

RHODODENDRONS 1976
with
MAGNOLIAS and CAMELLIAS



The Royal Horticultural Society
London

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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RHODODENDRONS 1976

with

Magnolias and Camellias

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
VINCENT SQUARE
LONDON

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contributors

ISBN: 900629 83 5

Honorary Assistant Editor:

MAJOR E. W. M. MAGOR, CMG, OBE

Editor:

ELSPETH NAPIER

Printed in Great Britain

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FOREWORD

The 1976 Year Book is full of both interesting and instructive articles. Besides descriptions of gardens from various aspects, the age of rhododendrons is touched upon more than once, and it will surprise many to know how aged some of the hybrids can be. Related to this aspect of health and age, it would be of interest to have future contributions or short notes on how the recent drought, especially in the south-east of this country, has affected plants. My own observation, so far, seems to show camellias, and magnolias too, stand drought conditions better than rhododendrons.

The article on propagation of rhododendrons by cuttings should be of use to many who have not the modern – and expensive – facilities, like heated frames, artificial light and mist. Perhaps it could be followed at some further date by a similar one on layering, and raising plants from seed.

The various shows and competitions are fully covered: and I must plead for more new competitors to enter in them – there are classes for novices. Besides the competitive spirit, there is a great comradeship amongst the entrants, and more of the latter would be welcomed.

Finally, the Honorary Editor and all the contributors must be thanked for producing such a readable Year Book.

SIR GILES LODER, Bt.

Chairman,
Rhododendron & Camellia Committee.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The last of the hard backed yearbooks, *The R.H.S. Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook*, 1971 was published in November, 1970. No year-book appeared in time for Christmas 1971, and the new series of paper-covered annuals started with *Rhododendrons*, 1972, which came out in time for Christmas 1972. This was followed by *Rhododendrons*, 1973 a year later, then *Rhododendrons*, 1974, with *Magnolias and Camellias* and *Rhododendrons*, 1975, with *Magnolias and Camellias*, in time for Christmas each year. Back numbers are available with the Editor, for those readers who missed them.

Last year there was a considerable backlog of awards to plants to be included, so that several articles had to be held back; some of these are now being published, while others unfortunately were no longer topical and so have had to be omitted altogether. For contributions previously published in 'The Gardeners Chronicle' (in 1929) and in the 'American Rhododendron Society's Quarterly', and now reprinted with their authors' permission, the agreement of those journals' Editors is gratefully acknowledged.

Contributions for the next annual will be gratefully accepted by the Honorary Assistant Editor* at any time, preferably accompanied by sharp black and white negatives.

The Rhododendron and Camellia Group has been reconstituted with a small management committee, and it is intended to increase the activities available for those interested in rhododendrons and camellias (and magnolias). The membership list has recently been brought up to date, and circulated to all members, inviting suggestions of various kinds, including improvements to the Annual. It is hoped to circulate a cyclostyled bulletin to members several times a year, and contributions to this are also invited; the honorary assistant editor however reserves the right to include in the bulletin contributions offered for the annual, and *vice-versa*.

E. W. M. M.

*Major E. W. M. Magor, Lamellen, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall.

Tregothnan Gardens 1976

VISCOUNT FALMOUTH

I wrote a short account of the Tregothnan Gardens for the 1968 *Year-book* mainly about the camellias here. This second sketch is to say a little about the rhododendrons and a few of the other plants in this large garden.

It is part of the charm of a large garden, though wearing on the feet, that we are apt to dart hither and thither to see what is "out" at any one time. Looking at plants at random in this way can make a written account a jumble of impressions. The threads on which we hang our descriptions must be the paths we walk down, but when there are so many flowers out together, as at this time in May 1976, these "threads" can become very tangled. Unravel them as we may with the help of that invaluable aid to the gardener's memory, the pocket tape recorder, it is none the less difficult to avoid leaving a mishmash of names, colours and images in the minds of readers.

Growing against the south wall of the Regency front are the two acacias, *A. riceana* with its mass of light yellow flowers, and *A. verticillata*, showing its bright lemon-coloured bottle-brush spikes. At the end of the terrace is the climber *Holboellia latifolia*, known here as *Stauntonia*, its tendrils twining back on themselves and bearing its circlets of small flowers whose fragrance is wafted through the open windows of the house.

Leaving the terrace by the east steps, a visitor sees a border called "Kew" of tender shrubs in front of the garden wall. Here is to be seen the hybrid *Rhododendron* 'Countess of Haddington' (*ciliatum* × *dalhousiae*) with its symmetrical blush-pink trumpets. The rhododendron species *R. flavidum* and *R. glaucophyllum*, together with 'Chaffinch' (*ciliatum* × 'Countess of Haddington') and the blues of 'Saint Ewe' and 'Saint Breward', flourish between *Leptospermum scoparium* 'Nichollsii', eucryphias, *Buddleia colvilei*, *Pittosporum dallii*, a large *Osmanthus delavayi* and the Trewithen form of *Camellia* 'Cornish Snow'. The delicate Australasian mint, *Prostanthera ovalifolia*, gives a splash of rich purple, while on the other side of the path stands a young plant, ten years old, of *R.* 'Hawk Crest', with its bright primrose flowers.

Leaning over the garden wall is the first of the *R. arboreum*, which give the Tregothnan garden its character. This blood red *arboreum*, 25 feet tall, with its silver-backed leaves, has bright scarlet flowers, now fully open (early May), comparable with the scarlet of *R. delavayi*, to be seen in another bed. It is difficult to be explicit about the *arboreums* at Tregothnan. The information I have is mostly hearsay.



Fig. 1
Rhododendron basilicum
at Tregothnan

They are very large and I have always been told that they were planted in the "fifties" and "sixties" of the last century. This is substantiated by a catalogue of a rhododendron sale at the nursery of the Hon. and Reverend J. Townshend Boscawen, held at the nearby Lamorran Rectory in December, 1862. Of the 330 lots, 110 were bought by the 6th Viscount Falmouth for Tregothnan, ranging from "1 late seedling pure arboreum, from imported seed, 4 to 5 feet, raised by Mr Boscawen" to lot 79 "1 large plant half standard, 'Erectum', 5 feet, raised by Standish and Noble", names that recall the early days of the making of rhododendron hybrids. It is sufficient perhaps to say that the *arboreums* here are in many cases very large, rising in one case to nearly 50 feet, and are planted in dense banks, showing a wide range of colour from pure white, through pinks and mauves, to the deepest scarlet, of which the garden is most proud.

Passing between the trunks of some of these large *arboreums*, one comes to a young plant of *R. schlippenbachii*, resplendent with its new light green leaves and then to a young plant of *R. macabeanum*, with trusses of a yellowy white, not as deep in colour as the magnificent canary yellow of the Trewithen plant.

Near at hand is an oval bed full of some fine species, *R. sinogrande*, *R. grande* (*argenteum*) and *R. falconeri* stand out. This last plant is

one of the treasures of the place. J. G. Millais in his *Rhododendrons and the various Hybrids* describes it thus:

"When I saw it in 1914, it was still in the best of health, perfectly shaped with branches covered with leaves down to the ground, 25 feet high, 32 feet through and 34 yards round the spreading branches. . . . It had then been planted 60 years. When I saw it again in 1915, it seemed in very poor health, and I fear its days are now numbered."

In 1976 the tree is in excellent health and shows no sign of its early death, as feared by Millais. It is much bigger and must be 125 years old. In this wonderful year for blossom, it is glorious! There is no record of where this wonderful plant came from, though tradition has it that the seed it was raised from was brought back by Sir Joseph Hooker. Close by in the bed are *R. griffithianum* (*aucklandii*), *R. niveum*, with its purple flowers in their neat and perfectly formed trusses, and 'Fragrantissimum' (*edgeworthii* \times *formosum*).

A woodland path leads past some young plants of camellia 'Canon Boscawen', named after Arthur Boscawen of Ludgvan; a fine large *R. calophytum* stands next to two Exbury hybrids, *R.* 'Angelo' (*discolor* \times *griffithianum*) and *R.* 'Islay' (*agapetum* \times 'Romany Chai'). Conspicuous in early April, a young *Amelanchier* stands close by with *R.* 'Yellow Hammer' (*flavidum* \times *sulphureum*), while across the path are to be seen the Exbury hybrids *R.* 'Queen of Hearts' (*meddianum* \times 'Moser's Maroon'), *R.* 'Marshall' (*elliottii* \times *haematodes*), a young plant of *R. fulvum* and *R. adenophorum*.

Arriving at the "Bowling Green", a levelled green sward set in a circle of high banks of laurels and arboreums, there are a number of young plants; *Ilex platyphylla*, with its large thick green leaves, *R. johnstoneanum*, with its pale lemon yellow flowers, the startling pink of the azalea *R. obtusum* 'Amoena', 'Calstocker' (*calophytum* \times 'Dr Stocker'), almost overburdened with flowers in 1976, Camellia 'Inspiration', which flowers from February to May, *Embothrium coccineum*, *Pinus canariensis* and a free standing *Acacia melanoxylon*.

Coming next down a path flanked with banks of *R. ciliatum* to a bed called the Reticulata bed (so called because of the large *Camellia reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'), we first pass the brilliant scarlet of 'The Earl of Athlone' ('Queen Wilhelmina' \times 'Stanley Davies'), *R. basilicum*, *R. fortunei*, *R. glaucophyllum*, the old hybrid rhododendron 'Lady Falmouth', raised by Waterers before 1875, then two splendid plants of *R. campylocarpum*, their yellow flowers in striking contrast to the reds of *R. delavayi* and camellia 'Captain Rawes'. *R. falconeri* is to be seen here again, a form distinct from the plant mentioned above, with taller trusses and creamy white bells. Underneath *R. falconeri* is 'Alison Johnstone' (*concatenans* \times *yunnanense*) and a young Cornish Cross (*griffithianum* \times *thomsonii*), while *R. neriiflorum*, *arizelum*, *russatum*, *edgarianum* and *lukiangense* are near. The delightful little yellow flowers of *R. glaucophyllum* var. *luteiflorum* are near at hand and further down the path we come to *R. lindleyi*, now on May 9th in full glory, next to *R. delavayi*. *R. lindleyi* stands a "Peeress in her own right" with her glorious trumpets of white lily-like flowers. Similar to *R. dalhousiae*, with which it may be confused, this



Fig. 2
Rhododendron falconeri
at Tregothnan

plant rises to 10 feet and is delightfully scented. Further down, we see *R. eriogynum*, whose bright red flowers come towards the end of June, a plant of *R. strigillosum* with its "bristly" young shoots, and 'Fragrantissimum'.

Passing the bluebell glade with its avenue of limes, such a feature of Tregothnan in May, we catch a glimpse of hornbeam, a *Euonymus fimbriatus*, *Hoheria sexstylosa* with a *Chamaerops* in between, we now arrive at a downward sloping glade bordered at the start by large plants of the azalea *R. obtusum* 'Amoena' and the white azalea *R. mucronatum*. The noble sweep of the path descends past clumps of hybrid *arboreums*, mostly unnamed, of varying tints from blood-red to mauve and pink. To the left are plants of *Magnolia denudata*, the large dark-green evergreen *M. delavayi* and *M. sieboldii*. The little "terrace garden" at the back has a number of recent additions; 'Harry Tagg' ('*Albescens*' × *ciliicalyx*), *R.* 'Victorianum' (*dalhousiae* × *nuttallii*). Outstanding a few yards away is the light green foliage plant *Pittosporum eugenoides variegatum*, with its undulate leaves with creamy white edges. At the back stands an interesting trio of trees; *Laurelia serrata*, whose leaves have a delicious scent of oranges when crushed, *Lomatia ferruginea* and *Weinmannia trichosperma*, with the curious triangular wings, set between its leaflets, *R. forrestii repens* and 'Bodnant Yellow' (*R. cinnabarinum* × 'Royal Flush') are hard by.



Fig. 3

'Calstocker' at Tregothnan

The broad sweep of the path continues down the hill past *R. 'Bodaertianum'*, *Plagianthus betulinus* from New Zealand, *Eucalyptus cordata* and, to the right, *Torreya californica* leading to the three ponds at the bottom of the valley. The slope rising on the other side is planted with large camellias, which it is out of place to describe here. On the left of the path is a bank of *R. delavayi*. These can be dated, as the seed was brought back by Sir Francis Younghusband on his return from the expedition to Lhasa in 1904 and subsequently given to my grandfather. Their red trusses hide themselves shyly under the long lanceolate leaves.

Turning up to the left, we pass the grove of *Dicksonia antarctica* in the half shade cast by Scots pine and *Ilex* and arrive at the summer-house lawn. This lawn is surrounded by a great mass planting of some very large *R. arboreum*, so that the lawn is completely enclosed. Rising in places to over 40 feet high, they delight through their size and magnificence. In the middle of the lawn are clumps of large *Magnolia grandiflora*.

Returning home by the "Quarter Mile Walk", we pass a number of eucryphias: *E. cordifolia*, 'Nymansay', *moorei* and \times *intermedia*. Behind these are *Rhododendron davidsonianum*, *flavidum album*, *wardii*, flowering for the first time this year in great profusion, the hybrid 'Elizabeth' (*forrestii repens* \times *griersonianum*) and, last but by no means least, 'Praecox' (*ciliatum* \times *dauricum*) such a charming herald of the spring.

Nearer home we see a large *Magnolia* \times *soulangiana* and its clone 'Brozzonii' and *M. campbellii*. Behind these are very old plants of *Rhododendron eclectum*, *irroratum*, *coriaceum* and *fictolactum* while,

where we turn right at the end of the walk, there are *Rhododendron decorum*, *diaprepes*, the old hybrid 'Red Admiral' (*arboreum* × *thomsonii*) an early flowerer, *thomsonii*, 'J. G. Millais' ('Ascot Brilliant' × 'Pink Pearl'), *Luscombei* (*fortunei* × *thomsonii*) and 'Adelaide' ('Aurora' × *thomsonii*).

Back at the house on the north front, the approach drive is bordered by old Waterers' hybrids, such as 'Purple Splendour', and 'Noble-anum' which provide a sequence of colour from Christmas to mid-June. Conspicuous among these plants is the largest and finest of the *griffithianum* at Tregothnan.

Tregothnan has always had a large number of plants of *Rhododendron* species. It is said that *R. thomsonii* flowered here for the first time in the United Kingdom. Excepting the *arboreum* hybrids, there are here more species than hybrids, though there has been a recent import of Exbury plants, such as *Rhododendrons* 'Angelo', 'Islay', 'Marshall', 'Flashlight', 'Queen of Hearts' and the spectacular 'Crest'.

Though the collection of species rhododendrons is not comprehensive, it is of considerable interest because of the age of some of the plants and their vigorous growth in the mild and damp Cornish air.

Tregothnan is a large garden with all the problems which size brings. It is also an old garden, so that winter storms bring a constant toll of windfalls of the large trees and branches. Indeed the whole impression that it gives is of a woodland garden set in a beech wood, interspersed with numerous firs, spruce and cupressus.

The objectives which the owner of such a garden must have in the conditions of the 1970's must be to plant in good time to replace the inevitable casualties which the garden must suffer when the old beech, oak, ash and Scots pine fall – beech, with its surface roots and heavy canopy, is not a good gardening plant, so it will be wise to look for other species in the future in such a garden as Tregothnan.

Our second objective must be to try and mechanise the work, in so far as one can, to relieve our very small but devoted garden staff so that they can concentrate on propagating the rare shrubs and trees which we can grow here and make sure that species do not die out but are renewed from age to age.

The third objective must be to maintain the beauty of the place and the peculiar characteristics of the garden. As the garden is large, it has always been possible to plan vistas and the fact that the plants are not overcrowded means that one can have an all-round view of some of the more interesting species.

A garden of this nature presupposes that it is possible to deal with the windfalls which must happen and also with the removal of the old stumps of dead trees. Cornwall is noted for its fierce winds and it is vital in a Cornish garden to keep the wind out. Gardening in Cornwall is a continual search for the best windbreaks. We find at Tregothnan that common laurel, if controlled, gives the finest shelter together with *Pinus radiata* (*insignis*), *Cupressus macrocarpa* and, last but by no means least, the common sycamore, which is so wind-firm but whose coarse leaves require that it should be left on the borders rather than inside the Cornish garden.

The Restoration of the Mangles Garden at Littleworth Cross, Surrey

LADY ADAM GORDON

Historical records of the garden at Littleworth Cross are dismally few, so it has been rather like a jigsaw puzzle trying to fit together all the pieces of information from various sources; but perhaps it is for this reason that it has been all the more exciting and rewarding to have been involved in the restoration of the garden.

We know that the house was built in 1873 for Mr H. A. Mangles (brother of J. H. Mangles of Valewood) on what, from contemporary photographs, looks like bare heath. Trees which are now ninety feet or more show in these photographs as mere saplings, and it is greatly to Mr Mangles's credit that not one of the more important trees in the garden has been found to be badly sited. Beyond these photographs, a few personal reminiscences from an old man who was once a gardener for Mr Mangles, and contemporary books or horticultural articles, we have no records of the planting or hybridising done.

Briefly, the wood encircles a three-acre meadow in front of the house, which faces south; the soil is dry Bagshot sand, over ironstone, and is extremely hungry – in fact the droughts of the last few years have caused us much anxiety, and it is difficult to know how to keep even the younger plants in a healthy condition. The trees are mostly Scots pine, Douglas fir and birch, but there are some fine *Pinus radiata*, wellingtonias, beech and several sorts of oak, the best being *Q. coccinea*, which turns brilliant red in the autumn. There are two acacias by the house, a fine *Cedrus atlantica glauca* and a very large *Cupressus macrocarpa*. There is also a very large *Parrotia persica*, which colours beautifully each year.

During the 1939-45 war, the estate was taken over as boys' preparatory school and, sadly, the garden was allowed to decline and to be overtaken by seedlings of Scots pine and birch, not to mention gorse, broom and wild heather.

After the war the property was divided up and it was in 1947 that my mother-in-law, Mrs Douglas Gordon, acquired ten acres in the north-east corner of the estate. Fortunately, having lived all her life at Fulbrook House just a mile away, she well remembered visiting Mr Mangles and his sister Clara, and was in consequence fully aware of the historic interest to rhododendron lovers of the many hybrids and species raised by them.

She started by clearing away the rubbish and reshaping the paths, so that it was possible to see the massive bushes of *Rhododendron fortunei*, *R. falconeri*, *R. wightii*, *R. orbiculare*, and *R. barbatum*, to mention but a few. It was in this part of the wood that she unearthed



Fig. 4

The good form of *R. wightii* at Littleworth

the foundations of the huge greenhouse, where she remembered that Mr Mangles kept his plants of *R. hookeri*, *R. grande* and *R. griffithianum*, all of which he used so extensively for hybridisation (alas none of these species had survived). However, she found many of the resulting hybrids, some fortunately still labelled.

In 1958, my husband and I were lucky enough to be able to buy half the big house, together with another fifteen acres of the woodland garden. Since then, it has been a joint venture with my mother-in-law (until her death in 1968) to restore the garden as much as possible and to make sure that the name of Mangles receives the credit it deserves for pioneering in the hybridisation of rhododendrons. It has been our aim to try to propagate these early hybrids for future generations, because we feel that it is due to these beginnings that so many wonderful new plants are being raised today.

Probably the best species which we found was *R. wightii*, which is mentioned and illustrated in *Rhododendrons* by J. G. Millais, and which received an Award of Merit in 1913. In those days it was a rare species, and we believe our plant was one of only two specimens in existence in English gardens in the early part of this century. We have on many occasions collected a prize for it in the Lacteam class at the Rhododendron Show in London because it is such a strong yellow colour and less lax than usual. We are proud of our *R. falconeri* (the Hooker introduction) which is now 15 feet high and the same in diameter; it is still in very good health and has a very lovely large creamy yellow flower and good leaves – although not to compare with those of the milder west coast gardens. *R. barbatum* was very overgrown by laurel and in consequence was rather bent, but

since it has been given more light and air it has grown well and has a particularly large leaf and good red flower, which also took a prize at the Rhododendron Competition a few years ago. There is a 12 foot plant of *R. orbiculare*, with giant leaves and very large flowers of bright pink, which has caused great interest in the Fortunei class at the Rhododendron Show. *R. fortunei* itself is well-represented in the garden, not only by several huge trees which must be at least thirty feet high, and still bearing a profusion of sweetly scented biscuit-pink flowers each year, but also by groves of seedlings varying slightly in colour but not in scent. Mrs Gordon was told that the large trees had been grown from seed sent back from one of the earliest expeditions to China.

There is a large collection of very old plants of the Cinnabarinum series, all slightly differing from each other, but because of the wilderness conditions pertaining in the thirties and forties, they have grown rather tall and leggy and have required constant attention with the secateurs. In a tiny broken-down greenhouse, we found two plants of an exciting scented yellow *cinnabarinum* \times *maddenii* hybrid, labelled "Primrose Queen". In 1962 we received an Award of Merit for it at the Chelsea Show, when it was renamed 'Hethersett'. In the large conservatory near the house, is one plant of the same cross - 'Rose Mangles' - which is blush pink and very closely resembles 'Royal Flush'. It is of interest that 'Hethersett', although of the same parentage as the other two, should have unlike them, been found to be completely hardy.

In the same house we found an extremely old camellia tree, which each year smothers itself in double white flowers with fimbriated petals for which we can get no name, and a very, very old "tree" of *Rosa* 'Marechal Niel' which still blooms profusely and gives us much pleasure with its scented yellow flowers. There are several large bushes of *R. angustinii*, *R. oreotrephes*, *R. trichanthum*, *R. argyrophyllum*, *R. polylepis* and *R. micranthum*, which are probably grown from the Wilson introductions of 1910-1912. The *argyrophyllum* is about 15 feet high and particularly pretty when it is covered in its pure white flowers. There is a grove of *R. rubiginosum* and two plants of *R. zaleucum* grown from the Forrest introductions of 1912-1914.

Apart from the Mangles hybrids, to which special attention is drawn presently, it is fair to say that the garden is not merely a museum, as we have over the last twenty-five years introduced some of the newer hybrids and also some of the more recently introduced species, by means of judicious purchasing and the many generous presents we have received from kind friends. Many of the rhododendrons attributed to Mangles in *The International Rhododendron Register* are still to be found in the wood; some, sadly, have not yet been identified. In a few cases old labels have turned up, but nowhere near to a plant answering to the description in the Register.

Starting with the first to flower, there is a magnificent tree of 'The Lady Florence'; this, from its habit and neat, brilliant red truss, must be bred from *R. arboreum*; the other that is almost certainly another *Arboreum* hybrid is 'Mary Power', equally tall but with a coral pink flower - both of these flower in March and are therefore sometimes



Fig. 5
'Beauty of
Littleworth'

caught by a sharp frost, although this year, the former has remained in flower until May without suffering any damage from the April frosts. There are some enormously tall and spreading plants of the lovely R 'Fullbrook' which appears as it is when it is covered by its upstanding bright magenta-pink frilly flowers with their bright red stigmas; this plant never fails us and is a joy to see from mid-March onwards. A group of Colonel Rogers is usually the next to bloom; the fawn indumentum of its leaves gives pleasure all the year, but when it is covered by those wonderful pinky-mauve flowers it is most spectacular. This plant received an Award of Merit in 1965 when it was given the clonal name of 'Mecca'. There are a great many plants of a *hookeri* hybrid named 'Florence Paget'; the flower is a pleasant red, not comparable to the more modern hybrids, but the leaf is particularly dark and glossy like a camellia and for that alone it is worth a place in the wood. Coming on to Mr Mangles' *griffithianum* crosses, it is necessary first and foremost to mention 'Beauty of Littleworth'; although this hybrid received its First Class Certificate in 1904, it is still given four stars in most modern catalogues, and we are proud to have the original plants still full of vigour, over 20 feet high and unfailingly floriferous. There are two hybrids slightly similar – 'George Hardy', a beautiful pure white, but with redder spotting than 'Beauty of Littleworth'; then there is, perhaps the best of all, Mr Mangles' 'Agnes Beaufort'. Mr Millais records that Mr Mangles never saw the results of this cross, but that just before his death, he sent some plants of it to Mr F. D. Godman at South Lodge, where it was kept in a cool greenhouse until it flowered and was found to be an exceptionally beautiful pure white; from there it was sent to Leonardslee as grafting scions, and eventually (after being found to be completely hardy) to

friends in Cornwall, where it became 'Loder's White'. Another worthy of mention is 'Alice Mangles' (*griffithianum* × *ponticum*, F.C.C. 1882) which has a compact truss of clear pink, is completely hardy and never fails to bloom. Mr Mangles named one of his nicest hybrids after his friend Gertrude Jekyll; it received an Award of Merit in 1904 and has pink and white striped flowers and dark green leaves. A hybrid made by Mr Mangles and named 'Violet Streatfield' after my mother-in-law deserves mention. It is a plant of medium height with extremely compact growth and truss of clear pink, not unlike that of many of today's *yakushimanum* hybrids. We have never been able to show it, as it flowers too late for the Rhododendron Show, but it is much admired by those gardeners wanting a well-shaped rhododendron. To describe the many others would take more space than would be warranted in this article, but it would be wrong to omit 'Mrs Randall Davidson' (*griffithianum* × *campylocarpum*) which, although superseded by the much larger flowered 'Penjerrick', is still one of Mr Mangles' best known hybrids, and worth growing for its bright glossy green foliage alone.

There is an interesting azaleodendron labelled 'Joy's Delight' of which we can find no record in the rhododendron books; it is a clear pink, with a delicate truss and delightful scent. The better-known Mangles' azaleodendron 'Glory of Littleworth' (A.M. 1911) was not found in the wood, as we believe the original plant was sold to Slocock Nurseries before the war. This omission has been rectified and there are several young plants growing on.

There are a number of large plantations of deciduous azaleas, but from their size it would seem that they were probably not planted by Mr Mangles, but more probably by Mr R. E. Horsfall, who lived at Littleworth after Miss Clara Mangles died until the start of World War II, but they make a great show in the middle of May.

We find many natural seedlings, both rhododendron and azalea; some have extremely interesting leaves and we now line them out and wait for them to flower, with variable results! We have layered as many of the old hybrids as possible, but some of them are now so tall that this has become an impossibility.

Apart from the obvious botanical interest, we have been fascinated with the connections of this place to the artistic world. It is a well-known fact that Miss Gertrude Jekyll first met Sir Edwin Lutyens in this house whilst having tea with Mr Mangles and his sister, from which meeting stemmed a long and successful partnership in garden design. So many well-known names crop up on the plant labels that it is not difficult to imagine that this was a centre of interest not only for gardening but for many other arts.

So, as well as being fortunate enough to have this splendid garden to care for, we have found many widely varied and interesting connections. We have done our best to preserve it for future generations, and to keep it reasonably up to date. Much has been achieved, but there is – and always will be – a great deal more to be done.

The Himalayan Glade at Wakehurst Place

A. D. SCHILLING*

Approximately half-way along the northern edge of Westwood Valley at Wakehurst Place two outcrops of Weald sandstone stand out boldly from the crest of the hillside. These are separated by a wedge-shaped, steeply sloping glade through which, in times of high rainfall, a streamlet runs out from the Pinetum to join the Westwood Valley stream in the sylvan depths beyond.

During the first few years of Kew's management, the policy in this area was restricted to reclaiming the cliffs from a swathe of naturally regenerating *Rhododendron ponticum*, native birch, larch and a wide range of rampant woodland weeds, the most pernicious of which were bracken and bramble.

In order to show off a truly superb 100 foot high backcloth of European larch above the eastern outcrop, several dangerous and awkwardly sited large trees were felled. These included a large old beech, an oak and an immense horse chestnut. As is so often the case at Wakehurst, these trees were perched on the edge of a steep hillside and caused the woodland department a considerable amount of difficult and exacting work.

As thinning and weed clearance progressed, the potential of the area was revealed as one of the most attractive features of the whole garden, its dramatic, natural landscaping offering special opportunities for replanting. The effect needed would be subtle and naturalistic, as the glade is immediately backed by the informal textures of mature native oak, beech and a wide variety of exotic conifers.

The *Rhododendron* Series area (see *Rhododendrons* 1972 pp. 5-8) intrudes into the edges of the glade, *Cinnabarinum* series abutting its eastern boundary, *Fortunei* its southern edge and *Falconeri* its western limits. Because of the geographical relevance of these series the idea of a Himalayan Glade was finally selected and quickly became a clear-cut objective. Once the policy had been agreed, work began in the autumn of 1973. Several old and decaying silver firs had to be felled from the summit of the western outcrop before planting programmes could be started, and the backcloth of *Rhododendron ponticum* and yew was reduced in both width and length.

New plantings have been chosen to illustrate genera and vegetational features of the Himalayan flora typical of an altitude about 10,000 ft, rather than the species characteristic of any particular section of this immense mountain chain: the overall picture is not intended to represent any one point on the Himalayan map. The plan has been one of compromise rather than imitation, dictated to some extent by practical necessity but justified also on aesthetic and other grounds.

Many of the glades in the Himalayas are man-made, the trees having been cleared to allow for the high grazing of yaks during the summer months. In Nepal these glades are called kharkas. As time goes by the glades often become unusable owing to the invasive and ubiquitous

* Deputy Curator, Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Sussex.



Fig. 6

A Himalayan glade in Nepal

berberis which eventually smothers the hard won pasture and at this stage the glades are abandoned and others created elsewhere.

It is the reproduction of this *Berberis* vegetation which is being attempted at Wakehurst. The backcloth of *Rhododendron* is already there and a variety of *Acer*, *Betula* and *Sorbus* species are being interplanted to complete it. When stocks permit, the backcloth of *R. ponticum* is to be replaced with bamboos such as *Arundinaria anceps* to reproduce the "green sea" effect. In Sussex one has to do without a mountainous backdrop and settle instead for the sandstone outcrops as a less dramatic, but nevertheless imposing, alternative!

The berberis chosen for the glade is *B. wilsoniae*, mainly because of its relatively rapid rate of growth and partly because of its availability. It has been decided to restrict the main planting to one clone of this species and this is at present being propagated in quantity. Using only one clone will produce uniformity of texture, which will become the main feature of the scheme especially in the autumn.

Amongst the berberis there have been planted *Cotoneaster microphyllus*, *C. conspicuus*, *C. distichum*, *C. horizontalis* and *Juniperus squamata* var. *fargesii*, whilst at the edges of the glades added interest and variety is provided by *Leycesteria formosa*, *Rhus chinensis*, *Hydrangea heteromalla*, *Rhododendron xanthocodon*, *R. cinnabarinum* var. *purpurellum* and (perhaps most appropriately of all!) *R. cinnabarinum* 'Mount Everest'.

Amongst the upper rocks mass plantings of the procumbent *Polygonum vacciniifolium*, *P. affine* and *P. emodi* have been made whilst in other nooks and crannies will be seen *Rhododendron forrestii*, *Geranium procurrens*, *Gentiana sino-ornata* and *Cotoneaster microphyllus* var. *cochleatus*. The polygonums in particular should, within a very few years, cascade down the upper rock faces creating, with the main *Berberis* plantings, a sensational autumn effect. As this glade-planting

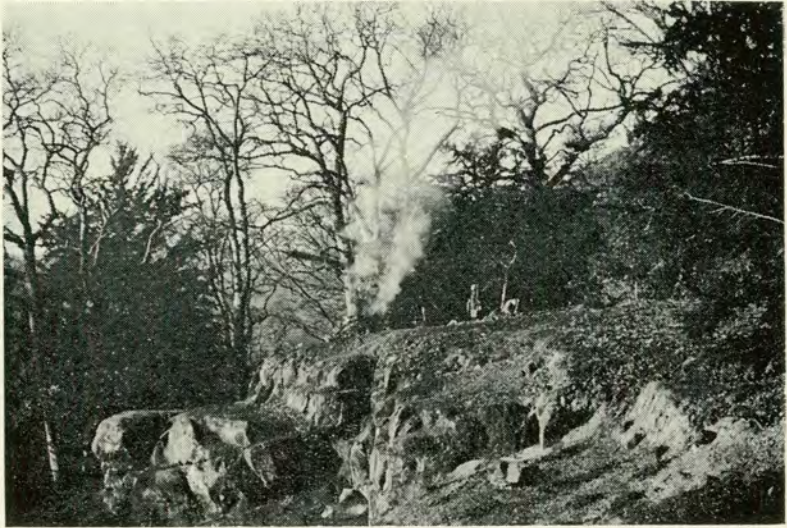


Fig. 7

A 'Himalayan' glade at Wakehurst Place

matures it is anticipated that it will become an educational feature of considerable beauty and enjoyment. The existing mature examples of *Rhododendron falconeri*, *R. arboreum*, *R. fictolacteum* and *R. neriiflorum* are the frame to what will one day be a picture depicting an interesting cross-section of the Himalayan flora.

- Abelia triflora*
Abies spectabilis Schilling 771
Amelanchier asiatica
Berberis aristata Schilling 350
B. dumicola
B. candidula
B. concinna Schilling 769
B. gyalalaica Kingdon Ward 5962
B. gagnepainii
B. sargentiana
B. tsangpoensis Kingdon Ward 6326
B. wilsoniae
B. wilsoniae var. *subcaulialata*
Betula jacquemontii (ex Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh)
Cotoneaster conspicuus Kingdon Ward 6400
C. distichus (ex Nepal 1954)
C. microphyllus Beer, Lancaster and Morris 167
C. microphyllus var. *thymifolius* Spring-Smythe 138
C. microphyllus var. *cochleatus* Beer, Lancaster and Morris 266
C. horizontalis
C. sp. Beer, Lancaster and Morris 250
Decaisnea fargesii
Deutzia longifolia Yu 15107
D. setchuenensis
Elaeagnus umbellata var. *parvifolia*
Enkianthus chinensis (syn. *E. sinohimalaicus*)
Euonymus fortunei
E. grandiflorus var. *salicifolius*
E. tingens Ludlow, Sherriff and Hicks 17559
Gaultheria griffithiana
G. stapfiana

- G. veitchiana*
Gentiana sino-ornata
Geranium procurrens (ex Herklots, Nepal)
Hydrangea heteromalla Schilling 814
Hypericum choisyianum Beer, Lancaster and Morris 147
Ilex yunnanensis
Indigofera gerardiana (syn. *I. heterantha*)
Jasminum revolutum
J. humile var. *waltichianum*
J. officinale
Juniperus squamata var. *fargesii*
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Leycesteria formosa
Ligustrum confusum
Lyonia ovalifolia
Magnolia globosa
M. wilsonii
Mahonia nepaulensis
Myrsine africana
Osmanthus delavayi
Philadelphus delavayi
P. purpurascens Wilson 1346
Photinia villosa
Picea smithiana
Pieris formosa var. *formosa* Forrest 8945
P. formosa var. *forrestii*
Piptanthus laburnifolius (syn. *P. nepalensis*)
Polygonum emodi
P. affine
P. vacciniifolium
Pyracantha crenulata
Rhododendron arboreum Spring-Smythe 18 and 23
R. augustinii
R. barbatum
R. barbatum Spring-Smythe 21 and 40
R. burmanicum
R. campanulatum
R. campanulatum Spring-Smythe 8
R. chamae-thomsonii
R. cinnabarinum 'Magnificum'
R. cinnabarinum 'Mount Everest'
R. cinnabarinum var. *purpurellum* Ludlow, Sherriff and Taylor 6349
R. concinnum var. *pseudoyanthinum*
R. crassum Kingdon Ward 21005
R. dichroanthum sp. *herpesticum*
R. forrestii var. *repens*
R. glischroides
R. hodgsonii Spring-Smythe 9 and 42A
R. hodgsonii Ludlow, Sherriff and Hicks 21296
R. lutescens
R. racemosum
R. rex Rock 03800
R. rigidum
R. siderophyllum
R. trichanthum
R. triflorum
R. xanthocodon Kingdon Ward 6026
Rhus chinensis
Sorbus cuspidata Halliwell 48
Spiraea micrantha Beer, Lancaster and Morris 292
S. vacciniifolia Schilling 567
Viburnum cordifolium Schilling 1104
V. cylindricum
V. foetidum var. *rectangulatum*

The Age of Rhododendrons at Caerhays

F. JULIAN WILLIAMS

There is probably no more opportune time to write about the age of rhododendrons in this garden than when, after an extraordinarily mild winter, with the early magnolias in full flower, the first spring frost has struck, and the blooms have turned to blotting paper and much new foliage growth to pulp.

In this garden, which has been in existence since at least 1897, it is extraordinary how relatively few of the older specimen plants of rhododendron species have survived. The planting programme was intense between 1906 and 1934, mostly from the Wilson and Forrest collections. The losses can be explained by so many circumstances, many of which arise slowly and others as a result of sudden gale disaster, or infestation by rabbits or grey squirrels. Some plants will have been weeded out deliberately as poor forms, others will have died from neglect.

During the past few years in our planting programme, we have seen high mortality blighting our efforts – whether through honey fungus, fallen trees and branches, or by salt being carried inland from the sea by the gales. Other reasons may lie in the fact that some plants have done too well, grown too rapidly and weakened themselves. Others may not have been cut back in time when they have become overgrown. The old *arboreums* on the drive – planted probably between 1870 and 1890 – are still cut down regularly and really appreciate savage treatment, but here again when this is not done in time, the plants tend to wither.

A planting diary was kept by my grandfather, John Charles Williams, and I have made stern efforts to satisfy myself that the plants listed below survive – though in places I may have erred or been too optimistic. This list consists only of the species rhododendrons referred to in his notes, and for the reader's convenience they have been arranged in their series.

Anthopogon series. There is one sickly plant of the rare *R. anthopogonoides*. *R. kongboense* died six years ago, and in spite of many attempts in the last sixty years it has not proved possible to establish *R. sargentianum*.

Arboreum series. A large neglected plant of the blood-red *arboreum* was recorded as looking well in 1902. In 1931, some layers of this were made, which in 1975 were looking well though straggly. Some layers from the old plant of *hypoglaucum*, made in 1927, were flourishing in 1975; plants of *thayeranum*, dating from 1919, had grown big by 1975, but were overcrowded. An *argyrophyllum* from Wilson's seed is large and healthy.

Auriculatum series. A plant of *R. auriculatum* W.920, planted in 1911, seems to have reached its limit, and has not grown much since it was measured in 1948.

Azalea series. A batch of seedlings of *R. albrechtii* on the drive, planted in 1928, were cut back hard in 1968 and about half survive. *R. obtusum amoenum* was planted much of the length of the drive in 1895, and still survives harsh treatment. The white striped form of *R. mucronatum*, planted in 1933, was moved recently.

Barbatum series. Old plants of *R. barbatum* are dying back.

Boothii series. Once established, *R. auritum* grows well.

Campanulatum series has proved difficult. *Rhododendron fulgens* and *lanatum* have died out, and only one stunted plant of *campanulatum* survives.

Cinnabarinum series. *R. cinnabarinum roylei*, planted in 1928, is dying back through lack of light, but big plants of *R. keysii*, planted in 1914, still look well.

Dauricum series. Plants of *R. mucronulatum* planted in 1927 are in decline.

Falconeri series. Out of 10 plants of *R. arizelum* planted in 1928 under various Forrest numbers, three survive. A plant of *R. basilicum*, planted in 1925, is dying. Six plants of *R. falconeri* were planted in 1906, of which the last died in 1960, leaving true seedlings. *R. fictolacteum* was planted in 1925, and still looks well.

Fortunei series. The original plants of *R. calophyllum*, planted in 1919, have died, but they have produced true seedlings in their place. Some of 1902 planting of *R. decorum* survive; the 1918 planting look well, but they may be hybrids. *R. fargesii*, planted in 1911, are feeling their age; a 1919 planting is still holding on, but look straggly and do not like rough treatment. *R. orbiculare* planted in 1917 is going back. *R. sutchuenense*, W.1232 and 1232B, planted in 1912, survive in spite of neglect.

Glaucophyllum series. *R. brachyanthum* var. *hypolepidotum*, a Forrest plant, is struggling to survive.

Grande series. Several of the big plants of *R. grande* survive from the 1907 planting, some of them re-planted in 1914 and 1919. *R. praestans*, planted in 1925, is in fair condition. *R. sinogrande* were planted in 1917, 1920 and 1931, and nearly all these look well.

Griersonianum series. Twelve plants of *R. griersonianum*, planted in 1922, survive despite grave neglect.

Heliopsis series. *R. bracteatum* W.4253 flowered in 1922, but is very flower-shy though the plant looks fairly well. It may have flowered in the last 18 years.

Irroratum series. *R. araiophyllum* planted in 1922 still survive and look well, as does a plant of *R. eriogynum* of the same age; layers of this, made in 1927, look very well. *R. eritimum*, planted in 1919, survives with its ugly flowers. *R. kyawi* F.17928, planted in 1924 in a cold site, survives.

Lacteum series. *R. beesianum*, planted in 1925, is dying. *R. lacteum*, *R. phaeochrysum*, *R. traillianum* and *R. wightii* have not survived.

Lapponicum series. *R. flavidum* W.1773 planted in 1919; the last survivor died about 1960. *R. russatum*, planted in 1927, looks well.

Lepidotum series. *R. baileyi*, grown from seed sent home by Colonel Bailey in 1913, survives and benefits from being cut back hard.

Maddenii series. *R. burmanicum* received from Lady Cuffe grows well, but is rather bud tender. *R. crassum*, planted in 1918, forms a very good clump in spite of a tree having fallen on it. Large plants of *R. megacalyx*, planted in 1926, are now going back through overseeding. *R. lindleyi* and *rhabdotum* do quite well, while *taggianum* and *dalhousiae* are more difficult; the *dalhousiae* hybrids do well.

Micranthum series. *R. micranthum*, planted in 1920, looks well and has been cut back more than once.

Moupinense series. *R. moupinense*, planted in 1918, still survives.

Neritiflorum series. *R. apodectum*, planted in 1920, is still alive. *R. haematodes*, a clump planted in 1917 looks well. The last of four plants of *R. mallotum*, planted in 1928, died in 1962. A clump of *R. neritiflorum*, planted in 1920, is showing signs of decline. Plants of *R. forrestii* var. *repens*, planted in 1925, look fit and well.

Ovatum series. *R. ovatum*, planted in 1915, still look well.

Stamineum series. *R. wilsonae*, planted in 1915, survives.

Taliense series. There are good plants of *R. adenogynum* L.5868 and 5871, which have survived neglect. A clump of *R. bureavii*, planted in 1930, looks well.

Thomsonii series. *R. callimorphum*, planted in 1920, died about 1973. *R. meddianum* - F.15676 - a batch planted in 1928 is nearing the end of its life; a difficult plant in this garden. *R. williamsianum*, W.1350; the old plants are now dying.

Triflorum series. A clump of *R. augustinii* planted in 1915 is very tall and needs pruning; another planted in 1919 still survives though neglected. *R. davidsonianum* planted in 1929 exists in several different forms; the best pink form looks well, but needs more sun. *R. hanceanum* W.4255, planted in 1929, has survived a cut back, but is a straggling plant in poor light. *R. lutescens*: two groups planted in 1927 survive. *R. oreotrephes*: 4 or 5 plants still survive out of a large clump planted in 1917, but they are nearing the end of their lives.

It is difficult to draw any definite conclusions from these records, other than that there seems to be little difference in the life span of the large leafed and of the small leafed rhododendrons. The *R. forrestii* var. *repens* look as healthy and well as any of the Grande series.

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Propagation of Rhododendrons by Cuttings

F. P. KNIGHT

(Reproduced from *The Gardeners Chronicle* of February, 1929,
by kind permission of the Editor.)

During recent years there has been a tendency for growers to try to obtain rhododendrons on their own roots in preference to the more general practice of purchasing grafted plants. Propagation by vegetative means – otherwise than by grafting – should be encouraged, and in addition to the better-known and more widely used method of layering; cuttings of many kinds, if of the right type of growth and inserted at the correct time, give excellent results.

Plants raised from cuttings possess certain definite advantages over those raised by seeds, layers and grafts. Cuttings reproduce the true characteristics of the parent plant, whereas seedlings, even of the true species, vary; and although layers would give plants of flowering size more quickly than cuttings, it is possible to raise many more young plants from a stock plant by cuttings, as only a few of the lower branches of a rhododendron may be layered. The greatest advantage cuttings have over grafted plants lies in the elimination of the suckering nuisance, which spoils so many rhododendron and azalea beds unless they are being constantly attended to and the suckers removed. Unfortunately, it is fully realised that grafting must still constitute the most convenient method of increasing in quantity the majority of our larger and more showy garden hybrids.

During the past four or five years, I have tried the propagation of many kinds of rhododendrons from cuttings, and found that from the propagator's point of view, they sort themselves out into different groups, the governing factor of each being the time of taking and inserting the cuttings.

The small-leaved rhododendrons, mainly classified botanically under the Lapponicum series, are particularly responsive to propagation by cuttings, and anyone who has grown such species as *R. achroanthum*, *R. chryseum*, *R. fastigiatum*, *R. flavidum*, *R. hippophaeoides*, *R. impeditum*, *R. intricatum*, *R. nigro-punctatum*, *R. orthocladum*, *R. rupicola* and *R. scintillans*, belonging to that series; and *R. calostrotum*, *R. campylogynum*, *R. ledoides*, *R. radinum*, *R. sphaeranthum* and *R. saluenense*, belonging to other series, must have found that nearly every one of these species has developed desirable forms which are outstanding among the others; therefore, as the perpetuation of the best forms is of the utmost importance, cuttings should be used to increase the stock.

There are two definite periods when cuttings of this group succeed best, and the method employed must correspond to the time of inserting the cuttings.



Fig. 8
(far left) *Rhododendron hippophaeoides* var.
Inserted July 1928;
(photographed) January 1929

Fig. 9
(left) *R. intricatum*.
Inserted July 1928;
(photographed) January 1929

(1) Cuttings of the young tips should be secured, either with a slight heel of older wood, or at the junction of the current and previous years' growth; these cuttings may be from one to one-and-a-half inch in length, and should be inserted in late June or early July, in a warm frame with a temperature of about 70°, in a mixture of peat-moss litter and sand, and kept watered with rain-water. Cuttings treated in this way will produce roots and be ready for transference to boxes in from three to five weeks; they will make quite an appreciable amount of new growth before the winter sets in. Fig. 8 represents a cutting of *Rhododendron hippophaeoides* variety inserted in July, 1928, and shows the amount of new growth made between that time and January 14, 1929, when the photograph was taken.

(2) Cuttings of the current year's wood, about one inch to two inches long, taken with a slight heel, in late August or early September, and inserted under a bell-glass in a cold frame, in very sandy peat, will produce roots, and may be left undisturbed until transplanted early the following spring. This method is quite successful with the more vigorous species, such as *R. hippophaeoides* and *R. scintillans*, but such species as *R. intricatum* now, unfortunately, becoming a scarce plant, should be inserted indoors.

An excellent plan, where the right type of wood for cuttings is difficult to obtain, is that of potting up a good stock plant and placing it in gentle heat under glass, when a supply of good cuttings will become available readily.

The next group consists of plants which are more vigorous in habit, possessing larger leaves, belonging botanically to various series and embracing many of our finest early-flowering rhododendrons, viz.,



Fig. 10
Rhododendron 'Cunningham's White'.
 Inserted October 1928; (photographed)
 January 1929



Fig. 11
R. occidentale hybrid.
 Inserted June 1928; (photographed)
 January 1929

R. praecox, *R. emascuum*, 'Rosy Bell', *R. racemosum* and *R. spinuliferum*, besides many of the free-flowering members of the Triflorum group, such as *R. yunnanense* and *R. chartophyllum* forma *praecox*. Of these, it is essential that the hybrids, such as *R. praecox* and 'Rosy Bell', be raised vegetatively, and it is a curious fact that any rhododendrons possessing, as these two do, *R. ciliatum* blood, are particularly easy to raise from cuttings.

The cuttings should be about three inches in length and of the current year's wood, with a slight heel, and inserted in a warm frame in a mixture of peat-moss litter, and sand, in late June or July, where they will produce sufficient roots to be ready for potting up in from four to six weeks. Although not so necessary with the evergreen plants in this group, it is essential that the deciduous kinds, such as *R. emascuum*, *R. mucronulatum* and *R. praecox*, should be ready for potting sufficiently early to enable them to make new growth before the ensuing winter approaches; I always endeavour to keep them growing until December.

It is, however, the large-leaved evergreen rhododendrons that are most difficult to raise from cuttings, and it is with particular reference to these that I write these notes. A few years ago, I rooted, with great success, a large batch of cuttings of 'Cunningham's White', a very useful old hybrid dating from 1830, which possesses *R. caucasicum* blood,



Fig. 12
R. Nobleanum.
 Inserted October 1, 1928;
 (photographed) January
 14, 1929

On October 1, 1928, I made up a warm frame of peat-moss litter and sand, which was kept at a temperature of about 65° to 70° , and decided to fill it with a representative set of hybrids and varieties possessing *R. caucasicum* blood. Batches of the following were inserted: *R. caucasicum* var. *pictum*, 'Cunningham's White', 'Cunningham's Sulphur', *Nobleanum*, *Nobleanum* 'Venustum' and *Rosamundii*. The wood selected for cuttings was that of the current year's shoots, about three to six inches long, and made at the junction of the current and previous years' growth. Early October was selected as the best time for insertion, with the idea that the cuttings would produce roots during the winter, and therefore have a very long growing season ahead in 1929.

On January 14, 1929, these cuttings were examined, with the following results: There were ready for potting-up, over ninety per cent. of 'Cunningham's White'; about eighty per cent. of *R. caucasicum* var. *pictum*; fifty per cent of *Rosamundii*; and a smaller percentage of the others, with the exception of 'Cunningham's Sulphur', where a few of the cuttings had rooted but not sufficiently to pot up.

Inserted at the same time was a batch of a typical hybrid rhododendron, viz. 'Isabella Mangles', but up to the time of writing none has produced roots.

The conclusions arrived at are that rhododendrons possessing *R. caucasicum* blood may be raised from cuttings; and the further behaviour of the plants already raised will be watched with interest. 'Cunningham's White', I may add, has already proved itself and grows away quite freely, producing flowers at a very early age. The propagation of the azalea division of the genus by cuttings should be tried

more frequently as, too often, one sees Azalea gardens ruined by the suckers of the stocks outgrowing the varieties grafted upon them.

Cuttings of azaleas inserted in June, so soon as the wood becomes firm enough to handle easily, will root quite successfully. They should be made about three inches long, with a slight heel of older wood, and inserted in a mixture of peat-moss litter and sand, with a temperature of about 75°.

The great point in successfully raising azaleas from cuttings is to get the young plants into growth the same summer as the cuttings are inserted; if they are inserted in June, they may be potted up in July, and will continue growing until December, and, after a short rest, should start into growth again early in the New Year. For the first few years, azaleas raised from cuttings are inclined to grow slowly, but they eventually form shapely, free-flowering bushes.

The Kurume azaleas and obtusum varieties are very easily raised in the same way as the above, and will produce very good flowering plants in from three to four years.

Among rhododendrons, in addition to those already mentioned, which have been successfully raised from cuttings, are *R. augustinii*, *R. broughtonii* var. *aureum*, *R. chapmanii*, *R. hypolepidotum*, *R. moupinense*, *R. repens*, *R. virgatum*, *R. williamsianum*, and, of course the race of warm greenhouse plants commonly called the Javanese hybrids, and *vice versa*.

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On Growing Malesian Rhododendrons

GEOFFREY GORER

I subscribed to Michael Black's expedition to Borneo and Indonesia in 1968, and received from him 34 cuttings or small seedlings of 17 named species, and 5 which he called new species. Several species are represented by more than one clone which he considered distinct: two each of *R. herzogii*, *jasminiflorum* and *superbum*; three *R. culminicolum* and *javanicum*; four *R. malayanum* and no less than five *R. macgregoriae*. The other ten are represented by single plants.

The plants were grown on singly in small pots until they had developed a decent root system and the taller ones were about a foot high; they were then planted out in a border in a frost-free greenhouse (thermostat set at 37°F). To prepare the border we removed a foot of soil, put a good covering of crocks over the bottom and then filled it up with solid peat, without any sand. With one exception, all the plants have flourished in these conditions and the majority have flowered; the exception was *R. konori*, reputed to be the most spectacular of all the Malesians; it lingered unhappily for a couple of years before wilting away, and probably wants more heat than we can give it.

For me, the chief attraction of the Malesian rhododendrons is that there is probably not a day in the year when you cannot find some plant in flower. They are equatorial plants and seem not to have any stable annual rhythm; a plant which has flowered in April one year may flower again in October or wait fifteen months; they seem to be in continuous growth and I can find no regularity in bud formation nor in the site in the majority of the species where the flower buds will develop; the exceptions are *R. javanicum* and *R. macgregoriae* which develop terminal buds as do the familiar Himalayan species. The trusses of these species are large and resemble Himalayan rhododendrons in many ways, except that the flowers of *R. macgregoriae* are flat, not unlike a phlox; their flowers tend to very violent orange shades, like some of the deciduous azaleas; for people who like such bright colours they would seem to offer an alternative parent to the rather muddy *R. dichroanthum* for hybridization. I have three *R. javanicum* and five *R. macgregoriae* slightly different in colouring and all flowering at different times.

We have lifted and re-potted two low-growing species – *R. pauciflorum* (tubular scarlet) and *R. dielsianum* (tubular campanulate, a pretty pink), and find them very useful house plants, flowering as they do over a long period and appearing to be very unfussy about their siting in the house. Indeed, I should consider that *R. pauciflorum* had commercial possibilities for the house-plant trade; although

the individual flowers are not impressive, they are produced in such quantity that the whole bush appears covered in scarlet.

R. malayanum and *R. rarum* also carry scarlet or pink flowers (*R. malayanum* in quite sizeable trusses), but they are straggly plants with undistinguished foliage and barely earn their greenhouse room, small though they are.

Two of the "unknown species" which have flowered seem to belong to the Malayovireya Subsection, with solitary or nearly solitary tubular flowers, though they are pink or salmon, not red; two other plants (if they are correctly labelled) have small yellow flowers, *R. retusum* and *R. solitarium*, though Dr Sleumer puts them in other subsections. Dr Sleumer's *An Account of Rhododendron in Malesia* (reprinted from *Flora Malesiana* by P. Noordhoff N.V.) is an absolutely indispensable scholarly handbook for anybody cultivating these plants.

Of the rest of the plants I have flowered, the chief beauty, to my mind, is the exquisite relationship of the flowers to the foliage, although *R. jasminiflorum*, which has been in cultivation for a long time, has sweet-scented flowers in umbels like *Jasminum officinale* but very dull narrow pointed leaves. *R. herzogii* has rather similar flowers, but the dark green, pointed leaves are handsome.

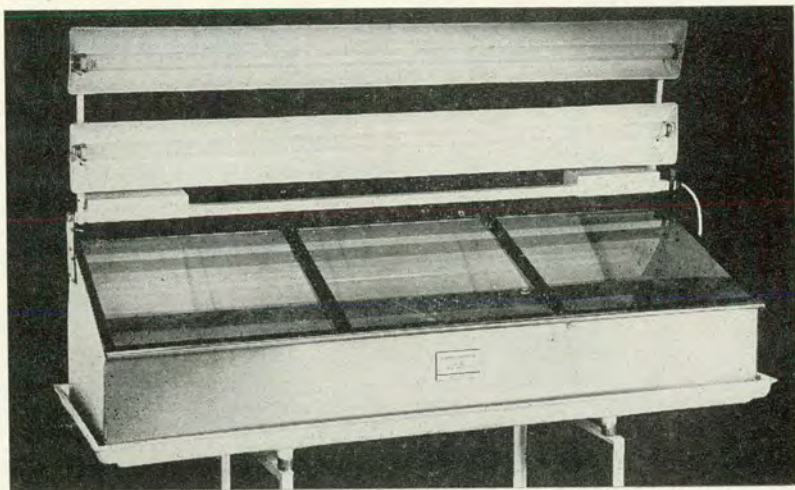
R. culminicolum has dark green pointed leaves with a light indumentum; its flowers, in trusses of up to four, are a vivid scarlet, up to 7 centimetres long, tubular and closely resembling the flowers of *Asteranthera ovata*; the combination is very attractive.

R. scabridibracteum also has an attractive brown indumentum on its long leaves and almost rose-pink tubular flowers in quite big umbels; the colour of the flowers contrasts tellingly with the leaves. *R. beyerinckianum* has flowers of the same vivid colour but more like a phlox; the only time it flowered with me (in 1975) the bush was so covered in blossom that the narrow green pointed leaves were almost completely hidden.

Of the plants I have not flowered, *R. superbum* has the most beautiful foliage, large (10 × 7 cm.) broadly obovate leaves, covered on both sides with a glowing brown to orange indumentum, in colour not unlike the young leaves of a good form of *R. bureavii*. I await its flowering anxiously, as the description is enticing. Of the other unflowered plants, *R. invasorium*, *R. perakense* and *R. vitis-idaea* do not look, or read, very exciting; and although I have not flowered *R. zoelleri* other people have; it is another gaudy plant in the orange shades.

If I became more pressed for greenhouse room, I would throw out most of the Malesians before any of my rhododendrons in the Maddenii series; but the Maddenii have a much shorter period of interest and I think five of the species pay adequate rent.

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Results with rhododendrons are remarkable. The seedling illustrated (of *Rh. auriculatum*) shows three 'years' of growth but it is only nine months old. The percentage 'strike' is so good that one horticultural college puts cuttings into peat pots to avoid root disturbance. Under natural conditions rhododendrons are probably not in active growth for many hours in any day. In the cabinet they probably do not grow any faster per hour but they grow several times as many hours every day, including winter.

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This photo shows a 9 month old Rhododendron seedling raised in the cabinet.

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Two New Rhododendrons

H. H. DAVIDIAN

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Rhododendron flinckii Davidian, sp. nov.

Species *R. lanato* Hook. f. affinis sed foliis infra indumento tenui pannoso rufo-brunneo, lamina tenui, pilis dissimilibus recedens.

Frutex 1.50-2.45 m. altus; ramuli dense tomentosi, tomento rufo-brunneo, pallide brunneo vel albido, eglandulosi, sub inflorescentia 3-5 mm. diametro, perulis deciduis. Folia sempervirentia; lamina oblongo-ovalia, oblongo-lanceolata, oblongo-elliptica vel elliptica, 4-9.8 cm. longa, 2-4.4 cm. lata, apice breviter acuminata vel obtusa, basi rotundata vel obtusa, supra atroviridis nitens vel opaca, glabra (in foliis juvenilibus dense tomentosa), costa media sulcata dense tomentosa, venis primariis 6-15 impressis, infra indumento tenui pannoso rufo-brunneo, costa media prominente dense tomentosa, venis primariis elevatis; petiolus 0.5-1.8 cm. longus, dense tomentosus tomento rufo-brunneo, pallide brunneo vel albido, eglandulosus. Inflorescentia breviter racemoso-umbellata 3-8-flora, bracteis deciduis; rhachis 3-8 mm. longa, dense vel moderate tomentosa, tomento brunneo, eglandulosa; pedicelli 0.5-1.6 cm. longi dense tomentosi tomento albido, pallide brunneo vel brunneo. Calyx annularis tantum vel 5-lobatus minutus, 0.5-1 mm. longus, lobis triangularibus vel ovatis, extra et margine glabris vel dense vel moderate tomentosis eglandulosi. Corolla campanulata, 3.5-5 cm. longa, lutea postice kermesino-maculata; lobi 5, 1.5-2.3 cm. longi, 1.5-3 cm. lati, rotundati emarginati. Stamina 10 inaequalia, 1.5-3 cm. longa, corollae breviora; filamenta basi dense pubescentia. Gynoecium 3-3.6 cm. longum, corollae brevius; ovarium conoideum vel oblongum, 5-6 mm. longum, 5-loculare, dense tomentosum, tomento brunneo, pallide brunneo vel albido, eglandulosum; stylus glaber eglandulosus.

Bhutan. Kopub. Pumthang. Bush 8 feet in Abies forest. Scarce. Alt. 10,000 feet. 18/6/1915. R. E. Cooper No. 3990 (Holotype in Herb. Hort. Bot. Edin. Details of the flower are taken from a cultivated plant).

This plant was first found by R. E. Cooper in June 1915 at Kopub, Pumthang, in Bhutan. It grows in Abies forest at an elevation of 10,000 feet.

R. flinckii is a member of the Campanulatum series. It is allied to *R. lanatum* from which it is readily distinguished by the thin, felty, rusty-brown indumentum on the lower surfaces of the leaves, by the thin texture of the leaves, and somewhat by the structure of the hairs.

The species was introduced into cultivation by Ludlow and Sherriff in 1936. It is hardy, but to obtain the best results a sheltered position should be provided.

I have named this species after Mr K. E. Flinck, in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the cultivation of rhododendrons in Sweden.

A shrub 1.50-2.45 m. high; branchlets densely tomentose with rusty-brown, fawn or whitish cottony tomentum, eglandular, those below the inflorescences 3-5 mm. in diameter, leaf-bud scales deciduous. Leaves evergreen, oblong-oval,

oblong-lanceolate, elliptic or oblong-elliptic, lamina coriaceous, somewhat thin, 4-9.8 cm. long, 2-4.4 cm. broad, apex shortly acuminate or obtuse, base rounded or obtuse; upper surface dark green, shining or somewhat mat, glabrous or with vestiges of hairs, (in young leaves densely hairy with rusty-brown or whitish hairs), midrib grooved, densely woolly in its entire length or in the lower half, primary veins 6-15 on each side, deeply impressed, under surface covered with a somewhat thin, felty, rusty-brown, continuous indumentum of hairs, (in young leaves whitish or bright rusty-brown), midrib prominent, densely hairy, primary veins raised; petiole 0.5-1.8 cm. long, densely tomentose with rusty-brown, fawn or whitish cottony tomentum, eglandular. Inflorescence a shortly racemose umbel of 3-8 flowers, flower-bud scales deciduous; rhachis 3-8 mm. long, densely or moderately tomentose with brown tomentum, eglandular; pedicels 0.5-1.6 cm. long, densely tomentose with whitish, fawn or brown cottony tomentum. Calyx a mere rim or 5-lobed, minute, 0.5-1 mm. long, lobes triangular or ovate, outside and margin glabrous or densely or moderately hairy, eglandular. Corolla campanulate, 3.5-5 cm. long, yellow, with crimson spots on the posterior side; lobes 5, 1.5-2.3 cm. long, 1.5-3 cm. broad, rounded, emarginate. Stamens 10, unequal, 1.5-3 cm. long, shorter than the corolla, filaments densely pubescent at the base. Gynoecium 3-3.6 cm. long, shorter than the corolla; ovary conoid or oblong, 5-6 mm. long, 5-celled, densely tomentose with brown, fawn or whitish tomentum, eglandular; style glabrous, eglandular.

***Rhododendron rubroluteum* Davidian, sp. nov.**

Species *R. melinanho* Balf. f. et Ward affinis sed corolla rubrolutea postice dense kermesino-maculata late infundibuliformis zygomorpha, foliis semper-virentibus supra caesio-glaucis, pedicellis et calycis margine dense setulosis differt.

Frutex 90 cm.-1.70 m. altus; ramuli lepidoti, setulosi, perulis decidui. Folia sempervirentia; lamina obovata, oblonga vel oblongo-elliptica, 3-5.8 cm. longa, 1.3-2.6 cm. lata, apice rotundata vel obtusa et mucronata, basi rotundata, obtusa vel cordulata, supra caesio-glaucula, opaca, elepidota vel paulo lepidota, esetulosa, margine esetulosa, infra pallide glauco-viridis, squamis inaequalibus minutis atrobrunneis vel pallide brunnei inter se 2-3 diametris distantibus praedita, esetulosa; petiolus 2-3 mm. longus, lepidotus, sparsim setulosus vel esetulosus. Inflorescentia terminalis, vel terminalis et foliis summis 1-2 axillaris, breviter racemosa 3-5-flora, bracteis deciduis; rhachis 3-5 mm. longa, lepidota, pubescens vel glabra, sparsim setulosa vel esetulosa; pedicelli 2-2.4 cm. longi lepidoti, moderate vel dense setulosi. Calyx 5-lobatus, minutus 0.5-1 mm. longus, lobis ovatis, extra lepidotis vel elepidotis esetulosus, margine lepidotis vel elepidotis dense setulosus. Corolla late infundibuliformis zygomorpha, 1.8-2 cm. longa, 5-loba, rubrolutea postice dense kermesino-maculata, extra lepidota glabra. Stamina 10 inaequalia longe exserta, 1-1.7 cm. longa; filamenta basi vel ad medium pubescentia. Ovarium conoideum vel ovoideum, 2-4 mm. longum, 5-loculare, dense lepidotum, glabrum; stylus curvatus vel rectus, elepidotus, glaber. Capsula oblonga, 6-9 mm. longa, 3-4 mm. lata, recta, dense lepidota, glabra, calyce persistente.

Yunnan-Szechwan-Tibet and N.E. Upper Burma. Bush of 3-5 feet. In grassy pastures and on open granite slopes amidst bamboo thickets. As above at 12,000 feet. November 1922. Series Trichocladum. F. Kingdon-Ward No. 5489 (Holotype, cultivated specimen under F. Kingdon-Ward No. 5489 in Herb. Hort. Bot. Edin.).

Kingdon-Ward discovered this plant in the course of his expedition of 1922 to Yunnan-Szechwan-Tibet and N.E. Upper Burma. It is found in grassy pastures and on open granite slopes at an elevation of 12,000 feet. The exact locality of this plant has not been recorded.

R. rubroluteum is a distinctive species belonging to the Trichocladum series. It is related to *R. melinanthum* from which it differs markedly in that the corolla is reddish-yellow with numerous crimson spots on the posterior side, widely funnel-shaped, zygomorphic, the leaves are evergreen, bluish glaucous on the upper surface, the pedicel and calyx margin are rather densely bristly.

In cultivation the species is hardy, and is well worth a place in every collection of rhododendrons.

A shrub, 90 cm.-1.70 m. high; branchlets scaly, bristly, leaf-bud scales deciduous. Leaves evergreen, obovate, oblong or oblong-elliptic, lamina 3-5.8 cm. long, 1.3-2.6 cm. broad, apex rounded or obtuse, mucronate, base rounded, obtuse or cordulate; upper surface bluish, glaucous, mat, not scaly or slightly scaly, not bristly; margin not bristly; under surface pale glaucous green, scaly, the scales unequal, minute, dark or pale brown, 2-3 times their own diameter apart, not bristly; petiole 2-3 mm. long, scaly, sparsely bristly or not bristly. Inflorescence terminal, or terminal and axillary in the uppermost one or two leaves, shortly racemose, 3-5-flowered, flower-bud scales deciduous; rhachis 3-5 mm. long, scaly, pubescent or glabrous, sparsely bristly or not bristly; pedicels 2-2.4 cm. long, scaly; moderately or rather densely bristly. Calyx 5-lobed, minute, 0.5-1 mm. long, lobes ovate, outside scaly or not scaly, not bristly, margin scaly or not scaly, rather densely bristly. Corolla widely funnel-shaped, zygomorphic, 1.8-2 cm. long, 5-lobed, reddish-yellow, with numerous crimson spots on the posterior side, outside scaly, glabrous. Stamens 10, unequal, long-exserted, 1-1.7 cm. long; filaments densely pubescent at the base or up to one-half of their length. Ovary conoid or ovoid, 2-4 mm. long, 5-celled, densely scaly, glabrous; style bent or straight, not scaly, glabrous. Capsule oblong, 6-9 mm. long, 3-4 mm. broad, straight, densely scaly, glabrous, calyx persistent.

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A Suitable Case for Treatment

JOHN GALLAGHER

"I sometimes think that my job is not all that far removed from the medical profession" a famous nurseryman told me at one of the Camellia Shows. My mind switched to sickly plants, weak cuttings being tenderly nursed into full health and vigour – but not a bit of it! "You see, when a customer asks my advice about this shrub or that, I have to look at them closely and decide whether they can expect in their lifetime to have the benefit of seeing at least some of them come into flower!" He was not too serious about his point, a fact borne out the next time I saw him busily arranging for the planting of trees which neither of us will ever see bloom, even sustained by the most potent of monkey glands.

Fortunately camellias can hardly be classed as shy flowerers or very badly behaved. *Camellia japonica* cultivars in general take longer to settle down in the open ground, but the host of hybrids are extremely free flowering from the start. British enthusiasts have certainly been overwhelmed by the flood of new camellias from America, New Zealand and Australia in recent years, but we should not forget the wealth of wonderful original collectors' material still existing in this country, which can provide ample material for hybridists to embark on a completely original breeding programme.

Mr Les Jury told me recently that he considers that there is little point in continuing first generation crosses between *C. saluenensis* and *C. japonica* (i.e. first generation Williamsii hybrids) in the light of *C. × williamsii* 'Anticipation', *C. × williamsii* 'Elsie Jury' and *C. × williamsii* 'Elegant Beauty'. I must confess that I am not convinced. Excellent though these hybrids undoubtedly are, the possible permutations between the different forms of *Camellia saluenensis* and even more, the thousands of *Camellia japonica* cultivars make it unlikely that every eventuality could have been covered in eight hundred to a thousand odd seedlings.

I have not seen or used Mr Jury's form of *C. saluenensis* known as 'Sunnybank', but Mr Colin Spicer in New Zealand has also used it and described it for me. " 'Sunnybank' is an upright moderately vigorous plant, forming a bush about ten to twelve feet high. It cross pollinates readily and the flowers are more trumpet shaped than the other form I have from Bodnant. I think it imparts a more lolly pink colour to its hybrids." He also mentions that Mr Felix Jury has used a form called 'Exbury' from which he obtained his new hybrid *williamsii* 'Water Lily'. This is of interest, for I have used this form of *Camellia saluenensis* for many years now and find it an excellent parent. Mr Sealy tells us that the late Dr Stapf identified this clone as being from the seed sent home by George Forrest under the number 24090, though the deep cerise colour of the flowers does not match the Kew Herbarium material collected by Forrest in the wild, which is white flowered. Forrest

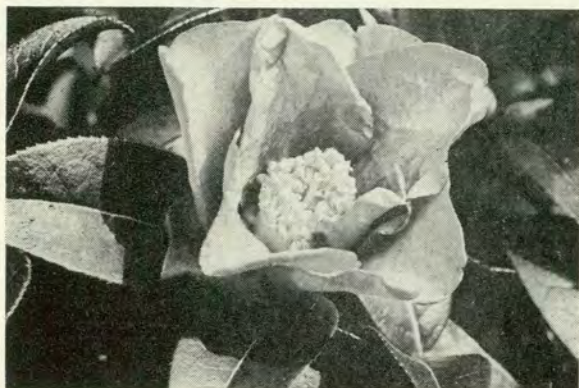


Fig. 13 (left)
Camellia saluenensis
Exbury form

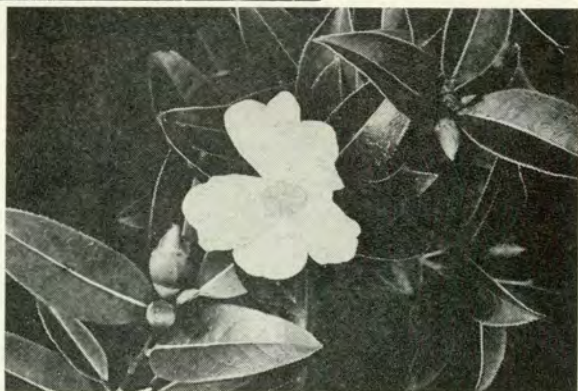


Fig. 14 (right)
Camellia saluenensis
white seedling at
Bodnant collected by
Forrest

does note that "this is a fine species, though not free flowering. The foliage is especially pleasing, hard and shining." The Exbury plant certainly has this wonderful foliage.

A white form of *C. saluenensis* collected by George Forrest does grow against the greenhouse wall at Bodnant in North Wales. When Mr Puddle showed me this original plant this spring, it was just finishing flowering and had been heavily cut back. The plant is very healthy and about eight feet high. I have flowered it myself for many years and on the odd occasion obtained a couple of seeds from crosses carried out, using it as seed parent. Unfortunately the seedlings lack vigour and it is not the easiest of plants to get to set seed.

Obviously no thoughts on the wild forms of *C. saluenensis* and *C. reticulata* could be complete without an examination of the original plants at Trewithen in Cornwall. Planted along a bank at the far end of the garden, the *saluenensis* seedlings form a study of their own. Most spectacular is 'Red Stamens' which opens with fine rose coloured flowers, having a bold boss of rust-red stamens. As the anthers open, the yellow pollen completely changes the appearance of the flower. This form crosses readily and gives vigorous hybrids. The effect is interesting as it does appear to a much lesser degree in several hybrids – notably *C. × williamsii* 'November Pink', and Miss Carlyon's hybrid

Fig. 15 (right)
C. saluenensis 'Merryn
 Galsworthy'

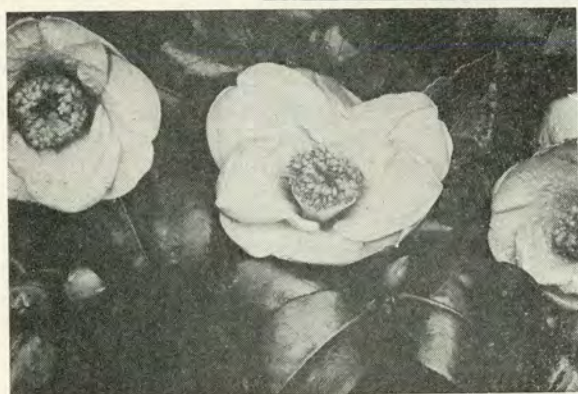
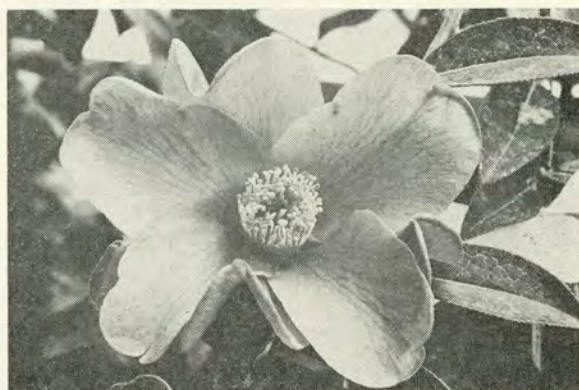


Fig. 16 (left)
C. x williamsii
 'R. M. Coode'

C. x williamsii 'R. M. Coode', a semi-double pink. The wild material Forrest collected did contain a crimson form under Forrest No. 26051 and on one of my first visits to Trewithen around 1961, I was shown a couple of very dark black red seedlings by Mr Skelton, the then head gardener. These were not as free flowering as other forms or evidently as hardy, as they appear to have been lost in cultivation during the very severe winter of 1963. The present Trewithen red form, although a good red and free seeder does not approach those two large plants which were more the colour of the new *C. japonica* 'Midnight Serenade'. The last spectacular form from Trewithen, *C. saluenensis* 'Merryn Galsworthy' is quite a small bush having very distinct leaves, not very vigorous, a poor seeder, but with exceptionally large flowers opening flat.

Some mention must be made of the Tregwainton form, which is more typical of *C. saluenensis* as we imagine it. I was lucky enough to be given a scion of this plant before 1963, when the original plant seems to have died. The blush pink petals have much less substance than some of the other forms I have mentioned, but it seeds very freely and has given some excellent children. Fortunately in recent years a more enlightened approach to many of these rare, but very important introductions has led to some distribution of scions. Thus we hope the

preservation of plants which Forrest collected in the open thickets in side valleys on the Shweli-Salween divide and amongst the scrub in the side valleys on the hills north-west of Tengyueh in the Yunnan will be ensured.

Looking at the true species, I feel sure that we should ignore at least three plants listed under the heading *C. saluenensis* in the Nomenclature Book of the American Camellia Society. There can be no doubt that 'Bow Bells', 'First Flush' and 'Rose Bowl' are of hybrid origin. Of the other eight clones listed, I have not had the opportunity to see them all in growth and reserve comment. This is not meant to detract in any way from their merit as garden plants – purely an observation on their pedigree.

Forrest did us well in his collecting around Tengyueh in the western Yunnan. The wild single forms of *C. reticulata* which he sent back have thrived, and excellent examples are to be seen at Caerhays and Trewithen in Cornwall and Exbury and Bodnant. Even the plant at Exbury seeds freely in good years. The single flowers have a grace and charm that is hard to equal and it is strange that the cross which has produced one of our finest British camellias 'Leonard Messel' (*C. reticulata* wild form \times *C. williamsii* 'Mary Christian') has not been repeated. 'Leonard Messel' together with the Exbury cross 'Inspiration', have proved so suitable for our climate that these crosses should not be ignored. Forrest's seedling *reticulatas* vary from pale blush pink to quite a deep pink and almost crimson in one case. A very beautiful form from Trewithen was shown at the R.H.S. Show in London this spring. The quality of these seedlings can easily be assessed by the fact that at least two have received awards from the Royal Horticultural Society. The lovely crimson rose single form from Caerhays, *C. reticulata* 'Mary Williams' received an F.C.C. as late as 1964 and *C. reticulata* 'Trewithen Pink' as the name implies, a light pink, an Award of Merit in 1950.

I have only touched the tip of the iceberg, so that it is hardly surprising that I view with cynicism the so-called "breeder" plants produced from one or two isolated parents on which so much emphasis seems to be placed abroad at the moment. Trying to vary one hybrid plant into other desirable forms, strikes me as an attempt to invert the old saying about silk purses and sows' ears. The requirements of British camellia lovers are quite as specific as any other country and we certainly have no shortage of superb material to use in achieving our objectives.

Camellia Hybrids from Tregrehan

GILLIAN CARLYON

The Carlyon family have always bought every book published on gardens in general and camellias in particular during the last hundred and fifty years, so when I decided to take over the garden after the war, I was not short of material to study. I experimented in hybridising



Fig. 17

Camellia × *williamsii* 'China Clay', A.M. 1976

for some time before I realised that, unless I was going to live a very long time, I must try to speed up the process. Considering that I did not stick exactly to the rules of chromosome counts I was very lucky to get some quite worthwhile results from my efforts, including one 'Tristrem Carlyon' ('Rosea Simplex' × 'Salutation') which Neil Treseder in his book *Growing Camellias* mentions as having produced one more link in the evidence for one of the parents of 'Salutation' being *reticulata*. My impatience to get results led to the use of lights so that the seedlings had minimum sleep and maximum fertiliser to keep them growing, until the first one flowered after only four years instead of the usual eight to fifteen. I chose some of the seed parents for early flowering in the hopes of saving even more time.

My latest camellia is 'China Clay' ('J. C. Williams' × 'Marjorie Magnificent') which received an Award of Merit this year 1976. This is a large semi-double brilliant white, and is medium to late flowering. Another interesting cross was 'Rosea Simplex' × *cuspidata*, which has produced the pink 'Cornish Spring', an ideal woodland shrub very decorative and free flowering. I have been particularly lucky in producing two white hybrids, 'China Clay' is one and the other 'E. T. R. Carlyon' (syn. 'Rupert') ('J. C. Williams' × 'Adolphe Audusson'). This has big double flowers with golden stamens and blooms late. All these camellias were grown to begin with under glass, but attained such proportions that I had to remove the greenhouse. Only those which proved hardy and retained their original promise were named. I took cuttings of the best regularly and these were all planted outside after two years growing period under glass.

Four of my hybrids are undergoing trials at Wisley.

The Fate of Oriental Camellias Abroad

E. G. WATERHOUSE

Camellias came to England first from China, then later from Japan. All the Chinese camellias were given new names and we have no records of where they were produced in China or what their original Chinese names were. Only in one case do we know that 'Cup of Beauty' is a translation of the original Chinese name for that camellia. This suggests something very rare and precious, and indeed this flat, double bloom consisting of countless rows of tiny, incurving, shell-like white petals, faintly ringed with pink is a real collector's piece. It would delight any connoisseur of porcelain.

In the case of Japanese camellias we do have published nursery lists, with Japanese names and descriptions in English, and although the camellia names are printed in *romaji* (i.e. in Roman type) and are therefore clearly legible, in almost every case they were replaced by new western names. This is a pity as the Japanese names often had some poetic, literary or cultural significance. A case in point is that of the camellia 'Hikaru Genji' (1879), which bears the name of the brilliant Genji, a young noble of the Heian period unparalleled for elegance and talent. The tale of Genji is the oldest and greatest of Japanese novels, written soon after the year 1000 and tells the tale of his loves. Every educated Japanese knows the story, but it is unknown in Europe, and when the camellia was introduced it was renamed 'Herme' by Seidel, nurseryman in Dresden, in 1893, and 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard' by the Guichard nursery in Nantes. Seidel exported plants to England and the United States where the name 'Herme' is still current. About 1930 Australia received this camellia direct from Japan under its original name 'Hikaru Genji'. According to the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* which is now recognised in all countries, including Japan, the first name of a plant published with a description and identifiable, is the valid name for that plant. Hence 'Hikaru Genji' 1879, is the valid name for the above camellia while the unhistoric and insipid 'Herme' is a synonym which must ultimately fall into disuse.

Another camellia which came from Japan and was introduced by Franz von Siebold in 1832, was renamed 'Tricolor'. This was clearly illustrated in colour in the *Horticultural Magazine*, Vol. 4, p 229, in 1840. The plate shows a bloom with beautifully cupped petals and white ground colour brilliantly striped red. Also Tuyama in his *Camellia Cultivars of Japan* Plate 8, gives an admirable rendering of the size, form, and colour of this camellia widely known in Japan under

the name 'Ezo-nishiki' which means "brocade of old Japan". Thus this is a camellia of great prestige in Japan, and it is essential to distinguish it from the many mutations or "sports" that tend to occur frequently on the same tree. These should be removed the moment they occur in order that only the true type, with white ground colour be left for the admiration of the beholder. Unfortunately the plate of 'Tricolor' in Beryl Urquhart's *The Camellia Vol. I* shows one of the sports and not the much more appealing original form referred to above.

This camellia presents us with a tricky problem in nomenclature. The earliest publication of the name 'Ezo-nishiki' which I have so far been able to locate is 1879, but as we have seen, it was published as 'Tricolor' with description and accurate colour plate in Europe in 1840. According to the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* its valid name is therefore 'Tricolor'. But surely no one would dream of requiring the Japanese to adopt the European name for it.

Let us now consider the case of 'Sodegakushi', another well-known Japanese camellia with a magnificent large semi-double bloom, pure white, with large overlapping petals. This was listed by Kaemon Ito, in 1879. It was first exported by the Yokohama Nursery Company in 1905 and listed as 'Grandiflora' with a colour plate and the following description: "Pure white semi-double showing large yellow centre as the flower expands". Its enormous bud just before opening looks like the bud of *Magnolia grandiflora* and when fully opened the flower attains to the size of 6 or 7 inches across. The name 'Grandiflora' must be ruled out as invalid as it had already been published as early as 1835 for a single red camellia. Gauntlett in Cornwall imported it and in his No. 98 undated catalogue listed it as "Gauntletti" although he had no part in its raising. The name 'Sodegakushi' listed by Ito in 1879 rightly belongs to it. It means "sleeve concealing" and is particularly apt and particularly Japanese. It evokes the impression of beauty half concealed and half revealed. In America it was renamed 'Lotus' and this synonym for it is in general use.

Camellia 'Wabisuke'. In the R.H.S. *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book 1960* opposite page 128 there is a full page illustration of a large camellia in full flower. It is labelled C. 'Wabisuke'. Mr Norman Hadden describes this as "one of the very best single camellias I know. The foliage is rich deep glossy green, distinct from all others. The flowers are pink, a shade deeper than 'J. C. Williams' and of good substance". This camellia does belong to the Wabisuke group and was exported from Japan erroneously under that name. Its real Japanese name is 'Tarokaja' and has been current for it in Tokyo from as far back as 1859. In other words it is C. *wabisuke* cv. 'Tarokaja'. There is a very old plant of it, with two trunks measuring about 11 inches across, growing near the entrance of the temple Gassin-in, Kyoto. The Japanese botanist Kitamura took this to be a species and called it C. *uraku*. And this name became current in Kyoto and later spread to Australia. However, subsequently, after examining some of the seedlings from this plant Kitamura found that it *was* one of the Wabisuke group and not a species, and therefore the name *uraku* had to be abandoned. It is thus restored to its original name 'Tarokaja'.

I share Norman Hadden's admiration for this camellia. It is a wonderful and reliable plant and never fails with me to produce hundreds and hundreds of blooms which open one after the other on clusters of seven or eight buds which never wither on the plant but fall one after the other face upwards on the ground – a joy to behold – around the chequered sunlight under the plants. Moreover they exhale a delightful soft fragrance. As this camellia crosses readily with *C. japonica* I hope hybridists in search of camellias with fragrance are concentrating special attention on it.

'Taro-an'. In 1937 Wada exported from Japan a camellia under this name and described it as "large widely campanulated single, one of the best bright reds". This was listed by Marchant in 1937. Norman Hadden had a large plant of it at West Porlock. Harrison in New Zealand had it in 1940 and it also reached Australia from there in 1943. But it is wrongly named, as Wada must have realised, for he dropped it in his 1941 list and described the true 'Taroan' as "most beautiful exquisite shell-pink single, large, broadly campanulated with attractive yellow stamens peeping out, probably the loveliest of all camellias". This was listed in Cornwall by Trehane in 1974. Dr Tuyama in his *Camellias of Japan*, 1968, states that is a famous old cultivar of the Nagoya district and mentions a very old plant of it which was a favourite at the tea ceremony. This camellia has been studied by Yoshiaki Andoh of Kobe who suspects that Chugai's 'Yoibijn' is identical with this.

'Hagoromo'. This beautiful Japanese camellia was recorded in Japan as early as 1695 in *Kadan Chikinsho*, a gardening book. It is a semi-double very pale pink flower of medium size, with two rows of petals which stand apart and give it a bell-like appearance. Its name 'Hagoromo', "Feathered Robe" or "Robe of Feathers", has for the Japanese great significance and derives from a classical Noh drama. This tells the story of a fisherman walking at Matsubara on Miho Bay who finds a beautiful feathered robe, the celestial raiment of an angel, hanging from the branch of a pine tree. Struck by its beauty he is about to take it home when an angel who has been bathing in a secluded spot appears to claim it, explaining that it is a robe from heaven and that she can never again ascend to heaven without it. Moved by her piteous plight the fisherman returns the robe. She dons it and performs for him the famous Heavenly Maiden's Dance.

This camellia was imported into Italy from Japan in 1886 and, as there was no understanding of the significance of the Japanese name, was renamed "Magnoliaeflora" because of a certain resemblance to *Magnolia purpurea*. And it has been known in Europe, England, America and Australia under the name 'Magnoliaeflora' (which if meant to be Latin should be corrected to 'Magnoliiflora'). In accordance with the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* we are now justified in restoring to this camellia its original name of 'Hagoromo'.

The fish tail camellia is a remarkable single pink-flowered Japanese camellia, has glossy oblong leaves which are trifid at the apex, just like the tail of a goldfish. Its name 'Kingyo-tsubaki' was published by Ito in 1879. It seems to have reached Europe before that date and was

renamed 'Quercifolia', that is "oak leaved". Goldfish are particularly popular in Japan and the leaves of this camellia bear so vivid a resemblance to their unusual tails that one sacrifices something very real if one substitutes an analogy from the vegetable kingdom.

'Mikenjaku' was listed by Ito in 1879. This large to very large semi-double to incomplete double camellia with large, thick crinkled petals ranging in colour from rose-pink to almost solid white or spotted and marbled with white, reached the Caledonia Nursery in Guernsey in 1887 and was renamed 'Nagasaki'. In England it is sometimes known as 'Lady Audrey Buller'. Both these names are synonyms and now that camellias are international should, I think, be displaced by the original name 'Mikenjaku'.

'Akebono' and 'Shin-akebono'. The true 'Akebono' of Japan has long been very popular with votaries of the tea cult in Kyoto and Osaka. The original plant is in the Shorinkje Temple in Oayama and is proudly shown to visitors. The flower is very light pink of great delicacy, single to semi-double, of cupped form. The bud is also exquisite. An excellent presentation of it is to be seen in an arrangement by Sofu Teshigahara in *The Magic of Camellias*. Due to some mistake a quite different camellia reached America and became widely known as 'Akebono'. When Domoto, a Japanese nurseryman living in America, imported the true 'Akebono' from Japan he called it 'Shin-Akebono' or 'New Dawn' to distinguish it from the current 'Akebono'. It is important to discard the name 'Shin-akebono' and give it its true name of 'Akebono', leaving the American pseudo-'Akebono' to be determined by further research.

'Otome' was listed in Japan in 1879 and, standing by itself, is the priority name. It first appeared alone and only later as 'Otome' (Usu-otome). The explanation of this is that 'Otome' came to be used with modifiers for a group of medium sized formal double camellias. For example 'Shiro-otome' for a white form, 'Ko-otome' for a red form. It was only then that 'Usu-otome' was added to 'Otome' to distinguish the light pink form from the other colours.

In America this camellia has been for long widely known as 'Pink Perfection'. Seidel of Dresden imported it from Japan and renamed it 'Frau Minna Seidel'. Now that camellias have become international and Japan in its many recent camellia publications gives the camellia names in Roman characters, priority can at last be claimed for the names of many of its indigenous camellias.

My Impressions of Camellias in England

LES JURY

On a recent trip to England, to attend the 1976 International Camellia Convention and tour of gardens, I found English environmental conditions so different from ours in New Zealand. Whereas we have ideal conditions in New Plymouth where we live, good friable soil of good fertility, good rainfall and no heavy frosts, English enthusiasts have to battle against adverse conditions – heavy soil, some appears too alkaline, and damaging frosts which spoil the blooms.

Beginners must be given helpful information. A common mistake with them is to set plants too deeply. In a heavy soil that could result in slow stunted growth and even to loss of the plant. A survey in one of the States of the U.S.A. was carried out to determine why some camellias were healthy and vigorous and others sickly. Tests of soil pH were taken over a wide area, and the conclusion was that camellias did well in a wide variety of values, from very acid to slightly alkaline, the sickly plants were all in too alkaline soil, or had been planted too deeply, or had soil built up around them later. So that pointed to the necessity of shallow planting, and indeed it was recommended to raise the plant three or four inches above the level of the surrounding soil. Heavy soil could be greatly improved by mixing in coarse sand; if none is available, then plant in beds raised six inches.

Another mistake can be made in planting pot-raised plants. If the soil-mix in the pot is very different from the soil the plant is to grow in, the roots are inclined to remain in the soil of the pot-mix – with disastrous results. For instance, if one buys a plant which has been grown in a light soil mix, and it is to be planted in heavy soil, then shake or bare-root the plant under a tap before planting. Also, it is a mistake to use too much or too strong manures at the time of planting. I suggest using mainly organic manures, as they are safer than artificials such as sulphates and nitrates, which are immediately soluble and can burn the tender roots unless used sparingly. Hoof and horn, fish manure, blood and bone, are all organic and slow acting, each contains some nitrogen which hastens growth, but when a flowering-size plant has developed, I prefer to discontinue nitrogen and apply a little super-phosphate and potash; these elements encourage more blooms and firmer substance. Organic manures should be used as a top dressing as they form gases if worked into the soil.

I have been told by some English growers how fast their plants have grown, but very few blooms. This indicates too much nitrogen – a plant overfed with nitrogen is softer and more susceptible to cold damage and will have fewer blooms.

Varieties to plant: it is generally known that the Williamsii Hybrids (*C. saluenensis* × *japonica*) are hardier than either parent, and therefore more suited for planting in the colder areas of Britain. Quite a variety of these are now available, 'Donation' being a great favourite as it is so prolific; all the better if one can visit a nursery and select in bloom according to taste. In colder areas, only the hardiest *japonicas* should be planted and advice should be sought before purchasing. 'Berenice Boddy' is one of the hardiest *japonicas* and, although a semi-double, will set seed; if crossed with any of the double Williamsii Hybrids, it should result in hybrids with more substance in blooms.

I saw plants offered of *C. saluenensis* 'Trewithen Deep Red'; it is not really a deep red, but is nevertheless an excellent form and should be of great value for hybridising; by crossing it with red *japonicas*, good red hybrids should result, and make a valuable addition to the colour range of the Williamsii Hybrids.

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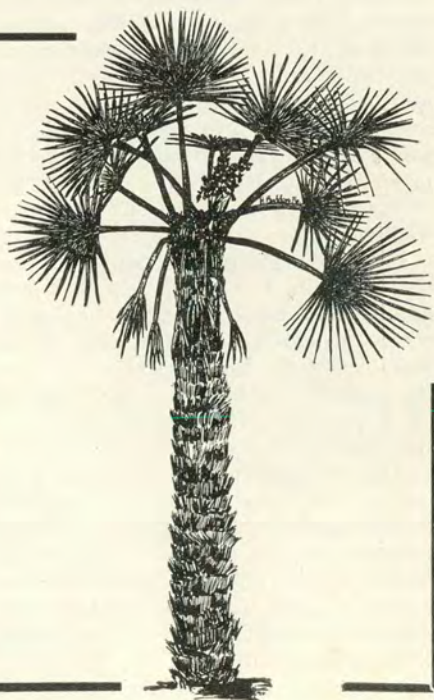
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Magnolias in the Hillier Gardens and Arboretum

H. G. HILLIER, C.B.E. and C. R. LANCASTER

Part II*

Medium-sized Trees – (30 to 60 feet)

Perhaps the magnolia with the most powerfully scented flowers is *M. hypoleuca* (*obovata*). Young trees of 17 and 23 feet in the arboretum have been flowering now for several years and never fail to attract attention in June when their creamy-white flowers fill the air around with the rich smell of ripe water melons. The fat, globular, purple-coated flower buds on stout peduncles are also striking and quite distinctive, as are the smooth, purple-blue bloomy buds in winter. Similar in general effect is *M. officinalis biloba* with its terminal ruffs of handsome bold leaves with the characteristic terminal notch. We were privileged to be the first to introduce this plant to cultivation in the British Isles, thanks to the kindness of the Lushan Botanic Garden, China. Several specimens have reached 17 feet plus another one at 23 feet, and all are growing strongly and annually produce large creamy-white flowers scented of Germoline. The peduncles are longer than those of the related *M. hypoleuca* and are densely grey pubescent as are the young shoots (even in winter) and the leaves beneath. *M. hypoleuca* by contrast is quite smooth and the leaves are borne on purple petioles (green in *M. officinalis biloba*). Typical *M. officinalis* we have yet to see, as plants received under this name in the past always proved to be *M. hypoleuca*. It is possible that Wilson's collection of the type is now lost to cultivation except possibly for a tree at Tre-withen in Cornwall.

From the American continent comes *M. tripetala*, usually called the umbrella tree. This is a fast growing species and develops into a handsome foliage tree of rather open habit, at least when young. The petals are long and curiously crinkled, especially before expanding. In fact it is at this stage that they are most striking, standing erect at the ends of the branches like long, cream-coloured candles. They give off a peculiar mealy smell reminiscent of certain fungi. Our largest specimen is 18 feet high.

Another American is *M. fraseri* (*auriculata*) the so-called fish-tailed magnolia, a reference to the conspicuous auricles at the base of the leaf. It is a handsome species with bright green foliage of rather thin texture gathered at the ends of the branches and large parchment coloured flowers appearing with the leaves in May and June. Just before the flowers expand, they smell rather like a mild detergent. Even in winter the young shoots are polished orange-brown and glow like burnished copper in the sun.

* Part I was published in *Rhododendrons* 1975 pp. 61-69.

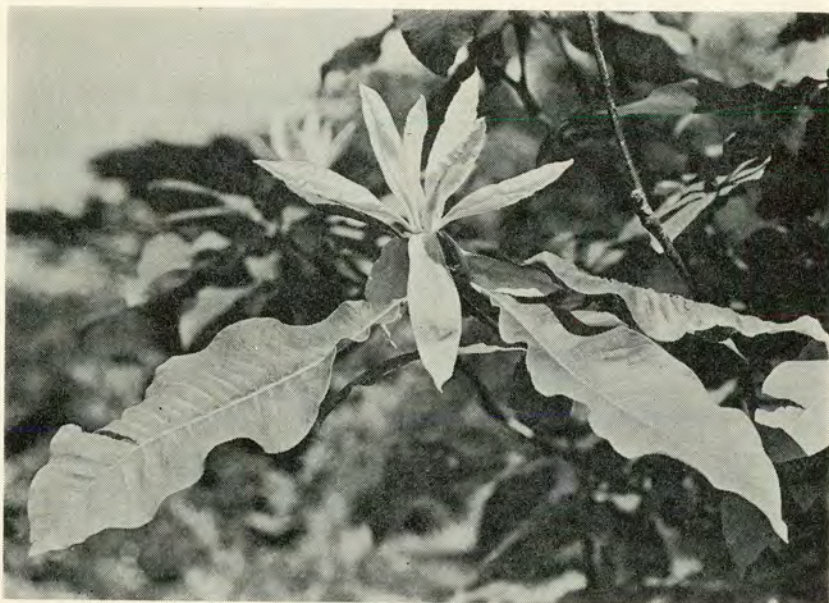


Fig. 18

Magnolia tripetala

For a long time we have grown plants under the name *M. pyramidata* originally received from an American source. Now we feel that our original stocks probably belong to *M. fraseri*. The reason for this view is that when in Georgia in October 1974 Harold Hillier saw several specimens which had leaves only about half the size of those of *M. fraseri*. The trees too were more compact and pyramidal in outline. These remarks are equally true of the species growing in the Henry collection at Gladwyn, Pennsylvania. He succeeded in bringing home the true species.

We have several specimens of the magnificent *M. sprengeri* var. *diva* and *M. sargentiana*, neither of which has yet flowered here, though for more than 25 years they flowered freely at our old Chandlers Ford Nursery. The same must be said of *M. sargentiana* var. *robusta*.

In 1955 Dr Todd Gresham, a noted amateur magnolia specialist of Santa Cruz, California, made a series of crosses between *M.* × *veitchii* and *M. liliiflora* on the one hand, and *M.* × *soulangiana* 'Lennei Alba' on the other. Of the hundred or so seedlings produced, twenty-four of each cross were selected and grown on. All proved vigorous in growth, developing into strong trees in the manner of *M.* × *veitchii*. We received scions of several of these clones from Dr Gresham in 1962 and again in 1967. Plants from the latter batch, put out in 1969, are now growing strongly in our rhododendron collection, and last year (1975) flowered splendidly. Among these the following are deserving of note – 'Heaven Sent' – trees only 10 feet high but bearing numerous good sized flowers, tubular in bud opening wide later. The tepals are white

on the inside and flushed rose-purple without. This is an excellent clone flowering at an early age, its flowers are pink from a distance and showing strong *liliiflora* influence. 'Sayonara' – trees 9 feet with scented flowers, ivory-white flushed dull purple at the base of inner tepals. The globular form of the flowers suggest strong *denudata* influence through the 'Lennei Alba' parent. 'Manchu Fan' is very similar though the tepals are not so broad. 'Delicatissima' – trees 8 feet bearing white flowers with inner tepals flushed purple at base. In this clone can be seen a strong *veitchii* influence. Finally 'Peppermint Stick' – a fine, strong, upstanding tree at present 12 feet bearing large *veitchii*-like flowers with long oblong tepals which are white flushed purple in the lower half. Of those which have flowered up to date 'Heaven Sent', 'Sayonara' and 'Peppermint Stick' seem the most promising and are well worthy of cultivation.

M. dawsoniana occurs in several places in the arboretum, our largest specimen 26 feet high, but it has yet to flower.

Large Trees – (60 feet and over)

Our largest specimen of *M. acuminata*, planted in 1961, is at present 23 feet and presents a striking appearance with its dense conical habit and attractive foliage. Although its flowers cannot compare with those of the Asiatic species, they have, nevertheless, a beauty of their own, cup-shaped, the tepals at first coated with a blue-grey bloom particularly striking on the outside, eventually opening a greenish yellow. Harold Hillier has seen this species 90 to 100 feet in Longwood Gardens, U.S.A. It is one of the best magnolias for an alkaline soil.

We have left what is debatably the finest species almost until last. *M. campbellii* from the Himalaya is represented here by several trees, the largest 29 feet planted in 1957, none of which have yet flowered, neither has the white flowered form. Roy Lancaster has seen this species 70 to 80 feet high in east Nepal, branches shaggy with moss and lichen and supporting epiphytic clumps of orchids, ferns and once *Rhododendron camelliiflorum*.

One tree which did flower for the first time in 1974 was the clone we have named 'Darjeeling', a grafted plant, the scions originating from a tree in the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling. The few flowers produced were of a dark wine-red, a superb colour. This tree is a slender stemmed individual planted against the south-facing wall of Jermyns House in 1959, now 17 feet high.

When we turn to the Chinese variety *mollicomata* however the picture is rather different with several specimens flowering regularly. Pride of place must be given to the form collected in Yunnan by George Forrest under his number F.25655. We have grafted trees from the three sources – Borde Hill in Sussex, Lanarth and Werrington Park in Cornwall. The last two are growing against the south-facing wall of Jermyns House having been planted there in 1957. In 1974 the Werrington tree flowered for the first time, whilst last year it was joined by the Lanarth tree. The flowers of the latter opened 2 weeks before those of the other and though slightly larger differed in no other way. Both were a superb cyclamen-purple in colour and fairly took one's breath away. 'Lanarth' opened in February during a mild frost-free spell and daily drew its gathering of admirers including many members

of the nursery staff hardened by exposure to rarities over many years. Without exception the reaction was one of wonder and astonishment to see these great richly coloured goblets against the blue sky. The flowers of the Werrington tree, opening later, were unfortunately fingered by frosts and never quite matched the other. At the present time the 'Lanarth' tree is 17 feet and the Werrington tree 23 feet.

Of the hybrids between the type and its variety we have a representative collection, although in our opinion the continued naming of new clones with only slightly different qualities is unwise and will cause confusion in future years. A grafted specimen of 'Charles Raffill' flowered within seven years of planting. Another tree magnolia noted for its flowering from an early age is *M. × veitchii (campbellii × denudata)*, of which we grow both the type 'Peter Veitch' and the clone 'Isca'. The former is the better tree with us and a specimen planted in 1957 among the camellias in front of the house has reached 43 feet and flowers regularly.

We are endeavouring to establish in a sheltered sandpit a young tree of the remarkable *M. rostrata*, branches from which were exhibited at Vincent Square in 1974 and gained an Award of Merit as a foliage tree. A large specimen at Caerhays Castle is spectacular when laden with its erect, pink fruiting cones.

Evergreen Species

The most commonly grown evergreen magnolia is *M. grandiflora* and here it is represented by several clones of which 'Exmouth' is the most popular with customers and visitors. The branches in this clone are rather more erect than in others, contrasting especially with the rather more sprawling habit of 'Goliath'. Other clones grown here are 'Ferruginea', 'Angustifolia' and 'Undulata'. Apart from an 'Exmouth' and a 'Goliath' on south-facing walls of Jermyns House, all are free-standing trees in the plantation to the front of the house.

In recent years we have received from the National Arboretum, Washington, hybrids between the above species and *M. virginiana*. The clones 'Freeman' and 'Maryland' possess the evergreen foliage of *M. grandiflora* and tend to resemble that species in habit. The flowers incline towards *M. virginiana*.

Perhaps the most imposing and magnificent evergreen species, certainly in leaf, is the Chinese *M. delavayi*. Although we have nothing to compare with the immense tree in the wood at Caerhays, our two specimens have formed large multi-stemmed bushes creating a striking feature throughout the year and especially useful and noticeable in winter. Our largest specimen was planted against a south-facing wall of Jermyns House in 1957 and is now 19 feet high. The other specimen planted behind the nursery offices in 1954 has formed a large mound 15 feet high by as much through, having been cut to the ground in 1963. The large ivory-coloured flowers last for only one day and contain a rich scent of ripened water-melon. This makes a splendid specimen on alkaline soil.

We have several times tried *M. nitida* with its lovely metallic polished dark green leaves, but this species has proved too tender with us. A young plant is succeeding at Spring Hill Gardens, Ventnor, but regrettably was cut in half by a vandal.

In these brief surveys we have mentioned (with few exceptions) only those magnolias which are established in the arboretum. Most years we receive new clones of one kind or another and eventually these too will be given permanent positions.

In ending this account we mention the names of a few of these clones of which small specimens are in our arboretum nursery - *M. campbellii* 'Ethel Hillier' - Harold Hillier gave this name in memory of his mother to a tree now about forty feet high on the site of our old Chandlers Ford nursery. It was raised from wild collection seed in 1925. The large white flowers have a faint blush at the base of the tepals.

M. campbellii 'Kew's Surprise' was one of ten seedlings distributed by Kew to various gardens, another of which produced 'Charles Raffill'. The original 'Kew's Surprise' is a magnificent plant grown at Caerhays Castle. The flowers are larger than those of 'Charles Raffill' and the outside of the tepals a deeper pink.

M. campbellii 'Sibbury' was raised from seed given to Harold Hillier's father (Edwin Hillier) by the late Sir Charles Cave, Bt. It belongs to the same parentage as 'Charles Raffill' but is an earlier vintage.

M. 'Michael Rosse' was a seedling sent to us by the late Mr Charles Williams of Caerhays, the mother plant being *M. sargentiana* var. *robusta* and so supplied by us to The Earl of Rosse. It is nice to give value for money!

MILLAIS NURSERIES

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"Exhibits must have been grown in the open. - Except where otherwise stated, the exhibits in the competitive classes must have been grown in the open. Blooms may be cut and thereafter opened under glass."

It is in the manner of the interpretation of the last sentence of this regulation, and on the competitors' skill in complying with it, that the success of the Early Rhododendron Competition depends. The hazards include snow, frost, north and east winds, hail, rain and blue tits, and the skill is in judging how soon to pick each exhibit: this is because a flower that has opened naturally on the plant usually looks better than one that has opened in a dark stable, or under a neon light in a warm kitchen - provided that it is not touched by wind or frost or, particularly if it is one of the early reds, the tits have not been after the honey. Visiting some of the Sussex gardens on the second day of the Show, my admiration for this skill was increased.

After another mild winter, there were the usual frosts in February and March, including one the day before the Show, when there was even a light fall of snow in London. Only Cornwall and Sussex seemed to avoid these hazards, though there were also some very welcome entries from a new exhibitor from Herefordshire, Mr Banks from Hergest Croft, Kington. It was very pleasant too to see some very fine exhibits from that great rhododendron garden at Borde Hill, made by the late Colonel S. R. Stephenson Clarke, and now in the hands of his grandson, Mr Robert Clarke; these exhibits moreover, in many cases, had their collectors' numbers, which so few gardens can still provide with any accuracy.

Only four trade stands were exhibiting rhododendrons, and only one made them its principal feature. This was Reuthe, who showed a collection of dwarf rhododendrons, which included a fine plant of *R. glaucophyllum* var. *luteiflorum*, *keiskei*, *bodinieri*, *leucaspis*, *pemaekense*, *imperator*, *moupinense*, *ciliatum* aff. (Sherriff), *flavidum*, *hippophaeoides*, *russatum* together with its white form, 'Bric-a-Brac', 'Ptarmigan', 'Quaver', 'Emasculum' and 'Tessa'. Hilliers, in a nice exhibit of spring trees and shrubs, included *R. fittianum*, their very distinct form of *dauricum*, *glomerulatum*, a good dwarf *keiskei* and *moupinense*, as well as 'Cilpinense', 'Songster' and a very good 'Chink'. L. R. Russell, in a similar exhibit, included 'Cilpinense' and 'Elizabeth', and a number of evergreen azaleas which normally do not flower till May. The position of honour under the clock was taken by South Down Nurseries from

Cornwall with a very fine exhibit of camellias, magnolias and other spring flowers and ornamental shrubs, which included *Rhododendron lutescens*, *macabeum* and *racemosum*, and the two clones of 'Golden Oriole'.

The competitive classes were as well filled as they ever are at this early show, but it was noticeable that there were more exhibits in the species classes than in the hybrid and miscellaneous classes, reflecting perhaps the revived interest in rhododendron species. Class 1 for trusses of four species had two entries from Sussex, and one each from Herefordshire and Cornwall. The winning exhibit from Lamellen consisted of rather an unusual form of *grande*, a good form of *macabeum* which was not quite out, a good coloured form of *lanigerum* with good leaves but rather small bells, and *sutchuenense* var. *geraldii*. The Borde Hill exhibit which was second contained a beautiful white *eclectum*, the original Farrer's *mallotum*, the true *recurvoides* KW 7184 and *vellereum* KW 5656. A fine spray of this Borde Hill *vellereum* won Class 2 for a spray of any species; second was a *sutchuenense* from Stonehurst and third a small spray of rather a pale *macabeum* from Nymans, who also showed a nice spray of *pocophorum*. There were also two other sprays of the *sutchuenense* - *praevenum* alliance.

Class 3, for a truss of any species, was won by a very good truss of an unnamed clone of a rose-coloured *lanigerum* from Nymans, probably close to the Windsor 'Chapel Wood'. The same garden was second with *macabeum*, and General Harrison third with another *lanigerum*. Another interesting exhibit was *eclectum* var. *bellatulum* F.21770, from Borde Hill, but not nearly as attractive as their white form in Class 1. There was also a good *grande* from Cornwall, unfortunately slightly touched by frost. Class 4 for three cultivars of *arboreum* contained only one exhibit, consisting of *campbelliae*, *cinnamomeum* and a rather poor form of *roseum*. Class 5 for any species of the *Arboreum* series other than *arboreum* contained four trusses of *lanigerum*, one of *delavayi* and one of *ririei*. The Nymans *lanigerum* was first, Borde Hill second and *delavayi* third. Class 6, for any species of the *Barbatum* series, had seven exhibits, three of *barbatum*, and one each of *exasperatum*, *strigillosum*, *vesiculiferum* KW 6856, and probably *glischroides*. The first prize went to the very fine truss of *exasperatum* from Nymans, who were also second with *barbatum*.

Class 7 for the *Falconeri* series contained only one exhibit, a *basilicum* from Borde Hill. It was odd that *arizelum* was nowhere out yet this year. Class 8 for the *Fortunei* series had 9 entries, five of them from the *sutchuenense* alliance. First prize went to a *sutchuenense* from Borde Hill, second to a white *erubescens* from Cornwall, and third to a *praevenum* from The High Beeches; there were also a *calophytum*, a *fargesii* and an *oreodoxa* in the class, and something very reminiscent of 'Robin Hood'.

Class 9 for the *Grande* series had 7 entries, two of *macabeum*, of which the Nymans exhibit was placed first; a *praestans* from Nymans was second, and a *mollyanum* from Borde Hill with rather small bells, KW 6261, was third. There were also two *grande* and another *mollyanum*. Class 10 for the *Neriiflorum* series had six entries, three *mallotum*, two *hemidartum* and a *beanianum*. A splendid *hemidartum* from

Nymans was first, and the Boscauens were second and third with *mallotum* and *beanianum*. Class 11 for the Thomsonii series had eight entries, three *meddianum*, 3 *eclectum* (one var. *bellatulum*), a *setiferum* KW 7190 from Borde Hill, and a very nice red truss showing evident signs of *thomsonii* in its lineage, and this unaccountably was awarded first prize; *thomsonii* itself of course does not flower till April. Nice trusses of *meddianum* var. *kermesinum* from Nymans and Borde Hill were respectively second and third.

Class 12 for a spray of one of the small-flowered lepidote series had five entries. Nymans were first and second with very showy sprays respectively of *leucaspis* and *moupinense*; there were two small sprays of *racemosum*, of which one was placed third, and the connoisseur's piece was General Harrison's dwarf *keiskei*. Class 13, for a truss or spray of any series not so far mentioned in the schedule, had 9 entries, five from the Irroratum series, two the Taliense series, and two the Fulvum series. Here Borde Hill swept the board: first prize of course went to a spray, the small-flowered form of *fulvum* (*fulvodes*) F.25958, second to *rufum* R.13601, and third to *eritimum* ssp. *persicinum*. There were also nice *ramsdensianum* and *uvarifolium*.

Class 14 for trusses of four hybrids only attracted three entries, all from the same village in Cornwall. The winning exhibit consisted of 'Callirhoe', a large-flowered clear pink, 'Endeavour' a pure white *lacteam* cross with the tight *arboreum* truss, 'Hermione' a crimson which had an A.M. in 1941, and 'Maya' A.M. 1940, resembling its seed parent more than its pollen parent. Class 15, for a hybrid spray, was a good class with six entries. As so often, it was won by Sir Giles Loder's

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fine white 'Seagull', which was awarded the F.C.C. a fortnight later. Nymans were second and third with 'Bo-peep' and a vast spray of 'Christmas Cheer', and there were also sprays of 'Mrs Henry Shilson' A.M., 'Nestor', and a rather pale 'Werei'.

Class 16, for one hybrid truss, had 5 entries, and was won by 'Hermione'. The Boscauens were second and third with 'Mrs Henry Shilson' and an unnamed red *arboreum* hybrid. Class 17 for a hybrid of which one parent was a species of the *Arboreum* series also had five entries, and the Boscauens were first with 'Blushing Beauty' and third with a *strigillosum* hybrid, both unregistered. 'Hermione' was second in this class. Class 18 for a Fortunei series hybrid had six entries, and was won by Sir Giles Loder's 'Seagull'. A deep pink clone of 'Arbalo' was second, and a pale clone of the *luteum - sutchuenense* cross third; this is unregistered.

Class 19 for a *Barbatum* or *Thomsonii* series hybrid had nine entries, and was won by a good 'Shilsonii' from Nymans; Sir Giles Loder's splendid 'Faltho' A.M. was second, and the best clone of Campirr from Tremeer third. Class 20 for any other lepidote hybrid had five entries, and was won by General Harrison's *irroratum* × 'Lacs' hybrid, with 'Iphigenia' from the next-door garden second and Sir Giles Loder's rather splendid 'Haze' third.

Class 21, for a spray of any lepidote hybrid, was another good one; it had seven entries, and was won by Sir Giles Loder with a lovely spray of 'Bric-a-Brac'; he was also third with a very nice spray of 'Golden Oriole Talavera'. The Boscauens were second with a huge spray of 'Praecox'. Also shown were 'Bo-peep', 'Seta', and 'Keiskrac'.

Classes 22-23, for tender rhododendrons grown under glass, had no entries. When people are growing these beautiful plants under glass within easy reach of Westminster, and will not show them, it seems hardly worth retaining these classes in the schedule. Class 24 was won by a nice plant of 'Ptarmigan', shown by Mr and Mrs Blundell from Chelsea, who won the same class in 1971. Class 25, restricted entry, was won by Mr and Mrs Banks with a *sutchuenense*. This is a very good class for beginners, and many of us have won our first prize and much encouragement by beginning here.

W. M.

The Rhododendron Show

May 4-5, 1976

ANN MAGOR

At the start of 1976 there was promise of a memorable rhododendron year with more flower buds than have been seen for some years and another mild winter. Unfortunately ten days before the Rhododendron Show, frost struck without discrimination in all parts of the country.

Severe though the frosts were, it was encouraging to see new competitors, and several classes had more entries than in previous years.

SPECIES

Mr Sylvester Christie, who has the happy knack of being able to show a truss off to its best advantage, deservedly won the Lionel Rothschild Challenge Cup for his exhibit of eight species, which included *R. sphaeroblastum*, *R. nakotiltum* and *R. roxieanum* var. *oreonastes*. Bodnant who were second included *R. pogonostylum* in their exhibit, and Exbury showed a very pink striped form of *R. crinigerum* as well as *R. arizelum* var. *rubicosum*. *R. peregrinum* was also shown in this class by Lamellen. Wing Commander Ingall won Class 2 for three species, with his fine form of *R. lacteum*, *R. fictolacteum*, and *R. adenogynum*. There were several *R. wightii* shown in this class, and it was included in Borde Hill's exhibit which was second. Major Hardy, who had two exhibits in this class was third showing *R. hodgsonii*, *R. rex*, and *R. laxiflorum*, his other exhibit included the white form of *R. campanulatum* and *R. rude*. Class 3, restricted to those that have not won a first prize in the two previous classes, only attracted two entries, and was won by Lamellen showing *R. sinogrande*, *R. morii* and *R. arboreum* forma *roseum*. Class 4, for any species and the McLaren Challenge Cup, attracted more competition than I can remember, with 22 entries, and must have been exceedingly difficult to judge. *R. sinogrande* shown by Lord Stair was placed first, with Mr Christie's *R. fictolacteum* second and Major Hardy's *R. eximium* third; other outstanding exhibits were Mrs Colville's *R. thomsonii*, Mr Christie's *R. lacteum* and Brodick's *R. lindleyi*.

The Roza Stevenson Challenge Cup, for a spray or branch of any species, attracted 17 entries and was won by a magnificent branch of *R. sphaeroblastum* from Blackhills, with *R. macabeanum* from Nymans second and Bodnant's very attractive *R. argyrophyllum* third, a very fine spray of *R. metternichii* from Borde Hill was placed fourth and later received an Award of Merit. Class 6 for Arboreum or its subspecies, was won by Mr Banks, with a form of *R. arboreum* forma *roseum*; the forms of *R. arboreum* forma *roseum* dominated this class, showing just how variable this species can be in both depth of colour and truss formation. *R. delavayi*, from Brodick, won Class 7 from an outstandingly good form of *R. niveum* shown by Lord Stair. *R. crinigerum* and *R. crinigerum* var. *euadenium* in all shades and sizes, dominated Class 8, which was won by Nymans; *R. habrotrichum* from Blackhills was third. Bodnant's *R. megeratum*, which won Class 9 for any species of the Boothii series, looked particularly fine; it was unfortunate for Borde Hill that their *R. auritum*, which is so much softer in colour, should have been staged alongside and consequently "killed" by the vividness of its next door neighbour; Exbury who were a close second, showed a very attractive pink *R. tephropeplum*.

Class 10 for any species of the Campanulatum series was won by Mr Christie's white form of *R. campanulatum*, another white form with the number SS&W 9106-7 shown by Glendoick was third. There were unfortunately no exhibits in Class 11 for any species of the Cinnabarinum series, and Class 12 for a truss of *R. falconeri*, though well supported, was on the whole disappointing; of the eight entries, only

one from High Beeches appeared to be free from frost damage. Class 13 for *R. rex* or *R. fictolacteam* was another well supported class; with 14 entries I did not envy the judges their onerous task. Where does one species begin and the other end? *R. fictolacteam* from Corsock was placed first, with *R. rex* from Blackhills and Glendoick placed second and third. Any species of the Falconeri series other than *falconeri*, *rex* or *fictolacteam*, was won by a very nice form of *R. basilicum* shown by Mr J. A. Fox, another form of the species from Brodick was second; it is not very often that we see this species in the R.H.S. Hall. Miss Godman showed a very fine form of *R. vernicosum*, without the characteristic red glands on the style, to win Class 15 from a nice white *R. decorum*; a truss of *R. houlstonii* from Brodick was also shown. *R. uvarifolium* var. *griseum* from Blackhills was the only entry in Class 16.

Class 17, which was won by *R. sinogrande* shown by Exbury from Borde Hill's form, was another class marred by frost damage; Bodnant's *R. macabeum* though failing to win a prize, was eye-catching, being deeper in colour than other forms shown. Class 18 for any species of the Irroratum series, is always interesting for the diversity of the species shown, and this year was no exception, a fine form of *R. venator* won this class from *R. gymnogynum* with *R. pogonostylum* from Bodnant third; also shown were a very pretty form of *R. araiophyllum*, *R. laxiflorum* and *R. aberconwayi*. Class 19 for any species of the Lacteam series, had 12 entries, 6 of which were *R. wightii*, with Bodnant's form winning from *R. traillianum*; also shown were *R. phaeochrysum* in third place, *R. dictyotum* from Exbury, and the fine form of *R. lacteam* from Corsock. *R. lindleyi* C&H 399 from Glendoick, with six large trumpets to the truss, looked particularly fine to win Class 20.

Class 21 for any species of the Maddenii series other than one of the Megacalyx sub-series, was won by Sir Giles Loder's *R. parryae* with five bells to the truss, from another form which had fewer bells, but which were much larger in size; also shown were *R. lasiopodum*, *R. formosum*, *R. lyi* and *R. carneum*. Borde Hill showing a spray of *R. sanguineum* ssp. *haemaleum* R. 59498 won Class 24 from Lord Stair's orange flowered *R. scyphocalyx*; *R. aperantum* from Nymans was third. Major General Harrison's very fine form of *R. yakushimanum* won class 25 from Mr Peter Cox's white form of *R. ponticum* C&H 102; *R. degronianum* was also shown. Those of us who grow members of the Roxieanum sub-series, and wonder if they will ever flower, can see that Blackhills is a garden which suits them, as their *R. recurvoides* and a particularly attractive form of *R. roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* were placed first and second in Class 26; *R. gymnocarpum* shown by Mr Cripps was third. Glendoick's very attractive *R. detonsum* won the following class from *R. sphaeroblastum* and *R. taliense*. Mrs Colville's exceedingly good form of *R. thomsonii* narrowly won Class 33 from a form with marginally larger bells from Blackhills; *R. viscidiflorum*, an unusual member of the Thomsonii sub-series, with orange bells shaped more like one of the Neriiflorum series was third. *R. quinquefolium* as shown by Hon. Edward and Mrs Boscawen was outstanding to win Class 35: *R. albrechtii* from Nymans and *R. reticulatum* from Bodnant were of a particularly good deep colour.

A very nice deep pink form of *R. trichostomum* shown by Mrs Colville won Class 37 from *R. primulaeflorum* var. *cephalanthum* from Glendoick, who also showed the yellow *R. hypenanthum*. Major Hardy's *R. campylogynum* var. *charoepum*, deep crushed strawberry in colour and very floriferous, easily won Class 38; he also won the following class with the interesting *R. pendulum* LS&T 6660, from *R. edgeworthii* KW 20839 grown in the open at Leonardslee. There were only four sprays in Class 40, for any species of the *Glaucophyllum* series, which was won by Leonardslee's *R. glaucophyllum* from the well grown *R. genestieranum* shown by Brodick. *R. fastigiatum* won Class 42 from the dainty yellow *R. chryseum* shown by Borde Hill with the number KW 4023; Exbury's form of *R. russatum* was particularly good. *R. calostrotum* from High Beeches, was one of the best forms of the species I have seen, with flowers larger and darker than most. *R. mollicomum*, which is rare in cultivation, looked particularly good to win Class 46. *R. melinanthum*, another uncommon species, won the following class. Sir Giles Loder's *R. augustinii* was to my eye the most attractive form, winning its class, darker than the form he showed last year but retaining the green eye; there were seven other entries. *R. ambiguum* shown by Mr Banks won Class 50 and later received an Award of Merit; Borde Hill showed *R. bauhiniiflorum* KW 7731. Bodnant's form of *R. davidsonianum* was by far the best form of that species in Class 58; a white form of *R. bodinieri* was also shown.

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HYBRIDS

Exbury, who over the years have raised and introduced a large number of outstanding hybrids, won Class 61, with 'Hawk Crest', 'Lionel's Triumph', 'Queen of Hearts', 'Churchill', 'Naomi Exbury', 'Naomi Glow', 'Colonel Rogers', and 'Naomi Exbury' \times *R. litiense*. Miss Godman's trusses of *R. irroratum* \times Loderi, which was particularly attractive, 'Pink Queen' and 'Van Tom', had hot competition from nine other exhibits to win Class 62; Major Hardy's 'Carita', 'Queen of Hearts' and his very fine 'Calfort' was second. Class 63, restricted to those that have not won either of the previous two classes, was won by Mr Granlund, showing 'Luscombei', 'Crest' and 'Cornish Cross'. The class for sprays of three hybrids was won with magnificent sprays of 'Boddaertianum', 'W. C. Slocock' \times *R. campylocarpum*, and 'Hullabaloo'; the latter was particularly eyecatching and was not missed by the judges either, winning all the classes for which it was eligible.

'Hotei', recently introduced to this country from America by Mr Peter Cox, was quite outstanding to win the Loder Challenge Cup, the deepest yellow yet to be produced and with its parentage, should be hardly enough for most gardens in this country. Exbury's 'Fortune' was second, with Miss Godman's *R. irroratum* \times Loderi third; this was a well supported class with twenty-two entries. Class 66 was won by Bodnant showing six of their renowned "reds", *R. arboreum nepalense* \times *R. griersonianum*, 'Ruddigore', 'Coreta', 'Eros' \times *R. arboreum*, 'Bodnant Beauty of Tremough', *R. grande* cross. Exbury was second, with Lamellen, showing their *R. campanulatum* \times *griffithianum*, superior I think to the form in commerce, being much deeper in colour, was third. Bodnant won the following class, for three sprays of hybrids raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor, with 'Eros' \times 'Loderi', 'Bodnant Beauty of Tremough', and *thomsonii* \times *fortunei*; Glendoick was second, showing 'Chikor', 'Chiffchaff' (*hanceanum nanum* \times *fletcherianum*) and another dwarf 'Razorbill', P.C., a delightful deep pink *R. spinuliferum* cross. Bodnant again swept the board in Class 68, taking the first three prizes with their 'Beauty of Tremough', 'Eros' \times *arboreum* and 'Ruddigore'. Lord Stair's truss of *R. griffithianum* \times *diaprepes*, was quite outstanding to win Class 70, a truss of approximately eighteen bells which held its head up superbly. Class 73 was another large class which 'Hullabaloo' won from Miss Godman's 'Luscombei' and Lady Adam Gordon's 'Ightham Yellow'. Tremeer's 'David' won Class 75 from Bodnant's 'Choremia' and Lord Stair's 'Review Order'. 'Hullabaloo', from The High Beeches, won Class 76 from 'Red Glow' and 'Mrs James Horlick'. Mr Strauss's 'Queen of Hearts' won Class 77; three others were also exhibited. Bodnant gained first and second places with *R. arboreum nepalense* \times *griersonianum*, which was very deep in colour, and 'Ruddigore', and also won the following Class 79 with 'Siren'; Major Hardy's 'Kharkov' was second. 'Lionel's Triumph', shown by Major Hardy, won Class 80 from Exbury's form, with Lady Adam Gordon's 'China' being placed third. Class 81 was disappointing with only one entry *R. yakushmanum* \times *R. insigne*; *R. yakushmanum* hybrids are on the whole disappointing, somehow just missing out on the "certain something", that goes to

make *R. yakushmanum* such an outstanding species. The following class for sprays of *R. cinnabarinum* hybrids was again below standard, with only two entries. Class 83, was quite the reverse with nine entries for sprays or trusses of hybrids of the Maddenii or Edgeworthii series, grown in the open or otherwise; a glorious spray of 'White Wings' from Leonardslee won from a very good spray of 'Countess of Haddington' shown by Brodick, a very well grown truss of 'Tyermannii' was third. Peter Cox showed one of his attractive small hybrids, *R. brachyanthum* var. *hypolepidotum* × *fletcherianum* which is greenish yellow in colour. Class 84 only attracted two entries, 'St Breward' and 'Augfast', both very good reliable flowerers with a good deep blue; incidentally both were raised at Lamellen. Class 86 was won by a magnificent truss of 'Elizabeth' shown by Mrs Colville; 'Elizabeth Jenny' was second. Peter Cox was the only exhibitor in the following class; his 'Curlew' won from his very attractive pale pink *R. sargentianum* × *kotschyi*. Sir Giles Loder's delightful spray of *R. tephropeplum* × *racemosum* won Class 88 from a truss of *R. eximium* × *grande* shown by Bodnant. 'Hotei', which had already won the Loder Cup, also won Class 90, being vastly superior to its opposition. 'Hullabaloo' won Class 91 from the very attractive *R. irroratum* × Loderi, both from The High Beeches. 'Hawk Crest', a very fine Exbury hybrid shown by Mr Wright won Class 93, from Lord Swaythling's form. Exbury won both the classes for evergreen species or hybrids of azaleas, showing 'Hinomayo', 'Shin Seikei', and 'Amoenum Coccineum', all of them garden favourites. Glendoick, who have recently introduced a number of excellent dwarf hybrids, exhibited in Class 102 'Dora Amateis' A.M., and *R. carolinianum* × *ciliatum*; the latter will surely become another widely grown Glendoick hybrid. The class for six rhododendron leaves has over the last few years declined in entries and imagination; Exbury was the only exhibitor this year with leaves of *R. sinogrande*, *R. fulvoides*, *R. fulvum*, *R. bureavii*, *R. campanulatum*, and *R. balfourianum* var. *aganniphoides*.

Awards of Merit were made to *R. vernicosum* R. 59625 'Spring Sonnet', shown by Bodnant, *R. metternichii* 'Ho Emma' from Borde Hill and *R. ambiguum*, shown by Mr Banks, *R. anwheense* exhibited by the Crown Commissioners; and *R. hyperthrum* 'Omo', from Captain Collingwood Ingram, and 'Chiffchaff' (*R. hanceanum* 'Nanum' × *fletcherianum*) shown by Peter Cox.

TRADE EXHIBITS

Trade exhibits were once again of their usual high standard, in both the quality of the material used and the very skilled arrangements of the exhibits.

Hillier and Sons, who were awarded The Rothschild Challenge Cup as well as a Gold Medal, made a very bold splash of colour, with very effective plantings of 'Scarlet Wonder', 'Winsome', 'Vanessa Pastel' and *R. calostrotum* 'Gigha'. Slocock's Nursery, another Gold Medal exhibit, were showing an outstanding plant of *R. yakushmanum* about four feet across; also included in this exhibit were large plants of 'Bowbells' and 'Maratime'. The Waterer Group were showing a range of their new *yakushmanum* hybrids, hardy hybrids and azaleas to win a Gold Medal. Reuthes of Keston showed a very fine plant of *R. rex*,

as well as several plants of the very attractive old hybrid 'Fittra' 'Diane', 'Moonshine Supreme' and, making full use of the dwarf species and hybrids, plantings of *R. imperator*, *R. sargentianum* and *R. 'Princess Anne'* were used to great effect, for this exhibit to be awarded a Silver Gilt Medal.

The Camellia Competition

9 and 10 March 1976

GEORGE AYLING

Usually it is the Camellia Show in April for blooms from the open which suffers from the weather, but this year it seemed to be the turn of the Competition. We had economized in fuel as much as possible and, apart from a few cold nights, the winter had been mild but then, just when the plants should have been coming into bloom, it turned really cold, necessitating maximum heat at night. This cold spell was followed by bright daytime weather which brought plants into flower and then, just at entry form time, the weather became dull and cold. One was faced with a dilemma. Should more heat be applied to bring out more flowers or should one hope that those in their younger stages would last? We tried a compromise and when we stood in a snow shower at ten o'clock on the Monday night admiring the new forecourt of Westminster Cathedral, we felt relieved at having at least got most of those we wanted on the stage. It is probable that most competitors had the same feelings, although those with blooms from cold houses suffered more than the others.

In view of such conditions it was surprising to find full stages with many fine blooms and no class without entries. Most of the usual names were represented, together with some competitors more familiar in the later Show, setting a difficult task for the judges which they fulfilled with their usual expertise.

In Classes one to four for single blooms, honours were evenly divided between entrants. Two of the first prize winners were newcomers. Mrs P. Eunson of Chorley Wood, Herts. won Class 1 with 'Henry Turnbull' and Mr R. O. Hood of Old Bursledon, Southampton, won Class 3 with 'Clarissa'. Other less familiar cultivars seen here were 'Hassaku' and 'Spencer's Pink'. Classes 6 and 7 for 'Drama Girl' and 'Mrs D. W. Davis' were poorly supported, both firsts going to Dr J. A. Smart of Barnstaple, as did Class 7 with a bloom of 'White Nun'. Dr Smart may have been unlucky in Class 8 where a really lovely bloom of 'Erin Farmer' was beaten by 'Grand Prix', but he did win Class 9 with 'Saudade de Martin's Branco', an older cultivar from Portugal, and continued in Class 10 with three excellent flowers which included a gorgeous 'Wonderland' and went on to win Class 11 with a

seedling. Class 12 was awarded to 'Althaeiflora' shown by Mr R. Strauss of Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex. Class 13 went to 'Kick Off', but I thought that the interest here was the fact that the second prize was awarded to a miniature, 'Tinker Bell'. I believe that this is the first time a miniature has figured in the prize list, although Sir Giles Loder from whom this came has shown 'Little Bit' on previous occasions. In Class 14, first and second went to Dr Smart with 'Miss Charleston', 'Tomorrow' and 'Scentsation' in the first group and, more unusual, 'Can Can', 'Margaret Davis' and 'Sunset Oaks' in the second. First in Class 15 was 'Masterpiece' from Mr Strauss, closely pursued by 'Bienville' from Sir Giles Loder. Mr Strauss also won Class 16 with 'Berenice Perfection'. A very clearly edged bloom of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' won Class 17 and Mr Strauss won Class 18 with three nice blooms which included 'Berenice Perfection' again. Class 19 calls for six flowers and is probably the most coveted prize, and Mr Strauss won this with 'Scentsation', 'Coquetti', 'Masterpiece', 'Mattie Cole', 'Pink Pagoda' and 'Cardinal Var.', a very varied collection. Dr Smart was second with six large and beautiful flowers but they were all semi-doubles. Sir Giles Loder was third. Class 20 for three sprays of different japonicas went to 'Pink Clouds', 'Flamingo' and 'Shiro Botan' from Sir Giles Loder, who also had the third in this class. Dr Smart's entry was second. A new class No. 21 is for those who do not enter for Class 19. There were seven entries but only two competitors in this but it included a newcomer, 'Lulu Belle' a promising white flower. Class 22 was also restricted, this time to newcomers. Mrs Eunson won this with 'Henry Turnbull', Mr Hood was second with 'Elegans' and third was a very pretty variegated anemone bloom from Mrs R. L. Preston, of Ashstead, Surrey. This concluded the section for japonicas.

Classes 23 to 26 were for species other than japonica. Class 23 for wild single reticulata was won by Major General Harrison of Tremear, St. Tudy, Cornwall. Class 24 for 'Captain Rawes' went to the Duke of Devonshire, Class 25 to 'Butterfly Wings' from Dr Smart and in Class 26 the Countess of Rosse in conjunction with the National Trust took all three prizes for sprays.

Class 28 also for sprays of species went to *C. vernalis* from Sir Giles Loder, *cuspidata* from Major E. W. M. Magor was second with *tsaii* from Dr Smart third.

Section three comprising Classes 29 to 37 for hybrids were better supported than usual, indicating the rising interest in these. The first three classes were for sprays of \times *williamsii*. Sir Giles Loder won Class 29 for singles with 'St. Ewe' and 30 for semi-doubles with 'Donation'. In the former class the Countess of Rosse had second and fourth with 'J. C. Williams' and 'Bow Bells', and Mr Strauss was third with 'Mary Jobson'. He also won Class 31 with 'Julia Hamiter'. In Class 32 for a bloom of any single flowered hybrid with reticulata as one parent, all three entries were 'Barbara Hillier'. Dr Smart, Mr Strauss and Major Magor finishing in that order. Class 33 for a bloom of a similar hybrid other than single flowered was won with 'Howard Asper' with hot competition from Mrs Eunson who showed 'Lila Naff'. Third and fourth prizes went to Sir Giles Loder with 'Francie L' and 'Valentine Day'. Class 34 for sprays other than *williamsii* was a clean

sweep for Sir Giles Loder with 'Grand Jury', 'Valentine Day' and 'Francie L' in that order. His vase of 'Valentine Day' was featured in the gardening press. Dr Smart won Class 35 with 'Elsie Jury', a fine bloom. Class 36 for one bloom each of any three hybrids went to Sir Giles Loder with Mr Strauss second and Dr Smart third. The winners here were 'Pink Sparkle', 'Valentine Day' and 'Francie L'. There were only two entries in Class 37; Sir Giles Loder won with 'Grand Jury', 'Valentine Day' and 'Pink Sparkle'. The other entry was from Dr Smart.

There were two pot plants on show in Class 38 this year, both from Mr J. M. Miller of London, S.E.18 and they received first and second prize.

Camellias were well represented on the trade stands at the Show at which the Competition was held and it was noticeable that, where formerly there was much uniformity in what was on view, the firms concerned are tending to specialize in certain types of camellia. Thus South Down Nurseries of Redruth who received the Society's Gold Medal for an exhibit "under the clock" showed *williamsii* hybrids including 'Donation', 'St. Michael', 'Carolyn Williams', 'Caerhays' and 'Glenn's Orbit'. They also had vases of 'Lady Clare' and 'Blackburniana'. Their stand was flanked by two sheaves of wonderful magnolias which rather stole the thunder.

James Trehane & Son Ltd. had a large exhibit of many cultivars, all well grown in pots, too many cultivars to list here, but mostly later introductions from U.S.A. and Australia with some oldies such as 'Baroness Schroder' and 'Great Eastern'. Others noted were 'Amabel Lansdell', 'Jingle Bells' and 'Gaytime'. Hillier & Sons and L. R. Russell Ltd. each had an exhibit of varied shrubs and included in that of the former, was a pretty formal double *Camellia japonica*, very pale pink with deeper flecks named 'Pink Ice' and on Russell's stand I noted 'Mercury' in particularly good form.

The International Camellia Society put up a smaller exhibit, mostly of blooms of *C. japonica* cultivars which attracted a lot of interest and this was awarded a Lindley Medal.

The Camellia Show

13th/14th April 1976

GEORGE AYLING

In most years it is the Camellia Show which suffers from lack of entries owing to the weather while the Competition escapes scot free. The Camellia Show of 1976 was the decided exception. I have not seen so many fine blooms in such quantity at this event for many years, in spite of a couple of night frosts in some areas during the preceding week. Only one class was without an entry and that was for the *japonica* cultivar, 'The Czar', which I doubt is as yet being

grown in sufficient quantity to merit being singled out for a special class. A feature of the Show was the number and quality of the blooms from Cornwall, and another was that the list of prizewinners contained nineteen names, some of whom I believe were entering for the first time. There were too many classes, and too little space can be found to give as full details as one would like, and this is by way of apology if some of the triumphs are not mentioned in the following details.

Classes 1 to 8 were for blooms of single flowered *C. japonica* cultivars, and no less than five firsts in these classes went to Mr R. F. Winter, of Ascot, the other winners being Sir Giles Loder of Leonardslee, Sussex, and Major General E. G. W. W. Harrison of Tremeer, Cornwall. I also noted blooms of 'Mattie Cole' and 'Henry Turnbull', two cultivars of Australian origin new to this Show, which won second prizes for Mrs P. Eunson of Chorleywood, Hertfordshire.

Classes 9 to 19 for semi-double flowers of *C. japonica* cultivars had probably the best support of the whole Show, particularly Nos. 9 and 10, for those two old favourites 'Adolphe Audusson' and 'Donckelarii'. Winners in these were Mrs E. McDonald of Thames Ditton and the Misses Blyth-Currie of Woolhampton, Berkshire, and of the remaining classes, Mr R. Strauss of Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex, and Sir Giles Loder each won two and Mrs A. H. Potter of Kings Copse, Wentworth, Surrey and General Harrison, one each, the latter being successful in Class 19 for three blooms. He included a bloom of 'Reg Ragland', not often seen grown in the open. In Class 17 Mr R. F. Winter had first and second with 'Drama Girl' and 'Dainty Maiden', rather a contrast!

Paeony-formed and anemone-formed cultivars of *C. japonica* were provided for in Classes 20 to 25 and these sometimes keep the stewards occupied in deciding whether a bloom is eligible for these or is a semi- or full double. Of the first prizes, two went to Surgeon Captain Lock of Lower Coombe Royal, Kingsbridge, South Devon, and one each to Sir Giles Loder, the Hon. Edward Boscawen of The High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex, Mr P. N. Buckley of Albert Place, London and Mrs P. Eunson who won the class for three blooms with 'Tiffany', 'Australis' and 'Laurie Bray'; all exotic cultivars shown in exceptional size and condition. It is worth noting that Mr Boscawen's winner in Class Twenty-two was 'Canon Boscawen' which was also put up for an award by his brother from Cornwall, but unfortunately had not travelled very well. Nevertheless, it seems to stand out weather better than most white camellias and is surely worthy of being propagated for release to the public.

Classes 26 to 36 might have been difficult to fill because they were for rose-formed and formal double cultivars of *C. japonica*, and these are not famous for the resistance of their blooms to weather conditions, but that was not so this time. Four of these classes were won by Sir Giles Loder, three by Mr P. N. Buckley, two by General Harrison and one each by Mr R. Strauss and Mr Boscawen. All old favourites were on view here, and I would expect such as 'Chandler's Victory' and 'Berenice Perfection' to make a reappearance before many years pass.

Class 37 was one of the big ones. It was for six cultivars of *C. japonica*, and Surgeon Captain Lock won it with 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Laurie Bray', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Grand Slam', and 'Lady Clare'.

Mr R. Strauss whose set included a fine 'Aaron's Ruby' was second, Mr P. N. Buckley third and Sir Giles Loder fourth.

Classes 38 and 39 had only one entry each, a second prize only was awarded for the former and in the latter the bloom shown was 'Donation', a hybrid, and therefore ineligible. This is a novices' class, and it is a pity that the stewards did not spot the mistake at the time of staging.

The next twelve classes were for blooms other than of *Camellia japonica*. Class 40 for a bloom of the wild form of *reticulata* was won by Sir Giles Loder, Class 41 for any other form of *C. reticulata* was won by Mrs Eunson with a bloom of 'William Hertrich' which equalled any other flower I have seen of this cultivar, with Sir Giles Loder second with 'Noble Pearl' and Surgeon Captain Lock third with 'Crimson Robe'. Class 42 for a bloom of *saluenensis* had only one entry from Mr Strauss which was awarded a second prize. Class 43 for a single \times *williamsii* went to Mrs A. H. Potter with 'Parkside', and this home-raised cultivar also won second for Mr R. F. Winter. Mr Boscawen was first in Class 44 for a bloom of 'Donation' and Mrs Eunson again scored with firsts in Classes 45 and 46 for one and three \times *williamsii* with 'Debbie' in the former and 'Anticipation', 'Elsie Jury' and 'Debbie' in the latter. Class 47 for a bloom of 'Salutation' went to General Harrison. Surgeon Captain Lock won Class 48 for a bloom of 'Leonard Messel' and was awarded a second prize for the only entry in Class 49 for 'Grand Jury'. Mr Strauss won Class 50 with 'Inspiration'. Class 51 for four blooms went to Surgeon Captain Lock with 'Anticipation', 'Francie L', 'Crimson Robe' and 'Elegant Beauty'. The Leonardslee Bowl was the coveted reward for the winner of Class 52 for twelve blooms and Mrs A. H. Potter was successful this year, her twelve being 'Leonard Messel', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Shiro Botan', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Donation', 'Jupiter', 'Flowerwood', 'L'Avenir', 'Rubescens Major', 'Grand Slam', 'Devonia' and 'R. L. Wheeler'. Surgeon Captain Lock was second, Mr Strauss third and General Harrison fourth.

We now come to the section for sprays and here entries are fewer but the overall picture is effective. (These Classes however, in conjunction with the trade exhibits, serve to demonstrate that camellias do flower on bushes, otherwise seeing only the Classes for blooms the uninformed might get the impression that they were sessile.) Classes 61 and 62 for *C. cuspidata* and for a single were won by Sir Giles Loder. Class 63 for a semi-double went to Mr G. F. Pinney of Staplefield Court, Staplefield, Sussex with 'Magnoliaeflora'. Class 64 for an anemone- or paeony-formed *japonica* was won by Sir Giles Loder with 'Althaeeflora' with Mrs McDonald second, the position being reversed in Class 65 for a rose-formed or formal double where Mrs McDonald won with 'Margherita Coleoni' and Sir Giles was second with 'Rubescens Major'. First in Class 66 for three sprays of *C. japonica* cultivars was Mr Strauss with 'Margaret Rose', 'Tricolor' and 'Adolphe Audusson'. Classes 67, 68 and 69 for *reticulata* cultivars and hybrids all went to Sir Giles Loder with 'Mary Williams', 'Captain Rawes' and 'Inspiration', but Mr Strauss beat him in Class 70 for 'Saluenensis'. Sir Giles however, came back in Classes 71 and 72 for \times *williamsii* in sprays with 'Elizabeth Rothschild' and 'Donation'. Mr Pinney took

Class 73 with 'Maud Messel' but Sir Giles finished off the Section by taking Class 74 with a \times *williamsii* seedling, Class 75 with 'Cornish Snow', Class 77 with 'Captain Rawes', 'Althae flora' and 'Leonardslee Seedling' and Class 78 with 'Lady McCulloch', 'Althae flora', 'Lady Clare', 'Donation', 'Captain Rawes' and 'Lady McCulloch Pink'.

The arrangement for effect class, No. 80, was certainly effective but had only five entries; a pity. Mrs A. Holland won with white flowers in a box of a dark wood with a pale blue silk lining. Mrs McDonald came second with the recipe "white on white", 'Alba Simplex' in a white vase. Third prize went to Miss J. Boscawen who had a pyramid of 'Lady Clare' and 'Alba Plena' in a white pedestal urn and an arrangement of 'Debbie' from Mrs J. A. N. Lock was highly commended.

The International Camellia Society, possibly recognizing that camellias might receive more attention if they could be used for cut flower display like carnations, broke new ground with a stand consisting entirely of arrangements of camellias, including one pyramid eight feet high, posies resting in folds of green material, two sweeping effects supported by figurines and a very striking standard with a spherical head of red and white blooms in clipped foliage supported by a three foot stake set in a tub. At the other end there were arrangements in Japanese style, very different indeed, using containers of wood, pottery and ironwork baskets. There was also a bonsai plant in a pan, but to me it looked unhappy; I think camellias like their food too much for this.

South Down Nurseries had an exhibit of shrubs but included camellias 'Jupiter', 'Caerhays', 'Yours Truly' and 'Beatrice Michael', while James Trehane and Sons Ltd. had a fine show of flowering plants of all sizes of *C. japonica* cultivars and hybrids. I particularly noted 'Dr King' a dense grower with a large flower and I was told that this and 'Tiptoe', a smaller flower also on view, can be strongly recommended for use as hedges. Also noteworthy were huge flowers on 'Elsie Jury', the formal double *japonica* 'Chandler's Victory' and the very pretty 'Rosemary Elsom' which attracted much attention.

Camellia \times *williamsii* 'China Clay' ('J. C. Williams' \times 'Marjorie Magnificent') from Miss Gillian Carlyon of Tregrehan Camellia Nurseries in Cornwall, a white semi-double, received an Award of Merit.

The Competition for Magnolias and Ornamental Shrubs

on 30 and 31 March, 1976

Had the Magnolia Competition coincided with the Rhododendron and Camellia competitions a fortnight earlier this year, there might have been some good exhibits, but once again frosts in the second half of March spoilt most of the Yulania section then in flower, and by the end of the month nothing was left; this happens year after year.

This year the Magnolia exhibits were limited to one garden in Sussex - Nymans. They won Class 1 for a vase of a magnolia in bloom, with a nice vase of *M. salicifolia*, not entirely unblemished, but it was an achievement nevertheless, because this magnolia is difficult to stage as it does not last well in water. In Class 2, for three distinct magnolias in bloom, one flower of each, their exhibit was only given second prize; it consisted of blooms of 'Anne Rosse', 'Kewensis', and *M. denudata*.

Class 3, for a vase of a rhododendron, was very good, with nine entries from three gardens. Borde Hill were first with a beautiful spray of *R. mollyanum*, KW 6261, good trusses of a deep pink but with rather small bells; they were also second with 'Bernard Gill' an *arboreum* × *barbatum* hybrid deeper in colour than the typical 'Werei'; and third with a beautiful vase of a very good, pink form of *vellereum* KW 5656, which went on to win an A.M. and has been given the clonal name 'Lost Horizon'. A nice *calophyllum* was highly commended. Nymans were fourth with *macabeanum*, and also showed *sinogrande* and *leucaspis*. Mrs Potter had a very good form of *desquamatum* (or perhaps *rubiginosum*) and Sir George Jessel showed a nice vase of *pemakoense*.

Class 4, for a vase of a camellia in bloom, was also a good one, and attracted six entries from three gardens. Nymans were first with a beautiful vase of 'Bow Bells' and second with a very good exhibit of 'Maude Messel', a semi-double white × *williamsii*, 'Mary Christian' and 'Daikagura'. Sir George Jessel was third with 'Inspiration' and Mrs Potter fourth with 'Rosea Superba'.

The highlight of this show however was the Leonardslee display. In the centre was a big vase of *R. 'Seagull'*, which later received an F.C.C. upstairs. This was flanked by vases of *C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' and 'Purple Gown', as well as 'Leonard Messel', 'Shiro-Botan', 'Golden Spangles', 'J. C. Williams', and another single pink × *williamsii*. There were also sprays of *C. reticulata* 'William Hertrich' and 'Noble Pearl', as well as 'Haku-Rakuten', 'Edelweiss', 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Drama Girl', 'Mildred Veitch', 'Flamingo', 'The Pilgrim', and 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. Other smaller sprays and blooms included 'Augusto L. Gouveia Pinto', 'Barbara Woodroof', 'Cardinal's Cap', 'Lila Naff', 'Mattie O'Reilly', 'Exaltation' and 'Elegans Supreme'; altogether a breathtaking spectacle, possibly even surpassing some of Sir Giles and Lady Loder's exhibits in previous years.

W. M.

Truro Flower Show

April 8th-9th, 1976

CHARLES WILLIAMS

The 64th Annual Spring Flower Show organised by the Cornwall Garden Society was as usual held in Truro City Hall. The Society were pleased to welcome a hundred members of the International Camellia Society who came from New Zealand, Spain, France and America and many other parts of the globe, to what proved to be such a truly outstanding demonstration of the scope and versatility of Cornish gardens.

The show proved to be a success not least because of the weather. So many previous years have seen large areas of unfilled floor-space and the old gardening stock phrase "If only the show had been three weeks earlier!" This year, despite a fairly mild winter, the show coincided with the high point of an exceptional camellia year. Besides which, the rhododendrons were not merely battered and bruised remnants of recent gales and/or frosts, though the standard was nowhere near as excellent as in the camellia classes. As a result the Cornish gardeners were as near to being satisfied as their professional standards and critical outlook would allow. Secondly, the layout of the show was even more picturesque than usual, partly due to the increase in the number of entries. (In the camellia classes alone the number of entries rose from 262 in 1975 to 570.)

Great credit must go to Mr Treseder and the show organisers for putting on such an efficient and original display, that blended the large trade exhibits in with the classes to ensure that the show presented a great variety of contrast and colour. This was emphasised between the immaculate yellows of Kelway's daffodils that bordered the annex of the hall, and the vivid pinks and reds of the camellias that stretched from the centre to the entrances.

The show represented a great effort on the part of the exhibitors, large and small, who come together yearly in conditions of "friendly" rivalry. However it is also the main opportunity in the year for owners, plantsmen and gardeners alike to meet and exchange views. It was extremely pleasing to see a rise in the number of entrants from smaller gardens who competed successfully in open classes, and in the classes for those who have not won a major prize in recent years; a new introduction by the organisers in place of special classes for small gardeners.

Mr R. Dorrien-Smith once again provided a remarkable backing to the whole show with a large stand from Tresco Abbey that occupied a key position between the entrances. Though the show now starts a day later, on Thursday, the boat timetable has also been put forward

so that the whole exhibit still had to be cut three days before the event to get it to the mainland on time and its splendid condition reflected great credit on the head gardener, Mr Peter Clough. Most of us can only nod with appreciation to try to cover our ignorance when examining the stand for almost everything is peculiar only to the Scilly Isles, and is far too tender for almost all Cornish gardens to grow.

Special thanks must be given to Miss Carlyon from Tregrehan, who greatly enhanced the show with a stand of her own camellia hybrids that we are seldom privileged to see. These included 'Tristrem Carlyon' a double red with thin pointed outer petals and a very erect style of growth with the flowers located near to the central stem, and other varieties such as 'Tregrehan' and 'Jenefer Carlyon' – to name but a few. The National Trust Gardens stand was as large and excellent as ever with contributions from Lanhydrock, Trelissick, Trengwainton and many others. The stand displayed the pick of Cornish magnolias and rhododendrons attractively arranged between and around the pillars of the outer hall. Large sprays of *Magnolia* × *soulangiana* 'Picture' and of *M. sprengeri* *diva* were perhaps the most notable exhibits amongst a profusion of colour.

The trade stands were more numerous than in past years and a number of smaller nurseries were participating for the first or second time. Treswithian Downs Nurseries of Camborne showed some fine conifers that included the silvery-blue *Juniperus squamata* 'Meyeri'. Zelah Nurseries showed a delicate collection of smaller plants and shrubs. Trehane's camellias stand was well arranged with single blooms surrounded by moss and larger plants in the background. As in previous years the size of varieties such as 'Eden Roe' and 'Elsie Jury' was staggering to those of us who are not used to growing under glass. Treseders of Truro put up an assorted stand that centred round a ten foot *Datura chlorantha* and included myrtles, cacti and hydrangeas. South Down Nurseries dominated the centre hall with a stand created around an eight foot high dome and pillars. This stand included an excellent display of smaller border shrubs such as *Cystisus praecox* as well as large sprays of *Michelia doltsopa* and *Magnolia* × *soulangiana* at each end.

Despite reports of flowers being encased by ice only three weeks previously, the camellias were the most outstanding feature of the Spring Show. This was due to the late and prolonged flowering period, as well as an exceptionally outstanding flowering year that resulted in part from the exceptionally dry summer of 1975, on which a number of new American varieties seemed especially to thrive, and the short cold spells that held back the blooms. The large number of entries made judging extremely difficult as did the comparison of smaller, more delicate old varieties to new cultivars of enormous size, and our thanks must go to Mr Gallagher and Dr Smart for carrying out their task as speedily and successfully as they did.

In the *Camellia japonica* sections competition was fierce. Mrs Colville won the class for three single flowered blooms with 'Sylvia', 'Red Cardinal' and 'Devonia'. In the main class for semi-double japonicas, Mrs Johnstone produced a massive eight inch 'Drama Girl' that outshone even Commander Penrose's 'R. L. Wheeler' which came second.

In the anemone- and paeony-form Class, General Harrison showed a perfectly balanced trio in both colour and size that consisted of 'Elegans', 'C. M. Wilson' and 'Tiffany', and he also won the class for rose-formed double cultivars with 'Rubescens Major', 'Coquettii' and 'Joshua E. Youtz'. In the class for any six cultivars, the judges seemed to favour the more delicate older varieties against some of the larger more cumbersome introductions. Mrs W. D. Martin was the winner of a very tight battle with six perfect blooms that included 'Adolphe Audusson' and 'Augusto Pinto'. Mr E. G. Walters won class 31 for those who have not won a first prize since 1973.

In the Reticulata sections Mrs Johnstone won a well merited first with 'Trewithen Salmon' and 'Trewithen Pink'. Mr J. W. M. Graham also produced one of the largest blooms in the show, a 'William Hert-rich', to win the class for single reticulata blooms. Alongside the extensive range of large and undamaged reticulatas, the *C. × williamsii* were slightly disappointing since their flowering period was nearly over. However, Mrs Colville showed a fine 'J. C. Williams' and 'Mary Jobson' in the single flower cultivars. Mr K. O. Parsons won class 46 for those who have not won a first prize since 1973 for *C. × williamsii* from Mrs G. B. Browne and Lady Boyd.

The class for twelve different camellias is a fairly new introduction, and this year the entry was large and all competitors were close to getting an award. Mr Petherick just pipped Mr N. Holman with 'Salvation', 'Reg Ragland' and 'Carter's Sunburst'. In the class for six camellias to include three or more species or hybrids, Mr Holman won with 'Grand Jury', 'Grandiflora Alba' and 'Captain Rawes' from Mrs D. L. Martin with 'Royalty' and 'Francie L' and Commander Penrose with 'Scentsation' and 'Tomorrow', who came third. The spray classes were also excellent and Mr Petherick, Mr Holman and Lady Falmouth were again successful, though once more the older cultivars won the day. Despite this excellent selection, it was perhaps surprising and unfortunate that the camellia classes did not receive any of the R.H.S. medals, where they were undoubtedly deserved.

Though the rhododendron classes were smaller than usual and rather belittled by the camellias there were some excellent blooms, and the judges, Mr Hardy and Mr Bond, found some exceptional specimens. Class 58 for six species, one truss of each, was won by Mrs Johnstone with a collection of the larger leaved species that included the famous Trewithen *macabeanum* as well as *eximium* and *sinogrande*. Mrs Johnstone also won the Falconeri and Grande class with a perfect bloom of *R. eximium*. The Edgeworthii and Maddenii class was won by Mrs Colville. In the species class for three sprays the judges had a hard job. Mr J. M. Williams of Penwarne narrowly defeated Major Bolitho's *mallotum*, *morii* and *macabeanum* with *grande*, *falconeri* and *arizelum*. Class 68 for any species of the Falconeri or Grande series produced two remarkable sprays of *R. macabeanum* from Mr J. M. Williams and Major Bolitho. Major Bolitho's contained five well arranged blooms, but Mr Williams' truss contained larger flowers and received the Abbiss Memorial Trophy for the best exhibit in any of the competitive classes. Mr Holman won the deciduous azalea class with a spray of *schlippenbachii* in excellent condition.

There were few hybrids in the show and though there were a few more recent introductions, several old favourites cropped up in a number of the classes. In class 78 for a single hybrid bloom, Mr Petherick won with 'Avalanche' closely followed by Mrs Martin with a *hodgsonii* hybrid marred only by slightly damaged foliage. The Thomsonii hybrid class was won by Major Magor with 'Damaris'. In the hybrid spray classes Major Bolitho produced a well balanced display of 'Dr Stocker', 'Sir Charles Lemon' and 'Elizabeth II' in both size and colour schemes, that tipped the scale against Major Magor's 'Maya', 'Cornstutch' and 'Arbcalo'. In the class for flower arrangements with rhododendrons, Mrs B. Kitson produced an attractive piece with *R. thomsonii*.

The show was the best for many years. It is pleasing to see that new camellia varieties such as 'Royalty', 'Leonard Messel' and 'Grand Jury' can grow freely out of doors in Cornwall, and that they may soon be grown in small gardens. If anything, the show was a tribute to the success that Cornish gardeners have had with the new American and Australian camellias in a year in which many of the foreign growers themselves were visiting Cornwall. Besides this, it was one of the few years in which the weather allowed growers to do themselves credit.

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CAMELLIAS WHICH HAVE RECEIVED AWARDS

Compiled by DAVID PYCRAFT

Award recommendations to Camellias subsequently verified by the R.H.S. Council, were originally made by the Floral Committee, which first met in 1859. In 1924 the Floral Committee was divided into 2 sections, Floral Committee 'B' adjudicating over all trees, shrubs (including camellias), and botanical species, Floral 'A' being allocated all florists' plants. From 1953 camellias have been under the jurisdiction of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee.

Awards: F.C.C. First Class Certificate

S.C.C. Second Class Certificate (awarded from 1862 to 1888)

A.M. Award of Merit (instituted in 1888)

P.C. Preliminary Commendation

* award given "as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse"

Some camellias have received awards as hardy flowering plants, some as flowering plants for the cool greenhouse. Several have received awards under both categories.

An asterisk denotes that the award was given as a cool greenhouse plant.

(TW) denotes award given after trial at Wisley in the *C. × williamsii* trial

(Wisley) denotes award given after being grown at Wisley (but being ineligible for inclusion in the trial owing to parentage)

<i>Species</i>		<i>Award</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
<i>cuspidata</i>		A.M.	1912 (J. Veitch)
<i>granthamiana</i>		A.M.*	1974 (Gorer)
<i>japonica</i>	Adolphe Audusson	F.C.C.	1956 (Crown Estate)
	Alba Grandiflora	A.M.	1948 (Armytage Moore)
	Altheaflora	A.M.	1950 (Loder)
	(as <i>Anemoniflora</i>)		
	Altheaflora Grandiflora	A.M.	1967 (Mrs S. Williams)
	Altheaflora Variegated	P.C.*	1968 (Derry)
	Angel	P.C.	1962 (Cutts)
	Anna Bruneau	P.C.	1957 (Waterer)
	Apollo	A.M.	1956 (Rothschild)
	Apple Blossom	A.M.	1933 (Preston)
	Augusto L. Gouveia Pinto	A.M.	1958 (The Misses Godman)
	Ballet Dancer	A.M.*	1976 (Mrs B. Gallagher)
	Barbara Woodroof	P.C.	1961 (Cutts)
	Beauty of Waltham	F.C.C.	1891 (Paul)
	Campsii Alba	P.C.	1967 (Harrison)
	C. M. Hovey	F.C.C.	1879 (Hovey)
	C. M. Wilson	A.M.	1956 (Waterer)
	Commendatore Betti	F.C.C.	1885 (Williams)
	Contessa Lavinia Maggi	F.C.C.	1862 (J. Veitch)
	Coquetti	A.M.	1956 (Waterer)
	Dainty Maiden	P.C.*	1967 (Loder)
	Daitairin	A.M.	1953 (Crown Estate)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
Devonia	A.M. 1975	(Mrs B. Gallagher)
D. Herzilia de Freitas	A.M. 1900	(R. Veitch)
Magalhaes	P.C. 1958	(Urquhart)
Donckelarii	A.M. 1960	(The Misses Godman)
Drama Girl	F.C.C.* 1969	(Loder)
Duchess of Teck	A.M. 1898	(Paul)
Edelweiss	A.M.* 1967	(Loder)
Edwin H. Folk	P.C. 1962	(Waterer)
Elegans	F.C.C. 1958	(Crown Estate)
Emilia Lechi	S.C.C. 1866	(Bull)
Emperor of Russia	A.M. 1956	(Urquhart)
Exquisita	F.C.C. 1894	(Paul)
Fred Sander	A.M. 1921	(Sander)
Furoan	A.M. 1956	(Crown Estate)
General Hector Macdonald	A.M. 1900	(Sander)
Gertrude Preston	A.M. 1962	(Mrs G. Preston)
Gloire de Nantes	A.M. 1956	(Crown Estate)
Grand Slam	A.M.* 1975	(Loder)
Guest of Honor	A.M.* 1967	(Loder)
Guilio Nuccio	A.M. 1962	(Cutts)
Haku-Tsuru	A.M. 1968	(Crown Estate)
Hana-Fuki	A.M. 1956	(Crown Estate)
Imbricata Alba	A.M. 1960	(The Misses Godman)
Jupiter	A.M. 1953	(Loder)
Kelvingtoniana	F.C.C. 1869	(Baxter)
Kimberley	A.M. 1934	(R.B.G., Kew)
Konronkoku	A.M. 1960	(Crown Estate)
Lady Clare	A.M. 1927	(Rothschild)
La Maestosa	F.C.C. 1869	(Bull)
Lanarth	A.M. 1960	(M. P. Williams)
L'Avenir	A.M. 1964	(Rothschild)
La Vestale	F.C.C. 1890	(Turner)
Lavinia Maggi Rosea	F.C.C. 1867	(Bull)
Lawrence Walker	P.C. 1962	(Cutts)
Madonna	F.C.C. 1865	(Lee)
Magnoliaeflora	A.M. 1953	(Crown Estate)
Masterpiece	P.C. 1961	(Cutts)
Mathotiana	P.C. 1957	(Aberconway)
Mathotiana Rosea	A.M. 1954	(Waterer)
Mercury	A.M. 1948	(Rothschild)
Monstrosa Negri	F.C.C. 1865	(Lee)
Mrs Anne Marie Hovey	F.C.C. 1897	(Hovey)
Mrs D. W. Davis	F.C.C.* 1968	(Crown Estate)
Mrs H. Boyce	P.C. 1972	(Ingram)
Mrs J. Buchanan	A.M. 1898	(Paul)
Nagasaki	A.M. 1953	(R.H.S., Wisley)
Pearl Maxwell	P.C. 1960	(Waterer)
Pink Champagne	A.M.* 1960	(H.M. the Queen)
Pink Flora	P.C. 1948	(Aberconway)
Pink Pearl	A.M. 1950	(Ingram)
Pride of Waltham	A.M. 1898	(Paul)
Prince Frederic William	A.M. 1953	(R.H.S., Wisley)
Princess Alexandra	F.C.C. 1873	(Henderson)
Princess Mary	F.C.C. 1866	(Salter)
Professor Filippo Parlatore	F.C.C. 1863	(J. Veitch)
Reine des Beutes	F.C.C. 1865	(Standish)
R. L. Wheeler	F.C.C. 1975	(Mrs B. Gallagher)
	F.C.C.* 1975	(Loder)
Roi Leopold	S.C.C. 1865	(Veitch)
Rubescens Major	A.M. 1959	(Waterer)
Snow Chan	P.C. 1964	(Cutts)
Snow Goose	A.M. 1953	(Loder)

<i>Species</i>		<i>Award</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
reticulata	Sodegakushi	A.M.	1930 (Millais)
	Speciosa	A.M.*	1930 (Messel)
	Sweetheart	P.C.	1962 (Cutts)
	The Duchess	A.M.	1891 (Paul)
	Tomorrow	A.M.*	1960 (H.M. the Queen)
	Trionfo de Loddi	F.C.C.	1866 (J. Veitch)
	Yours Truly	A.M.	1960 (R.H.S., Wisley)
	Buddha	A.M.*	1962 (Crown Estate)
	Captain Rawes	F.C.C.*	1963 (Crown Estate)
	Lila Naff	A.M.*	1975 (Loder)
	Liuyehinhung	A.M.*	1967 (Crown Estate)
	(syn. Willow Wand)		
	Mary Williams	F.C.C.*	1964 (F. J. Williams)
		A.M.	1942 (C. Williams)
	Paochucha	A.M.*	1963 (Crown Estate)
	(syn. Noble Pearl)		
	Shitzetou	A.M.*	1975 (Crown Estate)
	(syn. Lion Head)		
	Simplex	A.M.	1944 (Rothschild)
	Sungtzelin	F.C.C.*	1865 (Standish)
	(syn. Pagoda)		
	Superba	A.M.	1948 (C. Williams)
	Tataochung	F.C.C.*	1967 (Crown Estate)
	(syn. Crimson Robe)		
	Tayinhung	F.C.C.*	1967 (Crown Estate)
	(syn. Shot Silk)	A.M.	1952 (R.H.S., Wisley)
	Trewithen Pink	A.M.	1950 (G. H. Johnstone)
	Tzepao	A.M.*	1966 (Loder)
	(syn. Purple Gown)		
rosaeiflora		A.M.*	1928 (R.B.G., Kew)
saluenensis		A.M.*	1930 (Messel)
sasanqua		F.C.C.	1892 (J. Veitch)
	Azumanishiki	P.C.	1935 (Rothschild)
	Baroness de Soutelinho	A.M.	1975 (Loder)
	Foliis Variegatis	F.C.C.	1865 (Bull)
	Fujinomine	P.C.	1958 (Sandhurst Nurseries)
	Minenoyuki	A.M.	1964 (Loder)
	Narumigata	A.M.	1953 (Aberconway)
tsaii		A.M.*	1960 (Crown Estate)
× williamsii	Anticipation	F.C.C.	1975 (TW) (Trehane)
	Brigadoon	F.C.C.	1975 (TW) (Trehane)
	Caerhays	A.M.	1969 (J. C. Williams)
	Celebration	P.C.	1959 (Cutts)
	Cherub	P.C.	1964 (Loder)
	China Clay	A.M.	1976 (Carlyon)
	Citation	A.M.	1960 (Aberconway)
	Debbie	A.M.*	1971 (Smart)
	Delia Williams	A.M.	1964 (Mrs Alison Johnstone)
	Donation	F.C.C.	1952 (Clarke)
		F.C.C.	1974 (TW) (Hillier)
	Elegant Beauty	A.M.	1976 (TW) (Trehane)
	Elsie Jury	F.C.C.	1975 (TW) (Trehane)
	Francis Hanger	A.M.	1953 (R.H.S., Wisley)
	George Blandford	A.M.	1965 (F. J. Williams)
		A.M.	1974 (TW) (Treseder)
	Gleenn's Orbit	A.M.	1962 (Mrs G. H. Johnstone)
		A.M.	1976 (TW) (Treseder)
	J. C. Williams	F.C.C.	1942 (C. Williams)
	Lady Gowrie	P.C.	1963 (Price)
	Mary Christian	A.M.	1942 (C. Williams)
	Mary Larcom	A.M.	1974 (TW) (Treseders)
	Mildred Veitch	A.M.	1967 (R. Veitch & Sons)
	November Pink	A.M.	1950 (C. Williams)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Exhibitor</i>
Pink Wave	A.M.	1957 (Crown Estate)
Shocking Pink	A.M.	1974 (TW) (Trehane)
St. Ewe	A.M.	1947 (C. Williams)
	F.C.C.	1974 (TW) (Hillier)
reticulata hybrids		
Elizabeth Johnstone	A.M.	1957 (G. H. Johnstone)
Francie L.	A.M.*	1972 (Smart)
Inspiration	A.M.	1954 (Rothschild)
Leonard Messel	F.C.C.	1970 (Countess of Rosse)
Maud Messel	A.M.	1969 (Countess of Rosse)
Mouchang	F.C.C.*	1973 (Smart)
Salutation	A.M.	1936 (Clarke)
Valentine Day	A.M.*	1975 (Loder)
Other hybrids		
Barbara Clark	P.C.	1976 (Mrs B. Gallagher)
Cornish Snow	A.M.	1948 (C. Williams)
Exaltation	A.M.	1968 (Crown Estate)
	A.M.	1974 (Wisley) (Crown Estate)
Foundling	P.C.*	1972 (Crown Estate)
Grand Jury	A.M.	1976 (Wisley) (Trehane)

Awards at London Shows

(Colour references to the R.H.S. Colour Chart 1966)

RHODODENDRONS 1974/75

Rhododendron dalhousiae 'Frank Ludlow' (L.S. & T. 6694), F.C.C. June 11, 1974, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Trusses held loosely, corolla tubular campanulate and funnel-shaped, up to 8 cm. long and 9.5 cm. across. White Group 155b with the inner basal part of each lobe strongly stained yellow. Stamens 10, held within corolla, filaments white, anthers brown. Style greenish, of equal length. Stigma green. Calyx 5 deeply divided lobes, green, with light basal dusting of granular indumentum, up to 2 cm. in length. Leaves up to 13 cm. long by 5.5 cm., oblanceolate, glaucous below; scaly. Collected by Ludlow, Sherriff and Taylor, raised and exhibited by Major A. E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.

Rhododendron campylogynum 'Beryl Taylor', A.M. May 19, 1975 as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in clusters of 4 or 5, campanulate. Corolla up to 2 cm. long and 2.5 cm. across. Red-Purple Group 60b. Calyx 5 equal lobes, deeply divided, green, hair fringed, scaly towards base. Stamens 10-12 irregular in length, held within, filaments red-purple, anthers brown. Style of equal length or held free, red-purple. Leaves obovate to elliptic, 2.5 cm. long and 1.4 cm. across, dark green glossy above, reverse glaucous, sparingly scaly. Collected by Ludlow, Sherriff and Taylor under No. L.S. & T. 4738, raised and exhibited by Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire, North Wales.

Rhododendron 'Jabberwocky' (*R. cubittii* × *R. moupinense*), P.C. March 11, 1975, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Truss 3-flowered; corolla funnel-shaped, 5-joined deeply-divided segments, up to 7.5 cm. long and 3.5 cm. across, Red-Purple Group 65c with darker mottling and spotting of Red-Purple Group 57c in upper throat. Stamens 10, irregular, held within corolla; filaments white, anthers light brown. Style of equal length, light brown. Petioles to 1 cm., lightly hairy. Leaves elliptic to broadly elliptic, up to 6 cm. long and 2.4 cm. broad; lightly scaly. Pedicel to 12 mm. long; scaly. Crossed by A. F. George, raised and exhibited by Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey.

Rhododendron 'Lamellen Dante' (*R. dichroanthum* × *R. eriogynum*), P.C. June 11, 1974, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss comprises 8-9 flowers, loosely held. Corolla 5-lobed, open-campanulate, 5 cm. long and 5 cm. across, Red Group 43c with deeper shading of Red Group 48A along rim. Throat heavily and uniformly spotted and marked with Orange-Red 31A. Calyx 5-lobed, irregular, up to 2 cm. long, red, hair-fringed. Stamens 10, irregular, held within corolla; filaments white, anthers black. Style of equal length, white; stigma reddish. Leaves narrowly elliptic, 16 cm. long and 5.5 cm. broad, free from indumentum. Crossed and raised by E. J. P. Magor, introduced (1974) by Major E. W. M. Magor, Lamellen, St. Tudy, Cornwall.

Rhododendron 'Polar Glow' ('Red Cap' × 'Polar Bear'), P.C. July 9, 1974. Truss 7-flowered, corolla 5-lobed, widely funnel-campanulate, 6.5 cm. long and 7 cm. across. Colour Red Group 55d heavily stained with Red Group 55A centrally along each lobe; slight darker spotting of upper throat towards lip of corolla. Calyx 5 joined lobes, irregular, up to 2 mm. long, greenish, glandular-hairy. Stamens 10, brown-anthered, irregular in length, held within corolla. Style of equal length; stigma reddish. Leaves narrowly elliptic, up to 11 cm. long and 3.8 cm. across, dark green above, under surface sparsely covered with brown woolly indumentum. Crossed, raised and exhibited by P. J. Urlwin-Smith, Earley Cottage, Earleydene, Ascot, Berks.

MAGNOLIAS, 1975

Magnolia × **watsonii**, F.C.C. June 10, 1975, as a hardy tree for flower and foliage effect. A deciduous tree or large shrub, reported to be hardy at Kew. The leaves are obovate, obtuse at apex, cuneate at the base, dark green above, paler beneath, up to 20 cm. long, 12 cm. wide on the specimen exhibited. The flowers are cup-shaped, produced with the leaves, creamy-white, with a central boss of stamens with red-purple (58A) filaments. The perianth segments (sepals/petals) ranged from 6 to 8 cm. long, and 3 to 6 cm. wide. The plant is believed to be a hybrid between *M. hypoleuca* and *M. sieboldii*, and its origin is discussed in *J. Roy hort. Soc.*, Vol. 94, 185-187 (1969). Exhibited by Mr J. Camden, Westbourne, Pinewood Road, Wentworth, Surrey.

Magnolia officinalis var. **biloba**, A.M. May 19, 1975, as a hardy tree for flower, fruit and foliage effect. A deciduous tree up to 15 m. high. The leaves are obovate, and deeply emarginate at the apex, up to 25 cm. long, and 15 cm. wide on the specimen exhibited. The flowers have about 10 perianth segments which are creamy-white, up to 9 cm. long and 3.5 cm. wide. The fruits, which were not exhibited, are oblong or egg-shaped, up to 12 cm. long and reddish in colour. Exhibited by The Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

CAMELLIAS, 1976

Camellia japonica '**Ballet Dancer**' A.M. February 17, 1976, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Flowers medium, full paeony form Red-Purple Group 62A paling to near-white at base of petals; edges of petals tinged with Red-Purple Group 58c. Raised by Harvey F. Short (U.S.A.), exhibited by Mrs Bernardine Gallagher, Oldfield, Verwood, Dorset.

Camellia sasanqua '**Baroness de Soutelinho**', A.M. October 28, 1975, as a hardy flowering shrub. Flowers up to 10 cm. (4 in.) across, single, white. Petals about 8, up to 4 cm. (1½ in.) long and wide, emarginate. Leaves thick, shining, shallowly toothed, 6 to 7 cm. (2½ to 3 in.) long, 3 to 4 cm. (1½ in.) wide. Exhibited by Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex.

Camellia × **williamsii** '**China Clay**' ('J. C. Williams' × 'Marjorie Magnificent') A.M. April 13, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers semi-double, up to 10 cm. across. White Group 155d. Raised and exhibited by Miss Gillian Carlyon, Tregrehan, Par, Cornwall.

Camellia '**Barbara Clark**' (*saluenensis* × *reticulata* 'Captain Rawes') P.C. March 30, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Raised by Dr B. W. Doak (N.Z.), exhibited by Mrs Bernardine Gallagher, Oldfield, Verwood, Dorset.

RHODODENDRONS 1976

Rhododendron 'Seagull' (Loderi \times *sutchuenense*) F.C.C. March 30, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. The rather loose trusses contain twelve to fifteen funnel-shaped flowers, pure white, speckled crimson within on the upper segment, up to 3 inches (7.5 cm.) broad by 2½ inches (6.3 cm.) deep. The smooth oblanceolate leaves are dull green above and paler beneath with light brown tomentum on the veins; up to 8½ inches (21.5 cm.) long by 3 inches (7.5 cm.) broad. Exhibited by Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex.

Rhododendron trichostomum var. *ledoides* 'Collingwood Ingram' F.C.C. May 24, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in capitate truss, up to 16-20 flowers per truss. Corolla 5-lobed, tubular, glabrous, 7 mm. long and 10 mm. across, Red-Purple 67c to d; paler in throat. Calyx green, 5 mm. long, linear/oblong-lanceolate, up to 22 mm. long and 5 mm. across, upper surface dark green and lightly scaly, lower surface heavily scaly. Collector Forrest, raised by Glendoick Gardens Ltd., exhibited by The Lady Anne Palmer, Rosemoor Garden Charitable Trust, Torrington, Devon.

Rhododendron 'Wayford' (*calophytum* \times 'Gill's Triumph') F.C.C. March 30, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. A distinguishing feature of this plant is its magnificent foliage for the narrowly elliptic leaves are 13 inches (33 cm.) long and 4½ inches (11.5 cm.) across; beneath there is a sparse, grey tomentum. The truss is a large, heavy, flat-topped one containing about twenty-four flowers each borne on a long, red-stained pedicel. The corolla is round, open campanulate, 2 inches (5 cm.) long and 3 inches (7.5 cm.) across; in colour white with dark crimson on the outside. The yellow stigma is disc-like. Crossed and raised by E. J. P. Magor, exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

Rhododendron adenophorum 'Kirsty' A.M. April 13, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss 12-flowered, rounded; flowers funnel-shaped, 4.5 cm. long and 6 cm. across. Corolla 5-lobed, white, lip of corolla and reverse suffused Red-Purple Group 63c; upper throat lightly spotted with Red-Purple Group 63A. Stamens 10, brown anthered, irregular in length, held within corolla or equal length; filaments white. Style of equal length, flushed red-purple; stigma greenish-yellow. Calyx 5-lobed, red, reflexed, deeply divided, glandular-hairy. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 11 cm. long and 3 cm. across, dark green, with thick plastered indumentum reverse. Collector not recorded, raised by Colonel S. R. Clarke, exhibited by R. N. S. Clarke, Borde Hill Gardens, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Rhododendron ambiguum 'Jane Banks' A.M. May 4, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in clusters of 3-7, tubular funnel-campanulate, 30 mm. long and 28 mm. across. Corolla 5-lobed, Yellow-Green Group 154c; upper throat with greenish spotting. Stamens 10, irregular in length, held within and free of corolla; filaments greenish, anthers cream; style greenish, held free; stigma reddish. Calyx 5-lobed, to 2 mm. green, scaly. Leaves elliptic, 7 cm. long and 3.2 cm. across, fragrant, dark green above, glaucous and scaly beneath. Collector not recorded, introduced by W. L. and R. A. Banks, Hergest Croft, Kington, Herefordshire.

Rhododendron anweiense A.M. May 4, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant representative of the species as known in cultivation. Trusses to 15 flowers; flowers 5-petalled openly campanulate. Corolla 35 cm. long and 40 cm. across, white flushed shades of Red-Purple Group 62; upper throat heavily spotted with Red-Purple Group 60A. Stamens 10 to 12 irregular, held within corolla. Anthers brown, filaments white. Style about equal length; stigma greenish yellow. Calyx rudimentary, green. Leaves elliptic, 95 mm. long and 45 mm. across, free from indumentum. Collector not recorded, exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

Rhododendron 'Arthur Stevens' (*souliei* \times 'Coronation Day') A.M. May 24, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses full but not tight, 7-10 flowered. Corolla 4.5 cm. long and 10 cm. across, pink in bud, opening to white with blotch of ox-blood red at the base of each segment; edges of petal occasionally retaining pink flush. Stamens 12, filaments white, glandular; anthers light brown. Calyx rudimentary, glandular-hairy. Leaves narrowly oblong up to 13 cm. long and 5 cm. across; dark green above, undersurface paler and free from indumentum. Crossed and raised by J. J. Crossfield, exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

Rhododendron 'Chiffchaff' (*hanceanum* 'Nanum' \times *fletcherianum*) A.M. May 4, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss erect, loose, 5-6 flowered; flowers widely funnel-campanulate, Corolla 5-lobed, 28 cm. long and 28 cm. across, Yellow Group 3c. Stamens 10, irregular in length, held within corolla; filaments yellow anthers orange-brown. Style yellow, held free; stigma green. Calyx green, 5 rounded deeply divided lobes, scaly, hair-fringed. Leaves elliptic, 4 cm. long and 2 cm. across, reverse sparingly scaly. Crossed, raised and introduced by P. A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth.

Rhododendron 'Condor' ('Muy Lindo' \times 'Zella') A.M. May 24, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss full, 12-14 flowered. Corolla 5-lobed, openly funnel-shaped, 4.5 cm. long and 11 cm. across, pink in bud, paling to creamy white but occasionally retaining pink flush. Stamens 12, irregular, held within or equal; filaments white, anthers brown. Style green, stigma red. Calyx 5 irregular reflexed lobes, green, fringed with red glandular hairs. Leaves narrowly elliptic, up to 22 cm. long and 6 cm. across, dark green above, paler and indumentum-free below. Crossed, raised and introduced by Capt. Collingwood Ingram, The Grange, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent.

Rhododendron 'Emasculum' (*ciliatum* \times *dauricum*) A.M. April 13, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 2- or 3-flowered; flowers widely funnel-shaped. Corolla 5-lobed 2 cm. long and 5 cm. across, Red-Purple Group 73b, reverse strongly flushed with Red-Purple Group 73A. Stamens 10, yellow-anthered, irregular in length to 3 mm. Style long, held free, flushed red-purple; stigma red. Calyx rudimentary, 5-lobed, green, scaly. Pedicels to 1 cm. scaly. Leaves elliptic 4.5 cm. long and 2 cm. across. Reverse lightly scaly, mid-rib prominent. Crossed and raised by Waterer; exhibited by Major A. E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and also by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, from Wakehurst Place, Ardingly, Sussex.

Rhododendron 'Hydon Hunter' (*yakushimanum* \times 'Springbok') A.M. May 24, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Crossed, raised and exhibited by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey.

Rhododendron 'Hydon Salmon' (*discolor* hybrid \times *griersonianum*) A.M. June 15, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss 12-14 flowered, rounded, full but not tight, to 15 cm. across. Corolla 5-lobed, open funnel-campanulate, 5.5 cm. long and 6 cm. across; Red Group 43b, deepening in throat to 43c, reverse having similar colouration. Stamens irregular, held within; filaments red, anthers brown. Style equal or held free, red, hirsute. Stigma dark red. Calyx rudimentary, to 2 mm., dark red, calyx and outer corolla having a covering of short white hairs. Leaves lanceolate, up to 15 cm. long and 4.2 cm. across, a dull matt green above, reverse free from indumentum. Crossed, raised and exhibited by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey.

Rhododendron hyperythrum 'Omo' A.M. May 4, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss loose, rounded, 8-10 flowered. Corolla funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, white, Stamens 10 to 12, irregular, held within; filaments white, anthers cream. Style of equal length, yellowish; stigma red. Calyx 5-lobed, to 4 mm. yellow-green, sparingly glandular-hairy. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, 13.5 cm. long and 3.8 cm. across, dark green, glossy above, reverse free from indumentum. Collector not recorded, exhibited by Capt. Collingwood Ingram, The Grange, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent.

Rhododendron metternichii 'Ho Emma' A.M. May 4, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss to 15 flowers. Corolla campanulate, 7-lobed, white flushed Red-Purple Group 67b with stronger veinal colour of 67b, upper throat spotted Red-Purple Group 59b. Stamens 14, irregular, held within; filaments white, anthers cream. Style white, held slightly free; stigma yellow. Calyx rudimentary. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 13 cm. long and 4 cm. across, dark glossy green above with tawny felted indumentum below. Collector not recorded, exhibited by R. N. S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Rhododendron 'Morning Magic' (*yakushimanum* \times 'Springbok') A.M. May 24, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Crossed, raised and exhibited by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey.

Rhododendron 'Shepway' ('Grenadier' \times 'G. A. Sims') A.M. June 15, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss 15- to 17-flowered, full, firm, rounded, up to 16 cm. across. Corolla 5-lobed, open funnel-campanulate, 7 cm. long and 7.5 cm. across, the dark red of Red Group 53A, at the corolla rim shading deep in the throat, to

Red Group 53D, with considerable darker spotting on upper 3 lobes. Stamens 10, irregular, held within, filaments reddish, anthers dark brown. Style of equal length; stigma and style red. Calyx 5 joined lobes, to 3 cm., red, hirsute. Leaves oblong-elliptic, up to 16.5 cm. long and 7.5 cm. across, dark green above, reverse showing traces of brownish, woolly indumentum. Crossed raised and exhibited by Major A. E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.

Rhododendron 'Tan Crossing' ('Jalisco Eclipse' \times 'Jalisco Goshawk') **A.M.** May 24, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss 10-12 flowered; corolla 7-lobed, 5 cm. long and 7.5 cm. across. Yellow Group 9D, deepening in throat to Yellow 7B with small blotch of Greyed-Purple 184c in upper throat; some flowers show slight flushing of Greyed-Red shades. Stamens 14-16, irregular in length, held free or equal. Filaments orange, stamens brown. Style green, held free; stigma green. Calyx 7 irregular lobes to 2 cm. reflexed, green. Leaves oblanceolate, up to 21 cm. long and 4.5 cm. across, dark green above, paler below, free from indumentum. Crossed, raised and introduced by Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

Rhododendron 'Tretawn' (*R. calophyllum* \times *R. arboreum* 'Album') **A.M.** April 13, 1976. Truss loose, 14-flowered; flowers 5-lobed tubular-campanulate, 5 cm. long and 5 cm. across, inner corolla white shading to Red-Purple Group 62B in throat with blotch of Red-Purple Group 60A in upper throat; reverse of corolla suffused Red-Purple Group 62A. Stamens 10, irregular in length and held within corolla; anthers dark brown, filaments white; style held free, white; stigma yellow. Calyx rudimentary, 5-lobed, yellow-green, scaly. Leaves narrowly elliptic, 22 cm. long and 6 cm. across, dark green above, with cinnamon indumentum lightly covering reverse; veins prominent. Crossed and raised by E. J. P. Magor, exhibited by Major E. W. M. Magor, Lamellen, St. Tudy, Cornwall.

Rhododendron vellereum 'Lost Horizon' **A.M.** March 30, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss compact, rounded, 18-20 flowered. Corolla 30 mm. long and 40 mm. across, white, internally suffused Red-Purple Group 65D, externally more strongly flushed with same colour; upper throat lightly spotted, Red Group 53A. Leaves narrowly elliptic, 15 cm. long and 5 cm. across, dark green above, fawn indumentum below. Collected by Frank Kingdon-Ward under the number K.W. 5656, exhibited by R. N. S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Rhododendron vernicosum 'Spring Sonnet' (Rock 59625) **A.M.** May 4, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss loose, 6-11 flowered. Corolla funnel-campanulate, 7-lobed, 4 cm. long and 7.3 cm. across, white, reverse flushed Red-Purple Group 64D with light spotting of Red-Purple Group 64A in upper throat. Stamens 14; irregular, held within or of equal length; filaments white, anthers brown, style held free, flushed red and covered with red glandular hairs. Calyx rudimentary, green, glandular. Leaves oblong elliptic, rounded at apex, 11 cm. long and 4.3 cm. across. Upper surface waxy, lower surface pale glaucous green. Collector Joseph Rock (R.59625), introduced by Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

Rhododendron 'Glen Catocal' (*sinogrande* \times *macabeanum*) **P.C.** May 4, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss 28-flowered, rounded, 30 cm. across. Corolla ventricose-campanulate, 75 mm. long and 75 mm. across, white, flushed cream, with blotch of greyed-red in upper throat. Stamens 22-24 irregular held within; anthers dark brown. Style held free. Leaves oblong-elliptic, 52 cm. long and 25 cm. across, dark green above, lower surface covered with silvery-grey indumentum. Crossed and raised by J. F. A. Gibson, introduced by The National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, Scotland.

Rhododendron 'Razorbill' (*spinuliferum* \times unknown) **P.C.** May 4, 1976, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in loose clusters of 5-11; tubular, 20 cm. long and 10 cm. across, 5-lobed; colour of outer corolla closest to Red Group 55A but with some darker overtones; inner corolla white variably flushed red, some flowers being less strongly marked than others, both inner and outer corolla. Stamens 10, irregular in length, held within corolla; filaments white, anthers brown. Style of equal length or held free; stigma green. Calyx green, scaly, hair-fringed, 5 regular lobes to 1 mm. Leaves broadly elliptic, 5 cm. long and 2 cm. across, hair-fringed, reverse scaly. A chance seedling raised and introduced by P. A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth.

RHODODENDRON TRIALS AT WISLEY 1976

On the recommendation of the Rhododendron & Camellia Committee, Council has made the following awards to Rhododendrons, after trial at Wisley.

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

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

'Dora Amateis' (*R. carolinianum* ♀ × *R. ciliatum*). (Raised and introduced by Mr Edmund Amateis, sent by Mr Peter A. Cox, Glendoick Nurseries Ltd., Perth) A.M. April 22, 1976. Plant 16 inches high, 2½ feet spread, vigorous, fairly spreading compact habit; free flowering; leaves 2½ inches long, 1½ inches wide, medium dark, dull green. Flower truss 3 inches diameter, 2½ inches deep, loosely globular-shaped, lax, 6 to 8 flowers per truss; corolla 1¾ inches diameter, 1½ inches long, widely expanded funnel-shaped, white with slight spotting of greenish-yellow on upper segment. Flowering from April 19, 1976. (131)

'Lilian Harvey' (*R. racemosum* × *R. 'Hatsugiri'*). (Raised and sent by William Hardijzer & Co., The Nurseries, Wilhelminalaan 53, Boskoop, Holland, introduced by Mr P. W. Hardijzer.) H.C. April 22, 1976. Plant 2½ feet high, 4½ feet spread, vigorous, spreading and fairly compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 1 inch long, ¾ inch wide, medium dark, fairly glossy green. Flower truss 2 to 2½ inches diameter, 1¾ inches deep, globular-shaped, very compact, 18 to 21 flowers per truss; corolla ¾ inch diameter, ¼ inch long, widely expanded, funnel-shaped, white, flushed lightly, particularly along mid-ribs, with Red-Purple Group 73a. Flowering from April 22, 1976. (177)

EVERGREEN AZALEAS

'Louise Dowdle' (*R. mucronatum* × *R. 'Vittata Fortunei'*) × *R. 'Shinnyo-no-tsuki'*). (Raised by Mr B. Y. Morrison, introduced by Mr D. C. Trehane and sent by James Trehane & Sons Ltd., Ham Lane, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset.) F.C.C. June 2, 1976. Described *R.H.S. Proceedings*, Vol. 98, p. 114. (A.M. 1974.) Flowering from May 25, 1976. (71)

'Mahler' (*R. 'Vuyks Rosy Red'* × unnamed seedling). (Raised, introduced and sent by Vuyk van Nes, Zijde 17, Boskoop, Holland.) F.C.C. June 2, 1976. Described *R.H.S. Proceedings*, Vol. 98, p. 114. (A.M. 1973.) Flowering from May 25, 1976. (51)

'Martha Hitchcock' (*R. mucronatum* × *R. 'Shinnyo-no-tsuki'*) (Raised by Glenn Dale, sent by John Waterer, Sons & Crisp Ltd., The Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey, and Knap Hill Nursery Ltd., Woking, Surrey.) F.C.C. June 2, 1976. Plant 2¾ feet high, 5¾ feet spread, vigorous, spreading, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 2 to 2½ inches long, 1¼ inches wide, light green. Flower truss 3½ inches diameter, 2 to 3 flowers per truss; corolla 3 inches diameter, 1½ inches long, very widely expanded funnel-shaped, Red-Purple Group 72c veined and overlaid with Red-Purple Group 72b, with dotting on lower segments of Red-Purple Group 60b. (A.M. 1972.) Flowering from May 21, 1976. (83 and 107)

CAMELLIA TRIALS AT WISLEY 1976

On the recommendation of the Rhododendron & Camellia Committee, Council has made the following awards to cultivars of *Camellia* × *williamsii*, after trial at Wisley.

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

AS CULTIVARS FOR GARDEN DECORATION

'Elegant Beauty' (Raised by Mr L. E. Jury, introduced and sent by James Trehane & Sons Ltd., Ham Lane, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset.) A.M. April 22, 1976. Described *R.H.S. Proceedings*, Vol. 100., p. 112. Flowering from April 18, 1976. (H.C. 1975.) (31)

'Glenn's Orbit' (Raised by the late George Johnstone, introduced and sent by Treseders' Nurseries (Truro) Ltd., The Nurseries, Truro, Cornwall.) A.M. April 22, 1976. Plant $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet spread, vigorous, erect, fairly compact habit; free flowering. Leaves 3 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, dark dull green. Flowers $4\frac{1}{16}$ to 5 inches diameter, semi-double, with 4 rows of petals, and some petaloids, palest pink, almost white, heavily flushed and veined with Red-Purple Group 67D. Flowering from March 26, 1976. (35)

PLANT OF OTHER THAN CAMELLIA \times WILLIAMSH

PARENTAGE AND NOT INCLUDED IN TRIAL

'Grand Jury' (Raised by Mr L. E. Jury, introduced and sent by James Trehane & Sons Ltd., Ham Lane, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset.) A.M. April 22, 1976. Plant $7\frac{3}{4}$ feet high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet spread, vigorous, erect and compact habit; free flowering. Leaves $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches wide, fairly dark green. Flowers 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, semi-double, 5 rows of petals, with some petaloids; Red-Purple Group 62A, colour paling slightly towards centre base of petals.

ADDITIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL RHODODENDRON REGISTER 1976

The following list contains names registered up to 15 June 1976

(Note: In all cases, unless specifically stated as otherwise, the introducer is also the person, nursery or organisation who has submitted the name for registration. Where year of introduction has not been submitted with registration details this has, for purposes of reference, been recorded as the year of registration.)

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| Albion Ridge | (a white form of <i>macrophyllum</i>). Truss 12-15 flowered. White with Agathia Green 60 (H.C.C.) blotch on upper lobe made up of small inverted U-shaped spots; clone is distinct because of frilled lobe edges. Int. 1965. Layered from wild plant, raised and introduced by J. H. Drewry, Fort Bragg, registered by Eugene R. German, Fort Bragg, California, U.S.A. |
| All Beautiful | (unknown \times possible <i>fortunei</i>). Truss 8 flowered. Corolla throat Yellow Orange Group 20A*, shading to Red Group 56A at lobe edges. Int. 1975. Crossed (1964) by Roy J. Kersey, raised and introduced by Mrs Halsey A. Frederick, Jr., Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. |
| Anne Rothwell | (Nanki-Poo \times <i>kaempferi</i>). Truss 2-3 flowered. Corolla deep claret pink 71c. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Godalming, Surrey, U.K. |
| Beautiful Dreamer | (unknown \times unknown). Truss 12-flowered. Buds 39B. Corolla 2D; 2c in throat; a touch of light orange on each lobe, fading to yellow. Int. 1975. Crossed (1955) and raised by William E. Whitney and introduced by George and Anne Sather, Whitney Nursery, Brinnon, Washington, U.S.A. |
| Blue Chip | (<i>russatum</i> \times Blue Diamond). Truss 6-7 flowered. Corolla Violet 86 B-C. Int. 1976. Crossed, raised and introduced by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd. |
| Blue Frost | (unknown \times unknown). Truss 20-flowered. Buds 82A. Corolla 77c with 48B and 22A spotting on upper lobe sector; throat white, lobe edge 78B. Int. 1972. Crossed (1960) and raised by William E. Whitney. Introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington. |

*Reference R.H.S. Colour Chart 1966.

- Blue Pacific (Purple Splendour \times Susan). Truss 10-16 flowered. Buds 78A. Corolla 78c, blotch and spotting 79A in upper corolla; 78A stripes on reverse. Int. 1965. Crossed, raised and introduced by William E. Whitney. Registered by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Blue Rhapsody (A. Bedford \times Purple Splendour). Truss 12-flowered. Corolla 80b; blotch and spotting 79A on upper throat and lobe; 74B striping on reverse. Int. 1970. Crossed (1962) and raised by William E. Whitney. Introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Bob Bovee (*yakushimanum* Koichiro Wada \times *wardii*). Truss 10-12 flowered. Buds 37c. Corolla 4c with light red spot in throat, changing to greenish. Int. 1975. Crossed and raised by Robert M. Bovee, introduced by the Bovee Nursery (Sorenson & Watson), Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
- Bodega Crystal Pink (*Cilpinense* \times *mucronulatum* Cornell Pink). Truss 3-7 flowered. Corolla 62B with 66c, reverse 63B. Int. 1975. Crossed (1967), raised and introduced by Carl Heller, Bodega, U.S.A. 1974.
- Bold Lad (Unknown Warrior \times *arboreum*). Truss 22-flowered. Corolla Red Group 52A, slightly spotted. Int. 1975. Crossed and raised to T. Lelliot, Boronia, introduced by G. Langdon, Victoria, Australia.
- Bow Street (Bow Bells \times (Soerianum \times Rima)). Truss 8-10 flowered. Corolla pale Yellow 4D with slight pink flushing. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries, Ltd.
- California Gold (Else Frye \times Eldorado). Truss 5-6 flowered. Corolla Primrose Yellow 601/2 (H.C.C.) Int. 1976. Crossed, raised and introduced by Paul J. and Ruby Bowman, California, U.S.A.
- Carle Phetteplace (Naomi Pink Beauty \times *fortunei* pink form)). Truss 13-flowered. Buds 7.5 RP 5/21 (Nickerson). Corolla 5 RP 6/10 with variable chocolate spotting or blotching, reverse 7.5 RP 7/10. Int. 1974. Crossed (1962) by Carle Phetteplace, M.D., raised and introduced by Robert Guitteau, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.
- Charlestown (unknown \times ?*fortunei*). Truss 10-16 flowered. Corolla Red Purple Groups 68c to 73B, slightly darker at edges; lower throat Chartreuse Yellow. Int. 1976. Seedling from Dexter Estate, grown by Sam Everitt and at Swarthmore College under designation Everitt No. 7. Cuttings obtained by Mr Herbert in 1960 as Everitt No. 7. Not in Dexter Collection but may be at Swarthmore College. Introduced and registered by Charles Herbert, 1601, Country Club Road, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- Cheapside (Bow Bells \times (Soerianum \times Rima)). Truss 8-10 flowered. Corolla pale Yellow 10D, apricot flushing on reverse. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries, Ltd.
- Chiffchaff (*hanceanum* Nanum \times *fletcheranum*). A.M. 1976 (R.H.S.) Truss 5-6 flowered. Corolla lemon yellow. Int. 1976. Crossed, raised and introduced by P. A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth, U.K.
- Chiffon (unknown \times unknown). Truss 8-flowered. Buds 51A. Corolla 53D and 54c; throat 54B, minor red spotting in throat. Int. 1976. Crossed (1965-68) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington, U.S.A.

- Conchita (*ciliicalyx* × *moupinense*). Truss 2-flowered. Corolla Phlox Pink 525/2 (H.C.C.) in throat to 525/3 at lobe edge; spotted Crimson 22; reverse 525/1. Int. 1957. Crossed, raised and introduced by John S. Druecker, registered by R. German, Fort Bragg, California, U.S.A.
- Condor (Muy Lindo × Zella). A.M. 1976. Truss 12-14 flowered. Buds pink. Corolla paling to creamy white, occasionally retaining pink flush. Int. 1976. Crossed, raised and introduced by Capt. Collingwood Ingram, The Grange, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent, U.K.
- Crater Lake (*augustinii* Barto Blue × Bluebird). Truss 3-flowered. Corolla brilliant Violet 10 PB 5/9 (Nickerson) with inconspicuous blotch in throat. Int. 1972. Crossed (1965), raised and introduced by Carl H. Phetteplace, M.D., Leaburg, Oregon, U.S.A.
- Dan Laxdall (Elizabeth × Mrs G. W. Leak). Truss 7-10 flowered. Buds Neyron Rose 623 (H.C.C.). Corolla Neyron Rose 623/1; deeper colour in throat extending up centre of lobes as narrow stripes; reverse darker colour. Flower has "glow" (fluorescence). Int. 1976. Crossed (1962), raised and introduced by Sigrid Laxdall, Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A.
- Deborah (Creeping Jenny × Unknown Warrior). Truss 10-12 flowered. Corolla Red Group 43B. Int. 1976. Crossed (1967), raised and introduced by Dr Eric Ernest Smith, Epsom, Surrey, U.K.
- Display (unknown × ?*fortunei*). Truss 10-12 flowered. Buds and reverse darker than basic corolla colour. Corolla Red Purple Group 73B; throat with deep-set brownish-green blotch becoming buff-yellow rays towards lobes. Int. 1975. Crossed (1960) by Roy J. Kersey, raised and introduced by Mrs Halsey A. Frederick, Jr., Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- Double Shot (Evergreen Azalea) (El Capitan × Alladin (Kurume)). Truss 4-6 flowered. Buds scarlet. Corolla 7.5 R 4/11 (Nickerson) with dark red or maroon spots. Int. 1976. Crossed, raised and introduced by Peter E. Girard, Sr., Girard Nurseries, Geneva, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Downy Pink (Evergreen Azalea) ((Geneva (Gable) × (Kathleen × Pink Beauty)). Truss 3-5 flowered. Corolla 10 RP 6/12 (Nickerson). Int. 1976. Crossed (1967) and raised by Peter E. Girard, Sr., introduced by Girard Nurseries, Ohio.
- El Camino (unknown × unknown) (Anna × Marinus Koster)?). Truss 13-flowered. Corolla 54A, dorsal blotch 53c in throat extending into spotting 53c on upper lobe. Int. 1973. Raised by William E. Whitney and introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Elsie Lee (Evergreen Azalea) (Desiree × Rosebud). Truss 2-3 flowered. Corolla 10 P 6/9 (Nickerson). Int. 1970. Crossed (1960), raised and introduced by A. M. Shammarello, South Euclid, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Enchanted Evening (unknown × unknown). Truss 10-12 flowered. Buds 42B. Corolla 28D; throat 20A; 153B spotting; heavy colour concentration in stripes from throat to points where lobes join; edge 31c. Int. 1972. Crossed (1960) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Ernest Inman (*yakushimanum* × Purple Splendour). Truss 20-flowered. Corolla 77B/c. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd.

- Fair Sky (a form of *augustinii*). Corolla Light Purplish Blue 7.5 PB 7/7 (Nickerson) with strong Greenish Yellow 10 Y 8/11 spotting; reverse very pale Violet 10 PB 8/4. Int. 1966. Seed from James Barto Expedition 1924. Raised by James Barto and introduced by Carl H. Phetteplace, M.D., Oregon.
- Farewell Party (unknown × *!diaprepes*). Truss 10-12 flowered. Buds Mauve Pink. Corolla White Group 155B with Yellow Green Group 144B spotting in throat under dorsal lobe and 151c below other lobes. Int. 1975. Crossed (1960) by Roy J. Kersey, raised and introduced by Mrs Halsey A. Frederick, Jr., Pennsylvania.
- Florence (Creeping Jenny × Unknown Warrior). Truss 8-10 flowered. Corolla Red Group 46B. Int. 1975. Crossed (1967), raised and introduced by Dr Eric Ernest Smith, Surrey.
- Gary Herbert (Gables Selection from Rock 03788 (*vernicosum* aff.)). Truss 7-flowered. Corolla Red Group 38A through D with faint 38A spotting. Buds 38A. Int. 1965. Crossed by Joseph Gable, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- Gay Hostess (unknown × unknown). Truss 14-flowered. Corolla Red Purple Group 68B, spotted Yellow Green 144c. Int. 1975. Crossed (1961) by Roy J. Kersey, raised and introduced by Mrs Halsey A. Frederick, Jr., Pennsylvania.
- General Anthony Wayne (Scintillation × Atrier). Truss 15-17 flowered. Buds darker pink than flower. Corolla Red Group 55B with hint of glowing orange; Yellow Green Group 154B in throat shading to 55B towards lobes; chartreuse green spotting on dorsal two lobes. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- George Ritter (*griersonianum* × unknown). Truss 6-flowered. Corolla Fuchsine Pink 627/1 to 627/2 in centre; throat Chrysanthemum Crimson 824/1 (H.C.C.). Int. 1954. Crossed by Else Fry, Seattle, raised and introduced by John S. Druecker, registered by Eugene R. German, California.
- Glen Bruce (Marion × (*griersonianum* × *fortunei*)). Truss 22-flowered. Corolla Red Group 55B, deeper centre. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by G. Langdon, Victoria, Australia.
- Glen Catocal (*sinogrande* × *macabeum*). P.C. 1976. Crossed and raised by J. F. A. Gibson, introduced 1976 by The National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran, U.K.
- Glen Crimson (President Roosevelt × Earl of Athlone). Truss 22-flowered. Corolla Red Group 52A. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by A. Raper, Victoria, Australia.
- Golden Falcon ((*Socrianum* × Rima) × Hawk Crest). Truss 10-flowered. Corolla Yellow 3D. Int. 1976. Crossed and raised by A. F. George, introduced by Hydon Nurseries Ltd.
- Gold Moon (Goldfort × Full Moon). Truss 11-flowered. Corolla White Group 155D with Yellow Green throat; throat brushed with Yellow Green. Int. 1975. Crossed (1966) by Lewis Bagoly, raised and introduced by Marie Tietjens, Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- Hallelujah (The Hon. Jean Marie de Montague × Kimberly). Truss 10-flowered. Corolla Claret Rose 2.5 R 5/10 (Nickerson). Int. 1965. Raised and introduced by Harold Greer, Greer Gardens, Oregon, U.S.A.

- Helen Curtis
(Evergreen Azalea) (Desiree \times Rosebud). Truss 2-3-flowered. Corolla white. Int. 1967. Crossed (1960), raised and introduced by A. M. Shammarello, South Euclid, Ohio, U.S.A.
- Honeymoon (Devonshire Cream \times *wardii*). Truss 14-flowered. Buds 1b. Corolla 2d; 1c in throat; no spots or blotch. Int. 1960. Crossed (1955), raised and introduced by William E. Whitney, registered by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Ho Emma Form of *metternichii*. A.M. 1976. Truss 15-flowered. Corolla Red-Purple 67d with stronger veinal colour of 67b; upper throat spotted Red-Purple 59b. Collector not recorded, introduced by R. N. S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex, U.K.
- Hurricane (Mrs Furnival \times Anna Rose Whitney). Truss 15-flowered. Corolla 68b; spotting 53A on upper $\frac{1}{3}$ of corolla. Int. 1969. Crossed (1960), raised and introduced by William E. Whitney, registered by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Hydon Mist (*russatum* \times Blue Diamond). Truss 6-7 flowered. Corolla Violet 84A. Int. 1976. Crossed, raised and introduced by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd.
- Isabel Pierce (Anna \times Lem's Goal). Truss 9-10 flowered. Buds 53b. Corolla 58c fading to 56A (edges of lobes deeper pink), prominent blotch 200b in inner throat below dorsal three lobes, becoming spots 53b toward lobes; lesser blotch and spotting of same colour lower throat; internal and external narrow stripes 53d from base to lobe edges. Int. 1967. Crossed, raised and introduced by Haldan Lem. Registered by Lawrence J. Pierce, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
- Jabberwocky (*cubittii* \times *moupinense*). P.C. 1975. Truss 3-flowered. Corolla funnel-shaped, Red Purple 65c with darker mottling and spotting of Red-Purple 57c in upper throat. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and registered by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries.
- Jane Banks Form of *ambiguum*. A.M. 1976. Truss 3-7 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Green 154c, upper throat with greenish spotting. Collector not recorded, introduced by W. L. and R. A. Banks, Hergest Croft, Kington, Herefordshire, U.K.
- Jeff Hill
(Evergreen Azalea) (Maruba-Osaka Zuki \times unknown). Truss 1-2 flowered. Corolla 2.5 R 6/11 (Nickerson) to 5 R 6/11 with inconspicuous spotting 2.5 R 4/10 on 3 lobes. Int. 1975. Crossed (1961) by Dr Rokujo, raised and introduced by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Barnard's Inn Farm, Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
- Joan Langdon (Marion \times Sir Joseph Whitworth). Truss 15-flowered. Corolla Purple Group 76b, blotched Yellow Green Group 153d. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by G. Langdon, Australia.
- Joseph Hill
(Evergreen Azalea) (*nakaharai* \times W. Leith). Truss 3-flowered. Corolla 2.5 R 6/11 (Nickerson) with inconspicuous blotch and upper 3 lobes 2.5 R 4/10. Int. 1976. Crossed (1961) by Dr Rokujo, raised and introduced by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Massachusetts.
- Joy Ride (unknown \times unknown). Truss 15-flowered. Buds 63b. Corolla 62d; 34c fan-shaped blotch on upper throat, becoming spots 34c towards dorsal lobe. Int. 1975. Crossed (1960) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.

- Katja** (*catawbiense* var. *album* × *discolor*). Truss 16-flowered. Buds Red Purple Group 57c. Corolla Red Purple Group 67c with Red Purple Group 62d shading in dorsal throat and extending toward lobe edge. Int. 1976. Crossed, raised and introduced by Alfred A. Raustein, Holbrook, New York, U.S.A.
- Keven** (*yakushmanum* Koichiro Wada × Jade). Truss 12-14 flowered. Buds 10 RP 5/12 (Nickerson). Corolla 10 RP 7/8 gradually fading to 7.5 R 9/3 then to 2.5 YR 9/3, with faint red spots at edging and darker reverse. Int. 1973-4. Crossed, raised and introduced by Robert M. Bovee, The Bovees Nursery (Sorenson & Watson), Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.
- King Midas**
(Knaphill Azalea) (unknown × unknown). Truss 13-flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 13c, slightly darker in throat, paling slightly toward lobe edge; whole dorsal lobe Yellow Orange Group 17A. Int. 1975. Crossed by Knaphill Nursery, raised and introduced by Robert M. Bovee, Oregon.
- Kirsty** (a form of *adenophorum*). A.M. 1976. Truss 12-flowered. Corolla white, lip of corolla and reverse suffused Red-Purple Group 63c; upper throat lightly spotted with Red-Purple Group 63A. Int. 1976. Collector not recorded, raised by Colonel S. R. Clarke, and introduced by R. N. S. Clarke, Borde Hill Gardens, Haywards Heath, Sussex.
- Kristin** (*yakushmanum* Koichiro Wada × Bowbells). Truss 13-14 flowered. Buds 7.5 RP 4/11 (Nickerson). Corolla inside 7.5 RP 9/2 with faint red spotting, reverse with 7.5 RP 5/12 striping. Int. 1973-4. Crossed, raised and introduced by Robert M. Bovee, Oregon.
- Lace Valentine**
(Knaphill Azalea) (unknown × unknown). Truss 11-flowered. Buds dark to light pink, Red Group 55c to d. Corolla white shading to pale pink edging, Red Group 56B, yellow blotch on dorsal lobe. Int. 1975. Crossed by Knaphill Nursery, raised by Robert M. Bovee and introduced by The Bovees Nursery, Oregon.
- Lady Adam Gordon** ((*yakushmanum* × *dichroanthum*) × (*wardii* × *decorum*)). Truss 12-flowered. Corolla pale shell pink 49D. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd.
- Lady Locks**
(Evergreen Azalea) (*linearifolium* var. *macrosepalum* Wakasagi – open pollinated). Truss 2-5 flowered. Corolla Purple Group 75 B-C-D with light streaking of midveins on all lobes; strongly blotched (of spots) on dorsal lobe and adjacent half of lobes on either side of dorsal lobe Red Purple Group 74B; reverse of slightly darker colour. Int. 1970. Seed from Dr T. Rokujo, raised and introduced by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Massachusetts.
- Lavender Charm** ((*decorum* × *griffithianum*) × *Purpureum Elegans*). Truss 12-14 flowered. Buds much darker purple than flowers. Corolla Purple Group 77c to 78c, silvery toward throat; throat cream, yellow at base. Greyed Orange Group 166c blotch; reverse strikingly darker lavender. Int. 1966. Crossed by Joseph Gable, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- Legal Johnny** (Bow Bells × (*Socrianum* × *Rima*)). Truss 10-12 flowered. Corolla Crushed Strawberry petal, outside 52c, with deeper markings, inside Creamy-Yellow 19c, rims 51A. Int. 1976. Crossed and raised by A. F. George, Hydon Nurseries Ltd., introduced by Hydon Nurseries Ltd.

- Leilani
(Knaphill Azalea) (unknown × unknown). Truss 13-flowered. Buds 170A. Corolla at first 168c, changing to light pink, white and yellow. At first dorsal lobe more Yellow Orange, adjacent lobes Greyed Orange, lower two lobes lighter. Int. 1963. Crossed by Knaphill Nursery raised and introduced by Robert M. Bovee, The Bovee Nursery (Sorenson & Watson), Oregon.
- Lemon Rind
(Deciduous Azalea) (unknown: suggested may be an *arborescens* × *bakeri* natural hybrid). Truss 10-flowered. Corolla Yellow Green Group 154d to Yellow Group 4d; 154d to 5c blotch with Greyed Orange Group 176A spotting on dorsal lobe. Stamens long, 2½-3 in. Int. 1975. Seed collected in Smoky Mountains, N.C. by Joseph Gable, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- Lem's Cameo
(Dido × Anna). Truss 17-20 flowered. Buds 55A. Corolla inside throat 27A shading to 55B at outer lobe edges, fading to 27c with some pink shading; throat with dorsal blotch 46B and slightly spotted at outer edge of throat; reverse shaded 55A. Int. 1962. Crossed (1956), raised and introduced by Halfdan Lem. Registered by Lawrence J. Pierce, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
- Libby
(Evergreen Azalea) (*kaempferi* (white form) - open pollinated). Truss 1-3 flowered. Buds a slightly darker colour than flower. Corolla between moderate purplish Pink, 2.5 RP 7/8, and light purplish pink, 5 RP 8/5 (Nickerson), lightly blotched tan to moderate purplish Red, 5 RP 5/10 (fades). Int. 1970. Seed from Dr T. Rokujo, raised and introduced by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Massachusetts.
- Little Gem
(Carmen × *elliottii*). Truss 7-8 flowered. Buds 53A. Corolla 46A; no spots or blotch. Int. 1957. Crossed, raised and introduced by William E. Whitney, registered by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Longwood
(Venus × Olympic Lady). Truss 4-7 flowered. Buds 61B. Corolla 68A outside, 68d inside with dark red spots in throat below upper lobe. Int. 1969. Crossed by Dr David G. Leach, raised and introduced by Longwood Gardens, registered by Dr Leach and Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- Lost Horizon
(a form of *vellereum*). (KW 5656). A.M. 1976. Truss 15-22 flowered. Corolla pink fading to white; flushed pink with carmine spots on interior or upper lobe. Int. 1924-5. Collected and introduced by Kingdon Ward, raised by Col. Stephenson Robert Clarke, and registered by R. N. S. Clarke, Borde Hill Gardens.
- Love Story
(unknown × unknown). Truss 10-flowered. Buds 53c. Corolla 27c, fading to 10c; blotch 8A fading to 7B; spotting 34c (disappears in mature flowers) on upper corolla; edging 37c becoming 48d. Int. 1976. Crossed (1965) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Lucy's Good Pink
(Ruby Bowman × *griersonianum*). Truss 7-flowered. Corolla Tyrian Rose 24/2 (H.C.C.). Int. 1966. Crossed, raised and introduced by John S. Druecker, Fort Bragg, registered by Eugene R. German, California.
- Mardi Gras
(*yakushimanum* Koichiro Wada × Vanessa F.C.C. form). Truss 11-12 flowered. Corolla inside 7.5 RP 9/2 (Nickerson) fading irregularly within corolla to white; edging and outside 7.5 RP 7/10 to 7.5 RP

- 5/12. No spotting. Int. 1975. Crossed (1950), raised and introduced by Robert M. Bovee, The Bovees Nursery, Oregon.
- Marie Tietjens (*vernicosum* × Full Moon). Truss 6-7 flowered. Buds darker pink than corolla. Corolla 63c shading to 63b at lobe edges; no blotch or spotting. Int. 1975. Crossed by Lewis Bagoly, raised and introduced by Marie Tietjens, Pennsylvania.
- Mauve Satchel (Marion × Sir Joseph Whitworth). Truss 20-flowered. Corolla Purple Group 75B, lighter centre, speckled olive green. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by G. Langdon, Australia.
- Meadowgold (*burmanicum* × Lemon Mist). Inflorescence of 1-3 trusses, each with 4-6 flowers. Corolla Sulphur Yellow 1/2 (H.C.C.) with aureolin 3 spotting on upper lobe. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by Robert W. Scott, Kensington, California, U.S.A.
- Michael Hill (Evergreen Azalea) (Chineyi (Rare Treasure) × *nakaharai*). Truss 1-2 flowered. Corolla 2.5 R 7/8 (Nickerson); blotch and spotting on dorsal 3 lobes 7.5 RP 3/9; total effect bright pink. Int. 1976. Crossed (1961) by Dr Rokujo, raised and introduced by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Massachusetts.
- Misty Morn (unknown × Purple Splendour). Truss 12-14 flowered. Corolla Purple Violet Group 80B with Yellow Green Group 153B rays (brushed effect). Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by Mrs Halsey A. Frederick, Jr., Pennsylvania.
- Mount Seven Star (Evergreen Azalea) (a form of *nakaharai*). Truss 1-2 flowered. Corolla Red Group 44c with inconspicuous purplish spot on 1-3 lobes. Colour does not fade. Int. 1973-4. Seed collected by C. S. Kuo from Mount Seven Star, Taiwan, raised and introduced by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Massachusetts.
- Mrs Erna Heyderhoff (Mrs Furnival × Catalga). Truss 21-flowered. Corolla white shading to very pale pink at lobe edges. Prominent blotch Red Group 53c on dorsal lobe; reverse with Red Group 55c ribs. Int. 1973. Crossed by James P. Bevry, raised and introduced by Henry Heyderhoff, Bloomingdale, New Jersey, U.S.A.
- Mutter Emma (*fortunei* × unknown). Truss 12-flowered. Corolla Rose Bengal 63A to Magenta 66c, heavily spotted with Oxblood Red 183A. Int. 1975. Crossed by B. Leendertz, Baumschule 'Heilmannshof', Krefeld-Traar, West Germany.
- My Pet (unknown × unknown). Truss 8-10 flowered. Buds 22c. Corolla 11c, small blotch 47B in throat. Int. 1972. Crossed (1965) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- New Hope (*yakushimanum* × Kiev). Truss 10-flowered. Buds Red Group 52A. Corolla Red Group 55A at lobe edges, fading to 55c toward throat; 55A spotting on upper lobe; reverse 55A. Int. 1972. Crossed by Bovee and Mayo Rare Seed Co., raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- Oh-Too (China × Goldbug). Truss 14-flowered. Buds 60A. Corolla 51A maturing to 18A; throat 38B with heavy spotting 46A on upper half of corolla; mature flower with 51A edging. Int. 1975. Crossed (1964) by Walt Elliott, raised by Wm. E. Whitney and introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.

- Omo Form of *hyperythrum*. A.M. 1976. Truss 8-10 flowered. Corolla funnel-campanulate, white. Collector not recorded, introduced by Capt. Collingwood Ingram.
- Pall Mall (Loderi King George × Socrianum). Truss 10-12 flowered. Corolla Deep Pink with darker rims 58B-c. Int. 1970. Crossed (probably) and raised by Mrs R. M. Stevenson, introduced by Hydon Nurseries Ltd.
- Perri Cutten (Bambi × *arboreum*). Truss 20-flowered. Corolla Red Group 50A with enlarged pink calyx. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by R. L. Cutten, Ferny Creek, Victoria, Australia.
- Piccadilly (Loderi King George × Socrianum). Truss 8-10 flowered. Corolla Bright Pink 66C-D. Int. 1970. Crossed (probably) and raised by Mrs R. M. Stevenson, introduced by Hydon Nurseries Ltd.
- Pikeland (*keiskei* × *campylogynum*). Truss 6-7 flowered. Corolla Red Group 56B to C; edging and spotting Red Purple Group 58D. Int. 1971. Crossed, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- Pink Bountiful (Essex Scarlet × *williamsianum*). Truss 7-flowered. Corolla Red Group 53D, paling towards centre of petals and into throat. Int. 1974. Raised by D. C. Hobbie and introduced by Slocock Nurseries, Woking, Surrey, U.K.
- Pink Cloud (unknown × unknown). Truss 16-flowered. Buds 67C. Corolla 62B with 162A blotch on upper corolla. Int. 1975. Crossed and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Pink Pancake
(Evergreen Azalea) (Chinyeyi (Satsuki) × *nakaharai*). Truss 1-flowered. Corolla Red Group 48C with 57A spotting on three dorsal lobes. Int. 1975. Crossed by Dr T. Rokujo, raised and introduced by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Massachusetts.
- Polynesian Sunset (unknown × unknown). Truss 10-12 flowered. Buds 47A. Corolla 35B; throat 35A; spotting 46A; edging 50B. Int. 1969. Crossed (1963) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Powder Mill Run (*yakushmanum* × Mars). Truss 24-flowered. Buds slightly darker pink than flowers. Corolla 61C at lobe edges, blending to 65B, then to silvery white in throat; reverse 57C. Int. 1972. Crossed by Lewis Bagoly, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- Prairie Gold ((Eldorado × *leucaspis*) × Lemon Mist). Truss 3-4 flowered. Corolla Uranium Green 53/2 (H.C.C.). Int. 1974. Crossed, raised and introduced by Robert W. Scott, California.
- Razorbill (*spinuliferum* × unknown). P.C. 1976 (R.H.S.). Truss 6-14 flowered. Corolla Rose Pink. Int. 1976. Chance seedling raised and introduced by P. A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd.
- Redberth (Mars × *yakushmanum*). Truss 20-flowered. Corolla strong Red 5 R 4/12 (Nickerson) with slight deep brown spotting. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by Dr Whildin A. Reese, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- Red Olympia (Anna × Fusilier). Truss 13-16 flowered. Buds 53B. Corolla 51A heavily spotted black on dorsal 3 lobes and in throat; lighter spotting on lower lobes; reverse 53B with darker red lines down centre of each lobe to base. Int. 1974. Crossed, raised and introduced by Halfdan Lem. Registered by Lawrence J. Pierce, Washington.

- Roma Sun (Loderi King George \times seedling Ostbo Y-3). Truss 9-10 flowered. Buds 2.5 R 6/11 (Nickerson). Corolla warm yellow inside 10 R 8/6 becoming light yellowish green, lobes edged 2.5 R 6/11 which fades; outside 2.5 R 6/11 becoming 5 R 7/9, then light yellow. Int. 1974-5. Crossed, raised and introduced by Robert M. Bovee, The Bovees Nursery, Oregon.
- Ron Langdon (Marion \times (*griersonianum* \times *fortunei*)). Truss 13-flowered. Corolla Red Group 55B, slightly spotted. Int. 1975. Crossed, raised and introduced by G. Langdon, Australia.
- Ruby Hart ((Carmen \times Elizabeth) \times *elliottii*). Truss 7-flowered. Buds 59A. Corolla 53A with 59A spotting. Int. 1964. Crossed (1956), raised and introduced by William E. Whitney, registered by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Sandra Ann (*poukhanense* \times (Boudoir \times Purple Triumph)). Truss 2-flowered. Buds dark purple. Corolla 2.5 RP 5/12 (Nickerson) with dark crimson spotting on upper lobe. Int. 1975. Crossed and raised by Peter E. Girard, Sr. Introduced by Girard Nurseries, Ohio.
- Scarlet Glow (*catawbiense* \times *catawbiense*). Truss 15-flowered. Corolla 2.5 R 4/10 (Nickerson); reverse same with slight blotch on upper lobe 2.5 R 3/7. Int. 1970. Crossed (1962), raised and introduced by A. M. Shammarello, Ohio.
- Schameneks's Glow (*yakushimanum* \times *smirnowii*). Truss 12-flowered. Buds clear pink. Corolla faint pink to white with chartreuse blotch. Int. 1971. Crossed (1964) by John Schamenek, raised and introduced by Marie Tietjens, Pennsylvania.
- Seigai
(Evergreen Azalea) (possibly *linearifolium* \times unknown). Truss 3-flowered. Buds a deeper pink than flowers. Corolla Red Purple Group 68A. A 200 year old clone from Japanese Gardens intro. U.S.A. 1965, raised and registered by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Massachusetts.
- Sham's Candy (Pinnacle \times Pink Cameo). Truss 12-flowered. Buds 7.5 RP 6/12 (Nickerson). Corolla 7.5 RP 7/10 with prominent blotch on upper lobe 10 Y. 6/7; reverse 7.5 RP 6/12. Int. 1968. Crossed (1960), raised and introduced by A. M. Shammarello, Ohio.
- Sham's Ruby (Kettledrum \times America) (syn. Ruby). Truss 16-flowered. Corolla 10 RP 4/12 (Nickerson), slight blotch on upper lobe 7.5 RP 3/9; reverse 7.5 RP 4/11. Int. 1961. Crossed (1943), raised and introduced by A. M. Shammarello, Ohio.
- Shepway (Grenadier \times G. A. Sims). A.M. 1976. Truss 15-17 flowered. Corolla dark red rim Red Group 53A shading in throat to 53D; darker spotting on upper 3 lobes. Int. 1976. Crossed, raised and introduced by Major A. E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent. U.K.
- Silja (Dr V. H. Rutgers \times *viscidifolium*). Truss 6-8 flowered. Corolla Cardinal Red 53A-c. Int. 1975. Crossed by Dietrich G. Hobbie, raised and introduced by B. Leendertz, Baumschule 'Heilmannshof', Krefeld-Traar, West Germany.
- Snow Cap (*soulei* \times (Loderi White Diamond \times *williamsianum*)). Truss 7-flowered. Buds 37C. Corolla 155B. Int. 1964. Crossed (1957), raised and introduced by William E. Whitney, registered by George and Anne Sather, Washington.

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- Sparkle
(Evergreen Azalea) (*kaempferi* × Gable's Flame). Truss 2-3 flowered. Corolla 2.5 R 5/2 (Nickerson). Int. 1960. Crossed (1951), raised and introduced by A. M. Shammarello, Ohio.
- Spring Sonnet form of *vernicosum*. (Rock 59625). A.M. 1976. Truss 6-11 flowered. Corolla White, reverse flushed Red-Purple 64b with light spotting of Red-Purple 64a in upper throat. Int. 1976. Collector Joseph Rock, raised and introduced by The Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Bodnant, North Wales.
- Stacia (*fortunei* × *Everestianum*). Truss 12-flowered. Corolla Cobalt Violet 634/5 (H.C.C.) fading toward throat, with Uranium Green 63/3 blotch (like a light "wash"). Int. 1962. Crossed, raised and introduced by John S. Druecker, Fort Bragg, registered by Eugene R. German, California.
- Stephanie (unknown × unknown). Truss 9-flowered. Corolla 53c. Int. 1974. Crossed (1965) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Susannah Hill
(Evergreen Azalea) (W. Leith × *nakaharai*). Truss 1-2 flowered. Corolla 2.5 5/12 (Nickerson), inconspicuous spotting on 1 lobe 2.5 R 4/10. Int. 1976. Crossed (1961) by Dr Tsuneshige Rokujo, raised and introduced by Mary Louisa B. Hill, Massachusetts.
- Sweet Sixteen (unknown × unknown). Truss 12-flowered. Buds 67A. Corolla 68b, centre of mature flower almost white; a few spots on upper, 68A edging. Int. 1973. Crossed (1955) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Tretawn (*calophyllum* × *arboreum* Album). A.M. 1976. Truss 14-flowered. Corolla white shading to Red-Purple Group 62b in throat with blotch of Red-Purple Group 60a in upper throat; reverse suffused Red-Purple Group 62A. Int. 1976. Crossed and raised by E. J. P. Magor, introduced by Major E. W. M. Magor, Lamellen, St. Tudy, Bodmin, Cornwall, U.K.
- Valley Creek (*Essex Scarlet* × *fortunei*). Truss 10-13 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 63b with deep brownish purple blotch; reverse slightly darker colour. Int. 1967. Crossed by Joseph Gable, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- Valley Forge (*Atrosanguineum* × (*fortunei* × *williamsianum*)). Truss 15-18 flowered. Corolla Red Group 54b; all lobes and throat spotted Red Group 53A, dorsal heavily. Int. 1970. Crossed, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- Virginia Anderson (*yakushmanum* Koichiro Wada × Bowbells). Truss 12-flowered. Buds 7.5 RP 4/11. Corolla inside 7.5 RP 9/2 fading irregularly within corolla to white; reverse striping of 7.5 5/12; no spots. Int. 1972-73. Crossed, raised and introduced by Robert M. Bovee, Oregon.
- Virginia Richards ((*wardii* × F. C. Puddle) × Mrs Betty Robertson). Truss 10-12 flowered. Buds 53c. Corolla 54c, spotting 54A in upper corolla; throat 54A. Int. 1965. Crossed, raised and introduced by William E. Whitney, registered by George and Anne Sather, Washington.
- Vivacious (America × Dr Ross). Truss 10-plus flowered. Corolla 53c-d. Int. 1968. Crossed (1961) by Roy Forster, raised and introduced by Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada.

- Warlock (Romany Chal \times Purple Splendour). Truss 14-flowered. Corolla very dark reddish purple, heavily embossed with black blotch and spotting (dorsal). Int. 1973. Crossed (1957) and raised by C. W. Bledsoe. Introduced by David L. Bledsoe, Bledsoe Nursery, Snohomish, Washington, U.S.A.
- Whitney's Orange (unknown \times unknown). Truss 14-15 flowered. Buds 4B, 41c at edge. Corolla 37B; blotch 32A; spotting 28A on upper corolla; edging 51A. Int. 1962. Crossed, raised and introduced by William E. Whitney, registered by George and Anne Sather, Washington. (*mucronulatum* - (open pollinated)). Truss 4-5 flowered. Corolla clear pink Red Group 55D with light Green Yellow 1B blotch on upper lobe. Int. 1971. Seed collected by Louis Grothaus, raised and introduced by E. C. Brockenbrough, M.D., Bellevue, Washington.
- Yaku Angel (a form of *yakushimanum*). Truss 13-17 flowered. Buds light Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 8/5 (Nickerson). Corolla White with very faint light brownish spotting. Int. 1967. Seedling from Ernest Allen, raised and introduced by Harold E. Greer, Oregon.
- Yellow Spring (*kieskei* \times *racemosum*). Truss 3-5 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55A at lobe edges shading to Yellow White Group 158B toward and in throat; slight Yellow Green Group 154c spotting. Int. 1971. Crossed, raised and introduced by Charles Herbert, Pennsylvania.
- Yo-Yo (unknown \times unknown). Truss 8-flowered. Buds 187B. Corolla 53B, spotting 187A on about upper $\frac{2}{3}$'s of corolla. Int. 1976. Crossed (1967) and raised by William E. Whitney, introduced by George and Anne Sather, Washington.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS to previous registrations

Amigo	intro. 1972.
Anna Rose Whitney	(Int. Reg. 1958) should read: cross by Theodore Van Venn, Sr., raised and intro. by William E. Whitney.
Bellevale	intro. 1973.
Bruce Brechtbill	bud sport of Unique, propagated and introduced by Brechtbills Nursery.
Cary's Red	intro. 1969
Ethel V. Cary	intro. 1973
Goldendale	intro. 1970
Guardian Fir	not Guardian (see <i>Rhododendrons</i> 1974), parentage should read (Albatross \times (<i>discolor</i> \times Tally Ho)). Also correct to 'throat 5 R 4/12, minimal brownish speckling on corolla'. parentage should read ((The Hon. Jean Marie de Montague \times red Loderi) \times (Loder King George \times Earl of Athlone)).
Halfdan Lem	should read . . . crossed, raised and intro. by Halfdan Lem, registered by James A. Elliott.
Jingle Bells	parentage should read (<i>smirnowii</i> \times America) \times red <i>catawbiense</i> seedling). (Int. Reg. 1958).
King Tut	(unknown \times evergreen azalea) should read . . . Seed from Dr Tsuneshige Rokujo
Landon	intro. 1973
Marilee	delete 'the late'
Mary Jane	intro. 1972
Mini Bell	parentage (Kathy Anne \times Clara Marie)
Mrs Betty Hager	intro. 1971
Pleasant White	intro. 1968-70
Red Paint	should read Colour Nickerson light purplish pink 5 RP 8/5 with red blotch 2.5 R 4/10 on upper lobe. Reverse strong purplish pink 5 RP 7/9.
Rowland P. Cary	intro. 1970
Sausalito	intro. 1972
Shalimar	intro. 1972
Shalom	intro. 1973
Spring Melody	crossed by Del James, raised and introduced by Walter V. Joslin. . . .
Tioga	should read . . . H.C.C. Dutch Vermilion 717 . . . intro. 1973.
Tonga	should read . . . corolla H.C.C. Empire Rose 0621/1; some with Delft Rose 020/1 blotch. Buds Cardinal Red 822. Patented 1971, propagated and intro. . . . etc. . . .
Tropic Sun	intro. 1971
Vallerie Kay	intro. 1973
Verna Carter	intro. 1973
Victor Frederick	not Vin Rose (<i>yakushimanum</i> \times (Jalisco Eclipse \times Fusilier)). (Waterer 1975).
Vintage Rose	should read . . . Seed collected by Dr Tsuneshige Rokujo.
Wintergreen	should read . . . crossed, raised and introduced by Halfdan Lem, registered by James A. Elliott.
Witch Doctor	

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* denotes award after trial at Wisley.

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