in the class for that species and it should be a promising plant for the future.

The Loder Challenge Cup, for one hybrid, shown in Class 65, was won by the Crown Estate Commissioners with a clone of 'Idealist' × 'Crest', which we also saw in Class 62. This is a sister clone of 'Queen Elizabeth II' (see page 109). It was most unusual to see a truss of 'Fortune', shown by the National Trust for Scotland, pushed into third place. Second was 'Lionel's Triumph' from Exbury. There were 21 entries in this class, which makes a very good field.

Both Classes 66 and 67 are restricted to hybrids raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor and nearly always bring some interesting flowers. The Crosfield Challenge Cup, for six trusses, went to Mr. de Rothschild again, who showed 'Naomi Glow', 'Cara Mia', 'Queen of Hearts', 'Lionel's Triumph', 'Gaul' and an unnamed yellow seedling which was very promising. Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, from Bodnant, won both second and third place, which shows the great wealth they have to choose from, since the same hybrid may not be shown twice in a class by the same exhibitor. In Class 67, for three sprays raised in the exhibitor's garden, Mr. F. Julian Williams was first. 'Caerhays Lawrence', a cross of *concatenans* × *cinnabarinum*, was a very good plant, with a flower of very deep colour, His 'Moonstone' and 'Kittiwake' were also two very pretty flowers, the former we reckon as one of the better medium-sized crosses that have been raised, its *williamsianum* parent giving it a beautifully formed bell in a rather loose truss.

Miss Godman won the class for six hardy hybrids and included some old stalwarts such as 'Boddaertianum', 'Swan' and 'Unique', but these are still all first-class garden plants. For arboreum hybrids Bodnant's 'Colonel Rogers' was very fine and won first prize, as it did last year. In Class 72, for *griffithianum* hybrids, Major Hardy's 'Yvonne' was magnificent; in the editor's opinion one of the most lovely trusses in the show. It was a fine, tall truss, upright, with big flowers, loosely but beautifully spaced with white flowers, pale blush on the outside (Fig. 35). In the 'Penjerrick' class, two cream-coloured forms were preferred to the



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 35—Rhododendron 'Yvonne', shown by Major Hardy in Class 72 at the Rhododendron Show.

pink forms for first and second places. For Fortunei hybrids, Major Hardy's pure white 'Calfort' won first place. Noticeable also was a good truss of the pale yellow 'Prelude' from the Lea Rhododendron Gardens. Among Neriiflorum hybrids, 'W.F.H.', raised at Pylewell Park and shown by Sir Giles Loder, is unsurpassed for the pillar-box brightness of its scarlet, and as such won first place, but 'Ibex', 'Gypsy King' and 'Little Bert' in the other places were also good.

The Thomsonii hybrid class was well supported with 18 entries, and Mr. Geoffrey Gorer's 'Rose Perfection', an old Gill hybrid, and deep rose in colour won first prize.

Out of twenty entries for hybrids of the polygamous *griersonianum*, Lord Aberconway's 'Gretia' won first prize, followed by 'Elizabeth' from Col. Colville, 'Matador' from Mr. Gorer and 'Siren', again from Lord Aberconway. It was notable, however, that all the entries were Bodnant raised. In the class for *cinnabarinum* hybrids, Lord Aberconway's 'Conroy' won first, and is certainly distinctive here for its warmth of colour. A fine spray of 'Peace', also from Bodnant, was second, and a very pretty plant it is. In the class for tender rhododendrons of the Maddenii or Edge-

worthii series which may have been grown under glass, Mr. Gorer's 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam', a very fine spray, won first prize over the massive trumpet of 'Tyermannii' from Bodnant. Among crosses between the Triflorum and the Lapponicum series, Gen. Harrison's 'Saint Tudy' won first prize, and is certainly one of the strongest blues yet raised, and when larger plants are seen it may rival 'Blue Diamond', which has long been overlord in this class.

An interesting hybrid from *roxieanum* \times *anwheiense* was shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners in Class 87, a very varied bag, ranging from 'Fittra' to 'Fortune'. It was rather like a large kalmia, a pale bluish-pink hybrid and very pretty. For the class of any rhododendron in bloom not exceeding 4 ft. in height, Messrs. Waterer's 'Lavender Girl' was first, a very nice pale mauve in colour and covered in flower. A massive plant of 'Elizabeth', even broader than it was tall, was second, but it was not quite so well covered in flower as the 'Lavender Girl'. On the dais a F.C.C. was given to a very beautiful unnamed seedling of the Brunhilde Grex ('Loderi Sir Edmund' \times *wardii*), raised by Mrs. Harrison when at Tower Court and shown by the Director of Kew. It was subsequently named 'Roza Harrison' (Plate 13). The flowers were deep lemon-yellow and sauce-shaped. In compiling this report we are indebted to Mr. Geoffrey Gorer for many helpful comments on exhibits other than his own during our tour of the hall, and also to Mr. J. W. O. Platt.



Fig. 36—*Rhododendron stenaulum* (K.W. 20679), first prize in Class 23 at the Rhododendron Competition, 1968, shown by Crown Estate Commissioners.
Photo: J. E. Downward

THE RHODODENDRON COMPETITION, MARCH 19th and 20th, 1968

By ALAN HARDY and PATRICK M. SYNGE

IT was a late spring and the weather, which had been dry and rather cold, restricted the entries this year, so that the majority of prizes went to gardeners in Cornwall, Scotland or the more favoured parts of Sussex. Nevertheless, there were some outstanding flowers which well repaid a visit.

We had never seen finer specimens of *R. mollyanum* than those shown by the National Trust for Scotland from Brodick Castle. The flowers were a good, deep pink in large heads and closely spaced together. The spray which won first prize in Class 2 had seven trusses of flower (Fig. 37). It is remarkable how Mr. Basford manages to bring these plants down from Scotland in such good condition. He also brought a separate group in which the representatives of Grande series were superb, probably as good as we have ever seen them, while the range of dwarf yellows was very unusual, and it was interesting to be able to compare such plants as *sulfureum*, *fletcherianum*, *chrysodoron* and *megeatum*. As background to the group, peacock-like fronds of tree ferns and grey and silver eucalyptus were used and these combined very well with the rhododendrons.

Another unusual exhibit was a fine spray of the tender *R. stenaulum* (Fig. 36) from KW 20679 which won first prize in Class 23 for the Crown Estate Commissioners. This is quite unlike any other rhododendron that we grow, although it is placed in the Stamineum series. The buds were long and pointed like those of a *Luculia*, while the flowers open flat in loose clusters and with long basal tubes and are a delicate lilac-pink with a yellow base. The scent is very strong like that of a *Jasmin*. The young growth appears at the same time as the flowers. Another beautiful greenhouse plant was the white form of *R. cubittii* shown by Mr. Geoffrey Gorer, of Haywards Heath (Fig. 15). This was however, considered to be too close to the white 'Ashcombe' form shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners last year to qualify for a separate award.



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 37—*Rhododendron mollyanum*, first prize in Class 2 of the Rhododendron Competition, 1968, shown by the National Trust for Scotland, from Brodick Castle garden.

SPECIES CLASSES

In Class 1, for one truss each of four species, The National Trust for Scotland won first prize with flowers from Brodick Castle and showed *R. sutchuenense*, *R. meddianum* var. *atrokermesinum*, *R. mollyanum* and *R. magnificum*. Both the two latter were very fine, the *magnificum* having a particularly large truss. Also outstanding was the very dark red *meddianum* var. *atrokermesinum*, probably the form from the 1950 Kingdon Ward expedition. The Crown Estate Commissioners were second and included a fine form of *R. smithii* and a nice lilac-coloured form of *sutchuenense*. It was unusual to find no *arboreum* forms among the first two prizewinners. Major E. W. M. Magor, of Lamellen, was third, and had good flowers of *hookeri* and *agastum*, which is not often seen in the Show.

In Class 2, for a spray of one species, the *mollyanum*, from Brodick, was superb, but the *uvarifolium*, from the Hon. Mrs. H. E. Boscawen, which won second prize, was also a good spray, the flowers having deep pink centres and pink on the midrib of the segment and on the lips of the bells. This is a member of the *Fulvum* series and as such has fine indumentum on the underside of the leaves. Third was her husband with an exhibit of *stewartianum* var. *aiolosalpinx* from the old gardens of High Beeches at Handcross in Sussex. In Class 3, for one truss of any species, the brilliant scarlet of *barbatum*, from the Crown Estate Commissioners, in first place, contrasted well with the beautiful deep yellow of *sulfureum*, from Brodick, in second place. The *barbatum* here seemed hairless, while that from Nymans, shown by the Countess of Rosse, and the National Trust, a first prize winner in Class 6, was very hairy, although slightly smaller, while the unusual dark, blood-red one from the Hydon Nurseries, which won third prize in the same class, was positively whiskery.

In Class 5, for the *Arboreum* series other than *arboreum*, *R. ririei* provided the two prize winners, both from North Cornwall, Maj.-Gen. Harrison having the first and Major Magor the second. Its flowers are a difficult colour to place in the garden and require the sun behind them to show to best effect. Maj.-Gen. Harrison's had a fine crimson tinge shading to a pale blue on the midribs. A very fine truss of the KW 6855 form of *exasperatum* was second to the *barbatum* in Class 6 and also came from Nymans.

Fine specimens of the *Falconeri* series for Class 7 were conspicuous by their absence and it was obviously not their year.

The only exhibit was a small truss of a deep purplish-pink form of *arizelum* from Brodick.

In Class 8, for a species of the *Fortunei* series, the rather unusual *erubescens*, with a large, pale pink truss, from Sir Giles Loder, of Leonardslee, was first. The third prize was given for a plant labelled as *R. davidii*, shown by Mrs. A. H. Potter, of Wentworth, but it did not seem to us to correspond well with the illustration of that species in "The Species of Rhododendron", which shows a distinct upright racemose truss and may have been an *oreodoxa* hybrid. On the other hand, it is a very unusual species and rarely seen.

All three prizes for the *Grande* series class went to Brodick and their truss of *magnificum* in first place did not understate its name.

The Countess of Rosse's cerise-red *pocophorum*, in first place, for members of the *Neriiflorum* series, was very fine, while her pink *hemidartum*, of Rock's collecting, was an unusual colour for this species. Again, in Class 11, for the *Thomsonii* series, Nymans and Brodick shared the honours, and it was obviously a good season for them. The *eclectum*, from Nymans, which won first prize, had an unusually highly spotted truss, while their second prize *stewartianum* was a fine salmon-pink, a very useful series for early flowering. In Class 12 it was unusual to see *glaucophyllum* in flower at the same time as *lutescens* and *mucronulatum*, but the *glaucophyllum* was the good var. *luteiflorum* from Brodick. In Class 13, for series not otherwise included, the first prize went to the Hon. Edward Boscawen for a very fine spray of *uvarifolium*, but this has already been discussed under Class 2.

HYBRID CLASSES

Class 14, for trusses of four hybrids, developed into a private Cornish competition, the first prizes going to Major E. W. M. Magor and the second to Maj.-Gen. Harrison. The winning flowers were 'Rio Grande', 'Arbcalo', 'Choremia' and 'Endeavour', but there were few new or really outstanding plants shown this year in these classes. R. 'Cilpinense', which later received an F.C.C., (Fig. 23) is a wonderful plant and was well shown for first prize in Class 15 by Mr. R. Y. Paton, of Virginia Water. Interesting was Brodick's cross of *macabeum* \times *magnificum*, which produced a fine truss, but was hardly an improvement on either parent. 'Rocket', the late Mrs. Roza Harrison's brilliant scarlet

cross between *meddianum* and *strigillosum* made at Tower Court, looked well in several classes, and the outstanding specimen shown by the Hydon Nurseries won first prize in Class 19. It is in the early spring that one appreciates most these bright scarlets.

'Leonard Messel', shown from Nymans, in Class 18, had a fine purplish-pink truss and was derived from *oreodoxa* and *sutchuense*. Another fine plant was R. 'Loki', a 'Cornubia' hybrid crossed back with 'Cornubia', shown by Sir Giles Loder. It has a good red truss of flower and rather large foliage.

Class 21, for any Lepidote hybrid, had ten exhibits, all in good condition, and was one of the best classes in the Competition. 'Bric-à-brac' was excellent and, as shown from Leonardslee, fully deserves its first place, as it is one of the most useful of the really early flowering hybrids. 'Tessa', well shown in the same class by the Crown Estate Commissioners, is another plant which we would not wish to be without.

The tender rhododendrons, grown under glass, always provide some beautiful entries, and both hybrids and species compete in the same classes. Crown Estate Commissioners won first prize in Class 22 for a single truss with a deep, creamy, trumpet-like flower, flushed greenish yellow on the outside, which was still unnamed, possibly a *dendricola* cross. An unusual *ciliicalyx* from KW 20878 won second prize, while third went to the Hydon Nurseries for 'Sybil', a deep salmon-pink Javanese hybrid.

In the class for specimen plants in bloom and not exceeding 4 ft. in height, a magnificent plant of 'Seta', which measured 3 ft. 7½ in. by 4 ft. 4 in. through, won first prize over a slightly smaller plant of 'Tessa'. 'Seta' is another of the fine early flowering rhododendrons which we owe to Bodnant, and is also one which most rhododendrons growers find indispensable.

THE EARLY CAMELLIA COMPETITION

Grown under glass or in the open

March 19th and 20th, 1968

By JAMES PLATT

ONCE again the inclusion of camellias grown under glass in the Competition held on March 19th and 20th was fully justified. Severe gales and frost just before the Competition damaged those camellias already in flower in the open, as Londoners could see for themselves, in Kensington Gardens. The majority of the flowers in the Competition were grown under glass and were in beautiful condition. Some of them, such as the American raised *C. japonica* 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', are really only suitable for the cool greenhouse, with its large, pale-pink flowers of delicate texture. This year it surpassed itself, and a splendid vase with flowers seven inches across, shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners, the Great Park, Windsor, received a F.C.C., and it was conspicuous in the Competition (Frontispiece).

Two exhibits in the Show caused considerable interest. The Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, Nymans Gardens, showed a collection of twenty-four *C. japonica* cultivars, brought back from Portugal by Lady Rosse as cuttings in 1963. Only a few had been identified, one of which, named 'Portugal', was a striking flat red with a fine bunch of yellow stamens and akin to *C. 'Jupiter'* and *C. 'Mars'*. Then Mr. R. Try, of St. Leonard's Hill, Windsor, staged a large and imposing exhibit of cultivars of *C. japonica* in containers, demonstrating his wire basket method of cultivation. One trade exhibit, that of Haskins Nurseries, was wholly devoted to camellias with, amongst many others, fine 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' and 'Pirzio Secondo', a cultivar raised in Italy in 1855, with rich pink variegated peony-formed flowers. Messrs. Hillier and Sons had the clear pink *C. heterophylla* 'Barbara Hillier' and *C. × williamsii* 'Jermyns' in a group of camellias on their exhibit of spring flowers. Messrs. Waterer, Sons and Crisp had some camellias in their mixed exhibit, *C. japonica* 'The Czar' catching the eye with its rich crimson flowers. Messrs. L. R. Russell's exhibit also had a mixed group with the



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 38—*Camellia japonica* 'Haku-Tsuru', A.M. 19th March, 1968. Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners (see p. 129).

aply named *C. japonica* 'Pink Ball', a smallish double pink called "Ichi Satsui", and other camellias. Messrs. Treseder, of Truro, used cultivars of *C. williamsii* as undergrowth in a forest in miniature of tree magnolias. The double rose-pink 'George Blandford' and the paler single 'Mary Jobson' were particularly attractive, and so was 'Rosemary Williams', one of the loveliest rosy reds. *C. japonica* 'Haku-Tsuru', a beautiful informal semi-double white with a conspicuous boss of petalodes, received the A.M. for the Crown Estate Commissioners (Fig. 38). Messrs. James Trehane and Sons Ltd., of Wimborne, showed some hybrids of *C. saluenensis* raised in New Zealand by Mr. L. E. Jury. Two of them, *C.* 'Elegant Beauty', a soft rose semi-double, and the brighter peony-formed 'Anticipation' were selected for trial at Wisley. Both are hybrids of *C. saluenensis* and cultivars of *C. japonica*.

There were some 170 entries in the Competition from eleven competitors. In the first four classes for single flowered cultivars of *C. japonica* there were some nice, if not exceptional, flowers

which included a cup-shaped 'Rogetsu' from Mr. R. Strauss, of Ardingly, in Class 1, 'Jupiter' in Class 2 from the Duke of Devonshire, with another good flower of it, but of a more red shade second from the Crown Estate Commissioners, the Great Park, Windsor, and a pretty 'Furoan' from the Hydon Nursery, Godalming. The Duke of Devonshire was first with excellent flowers of 'Alba Simplex', 'Jupiter', and 'Sieboldii', in Class 4, for three cultivars. Classes 5 to 8 are for semi-double cultivars. Mr. H. G. Ayling, of Stanmore, was first in Class 5 with a large and lovely 'White Nun'. A 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', from Windsor, which was first in Class 6, was quite perfect and seven inches across. Sir Giles Loder's 'Drama Girl' was second, and very splendid, too, with a deep rose 'Lucy Hester', also from Leonardslee, third. A fourth prize went to Mrs. A. H. Potter of Wentworth, for her excellent red 'Joy Sanders'. There were good flowers in Class 7, with Mr. R. Strauss's 'Lady Clare' first. The second place went to Sir Giles Loder's 'Spring Sonnet', of a delicate blush pink with deeper margins, while his 'Adolphe Audusson' was third. We noted a very neat flower of the red and white 'Wheel of Fortune' from Mr. Ayling. There were fine flowers in Class 8. Sir Giles Loder was first with his monumental 'Drama Girl', 'Haku-Rakuten', which had already given him the second prize in Class 5, and a fine crimson 'Guilio Nuccio'. Mr. R. Strauss was second with 'White Nun', 'Guilio Nuccio' and pink-veined 'Coral Pink Lotus'. The third prize went to the Crown Estate Commissioners, their best flower being a perfect 'Dr. Tinsley'.

Anemone and peony-formed cultivars are provided for in Classes 9 to 12. One of the most sumptuous flowers yet seen was that of Sir Giles Loder's white, 'The Pilgrim', which was first in Class 9. Mr. R. Strauss's 'Sally Harrell' was very neat in comparison with it and was second. There was plenty of competition in Class 10 with five awards. The first prize went to Sir Giles Loder's 'Kramer's Supreme', an imposing very full dome-shaped red. Mr. Ayling was second with 'Red Rogue', another red but very different, the flower being neat and flat. Sir Giles was third with 'Ballet Dancer', which is well named, though its apple-blossom pink, mixed petals and petalodes and general form suggest trailing chiffon draperies rather than the formality of the tutu. Mr. R. Strauss was third with the bright pink 'Stardust' and Miss C. A. M. Marsh, of S.E. 19 was commended for her 'Elegans' which, in fact, was faultless. Sir Giles walked away with the first four prizes in Class 11, showing a flat 'R. L. Wheeler' five inches

across, 'C. M. Wilson' and its white, pink-tinged sport 'Shiro Chan' and the loosely peony-formed 'Pink Clouds'. Mr. Strauss received a fifth prize for his attractive 'Marguerite Gouillon', which deserved a prize. Sir Giles was both first and third in Class 12 for three cultivars. Many of them had taken prizes in previous classes, but we noted two newcomers, 'Richard Nixon', which is white shaded and striped rose-pink, and the coral pink 'Grace Bunton' with a prominent dome of petalodes. Mr. Ayling was second with admirable 'Kramer's Supreme', 'R. L. Wheeler' and 'Tiffany', which has the texture and colour of pink crepe de chine.

With Classes 13 to 16 for rose-formed and formal double cultivars we return to some of the old-fashioned flowers. 'Alba Plena', with which the Duke of Devonshire took a second prize in Class 13, is one of the oldest and is dated 1792. 'Mathotiana Alba', which Mr. Ayling entered and was first in this class, is younger and is dated 1858. 'Mathotiana' itself, with which the Duke of Devonshire was first in Class 14, was introduced to the U.S.A. from Europe in the 1840s. 'Augusto Pinto', the white border of each petal emphasizing its formal shape, was first and second in Class 15 for the Crown Estate Commissioners and Sir Giles Loder and dates from 1900. The Duke of Devonshire was first in Class 16, for three cultivars, including the fine rose pink 'Earl Warren', while Mr. Ayling, who was second, had another lovely formal pink in 'Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou'. Class 17 is for any six cultivars. Sir Giles, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Ayling took the three prizes in that order. Sir Giles's 'Drama Girl' was quite $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and, along with a very pretty 'Pauline Winchester' and the informal 'Princess Lear', must have weighed the scales in his favour, as there were many fine flowers from Chatsworth, including a lovely 'Jupiter', and from Mr. Ayling. The latter's included 'Pink Champagne', a perfect 'Mercury' and 'Virginia Robinson', which has a light pink rather untidy but not unattractive flower. Sir Giles was first and third in Class 18 for any three cultivars. He had an attractive clear, rich pink in 'Marie Bracey' and a handsome 'Reg Ragland' as large as and looking very much like a Kunming *reticulata*.

In Classes 19 to 24, for species other than *C. japonica*, Major-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison brought from Tremeer, Cornwall, a fine rich pink form of the wild *C. reticulata*, which was first in Class 19. A shell pink form from Windsor was second. Class 20 is for *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'. The Duke of Devonshire

has often won this class, but this year a flower from Windsor beat his. Class 21 is for any form of *C. reticulata* not specified above. 'Noble Pearl', the rather blue-pink 'Osmanthus Leaf' and 'Lion Head', all from Windsor, were first, second and third. Sir Giles Loder was fourth with 'Buddha'. There were fine entries in the next class for a spray of this species, 'Shot Silk', from Windsor, being first, with Sir Giles 'Buddha' second and Chatsworth's *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes' third. These multipetalous forms are splendid cool greenhouse plants and produce magnificent flowers, as could be seen from the entries. They are, of course, grown out of doors in Yünnan, but Chinese flower-lovers frequently grow their plants in sheltered courtyards. In Class 23, for *C. saluenensis*, the first prize went to a rich pink form from Windsor; the second to a lighter pink flower from Mr. R. Y. Paton, of Virginia Water. Two small white-flowered shrubs, *C. tsaii* and *C. vernalis*, were first and second in Class 24 for any other species. Both bear a profusion of delicate white flowers. The former, entered by Windsor, has single flowers on pendulous branchlets; the latter, from Leonardslee, is semi-double with pointed petals tinged cream. They are agreeable shrubs in the cool greenhouse.

Classes 25 to 31 are for hybrids and give one the opportunity to compare the colour and shape of the *C. × williamsii* cultivars. The bright mallow pink 'St. Ewe' was first and second in Class 25, from the Crown Estate Commissioners and the Duke of Devonshire, respectively. The delicate pink 'J. C. Williams', from Leonardslee, was third. In the next class, for a double or multipetalous hybrid in the group, a fine 'Donation', from Chatsworth, the only entry, was first. Class 27 is for any single-flowered hybrid of *C. reticulata*. The light pink 'Inamorata', from Leonardslee and Windsor, was first and second, with *C. × heterophylla* 'Barbara Hillier', also from Leonardslee, third. In the class for a double-flowered hybrid of this species, Sir Giles's 'Leonard Messel' was first. This is a splendid plant with the large flowers of its *C. reticulata* parent and of a bright, clear pink, good under glass or in a pot and doing well outside in southern gardens. Two paler pinks, 'Fair Lass', from Windsor, and Mr. R. Strauss's 'Inspiration', were second and third, both making a change from the reds and crimsons of the *reticulatas*. The next two classes were amalgamated and Sir Giles's charming 'Cornish Snow' was first with his 'Leonard Messel' second. In Class 31, for any three hybrids, three *williamsii*'s from Windsor, 'Mary Christian', 'St.

Ewe' and 'J. C. Williams' were first, making an attractive trio of single-flowered hybrids. Sir Giles, using the two latter and 'Leonard Messel', was second.

There was only one entry in Class 32, for a camellia plant in bloom, and that was Mr. R. Strauss's *C. japonica* 'Tricolor', well striped red and white and deserving the first prize.

AN EXHIBIT OF CAMELLIAS FROM LEONARDSLEE

April 2nd and 3rd, 1968

By JAMES PLATT

FOR the second year running Sir Giles and Lady Loder staged an exhibit of camellias at the early April Flower Show. The camellias were cut in the cool greenhouse at Leonardslee, with one or two notable exceptions from the open, and there were quite 88 varieties.

Large sprays were staged on two tiers running the length of the exhibit, with *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes', cut from their fine old plant in the open, resplendant in the centre and flanked by the Kunming *C. reticulata* 'Lion Head', *C. japonica* 'Drama Girl', 'Gauntletti', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Purple Emperor' (a form of 'Mathotiana') and *C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe', all of them with magnificent large flowers. On the lower tier and just below *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes', *C. japonica* 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' was shown to perfection. Two other pale pink cultivars of *C. japonica* were also most attractive, the shell pink 'Bryan Wright' and 'Betty Sheffield Blush'. Another japonica, the rosy-red 'Guilio Nuccio', was most impressive, much like a Kunming *reticulata* in size and form.

Below the sprays individual flowers in three rows were set in a mossy background. This seems to be an ideal way of showing camellias if one wishes to assess and judge their merits and visitors to the Show were busy making notes. They were also impressed by the size and quality of the sprays Sir Giles and Lady Loder had cut, due, Lady Loder explained, to the wonder-

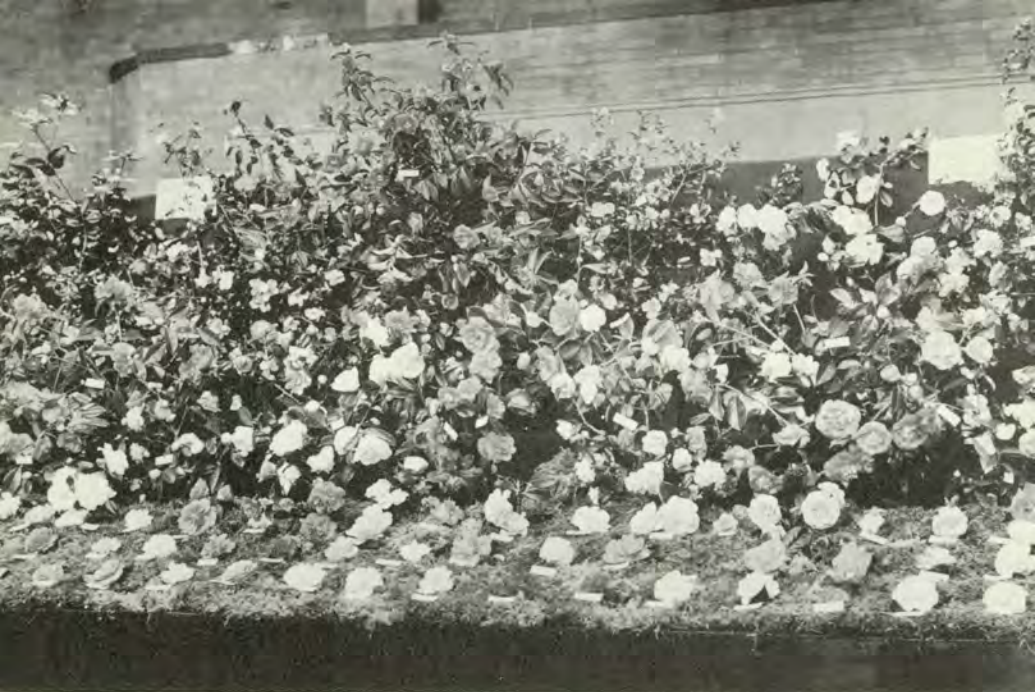


Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 39—The exhibit of camellias from Leonardslee.

ful growth made by the many camellias they planted in their cool greenhouse. It was a splendid exhibit and the award by Council of a Gold Medal was fully approved.

It was noticeable amongst the individual flowers that *C. reticulata* 'Robert Fortune' is far more pink than *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'. Recent American raised seedlings of *C. japonica* were well represented and in such quantity that we may only mention a few. 'Clark Hubbs' is a brilliant red and peony-formed with fimbriated margins which add to its attraction. 'Lucy Hester' and 'Teresa Ragland' were of a pleasing shade of deep coral pink, the latter a loose semi-double and the former rather flat. 'Geisha Girl' was an outstanding variegated variety with darker stripes on a light pink ground. Another flower of delicate colouring was 'Flamingo', a large semi-double with prominent stamens. 'Magnolia Queen', a semi-double described as white striped red, was in this instance pure white and very lovely with a rather crinkly appearance. These were, of course, European-raised varieties, including the fine formal double *C. japonica* 'Rosea Superba' and 'Mary Williams', a rose-red seedling of the wild form of *C. reticulata*.

THE CAMELLIA SHOW

APRIL 18th and 19th, 1968

By ELSPETH NAPIER

EXPECTATIONS for the Camellia Show (for plants grown in the open) were not high, because the weather since the start of April had been particularly unfavourable. Cold winds and nights of frost persisted for the first fortnight of the month. Thus the growth of those flowers that did escape the frost was slowed down by the temperatures that were lower than usual, and in general the flowers were smaller than in previous years. The number of entries, however, 341 from seventeen exhibitors, was only slightly down on last year's number. It was noticeable, and only to be expected, that the largest proportion of the cultivars shown were the older English ones, which appeared to be more resistant to the trying weather than the American-raised ones.

In Section I (for blooms) the first nine classes were for single-flowered cultivars of *Camellia japonica*. One of the best flowers in this group was that of 'Apple Blossom', shown by Mrs. G. Preston, of Handcross, Sussex, and first in Class 4. It was a large flower and seemed not to have been inhibited in its growth by the cold weather as had the 'Furoan' flowers in the same class. In Class 6, for a white cultivar, Major-General E. G. W. W. Harrison, of Tremear, Cornwall, won first prize with 'Roza Harrison', a new cultivar named after his late wife. This was its first appearance in London. In Class 7 (for a self-coloured cultivar other than red or white, and not specified earlier), 'Gertrude Preston', shown by Mrs. Preston, was a fine flower with a tidy ring of golden stamens. The mixture of yellow and blackened stamens on the 'Hatsu Zakura' flowers shown by the other entrants did detract from the beauty of the flowers. Mrs. Preston was first again in Class 9 (for three single-flowered cultivars), showing excellent and uniform flowers of 'Jupiter', 'Apple Blossom' and a red seedling similar to 'Mars' but deeper in colour. Second place in the same class was taken by Major-General Harrison, with a good trio of 'Sylva', 'Roza Harrison' and 'Donckelarii Fulgens'.

Classes 10 to 21 were for semi-double cultivars of *C. japonica*, and the first class was for 'Adolphe Audusson'. There was a

relatively large entry of eleven, and Mr. R. Strauss, of Ardingly, Sussex, was first. Mr. R. Y. Paton, of Virginia Water, Surrey, was first in both Class 11 (for 'Donckelarii') and Class 12 (for 'Gloire de Nantes'), the bloom in the latter class being of a very good form. There was strong competition in Class 17 (for any semi-double red cultivar not specified earlier), and first prize was won by 'Apollo' (shown by Sir Ralph Clark, of Borde Hill, Sussex). 'Mercury' could be said to have won the "team prize", taking second, third and fourth prizes. The 'Mercury' blooms were shown by Mr. E. de Rothschild, of Exbury, Mr. R. Y. Paton and Major-General Harrison, respectively. Class 19 (for any semi-double self-coloured cultivar other than red or white and not specified earlier) attracted an interesting group of prize-winning flowers. First was 'Martha Brice', a bluish pink, medium-sized flower shown by Mr. R. Strauss, of Ardingly, Sussex; second place was taken by Mr. E. de Rothschild with 'Mrs. Maddern Fisk', a deep pink; and third was 'Cho-Cho-San', a pale pink, shown by Mr. R. F. Winter, of Virginia Water, Surrey. The first prize flower in Class 20 (any semi-double not specified above) was 'Dr. Tinsley', shown by Major-General Harrison, and this flower and another of the same cultivar that he showed in Class 56 were not the usual very pale pink, but nearly white with a pink flush. Mr. R. F. Winter was second in this class with 'Countess of Orkney Rosea' and Mr. R. Y. Paton was third with 'Lady Vansittart'. Major-General Harrison won first prize again in Class 21 (three semi-double cultivars) with good flowers of 'Mercury', 'Haku-rakuten' and 'Lady Clare'.

The third group of classes (Nos. 22 to 29) was for anemone-formed and peony-formed cultivars of *Camellia japonica*. In the class for 'Elegans' a new name appeared among the prize winners, Mrs. Turner, of Grays, Essex, who carried off the first prize with a lovely flower. The entries in the remaining classes of this group were disappointingly few, the highest number being five in Class 25 (for a red cultivar other than 'Elegans', 'Nobilissima' or 'Preston Rose'). Sir Giles Loder, of Leonardslee, Sussex, was first in this class with 'Altheaflora', and Mr. R. Strauss was second with the American-raised 'Beau Harp'.

Rose-formed and formal double cultivars of *C. japonica* are grouped in Classes 30 to 43. In Class 33 (for 'Mathotiana Rosea') the first prize flower shown by Mr. R. F. Winter was a good colour; the second prize flower from Mr. R. Y. Paton was larger but was slightly more faded. Sir Giles Loder's 'Mathotiana Alba',

first prize in Class 34, was another good flower. Class 39, for any cultivar not previously specified in this group, brought 'J. J. Whitfield' in both first and second place for Mr. E. de Rothschild and Major-General Harrison, respectively. This is a dark red, medium-sized flower, raised in the United States, and is not often shown in this country. Good flowers in the rest of the classes of this group were 'Kumasaka', rose pink, first in Class 41, shown by Mr. de Rothschild; 'L'Avvenire', first in Class 42 and shown by Major-General Harrison; and a deep pink sport of 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', from Mrs. Turner, in Class 43.

The class for six *C. japonica* cultivars of mixed types attracted seven entries. First was Mr. de Rothschild, showing 'Lady Clare', 'Apollo', 'Mathotiana Rubra', 'Red Cardinal', 'Mars' and 'Mercury'. Mr. Strauss was second and Major-General Harrison was third. 'Alexander Hunter' was among the third prize group. It is an Australian-raised cultivar, rarely seen here, the formal double flower being a rich crimson colour.

"Miscellaneous" is an unfortunate title for sub-section F, suggesting a rag-bag of flowers that cannot be fitted in anywhere else. The classes in the sub-section could have been grouped into those for species and those for hybrids, with Class 55 joining Class 56 of sub-section G for any type of camellia. The entries in the miscellaneous classes were, in fact, rather thin. In Class 46 (for a wild form of *C. reticulata*) there was a very fine flower of a good pink from Major-General Harrison and this was deservedly placed first. The flowers in the class for *C. saluenensis* showed variation in flower colour. That of the first prize bloom, from Mr. de Rothschild had quite a heavy bluish tinge over the deep pink, in contrast to the other flowers entered, which were without the blue tinge. 'J. C. Williams' was first and third in Class 50 (for any single *williamsii*), and these flowers were shown by Mr. E. de Rothschild and Sir Giles Loder, respectively. Second in the class was the white 'Francis Hanger', shown by Major-General Harrison. An interesting seedling won first prize in Class 52 for Mr. R. F. Winter; this was a pink with some slightly deeper pink blotching, from a cross made in 1962 from *C. saluenensis* × 'Lady de Saumarez. There were several entries of 'Inspiration' in Class 55, but none was good enough to beat a flower of that excellent cultivar 'Leonard Messel' from Major-General Harrison's garden.

The Leonardslee Bowl, which is awarded to the winner of Class 56, was won, as last year, by Sir Giles Loder. Among his twelve flowers there was a promising-looking seedling from

'Jupiter'; it was larger than 'Jupiter' and a good five inches across.

Section II of the Show provides for sprays, and it was clearly more difficult for most of the competitors to get branches of unblemished flowers than it had been to produce single flowers. The best class was Class 62 (for single-flowered *C. japonica*) in which there was an excellent group of entries. Mrs. Preston was first with 'Gertrude Preston', second was Sir Giles Loder, who showed 'Jupiter', and third was Sir Ralph Clarke, with a really lovely vase of 'Sylva'. Five out of the next six classes were won by Sir Giles Loder, showing fine branches of 'Lady Clare', 'Altheaflora' and 'Marguerite Gouillon' among his prize winners. The exception was Class 66 (for any three *japonica* cultivars), won by the Hon. Edward Boscawen with 'Lady Clare', 'Alba Simplex' and 'Adolphe Audusson'. Mr. Paton was second with 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Mathotiana Rosea' and 'Elegans', and Mrs. Preston was third with 'Lady Clare', 'Gertrude Preston' and the red seedling.

For Class 70, Sir Ralph Clarke produced a very fine spray of *C. saluenensis* bearing large flowers of a strong purply-pink. He produced another fine branch in Class 73, this time of 'Donation', its branches laden with well-shaped flowers. The entries for the remaining classes were disappointingly small, Sir Giles Loder being the only entrant in some classes. He rounded off his entries in the Show in fine style in Class 78 (any six camellias) with the only entry, including 'Donation', 'Barbara Hillier', 'Marjorie Magnificent', 'Paolina Guichardina', 'Jupiter' and 'Mathotiana Supreme'.

RHODODENDRON NOTES

THE HISTORY AND PARENTAGE OF A NEW RHODODENDRON HYBRID

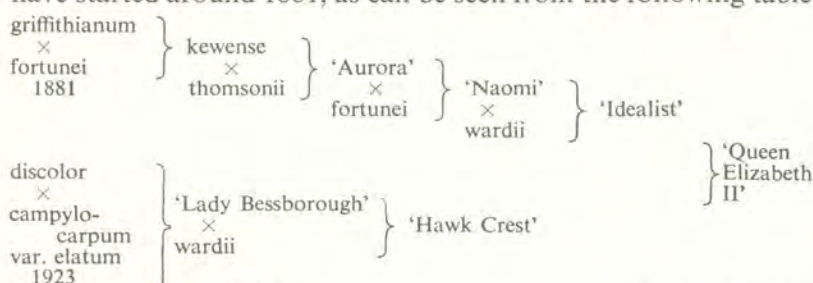
In breeding new rhododendrons one often wonders what the results are going to be, especially after waiting a period of some ten to twelve years.

In our breeding programme we box up approximately fifty young seedlings of any one cross and grow them on to flowering size. This, of course, requires ample room if the new hybrids are to remain shapely and in good condition, and means constant transplanting from the nursery lines to the flowering area, and often after a period of ten years one must still wait for a further five before all the plants from any one cross have flowered.

In 1953 *R.* 'Idealist' was crossed with *R.* 'Crest' and the following spring seed was sown. This germinated freely. All the young seedlings grew splendidly and eventually all made very vigorous plants. In 1964 the first plants from this cross flowered, and it was observed that all these were of first-class quality; some cream, some yellow, some with pink suffused throughout the cream and yellow. On 2nd May, 1967, the best one, a lovely deep yellow with ten to twelve flowers to the truss and individual flowers 4½ in. across, was in perfect condition for showing, and received the Award of Merit at the Rhododendron Show under the number 137/53/1. This plant is now named 'Queen Elizabeth II' by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen (Fig. 40).

This year at the Rhododendron Show a different clone of the same cross won the Loder Cup, which is awarded annually to the best hybrid shown at the Rhododendron Show.

The parentage of this cross is quite interesting, and seems to have started around 1881, as can be seen from the following table:



The Great Park, Windsor

T. H. FINDLAY



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 40—*Rhododendron* 'Queen Elizabeth II' (see p. 109).

RHODODENDRON LINDLEYI IN BERWICKSHIRE

In 1956 seed of *Rhododendron lindleyi* was received at Crarae, Argyll, from the plant in the Rhododendron House at the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh. This germinated plentifully, and in 1958 about twenty specimens were planted out in a large group in the garden.

These have flourished, flower well most years, and are much admired by visitors to Crarae.

Surplus plants were distributed to other gardens, and in 1959 I brought one, in a pot, to Lennel, Coldstream, my Berwickshire home, with the idea of growing it under glass.

It did not flourish. The foliage became and remained unhealthy looking and flower buds, which were produced prolifically, almost always either dropped or failed to develop. The plant grew tall and straggly.

In the summer of 1965 it was decided to demolish the glass-house and the plant was given a home against a south-facing wall. As the soil at Lennel is on the alkaline side of neutral a great deal of peat and leaf mould was added.

As companions our *Rhododendron lindleyi* had three plants of *R. johnstoneanum* \times *edgeworthii* and one of *R. sulfureum*. The latter only survived one winter but the others have never looked back, though the flower-buds of the hybrids have always been affected to a greater or less degree by frost.

Not so those of *R. lindleyi*, which has flowered magnificently each season, this May producing as many as twelve perfect trusses, some of them with no less than nine flowers to the truss. The plant is now 5 ft. 6 ins. high, of upright habit.

There was, this year, a severe April frost lasting several nights, the worst being 10° on the 8th. There was also 7° about 1st May.

In Argyll there was 8° on the same April night, but the May frost was minimal. It seems strange, therefore, that the Lennel plant was unaffected, while those at Crarae were badly hit—all flower-buds being spoilt.

It is true that the Lennel plant has the protection of its wall and is further sheltered by a very large climbing rose immediately to eastward and by a planting of lilacs and cherries which help to shield it from the direct rays of the early morning sun. Nevertheless, the cold winter climate of the Tweed Valley is not of the type usually associated with the successful cultivation of the

Maddenii series. Rainfall, too, is low, the average annual precipitation being about 25 inches.

I fully realise that a particularly severe winter like that of 1962-3 might prove fatal, but meanwhile we get great pleasure from an unusual addition to a Berwickshire garden.

Crarae, Argyll.

ILAY CAMPBELL

A CONUNDRUM

For some reason I have never been able to fathom plants of the Neriiflorum series of rhododendrons and their hybrids. In most seasons they lose a large percentage of their growth buds when very small; they just rot away—but never their flower buds, which always flower heavily. I have tried these plants all over the garden. The percentage of loss varies greatly from year to year. This year, 1968, is very good, and up to date (July 20th) hardly a single growth bud has rotted away.

JAMES HORLICK

*Isle of Gigha,
Argyllshire*

Fig. 41—Rhododendron 'Beatrix Anderson', A.M. 18th April, 1968.
Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners (see p. 131).

Photo: J. E. Downward



GIGHA AND THE GREAT JANUARY GALE

On the night of January 14th, 1968, the Clyde Valley and adjacent parts of Scotland were hit by a very violent south-westerly gale, causing some twenty-five million pounds worth of damage, destroying innumerable chimney pots and roofs in the cities, blowing down thousands of fine trees and sweeping through the Forestry Commission woods as well as a large number of garden shrubs and plants.

The island of Gigha was amongst the places that suffered, although, considering the violence of the wind, it got off very lightly. One poor old lady, however, of well over 80 years of age, was found dead, fully dressed, in her cottage in the morning. She was known to be terrified of gales and had undoubtedly died of fright.

Some two hundred trees were blown down in all, a big block of nearly a hundred in the south-west corner of the woods, where nearly an acre was completely bare of trees and had to be replanted with Sitka spruce, Japanese larch, sycamores and beech. Some 75 big Corsican pines blew, many bringing down other trees with them. The pines grow taller than deciduous trees in Gigha and their great tops catch the full force of the wind and down they come. The Scots pines stand it much better and only one had its top 20 feet smashed.

Actually the garden plants suffered incredibly little. One large *Camellia japonica* 'Mathotiana Rosea' was blown clean out of the ground, a big *Rhododendron* 'Elfin' (*orbiculare* and 'Dr. Stocker') had to be destroyed, two or three small rhododendrons smashed, two *Embothrium longifolium* blown down, one big *Griselinia* *Griselinia littoralis* destroyed and one big 19-year-old *Cupressocyparis leylandii* blown down, besides some 18-20 big *Griselinias* and *Senecio rotundifolius* destroyed by falling trees. Branches were smashed and *griselinias* and *escallonias* defoliated, pines and cypresses had their needles and foliage scorched red and the whole garden was littered with broken limbs and branches. The clearing up took several weeks of hard work. But how very very fortunate the garden was.

Isle of Gigha,
Argyllshire

JAMES HORLICK



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 42—*Rhododendron* 'Edmund de Rothschild', A.M. 20th May, 1968.
Exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild (see p. 133).

NOTES FROM EXBURY

Anyone with a collection of rhododendron hybrids must ask himself—Which individual one or group is the best in the collection? It is an invidious question and very hard to come to any form of conclusion.

One group of hybrids at Exbury comes to mind—those having a *Rhododendron lacteum* as one of the parents. I have made a list in order of my own personal merit rating but, of course, everyone's individual choice is bound to be different. The height shown is that of the plant as it is today:

	Colour	Height
'Jocelyne', A.M. 1954, F.C.C. 1956 (<i>lacteum</i> × <i>calophytum</i>)	White, crimson blotch	12–15 ft.
'Lionel's Triumph', A.M. 1954 (B) (<i>lacteum</i> × 'Naomi')	Cream, flushed pink	18–20 ft.
'Halton', A.M. 1967 (B) (<i>lacteum</i> × 'Naomi')	Cream	15–18 ft.
'Repose', A.M. 1956 (<i>lacteum</i> × <i>discolor</i>)	Cream-white to yellow	12–15 ft.
'Galactic', A.M. 1964 (C) (<i>'Avalanche'</i> , F.C.C. × <i>lacteum</i>)	Deep cream	12–15 ft.
'Jason', A.M., 1966 (<i>lacteum</i> × 'Penjerrick')	Pale ivory, primrose flush	12–15 ft.
'Mariloo', A.M. 1941 (C) (<i>lacteum</i> × 'Dr. Stocker')	Lemon-yellow	10–12 ft.
'Mariloo Gilbury', A.M. 1943 (C) (<i>lacteum</i> × 'Dr. Stocker')	Creamy-pink	10–12 ft.
'Mariloo Eugenie', A.M. 1950 (C) (<i>lacteum</i> × 'Dr. Stocker')	Pale cream	10–12 ft.
'Joanita' (<i>lacteum</i> × <i>caloxanthum</i>)	Yellow	6–8 ft.
Salutation (D) (<i>griffithianum</i> × <i>lacteum</i>)	Cream	12–15 ft.
Endeavour (<i>lacteum</i> × <i>arboreum album</i>)	Cream, flushed primrose	15–20 ft.

The last two in the group, 'Salutation' and 'Endeavour' were failures and they do not measure up to the average *lacteum* hybrid, but the first three, R. 'Jocelyne', R. 'Lionel's Triumph', A.M., and its variety 'Halton', A.M., certainly are exceptionally strong and vigorous growing plants. Of these three, I have no particular preference. They never fail to flower to the full and have proved to be much hardier than one would expect. When they flower, as the last two named do in late April, then one can tell that the rhododendron flowering season is really at its height.

The full upright trusses of R. 'Jocelyne' and R. 'Lionel's Triumph' seem to stand up well to frost, and often when other plants have been badly damaged, these seem to come through

almost unscathed. All in all, I rate them top quality garden hybrids.

Rhododendron 'Mariloo', A.M., and its varieties 'Mariloo Eugenie', A.M., and 'Mariloo Gilbury', A.M., were raised and flowered before the war, and although considered good do not have the vigour of the post-war flowering varieties. Nevertheless, they are attractive in colour and well worth their place in the garden; perhaps the 'Dr. Stocker' blood has not given this hybrid the stamina and good habit that 'Naomi' has given to 'Lionel's Triumph'.

Rhododendron 'Galactic' was seen in flower for the first time only during 1964, although the cross was made by my father well before the war. From the seed bearing parent Rhododendron 'Avalanche', it has inherited an exceptionally large individual bell and trusses consisting of approximately twenty-two florets. So far it is little known, and we have learned from experience that it takes many years before a hybrid becomes recognized and in demand.

Rhododendron 'Repose' flowers much later than the other *lacteum* hybrids, due to its *discolor* parentage, but has all the vigour we have mentioned in 'Lionel's Triumph' and superb strong foliage from which the *lacteum* can readily be seen. There are two forms. The Award of Merit form is of creamy-white flowers, flushed green and speckled in the throat but the second form is a deeper lemon-yellow with a more distinct marking and speckling. Both are first-class hybrids.

Rhododendron 'Jason', A.M., is, in my opinion, on a par with 'Mariloo' in so far as the 'Penjerrick' has given it a looser and less vigorous and upright habit and it is probably not quite so hardy.

We are now left with Rhododendron 'Joanita', which is quite a different type of rhododendron but in its way very attractive. It does not grow taller than 6 to 8 feet and has the more spreading habit of and could perhaps be described as a dwarf rhododendron suitable for the smaller garden.

But what of *lacteum* itself? The Exbury plant which was used to make these hybrids collapsed and died, for no apparent reason, in 1948. Everything possible was done to save the plant and also to propagate from it, but to no avail, and so now, at Exbury, we only have young plants which have been given to us by friends, but so far we have not flowered them; unlike its offspring, *lacteum* seems shy to flower.

Exbury, Southampton

EDMUND DE ROTHSCHILD

SOME NOTES ON THE EFFECTS OF A GALE

We had no grouse about the weather or frost conditions until the hurricane smote us on 15th January, 1968. At bedtime on Sunday, 14th, it was blowing a stiff breeze. So it was at getting up time on the Monday. Between those two times and particularly during the four hours between midnight and 4 a.m. more damage was done here than the total damage of the previous forty years.

The Navy keep an anemometer at the R.N. base at Faslane on the Gareloch, about four miles up wind from here. It was blown down registering a wind speed of 118 m.p.h. and nobody knows whether it was that gust or something worse that felled it.

Direct wind damage to rhododendrons was surprisingly small. Some of the very big old rhododendron hybrids, probably over 120 years old and mostly 35 feet high or thereby, were very badly hit. They were plants with ten or more main trunks. One of the biggest lost all trunks, except two which remain and give it a surprisingly raffish appearance. They should be taken down, but one hesitates to slay an old friend who is doing his best.

The most surprising feature was the almost negligible damage done to the foliage of plants of the *Grande* and *Falconeri* series, with the exception of *grande* itself, our biggest plant, which was left almost naked; but the others hardly had a leaf torn. The leaves of the *sinogrande* (where the plants were not pulped by fallen trees) and others of that kind were hardly damaged at all. Our only good plant of *coryphaeum*, growing on a steep bank, was blown out and could not be re-anchored. It was too big to move to a clear place, so with regret we had to chop it. Many good plants were crushed by falling trees and big branches blown off trees which survived. Luckily we lost nothing of which we had not got duplicates, although our only plant of *chlorops*, about 12 feet high, is represented now by a six inch layer and a 12 foot pole with two live branches, which we think may recover. A probable complete loss is *nuttallii*. It had stood a fair amount of frost in previous years, and in December 1967, without any sign of damage; the gale seemed to desiccate and shrivel its leaves. It is trying to break away now, but I doubt if it will make it.

The worst individual loss was a plant of *falconeri* in the property next door to us. About 100 years ago the gardener there grafted three *falconeri* scions off our old Hooker plant (1848

seed) on *ponticum* stock. They were planted in woodland about 25 yards apart. Measured last year, they were both about 35 feet high and broad in proportion. A Scots pine, about 200 years old, completely crushed one of them in its fall, luckily leaving the other untouched. Their parent, growing fairly near our house with no overhead cover, hardly lost a leaf.

Plants of *erythrocalyx* and a later flowering L. & S. form of *wardii*, growing in well sheltered places, lost practically all their foliage but suffered no permanent damage. Our old friend R. × 'Praecox' took a heavy hammering. It is a beauty and a dear and is so nice in bowls in the house with *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, and they always coincide in flowering. But it has a wretched root anchorage, and old and young plants were thrown about like straws on that fatal night.

The resilience of some plants is praiseworthy and interesting. One or two dreadful tangles of big fallen trees lay for several months with groups of such plants as *crassum*, *viscidifolium* and forms of *sperabile* underneath, crushed apparently flat. We had written them off, but apart from some broken branches most of them were as good as new a few weeks after we got the trees cleared. We have cut off the tops of some so as to avoid wind swaying and not a few are responding gallantly and are making promising new growth. We continue to keep our fingers crossed.

Luckily we had no more frost after the hurricane, until a most surprising and unwelcome 11° on 1st April, 1968. By that date a good many of the plants which had not been pulped by fallen trees were at their best, and were either finished flowering or nearly so. We could instance *macabeanum*, *barbatum*, *thomsonii*, *leucaspis*, *glaucophyllum* var. *luteiflorum*, and a good many others. But that 11° of frost on 1st April put a bad damper on a lot of others, such as *lindleyi*, *edgeworthii*, *burmanicum*, *megeratum*, 'Sesterianum', *sinogrande* and its hybrids, *griffithianum* and more. Some, from the point of new growth damage, and others in that the flower bud potential was well advanced at that date. Some of those flowered in an amateurish way but the pips were short, and few in number, and the middle of each flowering point went blank and never developed at all. The results looked a bit depressing, but perhaps better than nothing. The scent of some of those which tried to flower was almost absent.

On the credit side, we were getting over-planted and too much shut in. But a number of the trees that went were not those we would have chosen.

A. C. GIBSON and J. F. A. GIBSON

Glenarn, Rhu, Dunbartonshire

Fig. 43—Rhododendron 'Margaret Falmouth', A.M. 18th June, 1968.

Exhibited by Hon. H. E. and Mrs. Boscawen (*see* p. 135).

Photo: J. E. Downward



RHODODENDRON GROUP VISIT, 1968

EXBURY GARDENS

By ELSPETH NAPIER and DAVID PYCRAFT

ON May 10th, the Rhododendron Group visited the gardens and nurseries at Exbury. There were over 100 members and their friends in the party, and on arrival at Exbury House we were welcomed with a glass of sherry, a burning fire in the hearth and some lovely flower arrangements. The day was cloudy, and a mild, boisterous south-west wind blew up from the River Beaulieu, heralding the rain that came in the afternoon.

Fortunately the original plan to see the nurseries in the morning and the gardens in the afternoon was reversed, and we were able to walk round the garden while it was still dry. In the morning parties were shown the gardens by Messrs. F. Wynniatt, C. Fairweather, H. Wood and M. Honour.

As we walked past the magnificent cedars into the Home Wood, we felt immediately the protection afforded by the canopy of oak and pine above us. The Home Wood was the part of the woodland first cleared by Mr. Lionel de Rothschild when he bought Exbury, and most of the plants are "imported" hardy hybrids and many of the Loderi grex are here. We soon came across an Exbury original, 'Crest', which was looking very striking in the full glory of its primrose yellow flowers. It is not an easy plant to grow, possibly on account of its thin and delicate leaves, but when it flourishes it is a superb sight.

Nearby was a plant of the Exbury (F.C.C.) form of *R. yakusimanum*, a compact, rounded plant of nearly 3 feet in height. It was not in flower, but the leaf characters, relatively broad and with margins under-rolled, were still distinctive. Further along the path was *R. quinquefolium*, its new, bright green leaves edged with reddish-purple, contrasting with the deeper green of the evergreen leaves around it. Autumn foliage colour is another characteristic of the species. This plant of *R. quinquefolium* was 'Five Arrows', awarded the F.C.C. when shown at Westminster by Mr. de Rothschild in April, 1967.

At the edge of the paths, and beneath the taller rhododendrons, evergreen Kurume azaleas such as 'Apple Blossom' and 'Hino-



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 44—*Rhododendron arboreum* 'Rubaiyat', A.M. 2nd April, 1968.
Exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild (see p. 131).

mayo' are planted, and were in full flower. We remarked on the neat, hedge-like appearance of the plants, and discovered that this was a result of their being trimmed annually for cuttings. Approximately 6,000 cuttings are taken each year from a plant of 'Hinomayo'.

Walking on towards the river we came to a more open part of the wood, round the ponds, where clearing and replanting had recently been completed. Some plants from Tower Court have found a home here, including 'Polar Bear', but most of the new plants are of deciduous azaleas which were not in flower at the time of our visit. Some of these were planted in full sun but close to the edge of the pond where there was plenty of water at their roots. On the other side of the pond the original 'Wilson 50' evergreen azaleas had been planted many years ago, and several were in flower. The phlox pink flowers of 'Hinomayo', which was not, of course, among the 'Wilson 50', stood out amongst the flowers of the other evergreen azaleas.

The part of the woodland nearest to the River Beaulieu is called the Winter Garden, because here have been planted some

of the slightly tender rhododendrons and other plants. One of the first groups we noticed was of 'Fortune', the trees now about 20 feet tall. There are only a few trusses left, but the form of the plants was, nevertheless, still striking. 'Queen of Hearts', another fine Exbury product, was in flower. This plant, although of a good, deep red, was not the best form which received the Award of Merit in 1949.

Flower in the early part of the year has been the aim in the next part of the Winter Garden, and in May one could only imagine the cheering effect of *Hamamelis* species, *R. mucronulatum* and *R. cilpinense* in flower on a winter's day. There were also many bushes of camellias, mostly *japonica* cultivars, but these were past their best and were showing signs of what they had suffered from the cruel weather in April this year.

We then passed by the ponds again over the bridge, crossing our earlier track from the house, and walked towards Witcher's Wood. Our visit coincided with the full flowering of *R. augustinii* and Naomi. Plants of these are growing together in Witcher's Wood on the way to the main avenue and the intermingling of the blues of *R. augustinii* with the deep pinks and creamy pinks of Naomi made a colourful and unforgettable sight. Many of the Naomi plants in this part have not been named, but we saw the beautiful 'Stella Maris' (F.C.C. 1939) at the height of its flowering, and weighed down with large lilac-pink flowers.

Many fine trees have been planted in Witcher's Wood, and a tall *Picea breweriana* was much admired by the party. We did not visit the famous Lady Chamberlain walk on this occasion for flowering there was nearly over.

The wide variation that can be found amongst the members of one grex was emphasised when we arrived in the Main Avenue, where several plants of Naomi faced us. Without looking closely, we recognised that the habit of the plants was similar; all were tall, showing the double dose of *R. fortunei* in their breeding and were bearing profuse blossom. The obvious difference between the forms was in the flower colour, 'Exbury Naomi' looking especially fine with buds of deep pink opening to a pale cream to biscuit colour.

We crossed the bridge into Yard Wood, and saw two plants of Bow Bells; the noticeable difference between these clones was in flowering date. The A.M. plant was not yet in flower, but its sister was flowering abundantly, with many pink bell-like flowers.

In the azalea drive we had once again to use our imagination,

for the azaleas were not in flower, having been delayed by the cool weather earlier in the spring. The display here in the autumn must also be magnificent, with coloured leaves of both the azaleas and the Japanese maples. We then retraced our steps past the magnificent Naomis, and so back to lunch.

After lunch the rain started, but fortunately the alteration from the original programme meant that we were under cover for most of the afternoon's tour. We were able to see the commercial side of Exbury. This is chiefly concerned with the propagation of trees and shrubs on a wholesale basis. For this part of the trip the groups were led by Messrs. S. Pawlowski and T. Kellam.

On such a visit one's idea of the sequence of the processes cannot but be rather disjointed, but we did see some of the stages in the raising of young seedlings. The seed is sown in a mixture of one part of sphagnum peat and one part of silver sand in boxes, and is germinated on the greenhouse bench.

Fig. 45—Rhododendron 'Quaver', A.M. 2nd April, 1968. Exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild (see p. 136).

Photo: J. E. Downward



After three months the seedlings will usually be large enough to prick out, but they can be left in the boxes for longer if necessary. The seedlings are pricked out into boxes of woodland peat, and these are then put out into slatted frames or on the standing ground under the shade of oak trees.

The skilled operation of grafting was another process that we saw, admiring the sure and clean way that the cuts were made. Grafting is used to propagate the large-leaved species which are difficult to propagate from cuttings. The rootstock used is *R. ponticum*.

Propagation by cuttings is another method used at Exbury, although there are still problems as yet unsolved with this method. The cuttings are inserted under mist with bottom heat. After rooting the young plants are given extra artificial light each day to extend the length of day to "long days" (over 12 hours light per day). This treatment stimulates growth of the young plants, so that a bigger plant is produced with the extra lighting, sooner than is possible in natural daylight conditions.

Finally, some of the party went to the layer beds and this was most fascinating. Azaleas were being layered and we were fortunate in being able to see an expert at work, bending down the young branches and covering them with the peat and sand mixture. The beds are in clearings in the oak wood, in ideal conditions. The layers are left down for two years and then all are lifted from one bed. By this time a vigorous root system will have formed. We were told that more than 100 layers had been lifted from one plant here after two years, although this was an exception it shows what can be done.

The Rhododendron Group is grateful to Mr. Edmund de Rothschild for his invitation to visit Exbury, and thanks Mr. Barber and his staff for showing us round. It was a most enjoyable and profitable day for us all.

TRURO FLOWER SHOW, 1968

By JULIAN WILLIAMS

THE 56th Spring Flower Show was held in Truro on the 5th April, 1968. As usual, in Cornwall, it was very well attended despite a difficult year from the garden point of view.

During the past five or six years this Show has been completely transformed under the aegis of the Cornwall Garden Society and through the personal efforts of Mr. Nigel Holman, Mr. Neil Treseder, Mr. Blight and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fleet, among others. The membership of the Society has risen to 700, which, in a county with such a sparse population as ours, is a very wonderful effort.

Before the first war and between the two wars, the Truro Flower Show provided the annual battleground for the big gardens, most of which were backed with a large garden staff. Today the enthusiasm for showing is no less but the garden staffs have gone and the task of showing falls upon the owners.

It is difficult to over-estimate the enthusiasm of some of the exhibitors and the pleasure success brings to them. Some are known to place their exhibits on their kitchen stoves for days prior to the Show, and carry out some very extraordinary remedies either to hasten or to retard flowering.

This year the garden conditions were difficult. The flowering season started normally enough in early March with the magnolias, and then came a dry time of east wind for the three weeks prior to the Show, which meant that in most gardens there was a complete standstill. As a result, variety was possibly missing from the Show itself. For example, the Caerhays *Camellia japonica* were at their best a month later, in May.

One of the remarkable aspects of this Show is that the lay-out is changed annually, so that a uniform spectacle year after year is avoided. Great efforts have been made to encourage exhibits from the small gardens of an acre and under over the past years, and this is beginning to show results. One notices that in the Ladies' Flower Arrangements camellias and rhododendrons are being much more widely used.

Commander Dorrien-Smith very kindly sent over a large stand of exhibits from Tresco Abbey gardens. This considerable expense and generous display has been widely appreciated over the years by those who visit the Show, and this year his exhibits were particularly well laid out.

Robert Veitch & Son put up a fine stand on the stage which covered a wide range, and there was a very striking Azalea 'Persil' on view. Treseders of Truro had a very satisfying display in the centre, again containing a great variety, and very noticeable were the old *C. japonica* 'Myrtifolia', sometimes known as 'Cup of Beauty', and *C. japonica* 'Campbellii', a bright, cherry-red formal double raised by Guichard. Trehane's Nursery put up a very interesting stand of new camellias, and it was very nice to see them so well labelled. Probably the most eye-catching were Camellias 'Anticipation', 'Inspiration' and 'Margaret Waterhouse'.

Now for the Show itself. In the Camellia classes competition was very keen. In the *C. japonica* sections, three vases, one bloom to a vase, General Harrison carried off the first prize with his 'Furoan', 'Alba Simplex' and 'Tregyne'. In the semi-double *japonica* class, Mrs. Copeland won the day with 'Grandiflora', 'Lady Clare' and 'Adolphe Audusson'. In the Anemone and Peony form class, Lady Falmouth won with a very good exhibit of 'Altheaflora', 'Arejishi' and 'Preston Rose', and she was also successful in Rose form and double varieties with 'Hornsby Pink', 'Mathotiana Rosea' and an unnamed seedling. In the big classes of six vases of *C. japonica*, Mrs. Copeland gained first place. Her exhibit showed that the old well-known varieties can hold their own well with the invading army of new varieties.

In the *reticulata* section Mrs. George Johnstone showed a fine pink bloom of 'Elizabeth Johnstone'. Mrs. Johnstone also won a well merited first with her 'Tali Queen'. In the *williamsii* classes Colonel Colville, of Penheale, won first prize in the big class with 'J. C. Williams', 'Francis Hanger' and 'Mary Christian'.

In Class 39, six blooms of different camellias, Viscount Clifden gained first prize, and noteworthy in his exhibit was a very fine flower of 'Blackburniana'. In the class of six sprays of different camellias, Mrs. Johnstone, of Trewithen, won. In this exhibit 'Glenn's Orbit' looked particularly fine. The winner of this class also won the Camellia Cup.

There were several entries in the class of camellias from small gardens. In the *japonica* class of three vases, one bloom, Mr.

Parsons, of Tregony, won with his 'Magnoliaeflora', 'Adolphe Audusson' and 'Gloire de Nantes'. In Class 27, one bloom of *japonica*, in the writer's opinion, Mrs. A. Le Grice, of St. Clements, Truro, produced one of the outstanding blooms of the Show with her exhibit of 'Jupiter'. This was shown in wonderful condition. Mrs. W. D. Martin and Mrs. Louis Reid also showed with great enthusiasm. Mrs. Martin won the Camellia class for three sprays of camellias.

On the whole, the camellia display was a victim of weather conditions and the fact that the Show was a little early for a late year.

Now turn to the rhododendrons. Again, competition was fierce. The Mrs. Charles Williams Trophy, class of five species, one truss of each, was won by Mrs. Johnstone, of Trewithen. Outstanding in her display of six were *macabeum*, *morii* and *sinogrande*. Sir Edward Bolitho was second with a very good *lanigerum*, *niveum* and *irroratum*. In the three species, one truss of each section, Mr. Nigel Holman won with a very good exhibit of *uvarifolium* and *calophytum*. Class 48, for any species of the Falconeri or Grande series, was won by Major Magor, of Lamellen, with a *macabeum* which again was quite outstanding. Major Magor was also successful in Class 49, for a species other than Falconeri or Grande series, with a very good exhibit of *R. calophytum*. In the class for one truss of the Arboreum series, Mrs. Copeland won with her *arboreum roseum*.

Colonel Colville gained the honours with his exhibit of the Thomsonii series. In Class 52, for the Maddenii or Edgeworthii series, Sir Edward Bolitho came first with his *johnstoneum* var. *rubeotinctum*. Sir Edward Bolitho was again successful with a spray of *sinogrande* var. *boreale* in Class 53. In the following class, 54, Sir Edward Bolitho's spray of beautiful cream *irroratum* also won. In Class 57, Mrs. Johnstone won with *siderophyllum*, and in the Lapponicum competition, Class 58, Colonel Colville won with *russatum*. Class 59 produced a very keen contest, and Colonel Colville won with an excellent orange-tinted *racemosum*. This made a great impact on the judges, who awarded it the Abbiss Trophy. In Class 60, for a spray of deciduous azalea, Sir Edward Bolitho won with a very fine display of *albrechtii*.

We now turn to the Hybrid classes, and in Class 62, for six hybrids, Major Magor won with an outstanding display which included 'Lacs', 'Robert Fox' and 'Merope'. In the class of one truss of any hybrid, Viscount Clifden won with 'Cornish Cross',

and in the hybrids raised in the garden of the exhibitor, Major Magor gained the day with his 'Lacs'. General Harrison showed a very fine Barclayi in Class 68 to win the class for any hybrid, one of whose parents was in the Thomsonii series. In Class 72, for single hybrid spray, Colonel Coode, of St. Austell, won with a very nice *griffithianum* hybrid. In the Hybrid Class, three sprays, three varieties, Mrs. Copeland won the Bronze Medal Award, which was made up of R. 'Cynthia', 'Queen Wilhelmina' and 'Diginity'. Mrs. Cobbold-Sawle was second, and she had a very nice spray of R. 'Elsae'.

In the Amateur sections Mrs. W. D. Martin and Mrs. Louis Reid shared most of the honours.

The Show was very grateful to Sir Giles and Lady Loder, Mr. Harold Hillier and Mr. de Bruhl for their help in judging the exhibits and for their helpful remarks at the end of the Show.

To sum up, the Show was a very good one considering the difficult season. Cornwall is still largely undeveloped as regards the planting of rhododendrons and camellias, especially in view of the fact that these shrubs do as well within a five mile radius of St. Austell Church as anywhere in the country.

Fig. 46—Rhododendron 'The Dowager', A.M. 2nd April, 1968. Exhibited by Miss E. Godman (see p. 136).

Photo: J. E. Downward



RHODODENDRONS AND CAMELLIAS WHICH HAVE RECEIVED AWARDS IN 1968

Camellia japonica 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'. F.C.C. March 19, 1968, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse (Votes: 12 for, 1 against). A.M. 1960 (H.M. The Queen). The flowers are semi-double, with a few petaloids fringing the tight central cluster of stamens and measure up to 6½ inches across. The flower colour is almost uniform and close to R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 56D. Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berks (Frontispiece).

Camellia 'Exaltation' (C. × williamsii × C. japonica 'Gauntletti'). A.M. April 30, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 15 for, 0 against). This plant previously received a Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse on March 14, 1967, when exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners. Flowers 4½ inches in diameter, semi-double form. Petals 10 to 12 inches in two outer whorls. The central part of the flower is comprised of a conspicuous cluster of stamens surrounded by small, loose or irregular petals and a few petaloids. Flower colour R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 62D with deeper veinal marking and some flushing of Red-Purple Group 62A. Leaves often large, up to 5 inches long and 2½ inches across, apiculate and slightly serrated. Raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

Camellia japonica 'Haku-Tsuru' (syn. 'White Crane'). A.M. March 19, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 9 for, 3 against). P.C. in 1967 (Crown Estate Commissioners). The flowers, single, are six petalled with an occasional petaloid fringing the tight central cluster of stamens, and white—R.H.S. Colour Chart White Group 155D. This is an early flowering cultivar, particularly robust and very floriferous. The specimen shown, in addition to an excellent display of bloom, carried numerous flower buds in various stages of development. In spite of many frosts during previous weeks, few blooms showed any signs of damage, emphasizing the hardiness and robust qualities

of this fine white flowered cultivar, which was exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berks. (Fig. 38).

Camellia japonica 'Altheaflora Variegata' P.C. February 6, 1968, as a plant for the cold greenhouse. Flowers $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, red (shades of Red Group 53) with irregular white variegations. Raiser not known, exhibited by Mrs. Edward Denny, Hill House, Cowfold, Sussex.

Rhododendron × Cilpinense (R. ciliatum × R. moupinense). F.C.C. March 19, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 12 for, 1 against) (Fig. 23). Flowers widely funnel-campanulate, held in loose trusses of 2 to 5 flowers. Corolla 5 joined petals $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, style of equal length. Stamens 10, variable in length, included within corolla or of equal length. Anthers dark brown. Corolla in bud R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 66C fading on opening through 66D to Red-Purple Group 65D, but retaining traces of deeper colouring. Upper throat lightly speckled with Red Purple Group 57C. Calyx 5 joined lobes deeply divided, variable in length up to 7 mm., rounded and fringed with long, silky hairs. Pedicel 13 mm. long, hairy. Pedicel and calyx lightly covered with pale scaly indumentum. Leaves broadly elliptic, up to $1\frac{9}{10}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches across, under surface sparsely covered with light brown scaly indumentum, Petioles 6 mm. in length, lightly covered with long, reddish-brown hairs. Raised by the late Lord Aberconway at Bodnant. Exhibited by R. Y. Paton, Esq., Gorse Hill Manor, Virginia Water, Surrey.

Rhododendron 'Roza Harrison' (R. 'Loderi Sir Edmund' × R. wardii — Brunhilde grex). F.C.C. April 30, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 19 for, 0 against). Flowers saucer-shaped, 7 joined petals, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter carried in full, but not tight, trusses of 10 to 12 blooms. Flower colour in bud is R.H.S. Colour Chart Green-Yellow Group 1B paling as the flowers open to Yellow-Green Group 1D with the inner surface of the corolla remaining slightly deeper in colour. Stamens 12, irregular in length, held within corolla or of equal length. Anthers light brown. Style green, lightly covered with glandular hairs, held free of corolla. Calyx green, slightly flushed red, comprising seven joined irregular lobes up to 5 mm. long and fringed with glandular hairs. Pedicels up to 2 inches long, flushed red, glabrous. Leaves 5 inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, narrowly ovate, dark green with yellowish veins, sub-cordate and free from

indumentum. Petiole $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Hybridizer/raiser: Mrs. Roza Harrison. Exhibited by the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew (Plate 13).

Rhododendron arboreum 'Rubaiyat'. A.M. April 2, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 13 for, 1 against). Flowers tubular-campanulate, 5 joined petals 2 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, held in round, compact trusses up to 5 inches across of 20–21 flowers. Flower colour between R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 45A and Red Group 46A, with some darker spotting of the inner corolla. Stamens 10, variable in length, anthers dark brown. Style and stamens included within corolla. Calyx rudimentary. Pedicels glabrous, 5–6 mm. in length. Flower bud scales persistent. Leaves 7 inches by 2 inches, oblong-ob lanceolate, with glossy surface; under surface of leaves coated with silvery-grey plastered indumentum. Petioles approximately 1 inch long. Collector not known. Exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild, Esq., Inchmery House, Exbury, Southampton (Fig. 44).

Rhododendron 'Beatrix Anderson' (R. burmanicum × ?). A.M. April 18th, 1968, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse (Votes: 11 for, 0 against). Flowers widely funnel-campanulate, 5 joined petals, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and 4 in. in diameter, held in loose 4 or 5 flowered trusses. The flowers when in bud are yellowish-green—R.H.S. Colour Chart Yellow-Green Group 150B—paling as they open to Yellow-Green Group 150D, the upper throat evenly mottled with Yellow-Green Group 153B. Stamens 10, irregular in length, held within corolla and hairy at base. Anthers light brown. Style of equal length. Calyx rudimentary, green and fringed with soft, white hairs. Petioles thick, dark green, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length. Outer surface of corolla, calyx, pedicel and lower half of style covered with pale scaly indumentum. Bud scales persistent. Leaves elliptic, 4 in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, dark green, both leaf surfaces lightly covered with pale, reddish-brown scaly indumentum. Petioles up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Upper surface of petioles and edge of leaf lightly covered and fringed with pale, reddish-brown hairs. Crossed by Mr. E. B. Anderson, when at Porlock. Raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berks. (Fig. 41).

Rhododendron 'Blewbury' (R. roxieanum × R. anwheiense). A.M. April 30, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 13 for, 0 against). Flowers openly campanulate, 5 joined petals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter carried in rather tight, full trusses, up to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. across, of 18 to 20 flowers per truss. Flower



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 47—(above) *Rhododendron* 'Blewbury', A.M. April 30th, 1968.
Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners (see p. 131).

Fig. 48—(below) *Rhododendron carolinianum*, A.M. May 20th, 1968.
Exhibited by Col. N. R. Colville (see p. 133).

Photo: J. E. Downward



colour R.H.S. Colour Chart White Group 155D, upper throat spotted with Red-Purple Group 61A. Stamens 10, irregular in length, brown anthers, included within corolla. Style held free of corolla. Calyx green, rudimentary; pedicels green, lightly covered with fine, soft hairs, up to 1 in. long. Bud scales persistent. Leaves narrowly elliptic, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 1 in. across, edges curling downwards, giving a convex appearance very similar to that of *R. roxieanum*. Under surface of leaves lightly covered with loose, pale brown, woolly indumentum. Petioles green, slightly flattened, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long. Hybridized, raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berks. (Fig. 47).

***Rhododendron carolinianum*. A.M.** May 20, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 20 for, 1 against). Flowers widely funnel-campanulate, 5 joined, but deeply divided, fringed petals, 1 inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, held in compact rounded trusses up to 3 in. diameter, of 9 to 10 flowers per truss. Flower colour R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Purple Group 73C, suffused with the deeper shading of Red Purple Group 73B and 73A and paling at base to Red Purple Group 73D. Outer surface of corolla lightly covered with pale scaly indumentum. Stamens 10 in number, pale brown anthered, variable in length, included within, of equal length or held free of corolla. Style short, flushed red, stigma yellow-orange, included within corolla. Bud scales persistent. Calyx greenish, 5 deeply divided joined lobes up to 1 mm. long. Petioles up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pale green or slightly flushed red. Petioles and calyx densely covered with pale scaly indumentum. Leaves narrowly ovate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across; under-surface densely covered with reddish-brown pitted indumentum, upper surface lightly covered with pale pitted indumentum. Petioles up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, flattened, under surface flushed red, uniformly covered with reddish-brown pitted indumentum. Raised and exhibited by Col. N. R. Colville, M.C., Penheale Manor, Launceston, Cornwall (Fig. 48).

***Rhododendron* 'Edmund de Rothschild' (R. 'Kilimanjaro' \times R. 'Fusilier'). A.M.** May 20, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 14 for, 3 against). Flowers widely funnel-campanulate, 5 joined petals 3 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, held in heavy, loose, but full, slightly pendant trusses, up to 7 inches across, with 22 to 24 flowers per truss. Flower colour in bud is R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 53A. When fully open, the flower is an almost uniform Red Group 46A, but shading to a dark Red

Group 53A at the base of the outer corolla, and with the entire inner surface of the corolla heavily and uniformly spotted with Red Group 53A, except for the extreme lip of each joined petal. Stamens 10 in number, irregular in length, dark brown anthered, included within corolla. Style red, lightly covered towards base with short white hairs, of equal length to corolla. Stigma dark red; nectaries large; calyx reddish in colour, 5 joined, uniform, slightly reflexed lobes, 3 mm. in length. Pedicels $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, flushed red. Calyx and pedicels lightly covered and fringed with short, glutinous, white hairs. Leaves oblanceolate, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, glabrous, free of indumentum. Petioles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, slightly flattened. Hybridized, raised and exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild, Esq., Inchmery House, Exbury, Southampton. (Fig. 42.)

Rhododendron 'Elizabeth Lock'. A.M. August 6, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss rounded, fairly compact, of 12–13 flowers, to 7 inches across. Flowers campanulate, corolla 5-lobed with segments flared at mouth, 3 inches across, sparsely glandular outside; corolla tube $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, corolla lobes 1 inch long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches across; slightly fragrant. Corolla silvery-pink approximating to R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 52D inside the tube but darker at the base and externally (a blend of Red Group 52A and C); uppermost corolla lobe with deep pink or orange-pink markings. Calyx to 4 mm. in length, 5-lobed, glandular-hairy, ciliate at margins. Stamens 10 or 11, pubescent and reddish at base, glabrous and white above; anthers pale red-brown. Style white, glandular-hairy, slightly curved at tip, stigma shining green. Pedicels 2 cm. long, glandular-hairy, pale green. Leaves oblong, auriculate at base, slightly mucronate at apex, averaging 9 inches by 3 inches; upper surface dark green, lower surface paler with a slight floccose indumentum; petioles to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slightly grooved above. Raiser unknown. Introduced and exhibited by Surgeon-Captain J. A. N. Lock, R.N., Lower Combe Royal, Kingsbridge, Devon.

Rhododendron 'Loderi King George' (R. fortunei × R. griffithianum—Loderi grex). A.M. May 20, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 15 for, 3 against). Previous awards to clones of the Loderi grex—'Loderi Pink Diamond', F.C.C. 1914; 'Loderi White Diamond', F.C.C. 1914; 'Loderi Sir Edmund', A.M. 1930; 'Loderi Julie', A.M. 1944; 'Loderi Princess Marina', A.M. 1948.

Flowers 7 joined petals, openly funnel-campanulate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches

long and 6 inches in diameter, held in large, sub-umbellate trusses of 9 to 10 flowers per truss. Flower colour, R.H.S. Colour Chart White Group 155D with very faint traces of a reddish flush on outer corolla (all flowers on specimen shown were fully open). Stamens 16 in number, variable in length and included within corolla. Anthers light brown. Style, greenish at base, paler at apex, lightly covered with red glandular hairs, held free of corolla. Stigma greenish yellow. Calyx seven irregular joined lobes, up to 5 mm. long, reddish flushed and fringed with a few red glandular hairs. Pedicels up to 2½ inches long. Leaves narrowly oblong, 10½ inches long and 3 inches across, glabrous, free from indumentum. Central vein conspicuously raised on reverse, pedicels 2 inches long, smooth and rounded. Hybridized by Sir Edmund Loder, exhibited by Major A. E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.

Rhododendron 'Margaret Falmouth' (*R. auriculatum* × *R. griffithianum*—*Isabella grex*). A.M. June 18, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 6 for, 1 against). Flowers open funnel-campanulate, 5–7 lobed, frilled at edges, 4½ inches long and 4½ inches in diameter, scented. Trusses slightly elongated, up to 10 flowers per truss. Flower colour white, inside of throat heavily marked deep red (basically R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 53B—C, partly overlaid Red Purple Group 60B) for about ¼ inch at the base inside, extending in the upper throat to a bi-lobed zone, about 1 inch wide and 1½ inches long. Stamens up to 16 or 17 in number, variable in length, included within the corolla. Filaments pale green, the longest just over 2 inches, slightly glandular at base. Anthers very pale brown, darkening in colour with age. Ovary conical, ½ inch long, medium green with a dark green ring at the base, densely scaly; style densely glandular (less so towards the apex), up to 3 inches long, very pale green. Stigma capitate, ¼ inch across, medium green. Calyx unevenly 5-lobed, the lobes to about ¼ inch long, margin glandular-ciliate, external surface sparingly glandular, inner surface more or less glabrous. Pedicels stout, pale green, sparingly glandular, up to 2 inches long. Leaf-blades on specimen shown up to 9 inches long and 3 inches wide, oblong, rounded and auricled at base, tip mucronate; glabrous (without scales or hairs), dark green above, paler beneath. Petiole stout, rounded in cross section, up to 2 inches long. Cross originally made by G. H. Loder, plant grown and exhibited by the Hon. H. E. and Mrs. Boscawen, High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex (Fig. 43).

Rhododendron 'Quaver' (*R. leucaspis* × *R. sulfureum*). A.M. April 2, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 11 for, 4 against). Flowers widely funnel-campanulate, 5 joined petals, 1 inch long and 1 inch in diameter, held loosely, usually from 4 to 6 in each truss. Flower colour a uniform R.H.S. Colour Chart Yellow-Green Group 154D. Exterior of corolla lightly covered with pale scaly indumentum. Stamens 10, hairy at base, anthers dark brown, included within corolla. Style held within corolla but free of stamens. Calyx 5 equal length rounded lobes 8 mm. long joined at base but deeply divided, fringed with short white hairs. Petioles up to 8 mm. long, scaly. Leaves elliptic $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, upper surface dark, glossy green, under surface slightly glaucous and uniformly pitted with dark brown scaly indumentum, which is also discernable on central leaf veins and on petioles. Petioles up to 10 mm. long. Raised by Lionel de Rothschild, Esq. Exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild, Esq., Inchmery House, Exbury, Southampton. (Fig. 45).

Rhododendron 'Royalty' (*R. 'Youthful Sin'* × *R. 'Royal Flush'*), A.M. May 20, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 21 for, 0 against). Flowers funnel-shaped, 5 joined petals $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and up to 2 inches in diameter, held in loose 4 to 6 flowered pendant trusses. Corolla waxy. Flower colour: outer corolla R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 43A at base, paling to Red Group 55B but with each joined petal having a strong central streak of Red Group 55A. Inner corolla Red Group 55C with some darker flushing towards lip. Upper throat blotched with Orange-Red Group 34A. Stamens 10, variable in length, brown anthered included within corolla. Style, flushed rose, held free of corolla; stigma green. Calyx 5 joined lobes, 1 mm. in length. Pedicels up to $\frac{2}{3}$ inches in length, flushed red. Calyx and pedicels lightly covered with pale yellow-green scaly indumentum. Leaves elliptic, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and 1 inch across. Upper surface glossy, lower surface—with the exception of central vein—densely covered with fine brown pitted indumentum. Hybridized and raised by the Lord Aberconway, exhibited by the Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Bodnant Garden, Tal-y-cafn, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire (Fig. 9).

Rhododendron 'The Dowager' (*R. 'Muriel'* × *R. arboreum*). A.M. April 2, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 14 for, 0 against). Flowers widely funnel-campanulate, 5 joined petals, 2 inches long and 2 inches in diameter held in a round, tight truss $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter comprising 24 to 26 flowers. Flower

colour in R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 62, very pale to almost white at edge of corolla but strong veinal colouring results in the exterior of each individual flower being suffused with Red-Purple Group 62 lightening in shading from A to D and through almost to white. The interior is similarly suffused but paler than reverse. The upper throat is blotched at the base with R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 60A and the upper throat lightly spotted with the same colouring. Stamens 12, irregular in length, brown anthered; style and stamens included within corolla. Calyx rudimentary; pedicels up to 15 mm. long, flushed red, glabrous. Leaves narrowly elliptic, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, under surface lightly covered with silvery-grey plastered indumentum. Petiole approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Raised by the Dowager Lady Loder. Exhibited by Miss E. Godman, South Lodge, Horsham, Sussex (Fig. 46).

Rhododendron 'The Queen Mother' (R. 'Halcyone' \times R. **aberconwayi**) (Plate 11). A.M. April 30, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 13 for, 5 against). Flowers openly-campanulate, 5 joined petals $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and 2 inches in diameter, held loose but upright in trusses of 9 to 10 flowers per truss. Flower colour in bud is R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 64B, paling on opening to close to Red-Purple Group 68D on the outer surface of the corolla, the inner throat paling to Green-White Group 157D. Stamens 11 in number, variable in length and included within corolla. Anthers brownish yellow. Style white, covered with red glandular hairs; stigma green. Style included within corolla. Calyx 5 joined irregular green lobes, up to 4 mm. long, covered and fringed with short, red glandular hairs. Pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, green, lightly covered with short, red glandular hairs. Leaves elliptic, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, dark green, glabrous. Petioles $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, glabrous. Hybridized, raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

Rhododendron vesiculiferum. 'High Flier' A.M. April 30, 1968, as a hardy flowering plant (Votes: 15 for, 3 against). Flowers campanulate, 5 joined petals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, held in loose sub-umbellate trusses, up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, each truss containing 10 to 12 flowers. Flower colour in bud is R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 61A, paling as the flowers open. When fully open, the outer surface of the corolla is white but with the centre of each joined petal strongly flushed Red-Purple Group 66D, more prominent on the upper petals than the lower



Photo: J. E. Downward

Fig. 49—*Rhododendron vesiculiferum*, (High Flier), A.M. April 30th, 1968.
Exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners (see p. 137).

onés. The inner surface of the corolla is of a similar colouring but paler. The base of the upper throat is darkly blotched with Red-Purple Group 59A. Stamens 10, irregular in length. Anthers dark brown. Stamens included within corolla, style of equal length. Calyx 5 joined, deeply divided lobes, irregular in length up to 6 mm. long, flushed red. Pedicels up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, flushed red. Pedicels and calyx densely covered with red glandular hairs. Bud scales persistent. Leaves up to 7 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, oblanceolate, dark green, the upper leaf surface covered with long, pale, reddish tipped glandular hairs. Pedicels up to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, densely covered with long glandular hairs

which extend down the central veins, prominent on the under-surface of the leaves. Collector not known. Raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berks. (Fig. 49).

Rhododendron 'Paris' ('Aurora' \times *R. fortunei*). P.C. April 30, 1968. Flowers 3 in. long, 3 in. diameter, in a loose truss of 10 to 12 flowers; colour Red-Purple Group 73D. Leaves thin and leathery, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 6 in. long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, dark green, glabrous. Hybridized and raised by Lionel de Rothschild, exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild, Esq., Inchmery House, Exbury, Southampton.

Rhododendron 'Phalarope' (*R. pemakoense* \times *R. davidsonianum*). P.C. April 30, 1968. Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 2 in. diameter, in 3- or 4-flowered trusses; colour Purple Group 75D. Leaves narrowly obovate, $\frac{4}{5}$ in. long and $\frac{2}{3}$ in. broad, in compact clusters of 8 to 10 at the end of short, twiggy growths. Hybridized and raised by Peter A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth, exhibited by Glendoick Gardens Ltd.

AWARDS TO RHODODENDRONS AFTER TRIAL AT WISLEY

ON the recommendation of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee, the Council has made the following awards to rhododendrons, after trial at Wisley.

The number in brackets after the description of the plant was that under which it was grown in the trial.

Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons

Rhododendron (*R. chryseum* \times *R. ludlowii*) '**Chikor**'. (Raised, introduced and sent by E. H. M. and P. A. Cox, Sandyhall, Glendoick, Perth, Scotland). F.C.C. May 9, 1968. Plant 9 inches high, 15 inches spread, fairly vigorous, upright and very compact habit, very free-flowering; leaves $\frac{7}{16}$ inch long, $\frac{2}{5}$ inch wide, dark, glossy green. Flower truss 2 inches diameter, $1\frac{9}{10}$ inches deep, compact, dome-shaped, five to six flowers per truss; corolla $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, $\frac{9}{10}$ inch long, fully expanded, funnel-shaped, margins entire and slightly wavy, R.H.S. Colour Chart, Green-Yellow Group 1D with faint spotting in throat deep yellow. Flowering from April 25, 1968. (100). (Plate 5)

Rhododendron (Raised from seed of *R. yunnanense* supplied by the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, in 1949) 'Diana Colville'. (Raised, introduced and sent by Lt.-Col. N. R. Colville, M.C., Penheale Manor, near Launceston, Cornwall). A.M. May 9, 1968. Plant 6 feet high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ feet spread, vigorous, upright and spreading habit, very free-flowering; leaves $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, dark, dull green. Flower truss in collection, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 inches deep, compact, dome-shaped, twenty-five flowers per truss; corolla $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, fully expanded, funnel-shaped, margins entire and slightly undulate, R.H.S. Colour Chart, Violet Group 84C fading almost to a white at margins, spotting on upper petal at throat Greyed-Purple Group 185A, changing to yellow further into throat. Flowering from April 29, 1968. (40).

Rhododendron (*R. yakusimanum* \times *R.* 'Doncaster') 'Pink Cherub'. (Raised, introduced and sent by Messrs. John Waterer, Sons & Crisp Ltd., Jenkins Hill, Bagshot, Surrey). A.M. May 30, 1968. Plant $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet spread, vigorous, upright and very compact habit, very free-flowering; leaves 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, fairly dark, dull green. Flower truss $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, compact, globular-shaped, fifteen to twenty flowers per truss; corolla 2 inches diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, fully expanded, funnel-shaped, margins waved, white flushed R.H.S. Colour Chart, Red-Purple Group 67D round margins, spotting on upper petal greenish-yellow, reverse flushed Red-Purple Group 57D along midribs. Flowering from May 26, 1968. (210).

Rhododendron (*R.* 'Britannia' \times *R.* 'Doncaster') 'Windlesham Scarlet'. (Raised (about 1930), introduced (1950) and sent by Messrs. W. Fromow & Sons, Windlesham Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey). A.M. May 30, 1968. Plant $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 3 feet spread, vigorous, upright and compact habit, free-flowering; leaves 6 to 7 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, medium dark, dull green. Flower truss 6 inches diameter, 7 inches deep, compact, dome-shaped, twelve to fifteen flowers per truss; corolla 3 inches diameter, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, campanulate-shaped with widely expanded mouth, margins waved and frilled, R.H.S. Colour Chart, Red Group 53B, two lower petals a colour near Red Group 53C, spotting on upper petal black. Flowering from May 27, 1968. (20).

Rhododendron (*R.* 'Aurora' \times *R. fortunei*) 'Exbury Naomi'. (Raised by the late Lionel de Rothschild and sent by Messrs.

Walter C. Slocock Ltd., Goldsworth Nursery, Woking, Surrey). **H.C.** May 9, 1968. Plant $4\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, $5\frac{3}{4}$ feet spread, vigorous, upright and fairly compact habit, very free-flowering; leaves $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 6 inches diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, compact, globular-shaped, fourteen flowers per truss; corolla $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, fully expanded, funnel-shaped, margins entire and slightly waved, R.H.S. Colour Chart, Yellow Group 2D shading to Red-Purple Group 62D, round margins and flushed a slightly deeper pink here and there, throat of upper petals yellow and a slightly deeper yellow than throat of lower petals, buds a colour near Red Group 54B. Flowering from May 3, 1968. (89).

Rhododendron (*R. griffithianum* ×) '**Kluis Triumph**'. (Raised and introduced by Anthony Kluis and sent by Mr. F. Street, Heathermead Nursery, West End, Woking, Surrey). **H.C.** May 30, 1968. Plant $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet spread, vigorous, upright and spreading habit, free-flowering; leaves $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, dark, dull green. Flower truss $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches deep, compact, dome-shaped, fifteen to eighteen flowers per truss; corolla $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $2\frac{1}{10}$ inches long, campanulate-shaped with widely expanded mouth, margins slightly waved with tips recurved, a colour near R.H.S. Colour Chart, Red Group 53B, slightly lighter colour along midribs and in throat, fairly extensive spotting on upper petal back. Flowering from May 23, 1968. (105).

Evergreen Azaleas

Rhododendron (Hinomayo seedling) '**Bikini**'. (Raised, introduced and sent by Mr. M. Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, near Haslemere, Surrey). **H.C.** May 9, 1968. Plant 17 inches high, 36 inches spread, vigorous, upright and spreading habit, very free-flowering; leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, light to medium glossy green. Flower truss $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, fairly lax, two to three flowers per truss; corolla $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, fully expanded funnel-shaped, margins entire and slightly waved, R.H.S. Colour Chart, Red Group 55C, lightly flushed Red Group 55B in places and shading almost to white, very faint spotting in throat Red Group 53D. Flowering from April 29, 1968. (49).

Rhododendron (*R.* 'Mrs. Carmichael' × *R.* 'Willy') × (*R. mucronatum lilacinum* × *R.* 'Willy') '**Silver Moon**'. (Raised at the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction Station, Glenn

Dale, Maryland, U.S.A., by Mr. B. Y. Morrison, and sent by Messrs. James Trehane & Sons Ltd., Ham Lane, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset). **H.C.** May 30, 1968. Plant 24 inches high, 36 inches spread, vigorous, upright and compact habit, very free-flowering; leaves 2 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches wide, light to medium dull green. Flower truss 3½ inches diameter, 3 inches deep, compact, three flowers per truss; corolla 2½ inches diameter, 2 inches long, fully expanded funnel-shaped, margins slightly waved, white, faint spotting on upper petals yellow. Flowering from May 28, 1968. (96).

Deciduous Azaleas

Rhododendron (Occidentale ×) '**Exquisita**'. (Raised by Messrs. M. Koster & Sons, Boskoop, Holland, and sent by Messrs. The Sunningdale Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey). **F.C.C.** May 30, 1968. Plant 4¾ feet high, 7 feet spread, vigorous, upright and spreading habit, very free-flowering; leaves 4 inches long, 1½ inches wide, light to medium glossy green. Flower truss 5½ inches diameter, 3 inches deep, compact, slightly flattened, dome-shaped, twenty to twenty-five flowers per truss; corolla 2 inches diameter, 2 to 2½ inches long, funnel-shaped, margins waved and frilled, white flushed R.H.S. Colour Chart, Red-Purple Group 66D at margins with flush much lightened on upper petal, blotch on lower petal Orange-Yellow Group 23A. Flowering from May 27, 1968. (35).

Rhododendron (Parentage unknown; formerly Wisley Hybrid 106) '**Calder**'. (Raised and supplied by the R.H.S. Garden). **H.C.** May 30, 1968. Plant 5½ feet high, 6 feet spread, vigorous, upright and fairly compact habit, very free-flowering; leaves 3¾ inches long, 1¾ inches wide, light, glossy green. Flower truss 5¾ inches diameter, 4 inches deep, compact, dome-shaped, twelve to fifteen flowers per truss; corolla 2½ inches diameter, 2½ inches long, fully expanded funnel-shaped, margins smooth or very slightly waved, a colour near R.H.S. Colour Chart, Red Group 52C, lightly flushed and veined Red Group 50A, sometimes fading to almost white with an occasional slight blotch of yellow on one petal. Flowering from May 26, 1968. (38).

ADDITIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL RHODODENDRON REGISTER, 1967-68

The following list contains not only newly registered names but also some old names which were not included in the *International Rhododendron Register* (1958). Some of these latter names unfortunately duplicate some of those in the *Register*.

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|-------------|--|
| Achilles | cl. 'Barclayi' × 'Werei'; (Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremear, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall, England); fls. 16 per truss, 5-petalled, 3 in. diameter × 2½ in. long, cherry red. |
| Admirable | cl. Parentage unknown; (R. de Belder, Kalmthout, Belgium); fls. 10-14 per truss, fringed, whitish rose, edge Rosy Carmine (H.C.C. 28/1), with brownish-green blotch; late. |
| Al Jolson | cl. 'Mars' × <i>haemaleum</i> ; (C. S. Seabrook, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.); compact plant with small leaves; fls. Cardinal Red (H.C.C. 822), campanulate, 2½ in. long × 2 in. diameter, 4-8 in loose truss; flowering late May. |
| Anne Teese | cl. <i>ciliicalyx</i> × <i>formosum</i> ; (A. J. Teese, Moore's Road, Monbulk, Victoria, Australia); fls. white, flushed Solferino Purple (H.C.C. 26/3) and striped on outside with 26/2. |
| April Glow | cl. (syn. 'April Shower'); 'Wilgen's Ruby' × <i>williamsianum</i> ; (A. C. van Wilgen, Boskoop, Holland); lvs. reddish in the young shoots, 6-8 cm. long; fls. 7-10 per truss, bell-shaped, 6-7 cm. across, rosy red (outside corolla H.C.C. 21/1, inside H.C.C. 622); early. A. M. (Boskoop) 1965, Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1966. |
| Ardy | cl. 'Britannia' × <i>williamsianum</i> ; (Exp. Station, Boskoop, Holland); plant globular, compact, medium low; lvs. broadly ovate, 6-9 cm. long; fls. 7-8 per truss, campanulate, pink (H.C.C. 625/1); early. |
| Aromana | cl. F.2 generation of 'Flameheart'; (Michael Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, nr. Haslemere, Surrey, England); fls. white with intense far-reaching fragrance perceptible at 20 yards; late July. |
| a Arpège | cl. <i>viscosum</i> × 'Koster's Brilliant Red'; (Exp. Station, Boskoop, Holland); fls. 10 per truss, tubular-funnel-shaped, 4-4½ cm. across, deep yellow (H.C.C. 606/1), tube tinged with salmon rose, fragrant; late. A.M. (Boskoop) 1965, Silver Medal (Boskoop) 1966. |
| Art Wickens | cl. 'Britannia' × 'Exbury Jasper'; (C. S. Seabrook, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.); plant semi-dwarf, flat and spreading; fls. in loose truss, campanulate, 2 in. diameter, Turkey Red (H.C.C. 721/2); flowering early June. |

- Beatrix Anderson cl. *burmanicum* × ?; (Crown Estate Commissioners, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks., England); lvs. elliptic, 4 in. long and 1½ in. broad, both surfaces lightly covered with pale reddish-brown scaly indumentum; fls. in loose trusses of 4-5, widely funnel-campanulate, 5-petalled, 2½ in. long, 4 in. diameter, in bud yellowish-green, R.H.S. Colour Chart Yellow-Green Group 150 B, paling to Yellow Group 150D, the upper throat evenly mottled with Yellow-Green Group 153B; calyx rudimentary, green and fringed with soft white hairs. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- Bewitched cl. 'Racil' × 'Cornell Pink'; (W. L. Guttormsen, Canby, Oregon, U.S.A.); plant open, upright, to 4 ft.; lvs. 1½ in. by ½ in.; fls. 2-5 in a ball-shaped truss, 2 in. diameter, light purple-pink (Nickerson 2.5RP 8/5); flowering about March 25th.
- a Bikini cl. 'Hinomayo' seedling; (M. Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, nr. Haslemere, Surrey, England); vigorous evergreen plant of upright and spreading habit; lvs. up to 1 in. long, ½ in. wide, light to medium glossy green; fls. 2-3 per truss, funnel-shaped, 1½ in. long, 2½ in. diameter, margins slightly waved, R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 55C slightly flushed Red Group 55B in places and shading almost to white, very faint spotting in throat Red Group 53D; flowering late April to early May. H.C. (Wisley Trials) 1968.
- a Bingo cl. 'Helen Close' × 'Purple Splendor'; (W. L. Guttormsen, Canby, Oregon, U.S.A.); evergreen, compact plant to 3 ft.; lvs. 1½ in. by ¾ in.; fls. in clusters of 2-4, strong purplish-red (Nickerson 10RP 4/12); flowering about May 27th.
- Blewbury cl. *roxieanum* × *anwheense*; (Crown Estate Commissioners, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks., England); lvs. narrowly elliptic, 3½ in. long and 1 in. broad, edges curling downwards, covered below with loose, pale brown woolly indumentum; fls. 18-20 per truss, openly campanulate, 5-petalled, 1½ in. long and 1½ in. diameter, R.H.S. Colour Chart White Group 155D, upper throat spotted with Red-Purple Group 61A; calyx green, rudimentary. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- a Blue Danube cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop, imported from Belgium); evergreen, very hardy; fls. large, deep violet; mid-season.
- a Brazier cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop); (orig. Wuyt, Belgium, intr. ? van Hecke, Belgium); evergreen; fls. single, 3½ cm. across, dark carmine rose (H.C.C. 24/1) tinged with vermilion; early.
- a Brimfield Pink cl. [Occidentale]; Parentage unknown; (intr. W. J. Spaargaren & Sons, Boskoop, Holland, 1960); fls. 12-17 per truss, narrow tubular-funnel-shaped, 5½ cm. across, Rhodamine Pink (H.C.C. 527/2) on the outside gradually fading into the Rosy Red (H.C.C. 724) of the tube; fragrant.

- Bullseye cl. Second generation of 'Flameheart'; (Michael Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, nr. Haslemere, Surrey, England); stout shrub; fls. 3 in. diameter, 7-lobed, crimson with red eye.
- Butterball cl. *xanthostephanum* \times *triflorum*; (Mr. and Mrs. Greig, Royston, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada); sturdy, upright plant, 4 ft. high in 10 years; fls. 3-4 per truss, often with 3 or 4 trusses forming tightish rounded heads, open campanulate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 5-petalled, Canary Yellow (H.C.C. 2/2), lightly speckled deeper brownish-yellow.
- a Bycendron cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop); (orig. Wuyt, Belgium, intr. ? van Hecke, Belgium); evergreen; fls. single, 5 cm. across, deep Pink-Salmon (H.C.C. 623); mid-season. Silver Medal (Boskoop) 1966.
- a Calder cl. Parentage unknown—formerly Wisley Hybrid 106; (R.H.S. Gardens, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey, England); deciduous plant, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, 6 ft. spread, vigorous and fairly compact habit; lvs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, light glossy green; fls. 12-15 in compact dome-shaped truss $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 4 in. deep, corolla funnel-shaped, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, near R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 52C, lightly flushed and veined Red Group 50A, sometimes fading to almost white with an occasional slight blotch of yellow on one petal; flowering from May 26th. H.C. (Wisley Trials) 1968.
- a Cameo cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop); evergreen; lvs. yellowish-green; fls. single, 4 cm. across, Phlox Purple (H.C.C. 632/1); early.
- a Celeste Terry cl. *arborescens* \times *kosterianum* (Mollis Hybrid Azalea); (Howard M. Forbes, 87 Church Street, Weston, Mass., U.S.A.); plant of loosely pyramidal habit; fls. up to 8 to the truss, single, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, white flushed rose, fragrant; hardy near Boston, Mass.; flowering early June.
- Chang Tso Lin cl. (*apodectum* \times *campylocarpum* Hooker form) \times 'Idealist', A.M. clone; (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); lvs. dark green without indumentum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; fls. up to 9 in truss, in bud Yellow-Orange Group (R.H.S. Colour Chart 23A) opening to Yellow Group 13B, in throat 13A, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; calyx $\frac{3}{4}$ in., same colour as petals.
- Chauncy Alcott cl. 'Purple Splendour' \times 'Jasper' (Exbury Special); (C. S. Seabrook, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); spreading plant with light green rounded leaves; fls. 8-10 in loose truss, campanulate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, porcelain rose, slightly lighter at base; flowering early May.
- Chief Joseph cl. *scyphocalyx* seedling \times ('Rubina' \times 'Fabia'); (University of Washington Arboretum, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.); low spreading shrub, 18 in. tall by 3 ft.

- wide in 10 years; lvs. elliptic, to 4 in. long, dark green above, paler below; fls. open funnel-shaped, to 1½ in. long and 2½ in. across, 5-lobed, Red Purple Group (R.H.S. Colour Chart 54A-B) on outside, Red Group 36A on inside, with pale orange-brown flecks; flowering mid-May.
- a Christina cl. [Vuykiana]; 'Florida' × 'Louis Gable'; (Vuyk van Nes, Boskoop, Holland); fls. hose-in-hose, sometimes double, deep Carmine Rose (H.C.C. 23/1); mid-season. Silver Medal (Boskoop) 1966.
- a Comanche cl. 'Phoenixium' ♀ × ?; (Keith Morris Marsh, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia); fls. rich clear salmon.
- Connie Stanton cl. 'Princess Elizabeth' × 'Boule de Neige'; (Ernest N. Stanton, Westcroft Gardens, Grosse Ile, Mica., U.S.A.); plant compact; lvs. 4 in. long, dark green; fls. to 3 in. across, water melon pink, in shape and truss similar to 'Boule de Neige'; flowering mid-season.
- a Dawn cl. Parentage unknown; (W. C. Hage & Co., Boskoop, Holland, 1953); evergreen; fls. single, deep salmon pink; very early.
- a Dinie Metselaar cl. [Mollis]; (A. C. H. Metselaar, Boskoop, Holland); fls. large, pink. Gold Medal (Boskoop), 1966.
- Doctor Tjebbes cl. Parentage unknown; (C. A. van den Akker, Boskoop, Holland); very hardy; lvs. dark green, 12-14 cm. long, 5-6 cm. wide; fls. 14-16 per truss, 9-9½ cm. across, Carmine (H.C.C. 629/1); late. A.M. (Boskoop) 1967.
- Edmond Amateis cl. *catawbiense* var. *album* × Hess Dexter seedling; (cross made by Edmond Amateis, raised and introduced by David G. Leach, Brookville, Pa., U.S.A.); plant tall, 5 ft. across after 12 years; lvs. 5 in. by 2½ in.; fls. in full globular truss of up to 13, rotate-funnel-shaped, to 3½ in. diameter, white with bold twin-rayed dark red dorsal blotch (Nickerson 2.5R 3.5/8); calyx vestigial; flowering early mid-season.
- Elsie Straver cl. Hybrid of *campylocarpum*; (Straver, Boskoop, Holland); lvs. yellowish-green, rugose; fls. 12-16 per truss, bell-shaped, Cream Yellow (H.C.C. 663/3) with deep red blotch in throat; mid-season-late. Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1966.
- Emett Adams cl. 'May Day' (dwarf form) × *haematodes*; (C. S. Seabrook, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); plant semi-dwarf, fairly compact with leaves heavily indumented below; fls. 6-8 in loose truss, tubular-campanulate, Blood Red (H.C.C. 820/3), 1½ in. long, April flowering.
- Eric Stockton cl. 'Fabia High Beeches' × 'Tally Ho'; (Raised by G. H. Loder, exhibited by the Hon. H. E. Boscawren, The High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex, England); lvs. narrowly oblong, 2½ in. broad, 6½ in. long, covered below with loose brown woolly indumentum; fls. 5-9 per truss, widely funnel-campanulate, slightly

waxy, 2½ in. long, 3½ in. across, R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 39B with darker veining, shading to Red Group 47C at lip; calyx reflexed, 5-lobed, 6 mm. long, green flushed red, with thin brown woolly indumentum. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1967.

- a Explorer cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop); (orig. in Belgium); evergreen, compact; fls. single, 3 cm. across, Carmine Rose with darker centre (H.C.C. 24/1); early mid-season.
- a Farall Mandarin cl. 'Farall Yellow' (A.M.) × 'Farall Pink'; (M. Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, nr. Haslemere, Surrey, England); deciduous; fls. firm, square-shaped, pale Mandarin Red.
- a Farall Orangea cl. 'Exquisita' × 'Mrs. Oliver Slocock'; (M. Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, nr. Haslemere, Surrey, England); deciduous and strong growing; fls. 3 in. diameter, fragrant, orange-yellow; late May flowering.
- Farall Target cl. F.2 generation of 'Flameheart'; (M. Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, nr. Haslemere, Surrey, England); fls. orange-red in late July.
- Flora Markeeta cl. *thomsonii* × 'Leonardslee Luscombei'; (Flora Markeeta Nursery, Edmonds, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 4 ft. across and 3 ft. tall in 10 years, compact; lvs. ovate, to 4 in. long, fls. 10 to a well-formed truss, coral pink in bud, opening to an ivory white blushed coral; flowering early April.
- Frank Baum cl. 'Mars' × 'Jasper'; (C. S. Seabrook, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); somewhat open plant of medium size; fls. in a tight truss, 2½ in. diameter and 2½ in. long, campanulate, carmine; flowering first half of June.
- a Garda Joy cl. (Evergreen azalea). (Raised by Joseph Gable, Stewartstown, Pa., U.S.A., named, with permission, by William Griswold, Kirkland, Wash., U.S.A.); plant to 24 in. wide and 18 in. high in 10 years, spreading; lvs. to 1½ in. long, oblanceolate, turning bronze in autumn; fls. semi-double, 2½ in. across, salmon-coral; flowering late May to early June.
- Genghis Khan cl. 'Britannia' × 'Felis'; (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 5 ft. high, 6 ft. across, compact, in 9 years; lvs. 5 in. long, 1½ in. broad, dark green, silver plastered indumentum below; fls. to 15 in full, well-rounded truss, 3 in. wide, 2 in. long, R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 45A; calyx same colour as corolla. Best new hybrid Tacoma A.R.S. Show, 1966.
- George Sansom cl. *lacteam* × 'Luscombei' ♀; (Geoffrey Gorer, Sunte House, Haywards Heath, Sussex, England); lvs. nearly 5 in. long and just over 2 in. broad, auricled at base; fls. up to 15 per truss, campanulate, 2½ in. long, 3 in. broad, pale yellow, prominently tinged pink, with rosy-pink buds; calyx rim-like. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1965. On trial at Wisley.

- a Goblin cl. Parentage unknown; (W. C. Hage & Co., Boskoop, Holland, 1953); evergreen; fls. single, deep lilac-rose; early.
- Golden Cockerel cl. 'May Day' × 'Lascaux'; (A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey, England); fls. 10-12 in lax truss; calyx double, scarlet buds opening to R.H.S. Colour Chart Yellow Group 12D, with deeper yellow spotting.
- a Golden Flare cl. [Knap Hill]; seedling of 'Aurea Grandiflora'; (A. C. H. Metselaar, Boskoop, Holland) deciduous; fls. 12-14 per truss, 6-6½ cm. across, Golden Yellow (H.C.C. 4/1), blotch large, Orange Red (H.C.C. 11/1), lower lobes of the corolla turned down. F.C.C. (Boskoop) 1966, Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1966.
- Hulagu Khan cl. *xanthocodon* (A.M.) × 'Lady Rosebery'; (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 6 ft. tall, columnar, in 9 years; lvs. 3½ in. long, 1½ in. broad, dark green, scaly below; fls. 10 per truss, pendulous, R.H.S. Colour Chart Yellow-Orange Group 17B, 17A on the reverse.
- Hydon Ball cl. *yakusimanum* × 'Springbok'; (A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey, England); fls. up to 14 in large compact rounded truss, buds R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 55B-C, opening to Red Group 56B-C, with pronounced light brown spotting. Selected for Wisley Trials in 1968.
- Hydon Dawn cl. *yakusimanum* × 'Springbok'; (A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey, England); fls. up to 16 in large compact truss, open funnel-shaped, petals frilled, buds R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 55A, opening to Red Group 55C, with deeper markings and spotting. Selected for Wisley Trials, 1968.
- Hydon Glow cl. *yakusimanum* × 'Springbok'; (A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey, England); fls. up to 14 in large compact rounded truss, widely funnel-shaped, buds R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 52A, opening to Red Group 55A, with slight spotting.
- Hydon Pink cl. 'Moser's Maroon' × 'Ice Cream'; (A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey, England); fls. up to 20 in large compact truss, buds R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 61C-D, opening to Red-Purple Group 62A, with crimson throat.
- a Isabel cl. Parentage unknown; imported in Boskoop from U.S.A. in 1953; evergreen; fls. partly hose-in-hose, 4 cm. across, Light Pink (H.C.C. 625/1); early.
- a Jetfire cl. 'Helen Close' × 'Glamour'; (W. L. Guttormsen, Canby, Oregon, U.S.A.); evergreen of compact, upright habit, to 3½ ft. high; lvs. 1½ in. by ½ in.; fls. in clusters of 2-3, up to 2½ in. diameter, strong purplish-pink (Nickerson 7.5RP 6/12); flowering about May 5th.

- Joan Thompson cl. *macabeanum* ♂ × ?; (A. J. Teese, Moore's Road, Monbulk, Victoria, Australia); fl. buds open Spinel Red (H.C.C. 0023) fading to 0023/3.
- a Johanna cl. [Vuykiana]; 'Florida' × seedling; (Vuyk van Nes, Boskoop, Holland); lvs. bronze green; fls. single, deep red. Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1966.
- Karin cl. 'Britannia' × *williamsianum*; (Experimental Station, Boskoop, Holland); plant globular, compact, medium low; lvs. broadly ovate, 5–8 cm. long; fls. 8–9 per truss, large, saucer-shaped, fringed, pink (H.C.C. 625/1); early mid-season. Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1966, A.M. (Boskoop) 1968.
- Kay Logan cl. 'Romany Chai' × 'Elizabeth'; (C. S. Seabrook, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); large upright plant with rather small leaves; fls. in a loose truss, tubular, crinkly, 2½ in. long by 1½ in. diameter, currant red; flowering late May to early June.
- a Kermesina cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop); evergreen, very hardy; fls. 3–5 per truss, small, Carmine (H.C.C. 26/1); mid-season late.
- Koichiro Wada cl. The name now given to the F.C.C. form of *yakusimanum*.
- Lady Rae cl. *souliei* × 'Robert Allison' (Pink No. 2); (raised by Joseph Gable, named by T. Coleman Andrews, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.); plant to 8 ft. in 10 years with upright candelabra structure; lvs. to 8 in. long by 3 in. broad, elliptical; fls. saucer-shaped, to 5 in. across in an open truss, mother-of-pearl fading to white; flowering early May.
- Lemon Mist cl. *xanthostephanum* × *leucaspis*; (Robert Scott, Kensington, Calif., U.S.A.); plant 13 in. high, 22 in. spread, compact; lvs. to 2½ in. by 1½ in. broad, elliptic; fls. 2–3 per truss, open funnel-shaped. to 1½ in. across, tube R.H.S. Colour Chart Yellow Group 5C, lobes Greenish-Yellow Group 1D.
- Leo Friedman cl. 'Bowbells' × *strigillosum*; (C. S. Seabrook, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.); very compact small plant; lvs. relatively small and cordate at base; fls. rose madder, campanulate, 1½ in. long by 1½ in. across; April flowering.
- a Leontientje Probably synonym of 'Toreador'.
- a L'Hirondelle cl. Parentage unknown; (W. C. Hage & Co., Boskoop, Holland, 1953); evergreen; fls. single, Carmine Rose tinged with Salmon (H.C.C. 621); early.
- Lillian Deans cl. *grande* × *giganteum*; (Grown by the late James Deans, "Homebush", Christchurch, New Zealand; plant named by R. G. Deans of the same address); plant about 15 ft. across and 9 ft. high; lvs. averaging 12 in. by 4 in., dark green above, pale green below; fls. in tight truss 9–10 in. diameter, buds pink, opening to pale cream, darker in the throat.

- a Lily Marleen cl. (syn. 'Marlene Vuyk'); [Vuykiana]; 'Little Ruby' \times 'Dr. W. F. Wery'; (Vuyk van Nes, Boskoop, Holland); very hardy; fls. 2-5 per truss, double and hose-in-hose; 4-4½ in. across, Deep Pink (H.C.C. 25); early mid-season. A.M. (Boskoop) 1965.
- Linda cl. 'Britannia' \times *williamsianum*; (Experimental Station, Boskoop, Holland); plant globular compact, medium low; lvs. broadly ovate, 5-8 cm. long; fls. 7-8 per truss, open-campanulate, Rose Red (H.C.C. 24/1); mid-season late. A.M. (Boskoop) 1968.
- Little Trooper cl. 'Arthur Osborn' \times 'Fabia'; (George L. Baker, Astoria, Oregon, U.S.A.); compact plant 24 in. high and 28 in. across in 10 years; lvs. elliptic, 3 in. long, 1 in. broad, dull olive green; fls. 8 to a truss, campanulate, ruffled, 1½ in. long by 2 in. diameter, deep blood red; calyx ½ in. deep; late flowering.
- Livonia Lindsley cl. 'Loderi King George' \times 'Mars'; (raised by Arthur O. Wright, introduced by Arthur Lindsley Sr.); plant 7 ft. high in 19 years, mound-shaped; lvs. 5 in. by 2 in.; fls. in cone-shaped truss about 11 in. high and 9 in. across, containing up to 24 flowers, orchid-purple slightly fading with age; mid-season flowering.
- Loderi Olga cl. 'Loderi Pink Diamond' \times 'Loderi King George'; (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); first flowered in 1967 from seeds planted in 1952; fls. up to 10 in well-shaped truss, 3 in. long, 4½ in. across, very fragrant, R.H.S. Colour Chart White Group 155D, expanse in throat Yellow Group 5D; resembles *griffithianum*, but very hardy.
- Lucky Hit cl. Seedling from *davidsonianum*; (D. M. van Gelderen, Boskoop, Holland); fls. 6-8 per truss, saucer-shaped, 3-4 cm. across, Lilac Rose (R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 76A), blotch composed of red-purple dots. Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1966.
- Lurline cl. *yakusimanum* \times 'Unknown Warrior'; (P. H. Brydon San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.); plant 16 in. tall and 15 in. wide in 5 years, compact, rounded; lvs. up to 6 in. long and 2½ in. broad, lanceolate to oblanceolate, leathery, with fawn coloured indumentum; fls. up to 20 in full rounded truss, campanulate, to 2½ in. wide, petals frilled, in bud Rose Madder (H.C.C. 23/1), when open 23/2, fading to 23/3; flowering mid-April.
- Maggie Stoffel cl. Parentage unknown; (a Whitney seedling raised by Charles Schmidt, introduced by Mrs. Jean Rutherford, Kelso, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 4 ft. high by 3 ft. across; lvs. elliptic, 4½ in. long by 1½ in. broad; fls. 8-10 in a compact truss, campanulate, double, 3½ in. across, pale rose with crimson-brown markings, flowering mid-May.
- a Mahler cl. [Vuykiana]; seedling \times 'Vuyk's Rosyred'; (Vuyk van Nes, Boskoop, Holland) plant low, abundant flowering; fls. 2-3 per truss, funnel-shaped, 7 cm. across, Petunia Purple (H.C.C. 32/1), blotch com-

posed of darker dots; late. Silver Medal (Boskoop) 1958, Silver Medal (Rotterdam) 1960, Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1965.

- Manderley cl. 'Scandinavia' \times 'Fabia'; (G. H. Slootjes, Boskoop, Holland); compact plant; lvs. similar to those of 'Scandinavia', reddish when young; fls. up to 12 per truss, open funnel-campanulate, 2-2½ in. diameter, Cardinal Red (H.C.C. 822), slightly darker spotted inside; flowering early to mid-May. A.M. (Boskoop) 1965.
- Margaret Falmouth cl. *griffithianum* \times *auriculatum*; (introduced by the Hon. H. E. Boscawen, The High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex, England; cross originally made by G. H. Loder); lvs. up to 9 in. long and 3 in. wide, rounded and auricled at base, mucronate at apex; fls. up to 10 in slightly elongated truss, open funnel-campanulate, 5-7-lobed, frilled at edges, 4½ in. long, 4½ in. diameter, white, inside of throat heavily marked deep red (R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 53B-C), partly overlaid Red-Purple Group 60B, for about ¼ in. at base inside, extending in the upper throat to a bilobed zone, about 1 in. wide and 1½ in. long; calyx unevenly 5-lobed, the lobes to about ¼ in. long, margin glandular-ciliate. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- a Margaret Palmer cl. 'Phoenixium' $\varnothing \times$?; (Keith Morris Marsh, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia); fls. rich pink with rose throat.
- Markeeta's Prize cl. 'Loderi Venus' \times 'Anna'; (Flora Markeeta Nursery, Edmonds, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 4 ft. tall and 5 ft. across in 10 years; lvs. 6 in. long by 2½ in. broad; fls. 12 to a truss, 5 in. diameter, scarlet-red.
- a Marlene Vuyk See 'Lily Marleen'.
- Mayfair cl. 'Blue Tit' \times *impeditum*; (Knap Hill Nursery Ltd., Woking, Surrey, England); a dense grower to 3-3½ ft. by 3-4 ft.; attractive young foliage; fls. light lavender-blue which open when those of 'Sapphire' (a seedling of the same parentage) have faded.
- Moerheim Jubilee cl. Selection from 'Elisabeth Hobbie' gr.; (orig. D. Hobbie, Germany, intr. Moerheim, Netherlands).
- a Myosotis cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop); (orig. Wuyt, Belgium, intr. ? van Hecke, Belgium); evergreen; fls. single, 3½ cm. across, Violet (H.C.C. 632); early.
- Nutmeg cl. *didymum* \times *griersonianum*; (Michael Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, nr. Haslemere, Surrey, England); more numerous and smaller flowers than 'Arthur Osborn'; hardier and a sturdier grower.
- Oliver Twist cl. 'Charles Dickens' \times *yakusimanum*; (Ben Lancaster, Camas, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 16 in. tall by 16 in. wide in 5 years, semi-dwarf, globe-shaped; lvs.

elliptic, leathery, with matted tan indumentum below, up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by 2 in. broad; fls. up to 20 in globe-shaped truss, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, ruffled, of good substance, clear Fuchsine Pink (H.C.C. 627/2 to 627/3); flowering mid-May.

- Otto Homdahl cl. 'Butterfly' \times *ponticum*; (I. Owen Ostbo, Bellevue, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 4 ft. tall in 10 years; lvs. oval to elliptic, 4 in. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad with dark maroon petioles; fls. 15–16 in open rounded truss, funnel-shaped, to 3 in. diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, creamy yellow, R.H.S. Colour Chart Yellow Group 4D, with crimson flecks on upper corolla lobes; calyx lobes $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, reddish; flowering end of May.
- Perle Brillante cl. Parentage unknown; (M. Koster & Sons, Boskoop Holland); lvs. dark green, faintly undulated; fls. 16–20 in large trusses, Light Red (H.C.C. 23), blotch composed of little dark dots.
- Phalarope cl. *pemakoense* \times *davidsonianum*; (Peter A. Cox, Glen-dock Gardens Ltd., Perth, Scotland); lvs. narrowly obovate, slightly aromatic, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. broad, carried in compact clusters of 8–10 at the end of short, twiggy growths, brown-pitted on both surfaces; fls. in trusses of 3–4, openly funnel-shaped, 5-petalled, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, 2 in. diameter, R.H.S. Colour Chart Purple Group 75D with some diffused darker colouring—Purple Group 75B—on reverse and along petal edges and slight spotting in upper throat with Purple Group 75A; calyx lobes 1–2 mm. long. P.C. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- a Phyllis Marsh cl. 'Phoenixium' \varnothing \times ?; (Keith Morris Marsh, Ipswich, Queensland, Australia); fls. lilac.
- Pink Bountiful cl. 'Essex Scarlet' \times *williamsianum*; (orig. D. Hobbie, Germany, intr. Le Feber & Co., Boskoop, Holland) habit compact; lvs. broadly ovate, upper surface shining dark green, lower surface pale green, 5 cm. long; fls. bell-shaped, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm. across, rosy pink; mid-season.
- Pink Cherub cl. *yakusimanum* \times 'Doncaster'; (Messrs. John Waterer, Sons & Crisp Ltd., Jenkins Hill, Bagshot, Surrey, England); vigorous compact plant; lvs. 5 in. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, fairly dark dull green; fls. 15–20 in compact globular truss $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 in. diameter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, corolla funnel-shaped, 2 in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, white flushed R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 67D round margins, spotting on upper petal greenish-yellow, reverse flushed Red-Purple Group 57D along mid-ribs; flowering from May 26th, 1968. A.M. (Wisley Trials) 1968.
- Pink Parasol cl. Selected clone of *yakusimanum* (formerly 59–2); (David G. Leach, Brookville, Pa., U.S.A.); plant 2 ft. tall, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. across at 17 years from seed; lvs. dense, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{8}$ in., with heavy tan indumentum beneath; fls. up to 13 per truss, buds strong purplish-red (Nickerson 8.SRP 5/11), newly opening to light purplish pink (5RP 7.5/5), darker on the exterior, ageing to clear pale pink (2.SR 9/3) with darker band

on exterior of each lobe, exterior of dorsal lobe lightly spotted strong orange-yellow, to 3 in. diameter, rotate-campanulate, of heavy substance, 5-lobed; flowering early mid-season.

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| Pink Snowflakes | cl. <i>racemosum</i> × <i>moupinense</i> ; (Robert Scott, Kensington, Calif., U.S.A.); plant dwarf, 15 in. high by 23 in. wide, very free flowering; lvs. 1½ in. long, ¾ in. broad, elliptical; fls. 2–3 per truss, white flushed R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 62B spotted darker, open funnel-shape, margins waved, to 1½ in. across; very early flowering. |
| Pipaluk | cl. 'Dr. Stocker' ♀ × <i>williamsianum</i> ; (Maj.-Gen. E. G. W. W. Harrison, Tremeer, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall, England); very floriferous; fls. slightly pink, turning full white when fully open, 3 in. diameter, 2 in. long, 8 per truss. |
| Purple Lace | cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop, imported from England); fls. fringed, deep purple-red; late. |
| Red Bells | cl. 'Essex Scarlet' × <i>williamsianum</i> ; (orig. D. Hobbie, Germany, intr. Le Feber & Co., Boskoop, Holland, 1966); habit compact; lvs. broadly ovate, upper surface dark green, lower surface pale green, petiole reddish; fls. 6 per truss, bell-shaped, purplish-red (R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 60B); mid-season. |
| Richard Gregory | cl. <i>auriculatum</i> × <i>kyawii</i> ; (cross made by R. M. Gregory, head gardener at Werrington Park, Launceston, Cornwall, England, about 1955; plant now in the possession of Commander A. M. Williams, Werrington); lvs. up to 6 in. long, 2½ in. broad, oblong-elliptic, with slight flobose indumentum below; fls. in fairly loose, up to 10-flowered truss, tubular-campanulate, up to 2½ in long, pink, inside with deep crimson blotch at the base, slightly scented. |
| Rijneveld | cl. 'Metternianus' × hybrid of <i>griersonianum</i> ; (orig. D. Hobbie, Germany, intr. Vuyk van Nes, Boskoop, Holland, 1966); very hardy; fls. 6–10 per truss, hanging, Coral Pink (H.C.C. 625/1, R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 61D); early mid-season. Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1966. |
| Rombergpark | cl. <i>oreodoxa</i> × red garden hybrid; a selection from Ronsdorfer Frühblühende grex; (A. Arends, Wuppertal, W. Germany; introduced by G. D. Bohlje Nurseries, Westerstede, W. Germany, 1968); bush of good habit; fls. white outside, pinkish toward base, broad funnel-form, 4 cm. long, 5 cm. diameter, 6-lobed, very floriferous; flowers second half of March. Tested in the Botanic Gardens, Dortmund-Brünninghausen, since 1952. |
| a Rosata | cl. <i>viscosum</i> × 'Koster's Brilliant Red'; (Experimental Station, Boskoop); fls. 10–11 per truss, funnel-shaped, 4½ cm. across, dark Carmine Rose (H.C.C. |

27/2), median ribs of the corolla darker, fragrant; late. A.M. (Boskoop) 1965, Silver Medal (Boskoop), 1966.

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| a | Royal Pink | cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop); (orig. Wuyt, Belgium, intr. ? van Hecke, Belgium); evergreen; fls. single with distinct long stamens, 4 cm. across, Pink (H.C.C. 527, R.H.S. Colour Chart Group 62A); early. |
| | Rubaiyat | cl. Seedling of <i>arboreum</i> ; (Edmund de Rothschild, Exbury, Southampton, Hants., England); lvs. 7 in. by 2 in., oblong-ob lanceolate, under surface covered with silvery-grey plastered indumentum; fls. 20-21 per compact truss, R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 45A and Red Group 46A with some darker spotting on the inner corolla; calyx rudimentary, flower bud scales persistent. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968. |
| | Ruth Hansen | cl. 'Idealist' \times 'China'; (Carl Phetteplace, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.); plant 30 in. high in 7 years, moderately compact; lvs. 6 in. long by 2½ in. broad, medium green; fls. in conical truss of up to 13, open funnel-shaped, to 1½ in. deep by 4½ in. diameter, 6-lobed, Primrose Yellow (H.C.C. 64/2) in throat, shading to 64/3 at edge of petals; flowering late May. |
| az. | Samurai | cl. <i>occidentale</i> \times 'Fusilier' (F.C.C. form); (Lester E. Brandt, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.); first bloomed 1963 from seeds planted in 1950; lvs. 4½ in. long, 1½ in. wide, apple green; fls. 28-30 per truss, 2½ in. across, 2½ in. long, R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 55B, in throat Red Group 47D. |
| a | Sikorsky | cl. Parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop, imported from England); fls. large, orange-red; late. |
| | Snow Sprite | cl. 'Snow Lady' \times <i>moupinense</i> ; (raised by Ben Lancaster, Camas, Wash., U.S.A., and introduced by Ben Lancaster and Robert Whalley); plant 10 in. tall and 12 in. broad in 6 years, more compact than either parent; lvs. ovate-elliptic, glossy green, to 1½ in. long by ¾ in. broad; fls. 3-5 per truss, open bell-shaped, 1 in. deep by 2 in. diameter, 5-petalled, pure white with chocolate coloured anthers; flowering late April. |
| | Souvenir de Paul Kort | cl. Parentage unknown; (intr. de Belder, Kalmthout Belgium); fls. 14-18 per truss, deep Purple Red (H.C.C. 030); late. |
| a | Takoma Park | cl. 'Sheila' (one of the Glenn Dale azaleas) \times 'Seattle White' (probably a Satsuki); (raised by the late B. Y. Morrison, of Pass Christian, Miss., U.S.A., and named by Stuart M. Armstrong, 8 Columbia Avenue, Takoma Park, Md., 20012, U.S.A.); fls. white with chartreuse blotch, petals crinkly, single 3½ in. diameter; flowers about May 15th in Maryland, where, in an exposed situation, it has not been damaged by temperature of down to 8° F. |

- The Queen Mother cl. 'Halcyone' \times *aberconwayi*; (Crown Estate Commissioners, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks., England); lvs. elliptic, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, dark green, glabrous; fls. open campanulate, 5 joined petals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 2 in. diameter, in trusses of 9–10, in bud R.H.S. Colour Chart Red-Purple Group 64B, paling on opening to close to Red-Purple Group 68D on the outside, the inner throat paling to Green-White Group 157D; calyx 5 joined irregular green lobes up to 4 mm. long, covered and fringed with short, red, glandular hairs. A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- Tibet cl. 'Bismarck' \times *williamsianum*; (orig. D. Hobbie, Germany, intr. Gebr. Boer, Boskoop, Holland); plant compact, medium low; lvs. ovate, 4–8 cm. long; fls. pinkish in bud, white in full flower. Gold Medal (Boskoop) 1966.
- a Torchlight cl. 'Helen Close' \times 'Purple Splendor'; (W. L. Guttormsen, Canby, Oregon, U.S.A.); evergreen compact plant to 2 ft. high; lvs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. broad; fls. 2–3 per cluster, hose-in-hose, up to 3 in. diameter, strong purplish-red (Nickerson 7.5RP 5/12); flowering about May 20th.
- a Toreador cl. (syn. ? 'Leontientje'); parentage unknown (older variety grown in Boskoop); (orig. Wuyt, Belgium, intr. ? van Hecke, Belgium); evergreen; fls. single, 3 cm. across, Carmine (H.C.C. 25/1); early.
- Tow Head cl. *carolinianum* var. *album* \times *ludlowii*; (David G. Leach, Brookville, Pa., U.S.A.); plant dwarf to 5 in. tall and 10 in. across after 3 years from seeds, precocious; lvs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{3}{8}$ in., elliptic, glossy, subcoriaceous, scaly on both surfaces, V-shaped in cross section; fls. in groups of up to 5, rotate-campanulate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 5-lobed, brilliant greenish-yellow (Nickerson 7.5Y 10/7), faintly dotted strong orange-yellow on dorsal lobe; flowering early mid-season.
- Tropicana cl. 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam' \times *crassum*; (Michael Haworth-Booth, Farall Nurseries, Roundhurst, nr. Haslemere, Surrey, England); fls. waxy, white, intensely scented, larger and opening wider than *crassum*; undamaged in hard winter of 1963.
- Westfalenpark cl. *oreodoxa* \times 'Doncaster'; a selection from Ronsdorfer Frühblühende grex; (G. Arends, Wuppertal, W. Germany, about 1915; introduced and selected by G. D. Böhlje Nurseries, Westerstede, W. Germany); fls. 12–15 per truss, corolla broad funnel-form, 5–7-lobed, 4 cm. long and broad, dark pink with brown markings in the throat, very floriferous; flowering end of March or beginning of April. Tested in Botanic Gardens of Dortmund and in the Westfalen-Park, Dortmund, for about 10 years.
- Windlesham Scarlet cl. 'Britannia' \times 'Doncaster'; (Messrs. W. Fromow & Sons, Windlesham Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey, England); vigorous, upright, compact plant; lvs. 6–7 in. long, 2–2½ in. wide, medium dark, dull green;

fls. 12–16 in compact dome-shaped truss 7 in. deep, campanulate with widely expanded mouth, 3 in. diameter, 2½ in. deep, R.H.S. Colour Chart Red Group 53B, two lower petals a colour near Red Group 53C, spotting on upper petal black; flowering from May 27th. A.M. (Wisley Trials) 1968.

- Woodside cl. 'Halcyone' × *aberconwayi* (156/54/1); (Crown Estate Commissioners, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks., England); fls. pink and white. P.C. (R.H.S.) 1967.
- Yaku Frills cl. *smirnowii* × *yakusimanum* (F.C.C.); (Ben Lancaster, Camas, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 10 in. tall by 12 in. broad in 5 years, mound-shaped; lvs. dark green, revolute, slightly recurved, covered below with heavy tan indumentum, 4½ in. long by 1½ in. broad; fls. 12–14 in a 6 in. globe-shaped truss, pink in bud opening a clear white, frilled, 1½ in. deep by 2½ in. diameter; flowering mid-May.
- Yaku Picotee cl. 'Moser's Maroon' × *yakusimanum* (F.C.C.); (Ben Lancaster, Comas, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 15 in. tall by 15 in. broad at 5 years; lvs. elliptic, recurved, dark green with matted indumentum below, 5 in. long by 1½ in. broad; fls. up to 15 to a globe-shaped truss, rotate, 1½ in. deep by 2½ in. diameter, Rose Bengal (H.C.C. 25/1) shading to white at centre; flowering mid-May.
- Yaku Warrior cl. 'Mars' × *yakusimanum*; (Ben Lancaster, Camas, Wash., U.S.A.); plant 18 in. tall by 20 in. wide in 8 years; lvs. elliptic, dark green, with thin indumentum below, 4½ in. long by 1½ in. broad; fls. 18 to a truss, bell-shaped, 1½ in. deep by 2 in. diameter, Tyrian Rose (H.C.C. 24/2) fading to 24/3 at centre; flowering mid-May.

CORRECTIONS

The parentage of 'Ted Greig' is *griersonianum* × (*campylocarpum* × *discolor*). 'Hino Scarlet' is a synonym of 'Campfire'.

The description of 'Mrs. William Agnew' on p. 191 of the *International Rhododendron Register* should read "pale rose, brighten at edge, yellow centre". The description "pale rose, purple blotch" describes 'J. H. Agnew', an old cultivar still offered by Knap Hill Nursery, Woking.

- a 'Orange Truffles'. The description on p. 178 of the 1967 *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book*—"Additions to the International Rhododendron Register 1965–66"—should read "illuminated Chrome Yellow (H.C.C. 605) on inside"—(and not on outside).

The name 'Ouro Prieto' published in the 1968 *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book*, p. 277, is incorrect, and should read 'Ouro Puro'.

ADDITIONS

- 'Champagne', A.M. (Wisley Trials) 1967.
- 'Chikor', F.C.C. (Wisley Trials) 1968.
- a 'Dart', A.M. (Wisley Trials), 1967.
- a 'Derwent', A.M. (Wisley Trials), 1967.
- 'Diana Colville', A.M. (Wisley Trials) 1968.
- 'Edmund de Rothschild', A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- a 'Eisenhower', H.C. (Wisley Trials), 1967.
- 'Exbury Naomi', H.C. (Wisley Trials), 1968.
- a 'Exquisita' (Occidentale x), F.C.C. (Wisley Trials) 1968.
- 'Kluis Triumph', H.C. (Wisley Trials), 1968.
- 'Lavender Girl', F.C.C. (Wisley Trials), 1967.
- 'Loderi King George', A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- a 'Martha Hitchcock', H.C. (Wisley Trials) 1967.
- a 'Mrs. Harry White', H.C. (Wisley Trials) 1967.
- 'Nimbus', F.C.C. (Wisley Trials) 1967.
- a 'Peter', H.C. (Wisley Trials) 1967.
- 'Quaver', A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- 'Royalty', A.M. (R.H.S.) 1968.
- 'Sapphire', A.M. (Wisley Trials) 1967.
- a 'Silver Moon', H.C. (Wisley Trials) 1968.
- a 'Splendens', A.M. (Wisley Trials) 1967.
- a 'Sun Chariot', F.C.C. (Wisley Trials) 1967.

BOOK REVIEW

"Rhododendron Information". By the American Rhododendron Society. 251 pp. Illus. 1967 (American Rhododendron Society, Box 105, Sherwood, Oregon). \$16.95.

"Rhododendron Information", published by the American Rhododendron Society, must be regarded as a reference book for rhododendron fanciers, both beginners and expert.

The first part comprises lists of varieties of rhododendron hybrids and species, including various types of azaleas. Each variety is carefully rated for quality of flower and plant for hardiness, habit and flowering season. A sufficient individual description is also given. Many of the varieties mentioned are not easily obtainable in this country, whilst a considerable number of the well-known home-grown varieties are regretfully omitted.

The final part of the book deals with the care and culture of rhododendrons. Many pests and diseases are fully discussed with detailed suggestions for their control, though our major problem—Honey Fungus—is not mentioned. The section on culture includes propagation, methods and other cultural hints.

Towards the end of the book, an impressive glossary of terms proves invaluable, the more so since it incorporates some excellent descriptive drawings. The 71 photographs amply illustrate this volume of 250 pages, which, though primarily written for growers and rhododendron lovers in the New World, have plenty to recommend them to readers in this country.

GILES LODER

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- SLOCOCK, O. C. A., V.M.H., Goldsworth Nursery, Woking, Surrey.
- STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, THE RT. HON. LORD, 20 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, Somerset.
- WATERER, G. D., Nursery House, Lower Knaphill, Woking, Surrey.
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Figures in Clarendon type refer to coloured plates, and to black and white illustrations.

() denotes Award made after Trial.*

(a) denotes Azalea.

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