

RHODODENDRONS 1981 — 82
with
MAGNOLIAS and CAMELLIAS



The
Royal Horticultural Society
London

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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2025

RHODODENDRONS 1981/82

with

Magnolias and Camellias

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
VINCENT SQUARE
LONDON

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contributors
SBN: 906603 226

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Cover: Chinese man holding a bunch of *R. decorum* and
R. yunnanense. (P A Cox).

Fig. 2: P. Hutchison.

Fig. 3: K. J. W. Lowes.

Central colour section:

Pictures by P A Cox, D Farnes, K J W Lowes, M Forrest, and
Harry Smith Collection.

Printed in Great Britain
by Quintrell & Co. Ltd., Wadebridge, Cornwall.

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FOREWORD

The re-opening of China to tourists has led an increasing number of plant lovers to tread the ways followed by the collectors in the early years of this century. Last year, we carried accounts of an Australian tour to Mount Omei, as well as of the new yellow *Camellia chrysantha* from southern China, seen in cultivation in the Botanical Garden in Kunming. There were also accounts of the International Camellia Society's visit to Japan, and of a visit to western Sikkim, made famous by Joseph Hooker.

This year, the International Dendrology Society had a tour to Kunming and Mount Omei; Mrs Kitson was on it and has contributed a brief account. The first more or less serious collecting expedition to be organised from Britain since the war visited the Tali Range in Yunnan, and Peter Cox has contributed a fascinating account of this.

There is a description of the Rhododendron and Camellia Group's spring tour, this year to the north east, contributed by the Group's Treasurer, who has the distinction of having been on every tour since the Group was formed after the war. There are articles by two of those who were on the tour, and two articles by the custodian of one of the gardens visited, who also managed to get away to see rhododendrons in the wild in Ceylon.

The story is related of the Irish lady who introduced two new rhododendron species, and other garden plants, from Burma, where she also founded a botanical garden.

The President of the International Camellia Society compares techniques and standards of showing and judging camellias in different parts of the world where he has officiated. There is an account of recent developments of *Magnolia* in America.

There are obituaries of three notable rhododendron growers who died during the summer; and reviews of several new books on rhododendrons in various languages. What has been published so far of the current revision of *Rhododendron* being carried out at Edinburgh, is reviewed and there are two criticisms of this revision from Die Hards, before it is even completed (Gen. 27 v. 22).

There are the usual accounts of the London Shows, and lists of awards made there, as well as after trial at Wisley. The list of all camellias that have received awards has been brought up to date and is re-published, as the 1976 *Annual* in which it first appeared is out of print, and there has been a demand for the list. The list is published of 141 Additions to the International Rhododendron Register (not including synonyms) made since last year, by 51 registrants. Study of the old garden papers at Penjerrick, of which an account was published in last year's *Annual*, has drawn attention to the first list of hybrids of known parentage, published in the Rhododendron Society's *Notes* for 1926, and there is a note about this. New clones of two of the very old *griffithianum* hybrids were still good enough to be registered this year; the hybrid with *arboreum* received an A.M. as 'Treetops' (grex Beauty of Tremough F.C.C. 1902, and previously known as 'John Tremayne'), the hybrid with *campylocarpum*, usually known as the pink, cream or white 'Penjerrick' (A.M. 1923), which was first exhibited in 1884 as 'Mrs Randall Davidson', and received an A.M. in 1911 as the yellow 'Mrs Kingsmill', has now had a white clone with the faintest tinge of green registered as 'William Fortescue'.

E.W.M.M.

A Rhododendron collecting expedition to Mid-West Yunnan

P. A. COX

Ever since first developing an intense interest in rhododendrons at the age of sixteen, I have longed to go to China and see them growing wild there. For ages, the idea seemed completely out of the question, then ten years ago, a slight hint of possible access to China emerged and permission was applied for. This was courteously turned down. Other efforts were made with no avail. Then in 1977 Jim Russell, late of Sunningdale Nurseries and now at Castle Howard, mentioned that a mutual customer of ours, Sir John Keswick of Jardine Matheson, would be *the* person to get one into China. Very kindly Sir John agreed to help and at last this year my almost lifelong desire came true. I still could not believe that I was really going to get there until I actually stepped onto Chinese soil.

When we originally applied, it was thought that areas well away from sensitive frontiers would be the most likely for permission, and mountains in Szechwan, Hupeh and Kweichow were suggested. After long negotiations through the Royal Society, the Academia Sinica in Peking and Professor Wu Cheng-yih, head of the Kunming Institute of Botany, the Cangshan Mountains (formerly Tali Range) in mid-west Yunnan were decided upon. Our party consisted of Bob Mitchell of the University Botanic Garden, St Andrews; Peter Hutchison, a keen and knowledgeable plantsman who accompanied my wife and me to India in 1965; David Chamberlain of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; Roy Lancaster, late of Hilliers' Arboretum and now a freelance professional plantsman, and myself. Alas, Tony Schilling of the Wakehurst branch of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew had to call off at the last moment due to appendicitis. Bob Mitchell did noble work with the endless correspondence needed on these occasions, and acted as a splendid leader whilst in China. Without Bob's diplomatic negotiations, and those of Sir John, and Professor Wu, we would never have reached China.

We left home on April 20, 1981 for Hong Kong, at present the usual gateway into southern China. As we had three days in Hong Kong, we could not pass through without some botanising and, with the able and kind help of Lady MacLehose, wife of the Governor, and Mr Lau, the Government botanist, we were able to see all six species of Hong Kong rhododendrons. These are *R. championiae*, *farrerae*, *hongkongense* (*ovatum*), *simsii*, *simiarum* and *westlandii*. I will not go into details of these here; all were well described by Dr G. A. C. Herklots in the 1949 Rhododendron Year Book, my own *The Larger Species of Rhododendron* and elsewhere. Only *R. simsii* was in flower, with its fine scarlet flowers, and only *R. simiarum* had any capsules left on, out of which only two seeds have so far germinated. Seedlings from seed sent to me previously of *simiarum* have proved remarkably hardy here at Glendoick but are



Fig.1: Map of China showing the area covered by the expedition.

desperately slow growing. I will add that *R. westlandii*, a vigorous shrub growing wild in lush forest, had very attractive reddish young foliage.

Five days were spent in Kunming, provincial capital of Yunnan. On our arrival, we were welcomed with a tremendous feast of about thirty courses. Titbits out of each dish were put into our bowls and had to be eaten (or surreptitiously dropped onto the floor!). I have never eaten such a big meal in my life, but it was jolly good. By the time we left China, we were all quite expert with chopsticks. We were taken on local botanical excursions on three days. Kunming itself is just under 6,000ft (2,000m), and is surrounded by low hills reaching a maximum of 10,000ft (3,000m), but mostly not over 8,000ft (2,400m). Much of this is limestone and, with most of the forest cleared, looks very dry and bare. There are though, considerable areas of scrub and also fine patches of forest still to be found, with the biggest specimen trees around temples.

Driving up a hillside behind Kunming at Hua Hong Dong, we soon spotted a promising area and all jumped out of our minibus, which was our means of transport wherever roads permitted. At once we found our first Chinese rhododendron, *R. microphyton*, a small-leaved evergreen azalea, still in flower. It was extremely variable in colour, the small flowers varying from pale to deep pink to deep magenta-purple. As this hillside was heavily grazed, nothing had a chance to reach more than 2ft (60cm) high. Other Ericaceae included *Vaccinium fragile*, with attractive pink tinged flowers, *Pieris formosa*, and the ubiquitous *Lyonia ovalifolia*.

That afternoon, we visited a scrub covered area called Da Shao. Like so many subsequent areas we saw, this was frequently hacked down and used as firewood for cooking. Dried scrub produces a rapid hot fire, ideal for producing a quick meal. It is remarkable how many woody plants manage to tolerate this butchery and still manage to flower and fruit, often at a far smaller size than we would expect in cultivation. Many bushes of *Rhododendron spinuliferum* and *scabrifolium* var. *spiciferum* were seen, the former just over and the latter still showing colour, including some good deep pinks. David found a pinkish flowered plant like *spinuliferum*, which I reckoned must be a natural hybrid between these two species. When shown to Professor Feng Guomei, joint leader of the

expedition, he at once said *R. × duclouxii*. Later, I found another plant, quite different but obviously the same cross. On examining the herbarium specimens of Kunming Botanical Institute, there were no less than nine specimens of this hybrid and all quite different. *R. spinuliferum* itself does show much variation in leaf size, shape, habit and so on, and also in flower. Considering its low elevation, of 6,000—8,300ft (1,800—2,500m) it is surprisingly hardy in cultivation. *R. decorum* was also seen, typical of the smaller-leaved forms in cultivation, and just as we were leaving, a branch of *siderophyllum*, a close relative of *yunnanense*, was produced by one of our Chinese colleagues. On the following days, *decorum*, *microphyton*, and *spinuliferum* were found again, once in quite dense forest.

On April 30, we set out for our main objective, the Cangshan Range. Our party consisted of our five selves from Britain, Gaby Lock, a German student spending two years in Kunming (who came with us in place of Tony Schilling) and eight Chinese, plus our driver and cooking staff. Mr Ming Tianliu studies *Rhododendron* subgenus *Hymenanthes* (elepidotes) and Mrs Fang Rhizhen subgenus *Rhododendron* (lepidotes); Guan Kaiyun, known to us as 'Clyde', was our very hard worked interpreter who also accompanied the American Expedition to North West Hupeh last October.

At Chukiang, 114 miles (183km) west of Kunming, we had a short stop and found more *microphyton* and *scabrifolium* itself, which has much larger leaves than its variety *spiciferum*, and takes over from var. *spiciferum* in this area. On the way again, we soon began to see *R. ciliicalyx* aff. in full flower, and in ever increasing numbers, usually on very steep banks and a lovely sight it made. Our full journey was 250 miles (400km) and the Chinese were anxious to get on as quickly as possible, but at last we managed to get them to stop. This *ciliicalyx* was variable in colour, size of flower and in the strength of its scent. Some were pure white with a yellow throat, and others were strongly flushed rose. Once we were in Xiaguan — Dali (Tali is now Dali) — all these plants were called *pachypodum* by the Chinese, and this would agree with Dr James Cullen's classification. This remarkable plant grew on steep hillsides only, but these could be almost bare of other vegetation, or be thick scrub or forest. Some of these banks were extraordinarily dry, but the majority grew on a northerly aspect. One *arboreum*, ssp. *delavayi* was seen in flower while passing. Sadly, we never saw more than the odd truss of this beautiful blood-red flowered species. Later, Professor Feng showed us slides of rhododendrons and other plants he had taken all over Yunnan, and gave us an idea of how gorgeous this plant can be in its full glory. We had glimpses of several plants of that splendid evergreen, *Magnolia delavayi*, growing individually along small water courses.

Although it was getting dark as we approached Xiaguan, which was to be our headquarters for the next month, it was a great thrill to be able to make out the outline of our mountains and Erhai lake, lying to the east, with the fertile Dali Plain between. Cangshan Range stretches some 60 miles (100km) north and south, parallel to the lake and of about the same length. The highest point is over 13,600ft (4,000m), but there are no outstanding peaks. In fact, the ridge is very even in height, with several points about 13,000ft (4,000m). The lake is at 6,300ft (1,950m). Xiaguan, a rapidly developing and rather uninteresting town, lies at the south end of

the lake and mountains, where the river runs out of the lake on its way to join the Mekong.

A visit was made to the local Erhai Park, quite a recent development and obviously very popular with the locals. Rather lacking in trees, they are attempting to cultivate many different plants including several locally wild-collected rhododendrons, still in containers. Tough species like *R. arboreum* ssp. *delavayi* and *decorum* looked all right but poor *sinogrande* was miserable, with leaves a fraction of their proper size. The standard of cultivation of ornamental plants in China (from what we saw) often leaves much to be desired; with little apparent attempt at feeding or providing special composts for containers (for rhododendrons, for instance). Also many cultivated plants showed severe diseases, such as yellowing in *Camellia reticulata*, a plant often seen in temple gardens.

Our first two camps were to be on the supposedly wetter west flank of Cangshan, and the second two on the drier east flank. I say 'supposedly wetter' and 'drier' because the vegetation, although often different, did not seem to show the contrast due to rainfall that we had come to expect from George Forrest's reports. The rainy season in the Cangshan area is from June to October, and is not exceptionally heavy; somewhere between 30 and 68 in. (760—1700m) are recorded in western Yunnan in a year. This comparatively low rainfall means that there are few epiphytic plants compared with say north-eastern India. Rhododendrons such as *edgeworthii* and *sulfureum*, often epiphytic elsewhere, here grow on rocks and cliffs.

The first camp was to be above Yangbi, a small town not apparently visited by any westerners since the communists took over in 1949. We had been warned that crowds would take much interest in us, and I rather dreaded this. But all the people were so friendly, we came to enjoy hordes milling around us, and Roy Lancaster jollied them along with his humorous pranks. Here, and at Xiaguan and Dali, we had meetings with the local leaders, who did everything they could to assist us. At these meetings, before and after most camps, we had endless speeches of welcome and thanks, and discussed various local ecological problems. They seemed pleased with our suggestions for preserving the forest, and suggesting various crops. Interpretation of course doubled the length of each speech.

On May 2nd, we set out for our first camp through wheat and rice terraces. These are the two main crops, with wheat over winter and rice in summer. All are beautifully neat, and here are all cut by hand. Our first rhododendrons were found just above dry little fields at 7,800ft (2,350m), *R. decorum* and *arboreum* ssp. *delavayi*, and a number of obvious natural hybrids between them. Subsequently we found *decorum* to be the most widespread species, tolerant of extraordinarily diverse conditions and putting up with the ghastly ill treatment of burning, chopping and grazing, or a combination of all three! Likewise, *arboreum* ssp. *delavayi*, commonest around our first camp. Fine specimens would often be the only thing left of former forest, and would sprout vigorously from charred trunks, or even when burnt to the ground. This species is confined to dry ridges between 6,500ft (2,000m) and 9,500ft (2,900m) and is only hardy in the mildest British gardens. Both this and *decorum* survive in near mineral soil.

Our first camp at Dapingdi was at 8,200ft (2,500m). It was a pity it was not higher, as it meant a long trek to the top of the main ridge, but the

gradual increase in elevation of our camps to Camp Three must have made acclimatisation to high altitude easier. From the ridge near camp, a fine view was had of the highest peak of the range, still with small patches of snow. Next day, we climbed up the lower ridge called Duanging behind camp, and saw many *yunnanense* in full flower with fine large flowers, often of a good pink with a large red blotch, but very variable. This variation was similar at the other three camps. Many were obviously completely deciduous and some approached *rigidum*. *R. irroratum* proved to be another common species, mostly finished flowering but with enough flowers to show the cream to yellow tinge prevalent in this area. Further up, in and on the edge of thick forest, we came on *sinogrande* with leaves as large as any in cultivation. Some huge specimens up to 45ft (14m) were seen, often with a trunk to 17ft (5m). A few were flowering freely, cream to pale yellow, but it soon became apparent that this was an off-season for rhododendron flower and that the previous year had been a bumper one, especially with the bigger species.

We spotted the remains of an enormous magnolia with a vast trunk, just coming into leaf. The leaves did not appear to be of *M. campbellii* ssp. *mollicomata* (which we saw later), and it may have been *taliense* (near *wilsonii*) but quite beyond the size normally associated with this section of the genus. At the same elevation as *R. sinogrande*, at about 10,000ft (3,000m) were 30ft (9m) trees of *anthosphaerum*, finished flowering, with the usual very early growth of this species. A little further up, a few fallen corollas, pink, heavily spotted, probably came off this species. Also hereabouts was the plentiful *rubiginosum*, some with unusually wide leaves. Further up, some flowers were seen on plants with narrower leaves, typical of the average form seen in cultivation. Other species were *neriiflorum*, with a glaucous leaf underside and light to deep scarlet flowers on rather leggy specimens drawn up in the forest, and *facetum* not nearly into flower. It is interesting to note here that I could find no herbarium specimens of either this last species or of *sinogrande* collected on Cangshan in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh. The type of *facetum* was collected by Forrest in the lower range to the east of Lake Erhai.

Cangshan is of course well known botanically, although no western botanists have visited it since the 1949 revolution. Père J. M. Delavay, the French missionary, was the first westerner to explore Cangshan botanically, in about 1883. George Forrest made several different visits, largely using native collectors, between 1905 and 1931. Joseph Rock, again probably using native collectors, came here in 1923-4. Forrest's collectors, under McLaren 'C' numbers, collected here about 1933, after Forrest's death. The only other collector I can find who apparently went to Cangshan was Handel Mazzetti between 1913 and 1917, and he collected very little.

At 10,700ft (3,300m), *R. cyanocarpum* started to appear. This is endemic to Cangshan, and there could be more plants of this on the range than of any other rhododendron species, often occurring in solid groves between 11,000—12,000ft (3,400—3,700m). The commonest colour was a rather washy mauve-pink but it varied from a good rose to pure white. At this altitude, *heliopsis* takes the place of *rubiginosum* and, being a late flowerer, was not nearly out.

The next day, David and I with two Chinese made for the higher altitudes of Dashichang while the others explored the valley up from the

camp named Xieniupingdi. At 11,000ft (3,400m) we found *R. sulfureum*, with its bright yellow flowers, on a rocky crag. The others saw it in the valley. It proved to be quite common wherever there were rocks, and later we found it higher. Hopefully, these forms may prove hardier than those already in cultivation. We came upon brakes of dead bamboo (having flowered and set seed), and a boulder scree, hard work to walk upon. On the other side of the scree were more *cyanocarpum*, and *heliolepis* and in between was the lovely *Primula calliantha*, just opening its flowers. All was gloomy and patches of mist drifted around. Silence prevailed, no wind stirred and no bird sang. It was time to descend, but I had a sneaking feeling that we should be finding the monarch of Cangshan, *R. lacteum*. One dash into the rhododendron scrub and there it was, gnarled old shrubs, covered with 3 in. (7.5cm) of spongy moss, with twisting, leaning trunks, 10–15ft (3–4.5m) high. Out with a polythene bag and a mad scramble for seed in case we did not see it again. I need not have worried. There were plenty above both Camps Two and Three, and we collected more seed of this in due course than any other rhododendron. Here, I saw no flowers or flowerbuds.

There were occasional large specimens of *R. rex* ssp. *fictolacteum* amongst the bamboo, with a rich coloured, dense indumentum. Above all, this species was lacking in flower this year. Seen above every camp, we could count the number of trusses we saw on two hands, and those were on dying plants. But seed was there for the taking. What a sight they must have been last year! It was very noticeable that the bigger the species and capsule, the more seed there was left by the time of our visit. Small capsules like those of *yunnanense* and *fastigiatum* yielded little seed if any, or may have fallen off.

The other party scored on one plant, *R. edgeworthii*, in full bloom. Luckily I was able to make up for this near Camp Three and get some good photographs. (See colour picture).

From Camp One to Two was a journey made on foot, and what a journey. Blazing hot sun, and up and down, ridge after ridge, with little shade except from some of Yangbi County's famous 400,000 walnuts. One plant on the way was *R. virgatum* ssp. *oleifolium*, a single specimen only, on a dry bank with pale pink flowers, at the low level of 8,000ft (2,400m); later, we found it growing at 10,000ft (3,000m). Very welcome cups of tea were produced at a farm house where four generations of a family live. Nearing camp, I acquired a second (or third, or fourth!) wind, and marched on in great style, but Bob and Peter lagged further and further behind, and eventually reached camp very weary. Later on in the expedition, they sometimes overtook me.

This camp, at Ma lu tang, 600ft (180m) higher than the last, was situated below a fine hillside of virgin forest with many species of *Acer*. Near camp, we saw an isolated rhododendron in full bloom with deep pink flowers, probably *R. arboreum* ssp. *delavayi* × *decorum*. On top of this hillside, called Shangchang, ran a narrow ridge with much less vegetation on the other side (facing south). Easy at first, the last part of the climb to the ridge was an awful scramble through thickets of thorns, bamboo and climbers. The path ran along the top and we never discovered one going down to our camp at all. All along this ridge were fine forms of *Pieris formosa*, both for foliage and flower, and also very good *R. yunnanense*. Just on the camp side of the ridge were numerous rather

stunted *sinogrande* with no apparent signs of flower or fruit. I wish I had persevered in a search for seed on these as their tolerance of exposure and comparatively high altitude might have made a valuable collection.

The next day took us up to the ridge again, a *little* easier scramble this time. At 10,800ft (3,300m) we found our first *R. trichocladum*, in flower, typical yellow tinged pink. Near Camps Three and Four, this species was very common with some good forms of a clear yellow and large flowers. One small isolated clump of scrub held five species of rhododendron: *trichocladum*, *rubiginosum*, *cyanocarpum*, *rex* ssp. *fictolacteum*, and our first *haematodes*. At 11,500ft (3,500m) we struck *lacteum* again, and Peter and I got busy collecting seed and a few of the abundant seedlings. Swelling flower buds taken off several adjacent plants revealed all good yellows except one pale yellow, with or without blotches. *R. haematodes* crawled about in the moss underneath. Part of this moss was sphagnum; I think the only place we saw any. David, Roy and most of the Chinese went on up the path and reached the top of Jiucaipo with a grand view of Erhai Lake. They saw dwarfed *lacteum* and glorious masses of *Primula sonchifolia* in full flower. We made up for missing the primulas at the next camp, but not for another plant *R. roxieanum* var. *cucullatum*, the only place it was seen. Unfortunately, they did not have time to make a large seed collection of this rarity with its compact habit and thick, spongy indumentum. The leaves were variable in size. David only identified one plant of typical *R. taliense* amongst the *roxieanum* var. *cucullatum*.

The day following, we went down hill instead of up. While we all appreciated the relatively easy day for once, as we were all tired, I always preferred to go up to find harder and, to me, more interesting plants. *R. decorum* had larger and larger leaves the further we descended, some perhaps approaching *diaprepes*: few had any flower out. *Camellia pitardii* var. *yunnanensis* was common here, forming small trees to 25ft (7.5m) with a great variation in foliage. Only one flower was seen, a rather small pink, the rest being over. Presumably this species would be of little use in most of Britain, coming from altitudes under 9,000ft (2,700m), and often much lower. A few were seen elsewhere, but no ripe seed or seedlings. On our way back to Yangbi the day after, *R. arboreum* var. *delavayi* occurred as low as 6,500ft (2,000m).

The road to Camp Three passed through the famous old town of Dali. Much of it can have altered little since Forrest's day except for telephone and electric overhead wires. Forrest frequently passed through, and once spent a winter here. We picked up a guide armed with a machine gun (our previous guide had a rifle and pistol), supposedly to guard us against wild beasts (a bear was actually shot near Camp Four), and two Chinese photographers. The latter took endless photographs of us at all angles, including me climbing rhododendrons for seed. Off we went up a steep path and, after climbing 2,000ft (650m), it suddenly dawned on everyone that we were on the wrong ridge. Impossible terrain separated us from our goal, so down we plunged back to the plain! How we cursed that guide! Surprisingly, he was allowed to be with us for the rest of this camp, and he nearly set Peter alight at a lunchtime fire the following day. It turned out that there was a road (of sorts) almost up to our camp site, and after the guide's debacle, they decided to try driving us up in the minibus. It was the bumpiest ride I have ever had but the poor bus stood up to it

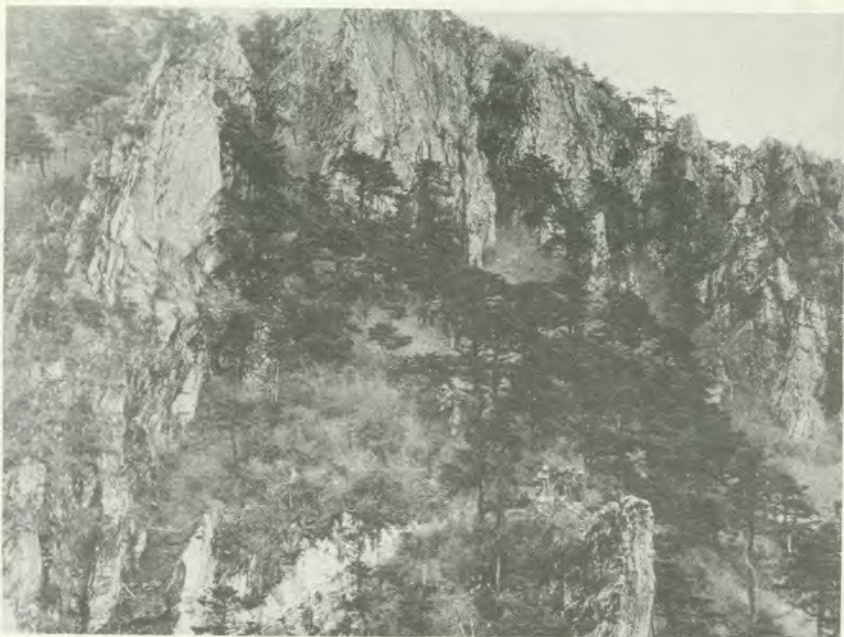


Fig. 2: *Abies delavayi* and cliff at 3,400m

remarkably well. On the way up we saw *R. microphyton*, *simsii*, and lovely forms of *decorum*, varying from white to nice pinks.

This camp, Tunku, at 10,500ft (3,200m) was our highest and was situated in the most splendid scenery, with cliffs, waterfalls, *Abies delavayi* forest and patches of snow. Alas, the ground was so steep that only one path upwards existed, and deviating off it was rarely possible. Above the camp an open hillside consisted almost entirely of *R. trichocladum* (in flower) and *racemosum* (mostly over). The latter species was not seen at all on the west flank. Many plants of the former had good bronzy young foliage while the latter contained some nice clear pinks.

At 11,200ft (3,450m) we found our first *fastigiatum*, just bursting its buds, growing on top of a large rock. Nearby grew *selense* ssp. *jucundum*. We had seen this earlier above Camp Two. It was a common species from 11,000—12,000ft (3,400—3,700m) growing to the surprising height of 15ft (4.5m), a scruffy plant with rather small tattered leaves and a gawky habit. We never saw any flowers although seed was quite plentiful. Another rather similar but dwarfer plant, lacking the hairs of ssp. *jucundum* and with wider leaves, was less common but quite uniform and was not apparently a hybrid. It could be close to *callimorphum* if not that species; again no flower.

Primula sonchifolia, with its glorious ice-blue flowers on short scapes, formed drifts along stream sides and also apparently drier sites, all in the shade of rhododendrons. Later, we saw it right in the open at 12,000ft (3,700m), the only plant in flower on the bare alpine pasture. Another good plant was a *Diapensia* species, possible *D. bulleyana*, which we have hopefully introduced (if the plants survive), forming tight mats and studded with pretty pale yellow flowers. One or two plants of *R.*

dichroanthum grew under *rex* ssp. *fictolacteam* and other large rhododendrons. Later, we found a few more *dichroanthum* up a stream side. *R. haematodes*, in numerous different foliage forms, crept around under other plants, one form with narrow leaves having spongy mud-coloured indumentum. Also here was *campylogynum* on more open sites, still with tight flower buds.

The next species were *balfourianum* and *taliense*. At first, I was very confused over these, as they often grew mixed together and superficially looked similar. Most of these were above the tree line and, along with mats of *fastigiatum* and dwarfed *lacteam*, covered large areas of hillside. As neither *balfourianum* nor *taliense* were in flower, other means of identification had to be looked for. The most obvious, as David pointed out, were the thicker, darker, more continuous indumentum of *taliense* and the large calyx on the capsules of *balfourianum*. The latter often had a split indumentum. Unfortunately, time was very limited at this altitude and we only managed to make a very small collection of *taliense* seed.

At the highest point we reached, 13,000ft (4,000m), called Lonquan Peak, the Chinese were building a wireless (?) station. From here a party emerged with a cage, large mouse traps, machine guns, a shot gun and revolvers and said they were off to kill mice! (for scientific purposes).

On the way down, apart from collecting a few seeds, I just had time to mentally note a list of rhododendron species that occurred in one small area, part of which had been cleared for the erection of pylons. These were *R. balfourianum*, *campylogynum*, *cyanocarpum*, *fastigiatum*, *haematodes*, *heliopsis*, *lacteam*, *rex* ssp. *fictolacteam*, *selense* ssp. *jucundum*, (hairy and non-hairy), *trichocladum*, and probably also *dichroanthum*, *neriiflorum*, *rubiginosum* and *taliense*; total 14 to 15 species; altitude 11,500ft (3,500m). A note in my diary says that sorting plants and seeds (and, for the others, making herbarium specimens) took well into the night to complete. Seed was collected of *R. maddenii* ssp. *crassum* on the way down below camp next day.

Our last camp, Huadianba, was in the north east corner of the Cangshan Range and the terrain proved very different from that met hitherto. Quite a fertile valley lies at 10,000ft (3,000m), and part is used for a medicinal farm where aconite is the chief crop. To the south lie fairly well wooded hills with, like most of the rest of the range, a granite base rock. To the north are barer hills, mostly limestone, giving a very different flora from the south. I call them hills because the peaks nearest camp only rose about 1,000ft (300m) above the valley floor.

On the way up, in a belt of frequently hacked-off scrub, were magnolias in flower, *M. taliense*, now regarded as a synonym of *wilsonii*, which is common in cultivation, so not of any great interest. We could find no seed or seedlings, and it was too early for scions or cuttings, so failed to bring it back. The lovely white sweet-scented flowers were held at an angle instead of being entirely pendent. Masses of *R. yunnanense* could be seen in flower all over the northern slopes, and the first day we went up this side, called Xiaohuadianba. On the top of the first ridge, *fastigiatum* was in full bloom. Just over the ridge on the right the greatest spectacle of the whole expedition appeared before our eyes. The whole bank was covered with *fastigiatum* and *cephalanthum* (creamy white coloured form), both at their peak of flowering.* The former showed some variation in colour

*See colour picture.

some bluer and some deeper shades; one was almost pink. *R. cephalanthum* was very uniform and was much rarer than *fastigiatum*. We only saw a handful of other *cephalanthum* in one other place. Below us was a flat plain, dotted with grazing yaks, which proved to be very good eating! We must all have used at least one roll of film each here and I have rarely sat and eaten my lunch in a more idyllic place. Around the edge of the plain were wide drifts of *fastigiatum* and surprisingly they rarely ascended the surrounding hills. Several of the *cephalanthum* were growing in almost pure lime rubble (pH 8.14), where soil analysis showed the magnesium availability to be only moderate-high, instead of very high, as might have been expected.*

Beyond this bank, *trichocladum* took the place of *cephalanthum*, only the former lay above the *fastigiatum* and made a delightful contrast. Another bank was covered with dwarfed *racemosum*, here still in flower. Whether this will remain dwarf in cultivation is doubtful. Seed was scarce but has germinated. One very interesting plant with pale pinkish flowers appeared to be a natural hybrid between *racemosum* and *trichocladum*. Other superb plants on this side of the valley were a blue flowered *Corydalis*, probably *C. cashmeriana*, an *Incarvillea*, most likely *I. mairei* and *Omphalogramma vinciflora*, all in full flower, while there were two nice dwarf species of *Berberis* and *Cotoneaster*. I collected seed from, and photographed, a very fine white *decorum* and also a pale pink form with a deeper line on the corolla.

Three valleys were explored on the other (south) side of the main valley. Here *R. irroratum* was the commonest species, and there were also *edgeworthii*, *facetum* (some in flower, with typical waxy deep red flowers) *rubiginosum*, *anthosphaerum* and, further up *cyanocarpum* and *rex* ssp. *fictolacteum*. *R. cyanocarpum* was right on top of the ridge amongst dense bamboo. These *cyanocarpum* had good pink flowers and were obviously of a considerable age, perhaps one hundred and fifty to two hundred years or even more. They had grand pale pinky-brown trunks, fairly smooth and free of moss, and stood 15 to 20 ft (4.5–6m) tall. The huge old *rex* ssp. *fictolacteum*, with very deep coloured indumentum, had their trunks draped in moss. At the previous camp, some were seen which were nearer *rex* itself.

Oddly, only one valley contained *sinogrande*, a wide-leaved form. On a cleared bank above the path there were thousands of seedlings of this species mixed with *rubiginosum* and, in one place, *edgeworthii*. The foliage of *irroratum* varied considerably, some with unusually stiff leaves. Two probable natural hybrids were found; the first David reckoned was *facetum* × *irroratum*, with deep pink flowers. How this cross could come about when *irroratum* is over before *facetum* generally opens is doubtful.

*Footnote: The following pH readings were taken of soil samples collected from the root zones of other species during the expedition:

2 May *R. arboreum* ssp. *delavayi*, Dapingdi, near-mineral soil off plant in clearing, pH 5.47.

3 May *R. arboreum* ssp. *delavayi*, Dapingdi, growing in virgin forest with plenty of organic matter, pH 4.28. Magnesium availability moderate-high.

8 May *R. lacteum*, Jiucaipo, mossy, pH 3.71; an exceptionally low pH, and magnesium availability only moderate-low.

13 May *R. balfourianum*, Longquan Peak, pH 4.12.

14 May *R. racemosum*, Longquan Peak, pH 4.90; magnesium availability moderate-low. Soil analysis by courtesy of the East of Scotland College of Agriculture.

The second hybrid (?) of which there were two separated plants, had wide leaves and a large calyx on the capsules. I really did not know what to make of this, and nor did David but my final guess was *cyanocarpum* × *irroratum*, although these species only just overlapped here in altitudinal distribution.

After Camp Four, we were left with only day-excursions and we were delighted that Professor Wu was able to join us. The first day was up a narrow gorge called Qingbixu, with masses of *pachypodium* still in full bloom, especially on the north facing side. Also here were quite large specimens of *microphyton*, again in full flower, and of a very dark colour. Our progress was halted by a cliff and a waterfall where, on rock slabs, grew fine specimens of *maddenii* ssp. *crassum* and of *edgeworthii*. It was our first really wet day and, as it would have been a long and difficult haul to get any further, we all happily retraced our steps to the plain.

Our last day in the field was on Santaipo, a low peak to the south of Xiaguan, which proved surprisingly interesting. The middle slopes, at about 8,000ft (2,400m) were rich in Ericaceae, including various gaultherias, lyonias and the rare *Craibiodendron yunnanense*, with red young foliage not unlike a *Pieris*. Although we had seen most of the plants before, we had not seen such quantity or variation. Hopefully, we have been successful in introducing the *Craibiodendron* for the first time to our knowledge. There were a few plants of a tiny-flowered rather aberrant *yunnanense*, and a *decorum* on which the flower buds had not even begun to swell.

All that remained to do was to pack up all our collections. Great care had been taken to ensure that all the seed was dry. Our plants were put into the back of the covered expedition lorry in baskets, and they did not enjoy the journey to Kunming. In the end the plants were responsible for our V.I.P. treatment by Cathay Pacific Airlines on the way home, where we were transferred into first class with caviar, champagne and all!

There was much work sorting and dividing specimens and plants in Kunming. This time, we gave the feast which included some strange Chinese delicacies, such as fungus-infected caterpillars, bear's paw and elephants' trunk (not our choice). Professor Feng was presented with a bottle of mau-tai, the local spirit. I risked trying this firewater for the first time and with shouts all round of 'Campai', downed my glass full in one. The Professor noticed this and was delighted. All our Chinese friends turned up at the airport in the early morning and gave us a tremendous send-off.

Considering some of the live material had been collected a full month, it survived surprisingly well. Ideally, live plants should be handled as little as possible and should be fixed to trays which can be fitted together for travelling. Maybe, on a future expedition, we shall be sufficiently well organised to put this idea into practice. It is most satisfactory to report that nearly all our rhododendron seed collections have germinated, even though some may only be producing one or two seedlings. The majority should be hardy enough for Glendoick and most other British gardens. I now have a growing room for growing seedlings the whole year round. Hopefully, by next August our nursery will contain row upon row of Chinese seedlings.

Footnote: There was not room to publish the list of seed numbers, but this is available from Peter Cox at Glendoick Gardens, Perthshire.

A Visit to Kunming and Mount Omei

BUNTY KITSON

Kunming, the capital of Yunnan province, is moderate and bright all the year round and the scenery is beautiful. It is inhabited by 2 million happy, hardworking people of Han, Hui, Yi, Bai and Hani nationalities. There are always beautiful flowers blooming, so it is called "Spring City". It is also known as "flower city"; there are camellias, azaleas, magnolias and twelve varieties of *Michelia*. There are magnificent hills nearby, and the "Western Hills" are covered with evergreen trees. On our visit we were taken to the Botanical Gardens, where we saw a very large collection indeed of camellia cultivars, and all their "apples" were ripening and labelled. We saw the newly discovered fragrant yellow single *Camellia chrysantha*; it had finished flowering. Its leaves were narrow and long and large; they were very shiny and readily distinguishable (scions of it have gone to Japan and Australia and are thriving). Propagation by cuttings and seed has been successful in Kunming. I also saw a scion grafted onto *C. japonica*, and hybrids of it with *C. oleifera* were being cultivated. I did not request any, as I think it is a Chinese find and they deserve the hybridisation chances, but I suggested they keep going as the world was waiting for it! In front of the Golden Temple in Kunming there was an extremely ancient camellia tree of the Ming dynasty, and Professor Hong Tao of the Chinese Forestry Commission told me that in spring its profuse camellia flowers hover over the courtyard like crimson clouds.

Mt Omei. 3,179m.

We were driven up bouldered rough roads in seven jeeps (which will never be the same) to within 1000m of the summit, and then climbed stone steps. The lower valleys are cultivated and the higher more forested and the inaccessible gullies are rich in exciting vegetation. Here and there I glanced down precipices and saw scarlet rhododendrons in flower and white azaleas and fruit blossoms; typically the best were out of reach. There are said to be 22,000 stone steps to the whole mountain staircase, and, on our way up, we were often passed by men carrying huge loads of bricks to make a new temple at the summit. We found endless varieties of woody plants, but I shall concentrate on the rhododendrons.

Very impressive great trunked *R. calophyllum* were all in flower; their scent filling the air, and below them were *R. wiltonii* and *faberi*, with *R. argyrophyllum* var. *omeiense*. Climbing higher, in more open spaces we saw *R. ambiguum* and *R. openshawianum* (now *R. calophyllum* var. *openshawianum*) and some scarlet waxy-flowered with a rich tan indumentum (? *haematodes*) and everywhere *R. simsii*. I was puzzled to see *R. sutchuenense* in flower when ours had been over for months.

We met many Chinese and as soon as they glanced at us, they knew we were from the West and graciously proffered their sprays of flowering rhodos, so that our professors, gathering dried specimens, had an easy time. Once some very aged Tibetans in their beautiful colourful costumes were sprinting up the mountain with great ease, in spite of their age, and



SPECIALIST TOURS IN 1982

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SOUTH CHINA — the tour starts in Hong Kong and continues to the botanically rich province of Fujian, staying in Fuzhou with an excursion into the Wuyi mountains. Several days are spent in Kunming and Xishuangbanna for the camellias and a visit to the Botanic Garden. From January 24 to February 16 accompanied by Stephen Haw.

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CHINA — Mount Omei — a repeat of our 1980 tour with a more extensive exploration of the mountain where six nights will be spent. We visit Peking and Chengdu as well as Kunming and Canton. The tour ends with two nights in Hong Kong. From September 26 to October 18 accompanied by Allen Paterson.

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they presented their sprays of rhodo from their headpieces, which were pink and white like *R. stamineum*. There were non-flowering plants of *Camellia fraterna*, *tsai* and *cuspidata*. I found a specimen of *R. microphytum*. Under the huge *R. calophytum* were splendid dried seedheads of *Cardiocrinum yunnanense* and I was able to collect seed. In the temples we had seen it in flower, shorter than *C. giganteum* and with delightful dark, glossy stems.

On our return, we took begonia tea, as a change from jasmine tea, with the Chinese Forestry officials, and had a discussion as they were interested in our views. We praised their use of land, lack of any waste, and their varieties so large and tall. We mentioned that we had learnt the hard way in England that many people visiting and picking the things they love eventually destroy them. They said that they had notices and there were rules. We suggested "no bricks up Omei" as it would be better to build with wood and natural stone, and they noted it. We admired their vast seed exchanges involving seventy countries, and their clever interplanting such as rubber interplanted with tea; the rubber trees shade the tea plants in summer, and the tea plants keep warmth around the rubber trees in winter. They said that forestry people were good ambassadors, who kept no secrets and worked together and, as Confucius said:

"When friends come from far that makes for greater happiness."

The Rhododendron and Camellia Group Tour, May 1981

DAVID N. FARNES

The annual tour, lasting for the best part of a week, has now become a permanent feature of the Group's activities, and it is eagerly awaited by the regular attenders as a reunion of old friends. This year, the tour visited ten gardens in the north-east of England and south-east of Scotland — a region hitherto unexplored by the Group — and started on Tuesday 12 May at the Northern Horticultural Society's Garden at Harlow Car, near Harrogate in Yorkshire. Preceding this, we assembled for lunch at the nearby Harrogate Arms Hotel and in such congenial surroundings the reunion got off to a very happy and friendly start. Those members who were new to our tours were very soon made to feel welcome, and the atmosphere of friendliness continued to develop throughout the week.

An innovation this year was the evening meeting or study group, after dinner, at which informal discussions were held under the guidance of the present chairman of the Northern Horticultural Society's Rhododendron Group, Dr Florence Auckland. Topics discussed included differential classification of some of the series of *Rhododendron* species, plant propagation, the new Edinburgh revision of the classification of the species and how it might affect horticulture, and ideas and plans for future tours. From the viewpoint of a better understanding of the genus *Rhododendron*, and therefore to greater enjoyment of the garden visits,

these evening discussions proved invaluable and whenever possible plants likely to be seen in gardens the next day were included. Certainly, many of the newer members of the tour acquired a real interest in and understanding of the plants which bring us all together. Even the rhododendron widows became involved in a way which I have not before seen in the past fifteen years of tours and garden visits.

The weather for the week was favourable for the most part, with only one day really wet, and one very fine and warm day. The rest of the time it was often dull and with overcast skies but with some sunny intervals. Considering the very wet and often cold weather which had prevailed in many parts of the country in the month before the tour and continued again afterwards, we were indeed very fortunate to have a dryish spell.

In the afternoon of May 12, before dividing into small groups to tour the gardens, we met in the Members' Room for an introductory talk by the Superintendent of the Northern Horticultural Society's Gardens, Mr Swindells, himself a member of the Rhododendron and Camellia Group. The gardens were first laid out in 1948 and since then some 60 acres of rough pasture and woodland have been converted into three main planting areas: 1) The Trials Ground. 2) The Botanic Gardens for collections of different plants — this includes several rock gardens and a heather garden and 3) The Woodland, in which most of the rhododendrons we saw were planted. Harlow Car is at an altitude of 500 feet above sea level and in an exposed, open situation with a cold, heavy clay acid soil with pH around 4.8 and 28 inches annual rainfall. At the time of our visit, the garden seemed sheltered and protected but we were told that it was very open to the prevailing winds, with only the woodland for shelter and any plant introduced to such a harsh environment would have a really testing time proving its hardiness.

It was into such an environment that the first plantings of rhododendrons were made in 1949 and 1950 after careful clearing and thinning of the woodland, to create the suitable conditions of shade and shelter. The clearings and rides within the woodland are well planted with rhododendron species and, in many places plants within a series have been grouped together to enable the visitor to make easy comparisons. For example, a majestic 14 ft (4.3 m) *R. thomsonii*, with its blue-green orbicular to ovate leaves, over-shadowed its more compact near relative, *R. wardii*. The Fortunei series was well represented by a 10 ft (3 m) *R. calophytum*, an equally impressive plant of *R. praeevernum*, *R. fortunei* itself with its very distinctive purple leaf-stalks, and a rather gaunt 10 ft (3 m) *R. orbiculare* — probably drawn up by the lack of light in the shade of an oak. The Lacteam series was represented by a 12 ft (3.6 m) *R. wightii* in full flower with its typical one-sided trusses. We were able to appreciate fully what a magnificent foliage plant *R. fulvum* is from a group planting of this species, and nearby we also noted an unusual and uncommon tree, *Trochodendron aralioides*, some 14 feet (4.3 m) in height. It is an evergreen, with pretty, long-stalked, light green leaves, having dentate almost lobed margins, and it belongs to a monotypic genus from Japan and South Korea. In a grove of plants, mainly from the Triflorum and Cinnabarinum series, we saw the less common deciduous form of *yunnanense*, *R. hormophorum*.

In a mixed collection of large plants, all 10 ft (3 m) or more in height, at the eastern end of the woodland and presumably from their size comprising

some of the original plants, we saw a very fine *R. fictolacteum*, *R. niveum*, *R. campanulatum* in full flower and, from the Taliense series, with their superb indumentum, *R. bureavii* and *R. clementinae*. Also here, we saw *R. smirnowii* of the Ponticum series, and we were to see many plants of this species in several of the gardens visited later in the tour, but I cannot recall having seen it before on previous tours. It is a very attractive foliage plant, especially when the wind lifts the leaves to reveal the silvery indumentum, and then the whole plant appears to be a felted grey to complement the rose-purple flowers. A nearby planting of several good old hybrids of equally large proportions included *R. 'Shilsonii'*, *R. 'Susan'* (so often entered in error at R.H.S. shows as *R. campanulatum*), and a huge 15 ft (4.6 m) 'Cornish Cross', showing no sign of difficulty in coping with the environment in spite of its less hardy rating. As we moved out of the woodland, we passed a fine plant of *R. fulgens*, 6 ft (1.8 m) high and some 10 ft (3 m) across, covered with its scarlet flowers in neat trusses. This certainly is a very attractive member of the *Campanulatum* series.

From the woodland, we wandered back through the rock gardens and past the peat beds, in which were to be seen many dwarf rhododendrons from the Anthopogon and Lapponicum series. Unfortunately, most had suffered frost damage to the flowers, but three plants were outstanding for their foliage: *R. succothii*, with its interesting sessile leaves, *R. russatum* and *R. campanulatum* var. *aeruginosum*, on which the metallic young foliage was just showing. Generous plantings of primulas, gentians, trilliums and meconopsis gave attractive interplantings and ground cover, to provide colour and interest at other seasons of the year. After a most welcome cup of tea in the Members' Room, we presented a plant of *R. aberconwayi* to the Honorary Director of the Gardens, Mrs Rakusen, who had earlier taken one of the groups round the garden. Our cars were left at Harlow Car and we embarked on the coach that was to take us on the remainder of the tour, with our first night's stop in York, some 24 miles away.

The next morning, we had a drive of about 18 miles to Castle Howard (owned by George Howard Esq, Chairman of the B.B.C.), where we were shown round the very extensive grounds by the Exotics Manager, Mr James Russell, formerly of Sunningdale Nurseries, and his assistant, Mr Philip Robinson. Although the plants had been brought to the garden ten years before, it was not until 1975 that the planting of rhododendrons had really begun, after some 50 acres of woodland had been cleared to give them a permanent home. In so young a garden therefore, it was not surprising to find a great many young plants, but it was the manner of the planting and the vastness of the whole project that amazed us. There were several plantings of at least 50 plants of the same species or variety in one group, even of the dwarfs that one usually associates with more open situations, and already the effect of rhododendrons as ground cover was very evident. It is impossible to describe the delight to the eye of massed plantings of *R. calostrotum* and *R. lepidostylum*, that superb foliage plant, and the air around was filled with their aroma in the warm sunshine. There were massed groupings too of plants from other genera, and of British natives. Drifts of erythroniums, bluebells, primroses, snowdrops and trilliums were there to complement the woodland scene. There were some much larger and older plants of course, and here mention must be made of a 10ft *R. thomsonii* from a layer of an original



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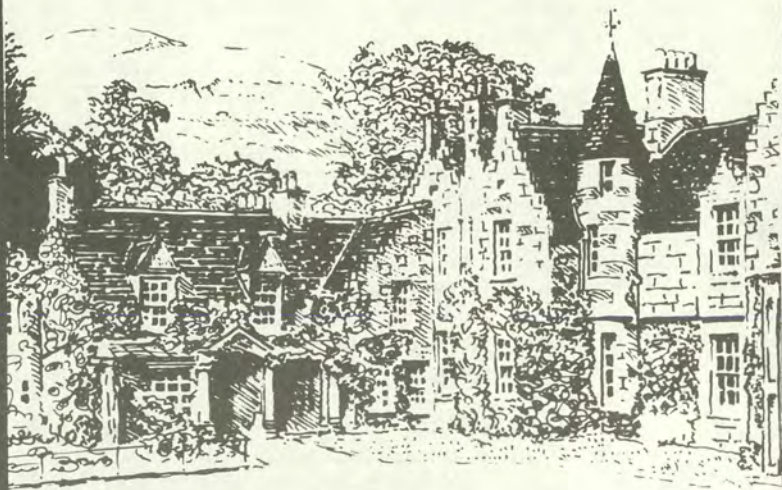
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Hooker plant. We saw an 8ft (2.4m) *R. desquamatum*, which attracted the enthusiasts, with their magnifying glasses like a magnet, to confirm or dispute the labelling of the plant. Also seen was a single plant of the uncommon deciduous *R. semibarbatum*, in its own monotypic series. Plants of *R. oreotrephes* seemed very happy in their environment and, like several other species we saw, were achieving natural regeneration, the ground around them being covered with seedlings, apparently true to type. Obviously, the very acid woodland soil (pH 4.0) was to their liking; it certainly seemed too acid to support even that curse of most gardeners, the weed! Several good plants of choice hybrids around the 6ft (1.8m) mark were seen in more established parts of the wood, such as 'Logan Damaris', 'Gypsy King' and 'Jervis Bay' \times 'Fred Rose', which had a look of 'Lionel's Triumph'. A group of plants in full flower of the hybrid 'Jock' (*R. griersonianum* \times *R. williamsianum*) attracted much attention, as did a plant of *Kalmiopsis leachiana*. Before leaving the woodland, we saw a fine plant in flower of *R. hyperythrum*, of the Ponticum series, with intensely (if that is possible) white flowers.

A walk of about 1½ miles over grassland and through parkland with fine specimen trees, commanding splendid views of distant hills and the surrounding countryside, led us past some bold plantings of shrubs from many genera and alongside a lake, back to the mansion, where a splendid four-course luncheon had been prepared for us. We needed that walk to give us the appetite to do justice to the spread. Before leaving Castle Howard and thanking our host and guide, we saw near the house, reputedly the largest naturalised colony in Britain of *Saxifraga granulata* *flora-plena* — it was magnificent carpet of white flowers amongst the grass. On behalf of the Group, Mr F. S. Butt thanked Mr Russell and presented a plant of *R. ririei*, before we embarked on the coach for a drive of 20 miles to our next garden.

At Stonely Woods, we were met by the owner and creator of the garden, Sir Charles Richmond Brown, who is also a member of our Group. The garden is set in the south facing hillside behind the house, built in 1936 and it is 600ft (182m) above sea level. Further protection, from the wooded area beyond the garden on the hillside, gives the garden good shelter and there is normally good frost drainage, though the severe cold spell with snow and frost around April 24 had done much damage to many of the flowers; there was still much to be admired, however. The soil drainage from the garden is also good, in spite of the clay soil, as it is situated on a glacial moraine. Planting of rhododendrons began in 1950, and Sir Charles has concentrated on a collection of species only. Needless to report therefore, we saw many very fine examples of species and some of the less common ones, in such a specialised garden. An 8ft (2.4m) *R. roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* was well covered with flowers. We saw large plants of those two very hardy North American members of the Ponticum series, *R. catawbiense* and *R. maximum*, which have both been used extensively in the breeding of the hardy hybrids. Seldom have we seen a wider spread of *R. glaucophyllum* var. *tubiforme* than the 10ft (3m) here, and a tall plant of *R. galactinum* of the Falconeri series drew much attention. An 8ft (2.4m) *R. succothii* was the largest of any that we saw in several gardens during the week. *R. insigne*, with its coppery plastered indumentum to the tough shiny dark green leaves, was as outstanding as the huge plants of *R. cinnabarinum* and its variety *blandfordiiflorum*,

whose branches formed an archway under which we walked, enabling us to look up into the attractive bicoloured tubular flowers. A 5ft (1.5m) specimen of *R. sphaeroblastum* had unfortunately had its flowers frosted, but as a member of the Taliense series it has superbly attractive indumentum to its leaves and this caused much interest, examination and discussion by those with their magnifying glasses at the ready. A nearby plant of *R. wasonii* from the same series also came in for close scrutiny and a very fine plant of yet another of the Taliense series, *R. tritifolium*, we were told had been enthused about by Mr Davidian. It was interesting to see and make comparison between two plants of *R. yakushmanum*, one from the highest altitude of its range and the other from the lowest. At this point, Sir Charles gave us a short discourse on the effect on plant habit of altitude. Our host was keen to point out his pink-flowered *R. rigidum* and also drew attention to a fine form of *R. saluenense*. A close planting of the varieties of *R. forrestii* quite clearly showed what the taxonomists miss, but which delight horticulturists; var. *repens* was prostrate and had been a mass of flowers a few weeks earlier; while var. *tumescens* was a tight, close packed dome about 2ft (0.6m) in height — we were tempted to try it as a stool (but didn't of course!). *R. pyrroanthum* showed further differences of habit, but this may be due to its probably being a hybrid. After a lavish tea enjoyed in the sunshine on the terrace to the south side of the house, our host was thanked by Mr R. Solley, who presented a plant of *R. proteoides*.

Our travels then took us the 50 or so miles towards Richmond, Yorkshire, through picturesque villages and spectacular scenery, to Scotch Corner Hotel, where we spent our second night, and also had lunch between garden visits the next day. Thursday May 14 dawned dull with grey skies, but brightened up as the day went on. In the morning, we visited nearby St. Nicholas, the home of Lady Serena James, whose late husband had started the garden in 1908, and who subscribed to early expeditions to China and the Himalayas from which seed was grown to produce the first plantings of Chinese rhododendrons. For the most part these rhododendrons were planted in the rock garden which, because of its age, and the neglect that unavoidably occurred during the two World Wars, has now become like a Nepalese jungle, according to some visitors from that region, whom Lady Serena had entertained in earlier years. Certainly we had to clamber over huge boulders and scramble through dense thickets to reach some of the treasures. A 9ft (2.7m) *R. wardii* was in full flower, as was a much admired red hybrid of similar size between *R. griersonianum* and *R. strigillosum* (Matador gr.) (Diagnosis made later the same day by Mr Davidian). A very floriferous plant of the Cinnabarinum hybrid 'Alison Johnstone' added to the colourful scene in this corner of the garden, where nearby the flowers of a *R. cerasinum* with their prominent nectar pouches, drew much attention. In the rest of the garden, which does in fact comprise the major part, we saw many well-established and splendid specimens from other genera, and it was refreshing to admire and enjoy these lest we might become intoxicated with rhododendrons! A 20ft (6m) multi-stemmed *Staphylea holocarpa* — one of the many gems introduced by E. H. Wilson — graced the entrance to the main part of the garden, surrounded by neatly kept hedges. Here we saw, in the mixed herbaceous borders several tree paeonies, notably the very dark red *delavayi*, the golden yellow *lutea* and a hybrid between

these two species named 'Anne Rosse'. In the walled garden near the house was an 8ft (2.4m) *Camellia*, 'Cornish Snow' in full flower and nearby a 12ft (3.6m) plant of *R. Penjerrick*, cream form, enjoying the protection afforded by the wall and also full of flower. Lady Serena's husband, Bobby James, had been very keen on species roses in his lifetime and produced and named several cultivars. One of these on the wall of the house, *Rosa* 'Bobby James' was a good 20ft (6m) to the eaves and was pointed out to us with pride by our hostess. We also saw the stump of the original *Rosa gallica* 'St Nicholas', with still some new shoots arising from its base. On a terrace wall in front of the house was a huge *Garrya elliptica*, still bearing evidence of what must have been a marvellous display of its long catkins, two or three months earlier. On a much higher wall, necessitated by the natural slope of the ground, was a *Buddleia colvilei*, fully 18ft (5.5m) tall — not yet in flower and the dead stump, as thick as a man's thigh, of an *Azara*, which had once graced the same wall: a new young plant was rapidly filling the available space. We could not leave the garden without viewing the several greenhouses. In one of these was a collection of *Maddenii* rhododendrons in pots, but it was the method of shading the house that interested us particularly, with fan-trained nectarines and a fig, neatly tied into the glazing bars and roof supports. In another was a plant of *R. javanicum* — the first one ever seen by most of us and the only *Vireya* rhododendron we saw on the whole tour. After a most welcome cup of coffee, Mrs Betty Jackson expressed our thanks and presented a plant of *R.* 'Morning Cloud' to Lady Serena. (Lady Serena James, a member of the Chapter-General of the Order of St John, and herself a Dame of the Order, had missed an Investiture of the Order in London, in order to be with us that morning).

We had a splendid lunch at the Scotch Corner Hotel, before starting on our 50-mile drive to the next garden, at Beaufront Castle near Hexham in Northumberland, the home of Mr Aidan and Lady Victoria Cuthbert. Here we were met by our host and, to our great delight, our Honorary Life Member, Mr H. H. Davidian, who was staying at the Castle. Mr Cuthbert is a member of the R. H. S. Rhododendron & Camellia Committee, as well as a member of our Group and, in the care of these two experts, we had a truly memorable afternoon. Firstly, we spent a long time viewing the superb collection of tender rhododendrons in the large and very spacious glasshouse. Our host gave us details of the work involved in the preparation of the soil and subsoil to create the right conditions for rapid drainage for these mainly epiphytic plants to flourish. The foundations beneath the glasshouse extend to a depth of at least 10ft (3m) with several layers of ever decreasing particle size, starting with large boulders at the bottom, and finishing with only a shallow planting medium on the surface. Pride of place must go to the centre piece plant of *R. goreri*, in probably the most comprehensive collection of tender rhododendrons any of us had ever seen. In the warm air of the glasshouse, the strong and delicious scent of these *Maddenii*s pervaded the atmosphere almost to the point of intoxication. It would be pointless to list every plant we saw, but the following were noteworthy, either because of their size and floriferousness or their rarity: *R. crassum*, *R. taggianum*, *R. nuttallii* showing its lovely purple-leaved new growth, *R. cuffeanum**, and it was most interesting to compare the size of the leaves and flowers of the *R. lasiopodum* which is

*See colour picture.

diploid and those of *R. manipurense*, which is tetraploid. The latter is double the size in all its parts, as one might expect.

As we toured the garden, which was started in the year 1906 by Mr Cuthbert's grandparents, Mr Davidian was in his element as he described the species in detail and differential classification, yet made only scant comment about any hybrid that crossed our path! Amongst the dwarfs, our attention was drawn to *R. russatum*, *R. charitopes*, and *R. trichostomum*, the so-called "golf-ball" rhododendron, on account of the shape and size of the flower trusses, *R. impeditum*, a very good compact plant, and *R. fastigiatum* with lovely grey foliage. We saw a fine specimen of that N. American azalea, *R. vaseyi*, in full flower and a giant *R. fictolacteum* of some 25ft (9m) at least. Nearby was a plant of its near relative *R. rex*, with the famous collector's number KW 4509; there was much natural regeneration around this, and all the seedlings seemed true to type. A very fine *R. fortunei* in full flower and showing its characteristic purple leaf stalks, prompted Mr Davidian to lament the lack of plant propagation of these medium size and larger rhododendrons being carried out in the United Kingdom at the present time. (They are of course extremely difficult to root from cuttings, unlike the lepidotes. Ed.) He felt we had a duty to the next generation to preserve these plants. We had a lesson on the differences between *R. fargesii* and *R. oreodoxa* of the same sub-series — again magnifying glasses were much in evidence. We saw a planting of several very fine *R. souliei* in a group, and were shown how to recognise the true *augustinii* species by its essentially very hairy midrib to the leaves. Another Triflorum that we saw was the rare *R. polylepis*, and to many of us another unfamiliar plant was *R. pachytrichum* of the Barbatum series.

The vote of thanks to our host and his wife, Lady Victoria, and also to Mr Davidian, was moved by Miss Mary Forrest, who presented a plant of *R. anhweiense*. Miss Forrest is a very welcome new member of our Group and, although no relation of the great George Forrest, certainly has the same enthusiasm for rhododendrons. She is a botanist, working in Ireland, and could be our contact and link for a Group tour of Irish gardens one day.

So far, our journeying by the coach had been uneventful, but in trying to negotiate the narrow lanes and byways back onto the main road after leaving Beaufront Castle, we were nearly stuck on a sharp bend with a high stone wall on one side and a steep grassy bank on the other. We got out of the coach to lighten the load, and our very skilful and careful driver managed to clear the obstacles with only inches to spare. After this excitement, we continued our journey to Alnwick, where we were to spend the next two nights.

Friday 15th May dawned bright and sunny and it continued so all day. It was by far our best day for weather. In the morning, we visited Howick Hall and were shown round by Lady Mary Howick who, with her parents, had made the garden since 1930. This was the most floriferous garden of all that we saw on the tour, and in the fine weather was also the most photographed. We were told that the soil around for the most part was on limestone, but a 3-acre pocket of acid loam and leafmould had been developed as the woodland, which we saw. Much attention had been paid in the early years to shelter planting and creating a favourable micro-climate in a region of the country better known for its bleakness and cold,

harsh climate. If ever there was a garden to demonstrate how to create shelter for plants and to dispel popular beliefs about the weather in this part of England, then this was it! We soon exhausted the supply of superlatives to describe the plants in particular and the garden in general. We saw several Maddenii rhododendrons in flower in the open (defying their H1-2 rating): *R. 'Fragrantissimum'*, *R. johnstoneanum*, *R. crassum*, and *R. burmanicum*. A 4ft (1.2m) plant of the Cinnabarinum hybrid Caerhays Philip was smothered with its deep yellow waxy flowers, and nearby was a well flowered bush with black crimson flowers, and there was much discussion as to whether it was *R. gymnocarpum* or *sanguineum*, ssp. *haemaleum*. A beautiful planting of massed Myosotis and Trilliums was very striking in several parts of the garden, to complement the flowering trees and shrubs. Superb specimens of large-leaved rhododendrons were here as good as any seen in other more favoured parts of the country, notably a 20ft (6m) *R. sinogrande*, with branches and foliage right down to the ground, a good *R. basilicum* and a 15ft (4.6m) *R. arizelum*. We saw a 20ft (4.6m) *R. auriculatum* and a *R. smithii* of similar height, multi-stemmed, showing its lovely bark to perfection. It was interesting to compare the hybrid *R. 'Temple Belle'* with its parents growing nearby — *R. orbiculare* was 8ft (2.4m) and full of flower, whilst *R. williamsianum* was a superb dome-shaped plant. A 20ft (9m) tree of *Embothrium lanceolatum* not yet fully in flower, added further evidence of the sheltered state afforded by the garden to its denizens. A glade of *R. augustini** was very eye-catching and the scent from a huge *R. decorum* filled the glade. A 15ft (4.6m) *R. cinnabarinum* Roylei was truly magnificent when viewed in transmitted light in the bright sunshine, and a 12ft × 12ft (9m) *R. vernicosum* with bright pink flowers drew much attention, especially in the features which distinguish it from *R. fortunei*. A well-flowered *R. zaleucum* of the Triflorum series was a new species to many of us; nearby we noted a lovely planting of very dark flowered — almost black — Trilliums as ground cover. We saw more camellias — mostly cultivars of *C. japonica* — than we saw in any other garden on the tour, and all were flowering well or had done so earlier. A plant of *R. litiense* drew all the enthusiasts around to contemplate how to distinguish it from its close ally *R. wardii*. A 15ft (4.6m) 'Cornish Cross' drew the photographers, as did a 20ft (9m) tall 'Loder's White'. A beautiful combination of colour was seen with the yellow of *R. campylocarpum* and the true blue of the Himalayan Poppy, *Meconopsis grandis*. A multi-stemmed 20ft (9m) *Acer griseum*, with its lovely bark, complemented the scene. In such ideal growing conditions, it was not surprising to see a 7ft (2m) plant of *R. charitopes* (The Species Handbook says "up to 4ft") and those two superb foliage plants *R. mallotum* and *R. beanianum*, growing near together and each 12ft (3.7m) high, the latter with its persistent furry stems of several previous years' growth.

The overall impression that we gained from this visit was one of great admiration both of the plants and of those who looked after the garden; it was neat and tidy, yet neither regimented nor formal in any way. We could have spent longer in this garden, but time was passing and we were due back in Alnwick for lunch. Mr J. Fuller thanked Lady Mary and her several friends who had acted as guides for our visit, and presented a

*See colour picture.

plant of *R. 'Blewberry'*, a hybrid of *R. anhweiense* and *R. roxieanum* made at Windsor.

For the afternoon visit, we had only a short distance to travel, to Eglingham Hall, where we were met by our host, Mr H. A. Potts and his wife. Mr Potts is a member of the R. H. S. Rhododendron and Camellia Committee, and now manages this garden, started by his grandfather-in-law in 1928. The garden is beyond a field on the opposite side of the road from the Hall and is a warm spot in summer but a severe frost pocket in winter. As we walked across the field, the cool east wind was very noticeable until we reached the shelter belt of trees. The main plantings of rhododendrons are of species and, in sharp contrast to the morning's visit, there was little flower for us, but much to come, probably in two weeks' time, this being a much colder, more open garden. There were some fine old specimen plants, and again more new species for most of the party. *R. balfourianum* and *R. sphaeroblastum* showed their superb leaf indumentum, so much admired in this Taliense series. A fine 5ft (1.5m) plant of *R. heliopsis* had very aromatic foliage in the warm sunshine, and an even larger *R. smirnowii*, the species already noted at Harlow Car, looked very attractive as the wind fluttered its silvery leaves. One lovely piece of colour contrast, and well worthy of mention, that we saw was the lilac-blue of *R. 'Susan'* at 8ft (2.4m) and in full flower, adjacent to an equally large deep orange flowered *Berberis darwinii*. Two members of the Lacteam series, both around the 12ft (2.6m) mark, were *R. traillianum* and *R. dryophyllum*. Again, these were new to many of the party and, with their superb indumentum, attracted the specialists with their magnifying glasses, which led one older member of the party, possibly rather disappointed at the lack of flowers after the morning, to comment that indumentum seemed more important than the flowers! Here perhaps it would be more apt to state that rhododendrons fascinate us because they exhibit so much of interest in all their parts and diversity of form.

Our pathway then crossed a burn, and led us up a valley with huge rocks and a waterfall on one side and under arching branches of tall rhododendrons planted on the steep hillside on the other. *R. ambiguum* and *R. sutchuenense* were in flower and we saw also, though not in flower, those fine foliage plants *R. hodgsonii* and *R. fulvoides*. Our walk back to the house took us past a 12ft (3.6m) *R. cinnabarinum*, probably *concatenans*, covered in its orange to yellow waxy flowers. We paused to see the Maddenii rhododendrons in the greenhouse and were almost overcome by the rich perfume in the warm air, as we admired such treasures as the yellow-flowered *R. polyandrum*, *R. dalhousiae* and *R. megacalyx* amongst the many of this series. A splendid tea with scones and cakes, taken on the patio and lawn behind the Hall, rounded off a perfect day. Before we departed, Dr Robbie Jack said our thanks and presented a plant of *R. fulvum* to inaugurate the new planting scheme planned by our host.

We awoke the next morning, May 16 to heavy rain. Thick mist and low cloud spoilt what should have been a picturesque drive of 45 miles through the Cheviot Hills and over the Border into Scotland, where we were to visit two gardens near Duns in Berwickshire. In the morning, our hosts were Mr and Mrs Adrian Palmer at Manderston House. The rain was still falling very heavily throughout our tour of their garden, but Mr

Palmer did brave the elements enough to show us a few of his treasures and give us a general guide, before leaving us to our own devices, which for me meant using the several summer houses and garden shelters as bases to write up my field notes between dashes out to view plants and check labels. The house is approached by a long drive, lined by hybrid rhododendrons which were not yet fully in flower, and stands on one side of a valley with a steep grassy bank down to the lake. The massed planting of daffodils on this bank must have looked magnificent a few weeks earlier. Beyond the lake, the ground rises less steeply to the woodland garden, where most of the rhododendrons are planted, along with many other shrubs and trees, to provide shelter and interest at all times of the year. The tall conifers were very impressive.

The collection of rhododendrons was started 22 years ago, and a great many plants came from Tower Court. We saw a good range of the dwarfs, planted in a natural hollow, and these included fine mature plants of *R. trichostomum*, *R. cephalanthum* and *R. kotschyi* (now *myrtifolium*). An interesting feature was a hedge of *R. 'Temple Belle'*, made entirely of plants from layers put down by our host, as he proudly told us. There were many young plants from the Falconeri and Grande series, all looking very healthy and with ample room to develop fully without being crowded. In fact this air of spaciousness was everywhere apparent. The value and enjoyment of any garden is greatly enhanced by labelling of the plants, and we found this particularly so here, where the weather did not allow our usual leisurely deliberation of a plant's identity. A lovely flower colour combination of a close planting of the Wisley hybrid 'Moonshine' and *R. cinnabarinum* Roylei attracted much attention — the flowers of the latter being unaffected by the rain as they are pendulous. Massed erythroniums, as underplanting in a bed of mixed deciduous azaleas made a very effective ground cover and we could make an interesting comparison of three trees growing nearby, usually planted for their colourful bark; *Acer griseum*, *Betula jacquemontii* and *Prunus serrula*. We noticed a well-flowered *R. roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* and also a good *triflorum* var. *mahogani*. A 6ft (1.8m) *Daphne mezereum* was past its best but must have been beautiful earlier in the year, surrounded with daffodils, and a very tall *Fothergilla monticola* was in full flower. This latter would provide good autumn colour with the many varieties of *Acer* and the several plants of *Enkianthus*, and *Euonymus* in variety. As we made our way back to the house, by now drenched but still cheerful, we made interesting comparison between 'Winsome' and 'Jock', two hybrids in flower near each other, and showing a common parent in *R. griersonianum*. We had to dispense with the usual ceremony and vote of thanks, and simply presented a plant of *R. 'Seven Stars'* to our hosts, before consuming a packed lunch in our coach.

The visit in the afternoon to Whitcheater, the home of Mrs Landale, was shrouded both in mist and in mystery. We arrived at the appointed hour and knocked at the front door, but received no reply. The weather was closing in and rain and mist reduced visibility to no more than 40 yards. (We later discovered that the house and garden are at an altitude of 800ft, so we were literally up in the clouds). With some trepidation we ventured into parts of the garden and around the house in small groups, expecting to be pounced on at any moment, but still no sign of life anywhere! During our wanderings, we had noticed the immaculate state

of the garden, outbuildings, greenhouses and nursery and vegetable areas. Even the tennis court had been cut and rolled, ready for play, and this was set in an area enclosed by neatly clipped hedges. Climbing plants of many genera were all neatly pruned and tied into the walls of the house and outbuildings. It was all very mysterious and, in the weather prevailing, all very eerie, and conjured up memories of Grimm's Fairy Tales of our childhood, in which an unseen army of the little folk had been busy working all night to complete some job of work or other.

In such uncertain circumstances, and with nobody to guide us it was not surprising that few of us saw very much, but most of us saw something to note. The garden had been very badly hit by the snow and frost of April 24 and again by frost on May 5, when a temperature of 18°F (-77°C) had been recorded in the area. Most of the rhododendron flower buds were blackened and on many also the primary growth buds too — such was the severity of the cold! From reading the plant labels, we soon realised what a splendid, varied and rich collection of both species and hybrid rhododendrons existed in the garden. In one of the greenhouses, we noted camellias grown as espaliers — all had flowered well and the method of training was certainly a novelty, but how many hours of work must have been spent in tying in the branches and new shoots — perhaps the little folk at work again?

With wet and cold penetrating even the thickest of clothing and the garden thermometer registering a mere 42°F (5.5°C) we took our leave early from Whitchester. Subsequent correspondence between our Tour Secretary and Mrs Landale revealed that there had been a misunderstanding about the time of our visit, and that our unofficial tour was quite in order. Nevertheless, it would have been nice to have met both the owner of what undoubtedly was a lovely garden, set in beautiful surroundings, probably commanding splendid views of the countryside in fine weather, and also the gardeners responsible for the immaculate state of everything that we did see. (It should be noted that it was a Saturday afternoon, and Mrs Landale is an invalid).

Our journeying then took us the 50 or so miles to Peebles for the final night's stop, along Tweedsdale. Although the scenery in the valley was picturesque in a way, the weather again spoilt the views we should have had of distant hills and the surrounding countryside.

Sunday May 17 dawned clear and bright, and we enjoyed a magnificent panorama of green valleys and hills as far as the eye could see, whilst we breakfasted at our hotel, set high up on a hillside overlooking the town. After only a short drive to the last garden of our tour, we were met at Dawyck by our hosts, Lieut Colonel & Mrs A. A. N. Balfour, who live in the house and manage the garden adjacent to it, and by Mr D. M. Henderson, Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, who manage the larger part of the garden and woodland, including the famous arboretum. (When asked in December whether the Group might visit Dawyck, the Regius Keeper had said that he would get one of his "Rhododendron people" to show us round; in the event, Dr Cullen was running a symposium at Ness on the Wirral, and Dr Chamberlain was on the Cangshan Range in Yunnan, so he nobly came himself. Ed.)

We were given a very interesting introductory talk about the Dawyck estate. There has been a house on the site since the year 1400, and only three families have owned the estate since 1450, the Balfour family

having taken over in 1897. All three families have been interested in trees and shrubs, and it was therefore not surprising to learn that the earliest plantings date back more than 300 years. An *Abies alba*, the European silver fir, planted in 1680, still looks in good shape, and the original larch, *Larix decidua*, planted in 1725, is still very healthy, although its top was blown out in the great gale of 1968 and it needed extensive surgery for preservation. The tallest Douglas fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, is 160ft (49m) tall, and was planted in 1835. In addition, plantings of stands, more than 130 years old, of *Abies procera* (*nobilis*) and *Tsuga heterophylla* the western hemlock, provide excellent cover and protection for the rhododendrons that we saw later. The design and planting of the garden as we saw it is largely the work of Lieut Colonel F. R. S. Balfour, the father of our host, and a foundation member (1915) of the Rhododendron Society; he contributed articles on the rhododendrons at Dawyck for the Rhododendron Society Notes for 1919 and 1922.

The average annual rainfall in the area is 36in — one of which had fallen, to our cost, the previous day we were told — and severe frosts are experienced in most winters. In addition, the garden had been affected by the frost and snow of April 24 when the gardeners had arrived for work on skis, and by the severe frost of May 5 (already mentioned with reference to the previous day's visit to Whitechester). The house stands at 650ft above sea level, and the woodland is planted up to 1500ft — we therefore had quite a climb before us, if we were to tour all of the garden.

After some further introductory remarks by the Regius Keeper about what had been attempted since the R.B.G. had been involved with the arboretum from 1970, and possible future plans, we set off up the glen, along the burnside where there was a good collection of dwarf rhododendrons from the Anthopogon and Lapponicum series, chiefly the latter. Our attention was immediately diverted to view the rare purple-leaved form of the famous Dawyck beech (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Fastigiata'), which had arisen as a natural cross some years earlier. An 18ft (5.5m) *Stewartia pseudocamellia*, with beautiful bark, attracted our attention also before we were back amongst the rhododendrons. There we saw an 8ft (2.4m) *R. clementinae* and an enormous *R. fargesii* over 15ft (4.6m), in the shadow of a Wellingtonia, and nearby in a clearing were *R. bureavii*, *R. roxieanum* and *R. monosematum* in the shelter of a stand of western hemlock. Here too, we were shown a plant of historical interest, *Disanthus cercidifolius*, planted by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938. In the shelter of a *Picea brewerana*, whose branches were bearing many cones, we saw another rhododendron species new to many of us, *R. longesquamatum* of the Barbatum series.

As we climbed further up the glen, with the burn cascading in full flood after the rain, we admired more tall conifers and some rare deciduous trees in their shelter, notably *Fagus englerana* and *Kalopanax septemlobus* var. *maximowiczii*, respectively from China and from Japan. Soon after this, our path divided; the one way leading further up the glen and farther from the house we declined to take because of time, so we settled for the lower path across the burn and back to the house. At this divide was a planting of many fine, mature rhododendrons, all looking very healthy. A group of several *R. bureavii* at 20ft (6m) was very impressive — in general the series Taliense seemed to do very well in this part of the world; we had certainly seen more of this series than any of us could

remember from past tours. Perhaps the climate here is more akin to their native habitat in the mountains of Yunnan. *R. prattii* of this series was also good here. An 8ft (2.4m) *R. praevernium*, with its very long narrow leaves, provided another foliage contrast with a good *fulvum*; a 10ft (3m) *R. praestans* with its characteristic winged petioles and thin plastered indumentum; and a very fine *R. lacteum*, showing none of the signs of distress that so often affects this particular species in this country. We passed two well flowered deciduous azalea species *R. vaseyi* and *R. reticulatum*, the latter showing its new leaves in the typical rhomboid shape to which its synonym *rhombicum* refers.

A fine *Abies forrestii*, with its red young shoots, excited our attention as we turned for home along a broad grassy glade lined by huge beeches, with the sunshine making delicate tracery patterns through the branches on to the forest floor. As we came down the final slope to the level of the house, we passed the original Dawyck beech, with the young leaves just unfolding, looking so fresh and green. Nearby also was the rare *Picea obovata* (tallest in Britain), and in its shadow two 15ft (4.6m) plants of *R. smirnowii*, looking very attractive as the breeze disturbed the foliage. We then toured the walled garden, where we saw a fine display of white *Meconopsis grandis*, and a planting of at least 100 blue meconopsis just coming into flower, a fine sight for a week or two later. Some camellias were growing against a wall, but not in flower and the many arches and other walls were covered with roses and a good selection of clematis, to provide colour later in the year.

Our hosts very kindly and most generously invited us to take sherry with them in the house, after which we enjoyed our packed lunches in the sunshine on the terraces behind the house. Before leaving Dawyck, the thanks of the Group to Colonel and Mrs Balfour and to Mr and Mrs Henderson, who had given up their weekend to be with us, was expressed by Mrs Eileen Farnes, who presented a plant of *R. orbiculare*. We then journeyed back to Harlow Car during the afternoon, to find our own vehicles all safe and sound. After brief farewells, we then went our separate ways and the party was over for another year.

In conclusion, it is essential and a pleasure to place on record our thanks to all those who made the 1981 tour possible. Firstly the owners of the gardens we visited, for allowing us the privilege of coming into their gardens and homes and in many cases for giving us of their time to guide us round, and for their hospitality. We hope that the plants we presented will all flourish and serve as a reminder of what for us all was a very happy and enjoyable occasion. Secondly, our thanks go to our former chairman, Walter Magor, who "walked the course" in the autumn, and made preliminary arrangements for our Tour Secretary, Nigel Glass, to complete and bring to fruition so successfully. We were delighted to be able to present our thanks to Nigel in tangible form at the conclusion of the tour, in which we had discovered new territory and seen at least as fine a range of different species of rhododendrons as on any previous tour. Some of the gardens were old and well established whilst others were very new, in rhododendron terms, and it was encouraging to see new or re-planting schemes in progress. Certainly all would be worthy of another visit in the future.

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Origins of the Rhododendron Collection at Castle Howard, North Yorkshire

JAMES RUSSELL

While there are many hardy hybrid rhododendrons and azaleas in Temple Hole and in secluded positions round the South Lake, the main collection is grown in Ray Wood. It is thought that there has been a wood here for something approaching a thousand years, and this has left a splendid layer of rich peaty leafmould. While the basic rock in this area is limestone, this is overlaid by a rich sandy loam filled with pieces of sandstone from the size of walnuts to cobble stones. The surface soil is so acid that hellebores will only grow on the site of bonfires or where mortar-rubble has been added.

Ray Wood was clear-felled during the war and many huge rhododendrons were cut out and burnt. There is no record of what they were, but it seems probable that there were a number of the earlier arboreum hybrids amongst them. The wood was replanted in 1946, using oak, beech, sweet chestnut, hornbeam, ash and sycamore at 4 foot intervals. After the war, Mr Howard planted a number of the newer Exbury rhododendron hybrids and azaleas round the South Lake.

At this time I had a very large collection of rhododendron and azalea species and hybrids at the Sunningdale Nurseries. This nursery had a long history of rhododendron growing. Noble and Standish moved from the Bagshot Park Area to Sunningdale in 1847, bringing a large collection of hardy hybrid rhododendrons and Ghent azaleas with them. In 1849, Hooker gave them seed of his Sikkim collections, and they introduced these in their 1852 catalogue. In 1857 Standish parted from Noble and went to start his own nursery at Ascot. During this period Fortune sent many interesting plants to both nurseries. In 1898 Noble gave up the nursery and Harry White, another great name in rhododendron growing, managed the nursery until his death in 1936. It was he who coped with the vast inflow of species from China, Tibet and Burma, and both selected good forms from large batches of seedlings, and made sure that they were correctly labelled under the collector's number.

The war put an end to this era of rhododendron growing. I was able to give the Lindley Library a complete set of Noble and Standish catalogues and a proportion of Noble catalogues, running from 1847-1898, and these make interesting reading for the specialist. In 1968, when the Sunningdale Nurseries were sold, it was obvious that the collection could not be kept up and so, when I came to live at Castle Howard, I brought a representative collection with me. This included many of the Kingdon Ward, Forrest, Rock, Ludlow and Sherriff, and Farrer species under their original numbers, and layers from Hooker's original plants of *thomsonii*, *aeruginosum*, *lanatum*, *cinnabarinum* and *cinnabarinum roylei*.

The hardier plants were sited in Temple Hole and round the South Lake. The species and woodland hybrids were planted in a ride in Ray Wood, or else in sheltered areas round my house. In 1973, it was decided

to make Ray Wood into an amenity area, and thinning and re-planting began, and in 1975 the Sunningdale plants were moved out of their ride into permanent positions, and re-joined by those from my garden. This planting occupies some 30 acres in a superb natural setting. Since then Mr Howard has added many species, we have had many generous gifts, and wild-collected seed is beginning to come in once more.

It is interesting to contrast the behaviour of the Sunningdale plants at 200 to 300 feet on a north slope in North Yorkshire with their behaviour at 50 feet on sand in Surrey. All grow very much better here and, because spring is late and there is no false spring as there so often is in the south, many plants flourish which were too tender for Surrey. Miserable plants of 'Penjerrick' have filled out and grown to 8 or 9 feet, flowering profusely. 'Royal Flush' flowers outside here and many species which used to suffer severely from spring bark-split in Surrey are able to grow well. This is partly due to the greater height above sea-level and also the better shelter and soil. The shelter will improve as the belts of clump-forming bamboo fill out. In Wilson's *A Naturalist in Western China*, he describes most of his discoveries as growing against a background of bamboo, and this is the perfect draught excluder. It is, however, very important to plant non-runners or you may find you have a bamboo forest instead of a shelter belt.

The only group which is difficult here are the Kurume azaleas. My house is at the level of the north lake and here they become completely defoliated in winter and the more tender kinds are killed. With the extra height and steep slope of Ray Wood they grow well once established, but it is best to put them out at 18 inches or so. Large plants are completely hardy.

In Surrey a few species would regenerate; some of the Triflorums, *R. racemosum*, *R. rex* were the most usual. Here, after so short a time the Triflorums and *Heliolepis* are coming up in a solid mat; *fargesii* seeds all over the place; *ciliatum* and *semibarbatum* are colonising; *lepidostylum* has produced a number of apparently true seedlings, and these form a solid carpet around *fastigiatum* and *russatum*.

We now grow just over 800 species, forms and hybrids and it is hoped that, in time, this will be one of the most comprehensive collections in the country. Castle Howard is open every day from Easter to the end of October, and Ray Wood will be open to the public as soon as the recent planting has settled down.

Castle Howard: a brief note

Castle Howard is situated in North Yorkshire and possesses fine grounds which were originally laid out as a formal garden by the firm of London and Wise. This garden was later transformed — during the early part of the 18th century — by the owner, Charles Howard, into a "heroic" style of landscape. Howard employed Vanbrugh to build him a house and a 'Temple of the Four Winds', while Hawksmoor designed a large temple as a focal point and mausoleum. The property is still in private hands and is open daily from Good Friday until October.

The Maddenii Rhododendrons and their hybrids in Irish Gardens

MARY FORREST

Edward Madden was born in Ireland in 1805, and died in Edinburgh in 1856. He spent twenty years (1830 to 1850) with the Bengal Artillery in India. During this time he introduced many well known plants to cultivation, including *Abelia triflora*, *Cassiope fastigiata* and *Cardiocrinum giganteum*. J. D. Hooker, a contemporary plant collector in India and later Director of the Royal Botanic Garden Kew, described Madden as 'a good accomplished botanist'. In 1849 Hooker named *Rhododendron maddenii* in his honour. When Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour devised a system of classification of the genus he used *R. maddenii* as the type species of a series (now called a subsection) of the genus *Rhododendron*.

The subsection Maddenii are evergreen, lepidote (with scales on the leaves, flowers and stems), tender plants forming shrubs or small trees. The fragrant flowers are white, often tinged pink, with a yellow blotch at the base of the tube. The flower shape varies from campanulate to funnel-campanulate. Their shape and thick waxy texture give them the appearance of giant lilies; they are amongst the largest flowered rhododendrons. These rhododendrons are native to a wide area stretching from Nepal in the west across the Himalaya to Yunnan in western China. In our climate they are usually tender, requiring glasshouse protection or a sheltered garden. Many however, are growing successfully in some of Ireland's more temperate gardens.

Rhododendron ciliatum is an early flowering hardy species with white or pinkish flowers borne in clusters of two to five, in March or April; it is found in many gardens. Yellow flowers are an exception in this group. *R. burmanicum* grows to 4 feet with a 4 to 6 foot spread. It bears yellow flowers with a greenish flare on the upper lobes. The elliptic leaves are covered underneath with golden scales. This species is in cultivation at Mount Usher (Co. Wicklow), Derreen (Co. Kerry) and Kilbogget (Co. Dublin). *R. cufteanum* was introduced to the National Botanic Gardens Glasnevin, by Lady Wheeler Cuffe, who discovered it while living in Burma in 1911. It has campanulate glistening white fragrant flowers with a yellow blotch at the base. It has been described as the rarest rhododendron in cultivation, and has only been seen in Ireland in indoor cultivation.

At Rosdohan (Co. Kerry), *R. johnstoneanum* attains 4 feet by 7 feet, and in May the plant is covered with white flowers borne against a foil of dark green foliage. The species described so far have distinctive hairs on the edge of their leaves and a ring of hairs on the calyx. They have been placed in the Ciliicalyx Group.

The second Group within the subsection Maddenii is devoted to *R. maddenii* itself and its allies. It is distinguished from the other Groups by the numerous stamens. *R. maddenii* has about 25 filaments topped by orange brown anthers, and a large yellow stigma. The flowers, which are borne in late June and July, are white, thick textured, tinged pink on the

lobes and distinctly scaly. The dark green leaves are 3 to 4 inches long. Its close ally, the sub-species *R. crassum* has hairy filaments, larger leaves and is more hardy than *R. maddenii*. A very fine specimen of *R. maddenii* is in cultivation at Derreen (Co. Kerry). *R. crassum* is more common and specimens are grown at Mount Usher (Co. Wicklow) and Annes Grove (Co. Cork).

The third group of rhododendrons in the subsection have large leafy calyces and hence the name Megacalyx. *R. megacalyx* grows to about 3 feet in our climate. The elliptic leaves are 3 to 5 inches long with a distinctive purple colouring on the midrib of the young leaves. The creamy white, bell-shaped calyx surrounds the base of the white funnel shaped corolla which is 4 inches long and 4 inches wide at the mouth. It is a most attractive plant, especially when the flowers blossom and the new growth begins to emerge. Specimens of this plant are growing successfully at Derreen and Kilbogget (Co. Dublin).

Rhododendrons from the Maddenii subsection have been used in the breeding of many popular hybrids, some hardy, some slightly tender. Rhododendron Royal Flush (*R. cinnabarinum* Roylei Group \times *R. maddenii*) was raised by J. C. Williams at Caerhays Castle in Cornwall in the early part of this century. It bears clusters of tubular campanulate orange or pink flowers. *R. \times cilpinense*, a hardy hybrid between *R. ciliatum* and *R. moupinense*, flowers in March and April. Its flowers are shell pink, broadly funnel shaped. *Rhododendron ciliatum* was also used in the raising of cv Countess of Haddington, cv Princess Alice and cv Lady Alice Fitzwilliam. They all have fragrant white flushed pink flowers. 'Fragrantissimum' has as the name implies, scented flowers. The parents of this cross were *R. edgeworthii* and *R. formosum*. The resultant hybrid has funnel campanulate white blotched yellow flowers. With a lax habit it lends itself to wall or climber cultivation. These rhododendrons were raised during the latter part of the last century and are all slightly tender. Two yellow flowered species, *R. burmanicum* and *R. xanthostephanum* were crossed to produce the hybrid cv Saffron Queen*. The deep yellow flowers are borne in trusses of 6 to 8 in May and early June. A most impressive sight.

The Maddenii rhododendrons may not be as widespread in cultivation as the Triflorum, Thomsonii or Fortunei subsections, but where they are grown they bring a special beauty and fragrance to the garden.

Footnote

*So named after the late Mrs Charles Williams, daughter-in-law of J. C. Williams of Caerhays who, in the year that it first flowered, had arranged for a supply of saffron (which had become unobtainable during the war) to Cornwall. Saffron is essential for making saffron cake, which, with pasties, is the staple diet of the Cornish.

Ed.

The Lady of the Rhododendrons — Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe 1867-1967

E. CHARLES NELSON

There are very few rhododendrons which have been discovered and introduced into cultivation by women; indeed there have been few women who have undertaken the arduous, and sometimes dangerous, task of botanical exploration. However there are two rhododendrons from Burma which were discovered by a lady; these are *Rhododendron burmanicum* Hutch., a low growing yellow-flowered shrub, and the tender, scented epiphyte with white blossoms, *R. cufleanum* Craib ex Hutch., whose epithet commemorates their collector Charlotte Isabel Wheeler Cuffe.

Charlotte Isabel Williams was born in Wimbledon on 24 May 1867¹. She was a grand-daughter of the Reverend Sir Hercules Langrishe, third baronet of Knocktopher, Co. Kilkenny. In 1897 she married Otway Fortescue Luke Wheeler Cuffe, a civil engineer, who was the nephew and heir of another baronet from Co. Kilkenny, Sir Charles Wheeler Cuffe. Otway Wheeler Cuffe had trained at the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, and he joined the Indian Public Works Department in October 1889. Shortly after their marriage the couple took up residence in the Indian subcontinent and for the next twenty four years were there more or less continually. In 1906, Otway Wheeler Cuffe was appointed Executive Engineer, and in December 1913 became the Superintending Engineer in Burma. In 1911 he was made an honorary *aide-de-camp* to the Viceroy of India, a position which he held until 1918.

Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe engaged in those activities expected of the wives of officials of the "Raj", but she also had her hobbies, painting and gardening. It was these two pastimes which seemingly led her into botanical exploration. Her husband's work meant that he had to travel to inspect civil engineering works and to plan new projects throughout Burma. Charlotte liked to accompany him on these excursions. She enjoyed riding and the treks were often made on pony. It is said that she accompanied her husband in order to make sure that he "got his figures correct" — at least that is the family tradition!

As Charlotte engaged in a lengthy correspondence with her cousin, the Baroness Prochazka, who lived at the Cuffe family seat at Leyrath near the city of Kilkenny, descriptions of many of these expeditions are available. She also corresponded with Sir Frederick Moore, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, Dublin and her letters to him contain information about her botanical discoveries.

From Burma in 1910, Charlotte sent a box of brass images and lily bulbs, the latter for the garden at Leyrath, to Pauline Prochazka. According to her letter some of the bulbs were "the great Shan lily (*Lilium sulphureum*) ... and [the others] a thing like a large pink crocus, I do not know the

name, but it is pretty in a pot." About this time, March 1910, Otway Wheeler Cuffe was promoted and this meant that the couple had to leave their residence at Meiktila (south of Mandalay) and move further south to Rangoon. As the summer in Rangoon was so hot and unpleasant for Europeans, the government and establishment migrated each summer to the hill town of Maymyo. Although she dreaded the move from Meiktila, because she hated the prospect of "leaving my poor little garden," Charlotte relished the thought of "a home at Maymyo [for] that is a gardener's paradise, as nearly everything will grow." The Cuffes moved to Rangoon and later took up permanent residence at Maymyo.

In March 1911, Charlotte wrote to "dear Polly" from Rangoon saying that she was going to spend April in the "mountains between the Irrawaddy and the Bay of Bengal at a tiny Military Police outpost called Kampetlet on the flanks of the great mountain known as Mount Victoria, which is over 10,000ft high. Just myself and the Commissioner's wife, Mrs. McNabb. I think it will be great fun, & the only drawback is that our husbands won't be with us." In a letter sent after returning from Kampetlet, Charlotte explained that Winifred McNabb had asked her if she "was game to spend a month up there with her alone, as her husband couldn't stay, & she could not stay entirely by herself, as the white population consisted solely of two young men."

Mrs McNabb and Mrs Cuffe marched 84 miles from the Irrawaddy with a military police escort to Kampetlet. The village lay on the slopes of the mountain, and was inhabited by Chins "a primitive hill folk, savage & uncivilized in some ways, but most friendly and cheery." Charlotte described the mountain scenery as splendid and the flora as that of a botanists' paradise.

On 4 May 1911 the two ladies gained the summit of Mount Victoria; they had started the previous day from Kampetlet as they stayed in a hut overnight during the climb. Charlotte described the flowers in her letter to Polly:

"There is a most exquisite white sweet scented rhododendron which grows epiphytically on other trees like an orchid, never in the ground; a yellow rhododendron; & whole forests of the crimson tree one. Gigantic yews & pines; gnarled old ilex, with an undergrowth of moss & pink primulas — on the open saddles are sheets of blue and white ranunculus and sky blue gentian & what looks like a large gentianella & a mauve primula. In the marshy hollows are yellow primulas, & all sorts of ferns; besides a host of familiar plants such as potentillas etc. — a regular Alpine flora in fact — yellow Swiss violets among other things. In places there are masses of wild strawberries, yellow raspberries, & a kind of black one: a sort of arbutus with a pleasantly sweet berry; & lower down orchids of many kinds."

On the last saddle below the summit, the two ladies found a carpet of "blue buttercups" and great bushes of the yellow rhododendron. Evergreen oaks ("ilex") created an almost black background. In a bog were yellow-flowered primulas. The summit (at 10,150 feet) was crowned by a crimson rhododendron and there was "a fine view".

Most of the time was spent painting and sketching, but Charlotte also collected seeds of some plants which she later sent to Kilkenny. She also left instructions at Kampetlet, when she departed, that roots of the "blue buttercup" were to be collected later on.

Obviously the mountain and its flowers were very attractive, for Charlotte Cuffe and Winifred McNabb returned to Mount Victoria in April 1912. Again Charlotte painted — her sketches include one of the scarlet rhododendron on the mountain summit. They also had a camera — there survives one bad photograph of the yellow rhododendron, along with a blurred snapshot of Charlotte Cuffe standing on the summit beside the scarlet rhododendron. Her sketches on this occasion included several of the flowers themselves — the white rhododendron and the blue buttercup but these cannot now be traced.² Again Charlotte collected, but on this occasion she took plants including seedlings of the rhododendrons, ferns, primulas, and the “blue buttercup”.

The Baroness Prochazka had passed the previous year's consignment of plants and seeds to Sir Frederick Moore at the Glasnevin Botanic Gardens, and it was to Sir Frederick that Mrs Cuffe sent the booty collected on Mount Victoria in 1912. In an accompanying letter, she told Sir Frederick that

“All the plants are from Mount Victoria in the Pako'ku Chin Hills; most of them from between 8000 & 10,000 ft altitude, where it freezes regularly in the winter, so they should be hardy. Mr [George] Forrest, a botanical collector who is now in Yunnan . . . tells me that the yellow rhododendron is new & is not *R. calmylocarpum*; & it is certainly most beautiful; the drawing will give you an idea of its appearance. The white rhododendron grows epiphytically on other trees of any sort, including pines — between 6000 & 8500 ft; the large tree red one (small seedling) 5000 to 8000; & the other red one from 8000 to the top of the mountain . . . it is also a tree. The yellow is a bush, & does not grow more than about 8 ft. high, & flowers, like the white one, when quite small. I fear the plants have got rather mixed, as I had only one afternoon to collect them . . . I am unfortunately very ignorant about botany, though I love plants; but Mr Forrest tells me that the Chin Hills have never been worked out botanically, & that therefore any specimens from there would be of interest . . . The dried roots I fear are not much good, but I send them on chance. They are a spirea of some sort, & a blue buttercup, which forms a carpet on the high open downs that form the top of the Mount Victoria range, from 9500 ft upwards.”

The two rhododendrons reached Glasnevin safely, as well as seeds, herbarium specimens and paintings of some of the plants. Unfortunately few of the paintings can now be found at the National Botanic Gardens.²

The Cuffes returned to the British Isles in 1913 and Charlotte brought with her more of the Mount Victoria plants, some of which she immediately despatched to Dublin. She wrote to Sir Frederick Moore late in June 1913, from her mother's house in Wimbledon:

“I was glad to hear of the arrival of the rhododendron though it seems to have suffered from the journey. The two I have here are growing so strongly that I thought perhaps it would be better to wait until the new growth had hardened a little before sending them to you . . . There are three strong plants of the blue buttercup, & a pot full of what are really weeds which grew round the root of a primula which died on the voyage, a plantain & another thing of which I do not know the name. There is also a seedling rhododendron & a few orchids all of which I think would travel better in another month's time as all are growing fast.”

Before returning to Burma in August, Mrs Cuffe sent Moore a letter from a friend, Mr A. P. Morris, describing some rhododendrons found at Sindaing on the edge of the Shan Plateau. In her own letter she told Moore that

"The blue buttercup is in flower — (the "Shadow Buttercup"³ my friends insist on calling it, after my rather absurd pet name!) & in robust health — I kept it for my mother to see, but will send it to you shortly, as the young growth on the other rhododendron will soon be strong enough to travel."

These plants reached Glasnevin in August; there were 15 orchids and 2 plants of the "buttercup".

Both the yellow and white rhododendrons flourished at Glasnevin and flowered. In May 1915 specimens of the white one were sent to Kew for identification. Moore received a formal note from the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sir David Prain, saying that the plant represented a new species which "will be published in due course under the name *Rhododendron Cuffeanum* Craib . . .". The blue buttercup had also been sent to Kew for identification; it was tentatively identified as a form of *Anemone obtusiloba* and Kew requested information on the "situation of the Mt. Victoria". The anemone was drawn by Matilda Smith and the plant described and figured in November 1915 in the *Botanical Magazine* (tab. 8638) under the name *Anemone obtusiloba* f. *patula*; the text which accompanied the plate contained several errors of fact — a situation that was repeated on the publication of *Rhododendron cuffeanum*.

Sir Frederick Moore sent a copy of the *Anemone* figure and accompanying text to Burma and Charlotte responded with gratitude; she corrected the erroneous information on the altitude of the mountain. By this time she had become Lady Wheeler Cuffe, as Otway Wheeler Cuffe's uncle had died and he had inherited the baronetcy.

Rhododendron cuffeanum was described and figured in the *Botanical Magazine* in August 1917 (tab. 8721), but there was no mention of the species' epiphytic habit and the wrong locality of collection was given. The error clearly arose because Moore had sent Kew information from Morris' letter describing the origin of the rhododendrons at Sindaing. It seems he had written to Lady Cuffe seeking clarification of the site of collection but her reply was lost at sea.

In early August 1917, Lady Cuffe wrote to Moore
"Dear Sir Frederick

I have just heard that the mails which left here the last week in June were lost at sea, & as I think that was about the date I replied to your letter about the rhododendrons I write very briefly to repeat what I wrote then.

All the rhododendrons you have come from Mount Victoria: I have never been able to send home the plants I found growing in Sindaing . . . they all died. I did send you some other seeds of Rhododendrons, but those (if they grew) are from the Chinese Frontier N.E. of Mytkyina [see below]. The "Blue Buttercup" also came from Mount Victoria as did the *Devallia* [*sic*] fern . . . I think the confusion may have arisen partly through a letter from Mr A. P. Morris which I sent you, describing his efforts to get me more seedlings of the rhododendrons on Sindaing . . ."

Fortunately no such problems arose over *Rhododendron burmanicum*, the yellow-flowered species from Mount Victoria which Hutchinson described in the *Kew Bulletin* in July 1914. While *R. burmanicum* was later to be collected by Frank Kingdon Ward (collection number 21921) in west central Burma in 1956,⁴ *R. cufleanum* has never been collected⁵ in the wild since Lady Cuffe found it growing on trees on the slopes of Mount Victoria in 1911 and 1912. It has not proved hardy in the British Isles and is exceedingly rare in cultivation, but *R. burmanicum* is grown in many gardens in the milder parts of the British Isles and hybrids have been raised between it and other species.

Lady Cuffe made many other journeys in Burma, but none of these was as productive as far as introductions to European gardens were concerned. She sent many other consignments of seeds and plants to Glasnevin and thereby developed a close friendship with Sir Frederick and Lady Moore.

In April 1914 she travelled with her husband northwards along the 'Nmaikha River, the eastern tributary of the Irrawaddy, to the Chinese Frontier. Otway Wheeler Cuffe had to inspect a new mule road that had been completed along the Irrawaddy-Salween Divide.

This was "hitherto almost unknown country". Her letter to Sir Frederick describing this trip was extracted and published in *Irish Gardening* in July 1914. Charlotte wrote:

"The flowering trees of the Wumaw Range . . . were a perfect glory . . . Of these the only ones of which I could then get seed were rhododendrons, the colour of which I do not know, as the bloom was over, but they were very large trees, & individual leaves measured 14 inches. Growing in dense wet forest about 8000 ft., were two other species of rhododendron unlike anything I ever saw before — slender red stemmed trees 50 — 60 ft high, branching at the top, & covered with loose bunches of sweet scented white or pink flowers. Of these I got some seedlings which I hope to send you later when I get the opportunity; & have asked Mr Lewis, the executive engineer of those parts, to try to get me seeds . . . Along the river gorges (about 5000 ft.) was a splendid white rhododendron growing on the rock, & overhanging the water; this also I hope for seeds of later on. All up the 'Nmaikha the rocks are a sheet of vivid scarlet azalea, often accompanied by a white briar rose.

Further up, on the main Irrawaddy Salween Divide at Hpimaw the country is rather more open & the gorges less precipitous [*sic*] . . . the grazing grounds above are full of primulas & gentians; above them forests of oak & pine (*Pinus Khassia* I believe) & higher again are rhododendrons, alder & a large white magnolia, & a host of others. There is a tree of which I only saw one young specimen & that dead, which further north grows in great forests, & is much sought after by the Chinese for coffins; it seemed to me a sort of cypress, but I have heard it called "cedar" and "silver fir".

It is not known certainly what plant Lady Wheeler-Cuffe was shown as the Chinese "coffin-tree"; it is probable that it was the mainland race of *Taiwania cryptomerioides* Hayata. However it could have been *Juniperus recurva* D. Don var. *coxii* (Jacks.) Melville; if it was this latter variety, Lady Wheeler Cuffe would have been the first European to report it.

Kingdon Ward became very ill while collecting in north-eastern Burma during the following year and in October 1915 he was at Maymyo staying

with Charles Rogers, the head of the Forestry Department. Lady Cuffe mentioned this in a letter to Sir Frederick Moore dated 16 October 1915:

"Mr Kingdon Ward has been staying with Mr Rogers lately, & we had great talks about the plants & trees of the Irrawaddy-Salween Divide. I hope I have got some young plants of the giant juniper(?) which the Chinese prize so highly for coffin planks, & which now grows practically only on the Irrawaddy side of the divide, having been exhausted by ruthless felling on the Chinese side. The Chinese interpreters at one of the frontier police outposts, promised to get them for me, & I hear they are on their way."

As there is no other reference to the "coffin-tree" in her letters and no record of any being sent to Glasnevin, it has to be assumed that they did not arrive or else did not survive the journey.

There were other journeys in succeeding years and Lady Cuffe always returned to Maymyo with seeds and plants. But she was soon to become involved in another task, which she eventually accomplished, and which may be a unique achievement for a woman — the establishment of a new botanical garden.

In November 1917, Sir Otway was on a "long march to Putao", Charlotte was painting and doing work for the Red Cross at Maymyo. She also had her garden to tend, two church compounds to look after and another garden at the Commissioner's house to make ready for his arrival. On Friday 9 November she was visited by the head of the Forestry Department, Charles Rogers, and by William Keith, the Burmese Secretary. They invited her to undertake the design, construction and initial management of a botanical Garden at Maymyo. In a letter written the next day she told her cousin Pauline Prochazka that "I couldn't sleep last night with excitement over it (which was very silly of me)"! She was given "a completely free hand and as many labourers as I want". She explained that:

"The idea is to have a garden of all the beautiful indigenous flowers, trees & shrubs, with just a few imported things, but very few. There are a lot of beautiful wild things in the area now, including a small patch of primeval forest, a marsh, some rocks, a little lake, & a wide stretch of open valley covered with bracken fern, wild raspberries — & weeds!"

The job was clearly undertaken by Lady Cuffe with joy and enthusiasm. Many of her later letters to Sir Frederick Moore and the Baroness Prochazka describe its progress. Scrub was cleared, areas were planted. Springs were found and one was converted into a well; traditional Burmese carvings formed the well head and there was "a stand for water pots, & two masonry seats guarded by a pair of Burmese "liogryphs". By November 1918 she had 150 acres to manage and mould into a botanical garden. "Gardening has its excitements in this country", she told Sir Frederick, "a leopard has been prowling round the garden & a wild boar rooting . . . wild duck have already discovered the pond, & there are woodcock & snipe as well, but I am going to prohibit shooting (except the leopard & pig!) . . ." She clearly sought Sir Frederick Moore's advice, but his letters to her do not survive. In return he asked her to write an article about the garden for *Irish Gardening* but she felt unable to do this. Plants suitable for this tropical garden were sent from Glasnevin in Wardian cases, as well as material for grafting.

Although she now had "an even more fascinating job than I expected", Charlotte still went on trips into the more remote parts of Burma with her

husband. In May 1918, they went into north-eastern Burma as far north as Muse; Sir Otway was inspecting the boundary pillars which marked the frontier with China. On May 16 they reached Kutkai:

"We have got back to civilization again in the shape of a brick bungalow, tables & chairs & beds of a solid sort in place of grass and bamboo shanties & folding camp furniture of the lightest & most portable description.... Kutkai is 4500 feet above the sea & has a rainfall of about 73 inches, so it is chilly enough. Quantities of edelweiss grow on the downs (likewise excellent mushrooms!), & white roses, white tree rhododendrons & scarlet azalea in the rocky glens."

During this second visit to Kutkai — they had been in the region in 1916 — Charlotte collected seeds of the white rose which she brought back to Maymyo and planted in the botanical garden. The rose was to reach Glasnevin three years later.

In February 1920, Reginald Farrer visited Maymyo, just as Lady Cuffe was supervising the metalling of the roads in the botanical garden, and the installation of pipes for a water supply system. In an article in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, Farrer described Maymyo and remarked that "in a few more seasons [it] will also have a botanic garden that should assuredly rank with Buitenzorg [Java] and Peradeniya [Sri Lanka] as an object of pilgrimage. Indeed I think it may be even lovelier, not only because it will accommodate a less exclusively stove-house population, but, also because a particularly beautiful piece of ground has been chosen — a winding shallow vale, full of diversities, between shallow hills, and with a lake, blue as Gentians, in its raw red banks at present forming at one end, fed by little rills and marshes that offer all sorts of opportunities. Further, all these natural advantages are being made the very best of by Lady Cuffe and Mr Rodger, who, bit by bit, are laying out the garden with a special eye to aesthetic, as well as cultural effects.... I have no doubt that the Maymyo Botanical Garden will be a paradise."

In April 1921, the Cuffes left Burma — Sir Otway had reached the age limit and had to retire. Leaving was "a great wrench" for Lady Cuffe, but the India Office had appointed a botanist (on the advice of Kew) to take charge of the Maymyo Botanic Garden and he had arrived. She was able to show him what she had done before she left Burma for the last time. To Sir Frederick, Charlotte Cuffe wrote

"[R.E.] Cooper... has been in the East before, both in Calcutta Gardens & collecting in Bhutan etc. & is keen & enthusiastic, & delightful to work with, so I am handing over my beloved garden to him with great confidence. He is so nice about it, & expressed himself delighted with what I have done so far, which is flattering & comforting to my amateurish efforts! He promised that he will not forget Glasnevin when he gets anything interesting or precious or new. I am sending you by this post, a very rough sketch of a climbing white cluster rose that I found at Kutkai on the limestone plateau of the Northern Shan States about 4500 ft altitude. Mr Cooper thinks it is new; anyway it is beautiful and curious (its peculiarities are the centre style almost like a hibiscus, & a strong scent almost more like a lilac than a rose & burnished evergreen leaves). I brought it in a couple of years ago, & it has now thoroughly established itself by the stream in the rose garden, & is in blossom, & looks like forming fruit, so I hope we may get seed. Mr. Cooper has promised to send it home to me... Would you keep the

rose sketch till I come home. Mr Cooper will send you a dried specimen, & also seeds & cuttings later on.

With kindest regards to yourself & Lady Moore
Very sincerely yours
Charlotte I W Cuffe"

That was her last letter from Burma, and the promises were all kept! Roland Cooper did not forget Glasnevin and sent numerous lots of seed. In 1921 seeds of the rose reached Sir Frederick Moore, and Lady Cuffe wrote confirming that she "found it at Kutkai on the limestone plateau of the N. Shan states. — It is not common & I only found it in two places, both about 4,300 ft up & near streams". The seeds germinated at Glasnevin and plants were distributed to Kew and other gardens; the rose became known as *Rosa cooperi* but it is now regarded as a cultivar of *R. laevigata*. Cooper was unable in later years to recall the rose's history, but Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe's letters contain its story and the rose is a fitting tribute to the man who took over the botanic garden in which she had planted it. Cooper continued to correspond with Lady Cuffe and he sent her photographs of the Maymyo Garden in 1927. One shows a shelter erected on a low hill within the garden on the site where Charlotte Cuffe had had a thatched hut while she planned the layout of the garden and supervised the labourers at their tasks. It bore a plaque with her name and was elegantly decorated with carvings.

Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe returned with her husband to Leyrath near Kilkenny in 1921. Sir Otway died in 1935, but Charlotte lived on into her hundredth year; she died on 8 March 1967.

Rhododendron cuffeanum commemorates this unassuming but remarkable "Lady of the Rhododendrons". *R. burmanicum* and *Anemone obtusiloba* f. *patula* from Mount Victoria, with *Rosa laevigata* 'Cooperi' from Kutkai, are her contributions to our gardens. Had her paintings and her letters not survived, her experiences and the events associated with the discovery of these plants could not have been recorded, and we would not know that "on the actual summit [of Mount Victoria] was a crimson rhododendron brandishing defiance to the four winds of heaven . . ."

Notes

1. This paper could not have been written without the kind co-operation of Lady Wheeler-Cuffe's nephew, Capt. Anthony Tupper R.N.; I am very grateful to Capt. and Mrs. Tupper for allowing me access to Lady Wheeler Cuffe's letter and sketch books. This paper was prompted by the chance discovery in Glasnevin of letters written by Lady Wheeler Cuffe to Sir Frederick Moore.
2. The fate of Lady Wheeler Cuffe's paintings is most uncertain. Several people have reported examining the paintings at Glasnevin in the 1960s, but only three examples of her work are now in Glasnevin. Over 100 paintings executed in India and Burma early this century were presented to Glasnevin by Lady Wheeler Cuffe, sometime after her return from Burma in 1921.
3. Family tradition indicates that Charlotte Wheeler Cuffe was a weak child and that because of this her family used the pet name "Shadow". In later life this "nick name" was used affectionately by her husband and friends — to many people she was "Aunt Shadow".
4. see Cullen, J. (1980). A revision of *Rhododendron*. 1. Subgenus *Rhododendron* sections *Rhododendron* and *Pogonanthum*. *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard., Edinburgh*, 39(1): 178. While the herbarium specimen bearing this number has been determined as *R. burmanicum*, it appears that seedlings raised under this number represent a taxon allied with *R. triflorum* — see *The Rhododendron Handbook 1980. Rhododendron species in cultivation*, p. 318.

5. According to P. A. Cox (1979), *The larger species of Rhododendron*, Kingdon Ward collected *R. cufeanum* at Elephant Hill (i.e. Sindaing), Burma, under the number 21909. However, Cullen (*loc.cit.*, p.178) indicated that the herbarium specimen numbered 21909 remained undetermined. To add to this confusion, seedlings raised under this number are said to represent *R. lasiopodon* Hutch. (= *R. roseatum* Hutch.) — see *The Rhododendron Handbook* 1980, p.318.

Rhododendron zeylanicum* Booth

JAMES RUSSELL

This is a splendid stocky, slow-growing species with dark green, shining leaves in stiff collars. The flowers, as I have seen it have always been a very rich scarlet. It is extremely common in Sri Lanka around Neuralia, and its centre would appear to be at Horton Plains. The 'plains' are a fascinating landscape of wooded peaks with prairies of burnt grass between. This is at 6,800 feet and there is a dizzying drop to the plain below. Cloud is usually swirling round and this probably helps the rhododendron considerably.

Where the scrub has been burnt, the rhododendron survives, just as *R. ponticum* will do in this climate and it is accompanied by *Vaccinium symplocifolium*, which always seems to grow in association with the rhododendron. *Aristea ecklonis* has colonised all the grassy plain and a very curious neobambusa has formed vast colonies in the wet bottoms. It has 3 feet canes, very tightly covered in leaves so that they resemble an asparagus species.

Large *R. zeylanicum* grow in the forest at Horton Plains up to 30 feet × 30 feet and, although we were there in February, many were in flower. The forest is low and full of *Rhodomyrtus* and *Neolitsaea*. The latter more brilliant than *Pieris forrestii* in its young growth. It was a surprise to find *Berberis aristata* in thickets on the edge of the woods.

R. zeylanicum is given as growing at 3,000 feet but I have never seen it below 5,000 feet. Towards the dry zone it begins to disappear and, at 5,500 feet on Relagala, near the Knuckles, there were just a few rather unhappy and straggly plants.

It is the first recorded plant for Sri Lanka, being noted at the top of Adams Peak by the Moorish traveller Ibn Batuta in 1343.

*(Now *R. arboreum* ssp. *zeylanicum*)

Rhododendrons in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh in March, 1981

DR. ROBERT H. L. JACK, T.D.

The weather, past, present and especially the weather to come is a constant source of interest to us all. For anyone with outdoor interests, weather is important but for gardeners it is so all the year round. That we are reputed to enjoy a temperate climate totally ignores the vagaries which go to make it up. The winter of 1980 and spring of 1981 were unusual in two ways. November and December were distinctly wintery and seemed to auger a worse January and February to come. It was surprising therefore to enjoy relatively clement weather through the early months of 1981. The second surprise was to find this boon was enjoyed over the whole country, in the north as well as the south. In the very mild south-west it produced a profusion of early rhododendron and camellia flowers from December onwards undamaged by frosts. In Scotland, and I speak of Edinburgh in particular, it produced a quite exceptional display of rhododendrons flowering in March and April.

In the more northerly situation flowering was held back of course longer than in the south and south-west. Though relatively mild, the northern temperatures both day and night were lower and the day length is shorter and, just as important, the day light quality is also weaker in the very early part of the year. The interaction of these produces a more profound dormancy in plants and shrubs and so gives less risk of precocious growth. Even so, the first rhododendron I saw in flower this year in the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh was a single plant of *R. floccigerum* in mid-January. The species is of course variable in its flowering time but this particular plant is always very early. Another growing nearby did not open until late May, which illustrates the range of variation. Night frost in early February ended those early flowers alas, and it was not until early March that a few other species came into bloom.

In the middle of March I noted *R. strigillosum*, *praevenum* and *ririei* but in the following week the whole garden burst into a quite amazing profusion of colour. On March 22nd I counted no less than forty-one species of rhododendron in flower. That snow had fallen overnight only served to increase the visual impact in the morning. Rhododendrons like *smithii*, *oreodoxa*, *cyanocarpum*, *mallosum* and the glowing red of *R. barbatum* seen against a brilliant blue sky with fresh snow over all surely possessed all that the Himalayas in spring can offer in concentrated form. To have so many treasures to view in one garden gave all the possible delight of a plant-hunter's trip to those high altitudes.

The snow was spring snow which has benign qualities of its own. It melted quickly and it caused no damage. I saw only one species, *R. eclectum*, that showed subsequent damage to the blooms. It certainly did not check the flood of species adding their wealth of colour and form to this unique display. In the following week a further twenty four species came into flower so that in the last week-end of March in Edinburgh there

were over sixty-five species of rhododendrons in full flower, unblemished and in the greatest profusion. It was indeed a great delight and it continued so until the end of April, when a really sharp night-frost caused widespread damage. It was indeed a vintage spring flowering.

Why it should have been so good was due of course to several things. First, to the growing conditions and the attention the plants received in the summer of 1980 when the flower buds were initiated. That accounts for the quality and profusion of the flowers. Then, the relatively mild spring months of 1981, when no species suffered damage to the dormant buds, and above all the absence of night-frosts in March as they started to grow made for the wonderful display of unblemished flowers. These things explain the successful flowering but not why so many species, that in Edinburgh normally start flowering during March and throughout April, all started together in late March.

It is interesting to note the species. They were all growing in the arboretum without taking account of any in the rock gardens area or other parts of the garden. The plants in the garden have been re-labelled in accordance with the new classification so, where two or more formerly separate species are now combined, these constitute only one species in the lists. To look on the lists as mere scorecards for lots of rhododendrons in flower at a certain time would miss a large part of the interest. That they record how many were in flower and what the species were is fine but they do also show the range of plants starting to flower together, at a given date. A range which is normally of wide durations, namely six or seven weeks was, this year, concentrated into a short, and much earlier than usual time.

The key to this lies possibly in slightly milder minimum temperatures rather than higher maximum temperatures, i.e. milder nights not warmer days. This could enable growth to become continuous instead of intermittent as with cold night temperatures checking daily growth. Or, perhaps those rhododendrons which normally start to flower in April require a period of several days with temperatures never below a particular level to initiate growth towards flowering. If this year that duration of temperature level was achieved in March instead of in April we could have an explanation for their early flowering. A close study of the meteorological records kept in the garden does not provide any certain answer. As always there are so many variables but perhaps all this gives food for thought.

In conclusion I would like to thank Mr Douglas Henderson, the Regius Keeper and Dr James Cullen, Assistant Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, for their interest in this article and to express my appreciation of the efforts of the garden staff on behalf of all the visitors who enjoy the many plant treasures in the garden and especially the wonderful reference collection of rhododendron species.

Rhododendrons in flower Sunday 22 March, 1981, as listed in the order in which they were noted.

<i>fulvum</i>	<i>cyanocarpum</i>
<i>coryphaeum</i>	<i>mallotum</i>
<i>barbatum</i>	<i>sperabile</i>
<i>pocophorum</i>	<i>eclecteum</i>
<i>chaetomallum</i>	<i>oreodoxa</i>

lopsangianum
stewartianum
principis
pachytrichum
smithii
coelicum
floccigerum
beesianum
strigillosum
campanulatum
preptum
araiophyllum
beanianum
phaeochrysum
chamaethomsonii
argyrophyllum

planetum
mucronulatum
lanigerum
hemidartum
ririei
neriiflorum
hirtipes
hunnewellianum
lutescens
adenogynum
fulgens
praeevernum
wallichii
tsariense
uvarifolium

Rhododendrons in flower 29 March, 1981, additional to those noted on 22 March.

macabeanum
praestans
piercei
campylocarpum
myiagrum
faucium
rubiginosum
lacteam
moupinense
racemosum
hirtipes
exasperatum

erosum
elegantulum
augustinii ssp. *rubrum*
praeteritum
wasonii
sanguineum
lukiangense
luteiflorum
basilicum
hodgsonii
alutaceum
leucaspis

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Argyll to East Anglia

Visitors to the Rhododendron Show in recent years will have seen some superb exhibits from East Anglia in the class for species of the Maddenii series, grown in the open or otherwise. Some of these have also been put before the Committee, and have there received the recognition which is their due: *R. iteophyllum* (*R. formosum* var. *formosum* Iteophyllum Group) 'Lucy Elizabeth', A.M. May 1, 1979; *R. burmanicum*, 'Elizabeth David', A.M. April 15, 1980; and this year *R. inaequale* (C & H 301) (*R. formosum* var. *inaequale*) 'Elizabeth Bennet', F.C.C. April 28, 1981.

In the January 1981 issue of *The Garden*, their owner, Mrs Elizabeth Mackenzie, has described how she moved some of her favourite plants from her garden at Calgary in the north west corner of the Isle of Mull in Argyll to a village on the northern border of Suffolk at the beginning of 1976; from an average rainfall of 69 in. pH 5.6 to a rainfall of about 22 in. pH 7.5.

After gardening in the war for a bit, and then for a short time in Aberdeenshire, Mrs Mackenzie started in Argyll about 30 years ago, and within ten years had been "infected with the Maddenii bug" by friends at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, and at Crarae and the Isle of Gigha, and had obtained plants and much valuable advice from Mr Harold Hillier, Mr James Russell (at Sunningdale Nurseries) and Mr G. Gorer.

When not busy with husband, family and home, Mrs Mackenzie was hard at work creating a garden at Calgary, with latterly the help of a splendid man from the cold east of Scotland, who quickly learnt the art of Gulf Stream gardening. In particular they devoted attention to plants that associate well with rhododendrons in western Scotland: *Drimys*, *Embothrium*, *Mitraria*, *Nothofagus*, *Primula*, etc., in preference to "large, eggy daffodils". Species of Maddenii series were grown both inside and out in her Mull garden.

Moving to East Anglia nearly six years ago, Mrs Mackenzie reconciled herself to giving up her "Gulf Stream garden", and perhaps growing roses, but advice and help from Mr Maurice Mason showed her what a wealth of other plants thrive in the dry, sunny area in which she now lives.

In a north-west seaboard situation in Mull with high rainfall, there was a tendency for poor light conditions with spring droughts and wet summers to affect wood ripening, and cause rhododendrons to be late and shy flowering. In East Anglia the late summer and autumn sunlight is ideal for wood ripening and makes it possible to grow sun-lovers such as *Ceanothus*, which did no good in the Highlands.

However Mrs Mackenzie still wanted to grow her tender rhododendrons in East Anglia, and she does this in a greenhouse, where the flower buds are set far more freely, even when the plants are shaded. In Mull, the tender rhododendrons under glass were only shaded in the early summer when they were making their young growth; after that they were given every bit of sun possible, with their roots protected by a mulch of fairly coarse leafmould.

In Mull, Mrs Mackenzie used to give her rhododendrons under glass a dressing of mono ammonium phosphate, sulphate of potash and dried blood in May when in active young growth, but nothing after that for fear of encouraging young growth at the expense of flower buds. In East Anglia, the plants have two feeds of this a year.

Mrs Mackenzie has enormous water butts at the back and on the north side of her cottage, to catch every drop of rainwater for the greenhouse rhododendrons and camellias. Only when this runs out does she resort to hard water and a hose, and uses Sequestrene and/or Fortone E. When she moved south, she brought with her many sacks of acid compost for her smaller greenhouse rhododendrons, and for the last year or so has been giving them one or two feeds of Phostrogen, and their leaf colour is good and they are budding up well.

In Mull, the tender rhododendrons used to be put out to make their new growth, and then brought indoors again. In East Anglia, this is not possible owing to the risk of late frosts and cold east winds. The alpine dwarf rhododendrons did not do well in Mrs Mackenzie's garden in Mull, but she is now growing some of the Glendoick specialities so far successfully in her alpine frame in the acid compost which she brought with her, though she is finding J. Arthur Bower's Ericaceous Compost every bit as good.

W.M.

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Original Naming of Rhododendron Hybrids

In a review of the *Rhododendron Handbook, 1980* in the 1980-81 *Annual*, it was stated erroneously that the first comprehensive list of *Rhododendron* species had been published in the *Rhododendron Association* yearbook for 1929, and that it had been prepared by the late Mr Lionel de Rothschild, in consultation with Mr Bean at Kew and Professor Wright Smith at Edinburgh.

In fact this was not the first, and in his preface to this list, Mr de Rothschild paid tribute to Mr E. H. Wilding for allowing the English translations of the Latin and Greek names to be copied from his book *Rhododendrons, Their Names and Addresses*, which had been published independently in 1923 (price one guinea), and contains over 700 specific names with descriptions, stating wherever applicable the series and sub-series to which they had been allotted. This would appear to be the first comprehensive list to be published after the Chinese floodgates were opened sixty years ago.

This came to light as a result of studying some interesting correspondence with Mr Wilding that was found among the Penjerrick garden papers. Mr Wilding, of Wexham Place, Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, was a prominent member of the *Rhododendron Society*, and subsequently of the Council of the *Rhododendron Association*, and was a member of the committee for the *Rhododendron Society's* first show in 1926 and for the *Rhododendron Association's* first show in 1928.

Three years after publishing this first list of *rhododendron* species, Mr Wilding was collecting material for a similar list of hybrids, and it was in this connection that he wrote to Penjerrick. Samuel Smith's reply, which is appended, is of particular interest recalling as it does an old controversy whether a reverse cross should be regarded as the same as the original hybrid. Present day thinking is that it is, but that every seedling represents a different clone.

The *Rhododendron Society Notes* for 1926, Vol. III, No. II contains a 'List of *Rhododendron* Hybrids that have flowered and have been named, and of which the Parentage can be traced back to Species on both sides', prepared by Mr E. H. Wilding and The Hon. H. D. McLaren (afterwards the 2nd Lord Aberconway). The introduction to this list explained that it contained the first name given to each cross, together with synonyms and subsequent names and the names of varieties. It was noted that in many cases the secondary (i.e. later) names were so established by usage that they practically rank as original names, e.g. in the case of *Loderi* (1901), which is of the same parentage as *Kewense* (1888). The list does not include hybrid azaleas, *Malesians*, or 'hybrids of unknown parentage' (the old so-called 'hardy hybrids'); it is therefore a surprisingly short list (108 hybrids, of which in fact a number are synonyms, but of course it must be remembered that the new Chinese species were only just beginning to be crossed).

Comparison of this list with the *International Rhododendron Register*, 1958, the *Rhododendron Handbook Part Two*, 1969, and the correspondence with Samuel Smith, the head gardener at Penjerrick, is however of considerable interest. The parentage of a number of well-known old hybrids, whose breeding is now supposed to be in doubt, was stated quite clearly in 1926, in some cases by the raiser himself. Not only Loderi, but a number of other wellknown hybrids had previously been given other names which have now been dropped.

Thus, Gladys gr. (*campylocarpum* \times *fortunei*) A.M. 1926 was previously known as Campbut gr. (1916).

Royal Flush gr. (*cinnabarinum* \times *maddenii*) was previously Rose Mangles.

Cornish Cross gr. (*griffithianum* \times *thomsonii*) A.M. 1935 as Exbury Cornish Cross was 'Pengaer' cl. A.M. 1911.

Cornsutch gr. (1915), (*Cornubia* \times *sutchuenense*) a hybrid still regularly shown from Borde Hill, received an A.M. when shown from there as Almondtime gr. in 1925.

Cornubia gr. (*arboreum* \times 'Shilsonii'), A.M. 1912, was named 'Liliani' by the raiser in 1911, and as 'Liliana' received an A.M. in 1914.

'Werei' cl. A.M. 1921, shown in the *Handbook* as *arboreum*? \times *barbatum*? is shown quite clearly in the earlier list, and by the raiser as *arboreum album* \times *barbatum*, to distinguish it from Duke of Cornwall gr. A.M. 1902 which is *arboreum* \times *barbatum*.

'Embley Park' cl. A.M. 1936 (*campylocarpum* \times *thomsonii*) is presumably another clone of Exminster gr. A.M. 1923.

'Glory of Penjerrick' cl. A.M. 1904 deep strawberry red fading to pink (*arboreum* \times *griffithianum*) belongs to Beauty of Tremough gr. F.C.C. 1902 rose pink fading to pale rose; 'Gill's Triumph' cl. A.M. 1906 strawberry red fading to pink; Gillii gr. A.M. 1919 soft rose; and this was originally named 'John Tremayne', a very variable hybrid.

Red Admiral gr. (*arboreum* \times *thomsonii*) was previously 'Tregedna' and originally Harrisii (1880), gr.

'Penjerrick' gr. (A.M. 1923 for a variety with pale pink flowers, or cream or white) is shown by the raiser and in the original list as *griffithianum* \times *campylocarpum*; and not as *griffithianum* \times *campylocarpum* var. *elatum*, as it now appears in the *Handbook*. As Mrs Kingsmill gr. the yellow form fading to cream received an A.M. in 1911; the pale cream form edged with pink was named 'Maiden's Blush' cl. by Sir Edmund Loder, while the original cross 'Mrs Randall Davidson' was exhibited in 1884. ('Penjerrick Cream', sometimes seen in catalogues, is not a registered name).

Shilsonii gr. (*barbatum* \times *thomsonii*) A.M. 1900, was raised by Gill in 1890, and not by Shilson in 1900 as shown in the *Handbook*.

W.M.

E. H. Wilding, Esq.

5th June, 1926.

Dear Sir,

I am sorry that I have taken some time to answer your letter, but I have been going closely into the different points.

I am very surprised that you should count all Hybrids from the same parent as one, irrespective of the way they were crossed, as I should have thought, from my own experience, that the difference between them was often as great as where one of the parents was different, and I certainly consider for example that *griffithianum* × *thomsonii* and *thomsonii* × *griffithianum* should be considered as quite distinct Hybrids, and that consequently our Cornish Cross and Penjerrick which are quite different from other Hybrids from the same parents, should count as original Hybrids, and that they should not be called a second variety of a cross made from the same parents reversed.

The parentage of Rho Cornubia is B. R. Arboreum × Shilsonii, and not the reverse, and your notes on this should read 'named by Messrs. Gill' and lower down the name Liliani was given subsequently by the raiser when one of this cross was shown by him and awarded first prize at Truro in 1911, and he was asked to name it.

The Rho Penjerrick is *griffithianum* × *campylocarpum*, and not the reverse as stated in your list.

I enclose a list of Hybrids raised at Penjerrick, and remain,

Yours faithfully,

S. Smith, Penjerrick, Falmouth.

Name	Synonyms of varieties	Parentage	Raiser	Notes
Penjerrick		Griffithianum × Campylocarpum	S. Smith gardener to R. Barclay Fox of Penjerrick	
Aphrodite	—	White Arboreum × Barbatum	"	
Budock	—	Thomsonii Grandifolia × J.C.W. Seedling	"	
Exminster	—	Thomsoni Grandifolia × Campylocarpum	"	Named by Peter Veitch of Exeter
Tregedna	—	Arboreum × Thomsoni		
Cornish Cross	—	Thomsoni × Griffithianum	"	
Werei	—	White Arboreum × Barbatum	"	
Cornubia	—	Blood Red Arboreum × Shilsoni	"	Named by Messrs. Gill
Barclayi	—	Glory of Penjerrick × Thomsoni	"	
Cornubia (var.) Liliani		Blood Red Arboreum × Shilsoni	"	This is our best form it flowers in April
Barclayi (var.) Robert Fox		Glory of Penjerrick × Thomsoni	"	

Show Judging of Camellias

T. J. SAVIGE

The following observations are on judging and shows in the various camellia growing areas around the world.

A study of show schedules going back as far as 1910 shows how camellias have come back into the show classes, the numbers steadily growing until, shortly after the last war, complete shows were dedicated to the single genus.

In the meantime, the show schedules became more complex, reflecting the greater range of cultivars and encompassing hybrids and species. As the climate and conditions in certain growing areas suited specific types of cultivars, the sections dealing with this group increased for shows in that area. This is noticeable with the *C. × williamsii* in England, and the *reticulatas* and their hybrids in New Zealand.

Likewise the fashion of the times for certain types of flowers had an influence and it is interesting to see a reflection of the Victorian preference for formal doubles in a class for "24 Formal Doubles, distinct varieties" in an old pre-war schedule of the Adelaide Agricultural Society. Probably only professional nurserymen would have been able to fill it. For a similar reason, camellias of single form receive greater attention in England and Japan than elsewhere, while in America the large and very large varieties are specifically catered for. Also, recently, the "miniature" is receiving more attention in Australia.

Methods of judging vary between different countries although, of course, the main object is to select the most perfect and beautiful flowers. In general, there seem to be three somewhat different approaches to judging and showing which, for discussion purposes, can be classified as English, American and Australasian.

Judging requirements are largely controlled by the show schedules and the various rules and classifications contained therein, and in this regard, there are considerable differences, not only between these areas, but also within each area. There appear to be two main causes of variability; firstly the particular attitude towards judging prevalent in an area and the style and size of the competitive shows.

Flower shows in England have long established traditions, extending back 160 years, and include an appreciation of flowers in their own settings. There are usually exhibits of large containers of blooms rarely seen in the other areas. Judges are drawn from the experienced horticultural community and are generally previously successful exhibitors or well known growers. Judging schools and codified judging rules and points systems seem virtually unknown. There is a deeper appreciation of the presentation of the exhibits and also of what might be called "the difficulty factor" which is disregarded elsewhere. This is to give preference to a cultivar or form which is known to be difficult to grow to perfection, or even difficult to get to a show in good condition.

Generally there are two or three judges, who will judge all the camellia exhibits. This is usually possible as the camellia section may be only a part

of an overall flower show and is not unduly large in size. The judges work as a team, each selecting those entries thought worthy of a prize and discussing any differences, until a consensus decides on the final winners. The most senior judge generally leads the team and its actions and deliberations are very similar the world over, with this team system. However, as there is usually only the one team in English shows, they have to select the champions and winners of special groups in the same manner as the scheduled classes.

No post entries are accepted by any of the more prestigious shows, and there is also a requirement that all exhibits be labelled with the name of the species or cultivar. The classes for "sprays" nominates a single spray and a "vase" may contain several sprays. A maximum size is given as to height.

In English shows there is more accent on the *C. × williamsii* hybrids, as this group of camellias performs better than any other in the climatic conditions prevailing there.

The Royal Horticultural Society holds two main camellia shows, an early one for camellias grown under glass and the later one for camellias grown in the open. The classes in the shows are centred around flower form: single, semi-double, anemone, paeony, rose form and formal double. A list of common cultivars is given in the back of the show schedule with the flower form given for each, with a regulation that any *Camellia japonica* in the list must be shown in accordance with the classification. As some of the cultivars listed produce flowers of various forms this would disqualify any not of the locally preferred form.

On the other hand, the schedule for the Cornwall Garden Society show at Truro states "The form of the flower must accord with this schedule, independently of any published description of the variety," which seems a more sensible approach and is usually followed in other areas.

Generally the classes run through 1 bloom and 3 blooms of each form in *C. japonica*, while with *C. reticulata*, all the more doubled forms are grouped together. The *C. × williamsii* runs the same gamut as *C. japonica*. There are usually groups of 12 and 6 and a number of "spray" classes and an "arrangement" class, judged for its decorative value.

In the R.H.S. schedule, a number of named cultivar classes are mixed in with the flower form classes, and there are some species classes. It is interesting to see the old Australian 'Alexander Hunter' in the semi-double class, whereas it is usually included in the single class in its homeland.

Individual bloom classes are required to have at least one leaf, although in one show which set a maximum of two leaves, trouble has been caused due to many of the exhibits having three leaves. There were also rules against exhibiting a variegated form of a cultivar against a self-coloured form, although "self" included the "sweet pea" and "picotee" types.

In looking at the American scene there is considerable difference, both in shows and judging. Judges are generally required to serve a term as stewards and assistant judges, working up to become an accredited judge. This accrediting is done by a committee of the American Camellia Society. This Society has also codified, as far as possible, rules for shows and judging and also produced points systems to be applied when judging is close. Many of the shows are very large; that in Sacramento probably

being one of the largest in the world; whilst there are many smaller local camellia shows.

This gives a considerable variety of schedules, the large shows having a long list of named cultivars classes and, instead of dividing classes into flower forms, they are divided into sizes; Very Large, Large, Medium, Small and Miniature. In some areas there are "Tray Classes", that is a tray of 5 or 11 blooms as an entry. In the East Coast states the blooms are separated into those grown "protected" and those grown "unprotected", while "gibbing" is accepted, especially for early shows. In the West Coast states they are separated into "Gibbed" and "Not Gibbed" and sometimes "Gibbed" blooms are disbarred. The chemical "Gibbing" of blooms is a practice seldom used, if at all, for European shows and there appears to be no rule regarding it in U.K. schedules. However, in New Zealand the practice is specifically disbarred for competing flowers, while in Australia it is generally accepted as just another cultural practice.

It is not unusual for the schedule to specify the judging points. One such schedule lists:

Form (most typical)	20 points
Size (according to variety)	20 points
Colour and markings	20 points
Freshness and substance	20 points
Condition (free from blemishes)	10 points
Foliage (typical to variety)	10 points

The usual schedule states "Each named cultivar constitutes a separate class" although not judged if less than 3 blooms are entered, and most entries, except seedlings, are shown in this way.

In a large American show the judges are split into teams of three, each led by a senior judge. Depending on the size of entry, teams are allocated specific tables to judge, and it is not unusual to have 10 teams operating. They initially judge each separate cultivar class. Any outstanding bloom that is thought may possibly win one of the "Best in Show" categories is sent to the "head table". These "Best in Show" categories include such items as Best Large, Best Medium, Best Small, etc. and Best Reticulata Hybrid, Best Non-Reticulata Hybrid, Best Seedling, Best Japonica and Best Species. It can also include Best Red, Best White, Best Variegated, Best Pink, even Best Single, Best Formal, etc. Sometimes there are Grand Champions such as Champion Reticulata, Champion Japonica and Champion Hybrid.

All the blooms that are sent to the head table are sorted out against the list of their Best in the Show categories in the schedule, and all judges vote on them on slips of paper. The largest number of votes wins. This is probably an application of the old proverb that there is safety in numbers.

Because of the large number of judges, the whole thing is run like a military operation with briefings and judging kits supplied. Rarely is an entry fee charged and often entries are accepted on the day of the show. The prizes are mostly ribbons or cards; points winners and champion blooms usually collect trophies, mostly silver or crystal. No money prizes are given, while non-society members are encouraged to exhibit. In American Camellia Society sponsored shows, blooms not registered with the A.C.S. are not accepted for showing unless they existed before registration started.

In the Australasian areas, the largest show is the New Zealand National Show, which is run somewhat similarly to the American shows with a large range of cultivar classes. No late entries are accepted. There are no entry fees and non-members wishing to compete must include a subscription to the New Zealand Camellia Society with their entry forms. The last rule in the schedule states "No flowers treated with gibberellic acid may be exhibited". However, there is no distinction between "protected" and "unprotected" blooms. In fact it is doubtful if any improvement in flowers could be obtained by glasshouse culture in New Zealand, except protection against weather and bird damage. The last problem is severe due to the large population of nectar feeding birds.

In general, besides the list of cultivar classes, there are schedule items for cultivars, not in the specified cultivar classes, to be exhibited in flower form classes. These are the usual Single, Semi-double, Paeony, Anemone, Rose Form and Formal Double forms. Other classes are the multiple entry classes such as three, six, and twelve different cultivars which are unrestricted.

The New Zealand Camellia Society has a specific set of Camellia Judging Rules which includes a points scoring on the following scale:

Condition, distinctness and substance, together	9
Form	4
Colour and markings	3
Size	3
Foliage	1
	<hr/> 20

The judging of seedlings is specifically dealt with, firstly that the condition of the bloom should count for less than usual, and that judges should look for potential and for the new and different forms, in other words distinctness in a seedling, before making special awards.

The rules contain warnings against personal prejudice and, in judging for champion flowers awards, it is pointed out that, as only flowers of highest point scores are being considered, the judge must select that flower which seems to him most attractive, desirable and arresting in its beauty without regard to newness, rarity or long and wide distribution. A warning that all judges could well heed.

In the Australasian area there are a relatively large number of camellia shows spread over both Islands of New Zealand and most of the Australian states. Some of the metropolitan shows are quite large, while many country shows may only bench four to five hundred blooms. Thus it is not unusual for the complete show to be judged by one person, championships and all. Judges are usually growers and exhibitors of long standing and while there is a tentative accrediting in some areas, there is little formal training.

The smaller shows usually split their schedules up into a combination of classes of form and colour. Usually the classes are to form, and then there are special sections for entries according to colour without reference to form. Nowadays there are always some classes for *reticulata* and *non-reticulata* hybrids and a miniature class.

In the large shows there is the usual long list of cultivar classes and, more recently, classes are being included covering a mixture of size and form, such as: "Miniature, any form"; "Semi-double, large"; "Formal

double — small to large”; “Formal double, large to very large”, etc. There can be quite a number of combinations. Special prizes are often given for specific classes such as: Best Australian Camellia, Best American Camellia, Best Yunnan Reticulata, Best Australian Reticulata, etc., and the most recent class: Best scented Camellia. There are also classes for container grown plants in flower, bonsai camellias, sprays or branches, and camellia species.

Many shows, particularly in southern Australia, divide the schedule into open and novice. It is usual to have separate judges when this is done and it is designed to draw the new member into exhibiting. The novice section is more limited and divided into simpler classes, such as colour classes only, to make it easier for the newcomer to enter.

In Australian shows the schedule sometimes states that “leaves are not essential, but preferred”. No un-opened buds are permitted and spraying of exhibits with water is banned. However, in the case of flowers that fall easily from their calyx it is permitted to anchor them with a pin in some shows. This is more to improve the public appeal, as to see a number of fallen or shattered flowers on the second day of the show does nothing for the camellia’s P.R. Many of the shows in Australia and New Zealand are two-day shows.

In the cultivar section it is sometimes specified that a parent cultivar and its sports will be shown in the one class. This means that the non-variegated form is exhibited against the variegated form.

In the 1968 *Camellia News* of the Australian Camellia Research Society there was published “A Code of General Rules and Procedures for Judging Camellia Flowers at Competitive Shows”. This is very similar to the New Zealand Code, although the points scoring is a little different.

Condition, distinctness, substance	7
Form	6
Colour and markings	4
Size	2
Foliage	1

However, in the State of Victoria they have modified this yet again as follows:

Form 20 points; condition 20 points; colour 20 points; size 20 points; texture and substance 20 points. This is largely taken from *The Gardeners Show Guide*, a publication of the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

For seedlings, a different points scoring is used as in this case “distinctness” is an important factor. This is as follows:

Size and blooming period	15
Colour and markings	10
Texture and substance	15
Distinctness	45
	<hr/> 100

In country shows in particular, entries are taken on the day of the show, as this has been found to attract more competitors who are generally scarce in these areas.

Finally, an examination of the method of showing camellias in Spain is of interest. In this case, each exhibitor endeavours to display the blooms by grouping large numbers of the same cultivar together and, by the use

of accessories and backgrounds, complete a display which can cover up to 4 metres of table. Here again is seen the influence of local conditions as in Galicia where large old trees with great crops of blooms are common.

A panel of judges then selects the prize winning blooms as well as the prize winning exhibit. There are only about 10 classes but, because of the spread out nature of the show, judging, as it is generally done, is most difficult. However, the show is more colourful and interesting than the row after row of beheaded camellias that one sees in the large modern show elsewhere.

Two rules are universal. The first is that judges must not handle exhibits, and the second that they cannot judge in a section in which they are exhibiting. In all areas, however, showing and judging are aimed towards the principle "May the best flower win".

Camellia reticulata — A Correction

T. DURRANT

In the study reported as 'Some Comment on *Camellia reticulata*' (in *N.Z. Camellia Bulletin*, Vol V, No. 4, dated November 1967 and subsequently republished in Britain, U.S.A. and elsewhere) reference was made to two cultivars obtained, with others, from China in 1964. These were:

C. reticulata 'Taotaohung' — 'Early Crimson' and *C. reticulata* 'Mayehyinhung' — 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink'.

The plants were labelled with translated names in English, there were two of each variety, all of them showing extensive virus induced leaf variegation. Only one plant labelled 'Early Crimson' survived shipment and this, after producing one or two flowers, became so heavily affected with virus that it failed to make any growth with which it was possible to propagate. After 10 years the plant was barely 2 feet high and had produced very few flowers, which were small and of inferior quality. Finally, in 1974 we were able to make a successful graft on to a seedling *reticulata* stock, the resulting plant still showing virus variegation but growing freely and first flowering in 1979.

Meanwhile, the plants labelled 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink' had grown and flowered freely and, in recent years, set a considerable quantity of seed. We made several grafts on to *reticulata* seedling stocks, scions were distributed on request and plants appeared in nursery catalogues under this name. Seeds, also under this label, have been distributed world wide.

When the successful propagation of the plant labelled 'Early Crimson' flowered in 1979, it became obvious that it was identical with those being grown under label 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink'. Mr T. Savige, President of the International Camellia Society, was visiting us at the time and concurred with this opinion. This left us unable to be certain which of the two varietal names correctly belonged to the plants we had.

Fortunately, when Mr Savige visited Kunming early in 1980, he was able to establish that they were, in fact, Taotaohung — 'Early Crimson'. The purpose of this comment is to notify that any plants deriving from

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our 1964 shipment as 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink' should be relabelled as 'Early Crimson'. The female parentage of plants raised from seed distributed as from 'Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink' should be similarly corrected.
Note: The Pinyin equivalents of the transliterated Chinese names given are

'Early Crimson' — Zaotauhong
 'Reticulate Spinel Pink' — Mayeyinhong

Camellias which have received awards

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

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

* denotes award given as a cool greenhouse plant
 (T.W.) denotes award given after Trial at Wisley
 (W) denotes award given after being grown at Wisley but not included in the trial

(This corrects, and brings up to date, the list published at pp. 73—6 of 'Rhododendrons, 1976 with Magnolias and Camellias.')

<i>Species</i>	<i>Award</i>
<i>cuspidata</i>	A.M. 1912 (J. Veitch)
<i>granthamiana</i>	A.M.* 1974 (Gorer)
<i>japonica</i>	F.C.C. 1956 (Crown Estate)
Adolphe Audusson	A.M. 1948 (Armytage Moore)
Alba Grandiflora	A.M. 1950 (Loder)
Altheaflora	
(as Anemoniflora)	
Altheaflora Grandiflora	A.M. 1967 (Mrs S. Williams)
Altheaflora Variegated	P.C.* 1968 (Denny)
Angel	P.C. 1962 (Cutts)
Anna Bruneau	P.C. 1957 (Waterer)
Annie Wylam	A.M. 1981 (Smart)
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 (Gallagher)
Barbara Woodroof	P.C. 1961 (Cutts)
Beauty of Waltham	F.C.C. 1891 (Paul)
Campsii Alba	P.C. 1967 (Harrison)
Carter's Sunburst	A.M. 1977 (Gallagher)
C. M. Hovey	F.C.C. 1879 (Hovey)
C. M. Wilson	A.M. 1956 (Waterer)

Commendatore Bettii	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)
Drama Girl	F.C.C.* 1969 (Loder)
	A.M. 1975 (Gallagher)
Devonia	A.M. 1900 (R. Veitch)
D. Herzilia de Freitas	P.C. 1958 (Urquhart)
Magalhaes	
Donckelarii	A.M. 1960 (The Misses Godman)
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-rakuten	A.M. 1977 (Gallagher)
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)
Magnoliiflora	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)

	Portuense	A.M. 1981 (Smart)
	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 (Loder)
		F.C.C. 1975 (Gallagher)
	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)
	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)
<i>maliflora</i>		A.M. 1977 as a half-hardy flowering plant (R.B.G. Kew)
<i>reticulata</i>	Buddha	A.M.* 1962 (Crown Estate)
	Captain Rawes	F.C.C.* 1963 (Crown Estate)
	Lila Naff	A.M.* 1975 (Loder)
	Liuyehinhung	
	(syn. Willow Wand)	A.M.* 1967 (Crown Estate)
	Mary Williams	F.C.C.* 1964 (F. J. Williams)
		A.M. 1942 (C. Williams)
	Paochucha	
	(syn. Noble Pearl)	A.M.* 1963 (Crown Estate)
	Shitzetou	
	(syn. Lion Head)	A.M.* 1975 (Crown Estate)
	Simplex	A.M. 1944 (Rothschild)
	Sungtzelin (syn. Pagoda)	F.C.C.* 1865 (Standish)
	Superba	A.M. 1948 (C. Williams)
	Tataochung	
	(syn. Crimson Robe)	F.C.C.* 1967 (Crown Estate)
	Tayinhung	F.C.C.* 1967 (Crown Estate)
	(syn. Shot Silk)	A.M. 1953 (R.H.S. Wisley)
	Trewithen Pink	A.M. 1950 (G. H. Johnstone)
	Tzepao (syn. Purple Gown)	A.M.* 1966 (Loder)
	William Hertrich	A.M. 1981 (Holman)
<i>rosaeflora</i>		A.M.* 1928 (R.B.G. Kew)
	Creation	A.M.* 1930 (Messel)
<i>saluenensis</i>		A.M. 1981 (Stephenson Clarke)
<i>sasanqua</i>		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)
<i>tsaii</i>		A.M.* 1960 (Crown Estate)
× <i>williamsii</i>	Anticipation	F.C.C. 1975 (TW) (Trehane)
	Beatrice Michael	A.M. 1980 (TW) (Treseder)

Notes on recent developments of Magnolia in America

B. F. SAVAGE

The most popular native American magnolia species is *M. grandiflora* and, although there are some 160 named cultivars, it has been common commercial practice to produce seedling stock. Now that propagation by cuttings of this species has become reliable, more of the better named cultivars are becoming available and trade in these is increasing. However *M. grandiflora* is a very variable species and the growing of large numbers of seedlings can occasionally be expected to give rise to an outstanding form, as demonstrated by Ken Durio¹. He is a Louisiana nurseryman who has recently selected a seedling *M. grandiflora*, with striking deep red new growth like that of a *Photinia*.

M. grandiflora is subject to severe winter damage in the north east, and Richard B. Figlar² of Nanuet, New York, has been following the fortunes of numerous established plants during several recent very severe winters. These are mostly in private gardens and are therefore likely to have been random seedlings originally. Survivors may provide valuable hardy material for propagation or breeding.

Hardy evergreens, especially flowering ones, able to withstand the harsh winters of the north east are valued and desirable plants. Peter Del Tredici³ has recently described a remarkable single specimen of another American species, *M. virginiana*, which would seem to possess these qualities. He observed this plant in the front garden of a private house in Milton, Massachusetts, not far from the Arnold Arboretum. The plant is of strongly upright habit and remains evergreen throughout the severest winters. He is not yet certain whether this plant corresponds to the variety *M. australis* which is the southern, fully evergreen form. The more northerly forms tend typically to be deciduous and more shrubby in habit. Peter Del Tredici's report forms part of his wider study of *M. virginiana* in Massachusetts, in which he traces the chequered history of a small, almost certainly native stand at Gloucester in that state. There was concern about the survival of this, the northernmost site of this species, as long ago as 1875, and in 1889 the owner set up a trust to manage the land.

More recently there has been a growing awareness in America of the need for the conservation of other native magnolia species. The largest living specimen of *M. pyramidata* grows in east Texas where, owing to clear cutting and other forestry practices, the continued existence of the species is in some danger. The pyramid magnolia is second in rarity in the wild only to *M. macrophylla* subsp. *ashei* of the United States species. Fortunately it begins to produce its large fragrant creamy white flowers when only a few years old which may help its survival. The Texan trees are said to have larger flowers than those found further east.

A couple of years ago, Richard B. Figlar¹ went to see the last known survivors of an isolated stand of *M. macrophylla* at a site in Arkansas and

R. H. S. Publications

The Rhododendron Handbook 1980 — Rhododendron Species in Cultivation.

The main section of this book comprises descriptions of rhododendron species in cultivation in the U.K. This includes hardiness ratings and awards by the R.H.S.

In addition there are chapters on *Rhododendron* classification, a list of species not in cultivation, synonyms, and collectors numbers.

It is the essential manual for all rhododendron enthusiasts, and guides the grower through the botanical maze.

£6.90 including postage. £7.20 (overseas).

Rhododendron species. An alphabetical checklist.

This list gives simple cross-reference of rhododendron species to the new Edinburgh revision of the classification of *Rhododendron*.

£3.00 (including postage).

Revision of the Genus *Camellia* by J. R. Sealy.

Published in December 1958 by the Royal Horticultural Society. Long thought to be out of print, a few "mint" copies of this valuable monograph are now available for sale.

Colour plate and line drawings by Stella Ross-Craig.

Price £40 + postage.

All publications are available from R.H.S. Enterprises Ltd.

R.H.S. Garden, Wisley, Woking, Surrey.

relates how it is now tragically reduced to two plants, one tree and a sapling from a fine grove of 25 to 30 trees in 1950.

Neil Treseder, in the introductory chapter of his book on magnolias⁸ describes an expedition to collect and introduce the endangered deciduous Mexican magnolia, *M. dealbata*. Prof. J. C. McDaniel¹ of the University of Illinois, Urbana, reports that scions of this species introduced in 1975 and budded on *M. macrophylla* have flowered this year, probably for the first time anywhere in cultivation. It seems to be similar to *M. macrophylla*, but later flowering.

Interested though they are in new and better forms of the species, there has probably been a greater emphasis on hybridisation by American magnolia enthusiasts. Dr Lola Korting, plant researcher at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, gave an account some years ago⁴ of an outstanding hybrid between *M. acuminata* and *M. heptapeta* (*denudata*), made about 25 years ago by Evamaria Sperber at Brooklyn. Previously known only as seedling Number 391, this has recently been named 'Elizabeth' in honour of the present director of gardens Miss Elizabeth Scholz. To me this is a most desirable magnolia, with clear yellow, fragrant flowers, up to 3¼ inches (8 cm) across with 6–9 tepals, blooming later than the first Soulanganian and so more likely to escape frost damage. It has been patented and is being propagated under licence. There are other exciting hybrids being grown on and under assessment at the Kitchawan Research Station of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens.

At about the same time in the 1950s as these crosses were being made in Brooklyn, the late D. Todd Gresham was busy raising large numbers of hybrids derived from Asiatic magnolias in California. The story of the Gresham hybrids; and how most of the thousands of resulting seedlings came to be transferred to the Tom Dodd Nurseries in Alabama and the Gloster Arboretum in Mississippi, is now well known. Most of the 1600 seedlings planted out over several acres at Gloster had flowered by 1978. There are still more to flower in Alabama where they are overcrowded, and it is now thought that some may have to be sacrificed to allow the rest to mature. All those who see these plants, some with flowers more than 12 inches (30 cm) across, become enthusiastic about them as did Sir Peter Smithers, writing in this Annual in 1978. The problem now seems to be that of selection for trial, propagation and possible subsequent introduction. Experienced opinion is that it will not be commercially possible to put more than a modest number on the market.

A more recent hybrid is a cross between *M. stellata* 'Waterlily' and *M. heptapeta* (*denudata*) made in 1968 by Prof. J. C. McDaniel⁵. The pollen for this cross came from an old *M. heptapeta denudata* tree in an Urban cemetery, which Prof. McDaniel says corresponds to the so called Japanese clone or 'Wada's Form' of this species and consistently blooms later than the first *M. × soulangiana* flowers in that area. He calls it the 'Gere' clone from the name on the nearest tombstone! A single seedling was raised from the cross and the shape of its leaves indicated that one of its parents was indeed *heptapeta* (*denudata*). Buds were grafted onto understocks and flowering began in 1975. By 1979 the excellent quality of the upright, pure white flowers had been established and it has now been named 'Pristine'. It is being propagated by several nurseries. Amongst other hybrids Prof. McDaniel has made, is a cross between typical *M. macrophylla* and its subspecies, *ashei*, producing intermediate sized F_1 hybrids, hardier than *ashei* in central Illinois.

Three other hybrids recently reported on are worthy of mention. The first successful inter-subgeneric hybrid between *M. grandiflora* and *M. acuminata* described by Dr Frank S. Santamour Jr. produced an evergreen magnolia flowering at an early age potentially hardier than *grandiflora*.

'Galaxy' is the name given to a *M. quinquepetala* (*liliflora nigra*) cross with *M. sprengeri* 'Diva', which has plum coloured flowers, made by W. F. Kosar⁶ at the National Arboretum Washington D.C. in 1969. It is now being released commercially.

A hybrid between *M. hypoleuca* and *M. tripetala* was recorded in 1976 by Dr Stephen Spongberg⁷ as a seedling from a tree of *M. hypoleuca* in the Arnold Arboretum. This has been further described this year by Dr Spongberg and R. E. Weaver³, who have named it 'Silver Parasol' on account of its silvery bark and parasol-like arrangement of the large leaves. The sweetly fragrant flowers are 8 to 10 inches (20–25 cm) across and appear in late May to early June.

I believe many of the new magnolias developed in America — not only those mentioned here — would be well suited to conditions in Britain, and I look forward to the time when perhaps some of them will be adding even more interest and variety amongst magnolias in our gardens.

My thanks are due to all those authors whose work is mentioned and to those magnolia enthusiasts I have corresponded with or have been fortunate

enough to meet during visits to the United States seeing magnolias, wild or cultivated.

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Obituary

Christopher Cory

Rhododendron growers will note with sadness the early passing of Christopher Cory of Penllyn Castle in Glamorgan, soon after his fiftieth birthday. He had taken a leading part in planning the Rhododendron Group's tour of gardens in South Wales in 1978, during which he entertained the Group at his home, motoring down from London that day to do so.

On a limestone soil overlaid with natural leafmould several feet deep, besides a notable cyclamen collection, Mr Cory grew some interesting rhododendron species, notably *R. taliense*, and of course *R. coryanum*, named after his kinsman, Reginald Cory, a leading rhododendron grower in his day.

The Cory family came originally from Cornwall, and have played a leading part in the life of Glamorgan for several generations. Mr Cory was Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts for Wales, and had been a member of the Broadcasting Council for Wales, as well as being High Sheriff and a Deputy Lieutenant of the County. He was a member of the Garden Society.

Our sympathy goes out to his charming wife, and to his son and daughter.

W.M.

David Hannah

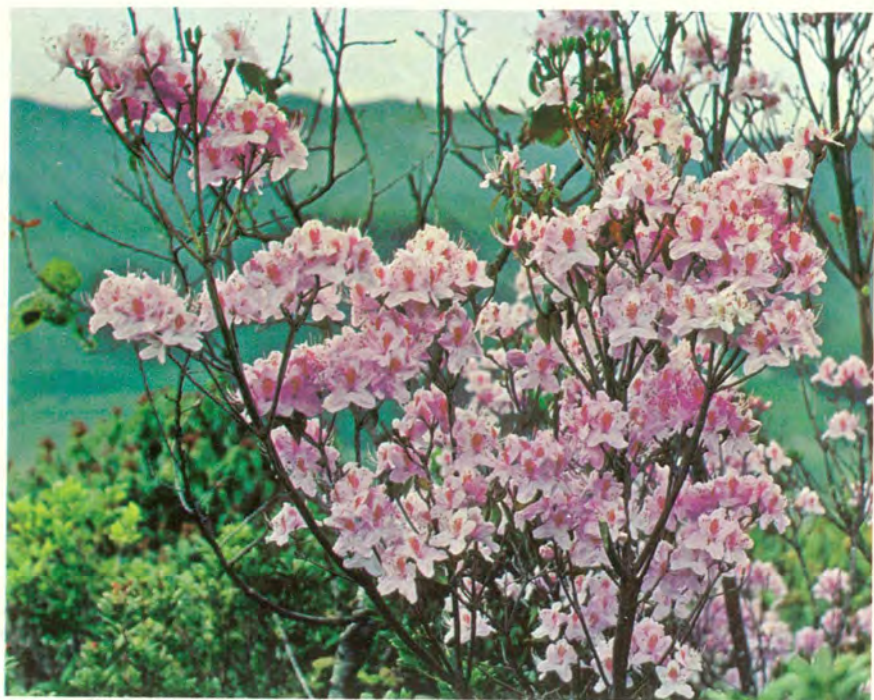
David Gemmell Hannah, of Stonefield Castle, Tarbert, died on Wednesday, October 8, 1980, at the comparatively early age of 67, having been born in Greenock, Renfrewshire, on August 13, 1913.

David Hannah spent most of his adult life after World War II in Argyllshire, after demobilization from the HLI with the rank of Sergeant Major. He was originally an engineer for about 3½ years, but he did not like this work, and turned to his real love of gardening, serving his gardening apprenticeship with the Caird shipping family, where all branches of gardening were covered. So, apart from his great love for, and his great



Above: A Chinese girl holding a bunch of *R. delavayi*.
Below: Roy Lancaster with *R. cephalanthum* and *R. fastigiatum*.





Above: *R. yunnanense* at Hudiamba.

Below: *R. edgeworthii* near Camp 3





*Above: R. augustini ssp. rubrum at Howick Hall.
Below: Winning exhibit in Class 61 at the R.H.S. Rhododendron Show.*





Above: *Magnolia wilsonii* at Lochinch
Below: *R. cuffeanum* at Beaufront Castle.





Fig. 3: David Hannah

expertise with, the genus *Rhododendron*, he was also a very good all round gardener, and over the years he became widely recognised as an authority on rhododendrons throughout the United Kingdom, and also in other parts of Europe and the world in general.

He first served in Argyllshire for nine years as head gardener to Colonel G. Malcolm at Poltalloch, an estate to the north of Lochgilphead, and after this he moved as head gardener to Stonefield Castle, to the north of Tarbert, and with this famous garden his name will always be associated. Here, as so many know, he spent the rest of his life.

The garden at Stonefield Castle is famous and well known to all enthusiastic growers of rhododendrons. Many of the huge specimens growing there are well over 100 years old, having been grown originally from seed brought back from the Himalayas by Sir Joseph Hooker in the early 1850s. I will mention just four amongst the many giants, namely *R. eximium*, perhaps the most famed rhododendron at Stonefield Castle, *R. falconeri*, *R. cinnamomeum*, and *R. grande*. Today these are still strong and healthy specimens, and this is undoubtedly almost entirely due to the great care, attention, and good cultivation which David gave to them; the fine condition of other rhododendrons, shrubs, and trees in the garden has also been very much enhanced by his efforts. During his years at Stonefield he also extended the garden considerably by the planting of many of his hybrid rhododendrons and many of the self-sown seedlings which grow and abound in the garden with its magnificent climate for the growing of these plants.

In 1971 David was given the so well-deserved recognition for his work and help in the cultivation of rhododendrons by being presented with the A. J. Waley Medal by the Royal Horticultural Society, and this he

received at the Annual General Meeting from the hands of the Society's President, Lord Aberconway.

I first got to know David Hannah in the spring of 1956. On one evening in April of that year I arrived at Stonefield Castle and stayed the night at the hotel for the express purpose of seeing for the first time the famous garden, about which I had heard so much. After breakfast the next morning I walked out into the garden where, after about half an hour, David joined me, and he spent the rest of the morning showing me around his beloved garden and discussing at considerable length the plants and their histories. This was the start of our 24 years of friendship, and I shall always remember this enjoyable and interesting first meeting with him, and since that first day I have had many similar meetings with him. I mention this first meeting because I know that in like manner he conducted many more rhododendron enthusiasts round the garden, and this always gave him the greatest pleasure in sharing his interest with all of us.

David Hannah was a fine man and a very great and very hard working gardener, and Stonefield Castle was indeed most fortunate to have had his services for such a long time. I count it a very great privilege to have known him and to have been numbered amongst his many friends.

He leaves a widow, son, and daughter, and to them most sincere sympathies are extended.

PHILIP J. URLWIN-SMITH

L. S. Fortescue

Lionel Stanhope Fortescue died suddenly and peacefully without illness at his home "The Garden House" near Plymouth (England) on the evening of Monday 27th July, 1981. In his passing the gardening world bids farewell to a remarkable man; creator of a unique garden, seeker of first class plants and father figure to several plant hybrids.

Born in 1892 in a humble Newlyn painter's home in Cornwall, he worked hard to gain scholarships to Blundell's public school and to Oxford University where he gained a first class degree in "Greats" (Latin & Greek). Whilst at Oxford he regularly visited France and Germany and formed many friendships and associations with its people and gardens which he came to love so much. He also visited Iceland at that time and returned whenever possible over the next sixty years to enjoy the tranquil surroundings and the fishing. Many an Icelandic river has links with Lionel as he did much to improve the stock of salmon, now much sought after. In 1939 he went with the expeditionary contingency party to Iceland, where his acquaintance with the Icelanders and their language contributed to the peaceful co-existence that prevailed during the following six years.

After Oxford and a brief spell of teaching at Winchester College, Lionel joined the army in 1914 and was sent to India to do political survey work in the northern regions. Later, and up to 1922, he did similar work in the Caspian province of Persia (now Iran). Returning to England he met his future wife Katharine, whom he married in 1928.

They settled in Eton, where Lionel taught at the famous school for twenty-two years. He was instrumental in the appointment of Marcel

Roff, a French intellectual, to the staff; a revolutionary approach at the time to teaching at Eton. During this time at Eton, the creative feelings for gardening began and a fine collection of lilacs, roses and irises grew well in the Thames valley climate. On retirement in 1946, the quest for the ideal place to start a garden of their own, brought the family to Devon.

As many friends will know, The Garden House garden has been laid out over the terraced remains of an ecclesiastical site. It was created, as all the best gardens are, gradually over the years, by Katharine and Lionel working together on the overall design. It was their wish that others could share in the pleasure of the garden and eventually a Charitable Trust was formed to secure the future and home for all the plants collected over the years. We will all remember Lionel's keen eye for a plant with exceptional merit when he visited our gardens. The garden has produced some excellent plants of its own, two of which stand out in mind. *Mahonia* 'Lionel Fortescue' which produces an abundance of long and lax spikes of yellow flowers and *Rhododendron* 'Katharine Fortescue' which was Lionel's pride. He recently received the Cory Cup from the Royal Horticultural Society for this rhododendron.

Lionel, a great friend, will be missed by many in the horticultural world, but the garden will continue in the Fortescue tradition with the help of the trustees.

MICHAEL HICKSON

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

In reply to Mr. Clark's letter (Year Book 1980-1) 'Prinses Juliana' (or the Anglicised version 'Princess Juliana') has been used 6 times as a name for a rhododendron or azalea (see International Rhododendron Register 1958) and the correct identity of the evergreen azalea which received an H.C. on 1st June 1979 is in fact 'Prinses Juliana', the Vuykiana hybrid raised by Vuyk van Nes in the 1930's. The award description in the 1979-80 Year Book is correct but unfortunately the parentage was given as griffithianum hybrid — which is the parentage of the Schulz cross of 1890, 'Princess Juliana'.

David Pycraft
for Rhododendron Registrar
Wisley.

Book Reviews

Yunnan no Shakunage (Rhododendrons of Yunnan) edited by Feng Kuo-mei. 153pp. 147 coloured plates, maps, drawings and indices. Tokyo : Nippon Hoso Shuppan Kuokai, 1981, yen 3,800 (approx. £8).

One can only hope that, in due course, the publishers of this lovely book will see fit to produce an edition in English.

Produced by the Kunming Botanical Research Centre in Yunnan, translated into Japanese and published in Tokyo, it contains the most beautiful coloured photographs of 74 species of *Rhododendron* endemic to Yunnan. For almost every species there is a close-up photograph, sometimes of more than one form, together with a photograph taken 'in situ' of the plant growing, often in very beautiful surroundings, and a map showing the districts in Yunnan where it is found. The different forms illustrated of the same species show well how much a species can vary throughout its range, and in a number of cases the form commonly grown in Britain differs considerably from that photographed in the wild in Yunnan. A particular case is *R. augustinii* which here shows little of the blue colour so prized in this country.

The proper botanical nomenclature and classification are used, according to the recent Edinburgh revision, and the captions are printed in English as well as Japanese; taxonomic descriptions are in Japanese. Besides the photographs of species described, there are in addition some really glorious panorama photographs of the country in which some of the plants grow; these unfortunately do not have English captions, but notable examples are an alpine meadow of *R. racemosum* at pp 94—5 with a flock of sheep grazing in it; and, at p.57 some bushes of *R. aganniphum* in flower on the edge of a cliff overlooking a lake.

Among species which disappear, or are downgraded, under the revision, there are beautiful photographs of *delavayi*, *peramoenum*, *litiense*, *fictolacteam*, *pogonostylum*, *agglutinatum*, *dasycladum*, *jucundum*, *schizopeplum*, *chryseum*, *prostratum*, *spiciferum*, *melinanthum*, *hormophorum*, *rubrolineatum* and *oleifolium*.

There are two indices in English script, one showing the species by section and subsection, and the other alphabetically.

Intending visitors to Yunnan, and all who grow Chinese rhododendron species, would be well advised to obtain this beautiful and moderately priced book, obtainable from the Publications Department of the Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China, Kunming; or the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation (Nippon Hosos Shuppan Kyokai), Tokyo. yen 3,800.

W.M.
after Prof. Allan Stoops

Rhododendrons in the Latvian S.S.R. by R. Kondratovics, 332pp. 75 coloured plates, 52 black and white photographs and drawings. Riga, 1981.

This book is a recent gift to the Lindley Library from the Latvian Horticultural Society, and is for the most part in the Cyrillic script, though there is a short summary in English at the end, dealing with Rhododendrons in the Latvian S.S.R. and their biological peculiarities.

Sleumer's classification is followed, though the taxonomical descriptions of 93 rhododendron species cultivated in Latvia are in strictly alphabetical order. These are mostly from North America or the northern part of the Asian continent. There are some unfamiliar synonyms among the species named, *R. dauricum* L. is *R. sichotense* Pojark. and its variety *sempervirens* Sims. is *R. ledebourii* Pojark. There are also shorter descriptions of 38 hybrids grown in Latvia, 28 of them of British origin, and of 17 locally made hybrids, including a deciduous azalea, *R. × rigense* (*arborescens* × *japonicum*) the "Riga rhododendron", named by the author of this book.

The bibliography extends to 769 items, few of them of English origin, but including the Rhododendron Handbook 1963, and the Coxs' *Modern Rhododendrons*, 1956. There are two appendices in English; one shows the year of introduction of 306 rhododendron species, with their countries of origin, starting with *R. hirsutum* in 1656, and going as far as *R. burjaticum* (s. *Lapponicum*) in 1961. The second appendix shows them in alphabetical order.

The coloured plates are all together in the centre of the book, and are not of quite the same quality as those in the Japanese book reviewed on another page. They range over the species described and include most of the hybrids, in particular those made locally. There is an attractive plate of *R. × rigense*, a deciduous azalea resembling *arborescens*.

W.M.

Rhododendrons of China:

Species descriptions and keys from Volume III, *Iconographia Cormophytorum Sinicorum*, Beijing Botanical Research Institute of Academia Sinica, 1974.

Translated from the Chinese by Judy Young and Dr Lu-Sheng Chong XIX, 670pp. Illus. 1980. (Binford & Mort) £8.50*

Available in U.S.A. from The Rhododendron Species Foundation, P.O.Box 3798, Federal Way, Washington 98003, U.S.A.

This remarkable book contains descriptions of 282 species of *Rhododendron* occurring in China, plus one *Therorhodon*, each accompanied by a full page, black and white line drawing. The arrangement is based on Sleumer's revision (the new Edinburgh classification was not in being when the original was published) and there is a detailed botanical key to the subgenera, sections and species. Strangely, although the species are in fact grouped in subsections, both in the key and the text, there is no indication of any subsectional names or limits. There is an English-Chinese glossary as well as an index to geographic names and a guide to pronunciation. The end papers contain a useful map of the Chinese provinces.

Users of this book should be clear that this is *not* a complete account of the genus in China, but a selection of the 'more common and important' species. Neither does it represent a fresh, Chinese, perspective on the taxonomy, relationships and variability within this huge genus as its treatment of the species is highly conservative and there are very few notes and comments.

This is not to say there is nothing new. Chun's *R. lingii* is probably a novelty even to the species enthusiast and appears together with several others originally described in Chinese publications. The appearance of some of these species in the West however is destined to be short lived as a proportion have already been sunk in the Edinburgh revision. Nevertheless it is helpful to have their descriptions and illustrations freely available and this book represents the first readily accessible illustration of several other better known species.

The descriptions are similar in style and content to those of *The Species of Rhododendron* (ed. J. B. Stevenson, 1930), sometimes remarkably so, but they do contain a proportion of new information even if some characters are inconsistently included. Here for instance the differences between *R. chuniezii* and *R. liliiflorum* are made clear and the previously unknown capsule of *R. levinei* is described. On the other hand some known variation is not accounted for — in *R. cinnabarinum* for example flower colour is given only as cinnabar red.

The notes on distribution extend the known occurrence of several species, but altitudinal limits seem less well known than in western publications. Of particular interest is the report of *R. planetum* from Sichuan and South Shaanxi and *R. serotinum* from west Yunnan; both species had previously been known only from cultivation.

Given that this a well bound, hard covered book of nearly 700 pages it is tremendous value at (approx.) £8.50. It will be of particular value to the species enthusiast for its illustrations, notwithstanding the now dated taxonomy and nomenclature.

A. C. LESLIE

A Revision of Rhododendron. 1. Subgenus Rhododendron, Sections Rhododendron and Pogonanthum, by J. Cullen, D.Sc. Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Vol.39, No.1, H.M.S.O. 207pp. £7.50.

The genus *Rhododendron* was first so named in 1753 by Linnaeus in his "Species Plantarum", and he took as his type *R. ferrugineum*, and recognised four species, as well as five azaleas. By the beginning of the 19th century, twelve species had been described. George Don was the first to divide the genus into sections, as long ago as 1834, and he listed and classified 51 species in eight sections. This classification was amplified by De Candolle in 1838, by Planchon in 1853 and Maximowicz in 1870.

In 1850, Dr Hooker (later Sir Joseph) visited the Eastern Himalayas, and discovered 45 new species, and 1854 Nuttall, in Hooker's *Kew Journal*, produced an acceptable taxonomical classification. This was used in 1873 in "Genera Plantarum" by Bentham & Hooker, later revised and supplemented by C. B. Clarke in the *Flora of British India* in 1883, and by Franchet in 1886.

Meanwhile in 1855, Robert Fortune had sent back from Eastern China what we now know as *R. fortunei*, and thirty years later French missionaries started to send material of new species from Western China. Before the end of the century Augustine Henry discovered new species in other parts of China and in Formosa, and other species were being collected in Japan and New Guinea, and by the end of the century 280 species of rhododendron were known.

It was then that the great period of rhododendron collecting began. E. H. Wilson was in Hupeh collecting for Veitch from 1899–1902, and sent back seed of 14 species, mostly described and named by Franchet. He made one more expedition for Veitch, and thereafter worked for the Arnold Arboretum, making three more journeys in Hupeh and Szechwan, and later going to Japan, Korea and Formosa. George Forrest, an employee of the Edinburgh herbarium, was first sent to China (Yunnan and S. E. Tibet) in 1904, and thereafter made 6 more expeditions to China, each covering two seasons, before his death in 1931, and sent back a vast amount of material. There were other collectors, notably Reginald Farrer and Joseph Rock, the American and, in more recent years Ludlow & Sheriff, but the only other man to collect on the scale of Forrest was Frank Kingdon Ward, who began in 1913 and made altogether 20 expeditions to collect rhododendrons, the last being in 1956 to Burma.

All Forrest's, Kingdon Ward's and Farrer's material came to Edinburgh, which rapidly became the main centre of taxonomic work on the genus. In order to cope with the flood of new material, the Regius Keeper, Professor Bayley Balfour, devised a horticulturally-based classification for the species hardy in the British Isles, based on Series, groups of supposedly related species, named after their best known representatives, Fortunei, Thomsonii, etc. This was an 'ad hoc' system, designed to cope with the special situation created by the vast quantities of new material. Bayley Balfour intended it only as a temporary expedient, to be revised when time was available, but unfortunately he died in 1922 before this could be done.

In 1930, the Rhododendron Society published 'The Species of Rhododendron', under the editorship of J. B. Stevenson. The work on lepidotes was done by J. Hutchinson at Kew, the elepidotes by Harry Tagg at Edinburgh, and the azaleas by Alfred Rehder at the Arnold Arboretum. Balfour's classification into series was used, and this has remained the basic reference book on rhododendrons in cultivation almost until now, and so this classification is all that most rhododendron growers know. It did not include the Malayan and New Guinea species, the Vireya Section, though their names are listed. Many species of doubtful origin were included, not known in the wild, some of them occurring as "rogues" in seed pans of other species. It was specifically stated in the introduction that the validity of each series must be considered an open question, and that the arrangement was essentially tentative.

In 1937, work started in Berlin to sort out all these new species into the traditionally accepted Sections and Subsections of the genus, and the results were eventually published in 1949 by Herman Sleumer, as 'Ein System der Gattung Rhododendron', of which an English translation appeared 31 years later in the proceedings of the International Rhododendron Conference at the New York Botanical Garden. Being in

German, the work was overlooked in the English speaking world until attention was drawn to it by the Philipsons in the 1971 *Rhododendron & Camellia Yearbook*.

Then, in 1973, work began at Edinburgh on a revision of the Ericaceae, after a review of the work of the Royal Botanical Garden, carried out at the instance of the Scottish Office. This has been basic scientific work, involving cytological, anatomical and chemical investigation. Collation of the results has shown that many taxa that have received scientific names in the last half century or so are only geographical forms, or varieties of others, or do not occur in the wild, and so cannot be recognised as separate species. The revision, when completed, is likely to lead to a reduction by about 44% in the number of species that have been recognised and named.

An introductory talk on the work in progress was given to a poorly attended meeting of the Rhododendron Group in London in June 1977, by the Assistant Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, Dr James Cullen, D.Sc., who is in charge of the project. The text of this was later published in *Rhododendrons 1977, with Magnolias and Camellias*, and before anything had been published, an international conference was held the following May at the New York Botanical Garden, with Rhododendron taxonomy as its subject.

A preliminary synopsis of the results of the revision was published in the *Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh* in two parts, in vol. 36 no. 1 (1978) and vol. 37 no. 2 (1979). Then, at the end of 1980 there appeared in vol. 39 no. 1 the first part of the revision, by Dr Cullen, covering subgenus Rhododendron, sections Rhododendron and Pogonanthum, virtually the lepidote species excluding Vireya, which have been dealt with already by Dr Sleumer. Section Rhododendron is divided into 27 subsections containing 149 species; section Pogonanthum contains 13 species, making a total of 162 in all. It is this publication which is the subject of this review. The elepidote species of subgenus Hymenanthus will follow in the second part of the revision, by Dr David Chamberlain, to be published it is hoped by the end of this year (1981). The revision of subsection Lapponica, carried out by Professor and Dr Philipson and published by the R.B.G. Edinburgh in 1975, is incorporated in the first part with one change, and these two botanists are at present working on the rest of the elepidote subgenera (the azaleas) in New Zealand.

The taxonomic account of the subgenus, two sections, 33 subsections and 162 species with subspecies and varieties, covers 148 pages, including excellent keys (dirt gardeners, please note). In each case, besides a detailed botanical description of the characters, there is a distribution map in most cases, a reference to the original description, illustrations where they exist, holotype numbers, altitude, locality etc., and an explanation is given where a name is held not to be valid. A very large number of herbarium sheets from Collectors (some of them little known) have been checked, and identifications of the Collectors' numbers have been revised where necessary. There is a discussion of the relationships of the 27 subsections of section Rhododendron, and a very interesting chapter on the geographical distribution of the subsections of section Rhododendron and section Pogonanthum. Of great interest are the general introduction

to the revision, and the account of the taxonomic characters used in the classification.

It was unfortunate perhaps that the results of this revision had to be published in instalments, instead of all coming out together when completed. Inevitably however the work has taken a number of years, during which speculation has been rife, and this has led to the holding of conferences and the publication of books, and pressure for the revision of show schedules, all based on the expectation of what may emerge from the revision.

Premature disclosure of a few of the incidental results of the revision, partly through the belated appearance in the middle of 1980 of the new *Rhododendron Handbook*, with its valuable table tabulating the species under their Balfour series, and the new Edinburgh revision, together with the Wisley suggestions for preserving the names of some of the sunk taxa, has led some people to say they will not accept this "new classification", even before they have seen it, on account of the supposed damage that it will do to horticulture.

The taxa which have particularly come in for attention are the *R. cinnabarinum* Groups, *R. maddenii* alliance, *R. nivale* alliance, subsection Taliensia (including Lacteam series), *R. japonicum* (which?), *R. campylogynum* Groups, subsection Saluenensia and *R. mekongense* varieties. New to many people too is the concept that, if a species has a named variety or subspecies, those taxa belonging to the species but not to the variety or subspecies must belong to the type variety or subspecies so named; thus we have *R. formosum* var. *formosum* and *R. augustinii* ssp. *augustinii*. Hybrids between varieties or subspecies of the same species are no longer eligible to be shown in Hybrid classes; thus *R. augustinii* Electra will be shown in a class for *R. augustinii*, and *R. cinnabarinum* Conroy in a class for *R. cinnabarinum*.

Other favourite taxa whose disappearance so far seems to have escaped notice, include *iteophyllum*, *supranubium*, *cubittii*, *hormophorum*, *desquamatum*, *ravum*, *scintillans*, *idoneum*, *kotschyi*, *carolinianum*, *litiense*, *houlstonii*, *erigynum*, *adenophorum*, *vellereum*, *schizopeplum*, *roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* and *gymnocarpum*.

Familiar species which become subspecies or varieties include *crassum*, *inaequale*, *spiciferum*, *chryseum*, *imperator*, *tsangpoense*, *delavayi*, *zeylanicum*, *hypoglaucom*, *caloxanthum*, *eximium*, *fictolacteam*, *arizelum*, *discolor*, *fargesii*, *rude*, *giganteum*, *makinoi*, *anhweiense*, *chaetomallum*, and *prattii*.

The R.H.S. have helpfully suggested that the identity of favourite taxa which have lost their status as species can be retained by using their names in the form of Groups. Thus *R. concatanans* becomes *R. cinnabarinum* ssp. *xanthocodon* Concatenans Group, and to avoid the trouble of writing all this on the label, Edinburgh have agreed that for convenience this plant may be called *R. cinnabarinum* Concatenans. Similarly *R. campylogynum* Cremastum and *R. rubiginosum* Desquamatum.

W.M.

A Guide to the Naming of Plants — with special reference to Heathers. 2nd edition. By David McClintock. The Heather Society, 27 Valentine Road, Leicester, LE5 2GH. £2.50. p&p 20p.

The Heather Society has brought out a new edition of this valuable booklet, to take account of developments over the last 11 years since this guide was first published, chiefly the Leningrad International Botanical Congress. Though examples are mostly of heathers, the principles are of general application, and will be helpful to the unenlightened in distinguishing the difference in meaning of such terms as 'variety', 'cultivar', 'form' and 'type'.

The layout is exactly the same as in the original, but a number of additions and amendments have been made. The first part explains the meaning of the various taxonomic terms, and how plant species and cultivars are named. The second part is a commentary on the names of heathers hardy in this country; and the third part contains recommendations on certain cultivar names.

Among other changes, the Irish heath, *Erica mediterranea* becomes *E. erigena*; *E. × praegeri* becomes *E. × stuartii*; *E. lusitanica*, Spanish heath in the 1st edition, becomes now Portuguese heath; while *E. australis*, previously the southern tree heath becomes the Spanish heath.

There is an explanation of the curious spelling of the generic name of St Dabeoc's Heath, *Daboecia cantabrica*. It was first named by John Ray in 1704 as *Erica S. Dabeocii*, but Linnaeus mis-spelled it as *E. daboeccii* in 1753, and this has persisted through the creation of the genus *Daboecia* by David Don in 1834 to the present day on the ground that pre-Linnaean terminology is not valid, in spite of attempts to correct this obvious orthographic error by Koch in 1872 and Babington in 1881.

The author and all concerned with the production of this edition have served voluntarily, and any profits will go solely to the funds of the Society — a registered charity.

W. M.

Rhododendron Species: The proposed new Classification.

DR. MAVIS PATON and MISS E. M. HORWOOD-KING

Conservation is a very important matter in the world today and it is as important in horticulture as in other fields. It is concern for the future of species of *Rhododendron* and their variants that prompts the examination of the proposed new nomenclature.

Most growers of species rhododendrons will be aware that a revision of the genus is being carried out by Doctors Cullen and Chamberlain at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. A synopsis of this work was published in *Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden* 1978 and 1979. The proposed changes in classification and nomenclature require earnest consideration before acceptance by horticulturists.

Any changes in nomenclature cause difficulties in horticultural practice. There should, therefore, be sound reasons for them before any are made. The considerable changes in nomenclature which are now proposed for species rhododendrons need a critical appraisal.

Consider some of this revision in detail, taking first some examples from the series comprising Lepidote species.

Saluenense Series

In this Series there are several anomalies.

1. *R. keleticum* is regarded in the revision as a subspecies of *R. calostrotum*. *R. keleticum* differs from *R. calostrotum* in the shiny upper surface of the leaves and in the low compact habit of growth.
2. *R. radicans* is given as a synonym of *R. calostrotum* subspecies *keleticum* although its prostrate rooting habit and tiny leaves make it very different in cultivation.
3. *R. prostratum* is equated with *R. saluenense* subspecies *chameunum*. *R. prostratum*, as the name suggests, is a prostrate plant only a few inches high and spreads over the ground whereas *R. chameunum* is a broadly upright shrub sometimes as much as two feet in height.
4. *R. nitens* and *R. calostrotum* var. *calciphilum* are both given as synonyms of *R. calostrotum* subspecies *riparium*. It must be noted that *R. nitens* always blooms very late in the year, July/August, compared with *R. calostrotum* var. *calciphilum* which flowers in May. The upper surface of the leaves in *R. nitens* are shiny and dark green in colour; in *R. calostrotum* var. *calciphilum* the leaves are bluish green and matt: a distinction of great significance.

Campylogynum Series

According to the revision all the varieties of *R. campylogynum*, namely varieties *celsum*, *charopaeum* and *myrtilloides* have been reduced to synonymy under the species. Whether the plant has tiny flowers a third of an inch long; or large flowers one inch long; the plant is a few inches high or, in the case of *R. celsum*, two to three feet high, these plants will be all known as *R. campylogynum*. The varieties are very distinct. If the proposed revision is adopted it is not difficult to foresee what will happen; botanic

gardens will not consider it necessary to grow them as they will have no botanical status; they will survive only in private gardens for as long as their present owners survive. Eventually they will be lost.

Cinnabarinum Series

In the revision of this Series, *R. concatenans* and *R. cinnabarinum* var. *purpurellum* have been reduced to synonymy under subspecies *xanthocodon*. In horticulture these are quite different plants. *R. concatenans* is very distinct in cultivation from subspecies *xanthocodon*. First in the apricot flowers and secondly in the remarkable young and adult foliage which is particularly glaucous. *R. cinnabarinum* var. *purpurellum* differs also from subspecies *xanthocodon* in shape, size and colour of the flowers which are purple. Both plants are remote from *R. xanthocodon* in cultivation.

Trichocladum Series

In the revision, *R. viridescens* and *R. rubroluteum* become synonyms of *R. mekongense* var. *mekongense*. In cultivation *R. viridescens* has pale green leaves and yellow flowers appearing in July/August; *R. rubroluteum* has striking blue-green foliage and rosy flowers blooming earlier, June/July. *R. mekongense*, on the other hand, flowers in May while the branches are leafless. In other words, *R. mekongense* is an entirely deciduous plant while *R. viridescens* and *R. rubroluteum* are evergreen.

As the growth pattern of these plants is so different, it is difficult to agree with the new revision in accommodating them in one species.

Lapponicum Series

In this particular Series, the revision has been based on the work of the Philipsons published in 1975 in *Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh*, in which they state "this work is based entirely on herbarium material".

There are certain characters in a plant which are difficult to assess correctly in dried specimens, notably, true leaf and flower colour and the habit of growth. In some of the revision, these characters in the Lapponicum species do not correspond to those of the same species in cultivation.

Accordingly, in the revision *R. fimbriatum* has been reduced to synonymy under *R. hippophaeoides*. *R. fimbriatum* differs particularly in that it has very long protruding stamens; tall upright habit and also in flower colour. When these two plants are compared, it is readily observed that *R. hippophaeoides* has very short stamens, scarcely beyond the corolla tube.

Again in the revision, *R. paludosum* is equated with subspecies *nivale* but in cultivation *R. nivale* grows extremely slowly, some twelve inches in thirty years while *R. paludosum* grows quickly to two feet in about eight years. Leaf colour also differs in these two species.

It is also difficult to accept that *R. nigropunctatum*, *R. violaceum*, *R. stictophyllum* and *R. ramosissimum* are synonyms of one species. In the revision these plants are combined under *R. nivale* subspecies *boreale*. These four previously mentioned plants are very distinct in cultivation in habit, flower size and ultimate height and therefore merit specific status.

One further point which concerns this Series. *R. litangense* is reduced to synonymy under *R. impeditum*. In cultivation, *R. impeditum* always grows as a compact, dense shrub up to one foot high and two feet across whereas *R. litangense* is a broadly upright, lax plant attaining three feet.

On this character alone *R. litangense* can be distinguished from *R. impeditum*. Besides this, the flower colour is variable in *R. impeditum* but in *R. litangense* it is always a strong plum purple.

A valid revision should surely take into consideration the characters of the growing plant.

Taliense Series

Turning now to the Series containing the Elepidote species, the new arrangement of the Taliense and Lacteam Series requires special scrutiny.

These two distinct Series have been combined to form a Subsection named Taliensia. Furthermore the Subseries comprising related groups of species disappear. The loss of these useful groupings makes the complex Taliense Series even more difficult to identify.

Ponticum Series

In the Ponticum Series, one finds that *R. metternichii* Sieb. & Zucc. long known in cultivation, has been renamed *R. japonicum* var. *japonicum*. (Blume) Schneider. As this name was used by Suringar for a Japanese azalea in previous nomenclature, it will certainly cause confusion in horticulture.

The Classification

So far this paper has only looked at changes in the names of a few of the species. These must now be studied in the wider context of the proposed new classification. The reader can then decide whether such a system is acceptable or, indeed, whether it is helpful in the understanding of the genus.

In 1949, H. Sleumer published a new classification for the genus *Rhododendron*, but this was not accepted in Britain or in the U.S.A. Now this system is taken up and used as a basis but admittedly with numerous modifications.

In this classification the Lepidote species are placed in the Subgenus *Rhododendron*, which in turn is divided into three Sections:

- 1 Vireya
- 2 Pogonanthum
- 3 Rhododendron

The Elepidote species (most of them) are accommodated in the Subgenus Hymenanthus with one Section: Hymenanthus.

The Azalea series is split into two Subgenera: Pseudanthodendron and Anthodendron. Four small series are allotted to sub-genus Azaleastrum; and one series (Camschaticum) is regarded as a separate genus, Therorhodion.

It will be noted that the concept of the Series, in use for over fifty years, is replaced by Subsection. This is not just a substitution in name. The Subsections do not always correspond with the Series. The species of the Boothii Series for instance, are to be found in two different Subsections: Tephropepla and Boothia. There are many new Subsections in the classification.

In the synopsis of the revision, it is stated that the arrangement of the species in 'Series' was artificial, and the authors claim that the new system of 'Sections' is more natural. 'Artificial' is a term that could well be applied to the use of the category 'Section' with its limitation of definite boundaries; cut and dried with no room for variation. However, the genus *Rhododendron* has an infinite capacity for variation; a character

recognised again and again by collectors in the wild. Thus the concept of the Series is extremely apt for the genus when it comes to arranging it in recognisable and workable order.

Throughout the revision, a great many species have been given the botanical rank of 'subspecies'. The accepted interpretation of a subspecies is that of a distinct geographical population. Therefore, to take but one example; why classify *R. campanulatum* var. *aeruginosum* as a subspecies when the plant occurs in Sikkim along with populations of *R. campanulatum* itself?

It appears inconsistent to make *R. campanulatum* var. *aeruginosum* a subspecies and, at the same time, ignore the true geographical forms of *R. vernicosum*: forma *euanthum* from the Lichiang range; forma *sheltonii* from west Szechwan and forma *araliiforme* from Tibet.

In other parts of the revision, a number of recognised species appear in synonymy. The ones already mentioned are but some examples of this form of revision.

One aspect of the work which may well cause the most confusion, is the use of the term 'variety'. This label is given to all those species which already have named varieties; for example *R. callimorphum* itself becomes *R. callimorphum* var. *callimorphum*; *R. traillianum* becomes *R. traillianum* var. *traillianum* and so on for all species which have varieties. It is the kind of taxonomy which will not be easily understood, and seems an unnecessary use of botanical terminology.

These are just a few of the proposed changes that should be carefully scrutinized before any thought of acceptance is considered. No attempt here has been made to assess all the changes in the Maddenii series. To do so would stretch this article to unacceptable length. It is hoped, however, that others who care for the future of species rhododendrons will have been stimulated to scan most carefully *any* new taxonomy.

The principles of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature are precise on this point: "The rules of nomenclature should be simple and founded on considerations sufficiently clear and forcible for everyone to comprehend and be disposed to accept". (Article 3)

A Revision of Rhododendron A Horticulturists' View

W. D. DAVIDSON AND OTHERS

In common, we believe, with many other gardeners with a particular interest in the rhododendron species, we have for quite some time now been awaiting a lead from the "top brass" of the R.H.S., or from leading growers of rhododendrons on the revision and new classification of the species proposed by Doctors Cullen and Chamberlain, the Philipsons and Dr Sleumer. Apart from Mr Brickell's article in the 1978 Year Book, which frankly we do not find convincing, no such lead has been forthcoming. Our several interests in the matter are varied, as are our qualifications to offer our comments, but we have in common that we are gardeners with a

special interest in the rhododendron species, an interest which in every case extends over many years, and which embraces cultivation and propagation. We also have in common an apprehension, amounting almost to a conviction, that whatever charms the proposed revision and re-classification may hold for the botanist, they would, if adopted, be little short of disastrous for the gardener.

Let us first comment on some of the proposed revisions. Under Dr Cullen's proposals, all subsidiary forms of *R. campylogynum* would be sunk — var. *cremastum*, var. *myrtilloides*, var. *charoepum* and var. *celsum* — all would be simply *R. campylogynum*. In the Saluenense series, *R. prostratum* and *R. chameunum* would be sunk, and all would be *R. saluenense*. In the Cinnabarinum series *R. concatenans* and var. *purpurellum* (very different bedfellows) would become *R. cinnabarinum* subsp. *xanthocodon*. In the Trichocladum series *R. rubrolineatum* would be equated with *R. mekongense*, so distinct in leaf and flower. Under Dr Chamberlain's proposals, in the Ponticum series *R. metternichii* would become *R. japonicum* var. *japonicum*. (What would *Rhododendron japonicum* become?) In the Lacteum series *R. dryophyllum* would become one with *R. phaeochrysum* (very difficult to swallow), in the Barbatum series *R. argipeplum* would be merged with the entirely different *R. smithii* (impossible to swallow), and the Lacteum and Taliense series would be completely merged (impossible even to contemplate). Sleumer proposes the reduction of five or six species, and Brickell attempts to soften the blow by proposing that the "sunk" species be categorised in sections and groups. But where is the advantage in this? Philipson equates *R. litangense* with *R. impeditum*; *R. stictophyllum*, *R. nigropunctatum* and *R. violaceum* with *R. nivale*, and *R. microleucum* as a variety of *R. orthocladum*. As gardeners we find all these changes difficult to accept.

Turning now to the proposed new classification which has been produced by Cullen and Chamberlain on the basis originally proposed by Sleumer, we find this no more palatable. The existing classification has always been based on the natural division of the species into lepidote and elepidote — a division which is clear-cut, undeniable and of undoubted significance to the gardener and to the hybridiser. This is to be swept under the carpet and replaced by a classification which, whatever its botanical validity, can offer little convenience, conviction or prospect of permanence to the gardener. Why abandon the established division into "series" and replace it by a division into "sections"? As we understand it, a section has boundaries, but a series has elasticity.

In Dr Cullen's address to the Rhododendron Group on 14 June, 1977, he stated in his introductory remarks "though we start from the differing stances of gardeners and professional taxonomists, we have the same end in view. And that end is an accurate, workable and easily usable classification of the genus rhododendron — a classification that is of use to the professional botanist for his work on taxonomy, ecology, physiology, phytogeography, etc. and to the gardener who has an interest in cultivating these plants". With respect, we consider the Balfour system infinitely more "workable and easily usable" for the gardener than the proposed new classification. Whether it is more accurate we do not know, but it has been built up over more than a century by a succession of able and dedicated botanists (see the reviews of their work in Mr J. Hutchinson's account in the 1946 Year Book and Dr J. M. Cowan's survey in the 1949

Year Book). The late Mr J. B. Stevenson in his introduction to *The Species of Rhododendron* in 1930 wrote "There remains the question of the characters to be deemed important in the identification of *Rhododendron* species". One may quote once more such ancient pearls of wisdom as 'experientia docet' and 'solvitur ambulando'. The habit of the plant is of some moment; so is the shape of the leaf; the presence or absence of lepidote scales; the occurrence of hairs forming an indumentum; the presence of glands and their appearance; the number of parts in calyx and corolla; the shape and colour of the corolla; the number of stamens and their position; the shape of the ovary and also the appearance of the fruit; an endeavour has been made in the introductory matter prefacing each series to give the broad characters serving to indicate its boundaries.

And only practice can give facility in the recognition of the series and their component species". This is surely as true today as it was fifty years ago, and we must question the truth of Dr Cullen's allegation that in the past thirty years "the patching and mending of the Balfourian system, by now completely fossilised and anachronistic, continued, though at a much reduced rate". A perusal of the Year Books for the past thirty years appears to us to show quite the contrary. Is Dr Cullen not falling into the trap of choosing a name and then looking for a plant to fit it? Is it to be a case of "the name's the game" or is the aim to be to name the plant according to its visible characteristics — and in referring to the plant we include the living, growing plant as well as the herbarium specimen. Laboratory tests may show that *R. argipeplum* and *R. smithii* are the same plant, but that is a conclusion which will not convince any gardener who knows his species. Surely it is a backward rather than a forward step to assert their similarity.

Again reverting to Dr Cullen's address, we would refer to his explanation of the purposes for which classifications are made. He cites three purposes: — (a) a reference system of accurate names, and an apparatus (keys, descriptions, illustrations, etc.) for finding out which name applies to which plant, (b) a prediction system — i.e. an arrangement of the plants in groups on the basis of their properties in common, enabling us to infer that if plant X has a certain property, then there is a good chance that plant Y, placed in the same overall group as plant X, will have the same property, (c) a reflection of evolutionary pathways — the so-called phylogenetic aspect of classification.

We would comment on these as follows: —

(a) This already exists; accuracy of name may be open to question, but we imagine that 99 per cent of rhododendron growers are quite happy with the degree of accuracy of the existing system. The *Rhododendron Handbook* 1967 contained very good keys which enabled us to distinguish one species from another by reference to differences in leaf, ovary, corolla, etc. These differences exist and are visible, and they enable us to identify plants according to the old classification, but it would seem to us that under the proposed new classification they would be considered irrelevant, or at best of secondary significance.

(b) What properties? In the Balfour system, account is taken of such matters as habit of growth, leaf shape, indumentum, pedicel, etc. — the criteria mentioned by J. B. Stevenson. Are these visible criteria to be over-ruled by mathematical calculations and chemical tests?

(c) Dr Cullen intimated that he did not intend to pursue this topic in his address.

What advantages then does the proposed new system offer to the rhododendron gardener? In his address Dr Cullen referred to the history of rhododendron classification, which was "thoroughly documented in the R.H.S. Year Book 1949" — the article to which we have already referred. In the article Dr Cowan concluded his review of that history as follows:—

"The work of classification has been likened by Alphonse de Candolle to that of a mason, who dresses his stones and builds them one by one, without knowing what the finished work may be like. But with rhododendrons the finished edifice is before us, its outlines are beyond dispute, the framework is complete. Our task for the future is rather that of the architect who has been called in to renovate, to make good parts where the construction has been faulty and to suggest improvements where it is agreed that they would be of advantage".

With these sentiments we respectfully agree. Surely it would be better to build on the work of 130 years than to knock down the whole edifice and substitute one dreamed up in five years. We do appreciate that if the consensus of expert botanical opinion is in favour of the new classification it cannot be rejected purely because it is inconvenient for gardeners, but we do wish most strongly to stress that in our view it will be more than inconvenient, it will be unacceptable for practical purposes, and we believe that if the new system is adopted it will mark the parting of the ways between gardeners and botanists. There is no room on our serpent label for *R. cinnabarinum* subspecies *xanthocodon* Concatenans Group. With J. B. Stevenson we say "Experientia docet" and "Solvitur ambulando".

RONALD COKER, New Zealand
W. D. DAVIDSON, Jedburgh, Roxburghshire.
HAMISH GUNN, Edinburgh.
ARCHIE KENNETH, Ardrishaig, Argyll.
F. S. McKENNA, Tarbert, Argyll.
ROLAND STEAD, New Zealand.
ED. WRIGHT, Arduaine, Argyll.
HARRY WRIGHT, Arduaine, Argyll.

The Rhododendron Competition

London, 17/18 March 1981

BRIAN WRIGHT

Two mild winters in a row must be regarded in these Isles as something of a minor sensation. And surely the second of these deserves most of the credit for producing a very good early show that, in its way, also had some slight sensations. There was the 'protistum incident' for instance; the fact that the big gardens this time (Arduaine would say English gardens) did not have things quite all their own way; and the eulogies from the hall that generally agreed that this was the best Competition in years. For those

who like figures with their facts, 22 of the 24 scheduled classes were contested, with 180 entries going on view. Of the 70 prizes given, Bodnant took 19 and Borde Hill 15. The spoils thereafter being claimed by the rest with Arduaine and Exbury (10 prizes apiece) leading the charge for the newcomers to this event.

Class 1, for trusses of four species attracted five entries. It was won by E.A.T. and H.C. Wright showing a quartet of typical Arduaine heavyweights — *meddianum*, *macabeanum*, *grande* and something rather special, *protistum*, which differs from *giganteum* (now *protistum* var. *giganteum*) in the usually glabrous lower surface to the leaf. Making what must be regarded as its show debut in this country, the *protistum* truss was cut from a tree said to be flowering for the first time in fifty years. With its pale mauve bells as proud as Big Ben, many might be tempted to say that it was worth waiting for. Certainly, it underlined the spectacular quality of this entry, which the judges preferred to the undoubted class and pedigree of the Borde Hill four, viz. *lanigerum* K.W. 6258, *macabeanum* K.W. 7724, *sutchuenense* W. 1232 'Seventh Heaven' (A.M.) and *barbatum*. Third prize went to Lord Aberconway and the National Trust with *hookeri*, *arboreum*, *sutchuenense* and *macabeanum*. Unplaced, yet none the less enjoyable, was Mr E. L. de Rothschild's Exbury entry of *macabeanum*, *sutchuenense*, *calophytum* and *arboreum* var. *roseum* 'Geraldii' — the fact that such a good exhibit went unrewarded was indicative of the high standard of this class.

Class 2, this was for a spray or branch of any species. Exbury was adjudged the winner with their attractive *pocophorum* — good foliage plus ten trusses of scarlet, frilly-edged flowers. Second was Mr Robert Strauss (Stonehurst) with a rather classic looking *lanigerum* 'Stonehurst' which might have won had it not been, one felt, for a few unopened flowers. Third was Borde Hill's *eclectum* K.W. 6869 (*hylaeum*) of nice colour but slack habit. There was also a fourth prize awarded along with a highly commended. Lord Aberconway earned the former with his pink, suffused carmine *arboreum* and Mr R. Stephenson Clarke (Borde Hill) the latter with a *sutchuenense* W. 1232 of mighty appearance and large individual, lilac pink flowers.

Class 3, any species, one truss, showed fourteen entries. It was won by a spectacular *calophytum* from Exbury. Perhaps too spectacular, for its glamorous colouring (maroonish I suppose) and enormous lemon stigmas gave it that cosmetic look of a hybrid. Runner-up was Bodnant with a lovely waxy *hookeri* and third was Mr Strauss, again, exhibiting his good *lanigerum*. Borde Hill achieved a highly commended for their *arboreum* var. *roseum*.

The big talking point however, was Arduaine's unplaced *protistum*, a decision which perplexed the pundits and disappointed, I'm sure, the Wrights. Cut from the same fifty-year-old tree as the truss that featured in Class 1, I am told that this was the other of the only two buds produced. So, remarkably, we had seen both the resulting trusses on the same show bench. Points are not, of course, scored for this kind of achievement. Nor are they won, I would suspect, for the effort of travelling a thousand miles in order to unselfishly present a plant to us. But the exhibit in itself was good — good enough, I would protest, to be among the prizes and good enough incidentally to scare off a formidable *macabeanum* from Borde

Hill; Mr Stephenson-Clarke shifting his entry, quite legitimately, to another class, calculating that it had better chances there. In the event he was right — it won. On the other hand, *protistum* failed, so perhaps he need not have bothered. One hopes, however, that the Wright brothers do by bringing back their rarity should it decide to forgive and forget and bloom again next year.

Class 4, Arboreum, one truss of three variants, was won by Lord Aberconway and the National Trust in a very close tussle with three others. Between the winner and runner-up (Arduaine) there could only have been a nibbled leaf in it. Third came Exbury with a typically attractive entry var. *roseum*, 'Blush' (said to resemble the hybrid 'Blushing Beauty') and 'Rubaiyat' — for me expressively eastern with its long, spikey white stamens and rich ruby colour.

Class 5, the second Arboreum and its variants class, but this time for single trusses. Six entries were staged, with first place going to Arduaine for a striking pink and white exhibit of good shape. Second place went to Exbury's impressive but doubtful 'Blush' and third to Borde Hill's var. *roseum*.

Class 6, there were eight trusses in this class for any species of the Arboreum series, excluding *arboreum* itself and its variants. First place went to Stonehurst's eponymous *lanigerum*; second in Class 2 and third in Class 3, its persistence and quality was at last rewarded. Next came two exhibits of *ririei*, with Bodnant's taking second place over Arduaine's W. 1808. Both plants were of outstanding colour, that smoky purple, or is it mauve or even magenta? Whatever, it obviously impressed the judges.

Class 7, any species of the Barbatum series (one truss) attracted eleven entries. It was won convincingly by Mr P. J. Urlwin-Smith with a nigh on perfect *barbatum*; good scarlet red, good round head sitting on a skirt of nice tight unblemished leaves. I suspect that this was a particularly pleasing win for Mr Urlwin-Smith, who has just returned to showing after a sabbatical year moving gardens. Second was another good *barbatum*, this time from Bodnant, and third Arduaine's *strigillosum*; although Bodnant's version (in the same class, but unplaced) seemed to have the edge. As did the *barbatum* from Hydon Nurseries which, in any other company, would have easily done better than the fourth it received. Interesting too was a magenta-type *pachytrichum* (ss. *Maculiferum*), which, if it had not been up against some tough opposition, might have been rewarded.

Class 8, one truss of any species of the Falconeri or Grande series was won by Borde Hill's impressive *macabeanum* K.W. 7724 from four other entries. It was this exhibit which deftly avoided the challenge of Class 5, a piece of showmanship that in the event clinched a prize. Close behind in second place came Arduaine's good *grande*. Third was Exbury's *macabeanum* — attractive bells (or should it, in this case, be belles) with that nice deep grey base to them.

Class 9, for any species of the Fortunei series, one truss, was judged from eleven entries. It was won by the same spectacular *calophytum*, no doubt coming from the same Exbury tree, that succeeded in Class 3. Second was the Loder *sutchuenense*, a delicately attractive pale lilac, and third an *erubescens* from the same garden. Another *sutchuenense* (from Arduaine) was also good in this class.

Class 10, a truss of the *Neriiflorum* series, was won by a handsome scarlet *pocophorum* from Exbury from a connoisseur's selection of five entries. Borde Hill were runners-up with their K.W. 6805 *beanianum* (perhaps harder to flower than the winner) and their fine *mallotum* (Farrer 815) (*aemulorum*). For me this is rather a favourite with its shapely dome of deep red flowers on dark green windmill leaves rusty beneath with indumentum.

Class 11, there were seven entries in this class for one truss of the *Thomsonii* series. First place went to Arduaine's good red *meddianum* var. *atrokermesinum*. Second was Bodnant's FCC form of *hookeri*, a superb truss of twenty blood red bells. Third was Borde Hill's rare pale rose *faucium* K.C. 6401 (*hylaenum*). Unplaced was a nice *meddianum* said to be scarcer than var. *atrokermesinum*.

Class 12, for one spray of any species of the dwarf types, gave us seven exhibits, the first and second of which came from Arduaine. Both were yellow types of good colour, *luteiflorum* lemonish and *sulfureum* appropriately deeper. In third place came Bodnant's altogether paler hue in the shape of *leucaspis* — well flowered but rather weather marked.

Class 13, one spray of any species not previously classed was won outright (1st, 2nd and 3rd) by Borde Hill. There was no opposition to their trio. First a quite good looking *vellereum* K.W. 5656 (was this from the A.M. clone 'Lost Horizon?'). Second, a half-opened *laxiflorum* F. 27706. Third a dainty *ciliatum*.

Class 14, this was the sister class to 13, same category of exhibit, but this time calling for a single truss. Bodnant won it from ten others with *pogonostylum*. Following were two *irroratums*, with Arduaine's getting the verdict over Exbury's. There was also an unrewarded *ramsdenianum* K.W. 6284 from Borde Hill, which was probably as nice a red as you would see anywhere.

Class 15, brought us to the hybrids section with three trusses being called for. There were seven entries with really no argument about who the winner was. Bodnant's 'Cornsutch', 'Maya' and 'Red Queen' made a superlative trio, outshining a very good exhibit from Exbury: 'Androcles' (excellent rhodamine pink) 'Boadicea' and 'Scheherazade'. Third was Borde Hill with 'Anne Clarke', 'Red Admiral' and a not quite open 'Nerei'. Bodnant also had a second entry in 'Choremia', 'Cornubia' and 'Mrs Henry Shilson', which was unlucky to be unplaced.

Class 16, for any hybrid spray had five entries. First was Borde Hill with an outstanding *calophyllum* hybrid. This spray had seven very impressive trusses which were white with a purple basal blotch to each flower. Bodnant was second with a highly floriferous mauve 'Maya' and third with a waxy red 'Portia', as appealing as the role itself.

Class 17, for any hybrid truss showed fourteen closely matched entries. The fact that good entries from one notable garden ('Mrs Henry Shilson', 'Shilsonii' and 'Maya') were unplaced illustrates the keenness of the competition. Mr de Rothschild's soft pink, chocolate speckled 'Nimrod' emerged the winner. A typically good Exbury colour, it was perhaps the best pink in the whole Competition. Second was Mr David Farnes (Hornchurch, Essex) with a very nice hybrid called 'Armantine' — little known and perhaps seldom grown, but nevertheless worth registration. Third was an attractive waxy red from Hydon Nurseries; unnamed but almost certainly that *meddianum/strigillosum* cross, 'Rocket'.

Class 18, for *Arboreum* hybrids (one truss) attracted thirteen entries. This was another very competitive class, and therefore commendable that Bodnant should exactly duplicate the success that they had in this class last year with their fine 'Choremia' (first) and 'Mrs Henry Shilson' (second). Third came Leonardslee's 'Loki', a very good looking red with nice, long licking stamens. The 'Choremia' from Mr Strauss also caught the eye, if not, unfortunately, a prize.

Class 19. This was for hybrids of *Fortunei* series parentage. Single trusses were asked for and from the seven exhibits staged, Borde Hill won with their sweet pink 'Orient Express'. They were also second with 'Anne Clarke', which we had seen to charming effect in previous classes. Third was Bodnant's good 'Cornsutch', one of the winning three in Class 15.

Class 20, for one truss of *Barbatum* or *Thomsonii* series parentage was won by Hydon Nurseries' 'Rocket', deservedly improving on its third place in Class 17. Hydon were also runners-up with a beautiful *thomsonii/oreodoxa* cross. As yet unnamed, it has all the potential for a bright commercial future among *aficionados*. Third and fourth was Bodnant with an *arboreum* \times *barbatum* (Duke of Cornwall) and 'Shilsonii'. Out of the twelve entries staged (there was only one last year) ten were, perhaps not surprisingly, reds.

Class 21. Any *lepidote* hybrid not *Arboreum*, *Barbatum*, *Fortunei* or *Thomsonii* series parentage, had only four rather tame exhibits. Nothing was thought to be worth first place, but Bodnant with 'Choremia' \times *chaetomallum* was given second and Lamellen with their 'Lacs' third.

Class 22, for one spray of any *lepidote* hybrid sported sixteen entries, more than any class in the Competition. It was won in style by Mr John Fox of Crowborough, who took both first and second places with two very well tended and presented plants. First was his very attractive candy pink 'Tessa Róza', and second the popular pink and white striped 'Seta'. Third was Leonardslee with a pretty 'Golden Oriole' and fourth was Borde Hill with 'Bo Peep'. Another 'Seta' from Mr David Farnes from Hornchurch was highly commended. It must be said that this was a particularly tough class to judge, which therefore made success all the more satisfying for the winner who, in his debut entry, proved (among a parade of well-known gardening names) that ordinary owner gardeners can triumph.

Class 23 and 24, there were regrettably no exhibits in these tender classes — a pity since a chance to see some of the delicates would have been a nice note on which to end a fine show.

The Rhododendron Show

London, 28/29 April, 1981

BRIAN WRIGHT

Just when we thought we had emerged relatively unscathed, the winter made a surprise attack only days before the Show and blitzed all but the south east with a dose of Antarctica. But in spite of this, and the fact that there were some notable names absent this year, the number of entries on

view was the highest for some years. The overall tally amounted to 640. In the species classes 313 entries were shown — arguably an artificial figure since some exhibits were clearly unconvincing as to what they were claimed to be, and probably would have had a ready acceptance on the hybrid benches. Here, where matters were more straightforward, the count was 305 entries, which left 22 being staged in the restricted and miscellaneous sections.

From a trade point of view things weren't good and perhaps it was a sign of the times that there was only one rhododendron stand — Reuthe's; doing its best to look attractive but strangely unhelped by the acres of unclaimed space.

SPECIES

Class 1, for the Lionel de Rothschild Challenge Cup was won by Bodnant. Their eight trusses, *falconeri*, *macabeum*, *campanulatum*, *fictolactum*, *lanatum* and *diphrocalyx* just had the edge over the Arduaine entry. Perhaps it was the good colour range that did it, along with individually outstanding plants like *macabeum*, *campanulatum* (superb mauvy/blue) and the rosy pink *arboreum*.

Arduaine too had an outstanding *macabeum* (big and butter yellow) and a nice bride-white *fictolactum*. Their foliage was in fine form as well and imaginatively they included two 'tenders' in their group, viz. *johnstoneum* and a sadly listless *edgeworthii*. The rest of their eight were *falconeri*, *rex*, *decorum* and *habrotrichum*. Third was Exbury with a healthy looking octet of *arizelum*, *metternichii*, *fictolactum*, *crinigerum*, *niveum*, *falconeri*, *orbiculare* and *rex*. Particularly attractive was *arizelum* and *orbiculare*.

Altogether there were six entries in the class and, among those unplaced was a characteristic connoisseur's collection from Mr Stephenson Clarke. This comprised some likeable smaller flowered plants such as *morii* W. 10955, *metternichii* 'Ho Emma' and *sidereum* F. 24563.

Class 2, for three trusses was not over-impressive. It attracted five entries and was won by Major A. E. Hardy (Sandling Park). His trio was *campanulatum* (good colour and style), *rex* (attractive corollas — frilly, pink and striped) and *sphaeroblastum*. Borde Hill was second with *rex* R. 18234, *falconeri* and *arizelum*, all three having particularly fine leaves. In third place was Arduaine with *hodgsonii*, *lindleyi* (a forgivable piece of boasting) and a *niveum* which sat on its vase like a large purple tennis ball.

Class 3, for exhibitors who had not won a first prize in Classes 1 or 2 since 1976 offers those with three trusses a theoretically easier chance of collecting a prize. So it proved this year with each of the three who took part being rewarded.

First was Hydon Nurseries with *argyrophyllum*, *cardiobasis* and what looked like *morii*. Second was Mr R. W. Baldwin from Cheshire with *tephropeplum*, *wightii* and a *campanulatum* (no indumentum and so pretty) that almost had the sceptics remembering the old song about knowing a girl called Susie. Third was Mr John Fox from Crowborough, Sussex, who was unlucky not to have been better placed with his *galactinum*, *campylocarpum* and *niveum*.

Class 4, for the McLaren Cup was contested by twenty two trusses with the verdict going to Blackhills' *nakotiltum*. A terribly impressive exhibit

with its heavy head of pale yellow flowers and good leaves, but not, according to the text books, true to type which apparently should have white/pale rose coloured blooms. The runner-up was a bold *haematodes* from Mrs A. H. Potter (Wentworth) and in third place Major Hardy's good *rex*.

A fourth prize went to Arduaine's fine *fictolacteam* and Borde Hill were highly commended for their *falconeri* F. 25639. Nymans showed a massive *macabeanum*, probably the largest truss in the whole show, which unfortunately showed signs of the weather.

Class 5, for the Roza Stevenson Challenge Cup was quite spectacular with fourteen excellent sprays competing for a prize that will rarely be better won. Worthily, this went to Nymans' *johnstoneanum* — a wide bouquet of crammed colour, cream to clear yellow looking an absolute picture of tenderness; although to survive outside without a blemish must betray some sturdy blood somewhere.

Nymans also took second place with another fine entry — *fictolacteam*. This was packed full with lovely white trusses speckled maroon. In third place came John Fox (Crowborough) with the nice *galactinum* that helped him to a prize in Class 3. Arduaine were awarded fourth place with a very good form of *burmanicum*, notable for its strong yellow flowers. Had there been more prizes to go round, surely Mrs Potter's *augustinii*, Exbury's *concinnum*, Bodnant's and Borde Hill's *falconeri* and Blackhills' *vernicosum* would have been among them.

Class 6, for Arboreum or its sub-species saw another success for Nymans from a field of ten. Their winning truss of var. *roseum* — cerise pink — was outstandingly larger than any other in the class. Arduaine's version of the same plant was second and Bodnant's white form third.

Class 7, for one truss of the Arboreum series was won by Bodnant with a rather dainty pale pink *argyrophyllum*. Second was Exbury with a nice dark sphere of *niveum* and third Arduaine also with *niveum*. There were five entries to choose from.

Class 8, for one truss of the Barbatum series attracted thirteen unexciting entries. Nymans won it with a rather weather beaten *crinigerum* that must have been embarrassed by its success. Borde Hill's second placed *habrotrichum* F. 26629 was a little better but not much. Third was Arduaine's *habrotrichum* not fully opened. Bodnant's *diphrocalyx* or Hydon's *morii* (both unplaced) would perhaps have been more deserving of a prize.

Class 9, the Campanulatum series — was won by Blackhills with a very attractive white form, a feature being its shiny dark green foliage. Second was Arduaine's *campanulatum* (a quite pale lavender) and third a dishevelled *lanatum* from Bodnant. Among the six competing trusses, Hydon Nurseries' *campanulatum* struck me as being of particularly good colour.

Class 10. High Beeches were clear winners in this, the Falconeri class. Six exhibits went on display, but none could match the quality of the Boscawen truss; although Arduaine's, with its distinctive bells and healthy leaves, might have fared better than third had it not looked so lop-sided. Bodnant was second.

Class 11, for Fictolacteam or Rex, was won by yet another truss of that commendable Sandling Park *rex*. It had already performed admirably in classes 2 and 4 and was therefore an unsurprising success here. The runner-up was also a *rex*, from Mrs Potter — good, but not quite in the

same street for colour; *fictolacteam* (Mrs Potter again) was third. Sixteen entered.

Class 12. Any species of the Falconeri series other than *falconeri*, *fictolacteam* or *rex* saw Blackhills' trusses collect the first two prizes. First for a pristine white *coriaceum* with a deep maroon blotch. Second for *basilicum*. Third was Borde Hill, with *arizelum*. Unplaced, but good, was Exbury's var. *rubicosum* version of the same species.

Class 13. One truss of any species of the Fortunei series, attracted the same number of entries (12) as the previous class. The outcome was a win for Mr Robert Strauss from Stonehurst, West Sussex. His entry (an attractive lilac pink *cardiobasis*) is said to be seldom seen, although Hydon Nurseries had it successfully on view in an earlier class. Second was Bodnant with a pretty pastel *fortunei* and third Borde Hill with *vernicosum*. There were some notable entries in this class — a deep pink *orbiculare* with eye-catching red petioles from Hydon Nurseries, and an interesting pink (or was it just pinkish?) *decorum* from Borde Hill.

Class 14, for the Fulvum series was supported by only one entry — *fulvoides* from Exbury, which could manage no more than a second.

Class 15, (Grande Series). Although this class attracted seven formidable trusses, it turned out, in the end, to be little more than a match between two classic *macabeanums* i.e. Arduaine's versus Nymans. The true, clear colour of the former just pipped the huge beauty of the latter. Major Hardy's *peregrinum* was third, due in part perhaps to its rarity (collected with *galactinum* by Wilson) but really it was insignificant against those towering 'yellows'.

Class 16. Compared to the colossi we had seen earlier, the Irroratum series was the tiny truss class. The judges gave it to Major Hardy's *laxiflorum* with Borde Hill's *venator* K.W. 6285 second. Of the nine entries, however, I preferred the dainty *aberconwayi* from Exbury, which came third.

Class 17. Ten entries appeared in the Lacteam class, which was won by Borde Hill's *wightii*. Second came Exbury's AM clone ('Kathmandu') of *dictyotum* now revised as *traillianum* var. *dictyotum*. Said to be fairly rare, and not unlike the official description of *nakotiltum*, it stood out as an attractive tight white truss tinged pink with a red throat. Third was Arduaine with *phaeochrysum*.

Class 18. The three *haematodes* sprays in the Haematodes sub-series class each took a prize. The order was: first Mrs Potter, second Blackhills and third Mrs Norman Colville from Penheale, Cornwall. Colour must have clinched it for the winner, since the entry was not fully open.

Class 19. Of the seven entries in the Neriiflorum sub-series, the first two prizewinners came from Arduaine. Respectively *euchaïtes* (a fine waxy red) and *sperabile*, showing more foliage than flower. Bodnant was third, also with a *euchaïtes*, which was good, but somehow lacked the lustre of the winner. It was a pity that a promising Nymans spray (*neriiflorum*) wasn't open.

Class 20, for Sanguineum or Forrestii sub-series sprays was won by Borde Hill's *sanguineum* ssp. *haemaleum* R. 11049. Mr Stephenson Clarke once used the word 'delicious' to describe an exhibit in one of his show accounts. It could aptly apply here to his own plant — fruit-like cherry black flowers that looked almost edible. The runner-up from Nymans also had that delicious look — a *dicroanthum* ssp. *scyphocalyx*

as vivid as a blood orange. Third of only three entries was *sanguineum* from Blackhills.

Class 21, (Ponticum series, one truss) saw eight entries and brought another success from Borde Hill. This time with that delightful *metternichii* A.M. clone 'Ho Emma'. Second was *hyperythrum* from Sandling Park and third Mr Baldwin's Wada's form of *metternichii*. This was of good colour but slack habit.

Class 22. There were four entries in this class for Roxieanum or Wasonii sub-series trusses. The winner was Blackhills with *roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* — so petite that it would almost have made a good buttonhole. The same garden was third with *wasonii*; a charming exhibit with crimson spotted, pale yellow blooms and thick rusty indumentum to the leaves. Second was a pink striped *roxieanum* from Exbury.

Class 23, for one truss of the Adenogynum or Taliense sub-series attracted seven exhibits (fairly good support I would have thought). Deservedly, the honours went to Sandling Park (first with *sphaeroblastum*) and Blackhills, who showed *clementinae* and *balfourianum* for second and third places respectively.

Class 24, (Campylocarpum). Only two sprays were exhibited in this class. Exbury were awarded first prize while Arduaine, with rather a battered entry, could only manage third.

Class 25, for the sub-series of the above was only twice as popular with four entries going on view. Three prizes were awarded, all to *caloxanthum*: High Beeches first, Exbury second and Borde Hill (F. 937) third.

Class 26, (Selense sub-series) was no more than a private encounter between two *dasycladum* sprays. The inevitably numbered Borde Hill entry lost out to the paler hue (lilac) from Nymans.

Class 27, for *williamsianum* sprays was won by Bodnant who have the A.M. plant. The runner-up from Mr John Fox would have forced the issue, one felt, had it been larger; certainly it possessed the better colour and bigger bells. From the three plants on view, Nymans just seized third place with an exhibit which was going over.

Class 28, (Edgeworthii) produced the star of the show — *edgeworthii* K. W. 20839 from Leonardslee grown in an unheated greenhouse. It was a superb exhibit in every sense: large white flowers striped rose pink, great red wine cup calyxes and deep green bullate leaves (sandy beneath) that stood out like armour-plating. Quite properly it was awarded an FCC.

Class 29, for the Maddenii series other than the Megacalyx sub-series includes the Cilicalyx sub-series, which provided some very good exhibits. The showy white *parryae* from Sandling Park took first place, and their sulphur yellow *burmanicum* second. Third was Mrs E. Mackenzie from Diss, Norfolk with her impressive *formosum* var. *inaequale* which went on to get an FCC. Unplaced was a nice *scopulorum* from Borde Hill which had an attractive old gold blotch to its white flowers. Ten trusses entered.

Class 30. for the Megacalyx sub-series was won, without challenge, by a large, Persil-white truss of *lindleyi* from Arduaine.

Class 31, (Souliei sub-series). Again only one exhibit — a half-opened *wardii* spray from Borde Hill thought good enough to take first prize.

Class 32, (Thomsonii sub-series) attracted five trusses. The winner was unquestionably Bodnant with an excellent type plant. I must say that I found the lovely goblet-shaped calyx almost as endearing as the flower

itself. Second came Nymans with *cerasinum* and third Arduaine with another *thomsonii*.

Class 33, (Schlippenbachii). Four sprays contested this class. First was Bodnant, second Exbury — with beautiful butterfly-like blooms — and third Nymans.

Class 34, for deciduous azaleas evokes, for me, that dreamy art of nipponese flower arranging. This year seven sprays comprised a truly exquisite class and four prizes were awarded — a pity it couldn't have been seven. First came *quinquefolium* from High Beeches, repeating last year's success. Second, an apple blossom pink *vaseyi* from Exbury. Third, Borde Hill's *tosaense* W. 7801 — from the Obtusum sub-series, a delicate magenta with lime green young growth. Fourth, Bodnant's *reticulatum*.

Class 35. High Beeches couldn't repeat their success with three sprays, even though they again used their admirable *quinquefolium*. Supported well by a *reticulatum* of good colour and *schlippenbachii*, their entry couldn't quite match the winning trio (*albrechtii*, *schlippenbachii* and *vaseyi*) displayed by Bodnant, their only rival.

Class 36, (for Anthopogon series) attracted only two *primuliflorum* sprays. Although the verdict was given to Borde Hill's var. *cephalanthoides*, I felt that the shape and colour of Arduaine's made it the better entry.

Class 37, (Boothii series). Four of the seven sprays here received prizes. They were: (1) *tephropeplum* from Nymans; (2) *auritum* K.W. 6278 from Borde Hill; (3) a late *megeratum* from Bodnant; (4) *tephropelum* F. 25644, also from Borde Hill.

Class 38, for Campylogynum sprays was won by Borde Hill's var. *celsum* — a delightful flower fairy plant with blue/mauve bells. Second and third from the only three exhibits was High Beeches.

Class 39. The Cinnabarinum series was contested by four entries. Exbury were worthy winners an ochre type *concatenans*. Borde Hill was second and third with *xanthocodon* and *concatenans*, both with K. W. numbers.

Class 40, (Glaucophyllum series). This was won by Nymans with *tsangpoense* var. *pruniflorum*. Second was Mr Robert Strauss with *charitopes* (nice open flowers, shaded rose pink against excellent foliage). Third was Borde Hill with an unaccountably unnumbered *glaucophyllum*. But even numberless, I preferred it to the winner.

Class 41. A *desquamatum* spray of superb colour and habit from Nymans repeated the 1980 win it had in this Heliolepis series class. Second and third were both two *rubiginosum*, the former from Bodnant and the latter from Mrs Norman Colville. A third *rubiginosum* Hu 14755 (white form) had the distinction of being awarded an AM, although it was unplaced among the eight entries shown.

Class 42. There were nine sprays on view in the Lapponicum class. The honours, in order of merit, went to Borde Hill's good dark form of *russatum*, Mrs Potter's attractive *impeditum* — that seemed to have some *scintillans* about it — and Exbury's *impeditum*, somewhat lacking in blue.

Class 43. The winner here (Lepidotum or Uniflorum series) was a *lepidotum* spray from Borde Hill. It had no competition.

Class 44. Three exhibits (all *calostrotum*) competed in the Saluenense class. Nymans came first, High Beeches second and Bodnant third. Bodnant's would have been quite pretty had it not started to wilt.

Class 45, 46 and 47 were poorly supported, with just a solitary exhibit in each. High Beeches gained a first prize in 45 (*Racemosum*) with *racemosum*, Exbury a second in 46 (*Scabrifolium*) with an untidy unnamed entry, and Borde Hill a first in 47 (*Trichocladum*) with *mekongense* var. *mekongense*.

Class 48, (*Augustinii*). In a good year, this class can appear as a great cloud of breathtaking blue. This was a good year with eleven magnificent sprays overwhelming the eye and defying the judges to name a winner. But name one they had to, and in the end it was Mrs Potter's entry that won by an anther. Dense in flower, one couldn't forget the stamens that licked the air like lizards' tongues. Second was Mrs Colville — a delightful azure but offering the impression that it had been in a battle and couldn't stand up much longer (it had come over 200 miles). Third was Nymans — large, electric blue flowers spotted maroon. A fine exhibit and for me the best of the prizewinners. Fourth was Bodnant — as charming as anything else — and highly commended was an entry from Cheshire's Mr Baldwin. Mention must also be made of the excellent entries from Exbury and Leonardslee.

Class 49, for the *Triflorum* sub-series produced three entries. Only two were thought to be worth prizes: first Borde Hill with *ambiguum* W. 4252 and second Nymans with *zaleucum*.

Class 50, (*Yunnanense* sub-series) gave us a classic winner — a glorious bright pink *davidsonianum* from Bodnant. Second was a deep purple *concinnum* from British American Tobacco. Third a lovely white blossomy *yunnanense* from Mrs Colville. Fourth another *davidsonianum*. This one from Nymans and more true to type in colour. Exbury's *davidsonianum* was highly commended.

Nothing happened in classes 51 and 52, as the Malesians and other indoor exotics failed to materialise.

Class 53 for those plants not covered by previous classes favoured us with two entries and a travesty viz. Mrs Potter's uninspiring *carolinianum* gaining first place over a clearly superior entry from Arduaine. This was *leptothrium*, a rare and somewhat tender species with delightful light mauve rotate flowers and unusual spiky new growth. Moreover it looked an excellent vase plant.

HYBRIDS

The first five hybrid classes gave us a veritable explosion of colour. It began appropriately with Exbury taking first place* in Class 61 for eight trusses. A spectacular range included some well-known *Register* names, e.g. 'Crest', 'Lionel's Triumph', 'Naomi Glow' and 'Queen of Hearts'.

Bodnant, their old rivals, took second and fourth places with well staged collections; nice colour contrasts plus a particularly outstanding pink *thomsonii* × *fortuneii* (Luscombei gr.). The High Beeches were placed third with the extrovert 'Hullabaloo' starring as usual. There were six entries and so good was the standard that the previous year's winner (Mrs E. Kleinwort, Heaslands, Haywards Heath) went unplaced with an exhibit which was every bit as good as 1980's.

Class 62, for three trusses went to Sandling Park. Their 'Mariloo', 'Queen of Hearts' and 'Calfort' just outdid Mrs Kleinwort's trio, which

*See colour picture.

included a good 'Susan' and 'Naomi Exbury'. Third was Exbury and fourth the High Beeches from a total entry of nine.

Class 63, for three trusses, restricted entry, attracted eight exhibits. Again the standard was so high that a fourth prize was merited. First was Mr H. P. Granlund from Balcombe, Sussex with 'Crest', 'Luscombei' and an enormous head of 'Cornish Cross'. Second was Mrs Eunson from Chorley Wood, Herts. with a taste of what was to come i.e. a high-on faultless 'Roza Stevenson' (this was teamed with a fine 'Crest' and 'Susan'). Third was Mr John Fox (an enviable 'Ightham Yellow' appearing in his three) and fourth Cheshire's Mr R. W. Baldwin.

Class 64, for three sprays was contested by four entries and presented a superb display of hybrid vigour and colour. The enormous blooms and rude health of the Exbury entry (a dusky pink 'Naomi Paris', Naomi × Idealist and 'Queen of Hearts') must have just given it the decision over High Beeches' attractive 'Elspeth Slocock', 'Elsae' and 'Hullabaloo'. Third was Bodnant with 'Barclayi', 'Penjerrick' and 'John Tremayne', all from Cornwall.

Class 65, for the Loder Challenge Cup, produced a line-up of thirty-two single trusses. It was by far the largest class in the whole Show, crammed with colour and stretched out like a rainbow. Heady stuff for the onlookers, headache stuff for the judges, who must be congratulated in selecting a worthy winner in Mrs Eunson's 'Roza Stevenson'. This lady seems to be developing a reputation for producing show plants of cup-winning class, (last year (1980) her camellias won the Leonardslee Bowl), and this entry was a perfect example: exquisite shape, clear lemon/yellow flowers, superb foliage and not a mark to be seen anywhere. The runner-up was Sandling Park's flamboyant 'Fulbrook', a bluish and maroon large leaf cross.

In third place came Hydon's 'Mariloo' and fourth was Mrs Kleinwort's big 'Queen of Hearts'. Unplaced, but surely prizewinners in a lesser class, were contributions from Leonardslee and Borde Hill, plus a lovely 'Naomi Glow' from Mrs Potter.

Class 66, showed seven formidable sprays. The winner was an apparently new golden hybrid ('Aurora' × *campylocarpum*) from Exbury. Subject to registration, it was aptly named 'Honeybell'. Second was High Beeches' 'Little Jessica', and third a red-stained *wardii* cross from Borde Hill. Highly commended was a Loderi from Sheffield Park. Bodnant's good *thomsonii* × *fortunei* was unplaced.

Class 67 for six hybrids raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor produced three entries. Exbury repeated their 1980 success, but this time with different trusses: 'Stanley', 'Naomi Glow', 'Kiev', 'Queen of Hearts', 'Crest' and a really beautiful 'Cornish Cross'. Again, Bodnant was second and, as some consolation, third — their two entries combined presenting a remarkable display of the renowned 'reds'.

Class 68. Entries again (three sprays) had to be raised by or in the garden of an exhibitor. Four competed and the outcome was another Exbury spectacular with 'Anchorage' ('Naomi' × 'Idealist'), 'Queen of Hearts' and 'Naomi Glow' providing the winning formula. Bodnant once more had to be content with second — 'Hiraethlyn', 'Peace' and 'Matador' — while High Beeches gained third place in what was quite a flourishing class.

Class 69, for hybrids of *Arboreum* series parentage gave the judges fifteen trusses to choose from. They chose four, and all came from Bodnant bar one. First 'Colonel Rogers', second 'Coreta' and third the delectable pink 'Shirley'. Fourth was Borde Hill's 'Endeavour' (*arboreum* × *lacteum*).

Class 70, (Loderi/Kewense trusses) always reminds me of the Grand National — the entry that stands up the longest has the best chance of winning. This year four out of ten lasted long enough to get past the post. Three were King Georges. They took second (High Beeches), third (Sandling Park) and fourth (Borde Hill) places behind Bodnant's 'Sir Edmund'.

Class 71, for trusses of *griffithianum* crossed with any other species except *fortunei* or *campylocarpum*, attracted fourteen entries. It produced a dual success for Bodnant, who were first with 'John Tremayne' and fourth with 'Hiraethlyn'. Second was High Beeches with 'Glory of Leonardslee', a sugary looking but nonetheless fine hybrid. Third was Exbury with Cornish Cross.

Class 72, 'Lunar Queen' belonging to Mr John Fox, majestically won this section for crosses between *griffithianum* and any hybrid. The pale lime green touch to its yellow clearly illustrated why it is so-called. And so did the fact that it stayed regally upright on the second day while the other six pretenders collapsed. Among these (noble challengers on day one) were Mrs Kleinwort's 'Yvonne' (runner-up), Exbury's 'Yvonne Pride' (third), Bodnant's 'Mikado' (fourth) and Sandling Park's notably large flowered 'Yvonne' which was highly commended.

Class 73, a new class for sprays of *williamsianum* hybrids brought Lamellen two well deserved prizes with 'James Barto' second and 'Thomwilliams' fourth. The winner was 'Humming Bird' from Exbury, with a handsomely dark red cross (*sanguineum* ssp. *haemaleum*) from Borde Hill in third place. Six competed.

Class 74, for Fortunei series crosses, not provided for in classes 70 and 71, produced nineteen trusses. Mrs Kleinwort won it with 'Naomi Pink Beauty'. With 17 lovely flowers to the truss it was appropriately named. Close behind were Dr and Mrs Landon with a very pretty 'Ightham Yellow'. Like Mr Fox, in third place with 'Apple Blossom', they formed part of the Crowborough challenge at this year's show. Fourth came Bodnant with a *thomsonii* cross, while Exbury's 'Susan' was highly commended.

Class 75, (one truss of *Campylocarpum* or Souliei sub-series parentage) turned out to be another very popular class. It didn't produce quite as many exhibits as that for the Loder Cup, but enough (25) to give the judges a hard time. Proof of this, and the overall high standard, was declared by the award of four prizes plus a highly commended and commended. Deservedly first was the Loder Cup winner, Mrs Eunson's unbeatable 'Roza Stevenson'. Second and fourth came 'Ightham Yellow' and 'Carita Golden Dream' from John Fox. Third a 'Carita' from Hydon Nurseries. The commendations went to Mrs Kleinwort for 'Unique' and Mr R. Strauss for yet another 'Carita'. There was also that good yellow 'Crest' from Exbury.

Class 76. For the second year running, Mrs Kleinwort's splendid red, 'David', won the Neriiflorum series hybrids. The same lady also took

second place with 'Gypsy King'. Third came 'Choremia', that nice scarlet from Bodnant. 'Popacatapetl' in fourth place helped Dr and Mrs Landon to pop up again for their second prize of the Show.

Class 77, (one truss *Thomsonii* parentage) was won by a frothy pink 'Luscombei' from Mr Granlund. Second was Bodnant's unnamed clone of *thomsonii* × *fortunei*. Third, the classic 'Cornish Cross' from Borde Hill. Fourth, another good Aberconway cross, 'Etos' and highly commended — and worth it — an 'Ascot Brilliant' from Sheffield Park. With sixteen entries on view, this was another competitive class.

Class 78, for *Thomsonii* sub-series hybrids (not *thomsonii* itself) attracted seven entries and was won by an outstanding 'Queen of Hearts' from Mrs Kleinwort. For the large number of bells this truss contained, it was remarkably well shaped. Second was another 'Queen of Hearts' from Mr Strauss and third, from the other member of the Crowborough contingent, came Brian Wright's 'Crest'. This just trumped Exbury's 'Queen of Hearts' for fourth place. Highly commended was Crowborough again — the Landons' 'Ightham Yellow'.

Class 79, (*griersonianum* crossed with any other species). Fifteen trusses competed and Bodnant's 'Ruddigore' and 'Culrose' took first and second places. Two 'Matadors' were third and fourth, with Exbury's (nice, healthy spear-point leaves) getting the better of Sheffield Park's.

Class 80, (*griersonianum* crossed with a hybrid) exactly duplicated Bodnant's 1 and 2 success in the previous class. This time, however, the trusses were 'Siren' (striking colour and large calyx) and 'Laura Aberconway'. Third was 'Siren' again (Mrs Colville's) and fourth the aggressive-looking 'Karkov' from Ascot's Mr P. J. Urlwin-Smith. Bodnant gained an H.C. with 'Gretia'.

Class 81, for one truss of *Lacteam* series hybrids was won by Sandling Park's 'Lionel's Triumph' owing more to its size than its colour. Second was 'Fred Rose' from Sunningdale's Mr K. Blundell and third was High Beeches' 'George Sansom' with a nice pink touch to it. Fourth was a 'Mariloo' from Mr Strauss.

Class 82. John Fox for the second year running won the Elizabeth class. His spray, in good condition, had been cut two weeks before the Show. Only four exhibits (all prizewinners) were shown, probably due to the early spring which had no doubt put most Elizabeths beyond their best. Second was Bodnant with an entry of good colour and attractive blooms. Third was Brian Wright and fourth Exbury.

Classes 83 (*forrestii repens* or *aperantum* hybrids) and 84 (*yakushmanum* crosses) were non-events. Nothing appeared in the former and of the three that took part in the latter, one was N.A.S., while the other two were not awarded prizes, although I thought Hydon's 'Georgette' to be worth at least a third.

Class 85, for *Cinnabarinum* series hybrids, produced some really lovely sprays. 'Quiberon Bay', a delightful salmon colour with nice pointed lobes at the end of long corollas, won it for Exbury. Close behind was another treat from Mrs Eunson — 'Conroy', a perfect soft orange. Bodnant's 'Peace', as charming as ever, was third. A nice pink 'Oreocinn' from Borde Hill went unrewarded.

Class 85, for tender hybrids grown in the open or otherwise was won by an unnamed Sandling Park cross, viz. *lindleyi* LS 2744 × *nuttallii* LSE 12117. It had gargantuan white trumpets and was recommended for a

Preliminary Certificate of Commendation. Sandling Park also produced the runner-up, a marked 'Tyermanii'. Third was Sir Giles Loder's 'Harry Tagg', good but smaller flowered than the unplaced Borde Hill version. Fourth was a long-tubed truss of 'Countess of Haddington' from Brian Wright. Unblemished and with a delicate pale mauve hue, a biased view is that it was worth a higher place.

Class 87 for hybrids between Triflorum and Lapponicum series species was won by a stunning blue 'St. Tudy' from Borde Hill. Mrs Eunson's was second and a beautiful 'Amethyst' from Hydon Nurseries third. This was so outstanding with its reddish purple flowers and gold anthered stamens that I have since purchased a plant.

Class 88, for exhibits of Triflorum series crosses (but not with Lapponicum series members) had only one entry — Exbury's lovely 'Eleanore' which took first prize.

Class 89, for alpine series hybrids was entirely unsupported, while only two exhibits appeared in the new Class 90 for 'Yellow Hammer' sprays; High Beeches defeating Leonardslee.

Class 91, (any hybrid between two species not previously provided for) was won by Mrs Potter's *falconeri* × *sinogrande*. Another large truss came third (*hodgsonii* × *falconeri* from Bodnant) while the courageous challenge of a tiny 'Blewbury' spray won a well-earned second prize for Hydon Nurseries.

Class 92. A class for one truss of a hybrid between a species and a hybrid other than those provided for in the previous classes. Seven competed and the winner was a striking *campanulatum* cross from Mrs Kleinwort. Second was the buccaneering 'Billy Budd' (waxy red) from Exbury and third the Landons' relatively dainty, open-flowered *aberconwayi* cross. This class caused considerable trouble to the stewards during staging, as exhibits kept appearing which were N.A.S., some of them hybrids of *wardii* (eligible in class 75, *Campylocarpum* or Souliei sub-series), and some of *haematodes* (class 76).

Class 93, allowed the same scope as Class 92, for sprays, not trusses. A sparkling 'Blue Diamond' from Nymans came first. Second came a green (more foliage than flower) 'Blue Diamond' from Sheffield Park and third 'Rivulet' from Exbury.

Class 94, for any hybrid between two hybrids (one truss) saw Bodnant exhibits in the first two places. First was 'Cornish Cross' × 'Penjerrick' and second was 'Dorinthia' × 'Elizabeth'. The latter was a magnificent deep pink with a huge petaloid calyx that reached half way up the corolla — a flower in itself. Third was High Beeches' Loderi/King George × 'King George', a sort of gossamer pink and understandably so since the parents are white and red. Fourth was 'Baron Phillipe de Rothschild' from where else but Exbury. There were fourteen exhibits in what amounted to a most colourful class.

Class 95, as above but for sprays, attracted only Exbury's 'Baron Phillipe de Rothschild'. The opulent bearing of this well-named hybrid ('Exbury Naomi' × 'Crest') gave one the impression that it frightened off any would-be competitors. Perhaps it did as it unarguably took first prize; it was just as well.

Class 96, (any hybrid grown under glass, one truss) exhibited only two entries. They came from the same two entrants who contested the class in 1980. Then it was judged in error, with first prize going to Mr Fox. This

year justice was done, as Major Hardy won — his handsome 'Caerhays John' beating Mr Fox's pretty 'Parisienne'.

In the 'Restricted Entry' section, classes 97 and 98 produced nothing more than a nice story about a monk and a desire to take part: Brother Vincent from Llandudno entered a 'Fragrantissimum' bud struggling to open. Of course, it was unplaced but with such enthusiasm, who knows what will happen next time. I hope Brother Vincent returns to surprise us all.

The three Azalea classes in the "Miscellaneous" section gave us just six entries. There were: (Class 100) an *obtusum amoenum* from Exbury; this was the only entry and was awarded first prize. (Class 101) a 'Hinomayo' from David Farnes (thickly clad in pretty pink), 'Kirin' from Sir Giles Loder and 'Hinodegiri' from Mrs Potter. These were first, second and third respectively. (Class 102) 'Kirin', 'Seikai' and 'Hinodegiri', Exbury's winning trio and 'Kirin', 'Hinodegiri' and 'Hatsugiri' representing Sir Giles Loder, the runner-up. These evergreen azaleas may not be shown in great numbers, but they always, without fail, adorn the latter classes to charmingly.

Class 103, (a rhododendron shown for foliage effect) was not entered. Class 104 for rock garden plants in bloom is never overwhelmingly supported. A pity, since it could become a very interesting and attractive class. Although there were seven exhibits this year, the outcome, like last, was little more than a private duel between John Fox and Brian Wright, the latter this year gaining the upper hand with *calostrotum* 'Gigha' first and 'Pink Drift' second. 'Princess Anne' from John Fox was third.

John Fox also gained prizes in Class 105 for any evergreen rhododendron in bloom. First for 'Parisienne', a very nice sulphur yellow, and second for 'Blue Diamond'. These were the only two prizes awarded, although there was a quite reasonable third exhibit on view.

Class 106, (leaves). In the past, the larger gardens have tended to make this class their own, but this year the tables were refreshingly turned. First were Dr and Mrs Landon showing a very healthy sextet, viz. *haematodes*, *falconeri*, *fictolacteum*, *fulvum*, *rex* and 'Macsin', a hybrid between two obvious parents. Second was Arduaine, to keep the large garden flag still fluttering, but third was David Farnes to out-do the might of Exbury. Although it must be said that this garden produced a *bureavii* leaf with a most marvellous orange indumentum.

The last class in the Show was least since no one produced the required vase or bowl filled with any number of species and/or hybrids.

The Camellia Competition

London, 17/18 March, 1981

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. A. N. LOCK

There were very good entries for the early Camellia Competition this year, and a number of new names appeared among the prizewinners. This seems to confirm the impression, given by the number of people queueing to order at the trade stands and by the enquiries at the International

Camellia Society's stand, that camellias are still increasing in popularity.

It is to be hoped that existing exhibitors will encourage other camellia growers to start competing at the Shows. There were 251 entries in 43 classes, viz.,

Division I

Classes for Sprays; Sub-division A for species and cultivars of species.

Class 1. Japonica, any three cultivars, one spray of each. Three entries. Mr R. Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly won with 'Elegans', 'Ballet Dancer' and 'Wildfire', all in excellent condition. Sir Giles Loder of Leonardslee was second with 'Pink Clouds', 'Mary Wheeler' and an unnamed single red. Third was Mr R. H. Ellis of Doomsday Gardens, Horsham.

Class 2. Japonica, any semi-double cultivar, one spray. Five entries. First, Sir Giles Loder with 'Shiro Butan', a lovely spray. Second Mr R. Strauss, 'Wildfire'. Third Mr R. H. Ellis, 'Donckelarii'.

Class 3. Japonica, any anemone-formed or paeony-formed cultivar, one spray. Three entries. First, Sir Giles Loder with 'Richard Nixon'. Second Mr R. Strauss with 'Lady Clare'. (Homer nods for a moment?) Third Mr R. H. Ellis with 'C. M. Wilson'.

Class 4. Japonica, any rose-formed or formal double cultivar, one spray. Three entries. First Mr R. Strauss — 'Cheryll Lynn'. Second Mr J. T. Scott, The Laund, Grimsargh, Preston, Lancs. with 'Berenice Perfection'. Third Mr R. H. Ellis with 'Eleanor Hagood'.

Class 5. Japonica, a small-flowered cultivar, one spray. Three entries. Sir Giles Loder took first and second in this class with 'Jingle Bells' and 'Little Bit'. Third was Mr R. H. Ellis with 'Tinker Bell'.

Class 6. Reticulata, one spray. Four entries. Mr Strauss won with 'Arch of Triumph'. Sir Giles Loder took second and third places with 'William Hertrich' and 'Buddha'.

Class 7. *Saluenensis*, one spray. Four entries. First and second Mr Ellis with 'Bow Bells' and *saluenensis*. Third was Sir Giles Loder also with *saluenensis*.

Class 8. Any other species, one spray. Two entries. Lamellen Garden's *cuspidata* took first prize.

Subdivision B. Hybrids

Class 9. Any three hybrids, one spray of each. Three entries. Sir Giles Loder took first and second prizes with two superb trios which must have been difficult to separate. First, 'Highlight', 'St Ewe' and 'Fire Chief'. Second, 'Francie L', 'Felice Harris' and 'Valley Knudsen'. Third was Mr Scott with 'Grand Jury', 'Leonard Messel' and 'Duntruon'.

Class 10. *Williamsii*, any single-flowered cultivar, one spray. Seven entries. First was Sir Giles Loder with 'St Ewe', and second with 'J. C. Williams'. Third Mr R. H. Ellis with 'St Ewe'.

Class 11. *Williamsii*, any semi-double cultivar, one spray. Two entries. First Mr J. R. Scott with 'Daintiness'. Second Mr G. Mount, Preston House, East Preston, Sussex who showed 'Donation'.

Class 12. *Williamsii*, any paeony- or rose-formed or formal double cultivar, one spray. Three entries, all of 'Debbie'. First Mr Strauss, second Sir Giles Loder, third Mr Scott.

Class 13. Any hybrid other than *williamsii*, one spray. Eight entries. Sir Giles Loder took first and fourth with 'Francie L' and 'Bonnie Marie'. Second was Mr Strauss with 'Forty-niner'. Third Mr D. N. Farnes, Corton Lodge, Burntwood Avenue, Hornchurch.

Division II. Plants in bloom. One class. One entry. First prize Mrs P. D. Mack, Little Bridley, Berry Lane, Worplesdon. A very nice plant of 'Leonard Messel'.

Classes for blooms. Section A. Cultivars of Camellia japonica.

Class 15. Any three single-flowered cultivars, one bloom of each. Four entries. First was Mr Strauss with 'Sylva', 'Rogetsu', 'Clarissa'. Second was Sir Giles Loder with 'Sakura-Gari', 'Taro-An', 'Yamato Nishiki'. Third came the Duke of Devonshire who entered 'Sieboldii', 'Rogetsu', 'Jupiter'.

Class 16. Any single-flowered white cultivar, one bloom. Seven entries. First Mr B. E. Wright, Picket Post, Rannoch Rd, Crowborough — 'Lily Ponds'. Second Mr Strauss with 'White Swan'. Third Mr Strauss with 'Rogetsu' and fourth Mr Mount who showed 'Alba Simplex'.

Class 17. Any single-flowered self-coloured cultivar, other than white, one bloom. Ten entries. First the Duke of Devonshire with 'Jupiter'; second and third Mr Strauss with 'Sylva' and 'Mattie Vole'. Fourth Sir Giles Loder; 'Sakura Gari'.

Class 18. Any single-flowered variegated cultivar, one bloom. Three entries. First Mr Strauss, second Mr Ellis both with 'Clarissa'.

Class 19. Any three semi-double cultivars, one bloom of each. Seven entries. First The Duke of Devonshire; 'Mrs D. W. Davis', 'Tricolor' and an unknown, which looked very like 'Guilio Nuccio'. Second Mr Strauss; 'Donckelarii', 'Apollo', 'Wildfire'. Third Mr Ellis; 'Dainty Maiden', 'Beau Harp', 'Guilio Nuccio'.

Class 20. 'Drama Girl', one bloom. Four entries. First Mr Mount. Second Mr Wright.

Class 21. 'Mrs D. W. Davis', one bloom. Three entries. First Sir Giles Loder. Second The Duke of Devonshire.

Class 22. Any semi-double white cultivar, one bloom. Five entries. First and second Mr H. G. Ayling, Swiftena, Westhorpe, Stowmarket, Suffolk with 'Silver Waves' and 'Lovelight'. Mr Ellis was third with Mme Victor de Bisschop'.

Class 23. Any semi-double self-coloured cultivar, other than white, not specified above. Eighteen entries. First Mr Strauss with 'Guilio Nuccio'. Second Mr Scott; 'Dr Tinsley'. Third Mr Strauss; 'Wildfire'. Fourth Mrs A. Fisher, 14 Albert Place, London with 'Magnoliaeflora'.

Class 24. Any semi-double variegated cultivar, one bloom. Nine entries. First Mr Scott; 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. Second Mr Ellis; 'Geisha Girl'. Third Mrs Fisher; 'Nagasaki'.

Class 25. Any three anemone and/or paeony-formed cultivars, one bloom of each. Five entries. First The Duke of Devonshire; 'Elegans Splendour' and two unknowns. Second Sir Giles Loder; 'Richard Nixon', 'Conrad Hilton', 'Ballet Dancer'. Third Mr Ellis; 'C. M. Wilson', 'Tomorrow', 'Cardinal'. Sadly a lovely trio from Mr Strauss was not judged as it included 'Lady Clare'.

Class 26. Any anemone or paeony-formed white cultivar. Seven entries. First Mr Strauss; 'Gus Menard'. Second Mr Ellis; 'Onita Holland'. Third Sir Giles Loder; 'Conrad Hilton'.

Class 27. Any anemone or paeony-formed self-coloured cultivar, other than white, one bloom. Nineteen entries. First Mr Ayling; 'Red Rogue'. Second Mr Ellis; 'C. M. Wilson'. Third Mr Strauss; 'Faith'. Fourth The Duke of Devonshire; 'Hawaii'.

Class 28. Any anemone or paeony-formed variegated cultivar, one bloom. Nine entries. First Mr Ellis; 'R. L. Wheeler', variegated form. Second Sir Giles Loder; 'Richard Nixon'. Third Mr Ellis; 'C. M. Wilson', variegated form.

Class 29. Any three rose-formed or formal double cultivars, one bloom of each. Three entries. First Mr Strauss; 'Berenice Perfection', 'Masterpiece', 'Cheryl Lynn'. Second Duke of Devonshire; 'Mathotiana', 'Mathotiana Rosea', 'Tomorrow'.

Class 30. Any rose-formed or formal double white cultivar, one bloom. Five entries. First Mr Strauss; 'Masterpiece'. Second The Duke of Devonshire; unknown. Third Mr Ayling; 'Nuccio's Gem'.

Class 31. Any rose-formed or formal double self-coloured cultivar other than white, one bloom. Fourteen entries. First Mr Strauss; 'Cheryll Lynn'. Second Mrs E. Mackenzie, Hill Cottage, nr. Diss, Norfolk; unnamed. Third Mr Strauss; 'Mathotiana'. Fourth Sir Giles Loder; 'Vulcan'.

Class 32. Any rose-formed or formal double variegated cultivar, one bloom. Nine entries. First Mr Ayling with 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. Second The Duke of Devonshire; 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. Third Mr Ellis with 'Augusto l'Gouveia Pinto'.

Class 33. Any six cultivars of *Camellia japonica*. There were only two entries. Mr Strauss won with 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Wildfire', 'Masterpiece', 'Gus Menard', 'Lady Clare' and an unnamed bloom, and the Duke of Devonshire was second, showing 'Jupiter', 'Mathotiana', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Shiro Chan' and two unknown varieties.

Class 34. Any three cultivars of *C. japonica*, restricted to those who did not enter class 33. There were seven entries and Mr Ayling won, showing 'Red Rogue', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' and 'Lovelight'. Mr Ellis was second, and also took fourth place. Third was Mr Wright.

Class 35. Any cultivar of *C. japonica*, one bloom. Restricted to exhibitors who have not won a prize in an R.H.S. Camellia Competition since 1977. There was one entry, from Messrs E.A.T and H.C. Wright of Arduaine, Argyll. Their 'Mercury' was awarded first prize. It would be interesting to know if we have ever had a camellia from further north than this at an R.H.S. Show (or did it come from their Essex nurseries? Ed.)

Section B. Blooms of C. reticulata and its named forms.

Class 36. Reticulata, wild single form. There was no entry this year; there was only one last year. This form does not seem to produce many entries at the April Show either, and, although it is an attractive garden plant its habit of dropping its flowers makes it difficult to stage, and it is doubtful whether this class is worth retaining.

Class 37. *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'. Two entries. First The Duke of Devonshire. Second Mr R. S. Hood, The Grange, High Street, Bursledon, Hants.

Section C. Hybrids. There were several well-filled classes here.

Class 39. Any three hybrids. Eight entries. Sir Giles Loder took first and second prizes, showing 'Francie L', 'High Light' and 'Nuccio's Ruby' and 'Grand Jury', 'Brigadoon' and 'Valley Knudsen'. Mr Strauss was third with 'Debbie', 'Julie Hamiter' and 'Forty Niner'. Fourth was Mr Scott with 'Grand Jury', 'Daintiness' and 'Highlight'.

Class 40, for any single-flowered hybrid of which only one parent is *C. reticulata*. There was one entry but no prize was awarded.

Class 41. Any hybrid not single-flowered of which only one parent is *C. reticulata*, one bloom. There were twelve entries. Sir Giles Loder won with 'Francie L', Mr Scott took second and third prizes with 'Leonard Messel' and 'Francie L'. Mr Strauss was fourth with 'Valentine Day'.

Class 42. Any hybrid other than of *C. reticulata*, one bloom. Eleven entries. 'Debbie' was again to the fore in this class, and certainly this year it has outshone 'Anticipation'. It is a very good "doer" and were it not for it's slightly difficult colour it must take over from 'Donation' as everybody's camellia. The Duke of Devonshire won the class with it. Second was Mr Ellis; 'Waltztime'. Third was Sir Giles Loder with 'Debbie'.

Class 43. Any hybrid, one bloom, open to those not exhibiting in Classes 39 to 42. There were three entries. First Mr Farnes with 'Inspiration'. Second the Messrs Wright.

To end on a slightly lower note; it was very noticeable that there were great differences in the standards of presentation. Some competitors must have lost marks because their blooms in the spray classes were downward facing and difficult to judge. Also several sprays were dropping blooms by lunchtime on the opening day. I'm sure we could benefit from advice on both these points from flower arranging friends.

THE CAMELLIA SHOW

(For Camellias grown in the open only)
14 and 15 April, 1981

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. A. LOCK

Once again 1981 seems to have been a bumper year for camellias. There were 322 exhibits in the 70 classes, compared with 170 in 1980. There were again, as in the earlier Competition, several new exhibitors, and the general quality of the exhibits was of a very high standard.

Unfortunately the increased numbers seemed to have presented problems for the Show's organisers. Exhibitors who came to set out their exhibits on the Monday found that the stands were not ready for nearly two hours after the time set for them to start, and the final spacing seemed rather cramped, with a couple of classes squeezed in very awkwardly and given *ex tempore* number cards. The account of the Show last year commented on the numbering of classes and the desirability of increasing those for hybrids, I would also suggest that there are too many classes for individual named varieties. Several of these varieties have been superseded, and are therefore unlikely to attract the new competitors the Show needs if it is to prosper. I agree with the view expressed last year that the Cornwall Garden Society's schedule for hybrid classes would be a sound base on which to revise our own.

Despite these remarks it was a splendid Show, and the judges must have had a hard task in deciding the results of several well-filled classes.

Division 1. Sprays

Class 1. Any six sprays. There were three entries. First was Sir Giles Loder with 'Berenice Boddy', 'Wildwood', 'Altheaflora', 'Alba Simplex',

'Drama Girl', 'Leonard Messel'. Second was Mr Strauss: 'Donation', 'Justine Heurtin', 'Tricolor', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'E. G. Waterhouse' and 'Guilio Nuccio'. Third was Mr G. Mount, from E. Preston, Sussex.

Class 2. Any three sprays. There were two entries, both from Sir Giles Loder. His 'Anticipation', 'Leonard Messel' and 'Alba Simplex' beat 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Adolphe Audusson' and an attractive, unnamed hybrid (*saluenense* × 'Inchmery').

Class 3. Japonica, any three cultivars. Four entries. First Sir Giles Loder: 'Hatsu-Zakura', 'Lady Clare', 'Rubescens Major'. Second Mr Strauss: 'Marion Mitchell', 'Tricolor', 'C. M. Wilson'. Third another trio from Sir Giles Loder, of Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex.

Class 4. Japonica, any single-flowered cultivar. Four entries. Sir Giles Loder made a clean sweep of the prizes. First 'Spencer's Pink', second 'Jupiter', third 'Hatsu-Zakura'.

Class 5. Japonica, any semi-double cultivar. Six entries. First Mr Strauss: 'Eleanor Grant'. Second Mr Mount: 'Drama Girl'. Third Sir Giles Loder: 'Drama Girl'.

Class 6. Japonica, any anemone-formed or paeony-formed cultivar. Six entries. The class was won by a very nice spray of 'Elegans' from Mr P. N. Buckley who has a tiny, well-filled garden in Kensington, London. Second Sir Giles Loder: 'Altheaflora'. Third Mr Strauss: 'Mathotiana Supreme'.

Class 7. Japonica, any rose-formed or formal double cultivar. Three entries. First Sir Giles Loder: 'Rubescens Major'. Second Beryl, Countess of Rothes, Strawberry House, Chiswick, London: 'Nigra'. Third Mrs M. E. McDonald, Thames Ditton, Surrey: 'Margherita Coleoni'.

Class 8. Japonica, a small-flowered cultivar selected from a list. One entry. Sir Giles Loder's 'Little Bit' was given the first prize. I find it amusing that hybridists, having spent a great deal of time and energy producing flowers of increasing size, to the extent that size is a factor to be taken into account in judging, then spend almost as much time producing small-flowered varieties.

Class 9. Cuspidata. One entry. Sir Giles Loder was awarded first.

Class 10. Reticulata, wild form. No entry. This was sad as Sir Giles Loder brought a nice spray which got put up in Class 14, presumably during the early confusion, where it was not according to schedule.

Class 11. Reticulata, any double or semi-double cultivar. Again only one entry, from Sir Giles Loder, whose 'Captain Rawes' took first prize. I am sure this is a class which will expand soon as plants of the many new varieties become large enough for spray cutting.

Class 12. Any hybrid of, or descendant from, *C. reticulata*. Two entries, both from Sir Giles Loder. First 'Inspiration', second 'Leonard Messel'.

Class 13. *Saluenensis*. Two entries. First Mr R. Stephenson Clarke from Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex. Second Sir Giles Loder.

Class 15. *Williamsii* 'Donation'. Five entries. First Sir Giles Loder. Second Mr Stephenson Clarke. Third Mrs McDonald. Fourth Mr Mount.

Class 16. Any semi-double, other than 'Donation'. One entry. Sir Giles Loder took first prize with 'Exaltation'.

Class 17. *Williamsii*, any cultivar, other than a single or semi-double, or 'Donation'. One entry. First Sir Giles Loder: 'Debbie'.

Class 18. 'Cornish Snow'. One entry. First Sir Giles Loder.

Class 19. Any other hybrid of, or descendant from, *C. saluenensis*. One entry. First Sir Giles Loder.

The spray classes would have been a disaster without the exhibits from Leonardslee. This may have been, in part, because the Cornwall Garden Society's Show at Truro was only three days before, making it almost impossible to exhibit fully at both. Sprays are of course more difficult to find than individual blooms, and the larger gardens have a great advantage. Every effort must be made to encourage more people to enter for spray classes. Perhaps a couple of classes could be introduced for owners of gardens of less than half an acre, or some other size decided by the Committee.

Division 2. Blooms

Class 25. Any twelve cultivars. This class was unusually well supported, with six entries, any of which would have taken the prize in many other years.

Mrs Eunson won for the second year in succession with 'E. G. Waterhouse', 'Elegant Beauty', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Grand Jury', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Henry Turnbull', 'Arch of Triumph', 'Anticipation', 'Rose Parade', 'Blaze of Glory', 'Extravaganza' and 'Debbie'. Second was Mr R. F. Winter from Ascot with 'Kick Off', 'Grand Slam', 'Tomorrow', 'Drama Girl', 'Elegans Supreme', 'Anticipation', 'Tiffany', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Jean Lyne', 'Leonard Messel', 'Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou' and 'White Paeony'. Third was Mr N. T. Holman from Chyverton, nr Truro. Fourth Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Horsham, W. Sussex. Highly commended Mr Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex.

Classes 26 to 64 are all for cultivars of *C. japonica*.

Class 26. Any three single-flowered cultivars. Five entries. First Mr Winter: 'Jennifer Turnbull', 'Rogetsu', unknown. Second Mrs Eunson: 'Jennifer Turnbull', 'Ake Bono', 'Mattie Cole'. Third Mr Winter: 'Jupiter', 'Hatsu-Zakura', 'Alba Simplex'.

Class 27. 'Alba Simplex' or 'Devonia'. Eight entries. First Mr Mount, Preston House, East Preston, Sussex. Second Mrs A. H. Potter, Kings Cope, Wentworth, Surrey. Third Sir Giles Loder.

Class 28. 'Jupiter' or 'Sylva'. Six entries. First Mr Winter, Camellia Cottage, Cheapside Road, Ascot, Berks. Second The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Third. Mr Holman.

Class 29. 'Hatsu-Zakura'. Three entries. First Sir Giles Loder. Second Mr Holman.

Class 30. 'Furoan' or 'Apple Blossom'. Three entries. First Mr Winter. Second Mrs Eunson, Pindari, Quickley Rise, Chorleywood, Herts. Third Sir Giles Loder.

Class 31. Any single-flowered white, not specified above. Two entries. Second Mrs Potter. Third Mr Winter.

Class 32. Any single self-coloured, other than white. Seven entries. First Mrs V. R. Fortescue, Putney, London: 'Clarissa'. Second Mr Winter: 'Jennifer Turnbull'. Third Mrs Eunson.

Class 33. Any single-flowered variegated. Two entries. First Mr Winter. The second entry: 'Sabina' was not judged having excess petals.

Class 34. Any three semi-double cultivars. Eight entries. First Mr Strauss: 'Lady Clare', 'Gauntletti', 'Drama Girl'. Second Mr Winter: 'Drama Girl', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Jean Lyne'. Third Sir Giles Loder.

Class 35. 'Adolphe Audusson'. Ten entries. First Mrs Potter. Second Mrs Tame, Northwood, Middlesex. Third Mrs Barbara Griffiths, Dorset Lodge, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

- Class 36. 'Alexander Hunter'. No entry.
- Class 37. 'Donckelarii'. Three entries. First Sir Giles Loder. Second The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Third Mr Strauss.
- Class 38. 'Guilio Nuccio'. Three entries. First Mr Strauss. Second Sir Giles Loder.
- Class 39. 'Lady Clare'. Five entries. First Mrs Potter. Second Sir Giles Loder. Third The Hon. Edward Boscawen.
- Class 40. 'Magnoliaeflora'. Seven entries. First Mrs Potter. Second Sir Giles Loder. Third The Hon. Edward Boscawen.
- Class 41. 'Nagasaki'. Three entries. First Mrs A. W. Fisher, 14 Albert Place, Kensington, London. Second Mr Strauss. Third Sir Giles Loder.
- Class 42. Any semi-double white, not specified above. Six entries. First Mr P. N. Buckley: 'Mme Victor de Bisschop'. Second Mrs Fortescue: unknown. Third Mr Strauss: 'Gauntletti'.
- Class 43. Any semi-double, self-coloured, other than white. Twelve entries. First Mr Winter: 'Drama Girl'. Second Mrs Eunson: 'Grand Prix'. Third Mr Winter: 'Mercury'. Fourth Mrs A. M. Hooton, Paddock Farm, Loxwood, Sussex: 'Berenice Boddy'.
- Class 44. Any semi-double variegated. Five entries. First Beryl, Countess of Rothes: 'Lady Vansittart'. Second Mr Strauss: 'Tricolor'. Third Mr Winter: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'.
- Class 45. Any three anemone- and/or paeony-formed. Five entries. First Mr Buckley: 'Pink Champagne', 'Elegans', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. Second Mr Strauss: 'Althaefflora', 'Gus Menard', 'Mathotiana Supreme'. Third Mr Winter.
- Class 46. 'Elegans'. Eight entries. First Mr Buckley, 6 Albert Place, London. Second Mrs Tame. Third Sir Giles Loder.
- Class 47. 'R. L. Wheeler'. Five entries. First Sir Giles Loder. Second Mr Winter. Third Mrs Potter. Fourth Mrs Eunson.
- Class 48. Any anemone- or paeony-formed white. Four entries. First Mrs Eunson: unknown. Second Mr Winter: 'White Paeony'. Third Mr Strauss: 'Gus Menard'.
- Class 49. Any other self-coloured anemone- or paeony-formed. Thirteen entries. First Sir Giles Loder: 'Barbara Woodroof'. Second Mr Winter: 'Tomorrow Park Hill'. Third Mrs A. Waterlow, Paultons Square, London S.W.3: 'Hawaii'. Fourth Mr Strauss: 'Debutante'.
- Class 50. Any anemone- or paeony-formed variegated. Three entries. First Mr Buckley: a very pretty pale sport of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. Second Sir Giles Loder: 'Kelvingtoniana'. Third Mr Strauss: 'Marguerite Guillon'.
- Class 51. Any three rose- and/or formal double. Three entries. First Mr Strauss: 'Twilight', 'Rubescens Major', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi'. Second Sir Giles Loder: 'Rubescens Major', 'Pink Lady', 'Mathotiana Alba'. Third Mr Buckley.
- Class 52. 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi'. Three entries. First Mrs Waterlow. Second Sir Giles Loder. Third Mrs Griffiths.
- Class 53. 'Rubescens Major'. Three entries. First Sir Giles Loder. Second Mrs Eunson. Third Mr Strauss.
- Class 54. 'Mathotiana'. Two entries. First Sir Giles Loder. Second Mr Winter.
- Class 55. 'Mathotiana Rosea'. Four entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Second Mr Winter.

Class 56. 'Mathotiana Alba'. Four entries. First Mr Strauss. Second Mr Buckley. Third Sir Giles Loder.

Class 57. 'Souvenir de Bahuaud-Litou'. Two entries. First Mrs Potter. Second Beryl, Countess of Rothes.

Class 58. 'Coquetti'. No entry.

Class 59. Any other rose-formed or formal double white. Five entries. First Mrs Waterlow: unknown var. A lovely creamy-white with very small leaf. Second Mr Buckley: 'Alba Plena'. Third Mrs Potter: 'Alba Plena'. Fourth Mr Winter: 'Alba Plena'.

Class 60. Any other self-coloured rose-formed or formal double. Nine entries. First Mrs Potter: 'L'Avenir' (shown as Lallarook). Second Mr Winter: 'L'Avenir'. Third Mrs Waterlow: unknown. Fourth Mrs Eunson: 'Margherita Coleoni'.

Class 61. Any other variegated rose-formed or formal double. Six entries. First Mrs Eunson: 'Comte de Gomer'. Second Sir Giles Loder: 'Pink Lady'. Third The Hon Edward Boscawen: unnamed.

Class 62. Any six cultivars of *C. japonica*. There were nine entries for this class, compared with three last year, and the quality excellent. Mr Winter was first with 'Drama Girl', 'Souvenir de Bahuaud Litou', 'Grand Slam', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Kick Off' and 'White Paeony'. Second was Mrs Eunson: 'Grand Prix', 'Drama Girl', 'Blaze of Glory', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Rubescens Major' and an unknown white. Third Mr Buckley. Fourth Sir Giles Loder. Mrs Potter's exhibit was Highly Commended.

Classes 63 and 64 are restricted to exhibitors who have not won a prize in this Show in the last three years.

Class 63. Any three *japonica*. Three entries. First Mr Winter with three cultivars which were unnamed. Second Mrs Fortescue: 'Clarissa', 'Sabina' and an unknown white. Third Mr Donald MacLeary from Preston, Hants.

Class 64. Any cultivar of *C. japonica*. First Mrs Fortescue: 'Clarissa'. Second Mr H. Gordon Ungley, Paultons Square, London S.W.3: 'High Hat'.

We now come to Sub-division F. Miscellaneous. It would be nice if a slightly more encouraging name could be found for this section, as clearly this is where the most exciting new developments in camellias must be expected. The new species which have come into cultivation in the last few years, and others which are likely to be introduced following the re-opening of China to plant collectors, must greatly extend the range of these classes in the next few years.

Class 65. This class, for any four, other than cultivars of *C. japonica*, attracted four outstanding entries and was won by Mr Holman with 'Captain Rawes', 'Arch of Triumph', 'Royalty' and 'Elsie Jury'. Second was Mrs Eunson: 'Anticipation', 'Arch of Triumph', 'Grand Jury' and 'Elsie Jury'. Third was Mr M. C. Pratt of Fittleworth, Sussex.

Class 66. Williamsii, any three other than single. Five entries. Mrs Eunson won with 'Anticipation', 'Elegant Beauty' and 'Brigadoon', from Mr Holman's 'Anticipation', 'Elegant Beauty' and 'Debbie'. Mrs Potter was third.

Class 67. Reticulata, wild form. No entry.

Class 68. Reticulata, any form, other than single. Five entries. Sir Giles Loder took first and second with 'Noble Pearl' and 'Crimson Robe'. Mr Holman was third with 'Arch of Triumph'.

Millais Nurseries Crosswater Farm Churt, Farnham Surrey.



We have a very comprehensive collection of Species Rhododendrons and hybrids for sale this year.

In addition to our normal range of plants we are making a Special Offer, of younger, 2 to 3 year old plants, mostly in pots, for Spring delivery. These are about 30cm. in height or breadth, and are wonderful value. Minimum order four plants, which may be reserved for collection or despatch in March or April. The price is £4.00 per plant, plus VAT, packing and carriage. Orders should be marked "Special Offer", and one or two alternatives given.

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Plants on Special Offer:

Augustinii (several clones)

Bauhiniiflorum

Calophytum

Cinnabarinum concatenans group

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Lanatum DF 523/547

Macabe anum

Megeratum

Oreotrephes

Rex from KW 4509

Wardii L&S 5679 \times 5679

Yakushmanum

Alison Johnstone

Bowbells

Carita Golden Dream

Chink

Conroy

Flavidum \times Lady Rosebery

Grayswood Pink

Ilam Violet

Lady Chamberlain F.C.C.

Lady Chamberlain Gleam, Exbury

Lady Rosebery F.C.C.

Lovely William

Mary Belle

May Day

Revlon

Roza Stevenson

Tessa

Class 69. *C. saluenensis*. Four entries. First Mr Strauss, second was Mrs Potter and third Mr Stephenson Clarke.

Class 70. Williamsii, any single cultivar. There were six entries. The Hon. Edward Boscawen's 'J. C. Williams' won from two blooms of 'Parkside' from Mrs Potter and Mr Winter.

Class 71. Williamsii 'Donation'. Eleven entries. This was won by Mr Stephenson Clarke of Borde Hill, where this most popular and outstanding hybrid was raised just forty years ago. Was this a bloom from the very first 'Donation'? Second Mr Strauss, third Mrs Eunson and fourth Sir Giles Loder.

Class 72. Williamsii, any cultivar other than a single or 'Donation'. Sixteen entries. First Mrs Waterlow: 'Elegant Beauty'. Second Mr Holman: 'Elegant Beauty'. Third Mrs Eunson: 'Debbie'. Fourth Mr Pratt: 'E. G. Waterhouse'.

Class 73. 'Salutation'. Mr Holman took first prize. No second was awarded.

Class 74. 'Leonard Messel'. Six entries. First The Hon Edward Boscawen. Second Mr Winter. Third Sir Giles Loder.

Class 75. 'Grand Jury'. Four entries. First Mr Pratt. Second Mr Holman. Third Mrs A. Hooton, Paddock Farm, Loxwood, Sussex.

Class 76. Any hybrid not specified above. Nine entries. Mrs Hooton's 'Francie L' won this class from 'Freedom Bell' shown by Mr Macleary, and another 'Francie L' from Mr Pratt was third.

Class 80. An arrangement of camellias, attracted only two entries. It was won by Mrs M. E. Mount from Thames Ditton with an attractive exhibit of 'Dobrei' in a tall black vase.

AWARDS AT LONDON SHOWS 1980/1

(Colour References are to the R. H. S. Colour Chart 1966)

Camellias 1981

Camellia japonica 'Annie Wylam' A.M., 14 April, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers medium, paeony form with central cluster of petaloides; Red Group 52A shading to white in centre. A chance seedling raised (1959) by William E. Wylam, of Pasadena, California, exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart, Marwood Hill, Barnstaple, N. Devon.

Camellia japonica 'Portuense' P.C. 14 April, 1981, as a hardy cottage plant. Leaves predominantly with dark green, centres irregularly margined silvery-white, overlaid with heavy green to yellow-green mottling; some leaves entirely mottled. Flowers small, paeony form, Red Group 52A. Raised (1958) by J. M. Da Silva of Oporto, Portugal, exhibited by Dr J. A. Smart.

Camellia reticulata 'William Hertrich' A.M. 31 March, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers semi-double, comprising three circles of petals and one of petaloides surrounding a central clustre of stamens. Colour Red Group 53D. Raised by Howard Asper of Escondido, California, exhibited by Nigel T. Holman, Chyverton, Zelah, Truro, Cornwall.

Camellia saluenensis 'Creation' A.M. 14 April, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers single; 7 or 8 petals with central cluster of stamens; up to 8.5 cm across. Colour Red-Purple Group 62A with darker veining of 61C. Leaves dark green, glossy, pointed and finely serrated; up to 6.5 cm long and 3 cm across. Exhibited by R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Rhododendrons 1981

Rhododendron 'Don Stanton' (*laetum* × *macgregoriae*) **A.M.** 17 February, 1981, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Trusses 10–11 flowered. Corolla tubular-campanulate, up to 4 cm long and 6.5 cm across. Colour Yellow-Orange Group 17B, rim of corolla flushed Orange-Red Group 30D. Calyx rudimentary. Leaves elliptic, up to 8 cm long and 5.5 cm across, upper surface dark glossy green, lower lightly scaly. Raised by E. F. Allen, from seed supplied by the late D. B. Stanton (of Australia), exhibited by E. F. Allen, Felcourt, Copdock, Ipswich, Suffolk.

Rhododendron edgeworthii 'Red Collar' (from K. W. 20840) **F.C.C.** 28 April, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 3–5 flowered. Corolla 5-lobed, widely funnel-shaped, White, suffused pink, usually on three upper lobes and most strongly on reverse as a diffused central band; some light to faint Yellow-Orange spotting deep in upper throat. Calyx 5 irregular lobes, up to 1.2 cm long, coloured Red Group 51B, irregularly joined or deeply divided but overlapping, hair-fringed and scaly towards base. Leaves ovate-elliptic, dark green, shiny, strongly rugose, with traces of veinal felting; reverse thick tawny-felted. Collected by F. Kingdon Ward, raised and exhibited by Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Horsham, Sussex.

Rhododendron fulvum (from Forrest 24314) **F.C.C.** 31 March, 1981, as a hardy flowering and foliage plant. Trusses tight, rounded, comprising up to 20 flowers per truss. Flowers tubular-campanulate, 5-lobed, up to 4.3 cm long and 4.5 cm across. Inner corolla rich creamy white, suffused towards the rim with shades of Red-Purple Group 65 and with a small blotch of Red-Purple Group 40A deep in the throat. Reverse white to Red-Purple Group 65D, prominently veined with the darker Red-Purple Group 64C. Calyx rudimentary, green. Leaves oblanceolate, up to 17 cm long and 6 cm across; dark shiny green and glabrous above with cinnamon felted indumentum below. Collected by Forrest, raised by Col. S. R. Clarke, exhibited by R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Rhododendron 'Himalayan Child' (*hodgsonii* × *falconeri*; from KW 13681 as *sinogrande*) **A.M.** 31 March, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses loose, rounded, comprising up to 28–30 flowers. Corolla 8-lobed, widely funnel-campanulate; inner surface Red-Purple Group 68D with darker inter-lobe staining of 68B and small dorsal blotch of Red-Purple Group 61A deep in throat; reverse Red-Purple Group 68B, strongly overlaid Red-Purple Group 67B. Stamens 16, held within; filaments white, anthers dark brown. Style finished red-purple; held within. Calyx rudimentary. Leaves narrowly elliptic, up to 28 cm long and 9 cm across. Upper surface dull matt green; reverse with prominent leaf veins and silvery brown indumentum. Collected by F. Kingdon Ward, raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.

Rhododendron houlstonii 'Random Harvest' (from Wilson 648A) **A.M.** 18 May, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in trusses of 10–12. Corolla 7–8 lobed, funnel-campanulate, white tinged pink with some Yellow-Green Group 144C in upper throat. Stamens 15–16, irregular, held within; anthers light brown, filaments white. Calyx rudimentary, green, glandular. Leaves oblong-oblanceolate, up to 13 cm long and 3.5 cm across, glabrous, dark green above, paler below. Collected by E. H. Wilson, raised and exhibited by R. N. Stephenson Clarke.

Rhododendron inaequale 'Elizabeth Bennet' (form of *formosum* var. *inaequale*) **F.C.C.** 28 April, 1981, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Truss 5–6 flowered. Corolla broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, up to 7 cm long and 12 cm across; white with a blotch of Yellow-Green Group 150B in the upper throat. Calyx 5 joined, irregular lobes, up to 2 mm long, green, scaly. Leaves oblanceolate, up to 7 cm long and 3 cm across, green above; glaucous, scaly below. Collected by Cox and Hutchinson under C. & H. No. 301, raised and exhibited by Mrs Elizabeth Mackenzie, Hill Cottage, Fressingfield, Diss, Norfolk.

Rhododendron kiusianum 'Mountain Gem' **A.M.** 18 May, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in clusters of 2–3. Corolla funnel-shaped, up to 1.5 cm long and 2.8 cm across; Red-Purple Group 68A. Leaves broadly elliptic to obovate up to 2 cm long and 1 cm across, both surfaces sparsely hairy. Collector not recorded, raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners.

Rhododendron 'Pink Gin' (*yunnanense* × 'Lady Rosebery') **P.C.** 18 May, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 4–5 flowered. Corolla 5-lobed, up to 4 cm long and 4 cm across,

Red-Purple Group 65C, shading to Orange Group 29D in centre. Calyx rudimentary, green. Leaves elliptic, up to 7 cm in length and 3.5 cm across, light green with scaly reverse. Crossed and raised by E. G. Millais, and exhibited by Millais Nurseries, Churt, Farnham, Surrey.

Rhododendron prinophyllum (*roseum*) 'Philip Holmes' F.C.C. 18 May, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Native to Eastern North America. Flowers in trusses of 6–9, tubular-funnel-shaped, up to 2.6 cm long and 2.2 cm across. Colour White, flushed pink (Red-Purple Group 62B), deepening in throat (to Red-Purple Group 63B). Foliage deciduous; leaves elliptic, sparsely hairy above, more densely below, but not fully developed when exhibited. Collector not recorded, raised and exhibited by Anne, Countess of Rosse and The National Trust, Bymans, Handcross, West Sussex.

Rhododendron sanguineum ssp. *haemaleum* 'Phantom Rock' F.C.C. 14 April, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 4 to 6 flowers. Corolla 5-lobed, tubular-campanulate, up to 3.5 cm long and 4 cm across; Red-Purple Group 59A. Stamens 10, irregular, held within; filaments white, anthers black. Style of equal length, yellow-green. Calyx rudimentary, glandular hairy. Leaves oblanceolate to narrowly obovate, up to 7 cm long and 2.7 cm across; upper surface dark, glossy, grey felted beneath. Collected by Joseph Rock (Seed No. 11049), raised by Colonel S. R. Clarke, exhibited by R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Rhododendron 'Treetops' (*arboreum* × *griffithianum* gr. 'Beauty of Tremough'). A.M. 31 March, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss loose, 9–10 flowered. Corolla widely-funnel campanulate, 5-lobed, up to 7 cm long and 8 cm across. Buds strongly flushed Red-Purple Group 63B. Fully opened flowers white, flushed and stained shades of Red-Purple Group 62. Calyx 5 joined, irregular lobes, to 2 mm, flushed red-purple. Leaves lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, up to 14 cm long and 5.5 cm across, dull medium green above, pale green and glabrous beneath. Crossed and raised by 2nd Lord Aberconway, exhibited by Lord Aberconway and The National Trust, Bodnant, Tal-y-Cafn, Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

Rhododendrons 1979

Rhododendron dauricum 'Hokkaido' A.M. 1 May, 1979, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in trusses of 1–2. Corolla widely funnel-shaped, 5 joined lobes up to 2 cm long by 5 cm across. White Group 155D with faint green markings on dorsal lobe. Stamens 10, irregular, held free; filaments white, anthers pale brown to creamy white. Style held free, white; stigma greenish-yellow. Calyx 5 joined lobes, rudimentary, green, scaly. Leaves elliptic up to 3.8 cm long and 1.9 cm across, dark green above, glaucous below, both surfaces scaly. Collector not recorded, introduced to U.S.A. by Warren Berg, and to the United Kingdom by Glendoick Gardens Limited. Exhibited by P. A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Perth.

Rhododendron 'Hallali' (*venator* × *haemaleum*) P.C. 21 May, 1979, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 4–7 flowered, carried terminally to form many flowered compound umbels. Corolla 5-lobed, widely funnel-campanulate up to 3.7 cm long and 5 cm across, Red Group 53A with darker spotting in upper throat. Stamens 10, irregular, held within; filaments white, densely hairy and becoming flushed red towards base, anthers black, style of equal length, yellowish green, stigma red. Calyx 5 irregular lobes to 4 mm, green, densely hairy. Leaves elliptic, dull green above, reverse lightly felted with grey indumentum. Crossed, raised and exhibited by Captain Collingwood Ingram, The Grange, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent.

Rhododendrons 1980

Rhododendron callimorphum 'Second Attempt' A.M. 19 May, 1980, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses loosely-held, 4 or 5 flowers to each truss. Corolla openly campanulate, 5 joined lobes, up to 3.3 cm long and 3 cm across. Inner corolla white with large dorsal blotch of Greyed-Purple 187, lobes and reverse corolla flushed and rayed shades of Red-Purple Group 67. Stamens 10, held within, irregular, filaments white, anthers brown; style of equal length. Leaves oblong to broadly elliptic, up to 4.5 cm long and 2.8 cm across, dark glossy green above, glaucous beneath. Collector not recorded, raised and exhibited by Crown Estate Commissioners.

Rhododendron facetum 'Eric Rudd' (Forrest No. F13508) F.C.C. 17 June, 1980, as a half-hardy flowering plant. Truss loose, rounded, comprising up to 13 flowers. Corolla 5-lobed widely funnel-campanulate up to 5 cm long and 7 cm across, Red Group 46D with overall

mottling of Red Group 46B. Stamens 10, variable in length, held within, filaments flushed red and hairy towards base, anthers black. Style of equal length, covered with fine hairs; nectaries prominent. Calyx 5 rounded irregular lobes to 5 mm, flushed red, fringed and lightly covered with short hairs. Leaves narrowly elliptic, up to 16.5 cm long and 4.6 cm across, dark matt green above, under surface paler green, shiny, younger leaves retaining traces of soft loose, woolly brown indumentum. Collected by George Forrest, raised by Col. S. R. Clarke, and exhibited by R. N. Stephenson Clarke.

Rhododendron 'Monica Wellington' (*cinnabarinum* × unknown) A.M. 19 May, 1980, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 4–5 flowered; corolla tubular funnel-shaped, up to 4.2 cm long and 5 cm across; inner surface Purple Group 75A, outer corolla with rays of Red-Purple Group 66A. Stamens 10, irregular, equal or held free, filaments purple, anthers light brown; style red-purple, held free. Calyx rudimentary, green, scaly. Leaves elliptic to broadly elliptic, up to 8.4 cm long and 3.8 cm across, glossy green above, glaucous and scaly beneath. Crossed by Mrs Roza Stevenson raised and exhibited by Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Nr. Godalming, Surrey.

Rhododendron prinophyllum (roseum) 'Philip Holmes' F.C.C. 18 May, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Native to eastern North America. Flowers in trusses of 6–9, tubular-funnel-shaped, up to 2.6 cm. long and 2.2 cm. across. Colour white, flushed pink, Red-Purple Group 62B, deepening in throat to Red-Purple Group 63B. Foliage deciduous; leaves elliptic, sparsely hairy above, more densely below, but not fully developed when exhibited. Collector not recorded, raised and exhibited by Anne, Countess of Rosse and The National Trust, Nymans, Handcross, West Sussex.

Awards to Rhododendrons after trial at Wisley

On the recommendation of the Rhododendron & Camellia Committee, Council has made the following awards to Rhododendrons, after trial at Wisley. The number in brackets after the description of the plant is that under which it was grown in the trial.

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendron 'Dora Amateis'. (*R. carolinianum* × *R. ciliatum*). (Raised and introduced by Edmund Amateis; sent by P. A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth, Scotland.) F.C.C. April 23, 1981. Plant 61 cm (2 ft) high, 144 cm (4 ft 8¹¹/₁₆ ins) spread, vigorous, spreading, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 4 cm (1⁹/₁₆ ins) long, 2 cm (1³/₁₆ ins) wide, fairly dark dull green. Flower truss 9 cm (3⁹/₁₆ ins) diameter, 7 cm (2³/₄ ins) deep, open-globular-shaped, compact, 6 flowers per truss; corolla 5 cm (1⁵/₁₆ ins) diameter, 4 cm (1¹/₁₆ ins) long, funnel-shaped, white, upper petals spotted with a colour slightly paler than Yellow Group 10C. Flowering from April 9, 1981. (A.M. 1976) [131]

Rhododendron 'Penheale Blue'. (*R. concinnum* var. *pseudoyanthinum* × *R. russatum*). (Raised, introduced and sent by the late Lt. Col. N. R. Colville, M.C., Penheale Manor, Nr Launceston, Cornwall.) F.C.C. April 9, 1981. Plant 110 cm (3 ft 7⁵/₁₆ ins) high, 137 cm (4 ft 5¹⁵/₁₆ ins) spread, vigorous, upright, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 2.5 cm (1 in) long, 1 cm (3⁷/₈ in) wide, dark glossy green. Flower truss 6 cm (2³/₈ ins) diameter, 3.3 cm (1⁵/₁₆ ins) deep, globular-shaped, compact, 5 flowers per truss; corolla 3.5 cm (1³/₈ ins) diameter, 2.7 cm (1¹/₁₆ ins) long, open-funnel-shaped, Violet Group 88C very slightly flushed with Violet Group 87C. Flowering from April 5, 1981. (A.M. 1974) [233]

Rhododendron 'Curlew'. (*R. ludlowii* × *R. fletcheranum*). (Raised by P. A. Cox; introduced and sent by Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath,

Godalming, Surrey.) **A.M.** April 23, 1981. Plant 23 cm ($9\frac{1}{16}$ ins) high, 39 cm (1 ft $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins) spread, vigorous, slightly spreading, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 3 cm ($1\frac{3}{16}$ ins) long, 2 cm ($1\frac{3}{16}$ in) wide, medium slightly glossy green. Flower truss 7 cm ($2\frac{3}{4}$ ins) diameter, 7 cm ($2\frac{3}{4}$ ins) deep, dome-shaped, compact, 2 to 3 flowers per truss; corolla 5 cm ($1\frac{15}{16}$ ins) diameter, 3.5 cm ($1\frac{3}{8}$ ins) long, slightly expanded funnel-shaped, Yellow Group 3C, upper petals spotted Greyed-Orange Group 165A. Flowering from April 20, 1981. [27]

Rhododendron 'Eider'. (*R. carolinianum* var. *album* \times *R. leucaspis*). (Raised by P. A. Cox; introduced and sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd.) **A.M.** April 9, 1981. Described *Rhododendrons* 1979-80, p.112. Flowering from April 4, 1981. (H.C. 1979) [210]

Rhododendron 'Euan Cox'. (*R. hanceanum* var. *nanum* \times *R. ludlowii*). (Raised by P. A. Cox and E. H. M. Cox; sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd.) **A.M.** May 7, 1981. Plant 31 cm ($12\frac{3}{16}$ ins) high, 52 cm (1 ft $8\frac{7}{16}$ ins) spread, vigorous, slightly spreading, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 2.5 cm (1 in) long, 1.5 cm ($\frac{9}{16}$ in) wide, medium to dark dull green. Flower truss 5 cm ($1\frac{15}{16}$ ins) diameter, 5 cm ($1\frac{15}{16}$ ins) deep, dome-shaped, fairly compact, 3 flowers per truss; corolla 3.5 cm ($1\frac{3}{8}$ ins) diameter, 2.5 cm (1 in) long, campanulate, a translucent shade between Yellow Group 3C and Yellow Group 3D, upper petals spotted Greyed-Red Group 178D. Flowering from May 10, 1981. [200]

Rhododendron 'Goosander'. (*R. ludlowii* \times *R. lutescens*). (Raised by P. A. Cox; introduced and sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd.) **A.M.** April 9, 1981. Plant 21 cm ($8\frac{1}{4}$ ins) high, 43 cm (1 ft $4\frac{15}{16}$ ins) spread, fairly vigorous, spreading, compact habit; free flowering; leaves 3 cm ($1\frac{3}{16}$ ins) long, 1.5 cm ($\frac{9}{16}$ in) wide, dark dull green. Flower truss 6 cm ($2\frac{3}{8}$ ins) diameter, 4 cm ($1\frac{9}{16}$ ins) deep, dome-shaped, fairly compact, 3 to 5 flowers per truss; corolla 4.2 cm ($1\frac{5}{8}$ ins) diameter, 3.2 cm ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ins) long, open-funnel-shaped, paler but nearest to Yellow Group 2D, very slightly flushed with a tinge of Green-Yellow Group 1D. Upper throat spotted with Greyed-Orange Group 165B at centre, outer spotting Greyed-Yellow Group 162AA. Flowering from April 5, 1981. [153]

Rhododendron 'Katharine Fortescue'. (*R. 'Hawk'* ('Exbury A' var.) \times *R. griffithianum* (hardy white form)). (Raised, introduced and sent by L. S. Fortescue, The Garden House, Buckland Monachorum, Yelverton, Devon.) **A.M.** April 23, 1981. Plant 95 cm (3 ft $1\frac{3}{8}$ ins) high, 125 cm (4 ft $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins) spread, vigorous, upright, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 9 cm ($3\frac{9}{16}$ ins) long, 4 cm ($1\frac{9}{16}$ ins) wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 16 cm ($5\frac{5}{16}$ ins) diameter, 13 cm ($5\frac{1}{8}$ ins) deep, globular-shaped, compact, 8 flowers per truss; corolla 9 cm ($3\frac{9}{16}$ ins) diameter, 5.5 cm ($2\frac{3}{16}$ ins) long, expanded funnel-shaped, Yellow Group 2C at throat, fading to almost cream at margins. Flowering from April 10, 1981. (H.C. 1975). [4]

Rhododendron 'Razorbill'. (*R. spinuliferum* \times unknown). (Raised by P. A. Cox; introduced and sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd.) **A.M.** April 9, 1981. Plant 58 cm (1 ft $10\frac{13}{16}$ ins) high, 80 cm (2 ft $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins) spread, vigorous, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 4.5 cm ($1\frac{3}{4}$ ins) long, 2 cm ($1\frac{3}{16}$ in) wide, dark dull green. Flower truss 5 cm ($1\frac{15}{16}$ ins) diameter, 5 cm ($1\frac{15}{16}$ ins) deep, dome to conical-shaped, compact, 12 flowers per truss; corolla 1.5 cm ($\frac{9}{16}$ in) diameter, 2.2 cm ($\frac{7}{8}$) long, tubular-shaped, nearest to Red Group 55D very lightly touched with Red Group 55C. Flowering from April 8, 1981. [160]

Rhododendron 'Manderley'. (*R.* 'Scandinavia' × *R.* 'Fabia'). (Raised by G. H. Sloodges, Holland; introduced and sent by Snow's Ride Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey.) **H.C.** May 7, 1981. Plant 95 cm (3 ft 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins) high, 130 cm (4 ft 3 $\frac{1}{16}$ ins) spread, vigorous, upright, slightly spreading, fairly compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 9 cm (3 $\frac{3}{16}$ ins) long, 3 cm (1 $\frac{1}{16}$ ins) wide, medium to dark dull green. Flower truss 14 cm (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins) diameter, 10 cm (3 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) deep, fairly compact, dome-shaped, 12 to 13 flowers per truss; corolla 7 cm (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins) diameter, 5 cm (1 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) long, funnel-shaped, nearest to Red Group 46A, tinged slightly deeper at margins, spotting on upper petals extending into throat of between Greyed-Purple Group 187A and Greyed-Purple Group 187B. Flowering from May 9, 1981. [262]

Rhododendron 'Merganser'. (*R. campylogynum* (white form) × *R. luteiflorum*). (Raised by P. A. Cox; introduced and sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd. **H.C.** April 23, 1981. Plant 24 cm (9 $\frac{7}{16}$ ins) high, 43 cm (1 ft 4 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) spread, vigorous, upright, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 3.5 cm (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins) long, 1.7 cm ($\frac{5}{8}$ in) wide, dark dull green. Flower truss 6 cm (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins) diameter, 5 cm (1 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) deep, conical-shaped, compact, 3 flowers per truss; corolla 3 cm (1 $\frac{1}{16}$ ins) diameter, 2 cm (1 $\frac{13}{16}$ ins) long, funnel-shaped, slightly paler than Yellow Group 4B. Flowering from April 22, 1981. [125]

Rhododendron 'Pematit Cambridge'. (*R. pemakoense* × *R.* 'Blue Tit'). (Raised, introduced and sent by G. Reuthe Ltd., Foxhill Nurseries, Jackass Lane, Keston, Kent. **H.C.** April 9, 1981. Plant 68 cm (2 ft 2 $\frac{9}{16}$ ins) high, 96 cm (3 ft 1 $\frac{13}{16}$ ins) spread, vigorous, upright, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 2.5 cm (1 in) long, 1.5 cm ($\frac{9}{16}$ in) wide, dark dull green. Flower truss 6 cm (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins) diameter, 4 cm (1 $\frac{9}{16}$ ins) deep, fairly compact, globular-shaped, 3 to 4 flower per truss; corolla 4 cm (1 $\frac{9}{16}$ ins) diameter, 3 cm (1 $\frac{1}{16}$ ins) long, funnel-shaped, Violet Group 84D tinged slightly deeper around margins and throat. Flowering from March 27, 1981. [251]

Rhododendron 'Popacatapetl'. (*R.* 'Elizabeth' × *R.* 'Compactum Multiflorum'). (Raised, introduced and sent by Messrs. G. Reuthe Ltd.) **H.C.** April 23, 1981. Plant 68 cm (2 ft 2 $\frac{9}{16}$ ins) high, 115 cm (3 ft 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins) spread, vigorous, spreading, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 7.5 cm (2 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) long, 3.5 cm (1 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins) wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 13 cm (5 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins) diameter, 10 cm (3 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) deep, fairly compact, open-dome-shaped, 5 to 7 flowers per truss; corolla 6 cm (2 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins) diameter, 5.5 cm (2 $\frac{1}{16}$ ins) long, deep funnel-shaped, slightly brighter than Red Group 46C, upper throat of upper segments spotted with Greyed-Purple Group 185A. Flowering from April 11, 1981. [253]

Rhododendron 'Swallowfield'. (*R. souliei* × *R. yakushmanum*). (Raised, introduced and sent by The Crown Estate Commissioners, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.) **H.C.** May 7, 1981. Plant 116 cm (3 ft 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins) high, 160 cm (5 ft 3 ins) spread, vigorous, upright, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 7.5 cm (2 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) long, 4.2 cm (1 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins) wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 11 cm (4 $\frac{5}{16}$ ins) diameter, 10 cm (3 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) deep, globular-shaped, compact, 6 to 7 flowers per truss; corolla 7.5 cm (2 $\frac{15}{16}$ ins) diameter, 4.5 cm (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins) long, openly-campanulate, white, with blotch at base of throat of Red-Purple Group 60C and spotting of Red-Purple Group 60C on upper throat. Flowering from May 4, 1981. [209]

Rhododendron 'Evelyn Hyde'. (*R. 'Mucronatum'* × unknown). (Raised and sent by the late W. G. Hyde, Woodlands Nursery Gardens, Carroll Avenue, Ferndown, Dorset.) **H.C.** May 7, 1981. Plant 112 cm (3 ft 8½ ins) high, 128 cm (4 ft 2¾ ins) spread, vigorous, upright, compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 4 cm (1½ ins) long, 2 cm (¾ ins) wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 10 cm (3½ ins) diameter, 9 cm (3¾ ins) deep, dome-shaped, compact, 5 flowers per truss; corolla 2.5 cm (1 in) diameter, 3.5 cm (1¾ ins) long, campanulate, nearest to but slightly brighter than Red-Purple Group 63C, margins rimmed slightly darker, upper segments spotted with Red-Purple Group 63A. Flowering from May 3, 1981. [32]

Rhododendron 'Pamela Miles'. (*R. kaempferi* × *R. 'Tit-Willow'*). (Raised by A. F. George; introduced and sent by Hydon Nurseries Ltd.) **H.C.** May 7, 1981. Plant 68 cm (2 ft 2⅞ ins) high, 48 cm (1 ft 6⅞ ins) spread, vigorous, upright, fairly compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 2 cm (¾ ins) long, 1.8 cm (¾ ins) wide, light slightly glossy green. Flower truss 5.5 cm (2⅞ ins) diameter, 4 cm (1½ ins) deep, dome-shaped, compact, 3 to 4 flowers per truss; corolla 3.8 cm (1½ ins) diameter, 2.5 cm (1 in) long, open-funnel-shaped, slightly paler than Red-Purple Group 62B, flushed with Red-Purple Group 62B; upper segments spotted Red-Purple Group 63A, segments occasionally rimmed with Red-Purple Group 63B. Flowering from April 24, 1981. [56]

Wisley Trials, 1981

Cultivars of *Camellia* × *Williamsii*

On the recommendation of the Rhododendron and 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

Bowen Bryant. (Raised by Professor E. G. Waterhouse, sent by Messrs James Trehane & Sons Ltd., Ham Lane, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset.) **A.M.** April 9, 1981. Plant 280 cm (9 feet 2¼ inches) high, 170 cm (5 feet 6½ inches) spread, vigorous, compact and erect habit; free flowering. Leaves 9.5 cm (3¾ inches) long, 4 cm (1½ inches) wide, dark glaucous green. Flowers 10 cm (3½ inches) diameter, semi-double, with two rows of petals, slightly pinker than Red Group 55D becoming paler towards base, veins slightly darker. Flowering from March 24, 1981. (H.C. 1975) (24)

Debbie. (Raised by Mr L. Jury, New Zealand, introduced and sent by Messrs James Trehane & Sons Ltd.) **H.C.** April 9, 1981. Plant 213 cm (6 feet 11½ inches) high, 135 cm (4 feet 5½ inches) spread, vigorous, erect and fairly compact habit; free flowering. Leaves 8 cm (3½ inches) long, 4 cm (1½ inches) wide, dark glaucous green. Flowers 8 cm (3½ inches) diameter, peony form, with five rows of petals and numerous petaloids, slightly paler than Red-Purple Group 64A, veins slightly darker. Flowering from March 15, 1981. (69)



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Award made to plant other than those growing in the Trial

Rose Parade. (Sent by Messrs James Trehane & Sons Ltd.) **H.C.** April 9, 1981. Plant 188 cm (6 feet 2 inches) high, 108 cm (3 feet 6½ inches) spread, vigorous, erect and fairly compact habit; free flowering. Leaves 9 cm (3½ inches) long, 4 cm (1⅞ inches) wide, dark glaucous green. Flowers 11 cm (4⅝ inches) diameter, semi-double, with four rows of petals, slightly paler than Red Group 55B, veins slightly paler than Red Group 55A.

ADDITIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL RHODODENDRON REGISTER 1980/81

The following list contains names registered during the period 16 July 1980 to 15 July, 1981.

- Ada Agnes Archer (Polar Bear × Vulcan's Flame). Truss 10 flowered. Corolla Red Purple Group 66C, throat Greyed Purple Group 185A; 187B spotting in dorsal lobe sector, with rays from throat to lobe edges down centres of lobes 185B. Crossed (1967), raised, introduced and registered by A. John Holden.
- Adele's Pink (*maximum* × unknown Azor seedling). Truss 14—16 flowered. Buds deep rose pink. Corolla lobes Red Group 55B shading to creamy white in lobe centres and in throat, with blotch of dense spotting in dorsal lobe sector Greyed Orange Group 177A to 174A shaded to Greyed Red Group 179A in centre, all on yellow background; green stain deep in throat; reverse pink. Crossed (1961), raised, introduced and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
- A.M.S. Syn. of Spring Delight.
- Arnold Piper syn. Pied Piper (Anna × Marinus Koster). Truss 15 flowered. Buds Red Group 46A-B. Corolla Red Purple Group 58B fading to 58D with age. A ½ in. blotch and heavy spotting Greyed Purple Group 187A to ¾ in. of lobe edge in dorsal lobe sector. Crossed (early 1950s) by Halfdan Lem, raised by Arnold Piper, introduced (1971) and registered by John G. Loft-house.
- Arthur John Holden (unknown × Purple Splendour). Truss 13—15 flowered. Buds: Red Purple Group 64A. Corolla Red Purple Group 64C with 64B edging, throat 64C with Orange Red Group 33C; with Greyed Purple Group 187A spotting in dorsal lobe sector and partly on adjacent 2 lobes; reverse Red Purple Group 71B. Crossed (1968) by Paul Holden, raised by Mrs A. J. Holden, introduced and registered by Paul Holden.
- Astroglow (*yakushmanum* Koichiro Wada × *aureum* var. *aureum*). Truss 10 flowered. Buds Red Group 40B/D. Corolla Yellow Orange Group 19D with inconspicuous, dorsal, greenish spotting; reverse pink to pale pink. Crossed (1968), raised, introduced and registered by Basil C. Potter.
- Athens Syn. of Last Hurrah.

Aunty Thora	(Marinus Koster × Pilgrim). Truss 12 flowered. Buds Tyrian Rose HCC 24/1. Corolla 24/3 shading to 24/2 as a narrow, uneven border, dorsal rays (blotch) Tyrian Rose 24 deep in throat. Very slight 24/3 spotting on dorsal lobe, stripes on reverse 24/2. Crossed (1963), raised, introduced and registered by Sigrid Laxdall.
Barnstable	(Reputedly a hybrid of the Fortunei subseries). Truss 10 flowered. Corolla pale purplish pink 10 P 8/5 (Nickerson), paling to centre, with strong greenish yellow 10Y 7/9 spotting in dorsal lobe sector and somewhat on adjacent 2 lobes and 2 rays of almost solid colour 10 Y 7/9 at junctures of lobes in throat. Crossed (before 1943) by Charles O. Dexter, raised by Dexter and Col. Roy Brown (Shawme Farm), introduced c.1961 and registered by The John J. Tyler Arboretum.
Beekman's Delight	(<i>macabeum</i> × unknown). Truss 20 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 4D with purple blotch in throat. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by J. Beekman.
Belisar syn. Ioane	((<i>laetum</i> × <i>zoelleri</i>) × (<i>macgregoriae</i> × <i>zoelleri</i>)). Truss 5–7 flowered. Corolla lobes Orange Group 28A, throat Yellow Orange Group 21B, sharp line of demarcation between colours. Crossed (1972) and raised by Peter Sullivan, San Francisco, introduced (1977) and registered by William A. Moynier.
Ben Moseley	(Hybrid of the Fortunei series × unknown). Truss 12 flowered. Corolla Light Purplish Pink 2.5 RP 8/5 (Nickerson) with ½ in. deep Purplish Pink 2.5 RP 6/10 edging and deep Reddish Purple 2.5 RP 3/8 blotch and peripheral spotting in dorsal lobe sector and somewhat on adjacent 2 lobes. Crossed (before 1943) by Charles O. Dexter, raised by Dexter (Shawme Farm) and Ben P. P. Moseley, introduced c.1965 by Paul Vossberg and registered by The John J. Tyler Arboretum.
Ben Veltri	(Witch Doctor × Starfish). Truss 15–20 flowered. Buds Red Purple Group 58B. Corolla Red Purple Group 58C with Greyed Orange Group 169B spotting in mid-portion of each lobe, heaviest on dorsal lobe. Crossed (1969) by Paul Holden, raised by Mrs A. J. Holden, introduced and registered by Paul Holden.
Betty's Purple Russatum	Syn. of Night Editor.
Blue Boy	(Blue Ensign × Purple Splendour). Truss 18–20 flowered. Corolla Violet Group 84A with near black, triangular ¾ in. × ⅞ in. blotch prominent in upper throat. Crossed (1965), raised, introduced (1981) and registered by Elsie M. Watson.
Blue Crown	(Purple Splendour × Blue Peter). Truss 20 flowered. Corolla Purple-Violet Group 82B with lighter centre, blotched Grey-Purple Group 186A. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by K. Van de Ven.
Blue Hawaii	(Blue Ensign × Purple Splendour). Truss 16 flowered. Corolla Purple Group 77 with 76CD throat and Yellow Green Group 114A–B blotch and peripheral Greyed Orange Group 171B spotting in dorsal lobe sector. Crossed (1965), raised, introduced (1981) and registered by Elsie M. Watson.
Blue Ridge	(<i>Russautinii</i> × <i>augustinii</i>). Truss 4–5 flowered. Corolla Campanula Violet 37 (HCC) fading to 37/2; throat Mauvette 537; reverse of corolla darker. Crossed (1966) and raised by

- Russell & Velma Haag, introduced (1975) by Ted Richardson and registered by Russell & Velma Haag.
- Bronze Wing** (Parentage unknown). Corolla white, flushed Red Group 55C at edges. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by A. Teese.
- Bryantville** (Reputedly a hybrid of the *Fortunei* subseries). Truss 16 flowered. Corolla moderate Purplish Pink 2.5 RP 7/8 (Nickerson) with soft inconspicuous flecks strong Yellow Green 10 Y 7/9 converging in throat in dorsal lobe sector and somewhat on adjacent 2 lobes; no flecks along midrib of dorsal lobe. Crossed (before 1943) by Charles O. Dexter, raised by Dexter & Col. Roy Brown (Shawme Farm), introduced c.1961 and registered by The John J. Tyler Arboretum.
- Bulolo Gold** (*macgregoriae* × *aurigeranum*). Truss 16 flowered. Corolla Orange Group 25C with Yellow Group 15A in throat. Crossed and raised by T. Lelliot, introduced and registered by R. Cutten.
- Cair Paravel** ((*Triumphans* × *javanicum*) × *leucogigas*). Truss probably 13 flowered. Corolla Red Purple Group 50C. Crossed (1972) by Peter Sullivan, Strybing Arboretum, and raised, introduced 1979 and registered by William A. Moynier.
- Cherry Custard** (Elsie Straver × Roman Pottery). Truss 10–12 flowered. Buds Red Group 40B and lighter. Corolla Yellow Orange Group 19B to Red Group 44D radiating from throat to edges of lobes; reverse also with radiating red stripes. Crossed 1970, raised, introduced 1979 and registered by John G. Lofthouse.
- Chris** (Kettledrum × *wardii*). Truss 13–15 flowered. Buds Red Purple Group 60B. Corolla opens Red Purple Group 62B in throat shading to Yellow Group 4D at lobe edges with Greyed Red Group 180C blotch of spotting in lower dorsal lobe sector; colours fade to Yellow Group 4D with Yellow Green Group 151B spotting. Crossed 1962, raised, introduced 1976 and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
- Circus** (*Fabia* × Purple Splendour). Truss 12–14 flowered. Corolla Red Group 38A aging to Yellow Orange Group 23D with considerable Greyed Yellow Group 162A spotting on lower two thirds of dorsal lobe sector. Crossed c.1961 by George D. Grace, raised (after 1963), introduced and registered by Louis Grothaus.
- Clearbrook** (Parentage unknown). Truss 11 flowered. Corolla Deep Purplish Pink 2.5 RP 6/10 (Nickerson) shading to lighter than brilliant Greenish Yellow 7.5 Y 9/8 in throat and with 2 faint narrow rays in throat at junctions of 3 dorsal lobes pale Yellow Green 2.5 GY 8/9. Seed collected in 1944 by George Gillies and raised by Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation and Dr. John C. Wister, introduced c.1965 and registered by Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation.
- Cloud Nine** ((*fortunei* × *Madonna*) × *Boule de Neige*). Truss 12 flowered. Buds edge flushed pink. Corolla white with Fern Green near 0862/3 (HCC) blotch with peripheral spotting in dorsal lobe sector. Crossed 1963, raised, introduced 1975 and registered by Russell & Velma Haag.

- Crinkles (Blue Peter \times Corry Koster). Truss 21 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 65B with purple blotch. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by K. Van de Ven.
- Darlene's Pink (J. H. van Nes \times Loderi King George). Truss 11–15 flowered. Buds strong Purplish Red 7.5 RP 4/11 (Nickerson). Corolla strong Purplish Red 7.5 RP 5/12 with no markings. Crossed 1963 by Dr Ben T. Briggs, raised, introduced and registered by Edgar L. Knight.
- David John (*carolinianum* \times Gable's Pioneer). Terminal flower cluster, ball-shaped, composed of 2–6 trusses, each 2–5 flowered with a total of 4–20 flowers. Buds Red Purple Group 73 flowered with a total of 4–20 flowers. Buds Red Purple Group 73A. Corolla Red Purple Group 73B, shaded to 73D at lobe edges, including all of dorsal lobe, with faint red spotting on dorsal lobe; reverse ribs Red Purple Group 73A, prominently wide. Crossed (1969), raised and introduced 1979 and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
- Delicate Splendour (reputedly a hybrid of the Fortunei subseries). Truss 7–10 flowered. Corolla overall effect is light Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 8/5 (Nickerson). Lobe edging (wide) strong Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 7/10 shading to pale Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 9/2 (almost white) in central area of lobes; then to pale Orange Yellow 7.5 YR 9/4 glow in throat; with 2 narrow Brownish Orange 5 YR 5/8 flares deep in throat at junctions of 3 dorsal lobes. Flares inconspicuous, faint spotting at outer end to solid at base. Crossed (before 1943) by Charles O. Dexter, raised Dexter at Shawme Farm, then at Ross Estate, Brewster, N.Y. (Mrs Henry Ross). Introduced 1959 by William Efinger and registered by The John J. Tyler Arboretum.
- Dexter's Agatha ((Pygmalion \times *haematodes*) \times Wellfleet). Truss 10 flowered. Corolla strong Purplish Red 10 RP 4/12 (Nickerson) with sparse flecks of Dark Red 2.5 R 3/7 on dorsal lobe; reverse strong Red 2.5 R 5/12. Crossed (c.1940) by Charles O. Dexter, raised (after 1954) and introduced c.1960 by Scott Horticultural Foundation, and registered by The John J. Tyler Arboretum.
- Diana Pearson (*yakushimanum* \times Glamour). Truss 13 flowered. Corolla very pale pink, almost white, lightly flushed with a tinge of Red-Purple Group 66D, two upper segments spotted with Red-Purple Group 60D in throat. Crossed (1968) and raised by A. F. George, introduced (1980) and registered by Hydon Nurseries Ltd.
- Diane Lux (Elizabeth \times Unique). Truss 12 flowered. Buds Red Group 53C. Corolla Red Group 50A; lobe midribs, inside and out, 52A; Corolla fades to 49C. Crossed (c.1962) and raised by Edward F. Drake, introduced and registered by Mrs Vincent A. Lux Jr.
- Don Stanton (*laetum* \times *macgregoriae*). Truss 10–11 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 17B. rim of corolla flushed Orange-Red Group 30D. Raised by E. F. Allen from seed supplied by the late D. B. Stanton. Registered by E. F. Allen. A.M. (cool greenhouse) 1981.
- Double Drake (Anna Rose Whitney \times (Anna Rose Whitney \times unnamed hybrid)). Truss 20–22 flowered. Buds Red Group 53D. Corolla Red Group 52A–B with slight Greyed Orange Group 172C spotting on dorsal 2 lobes towards throat; throat tinged

- Orange Group 27A, shading to 52A—B: reverse veined and blended 27A. Crossed (1965) and raised by Edward F. Drake, introduced and registered by Mrs Vincent A. Lux Jr.
- Double Dutch** (unknown \times Carolyn Grace). Truss 6 flowered. Buds strong Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 7/10 (Nickerson). Corolla moderate Pink 10 RP 8/5 with light Yellowish Pink 2.5 YR 9/3 throat and stripes down centre of each lobe and deep Pink 10 RP 6/12 edging. Crossed (1963) by Dr Ben T. Briggs, raised, introduced and registered by Edgar L. Knight.
- Drake's Orchid** (*wardii* \times *discolor*). Truss 20 flowered. Buds Red Purple Group 71B. Corolla Red Purple Group 74D (appears lavender) with Yellow Group 8C throat and Greyed Orange Group 169A spotting throughout throat and over dorsal $\frac{3}{4}$ of corolla; reverse mostly Group 73A. Crossed (1971) and raised by Edward F. Drake, introduced and registered by Mrs Vincent A. Lux Jr.
- Dr John Yeates** (Hawk \times Ilam Cream). Truss 15—16 flowered. Corolla Magenta Rose in bud (HCC 27/3—27/2), Rhodamine Pink 527/3 with slight green spotting in upper throat. Crossed, raised and introduced by Dr J. S. Yeates, and registered by Mr & Mrs R. Perry.
- Dutchman Joe** (*carolinianum* \times *dauricum*). Terminal flower cluster ball-shaped, composed 1—4 trusses, each 3—5 flowered, with a total of 3—15 flowers. Corolla Mauve (HCC) 633/1 shaded to 633/3 towards centre and on dorsal lobe; reverse with 633/1 ribs. Crossed (1969), raised, introduced and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
- Elizabeth Bennet** (form of *formosum* var. *inaequale*). Truss 5—6 flowered. Corolla white, with a blotch of Yellow-Green Group 150B in the upper throat. Collected by Cox & Hutchison under C. & H. No. 301, raised and introduced 1965 and registered by Mrs E. Mackenzie. F.C.C. 1981.
- Eric Rudd** (form of *facetum*). Truss 13 flowered. Corolla Red Group 46D with overall mottling of Red Group 46B. Collected by George Forrest, No. F13508, raised by Col. S. R. Clarke and registered by R. N. Stephenson Clarke. F.C.C. 1980.
- Euan Cox** (*hanceanum* var. *nanum* \times *ludlowii*). Truss 3 flowered. Corolla a translucent shade between Yellow Group 3C and Yellow Group 3D, upper petals spotted Greyed-Red Group 178D. Crossed (1965) by E. H. M. Cox, raised and registered by Glendock Gardens Ltd. A.M. 1981 after trial at RHS Garden, Wisley.
- Evelyn Hyde**
(evergreen azalea) (*Mucronatum* \times unknown). Truss 5 flowered. Corolla nearest Red-Purple Group 63C, margins rimmed slightly darker, upper segments spotted with Red-Purple Group 63A. Crossed and raised by W. G. Hyde, registered by Woodlands Nursery Gardens. H.C. 1981 after trial at RHS Garden, Wisley.
- Flamenco** Syn. of Lady of Spain.
- Floor Show** (Bambi \times *arboreum*). Truss 17 flowered. Corolla Red Group 46D. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by R. Cutten.
- Felinda** (*(phaeopeplum* \times *lochiae)* \times *leucogigas*). Truss 7—8 flowered. Corolla Red Group 56C (winter blooms); lighter in summer,

- throat Group 56C in summer; with 7 short, narrow, deep pink rays at intersections of lobes. Crossed (1972) by Peter Sullivan, Strybing Arboretum, raised from very young seedling and introduced 1979 and registered by William A. Moynier.
- Fred Clark (*carolinianum* × *yungningense* (*glomerulatum*)). Truss 4—7 flowered (mostly 5). Corolla Mauve Pink 633/3 (HCC); no markings. Crossed (1963), raised, introduced 1974 and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
- Fred Holden (Prelude × Sappho). Truss 16—19 flowered. Buds Red Purple Group 69B. Corolla White Group 155D, dorsal 3 lobes shaded Yellow Group 11D; Red Purple Group 61A stain deep in throat and Red Purple Group 66C and Greyed Purple Group 187A spotting in central area of dorsal lobe and somewhat on adjacent 2 lobes; Red Purple Group 76C along middle line of lobes on reverse. Crossed (1969) by Paul Holden, raised by Mrs A. J. Holden, introduced and registered by Paul Holden.
- Frilled Petticoats (Hotei × (Pink Petticoats × *wardii* var. *wardii* selfed)). Truss 16 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 2D; reverse slightly darker. Crossed (1974), raised, introduced 1979 and registered by John G. Lofthouse.
- Gary (*carolinianum* × Gable's Pioneer). Terminal flower cluster ball-shaped, composed of 1—4 trusses, each 3—5 flowered, with a total of 3—15 flowers. Corolla Red Purple Group 62A shaded to 62C at lobe edges, with yellowish tan blotch at base of dorsal lobe and with a wide patch of spotting Greyed Purple Group 185B changing to Greyed Orange Group 171B in the blotch and reverse ribs Red Purple Group 66A. Crossed (c.1969) by William M. Fetterhoff.
- George Sweesy (Vera Elliott × Dr A. Blok). Truss 12 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55A with 9 rays extending into spotting Greyed Orange Group 167B covering all of dorsal lobe sector; reverse Red Group 51A. Crossed (1969), raised, introduced and registered by Walter Elliott.
- Girard's Fuchsia
(evergreen azalea) (((Herbert × Girard's Hot Shot) × Sandra Ann) × Sandra Ann). Truss 3 flowered. Corolla Red Purple Group 71A with 72A spotting; reverse 72C. Crossed (1971) and raised by Peter Girard, Sr., introduced 1978 by Girard Nurseries and registered by Peter Girard, Sr.
- Girard's Purple
(evergreen azalea) (Sandra Ann × Girard's Scarlet). Truss 3 flowered. Corolla Red Purple Group 74B with Purple Group 77A spotting. Crossed (1971) and raised by P. Girard, Sr., introduced 1977 by Girard Nurseries and registered by Peter Girard, Sr.
- Golden Moments (Hotei × *wardii* hybrid). Truss 15 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 8C fading to 8D at edges of lobes. Crossed (1974), raised, introduced and registered by John G. Lofthouse.
- Gold Spread (*yakushimanum* (Exbury form) × *aureum* var. *aureum*). Truss 12 flowered. Buds Yellow Group 4C. Corolla Yellow Group 5D with inconspicuous dorsal yellow blotch with green spotting. Crossed (1967), raised, introduced and registered by Basil C. Potter.
- Good Fortune (*fortunei* × unknown). Truss 10 flowered. Buds rose. Corolla white, flushed Amaranth Rose 530/3 (HCC), fading to white; Sap Green 62/3 spotting in dorsal lobe sector, heaviest in

- throat. Crossed (c.1960), raised, introduced 1975 and registered by Russell & Velma Haag.
- Goosander (*ludlowii* × *lutescens*). Truss 3—5 flowered. Corolla paler but nearest to Yellow Group 2D, very slightly flushed Green-Yellow Group 1D. Upper throat spotted Greyed-Orange Group 165B; outer spotting Greyed-Yellow Group 162A. Crossed (1968), raised and registered by P. A. Cox. A.M. 1981 after trial at RHS Garden, Wisley.
- Hallali (*venator* × *sanguineum* ssp. *haemaleum*). Trusses 4—7 flowered. Corolla Red Group 53A with darker spotting in upper throat. Crossed, raised and registered by Capt. Collingwood Ingram. F.C.C. 1979.
- High Summer (Mrs J. G. Millais × *Inamorata*). Truss 8—10 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 2D, shading to Yellow Group 4C at centre. Crossed (1963) and raised by E. G. Millais, introduced 1977 by Millais Nurseries, and registered by E. G. Millais.
- Himalayan Child (*hodgsonii* × *falconeri*) from K.W. 13681. Truss 28—30 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 68D with darker inter-lobe staining of 68B and small dorsal blotch of Red-Purple Group 61A deep in throat; reverse Red-Purple Group 68B, strongly overlaid Red-Purple Group 67B. Collected by F. Kingdon Ward, raised and registered by Crown Estate Commissioners. A.M. 1981.
- Hokkaido (form of *dauricum*). Trusses 1—2 flowered. Corolla White Group 155D with faint green markings on dorsal lobe. Collector not recorded, introduced to U.S.A. by Warren Berg, and to the U.K. by Glendoick Gardens. Registered by P. A. Cox. A.M. 1979.
- Hot Pants Syn. of Ooh-la-la.
- Hugo Casciola (unknown × Purple Splendour). Truss 10—15 flowered. Buds Red Purple Group 71B. Corolla Red Purple Group 71D with edging and reverse Group 71C; central area of all lobes, except dorsal, White Group 155D; dorsal lobe has an Orange Red Group 32A blotch (flare) extending from throat to within ½ in. of lobe tip. Crossed (1968) by Paul Holden, raised by Mrs A. J. Holden, introduced and registered by Paul Holden.
- Hunting Hill (reputedly a hybrid of the *Fortunei* subseries). Truss 13 flowered. Corolla Deep Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 6/12 (Nickerson) shading to pale Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 9/2 (almost white) at centre of lobes and in throat; with 2 moderate reddish brown areas of spotting in throat below dorsal lobe, spotting on dorsal lobe paling to light brown. Crossed (before 1943) by Charles O. Dexter, raised by Dexter at Shawme Farm, then at Ross Estate, introduced 1959 by William Efinger and registered by The John J. Tyler Arboretum.
- Ilam Cream (Loderi × unknown). Truss 12—14 flowered. Corolla pink in bud and opens Greyed-White Group 157B to White Group 155A; suffused pink around lobes. Crossed (before 1950), raised and introduced by Edgar Stead, and registered by L. Roland Stead.
- Ilam Pearl (*formosum* × unknown). Truss 2—3 flowered. Corolla White Group 155D; inside base Greyed-Yellow Group 162B; outer

	tinted Red Group 53D. Crossed (prior to 1960) and raised by Edgar Stead, registered by Dunedin Rhododendron Group.
Ioane	Syn. of Belisar.
James Drive	(Old Copper × Van Nes Sensation). Truss 10 flowered. Corolla Greyed Orange Group 163D with Greyed Yellow Group 162A throat and Greyed Red Group 182D edging; with Greyed Orange Group 171A spotting on 2 dorsal lobes; reverse Orange White Group 159A. Crossed (1970), raised, introduced and registered by Walter Elliott.
Jan Bee	(Captain Jack × <i>kingianum</i>). Truss 18–20 flowered. Corolla Red Group 45A with Red Group 53A spotting on dorsal 3 lobes. Crossed (1964), raised, introduced 1979 and registered by Warren E. Berg.
Jill	(<i>lutescens</i> open pollinated). Terminal flower cluster ball-shaped, composed of 1–4 trusses, each 2–4 flowered, with a total of 2–14 flowers. Buds Green Yellow Group 1B. Corolla Yellow Group 4B fading to 4D. Seed collected and germinated by Otto Prycl, raised (after 1970), introduced 1979 and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
Knight's Beauty	(Old Copper × Van Nes Sensation). Truss 11–12 flowered. Buds strong Purplish Red 7.5 RP 5/12 (Nickerson). Corolla strong Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 7/10 with Pale Pink throat and edging 2.5 RP 9/3, stripes Light Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 8/5 down centre of each lobe; with strong Red 5 R 4/12 spotting in dorsal lobe sector and on a portion of adjacent lobes, reverse deep Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 6/12. Crossed (1966) by Walter Elliott, raised, introduced and registered by Edgar L. Knight.
Knight's Orange Yellow	(Tidbit × Whitney's Orange). Truss 10–11 flowered. Buds Light Orange 5 YR 8/7 (Nickerson). Corolla moderate Orange Yellow 7.5 YR 8/8 with narrow edging and stripes down centre of each lobe into throat strong Yellowish Pink 5 R 7/9; reverse 7.5 YR 8/8. Crossed (1965), raised, introduced and registered by Edgar L. Knight.
Knight's Pink	J. H. Van Nes × Loderi King George). Truss 14 flowered. Buds Red Group 54A. Corolla Red Group 55B with Red Purple Group 62D throat and with stripe down centre of each lobe. Colours lighten with age. Crossed (1963) by Dr Ben T. Briggs, raised, introduced and registered by Edgar L. Knight.
Koli	((Schepens Kerstperel (Petrick Alba) × <i>rex</i>). Truss 6 flowered (2 flowers per bud). Corolla Red-Purple Group 58B with almost White stripes Group 63D. Crossed (1967) by M. Van Lancker, raised by J. Heursel, introduced (1979) and registered by Institute of Ornamental Plant Growing, Belgium.
Kunming	(<i>rupicola</i> var. <i>chryseum</i> × <i>carolinianum</i> white form). Truss 9/10 flowered (to 34 per terminal cluster). Corolla opens Yellow Group 10D with 10C midribs. Corolla perimeters soon age to Orange Red Group 35D; with sparse dorsal spotting Yellow Group 8C. Crossed (1974), raised, introduced 1978 and registered by Dr David G. Leach.
Lady of Spain syn Flamenco	(Mrs Horace Fogg × Point Defiance). Truss 12–15 flowered Buds a more intense colour than corolla. Corolla Red Group 52A shading to 52D in throat, with slight dorsal brownish

- speckling; reverse darker. Crossed (1966), raised, introduced 1969 and registered by John G. Lofthouse.
- Last Hurrah
syn Athens (Belle Heller \times *aureum* var. *aureum*). Truss 13 flowered. Corolla White Group 155A with moderate, dorsal, Greyed Yellow Group 160A spotting. Crossed (1958), raised, introduced 1974 and registered by Dr. David G. Leach.
- Lemon Custard (Crest \times Mrs Betty Robertson \times *wardii*). Truss 8–12 flowered. Corolla Greyed Yellow Group 162C; no markings. Crossed (1966), raised, introduced and registered by Walter Elliott.
- Lochmin (*lochae* \times *jasminiflorum*). Truss 7 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55C with darker tube. Crossed and raised by T. Lelliot, introduced and registered by R. Cutten.
- Lois Jean (*lutescens* open pollinated). Terminal flower cluster ball-shaped, composed of 1–4 trusses, each 2–4 flowered, with a total of 2–14 flowers. Buds Green Yellow Group 1B with rose shading on one side. Corolla Yellow Group 4B, fading to 4D, with $\frac{1}{4}$ of each lobe shaded to Red Group 37C. Seed collected and germinated by Otto Prycl, raised (after 1970), introduced and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
- Malta (Gable's Pioneer selfed). Truss 2–6 flowered. Corolla Red Purple Group 65C, lobes and perimeter irregularly flushed darker, Group 65A; no markings; reverse Group 65A. Crossed (1956), raised, introduced 1962 and registered by Dr David G. Leach.
- Mammoth Pink (Anna \times (Tudelo \times (*lacteam* \times Loderi))). Truss 13 flowered. Buds Red Group 53C. Corolla Red Group 56C with Red-Purple Group 59A blotch in throat with peripheral spotting Greyed-Purple Group 185A to Greyed-Orange Group 173A towards lobes; Red Group 55B at base of reverse. Crossed (1958) and raised by Grady E. Barefield, introduced c.1975 and registered by Mary N. Barefield.
- Margaret Cutten (Bambi \times *arboreum*). Truss 21 flowered. Corolla Red Group between 43C and 43D. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by R. Cutten.
- Max Marshland (Midnight \times Coronation Day). Truss 19 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 64C with dark Red blotch Group 53B. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by K. Van de Ven.
- Merganser (*campylogynum* (white form) \times *luteiflorum*). Truss 3 flowered. Corolla slightly paler than Yellow Group 4B. Crossed (1969) raised and registered by P. A. Cox H.C. 1981 after trial at RHS Garden, Wisley.
- Mini Gold (*yakushimanum* Koichiro Wada \times *aureum* var. *aureum*). Truss 7–8 flowered. Buds Yellow Group 11A. Corolla Yellow Group 8D with inconspicuous Yellow Group 11A dorsal blotch. Crossed (1971), raised, introduced and registered by Basil C. Potter.
- Mitey White
(evergreen azalea) (Kathy Ann \times Clara Marie). Truss 3 flowered. Flower hose-in-hose. Corolla white, with faint dorsal spotting Yellow Green Group 154D. Crossed (1970) and raised by Peter E. Girard, Sr., introduced 1980 by Girard Nurseries, and registered by Peter Girard, Sr.

- Monica Wellington (*cinnabarinum* × unknown). Truss 4—5 flowered. Corolla inner surface Purple Group 75A, outer corolla with rays of Red-Purple Group 66A. Crossed by Mrs Roza Stevenson. raised, introduced 1980 and registered by Hydon Nurseries. A.M. 1980.
- Monte Carlo (*(catawbiense* (white form) × Crest) × (*aureum* var. *aureum* × *campylocarpum* aff.). Truss 16 flowered. Buds Greyed Purple Group 185C—D. Corolla opens Yellow Group 11D. flushed Red Purple Group 62C, ages to 11D, faint dorsal blotch Group 11C. Crossed (1966), raised, introduced and registered by Dr David G. Leach.
- Moonwax (Holy Moses × Albatross). Truss 12 flowered. Buds Red Group 48A. Corolla Yellow Group 11C with $\frac{3}{8}$ in. Red Purple Group 62D edging; reverse Red Group 48B. Crossed (1963) by Halfdan Lem, raised, introduced and registered by Loyd L. Newcomb.
- Moulin Rouge (Bambi × *arboreum*). Truss 16 flowered. Corolla Red Group 43C. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by R. Cutten.
- Mount Clearview (Van Nes Sensation × Purple Splendour). Truss 14 flowered. Buds Purple Violet Group 80A. Corolla Purple Group 78C with Red Purple Group in throat and Greyed Purple Group 187A spotting in dorsal lobe sector; reverse Red Purple Group 72B. Crossed (1962), raised, introduced and registered by Loyd L. Newcomb.
- Mount Pire (*laetum* × *javanicum*). Truss 7—8 flowered. Corolla tube Orange Group 25B, lobes Orange Group 30C with near $\frac{1}{4}$ in. edging, Orange Red Group 32A. Crossed (1971) by Don Stanton of Australia, raised (until 1975) by E. C. Brockenbrough and (since 1975) by William A. Moynier, introduced 1980 and registered by William A. Moynier.
- Mount Saint Helens (Knaphill azalea) (Cecile × unnamed Knaphill azalea). Truss 12—15 flowered. Buds French Rose (HCC) 520/3. Corolla blend of Azalea Pink 618/1 and Coral Pink 0619/3, with large, exploding blotch. Indian Orange 713 covering entire dorsal lobe. Crossed (1971), raised, introduced (1978) and registered by Peter Girard, Sr.
- Mountain Gem (form of *kiusianum*). Flowers in clusters of 2—3. Corolla Red-Purple Group 68A. Collector not recorded, raised and registered by Crown Estate Commissioners. A.M. 1981.
- Mrs George Huthnance (*macabeanum* × unknown). Truss 15—16 flowered. Corolla Primrose Yellow 601/3 with red flecking inside upper lobe. Buds open Azalea Pink 618/2. Raised, introduced and registered by G. Huthnance.
- Newcomb's Sweetheart (Pink Walloper × *decorum*). Truss 11 flowered. Buds Red Purple Group 57B. Corolla Red Purple Group 65D, darkening with age to 62C, with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 65B edging and $2\frac{1}{4}$ × $\frac{3}{4}$ in. Red Group 50A blotches at base of dorsal lobe sector; reverse Red Purple Group 68B. Crossed (1968), raised, introduced and registered by Loyd L. Newcomb.
- Night Editor syn. Betty's Purple Russatum (a *russatum* seedling). Truss 6—7 flowered. Corolla Purple Violet Group 82B, throat Purple Group 78C, narrow edging Violet Group 83B, faint spotting 83B in two lines below intersections of 3 dorsal lobes, faint Purple Group 78C rays down centres of each lobe. Raised, introduced 1971 and registered by Betty Sheedy.

- Odd Ball (China × Goldbug). Truss 12 flowered. Buds Red Group 53B. Corolla Orange Red Group 35D with 7 nectaries Red Group 46A; edging Red Group 39B; spotted inside and out over whole corolla, except for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. border, Red Group 45A. Colours change slowly until corolla is Greyed Orange Group 164D, spots and nectaries 173A. Crossed (1967), raised, introduced and registered by Walter Elliott.
- One Thousand Butterflies (Lem's Cameo × Pink Petticoats). Truss up to 34 flowered. Buds Red Group 53D. Corolla Red Group 55B at margins, shading to Group 55D within flower, with blotch and flare shaped like butterfly wings on each side of corolla. Red Group 53B towards pedicel and fading to Group 42D towards lobes; reverse Red Group 55C shading to 52D near pedicel. Crossed (1975), raised, introduced 1980 and registered by John G. Lofthouse.
- Ooh-la-la
syn. Hot Pants (*yakushmanum* × Pink Petticoats). Truss 22–26 flowered. Buds Red Group 55A. Corolla opens Red Group 55B through 55D and ages to white; with dorsal yellow flare and spotting; reverse Red Group 55C, fading with age. Crossed (1966), raised, introduced 1972 and registered by John G. Lofthouse.
- Peach Brandy (Scintillation × *haematodes*). Truss 13 flowered. Corolla Strong Pink 2.5 R 7/8 (Nickerson) with inconspicuous Dark Red 5 R 3/7 spotting in dorsal lobe sector and slightly on adjacent two lobes. Crossed (1958) at Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation, raised, introduced (c. 1965) and registered by The John J. Tyler Arboretum.
- Pematit Cambridge (*pemakoense* × Blue Tit). Truss 3–4 flowered. Corolla Violet Group 84D tinged slightly deeper around margins and throat. Crossed, raised and registered by G. Reuthe Ltd. H.C. 1981 after trials at RHS Garden, Wisley.
- Peter Faulk (*strigillosum* × unknown). Truss 16 flowered. Corolla Red Group 45C with inconspicuous dark red spotting scattered on all lobes. Crossed (before 1950) by Peter Faulk and then by Art Hanson, raised by Mr Hanson, introduced c.1964 and registered by Allen P. Johnson.
- Phantom Rock (form of *sanguineum* ssp. *haemaleum*) from Rock Seed. No. 11049. Truss 4–6 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 59A. Collected by Joseph Rock, raised by Colonel S. R. Clarke, registered by R. N. Stephenson Clarke. F.C.C. 1981
- Philip Holmes (form of *prinophyllum* (*roseum*)) Truss 6–9 flowered. Corolla white, flushed pink, Red-Purple Group 62B, deepening in throat to Red -Purple Group 63B. Collector not recorded, raised and registered by Anne, Countess of Rosse and The National Trust. F.C.C. 1981.
- Phyllis Korn (Diane × Gomer Waterer). Truss 12 flowered. Corolla white with $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Red Group 46A dorsal blotch. Blotch fades to Yellow-Green Group 4B with age. Crossed (1969) by Robert Korn, raised, introduced 1981 and registered by W. J. Shrauger.
- Pied Piper Syn. of Arnold Piper.
- Pindi Peach (*laetum* × *phaeopeplum*). Truss 4 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 19B. Crossed and raised by T. Lelliot, introduced and registered by R. Cutten.

Pindi Pearl	(<i>laetum</i> × <i>phaeopeplum</i>). Truss 6 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 20A flushed Red Group 38C. Crossed and raised by T. Lelliot, introduced and registered by R. Cutten.
Pink Frills	(<i>macabeanum</i> × unknown). Truss 20 flowered. Corolla Rose Bengal in Bud (HCC 25/3), opens cream with frilled Rose Bengal lobes; prominent blotch in upper lobes (HCC 25). Raised, introduced and registered by George Huthnance.
Pink Gin	(<i>yunnanense</i> × Lady Rosebery). Truss 4–5 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 65C, shading to Orange Group 29D in centre. Crossed (1971) and raised by E. G. Millais Nurseries. P.C. 1981.
Pink Silk	(<i>Cilpinense</i> × <i>Cilpinense</i> selfed and re-selfed). Truss 3 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55D. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by A. Teese.
Popacatapetl	(Elizabeth × <i>Compactum Multiflorum</i>). Truss 5–7 flowered, slightly brighter than Red Group 46C, upper throat of upper segments spotted with Greyed-Purple Group 185A. Crossed, raised and registered by G. Reuthe Ltd. H.C. 1981 after trial at RHS Garden, Wisley.
Random Harvest	(form of <i>houlstonii</i>) from Wilson 648A. Truss 10–12 flowered. Corolla white tinged pink with some Yellow-Green Group 144C in upper throat. Collected by E. H. Wilson, raised and registered by R. N. Stephenson Clarke. A.M. 1981.
Red Collar	(form of <i>edgworthii</i>) from K.W. 20840. Truss 3–5 flowered. Corolla white, suffused pink, usually on three upper lobes and most strongly on reverse as a diffused central band; some light to yellow-orange spotting deep in upper throat. Collected by F. Kingdon Ward, raised and registered by Sir Giles Loder, Bt. F.C.C. 1981.
Royston Festival	(<i>auriculatum</i> × <i>kyawii</i>). Truss 15 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55B–C and centre Red Group 47C. Crossed by E. J. & Mary Greig, raised by Vancouver Parks Board, introduced 1980 and registered by Alleyne R. Cook.
Royston Reverie	(<i>auriculatum</i> × <i>Fabia</i>). Truss 8 flowered. Corolla centre Greyed-Yellow Group 162C, with edge Orange-Red Group 35D. Crossed by E. J. & Mary Greig, raised by Vancouver Parks Board, introduced 1980 and registered by Alleyne R. Cook.
Royston Rose	(Last Rose × <i>auriculatum</i>). Truss 15 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 58D. Crossed by E. J. & Mary Greig, raised by Vancouver Parks Board, introduced 1980 and registered by Alleyne R. Cook.
Royston Summertime	(<i>auriculatum</i> × Last Rose). Truss 10 flowered. Corolla white with Red edge Group 56D and Greyed-Red flare Group 179B. Crossed by E. J. & Mary Greig, raised by Vancouver Parks Board, introduced 1980 and registered by Alleyne R. Cook.
Second Attempt	(form of <i>callimorphum</i>). Truss 4–5 flowered. Inner corolla white with large dorsal blotch of Greyed-Purple Group 187, lobes and reverse corolla flushed and rayed shades of Red-Purple Group 67. Collector not recorded, raised, introduced and registered by Crown Estate Commissioners. A.M. 1980.

- September Snow (*leucaspis* × *bullatum*). Truss 4—6 flowered. Corolla White Group 155B. Crossed, raised and registered by B. W. Campbell.
- Skerrymore Monarch (hybrid of *Fortunei* subseries × unknown). Truss 12 flowered. Corolla Deep Purplish Pink 5 RP 6/10 (Nickerson) with inconspicuous strong Greenish Yellow 10 Y 8/11 spotting on near white background in dorsal lobe sector. Crossed (before 1943) by Charles O. Dexter, raised by Dexter and subsequent owners of Shawme Farm until c.1951; later by Edwin Beinecke, introduced 1950 and registered by Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation.
- Southern Belle ((*discolor* × *decorum*) × *Carita*). Truss 11 flowered. Buds Red Group 39C. Corolla Yellow Group 4D with 11A (fading to 11C) dorsal blotch in throat with Greyed Orange Group 168D spotting. Crossed (1959) by Grady E. Barefield, raised by the Barefield Family, introduced 1976 and registered by Mary W. Barefield.
- Spring Delight
syn. A.M.S. (*Wiloni* × unknown). Truss 6—7 flowered. Buds Deep Purple Pink 2.5 RP 6/10 (Nickerson). Corolla Pale Purplish Pink 2.5 RP 9/2 fading to white, with ½ in. Light Olive Brown 2.5 Y 5/5 spotting in dorsal throat. Crossed (1970), raised, introduced 1979 and registered by A. M. Shammarello.
- Stephen Clarke (*Britannia* × *Autumn Gold*). Truss 11 flowered. Buds Red Group 52B. Corolla Red Group 38D with 1 cm edging Group 55B in dorsal blotch 1.5 cm × 2 cm in throat Orange Red Group 33A with peripheral spotting on dorsal lobe and adjacent 2 lobes extending to edging, same colour as blotch; corolla colour fades to Yellow Group 11D and blotch and spotting to 12B with age. Crossed (1960s) by Edith Clarke (Mrs J. Harold), raised and introduced by Clarke Nurseries and registered by Steve Clarke.
- Sue Cutten (*Bambi* × *arboreum*). Truss 21 flowered. Corolla between Red Group 43D and 43C. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by R. Cutten.
- Sue Gordon (a natural *fortunei* seedling). Truss 11 flowered. Corolla Fuchsia Purple Group HCC 28/3. Introduced and registered by Lady Adam Gordon.
- Sue Lissenden (*Midnight* × *Coronation Day*). Truss 19 flowered. Corolla Red Group 43D and 43C. Crossed, raised, introduced and introduced and registered by K. Van de Ven.
- Summit Gold (*yakushimanum* (Exbury form) × *aureum* var. *aureum*). Truss 9 flowered. Buds Yellow Group 4C—B. Corolla Yellow Group 4C with inconspicuous dorsal yellow green spotting. Crossed (1967), raised, introduced and registered by Basil C. Potter.
- Sunlit Snow (*discolor* × *fortunei* seedling). Truss about 9 flowered. Buds strong Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 7/10 (Nickerson). Corolla Light Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 8/5 to Pale Purplish Pink 7.5 RP 9/2 (Blush) shading to brilliant Yellow Green 2.5 GY 9/8 in throat, with 2 Brilliant Yellow Green 2.5 GY 8/9 rays in throat at junctures of three dorsal lobes, blending into paler glow of throat. Crossed (1958), raised, introduced c.1970 and registered by Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation.

- Sunrise-Sunset (*yakushmanum* × *Fabia*) × ((*Fabia* × *bureavii*) × Crest). Truss 8—10 flowered. Buds Red Group 45D. Corolla Red Group 48C—D fading to 37D, heavily spotted Orange Red Group 35B on 3 dorsal lobes. Crossed (1975), raised, introduced 1979 and registered by John G. Lofthouse.
- Susan Kay (*maximum* × *wardii*). Truss 14—16 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 4C with blotch and spotting deep in dorsal lobe sector. Yellow Green Group 151C blending to Yellow Green Group 146C. Crossed (1964), raised, introduced and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
- Swallowfield (*souliei* × *yakushmanum*). Truss 6—7 flowered. Corolla white, with basal blotch of Red-Purple Group 60C and spotting of Red-Purple Group 60C on upper throat. Crossed, raised and registered by Crown Estate Commissioners. H.C. 1981 after trial at RHS Garden, Wisley.
- Tashbaan ((Sir George Holford × *leucogigas*) × *aurigeranum*). Truss 9—10 flowered. Corolla Yellow Orange Group 22B. Crossed (1974) and raised by Peter Sullivan, introduced (1979) and Francisco, introduced (1979) and registered by William A.
- Ted Drake (C.I.S. × Crest). Truss 10—13 flowered. Buds Greyed Red Group 179A—D. Corolla Yellow Group 10B with Orange Red Group 35A rays in throat, most prominent in dorsal lobes sector; reverse of lobes tinged and veined Red Group 43D. Crossed (1965) by Carl H. Phetteplace, raised by Edward F. Drake, introduced and registered by Mrs Vincent A. Lux.
- Terebinthia (Dr Herman Sleumer × Pink Delight). Truss 6—10 flowered. Corolla Red Group 52B. throat Group 55C. Crossed (1971) by T. Lelliot, raised by Peter Sullivan, introduced 1979 and registered by William A. Moynier.
- Thomas Becket (((*zoelleri* × *lochiae*) × *zoelleri*) × (*aurigeranum* × *zoelleri*)). Truss 5 flowered. Corolla Orange Red Group 34C. Crossed (1975) and raised by Peter Sullivan, introduced 1979 and registered by William A. Moynier.
- Tim Flint (Vulcan × (Azor × C. P. Raffill)). Truss 11 flowered. Corolla Red Group 46C to 46A; some dorsal spotting Red Group 46A. Crossed (1961) by Grady E. Barefield, raised by the Barefield Family, introduced 1977 and registered by Mary W. Barefield.
- Tolcarne (parentage unknown but thought to be a *boothii* seedling). Truss 4—5 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Green Group 154C. Crossed and raised by an unknown person, introduced (c.1968) by Mr Heaton Rutland and registered by Dunedin Rhododendron Group.
- Travis L (unknown × Albatross). Truss 8—12 flowered. Corolla White Group 155B with Green White Group 157B blotch at base. Crossed (c.1962), raised, introduced and registered by Clifford Cannon.
- Treetops (*arboreum* × *griffithianum*). Truss 9—10 flowered. Buds strongly flushed Red-Purple Group 63B. Fully opened flowers white, flushed and stained shades of Red-Purple Group of Red-Purple Group 62. Crossed and raised by 2nd Lord

and registered by Lord Aberconway and The National Trust. A.M. 1981.

- Truly Fair (White Wedding \times *elliottii* War Paint). Truss 18—21 flowered. Buds Red Group 55B. Corolla opens pink; fades to white; with heavy brownish spotting and dorsal flare. Crossed (1969), raised, introduced (early 1970s), and registered by John G. Lofthouse.
- Vada Belle (Boule de Neige \times Yellow Creek). Truss 9—12 flowered. Buds greenish yellow. Corolla Yellow Group 4C fading to 4D with blotch and peripheral spotting in throat of dorsal lobe sector Yellow Green Group 145A. Crossed (1960), raised, introduced and registered by William M. Fetterhoff.
- White Top (an Exbury azalea seedling). Truss 7 flowered. Corolla white with yellow blotch. Raised, introduced and registered by A. Teese.
- William Fortescue (*griffithianum* \times *campylocarpum* ssp. *campylocarpum* Elatum Group). gr. Penjerrick. Truss 10—11 flowered. Buds strongly suffused Red-Purple Group 58D. Corolla Green-White Group 157C throughout; style flushed red. Crossed (1958) and raised by L. S. Fortescue, introduced 1981 and registered by Fortescue Garden Trust.
- Winifred Drake (parentage unknown). Truss 10—12 flowered. Buds Red Group 52B. Corolla combines Red Group 52B at lobe edges with Yellow Orange Group 14C of throat (appears a vivid orange pink) with very faint dorsal lobe sector Orange Red Group 30B spotting; reverse mostly 52B with some yellow streaking. Crossed (c.1972) Edward F. Drake, raised by Edward F. Drake and Robert Zimmerman, introduced and registered by Mrs Vincent A. Lux.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS 1980/81

- Ambie Registered 1979/80 correct with *carolinianum* \times *Pioneer* (Gable)
- Delamere Belle Registered 1979/80 correct with Morio \times Mrs. E. C. *Stirling*
- Judy Spillane Registered 1979/80 correct with *maximum* \times *John Wister*
- Moonwind correct with *Moonwood* (Registered 1979/80)
- Johnny Blender Registered 1979/80 correct with Johnny *Bender*
- Years of Peace Registered 1979/80 delete 'syn. John Foster Dulles'
- John Foster Dulles
syn. Years of Peace Registered 1979/80 Delete

Awards at London Shows — *Rhododendron collettianum* P.C. 19th April, 1980. Collected by Lars Exberg NOT Hedge and Wendlebo.

Wisley Trials — *Camellias*, 1980 'Bernardine', NOT 'Bernadine'.

Evergreen Azaleas, 1979 — *Rhododendron* 'Prinses Juliana' (syn. 'Princess Juliana') (an evergreen azalea) H.C. 1st June, 1979 as a Vuykiana hybrid NOT (*griffithianum* \times unknown) as given in the 1979 Year Book.

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