

SPECIES FOUNDATION

RHODODENDRONS

Short description of most species.

Updated from old RSF catalogs by Jerry L. Fickes

updated by Hans Eiberg 1997-2002

aberconwayi

Irrorata

Shrubs, 5 to 8 ft. Flowers (May) are white to pale rose with crimson spots. Unusual, stiff upward-curving leaves. Limited distribution in the wild. Found on mountain summits from 6,000 to 8,000 ft. China

64/015 ('His Lordship') WGP-ACL (+5). An award form with flowers white spotted red. AM 1945

73/001 EXB: FR: PHB (+5).

78/015 'Westhaven' MCG (+5). Flowers white with maroon spots.

acrophilum

Vireya

A relatively newly introduced species. This is a smaller-growing, compact species with smallish shiny leaves and flashy flowers of orange and yellow. Seems easy to grow and sure to become a popular plant with collectors. (+32\R2\2)

RSBG#2002/018

adenogynum

Taliensia

Broadly upright but compact-growing evergreen shrubs. The leaves have a distinctive spongy to somewhat woolly yellowish to greenish brown indumentum on the undersides. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to rose or rose-purple, often with purple or brownish spots. A free-flowering and relatively easily grown member of this subsection with outstanding foliage. Native to China (SE Tibet, W Yunnan & SW Sichuan) where it occurs on open slopes above tree-line from 10,000 to 14,000 ft.

75/248 (adenophorum) FD-WEB (-5). Flowers rose shaded white, in April.

76/259 F#21409:Windsor ('10\R1\3). White flushed rose flowers with maroon flecks. Choice foliage species for partial shade.

79/104 (adenophorum 'Kirsty') Rock 11471: BH (-5). An award form with white suffused reddish-purple flowers. AM 1976

82/141 BRP (-5)

276sd1997 JN#542:RSBG ('10\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild by Jens Nielsen at 13,125 ft. in the Yulong Shan, Yunnan, China.

adenopodum

Argyrophylla

Shrubs up to 10 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pale rose sometimes spotted. Slow growing. Long dark green leaves with gray to fawn indumentum below. Native to open woods at 5,000 to 7,200 ft.

China

73/003 FR - PHB (-5). Pale rose form.

76/142 WGP (-5). An award form with rose-pink spotted crimson flowers, and grey tone indumentum. AM 1926

adenosum

Glischra

Shrubs from 6 to 15 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pale pink with purple flecks. Leaves and branches with characteristic bristles and viscid glands. Limited distribution in the Muli region of Sichuan Province. Found in spruce forests and near swamps at 10,000 to 11,500 ft. China

75/325 (kuluense) ACB (0)

76/211 (kuluense) RBG (0)

76/187 RBGE (0). Flowers pale pink becoming darker at the tips with a magenta blotch and flecks.

afghanicum

Afghanicum

Dwarf shrubs to 18". Flowers (June) are greenish-white to white. Very rare in cultivation. Grows on limestone cliffs in forests at 7,000 to 9,000 ft. Afghanistan, Pakistan

80/083 Wendelbo 9706: RBG (+10). A form with white to green-white flowers.

aganniphum var. aganniphum

Taliensia

Compact to quite large evergreen shrubs, generally smaller in cultivation. A variable, widespread and common species in the wild. The attractive foliage is covered with a pale indumentum beneath. The flowers (mid-spring) are borne in a dense rounded inflorescence and vary in color from white to rose or deep pink, typically with numerous reddish spots. Very slow-growing and rather difficult and thus rare in cultivation. A choice collector's species. Native to China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan & W Sichuan) where it is found in a wide variety of habitats from 11,000 to 15,000 ft.

77/771 (glaucopelum) F 25520: WGP (-5)

92/014 KW#5863:LEO ((10\R3\3). I have not seen this clone in bloom.

273sd1997 JN#639:RSBG (- 10\R3\3). Grown from seed collected

by Jens Nielsen at 12,500 ft. in the Tisongmu Shan, near Zhongdian in Yunnan, China from "beautiful foliage plants with striking orange-pink indumentum turning rusty fawn.

275sd1997 JN#379:RSBG ('10\R3\3). Grown from seed collected

wild by Jens Nielsen at 13,300 ft. in the Beima Shan, Yunnan, China.

350sd1997 JN#189:RSBG ('10\R3\3). Grown from seed collected wild by

Jens Nielsen at 13,780 ft. in the Daxue Shan, Yunnan, China.

385sd1997 BH#095:RSBG ('10\R3\3). Grown from seed collected wild at

13,125 ft. near the Beima Shan, Yunnan, China.

443sd97 (Glaucopelum Group) JN#656:RSBG (- 10\R3\3). Grown

from seed collected wild at 13,100 ft. in the Haba Shan, Zhongdian, NW Yunnan, China. Shiny, dark green leaves with a pale indumentum on these stout seedlings. These should have a darker and thinner indumentum than the typical aganniphum.

aganniphum var. flavorufum

Taliensia

Generally small shrubs with some forms reaching 10 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white or white flushed with pink. Distinctive indumentum splits into small irregular patches and is buff to red-brown when mature. Abundant in the wild and merges completely with var. aganniphum and found on the margins of forest, among boulders and scrub on slopes, and on cliffs from 11,000 to 15,000 ft. China

70/407 (flavorufum) F 14368: RBG (-5) White flowers in April

aganniphum var. flavorufum affinity

Taliensia

This is an interesting and beautiful plant which has been grown and distributed for years as "bathyphyllum" from the Windsor collection under Forrest#14718. Recent chemical and morphological studies have shown that this clone is closer to aganniphum var. flavorufum and that the Windsor plant is misnamed and probably not derived from F#14718 (we now know that the real bathyphyllum is a naturally occurring hybrid between proteoides and aganniphum which looks completely different). Nomenclatural shenanigans aside, this is a fantastic foliage plant with a distinctive splitting brownish indumentum on the undersides of shiny ovate-elliptic leaves. Forms a beautiful rounded evergreen shrub in partial shade. I have not seen the flowers but they are probably the typical Taliensia white or white flushed rose in mid-spring.

1976/265 Windsor:Berg (- 10\R2\3). A really nice looking plant for well-drained soils in a bright but not too hot exposure.

x agastum

Irrorata

Attractive early-blooming evergreen shrubs. The flowers are pale to deep pink or sometimes white flushed pink but always blotched and usually spotted. Recent field work has proven that this "species" is actually a natural hybrid, probably resulting from crosses between irroratum and arboreum ssp. delavayi and possibly arboreum ssp. delavayi x decorum. Rare in cultivation and found only in W Yunnan & Guizhou(?), China where it occurs in thickets and forests from 5,000(?) to 11,000 ft.

237sd95 PW#93:RSBG (0 to +10?\R1\8). Grown from seed collected wild at 5,450 ft. in Guizhou Province, China.

247sd95 PW#98:RSBG (0 to +10?\R1\8). Grown from seed collected wild at 5,750 ft. in Guizhou Province, China.

albertsenianum

Neriiflora

Shrubs, 3 to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are bright crimson rose. Leaves with bistratate indumentum, an unusual feature for a species in this subsection, brown in color, the upper layer loose and woolly, and the lower felted and compact. Collected only once in the wild and still rare in cultivation. Found in open forests at 10,000 ft. China

75/093 F 14195: WGP (+5). Collected by George Forrest on the divide between the Mekong and Salween Rivers during his 1912-14 expedition to upper Yunnan Province. A form with red

flowers.

albiflorum

Candidastrum

Upright-growing deciduous shrubs with glossy elliptic to oblong leaves. The widely bell-shaped white flowers (early to mid-summer) are borne in axillary clusters of two (or singly) along the erect stems. A difficult and rare species in cultivation, requiring excellent drainage and a cool but bright position. An extremely unusual and quite unique species unrelated to any other. Widespread and common in many forested mountainous areas of western North America from 4,000 to 7,200 ft.

- 176sd96 95RP#020:RSBG (- 20\R3\3). Grown from seed collected wild by Rick Peterson in the Olympic Mountains of Washington.
- 232sd97 RSBG (- 20\R3\3). Grown from seed collected wild by Richie Steffen in the Cascade Mountains of Washington.
- 220sd1998 RSBG (- 20\R3\3). Grown from seed collected wild at 4,500 ft. in the Cascade Mountains of Washington State.

alborugosum

Vireya

A fantastic foliage plant. The deep green leaves are glossy with very deeply impressed veins - quite eye-catching. Pure white flowers on this shrubby species. One of the featured plants in the entrance of the Rutherford Conservatory. (+32\R2\3)

RSBG

albrechtii

Sciadorhodion

Upright-growing, deciduous shrubs with obovate hairy leaves. The exquisite flowers (early to mid-spring) are rose to rose-purple, generally appearing before the newly emerging foliage. A choice and hardy azalea, perfect in the woodland garden but unfortunately, rarely seen in cultivation. Brilliant fall foliage color. Native to Japan (C Honshu to C Hokkaido) where it occurs at 3,300 ft. in subalpine habitats.

- 334sd1995 95ARS#362:RSBG (- 15\R1\4). These are large vigorous seedlings grown from seed collected wild in Japan.
- 570sd96 96ARS#275:RSBG ((15\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild in Japan.
- 320sd1999 albrechtii YK#1298:RSBG (-15\R1\4). A choice and hardy deciduous azalea with rose to rose-purple flowers in early spring. Good fall foliage color. Grown from seed collected wild in Japan.

alutaceum var. alutaceum

Taliensia

Usually dwarf shrubs to 2 ft. with some forms to 15 ft. Flowers (March-April) are white to pink to lilac-mauve, sometimes spotted. Narrow leaves with attractive indumentum. Found in open pastures and thickets from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. China

- 76/202 RBG (-5). A form with vibrant rose-pink flowers.
- 77/656 (syn. globigerum) F. 25738 WGP (0). White flowers with maroon spots.

alutaceum var. iodes

Taliensia

Shrubs, 5 to 12 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white to flushed rose sometimes with a crimson blotch. Leaves with a pale fawn indumentum below. Found in conifer forests, thickets, and on slopes among rocks at 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China

75/199 (iodes) R 19: CS (-5). White flowers with red spotting.

75/321 (iodes) BENM:UBC ((5). Flowers white.

79/111 (iodes 'White Plains') BH (-5). An award form with white flowers spotted red-purple. AM 1978

amagianum

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Dainty deciduous shrubs to 15 ft. Flowers (June) are bright pink-orange, red-orange, to brick red with brown spots. Rare in the wild and slow to bloom in cultivation. Late flowering and difficult to propagate. Yellow-orange leaf color in autumn. Found only at lower elevations in southern Japan.

73/356 PH Brydon (0). Brick red flowers.

R. amakusaense

Author of Basionym Yamazaki

Author Yamazaki

Reference J. Jap. Bot. 62: 72 (1987).Synonym Rhododendron viscistylum Nakai var.

amakusaense Yamazaki in J. Jap. Bot. 59: 208 (1984).Japanese Name Amakusa-mitsuba-tsutsuji.

Kana Name ?A?}?N?T?~?c?o?c?c?W.

Description Deciduous shrubs. Branchlets densely pubescent when young, sparsely pubescent later. Leaves chartaceous, 3-verticillate; petiole 2--3 mm long, pubescent; blade oblong-ovate, ovate or rhomboid-ovate, 2--3 cm long, 1.5--2.5 cm wide, apex acute and terminating into a gland, base acute to rounded, upper surface hirsute when young, glabrous later, lower surface sparsely pubescent. Flower buds terminal, solitary, oblong-lanceolate, with 1 or 2 flowers; outer scales sparsely pilose outside, densely pilose on margin. Flowers late April to early May, terminal, opening with leaves. Pedicel ca. 5 mm long at flowering, 7--10 mm long at fruiting, intermixed glandular and sparse hirsute. Calyx saucer-shaped, ca. 2 mm in diam., glandular, hirsute on margin. Corolla purple, open funnelform-campanulate, ca. 2.5 cm long, 3 cm across, deeply 5-lobed; tube ca. 5 mm long, glabrous on both surfaces; lobes obovate-oblong, ca. 20 mm long, 9--11 mm wide. Stamens 10, irregular, 1.5--2.3 cm long; filaments sparsely pilose on lower half; anthers ellipsoid, 1.5--2 mm long. Ovary ovoid, glandular. Style ca. 2.5 cm long, glabrous. Capsule obliquely cylindrical or narrowly oblique-oblong, 8--10 mm long, 3 mm wide, glandular. Seeds oblong, ca.

1.2 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, truncate at both ends. Chromosome Number ?
Distribution in Japan Kyushu (Kumamoto Pref., Amakusa Islands).
Habitat Edges of evergreen forests on mountain slopes; ca. 300 m.

Note This species distributes in restricted narrow area. However, *Rhododendron weyrichii* has inverted in this region recently as a result of cutting of the forests. Many hybrids between both *R. amakusaense* and *R. weyrichii* are found, even in the type locality, so the typical form of *R. amakusaense* is rapidly losing at present. Annotator T. Yamazaki

ambiguum

Triflora

Upright growing but compact evergreen shrubs with shiny dark green leaves, glaucous beneath. The flowers (mid-spring) are greenish yellow to pale yellow and widely funnel-shaped. Closely related to *R. triflorum* but with a more compact habit and lacking an indumentum on the outer surface of the corolla. An attractive and hardy yellow-flowered lepidote, quite easy in cultivation. Native to W Sichuan, China where it grows in a wide variety of montane habitats from 8,500 to 14,000 ft.

80/108 ('Jane Banks') HER (-5). An award form with yellow flowers. AM 1976

82/156 Copenhagen BG-JC Birck (-5). Hardy form.

82/182 (chengshienianum) KR#139:JORG ((10\R1\6). A clone with large yellow flowers and yellow-green spots grown from seed collected on Emei Shan (Mt. Omei) in Sichuan.

KR 139: TJ (-5). Form collected from famous Mt. Omei. Yellow flowers.

90/053 BERG ((10\R1\6). This clone grown from seed collected at around 10,000 ft. by Arp Hansen on the famous Emei Shan in Sichuan.

90/058 Berg (- 10\R1\6). This clone grown from seed collected wild at 10,000 ft. on Emei Shan (Mt. Omei), Sichuan, China. I have not recorded flower data on this clone.

396sd96 SEH#047:RSBG ((10\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 11,500 ft. in the Daliang Shan of S Sichuan, China.

RSBG#142sd2006. SEH#26029. more compact in habit.

amesiae

Triflora

Shrubs, 7 to 13 ft. Flowers (May) are purple to dark reddish-purple. Closely related to *R. concinnum*. but more rare in cultivation. Found in the northwestern Sichuan near Mupin. Grows in woodland and thickets from 7,500 to 10,000 ft. China

80/071 CH (0)

81/015 Univ. Newcastle-Upon-Tyne (0)

82/092 RBG: GBG (0) Form with reddish-purple flowers.

RSBG#154sd2006. SEH#26008. the very first introduction of the true species into cultivation

annae

Irrorata

Shrubs, 8 to 15 ft. Flowers (April) are white, suffused rose, without spots or spotted purple to pink. Corolla cup shaped to

openly campanulate. Found in and on margins of mixed thickets and forests from 4,500 to 11,000 ft. China (Yunnan, Guangxi), NE Burma

69/072 (laxiflorum) EXB - MVW (+5). Flowers pure white.

70/132 (hardingii) STR (+5). Medium shrub with narrow leaves and white flowers.

annae ssp. laxiflorum

Irrorata

A fast-growing species with strong upright growth and very attractive, incredibly shiny foliage. As the name suggests, these should have an inflorescence of hanging flowers ranging in color from white to pink, probably in late spring. The first re-introduction in the modern era. Grown from seed collected in the wild. Partially drought tolerant once established. Really great foliage on these young seedlings. (0\R1\4) RSBG#225sd2012. JN#11079

anthopogon ssp. anthopogon

Pogonanthum

Well-branched shrubs to 3 ft. with one-inch aromatic leaves. Delicate paper thin flowers (April-May) are creamy-yellow to white to pink. Native to open slopes and hillsides at 11,000 to 16,000 ft. Nepal, India, Bhutan, China

68/588 ('Betty Graham') L&S 1091: GLE (0). A compact low shrub with aromatic leaves and deep pink flowers. An award form. AM 1969

80/152 LF - UBCP(0). A form with white flowers.

82/171 Hedegaard 397 (0). A form with creamy yellow white flowers.

anthopogon ssp. hypenanthum

Pogonanthum

Dwarf compact evergreen shrubs with tiny rounded to elliptic aromatic leaves. The leaves are shiny and dark green above with dark brown scales beneath. The beautiful flowers (mid-spring) are borne in small rounded inflorescences and are tissue paper-like in texture. They resemble the tubular flowers of a Daphne and range in color from white to yellow, pink or deep rose. A choice species for the alpine garden but rather difficult in cultivation, requiring a bright but not hot exposure and excellent drainage in a moist soil. Native to the western Himalayas from Kashmir to E Nepal where it occurs in various alpine habitats from 11,000 to 18,000 ft.

79/051 (hypenanthum 'Annapurna') GLE (0). Form with primrose yellow flowers.

83/209 GLE:GAM ((5\R3\2). This clone with primrose-yellow flowers grown from seed collected wild on Annapurna in Nepal.

1965/492 anthopogon ssp. hypenanthum Corsock (-5\R3\18 inches).

Choice and slow-growing, dwarf alpine species with yellow daphne-like clusters of flowers in mid-spring. Best in morning sun with excellent drainage.

anthosphaerum

Irrorata

Large, upright evergreen shrubs or small trees 3 to 30 ft. An

extremely variable species with oblong to obovate or oblanceolate leaves. Variable in flower color, ranging from pale pink, rose and lavender to mauve, lilac and magenta. The 6 to 7 lobed flowers (early to late spring) are tubular bell-shaped with nectar pouches, a blotch and/or spots. This is a variable and widespread species in the wild but rarely seen in cultivation outside of major species collections. Native to SE Tibet, N Upper Burma and Yunnan Province, China where it occurs in various habitats from 9,000 to 13,000 ft.

64/116 LEO (+10). Early blooming form with rose marked lavender flowers.

77/736 (syn. eritimum) R 11354: WGP (+10). Flowers are pink blotched red.

77/770 (Eritimum Group) F#25984:Windsor (+10 to +5\R1\5). I have not recorded flowering data on this clone which we received as "pale pink/lavender". Rarely offered.

528sd1998 DJHC#98259:RSBG (+5\R1\5). These are grown from seed collected wild by Daniel Hinkley.

303sd2011. SBBE#1017

araiophyllum

Irrorata

Shrubs or small trees to 20 ft. Flowers (April) are white flushed rose with a crimson blotch and spots. Found in rainy subtropical mixed forests at 7,500 to 11,000 ft. China, Burma

80/041 Forrest 27698 (+20): BH

arborescens

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Upright deciduous shrubs with smooth stems. The ovate to elliptic leaves are shiny dark green on the upper surface, becoming red or other bright colors in the autumn. The fragrant flowers (early to mid-summer) are white to white flushed pink with a long narrow tube and spreading lobes. The Smooth Azalea is a fine late-blooming, fragrant species for sun or the woodland garden. Native to the E USA from Pennsylvania to Alabama where it occurs in various habitats from 1,000 to 5,000 ft.

76/273 HTS#1100A:USNA (- 10\R1\4). This smaller-growing clone with fragrant white flowers was collected in Upson Co., Georgia. Our latest blooming clone. Fantastic in late July!

80/012 CT (-10). White flowers with a yellow blotch.

Collected in South Carolina.

81/074 BIL (-10). Form with light pink flowers.

343sd1997 97ARS#456:RSBG ('10\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild near Cheat Bridge in Randolph Co., West Virginia.

376sd1997 97ARS#455:RSBG ('10\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild near Sanderson in Danawha Co., West Virginia.

arboreum ssp. albotomentosum

Arborea

This recently reclassified taxon (I had listed it as arboreum ssp. delavayi var. albotomentosum last year) was introduced by Kingdon Ward in 1956 from an isolated and distinctly different population of arboreum which he found growing on Mt. Victoria in SW Burma. This was

probably his last introduction of *Rhododendron* seed and has proven to be quite a spectacular version of this variable species. According to Dr. David Chamberlain, this population lies between *ssp. arboreum* & *ssp. delavayi* taxonomically. The smaller than normal leaves are glossy green above with a thick whitish spongy indumentum on the underside. The scarlet to red unspotted flowers are in a compact inflorescence. So far known only from the original collection site where it occurred from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

79/010 'Dr. Bowman' KW#21976:SCHI (+12?\R1\6). A superb selection with cardinal red flowers and deep purple nectar pouches. Blooms mid-winter in C California.

arboreum ssp. arboreum

Arborea

Large trees, often growing to 100 ft. in the wild, hence its name, meaning tree like. Rarely under 6 ft. on exposed sites. Flowers (May) are bright red to carmine, rarely pink or white. Leaves dark green, narrowly to broadly elliptic or ovate with white to silver-colored indumentum below. Perhaps the most widespread, common and variable species in the world found from 6,000 to 9,000 ft. Native to the foothills of the Himalayas in India (Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal), N India, Nepal, Bhutan.

64/118 Leonardslee (0). Clear pink flowers in faultless trusses.

76/002 (*arboreum*) JHC (0). A form with crimson flowers.

79/010 (*arboreum* 'Dr. Bowman') KW 21976: PS (+10). A form with brilliant red flowers.

80/127 Trewithen (+10)

511sd97 SEH#525:RSBG (+5?\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalayas from assorted plants in a large population.

513sd97 SEH#527:RSBG (+5?\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalayas from a plant with attractive carmine-pink flowers.

552sd97 SEH#566:RSBG (+5?\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalayas from a group of plants with the best red flowers I had seen on that expedition.

arboreum ssp. cinnamomeum var. cinnamomeum

Arborea

Large evergreen shrubs with stiff lanceolate foliage. The leaves have an attractive rusty brown bistrated indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are white, pink, carmine or red. Found at higher elevations than *ssp. arboreum* and thus generally hardier. A beautiful plant in both foliage and flower. Native to open forests and rocky slopes from 9,000 to 11,500 ft. in E Nepal and NE India (West Bengal & Sikkim).

64/118 Leonardslee (0\R1\6). Rose in bud, opening to rose flowers with darker pink flecks and basal blotching. Our best 'hardy' pink *arboreum*. NOTE: This clone has been offered in the past as *ssp. arboreum* or just *arboreum*. Its flower color and hardiness leads me to place it within the current taxon. However, the shiny silver indumentum is that of *ssp. arboreum*. This clone could be an

intermediate or even 'hybrid' between the two subspecies.
70/046 WOOD ((5?\R1\6). Flowers white flushed rose with a few maroon flecks.
80/103 (arboreum ssp. campbelliae) KLT (+15)
84/074 (arboreum) LOG (0). A form with delicate clear pink flowers.
94/083 BB#8801:Berg (0\R1\6). This clone grown from seed collected wild by Warren Berg at 12,400 ft. on the Thrumseng La in Bhutan.
499sd97 SEH#512:RSBG (0\R1\6). My own collection from 10,800 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. I did not see these plants in flower
513sd1997 SEH#527:RSBG (0\R1\6). My own collection from 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a plant with carmine-pink flowers.
549sd1997 SEH#563:RSBG (0\R1\6). My own collection from 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a plant with deep red flowers.

arboreum ssp. cinnamomeum var. roseum

Arborea

Large rounded to upright evergreen shrubs or trees (40 ft. or more) with stiff lanceolate foliage. Differs from ssp. cinnamomeum var. cinnamomeum in the paler, more compacted unistrate indumentum on the undersides of the leaves. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are white, pink, carmine or red. Found at higher elevations than ssp. arboreum and thus generally hardier. Completely intergrades with both ssp. arboreum and ssp. delavayi. An impressive plant in both foliage and flower. Native to open forests and rocky slopes from 8,000 to 13,000 ft. in E Nepal, NE India, Bhutan, and S Tibet.

64/118 Leonardslee (0\R1\6). Rose in bud, opening to rose (55B) flowers with darker pink flecks and basal blotching. Our best "hardy" pink arboreum. NOTE: This clone has been offered in the past as ssp. arboreum or just arboreum. Its flower color and hardiness leads me to place it within the current taxon. However, the shiny silver indumentum is that of ssp. arboreum. This clone could be an intermediate or even hybrid between the two subspecies.

71/406 (arboreum var. album) LOC: UBCP (0). White flowered form.
76/372 (arboreum var. album) TRW: WEB (0). White flowered form.
76/159 BOD (0). Trusses of rose-pink flowers.
94/083 BB#8801:Berg (0\R1\6). This clone grown from seed collected wild by Warren Berg at 12,400 ft. on the Thrumseng La in Bhutan.
513sd1997 SEH#527:RSBG (0\R1\6). My own collection from 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a plant with carmine-pink flowers.
511sd97 SEH#525:RSBG (0\R1\6). My own collection from assorted plants in a large population at 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. NOTE: I mistakenly sold these seedlings as ssp. arboreum in last year's catalog.
552sd97 SEH#566:RSBG (0\R1\6). My own collection from 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a group of plants with the best red flowers observed on the expedition. NOTE: I mistakenly sold these seedlings as ssp. arboreum in last year's catalog.
549sd1997 SEH#563:RSBG (0\R1\6). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a plant with deep red flowers.

RSBG#519sd2003. KCSH#0312. Strong growing with a tree-like or large bushy habit

arboreum ssp. delavayi var. delavayi

Arborea

This subspecies represents the Chinese or eastern version of *R. arboreum*. It grows as a large shrub and does not attain the tree-like proportions of the Himalayan *arboreum*. The flowers are typically deep crimson to carmine and very attractive in mid- to late spring. The leaves are glossy with deeply impressed veins above and a spongy white to fawn indumentum beneath. A widespread variety occurring in various habitats from 5,000 to 11,000 ft. in a range extending from NE India, Burma and SW China to Thailand and Vietnam.

73/345 (delavayi) (+15)Crarae (+15)

77/80246sd95 PW#91:RSBG (+10?\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 5,430 ft. in Guizhou Province, China

arboreum ssp. nilagiricum

Arborea

This subspecies is quite interesting in that it occurs only in the mountains of S India, far from any other rhododendrons excluding *R. arboreum ssp. zeylanicum* which occurs on the island of Sri Lanka. Subspecies *nilagiricum* is very similar to *ssp. zeylanicum* in it's bullate and convex leaves with a spongy yellow-brown indumentum on the undersides although the leaves of the former are less rounded. It also shares similar stunning deep crimson to pink flowers but blooms later (late spring to early summer) than *ssp. zeylanicum*. Kenneth Cox, who has observed this subspecies in the wild on numerous occasions, places it as intermediate between *ssp. zeylanicum* and *ssp. delavayi*. Occurs from 6,000 to 7,250 ft. in fairly hot and exposed situations. Should be an ideal species for areas normally considered too hot and dry for rhododendron cultivation.

171sd96 RSBG (+10?\R1\6). Quite rare in cultivation, these are grown from seed collected wild by Ken Cox in the Nilagiri Hills of southern India. Our first offering of this interesting and beautiful species.

arboreum ssp. zeylanicum

Arborea

Slow-growing small trees to 30 ft. Late season flowers (June-July) are red to crimson-rose or carmine. With bullate leaves and fawn to tawny indumentum, spongy to the touch. A geographically isolated subspecies in the southern most extension of *R. arboreum*. Found in mountainous regions from 3,000 to 8,000 ft. Sri Lanka

76/225 (zeylanicum) BRO: WEB (+15). Red Flowers

argipeplum

Barbata

Large upright shrubs with bristly branchlets and smooth, peeling reddish bark. A compact and rounded inflorescence of

scarlet to crimson flowers in early spring. This species is very similar to the widely grown *barbatum*, really differing only in the presence of a thin indumentum on the lower leaf surface. Attractive and interesting bristly petioles and reddish new growth. A choice long-lived species for the woodland garden with ornamental foliage, flowers and bark. Native to forests from 8,000 to 13,000 ft. in NE India (Sikkim & Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan and SE Tibet.

567sd1997 SEH#581:RSBG (0 to +5\R1\6). Grown from my collection of seed at 10,800 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. Beautiful foliage.

Subsection

Argyrophylla

These are seedlings grown from seed collected at around 9,000 ft. in the Jin Pin Mountains of S Sichuan Province, China. This was a very rich area with numerous species of *Rhododendron*. These will probably turn out to be *R. argyrophyllum* itself but there was such variation in this species in the entire region that we were hesitant to put a solid name on these collections in the field without seeing the flowers. These should be hardy and long-lived plants with attractive pink to white flowers.

426sd96 SEH#078:RSBG (0'\R1'\5'). An interesting taxon with the appearance of the newly introduced *R. longipes* but with the white indumentum on the lower surface of the leaves one would expect from *R. argyrophyllum*.

445sd96 SEH#107:RSBG (0'\R1'\5'). Probably *R. argyrophyllum* ssp. *argyrophyllum* but could be something new as the area is almost unexplored and several other new species were collected there. Vigorous, attractive plants.

argyrophyllum ssp. argyrophyllum

Argyrophylla

The typical species forms a large shrub or a small tree with leaves smooth above and a thin compacted white to silvery or fawn indumentum beneath. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are white to deep rose, often with some spots. Long-lived, hardy and easy in cultivation, this species is lovely as a specimen plant or in the woodland garden. Native to China (Sichuan, NE Yunnan, S Shaanxi, W Hubei & Guizhou) where it occurs in forests and on rocky slopes from 5,000 to 12,700 ft.

76/003 JHC (0). Deep pink flowers with darker flecks on upper lobe.

77/654 (*argyrophyllum* var. *cupulare*) Wilson 4275: WGP (0). A form with silvery-white felted indumentum and late season cup-shaped light pink flowers.

404sd96 SEH#055:RSBG ((5\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 10,300 ft. in the Daliang Shan of Sichuan Province, China. In this area the plants were probably all referable to ssp. *argyrophyllum* and grew as trees up to 25 ft. in height. I did not see the flowers.

argyrophyllum ssp. hypoglaucum

Argyrophyllum

This subspecies differs from ssp. *argyrophyllum* only in botanical details. Specifically in that the ovaries and pedicels of ssp. *hypoglaucum* are glandular whereas those of ssp. *argyrophyllum* are without glands. Native to E Sichuan & W Hubei, China from 5,000 to 9,000 ft.

75/067 (*hypoglaucum*) Wakehurst (0). White flowers.

80/119 REU:HERG ((5\R1\4). This clone forms an amazing rounded mass of glossy dark green foliage. Ideal as a specimen plant with foliage completely covering the plant from the ground up.

argyrophyllum* ssp. *nankingense

Argyrophylla

This subspecies differs from ssp. *argyrophyllum* in having larger flowers and a shinier and more rugulose (deeply impressed veins) upper leaf surface. Native to the Fanjin Shan of Guizhou Province, China where it occurs around 7,500 ft.

64/014 'Chinese Silver' WIND ((5\R1\4). Clear pink flowers on this 1957 AM clone.

73/008 SUN: CHP (-5). Deep pink flowers with crimson spots.

argyrophyllum* ssp. *omeiense

Argyrophylla

Shrubs, 10 to 16 ft. Flowers (May) are white with deep rose spots. Leaves with fawn indumentum. A rare geographical variant found only on Mt. Omei in Sichuan Province growing in forested ravines and on rocky slopes at 6,000 ft. China

79/155 Hu 8189: UW 808-47-UWA (0)

arizelum

Falconera

Large, widely spreading evergreen shrubs, often forming flat-topped trees with age. The attractive leaves are oblanceolate to obovate in shape and up to 10 inches in length with a thick and woolly, brown to red-brown indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are quite variable in color, ranging from cream to yellow, pink, apricot and crimson. One of the finest of the hardy big-leaves. Native from NE India to upper Burma, SE Tibet and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs primarily in forests from 10,000 to 14,500 ft.

65/335 'Brodick' Brodick (+5\R1\4). Deep lavender-pink flowers with a darker blotch on this famous 1963 Award of Merit form with a deep red-brown indumentum. Rare.

417sd1998 CCHH#8140:RSBG (+5\R1\4). Grown from my collection of seed at 11,150 ft. on the Salween/Irrawaddy divide in NW Yunnan, China. Most of the plants observed in bloom in this same region in 2000 were deep pink fading to white. Rare.

RSBG#277sd2011. BE#0911

armitii

Solenovireya

Tropical evergreen shrubs with rounded elliptical leaves in

pseudowhorls. The fragrant flowers are white flushed sea-shell pink with a long tubular corolla and abruptly flared lobes (salverform). Native to a small area of Papua New Guinea from 7,800 to 8,850 ft. near the summits of Mt. Dayman & Mt. Simpson in the Owen Stanley Mountains.

87/037 Woods#2494:RBGE (+32\R2\?). This clone from the original wild collection of this species. Very rare in cultivation.

asterochnoum

Fortunea

A newly introduced species, closely related to *R. calophytum*. This species differs in the whitish to fawn stellate indumentum on the lower surface of the leaves (primarily on the main veins and midrib). It forms a small tree with large leaves and white flushed rose flowers with a dark red basal blotch. During an expedition to China in 1995, I observed this species growing on and among huge boulders in a deep ravine at 9,000 ft. in S Sichuan. This ravine was located in a limestone mountain range near the Yangtze river and was an exceedingly rich area for plants. Attractive large leaves. Native to C & S Sichuan, China where it grows in forests from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

432sd96 SEH#093:RSBG (0\R1\6). One of the most exciting new introductions in years. Grown from seed collected wild in the location described above, these plants are already developing their indumentum. A must-have for the collector.

atlanticum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Deciduous stoloniferous shrubs to 5 ft., though generally less. Flowers (May-June) are white, or white flushed pink or purple and fragrant. Forms thick colonies with underground horizontal stems in its native habitat from Georgia to southeastern Pennsylvania. Leaves often glaucous blue turning orange in autumn. Found in sandy forests in coastal areas. E USA

73/010 HTS 10024-S: USNA (-10) Collected in Kent County, Delaware. Fragrant white flowers.

74/133 PH (-10)

76/275 HTS 550: USNA (-10). Propagated from a plant collected in Beaufort County, South Carolina. Flowers white flushed pink and scented.

81/075 Biltmore (-10) Fragrant, tall form.

45sd2000 RSBG (-15\R1\3). These are seedlings from a cross between two clones with white flushed rose flowers here in the.

augustinii ssp. augustini

Triflora

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs with a distinctively hairy midrib on the undersurface of the leaves. A widely-grown and floriferous species with variably colored flowers. These appear in mid-spring in shades of blue to lavender or purple, pinkish or white, typically with reddish, purple or green spots and/or a blotch. A popular species, especially the blue forms which are quite spectacular. Easily cultivated, blooming well in shady as well as fairly exposed situations. Native to

China (Hubei & Sichuan) where it occurs in various open situations from 4,000 to 11,000 ft.

- 63/005 Windsor (0\R1\6). Deep lavender flowers with a white flushed upper lobe and gold-green flecks. One of our best forms.
- 64/057 'Barto Blue' Barto (0\R1\6). Lavender flowers with gold flecks on this excellent selection.
- 64/206 'Electra' Brandt:Walker (0\R1\6). This 1940 AM form is actually a cross between ssp. *augustinii* and ssp. *chasmanthum*. Lavender flowers flushed red-purple on the outside, green flecks.
- 75/131 GAB (-5). Form with grey-lavender flowers and gold spotted nectar guides.
- 75/278 (*vilmorinianum*) WGP: UBC (-5). White faintly tinted pink flowers with gold spots. Described from cultivated plants by Bayley Balfour and other and is possibly a garden hybrid between *R. augustinii* and *R. yunnanense*. Included for historical interest.
- 75/309 'Barto Blue' CHP (-5). Pale lavender flowers with purple stamens and style. American selection, equals the imports in blueness, with added hardiness.
- 77/207 GVW (0)
- 77/286 Pierce (0\R1\6). The unregistered 'Whalley form' with dark lavender flowers and gold-green flecks. Very nice.
- 77/789 JHC (0). Deep violet-purple flowers, one of the most frequently praised plants in the study garden.
- 80/043 BH (0). A form with pale blue-lavender flowers.
- 92/075 BERG (0\R1\6). A clone grown from seed collected in the wild.
- 368sd96 SEH#018:RSBG (0 to - 5\R1\6). My own collection from 11,000 ft. in S Sichuan, China. I did not see these plants in bloom.
- 2004/145 'Cerulean Mist'. The large flowers are as close to a true blue

augustinii* ssp. *chasmanthum

Triflora

Large and upright evergreen shrubs. This subspecies differs from ssp. *augustinii* primarily in its wider leaves and more widely funnel-shaped flowers. The flowers (mid-spring) are purple, blue, white or pink, with a greenish to reddish blotch and/or spots. An easily grown, vigorous and floriferous plant. This subspecies is native to the west of ssp. *augustinii* in SE Tibet, W Sichuan and Yunnan, China where it occurs in various habitats from 7,200 to 12,000 ft.

- 69/092 SUNningdale (0\R1\6). Of particular garden value for its late lavender flowers marked yellow to white. An award form. FCC 1932

augustinii* ssp. *hardyi

Triflora

This subspecies differs from ssp. *augustinii* primarily in its deciduous foliage and white to greenish white flowers with yellow-green spots in mid-spring. Fairly rare in cultivation and seldom available. Found in E Tibet and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs from 11,000 to 12,000 ft.

- 78/065 (*hardyi*) Cox-WEB (0). White flowers with a yellow center. For the serious collector.

aureodorsale

Taliensia

This recently introduced taxon is quite different in appearance from clementinae under which it was originally placed as a subspecies. I would have to agree with Jens Nielsen in that this should be given specific status and really has nothing to do with clementinae. Occurs in the wild far to the north and east of the range of that species. Grown from seed collected in the wild. Proving to be a very attractive and hardy species with impressively large leaves for a Taliensia. (-20\R2\3)
RSBG#244sd2012. JN#11004

aureum var. aureum

Pontica

Prostrate to mounding dwarf shrubs with a creeping habit. This species is quite distinctive and unusual in that it is a dwarf alpine elepidote. Thus it has the same type of leaves and flowers as the "typical rhododendron" most people are familiar with instead of the smaller scaly leaves and flowers seen on most dwarf alpine species. The leaves are quite variable in shape and smooth on both surfaces. The flowers (early spring) are in the shape of a wide-open bell and vary in color from cream to pale yellow, often with darker spots. A rarely cultivated species ideal for the rock garden and performing well even in light shade. Extremely hardy and relatively slow growing, this species is native over a wide area of N Asia including Siberia, N China & N Japan. It is quite common in the wild and covers large areas of open slopes in some portions of its range. Occurs from 5,000 to 9,000 ft.

64/208 (chrysanthum) GRE: MVW (-10) Obovate, almost round leaves.

76/109 (chrysanthum) WEB (-10). A prostrate form with light yellow flowers with a pale pink blush at the base.
from northern Japan.

76/194 RBG (-10). Collected in Siberia, form with yellow flowers.

208sd1998 RSBG (- 15\R2\1.5 wide). These are seedlings grown from seed collected wild near Nagano, Japan.

auriculatum

Auriculata

Rounded shrubs or small trees to 25 ft. Distinguished for its late season flowers (July-August) that are white or creamy-white to rose and very fragrant. Distinctive leaves, oblong to oblong-ob lanceolate, with the base auriculate, or 'eared'. Tolerant of most east coast climates. Common in the provinces of eastern Sichuan, western Hubei, and northeastern Guizhou. Native in dense woods to rocky slopes at 1,600 to 7,500 ft. China

67/698 BOD (-5). An award form with pure white, fragrant flowers in July. AM 1922

81/025 GRE: UBCP (-5). Pink flowers.

26sd2000 RSBG (- 5\R1\5). Seedlings from hand pollinated seed from our best form (1967/698 - the 1922 AM form from Bodnant).

A fantastic species, the last to bloom here in the garden.

Quite easy

RSBG#323sd2012. SEH#12028. Grown from seed collected in a newly explored region.

auriculatum affinity ?

Fortunea

These are seedlings grown from seed collected wild at 4,800 ft. in the Dalou Shan region of northern Guizhou Province, China. This may be *R. auriculatum* or a closely related or even new taxon. *R. auriculatum* is a highly desirable species with large attractive foliage and magnificent large and fragrant, white to light pink flowers in mid- to late summer. The seed was collected as *dauidii* aff. from a large tree about 45 ft. high growing in a rhododendron forest on a SW facing slope.

221sd95 PW#52:RSBG (0?\R1\6). Large vigorous seedlings.

aurigeranum

Vireya

Tree like growth up to 8 ft. Flowers (variable) are deep pure yellow or pale orange. Can have up to 17 flowers per truss on mature plants. Native to New Guinea from 3,000 to 5,700.

78/104 H. Winters-FM (+32). Deep pure yellow flowers, up to 17 per truss.

auritum

Tephropepla

Erect but relatively small-growing evergreen shrubs with attractive peeling reddish bark. The pale yellow to cream, tubular bell-shaped flowers are often flushed with pink and occur in dense clusters of three to seven in early spring. A beautiful but rarely seen species requiring excellent drainage, probably fairly heat tolerant. So far known only from the Tsangpo Gorge in SE Tibet where it occurs on cliffs and stream banks from 7,000 to 8,500 ft. A personal favorite.

65/269 Lochinch (+10). Shining reddish brown stems harmonize with gold-flecked leaves and straw yellow flowers.

84/048 Strone (+5\R1\5). Creamy yellow flower

austrinum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Upright deciduous shrubs to 12 ft. Flowers (May) are yellow to orange or reddish-orange and usually fragrant. Found in woods and on streambanks from northwest Florida and the Georgia-Alabama coastal plains to southeastern Mississippi at lower elevations SE USA

76/276 HTS 96: USNA (+5). Yellow flowers striped red outside. Collected wild in Walton County, Florida.

83/082 'Moonbeam' Varnadoe (- 10\R1\6). Saffron yellow lowers deepening to vermilion at the base of the tube.

83/083 VAR (0). Buff-colored flowers.

83/084 VAR (0). Apricot colored flowers.

83/086 VAR (0). Peach colored flowers.

83/087 VAR (0). Flowers are an egg yellow.

RSBG#1994/055. 'Rushin Yellow'

bachii

Azaleastrum

Shrubs, 20 to 20 ft. Flowers (April) are pale to deep rose or lavender. Found in thickets, scrub, and on forest margins in a subtropical habitat from 4,000 to 11,000 ft. China

79/157 UCB (+15). Form with light lavender flowers.

baileyi

Baileya

Shrubs, 1 to 6 ft. Usually striking flowers (April) are magenta to purple, often spotted. Native to moist rocks and dry scree of hillsides at 10,000 to 14,000 ft. India, Bhutan, China

64/146 L&S 2869: GLN (+5). Form with intense purple flowers.

75/035 K&P (+5). Dense growth habit with intense purple flat faced flowers.

bainaense

A newly described species, this is the first introduction into cultivation. Large, upright growing evergreen shrubs with scaly foliage and young stems. The leaves and stems are fragrant when crushed or on a hot sunny day. The widely funnel-shaped flowers are white flushed pink to pale lavender. Based upon its habitat (open meadows and rocky fields) and its performance in cultivation so far, this should prove to be an easily-grown species for sun or shade, providing a great display of flowers every spring.

Grown from seed collected in the wild in a newly explored region. (0\R1\6)

RSBG#274sd2010. CGG#14025

NOTE: This was previously sold as "rubiginosum affinity".

bainbridgeanum

Selensia

Shrubs, 3 to 6 ft. Campanulate flowers (April) are white, creamy-white flushed pink or rose, creamy yellow, or pink to red-pink, often spotted with purple and with or without a broad blotch.

Obovate to elliptic-shaped leaves with a tawny to brown-colored indumentum on the undersurface. Many different forms have been collected in the wild where it ranges among boulders, on cliffs, in open thickets of scrub and on the edges of coniferous woodlands from 10,000 to 13,000 ft. China, NE Upper Burma

66/535 Forrest 21821: RBG (-5). Form with soft. pink flowers.

77/634 R 59184: WEB (+5)/ Creamy yellow flowers.

bakeri

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Twiggy deciduous shrubs to 8 ft. Flowers (June-July) are orange to red. A valuable garden addition for its summer flowers. Native of the Cumberland Plateau in Kentucky to northern Georgia and Alabama. Found in open woodlands at higher elevations up to 4,100 ft. E USA

73/019 ('Camps Red') HTS: USNA (-15). Intense orange-red flowers.

balfourianum

Taliensia

Rounded and compact-growing evergreen shrubs. The leaves are

ovate-lanceolate to somewhat elliptic in shape with a dense and shiny silvery to pale brownish indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (mid-spring) are rose to pink or purplish. A free-blooming species with showy flowers, this is one of the best all-around garden plants in subsection Taliensia. It has attractive foliage, hardiness and is generally easier in cultivation than most of its relatives. Native to W Yunnan and SW Sichuan, China where it occurs in various montane habitats from 10,000 to 15,000 ft.

477sd97 JN#567:RSBG (- 10\R1\3). Grown from seed collected from plants with "clear bright pink flowers" at 12,140 ft. in the Shika Shan of Zhongdian, NW Yunnan, China. NOTE: comparable seedlings from similar Nielsen collections made in the same location will be substituted as necessary

70/081 CHP (-5)

76/169 (balfourianum var. aganniphoides ') CHP (-5). Pink in bud opening white. Phetteplace ('10\R1\3). Rose bud

76/251 Benmore (0). A medium sized shrub to 8 ft.

barbatum

Barbata

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees with an upright, well-branched habit and beautiful exfoliating reddish to purple bark. The dark green leaves typically have a bristly petiole and are quite attractive against the colorful flowers and bark. The brilliant red to crimson or scarlet flowers (very early to mid-spring) are in a dense round inflorescence. Easy in cultivation and spectacular in a woodland setting. A widespread and common species in the Himalayas where it occurs in various habitats from 8,000 to 12,000 ft.

64/026 Windsor Great Park (0).

64/027 Windsor Great Park (0). Pure red trusses and larger lighter green leaves than usual.

65/304 CRA (0 to +5\R1\5). Long-lasting deep red flowers in early spring. One of our finest forms.

70/018 WW (+10). Deeply impressed leaf veins create a bold foliage effect.

70/049 CS (0). A form with pure red flowers.

92/029 BB#8808:Berg (0 to +5\R1\4). This clone grown from seed collected by Warren Berg at 11,420 ft. in Bhutan.

512sd97 SEH#526:RSBG (0 to +5\R1\4). My own collection from 9,850 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

493sd1997 SEH#506:RSBG (0 to +5\R1\4). My own collection from 10,700 ft. in the West Bengal Himalaya, India.

532sd1997 SEH#546:RSBG (0 to +5\R1\4). My own collection from 11,100 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

beanianum

Neriiflora

Rounded evergreen shrubs with ascending bristly branches. Very attractive foliage, shiny and rugulose on the upper surface, with a thick cinnamon brown indumentum on the lower. The fleshy bell-shaped flowers (late winter to mid-spring) are deep red or scarlet to carmine. One of the first species to bloom in the garden each year. This species seems to have a very limited range in the wild

and has only been found in a small area of NE India (Arunachal Pradesh) and adjacent NE Upper Burma where it occurs in various high montane habitats from 9,000 to 11,000 ft.

73/027 GRE - WW (+10). A form with blood-red flowers in April.

76/005 JHC (+10). Form with red flowers.

77/217 ROBB (+5\R2\3). Carmine-rose flowers (52C). This is probably the same clone that we offered last year under the accession number 74/115.

77/683 HOR: BRO (+10)

beesianum

Taliensia

Erect-growing, large evergreen shrubs or small trees with sticky buds. A close relative of the well-known yellow-flowered *R. lacteum*, this species differs in its white, pink, rose or reddish flowers, often with spots and/or a blotch. The leaves have a thin compacted indumentum of gray to brownish hairs on the underside. This is a very common species where it occurs in the wild but is rarely seen in cultivation, as it is rather difficult to grow and propagate. A slow-growing, beautiful species worth attempting in cool maritime gardens with excellent drainage. Like *lacteum*, it prefers a partially shaded position. Native to SW China (NW Yunnan & SW Sichuan), SE Tibet and NE Upper Burma where it occurs in coniferous forests around treeline from 10,000 to 14,500 ft. A rarely offered collector's plant.

78/044 CHP (0)

271sd97 AC#1821:RSBG (- 5\R3\3). Vigorous seedlings grown from seed collected in the wild.

278sd97 JN#008:RSBG (- 5\R3\3). Grown from seed collected at 12,800 ft. near Zhongdian in NW Yunnan, China.

360sd1997 JN#009:RSBG (- 5\R3\3). Grown from seed collected wild by Jens Nielsen at 12,900 ft. near Zhongdian, Yunnan, China.

368sd1997 *beesianum* BH#071:RSBG (-15\R3\3). Rarely grown relative of *R. lacteum* with somewhat similar attractive large leaves but with stunning pink to white flowers. Grown from seed collected wild at 13,450 ft. near Beima Shan, NW Yunnan, China. Shade and very well-drained soil for best results. Large plants in two-gallon containers.

bainaense

A newly described species, this is the first introduction into cultivation. Large, upright growing evergreen shrubs with scaly foliage and young stems. The leaves and stems are fragrant when crushed or on a hot sunny day. The widely funnelshaped flowers are white flushed pink to pale lavender. Based upon its habitat (open meadows and rocky fields) and its performance in cultivation so far, this should prove to be an easily-grown species for sun or shade, providing a great display of flowers every spring. Grown from seed collected in the wild in a newly explored region. (0\R1\6) RSBG#274sd2010 CGG#14025

NOTE: This was sold in the Fall 2016 Catalog as "rubiginosum affinity".

benhallii (formerly *Menziesia ciliicalyx*)

Menziesia

Our own named selection of this slow-growing and choice, compact deciduous shrub with a somewhat horizontally branched and rounded habit. The foliage of this selection is bright blue-green and colors attractively in the autumn. The exquisite pale rose-pink flowers (mid-spring) are small and bell-shaped, hanging in clusters and covered with a glaucous "bloom" (like a plum). Perfect in a woodland garden but also quite successful in full sun if well-watered. Native to Japan. Our best "blue-leaved" form of this variable species. (-5\R1\3)

RSBG

'Honshu Blue'

blackii

Euvireya

Large tropical evergreen shrubs with rounded, almost sessile (lacking a petiole) leaves in whorls of three around the stems. The new growth is covered with golden brown scales and the tubular funnel-shaped flowers are red. Native to Papua New Guinea where it occurs terrestrially and occasionally epiphytically from 8,200 to 11,150 ft.

88/044 KOR (+32). This clone from seed collected at 11,000 ft.

in Papua New Guinea by the Aust. Rhod. Soc. Exp.,

boninense

Author Nakai

Reference Bot. Mag. Tokyo 35: 152 (1921).

Synonym Japanese Name Munin-tsutsuji, Ogasawara-tsutsuji. Kana Name

Description Evergreen shrubs 1.5--2 m tall. Branchlets and petioles with dense appressed grayish brown strigose hairs. Leaves thick chartaceous, alternate; petiole 4--10 mm long; blade narrowly oblong, 3--5 cm long, 1--1.5 cm wide, apex acute and terminating into a gland, base acute-attenuate, entire, upper surface sparsely strigose, lower surface brownish strigose. Flower buds terminal, single, oblong-ovoid, acute, ca. 15 mm long, 6 mm wide; outer scales oblong-ovate, densely pilose, mixed with short glandular hairs outside, short glandular on margins. Flowers late March to mid April. Inflorescences terminal, umbel-like, 2--3-flowered. Pedicel 2--3 mm long at flowering, 6--8 mm long at fruiting, densely appressed strigose. Calyx short campanulate, ca. 2 mm long, irregularly 5-lobed; lobes ovate 1--1.5 mm long, densely strigose. Corolla white, greenish on upper inside, tubular-funnelform, 4--5 cm long and across, dissected 1/2 to 2/5 of corolla length into 5 lobes; tube ca. 2.5 cm long, glabrous outside, sparsely pilose inside; lobes widely oblong or ovate, rounded, ca. 2 cm long, 1.5--1.8 cm wide. Stamens 7--10, subequal, 3.5--4 cm long; filaments papillose on lower half; anthers yellow, ellipsoid, ca. 2 mm long. Ovary oblong, densely strigose. Style straight, 4--5 cm long, strigose on lower half. Capsule narrowly oblong

or oblong-lanceolate, 1.5--2 cm long, 0.4--0.5 cm wide, densely fuscous-strigose. Seeds fusiform, obtuse at one end, with obscure appendage at other end, ca. 1 mm long, 0.4 mm wide. Chromosome Number:?
Distribution in Japan Ogasawara Islands (Chichijima). Habitat On sunny rocks; 200 m.
Distr. in the World Endemic to Japan. Icon Nakai, Iconogr. Pl. As. Orient. 2: t. 40 (1937);
Toyoda, Fl. Bonin: t. & photo. 179; Satake et al., Woody Pl. 2: photo. 139 4.
Note Annotator T. Yamazaki

brachyanthum var. brachyanthum

Glauca

Shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (June) are pale or greenish-yellow. Very aromatic leaves. Found on steep rocky hillsides usually in scrub or thickets at 10,000 to 11,000 ft. China
76/095 FR (+10)

brachyanthum ssp. hypolepidotum

Glauca

Low, dense and mounding evergreen shrubs with peeling bark. The fragrant leaves are dark green on the upper surface and glaucous white with pale golden scales on the lower surface. The pale yellow flowers (early summer) are bell-shaped and hang in clusters on long thin pedicels from the tips of the branches. A rare species in cultivation, useful for the unusually colored flowers late in the season and its interesting foliage. Native to NW Yunnan, NE Burma and SE Tibet where it occurs in scrub areas and open forests from 9,000 to 14,500 ft. A rarely offered, charming species.
68/752 Creech (0\R1\3). Pale yellow flowers.
76/096 Robbins (0\R1\3). Pale yellow flowers.

brachycarpum ssp. brachycarpum

Pontica

Rounded evergreen shrubs. Foliage with a thin compacted gray to fawn indumentum beneath. The flowers are white or yellowish to pink or deep rose, usually with brownish green spots and flushed green. Late-blooming (early to mid-summer) and hardy, with the Korean material Tigerstedtii Group) being perhaps the most cold hardy rhododendron in cultivation (to '45'). Occurs as an understory shrub in forests at elevations below 5,000 ft. or on rocky slopes and lava flows, usually above tree line, from 5,500 to 7,500 ft. Native to N Japan, the south end of the Kurile Islands, and Korea.
75/132 GAB (-20). Form with yellow flowers.
76/095 FR (+10)
79/056 WEB (-20)
82/184 ('Roseum') Tue Jorgensen
82/109 ("var. tigerstedtii") MUS ((45')).
156sd94 94ARS#17:RSBG ((20\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild on Cape Elimo, Japan from plants with pink flowers.
250sd1996 YK#(S9502):RSBG ('20\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild at 6,550 ft. on the island of Honshu, Japan.
566sd1996 96ARS#283:RSBG ('20\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild

on Cape Elimo, Japan from a plant with pink flowers.
169sd1998 HC#970202:RSBG ('20\R1\4). Grown from seed collected
wild at 3,227 ft. on Ullungdo Island, Korea.

brachycarpum ssp. faurei

Pontica

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (May-June) are pink to white with
greenish flecks. Found among conifers on rocky slopes or above
tree line at 5,500 to 7,500 ft. Japan, Korea

66/539 (faurei) RBG (-20). A reliably blooming form with
light pink flowers.

bracteatum

Heliolipida

Shrubs to 7 ft. Flowers (June-July) are white with many reddish
spots. Found in woodlands and on cliffs at 11,000 ft. China

7/133 Wilson 4253: RBG (-5). Form with white flushed light
rose flowers.

brevinerve

Irrorata

The first introduction into cultivation of this irroratum relative.
This is a smaller-growing species than the more familiar
irroratum with flowers in early spring that are quite distinct
from its relatives. The flowers are very open-funnel shaped
(almost flat) with a whitish base flushed purple on the lobes,
very attractive and different. Our first offering, these are
grown from seed collected in the wild. These have already started
flowering at their very young age so it seems to be a very
precocious species. (0\R1\4)

RSBG#127sd2012. CDHM#14627

breviperulatum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Semi-evergreen shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (spring) are reddish and
variable. Recently introduced into this country, found in
mountain forests of Taiwan.

82/088 USDA 352582-Bovee Nursery (+32)

brookeanum

Euvireya (Vireya)

Large tropical evergreen shrubs or small trees. The thick and
stiff, glossy green, oblong to lanceolate-oblong leaves are
often highlighted with a red margin. The large and
spectacular, funnel-shaped flowers are quite variable in
color, ranging from orange with a white throat to golden
yellow to red with a yellow throat. A relatively easily grown
species typically blooming in the winter. Native to Borneo and
Sumatra where it occurs as an epiphyte from sea level to 5,000
ft.

78/098 FM (+32). Orange-red flowers with yellow throat.

82/210 Boskoop (+32\R2\4). This clone collected on Mt.

Kinabalu, Sabah, Borneo.

bryophilum

Phaeovireya

Tropical shrubs to 6 ft. Tubular flowers (variable flowering time) are pink to pale salmon. Native to the Cycloop Mountains, New Guinea and epiphytic in forests from 3,500 to 6,000 ft.

80/141 BOS ((32)). Propagated from a plant found in the Cycloop Mountains, New Guinea. Soft pink flowers. 6-10",

bureavii

Taliensia

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees with densely woolly leaves and young branches. One of the finest foliage plants in the genus with pinkish brown indumentum on the upper and lower surfaces of the emerging foliage. This is retained on the lower surface and young stems, changing to a reddish brown as it matures. The white flushed pink to pink flowers appear in mid-spring and are sometimes spotted with purple or crimson. Best in shade as the foliage scorches in hot sunny exposures. Native to N Yunnan, China where it occurs from 10,000 to 12,750 ft. in forests, rhododendron thickets and open alpine slopes. A classic species for every collection

75/011 Hilliers (- 10\R1\4). White flushed rose flowers with magenta flecks.

75/081 Exbury (-10). An award of merit form, 1939.

75/138 BRA - FR (-10). Form with white flowers.

76/190 RBG (-10) Early flowers open light pink with purple spots from rose-colored buds.

83/036 BEN - TJ (-10). Form with white flowers.

84/147 H.L. Larson (-10) White flushed pink flowers.

544sd95 ("cruentum") CNW#957:Sinclair (- 10\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild as *R. cruentum*, a former species which has been lumped into *R. bureavii* due to a complete intergradation of characteristics between the two taxa. Attractive foliage.

bureavioides

Taliensia

After numerous observations of wild populations in Sichuan, this species has been reinstated as distinct from the more southern *R. bureavii* (Yunnan). It differs from that species in its distinctly shorter petiole and lack of hairs on the ovary and style. It is quite different in appearance from its closely related southern counterpart and makes a very impressive specimen with its large, woolly and reddish brown indumented, short-stemmed leaves. The flowers are white to rose and generally larger than those of *bureavii*. Native to W Sichuan, China where it is often quite common in a wide variety of habitats from 10,000 to 11,500 ft. An outstanding new introduction.

93sd351 JS#9003:RSBG ((10?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild in Sichuan Province, China at 11,650 ft. Beautiful foliage on these extra large plants.

bureavioides affinity

Taliensia

This is a well-known and widely grown clone (AM 1980) that has been in the trade for many years as both rufum (the name under which we received it) and bureavioides (which is what you see it labeled as in most gardens on both the east and west coasts) - but obviously is not either of those species (at least it is obvious now that we have seen both of them in the wild!). Very similar to the obviously closely related species bureavii, bureavioides and rufum but with indumentum on the one-year old stems which means it is not rufum. Other characteristics point to probable hybrid origin including its very successful cultivation on the east coast. Very nice flowers of white flushed pink flowers with spots in mid-spring. (-10\R1\4)

RSBG#1980/037

burmanicum

Maddenia

Shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are yellow to greenish-yellow, sometimes scented. A fine semi-dwarf for the mildest gardens. Limited distribution in the wild. Found along edges of forest on Mt. Victoria from 9,000 to 10,000 ft.

81/118 burmanicum KW#21921: Bowman (+5\R1\4). Relatively hardy maddenia with dark green leaves and yellow-green flowers in mid-spring. Smooth and peeling red-brown bark. Heat and drought tolerant once established.

83/164 WGP (+20)

burtii

Euvireya (Vireya)

Small shrubs to 2.5 ft. Flowers (variable flowering time) are bright red and are thought to be pollinated by small birds. Leaves, in pseudowhorls, are obovate in shape, with the margins slightly recurved, and the main vein impressed. Epiphytic in sub-mountain tropical forests from 5,000 to 5,300 feet. Found in the states of Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia, on the island of Boreno.

87/039 GA 821527: RBG (+32). Flowers vermillion in color.

caesium

Trichoclada

Compact but upright-growing evergreen to semi-evergreen shrubs with aromatic foliage. The oval somewhat bristly leaves are blue-green above and glaucous-white below. The funnel bell-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are greenish yellow to pale yellow with green spots. Rarely seen in cultivation but an interesting and attractive plant. Native to the western half of Yunnan Province, China where it occurs from 8,000 to 10,000 ft. on rocky slopes.

76/134 F#26798:RBGE (+5\R1\4). Yellow flowers with gold-green flecks and crimson-tipped lobes.

calendulaceum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Large upright deciduous shrubs with attractive and brightly colored flowers in late spring. The funnel-shaped flowers of this azalea are quite large and variable in color. Ranging from orange to red and

even yellow, typically with a blotch. An outstanding garden plant for sun or light shade. Native primarily to the Appalachian Mountains of the eastern USA where it occurs in forests and in rocky openings. Found from 600 to 5,000 ft. but typically at the upper end of this range.

77/650 GRI (-20) Large orange-flowered selection collected near Barto, West Virginia

81/076 BIL (-20). A polyploid orange form.

82/077 'Burning Light' WGB: UBC (0). Flowers coral-red with orange throats. AM 1965.

366sd1997 97ARS#478:RSBG ('25\R1\5). These are grown from seed collected wild in Kanawha Co., West Virginia.

191sd1999 calendulaceum SEH#1043:RSBG (-25\R1\5). The "flame azalea". Fantastic orange to orange-red flowers on these plants grown from my collection of seed in the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina. A deciduous species with good fall foliage color. Best in sun or light shade. Easy and floriferous. Large blooming-size plants.

caliginis

Phaeovireya (Vireya)

Shrubs with long, narrow, straight-sided leaves covered with dense brown scales. Flowers (variable flowering time) are pink, cream, or lavender. Found in tropical rain forests in eastern areas on the island of New Guinea, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea

89/003 FRD (+32). Recently collected by Fran Rutherford in Papua New Guinea.

callimorphum ssp. callimorphum

Campyulocarpa

Shrubs, 2 to 6 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white to rose-pink, sometimes with purple flecks and blotch. Free flowering from an early age. Native to thickets and rocky slopes at 9,000 to 11,000 ft. China

66/541 RBG (0). A form with small rounded leaves and white flowers with a crimson blotch.

76/093 JHC (0). Pink flowers highlighted red at the base.

86/001 JS (0). Deep pink flowers.

callimorphum var. myiagrum

Camplocarpa

Shrubs, 2 to 6 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white and may have purple flecks or a faint blotch. Native to open rocky slopes and on cliffs from 10,000 to 13,000 ft. China

66/541 RBG (0). A form with small rounded leaves and white flowers with a crimson blotch.

calophytum var. calophytum

Fortunea

Large wide-spreading evergreen shrubs or small trees with leaves up to one foot in length. A spectacular specimen plant with flowers borne in a large showy inflorescence. These appear in early to mid-spring and are white, rose, pink or rarely purple, with purple flecks and a basal blotch. A relatively cold and heat tolerant species. Native to forests and thickets from 6,000 to 13,000 ft. in C and E Sichuan and

NE Yunnan, China.

64/063 CHP- MVW (-10). An unusual pink flowered form with a purple blotch.

77/130 ACB (-10). An unusual pink flowered form.

492sd1996 SEH#154:RSBG (0 to '10\R1\6). My own collection from 8,500 ft. in NE Yunnan, China. Beautiful large leaves. Both of these collections are quite different in appearance from the typically cultivated *calophytum*.

486sd1996 SEH#148:RSBG (0 to '10\R1\6). My own collection from 8,500 ft. in NE Yunnan, China. Really striking large leaves with reddish petioles and midribs

RSBG#274sd2013. CDHM#14640. The flowers were all a good solid pink.

calostrotum* ssp. *calostrotum

Saluenensia

A variable but generally low-growing and compact evergreen species. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are rose-crimson to rich purple with darker flecks on the upper lobes. The attractive small leaves are bright glaucous blue-green on the upper surface and are covered with dense brown scales below. This subspecies and its relatives make excellent rock garden plants. Found in stony alpine meadows and on cliffs from 10,500 to 14,000 ft. in N Burma and W Yunnan, China.

66/573 WIS (-5). A dwarf form with 3/4" leaves a striking grey-green in spring and rose-crimson flowers.

74/059 'Gigha' GIG: GLE- (-5). An award form with large rose-crimson flowers, and striking grey-green leaves. FCC 1971 83/109 ADM (-5). A form with-rose pink flowers.

247sd1998 AC#3011:RSBG (- 5\R1\1.5). Dwarf mounding shrubs with blue-green leaves and rose-crimson flowers in late spring. These are seedlings grown from Alan Clark's collection of seed on the Ziben Shan at 10,800 ft.

calostrotum* ssp. *keleticum

Saluenensia

Dwarf, generally prostrate or mounding shrubs with small dark shiny green leaves. The flowers are pale purple to purple-crimson with crimson spots on the upper lobes in mid- to late spring. This subspecies includes the former species *radicans* which is generally considered to be the lowest growing "species" in the genus. Most forms make excellent small-scale groundcovers and rock garden plants. Native to SE Tibet and NW Yunnan, China and NE Burma where it occurs in various alpine habitats from 11,000 to 15,000 ft.

66/595 (*keleticum*) GLE (-10). A form with flat faced purple flowers.

73/156 ("*keleticum*") R#:HEN.J:BRY ((10\R1\1). Red-purple flowers with darker flecks.

73/238 (syn. *radicans*) FRY: WW (-5). Rose-purple flowers.

75/196 (*keleticum*) Rock 58: CS (-10). A superior color form collected by Dr. Rock, with purple-crimson flowers.

77/301 ("*keleticum*") ROBB ((10\R1\1). Lavender flowers with darker flecks.

77/804 (*radicans*) ACB (-5). A form with a prostrate habit and rose-lavender flowers.

473sd1998 CCHH#8201:RSBG (- 10\R1\1). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,850 ft. from prostrate and creeping forms but the seedlings seem to be forming mounds (like typical keleticum) in their containers.

RSBG#2005/197. This clone grown from seed collected in the wild

calostrotum ssp. riparium

Saluenensia

Dwarf shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (May) are pink to purplish-magenta.

A variety of collections have produced a varying assemblage of clones. Several different forms in cultivation from widely varying native habitats. Found in hillsides often beside streams and swamps at 10,000 to 15,000 ft. India, NE Burma, China

69/779 (calostrotum var. calciphilum) GLE - MVW (-5).

Smallest leaves and most compact growth with light pink flowers.

73/199 (nitens) FR (-10). Form with light purple flowers.

80/084 (nitens) RBG Edinburgh (+5)

calostrotum ssp. riparioides

This dwarf and alpine species has a more upright growth habit than its close relatives. It features bright blue-green leaves and large light purple flowers in late spring. A larger-growing subspecies of this variable species but with beautiful foliage and large, showy flowers. (?10\R1\3)

RSBG#2003/106 JN#765

camelliiflorum

Camelliiflora

Open-growing to somewhat compact evergreen shrubs with peeling reddish bark and densely scaly leaves and young stems. The waxy flowers (early to mid-summer) are camellia-like with a broad tube and widely spreading lobes. They range in color from white to cream, pink or wine-red. A very distinct and unusual species unrelated to any other. Rarely seen in cultivation due to its smallish flowers and exacting requirements for perfect drainage. Quite common in the wild where it occurs epiphytically in large trees or on boulders and cliffs. Native from 9,000 to 12,000 ft. in the eastern Himalaya from E Nepal to Bhutan.

77/686 Brodick (+5'\R3\4). I have not recorded any data on the flowering of this clone.

93/096 Selcer (+5'\R3\4). This clone grown from seed collected wild at 10,000 ft. near Yaktse in the Sikkim Himalaya.

94/227 BB#8815:BERG (+5?\R3\4). This clone grown from seed collected wild at 10,100 ft. in Bhutan.

campanulatum ssp. aeruginosum

Campanulata

Rounded evergreen shrubs with pink to lilac or purple flowers in mid-spring, sometimes with darker flecks. This plant is primarily grown for its beautiful foliage which is an amazing glaucous metallic-blue on the upper surface. The lower surface, in contrast, is covered with an orange-brown indumentum making this one of the outstanding foliage plants

in the genus. Native to alpine slopes and subalpine meadows from 12,000 to 14,500 ft. in the eastern Himalaya (Sikkim and Bhutan) where it replaces ssp. *campanulatum*.

68/757 Collarino-MVW (-5). Purple flowers.

75/244 Berg ('10\R1\3). Purple flowers.

76/200 RBGE (- 10\R1\3). Purple flowers with bright glaucous blue foliage. One of our best forms. \$25.00

76/235 BROD ((5). Red-purple flowers. 4-6"

92/022 BB#8804:Berg (- 10\R1\3). This is a clone grown from seed collected wild at 13,300 ft. on the Rudong La in Bhutan.

NOTE: Other accessions (clones) grown from this same collection may be substituted if necessary. None have bloomed and they are comparable in foliage quality

92/024 BB#8804:Berg ('10\R1\3). This is a clone grown from seed collected wild by Warren Berg at 13,300 ft. on the Rudong La in Bhutan.

84/078 K&P (-5).

campanulatum* ssp. *campanulatum

Campanulata

A variable species ranging in habit from compact shrubs to small trees. The foliage is usually quite attractive with a dense fawn to brownish indumentum on the underside. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are white to rose-pink or rose-purple, often with darker spots. A widespread and common Himalayan species occurring in a wide variety of habitats from 9,500 to 13,500 ft. N India, Nepal, Bhutan.

64/031 ('Knaphill') WGP (-5). An award form with lavender-blue flowers. AM 1925

65/340 STO - UBC (-5). Flowers are pale lavender with faint spotting.

74/053 ('Roland Cooper') Cooper 5768: RBG (-5). Deep rose-purple buds open to exquisite pale lavender flowers with purple flecks. Beautiful large leaves and extra large flowers on this rarely offered Award of Merit clone (1964).

75/123 ('Waxen Bell') RBG (0). Purple flowers with darker spots in an Award of Merit form, 1965.

campylocarpum* ssp. *caloxanthum

Campylocarpa

Small, rounded and compact-growing evergreen shrubs usually under four feet in cultivation. The orbicular leaves are typically blue-green in color. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are yellow to pale yellow. An attractive 'dwarf' elepidote requiring excellent drainage and a bright but not too hot position (the foliage may scorch in the hot afternoon sun). Native to Upper Burma and adjacent areas of SE Tibet and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs in various subalpine and alpine habitats from 11,000 to 13,000 ft.

65/522 (telopeum) KW 6868-Windsor (0). Blue-green leaves and deep yellow buds open to light yellow flowers.

75/063 (caloxanthum) Forrest 27123: WAK (-5)

campylocarpum* ssp. *campylocarpum

Campylocarpa

Shrubs or small trees, 3 to 20 feet. Campanulate flowers (April-May) are pale to bright yellow tinged with red in the bud, with or without a crimson basal blotch. Leaves elliptic to oblong-elliptic and glabrous at maturity. Found in mixed woodlands of oak, birch, spruce often with other rhododendrons such as *R. campanulatum*, in coniferous forests of fir or hemlock, and among rocks on open hillsides from 9,500 to 14,000 ft. E Nepal, India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (S Tibet).

76/047 FR (+5)

76/307 TRE (0)

73/047 ROBB (+5). FCC 1892.

82/173 JORG (0')

411sd1997 CC#7541:RSBG (0\R1\4). These are grown from seed collected wild by Peter & Kenneth Cox in SE Tibet.

544sd97 SEH#558:RSBG (0\R1\4). My own collection from 11,800 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

555sd1997 SEH#569:RSBG (0\R1\4). My own collection from 10,600 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

campylogynum

Campylogyna

Dwarf shrubs, 2 inches to 3 ft., occasionally to 4 ft. Flowers (May) are pink to salmon-pink, red, claret, purple, plum to almost black-purple, or cream. The campanulate blossoms resemble small thimbles nodding at the end of long pedicels. Great variation in foliage, flower and habit with many clones in cultivation. Prostrate and compact forms are especially choice. Found in a wide range of habitats including moorland, alpine scrub, and cliff ledges from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. India (E Arunachal Pradesh), N Burma, China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet).

62/043 GLE (0). Salmon-pink flowers.

66/664 WW (0). Form with plum-purple bells elevated above the foliage. Noted for its dense dwarf habit, like spreading boxwood, growing to only twelve inches in as many years.

70/376 (var. *myrtilloides*) WIS - UBCP (0). The dwarfest form with the smallest leaves and flowers. Flowers are plum-purple.

74/061 'Bodnant Red' (*Cremastum* Group) Hydon (- 5\R1\3). An upright, bushy clone with green undersides to the leaves and unusual reddish flowers on this 1971 Award of Merit clone.

74/062 (*campylogynum* var. *charoepum*) GLE (0). Dusky pink flowers with darker flecks.

74/063 (var. *leucanthum*) GLE (0). An award form with ivory-white flowers. AM 1973

77/707 (var. *haropoeum*) RBG (0). Dwarf form with large one inch pink flowers.

77/709 (var. *myrtilloides*) Forrest 18030: RBG (0). A very dwarf form with light cherry flowers.

81/121 Tower Court:Glendoick ('5\R1\2). Rose-purple flowers with a waxy bloom on this famous clone known as 'Claret' (an unregistered name). A beautiful and floriferous plant.

82/159 (var. *cremastum*) HYD - JCB (0). Form with bright reddish-purple flowers.

83/103 ADM (0). A form with pink flowers.

camtschaticum

Theororhodion

Dwarf to prostrate deciduous shrubs slowly spreading by layering and underground runners to forms low dense mats. The rounded and hairy leaves change to shades of orange, yellow or red in the autumn. The rotate flowers (mid- to late spring) are purple to deep rose, sometimes reddish or even white. Best in cool summer climates and requiring excellent drainage.

Native to exposed areas along the N Pacific Rim (N Japan, E Siberia, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands & W Alaska).

73/054 UBC (-15). Purple-rose flowers.

76/009 WEB (-15)

IJ-026 (-15). Seedlings from a reddish-pink form.

202sd96 RSBG (- 25\R3\6 inches). Blooming-sized plants grown from seed from our typical purplish-flowered forms.

canadense

Rhodora (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pale to deep rose-purple or white. The most northerly of all North American azaleas. Grows on river banks, in swamps, and woodlands. Found in the provinces of Labrador, Newfoundland, and Quebec south through the state of Maine to northern New Jersey and west into Pennsylvania and central New York. Canada, USA

77/801 HLL: WWES (-30). Seedling selection with lavender-purple flowers and good fall color.

78/034 JC: KWG (-30). White flowers.

canescens

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Large deciduous shrubs to 15 ft with tubular-funnel-shaped pink to rose or rarely white flowers. This is one of the easiest and most fragrant of the east coast azaleas. We find that it does not typically color well in the autumn in our climate but may do so in other regions. Found on the coastal plain from North Carolina to Texas in various moist habitats.

76/277 HTS 14: USNA (0). Fragrant pink flowers on this clone collected wild in Columbia Co., Florida.

76/278 HTS 1277A: USNA (0). Collected in Camden County, Florida. Pink lobes and rose tubes.

78/111 KWG (0). Collected wild in Muskogee County, Georgia.

83/089 VAR (0). A form with pink flowers.

capitatum

Lapponica

Dwarf alpine evergreen shrubs with an erect habit. The tiny leaves are shiny on the upper surface and covered with gold and brown scales beneath. The flowers (early spring) are pale lavender to deep purple. This is one of the rarer members of subsection Lapponica in cultivation and also one of the earliest to bloom. Found over a wide area of SW China including E Tibet, Gansu, Sichuan & Shaanxi where it occurs in various montane habitats from 10,000 to 14,000 ft.

74/064 GLE ((15\R2\3).Form with lavender flowers in early April.

carneum

Maddenian

Shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers pink to faintly pink. Leaves elliptical and dark green. Known only in cultivation. Collected material believed to have originated in the northern Shan States of Burma.

77/687 BRO (+20). Form with light "flesh" pink flowers.

carringtoniae

Sollenovireya (Vireya)

Large tropical evergreen shrubs with bright green, rounded-elliptic leaves in pseudowhorls. The fragrant flowers are white with a long tubular corolla and abruptly flared lobes (salverform). Found on rocky river edges and open hillsides from 6,000 to 9,600 ft. in the Owen Stanley Mountains of Papua New Guinea.

85/049 PS: DC (+32)

87/040 RBG (+32\R1\?) Fragrant white flowers..

catacosmum

Neriiflora

Shrubs, 4 to 10 ft. Flowers (April) are crimson and of a fleshy substance. Leathery leaves with a dense wooly indumentum.

Distribution limited in the wild. Found on forest margins and cliffs at 12,000 to 14,400 ft. China

67/689 Rock 11185: WGP (0). Leaves with cinnamon indumentum.

Flowers large and deep red.

82/195 HIL: AC (0).

catawbiense

Pontica

Large evergreen shrubs with purple or occasionally white or pink flowers in late spring to early summer. A cold-hardy and attractive species often used in hybridizing. Native to higher elevations up to 6,000 ft. in the mountains of North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, USA. Also occurs in scattered lowland populations in these three states as forma "insularis" which should have greater heat tolerance as well as larger leaves and flowers.

75/134 ('catalga') GAB (-20). High domed trusses of clean white flowers in May.

77/620 GAB: RAU (-20). A red-rose form with distinct white stamens.

267sd93 93ARS#032:RSBG (- 20\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild on Mt. Mitchell, Yancey Co., North Carolina.

122sd95 RSBG (- 20\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild on Roan Mountain, Carter Co., Tennessee at 5,000 ft.

123sd95 ("forma insularis") RSBG ((20\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in Johnson Co., NC at 220 ft.

124sd95 ("forma insularis") RSBG (- 20\R1\50. Grown from seed collected wild in Cherokee Co., Georgia at 1,050 ft.

280sd95 95ARS#258:RSBG ((20\R1\5). Grown from seed collected

wild on Mt. Mitchell, NC at 6,410 ft.

caucasicum

Pontica

Dwarf shrubs 1 to 3 ft. Flowers (May) are white to yellow with greenish flecks. Very hardy. Rare in cultivation. Found in rocky mountainous areas at 6,000 to 9,000 ft. Turkey, USSR

79/125 GLE (0). Yellow form, collected in Turkey.

celebicum

Vireya

A newly introduced species. This is the first offering of this exciting new vireya. This species has proven to be quite growable and floriferous. It is a smaller-growing species in cultivation, perfect for a container or hanging basket. The leaves are smooth and obovate to oblanceolate in shape. The flowers are bright carmine-rose and appear over an extended period. Native to the island of Sulawesi (the Celebes), SE Asia where it occurs primarily as an epiphyte in mossy forests from 5,900 to 8,500 ft.

97/059 Helm & Farbarik:RSBG (+32\R1\2). The first offering of this fantastic newly introduced vireya. This clone collected wild at 7,050 ft. by RSF members Hank Helm & John Farbarik.

cephalanthum ssp. cephalanthum

Pogonanthum

Dwarf and compact to prostrate evergreen shrubs with small oval and fragrant scaly foliage. The small, narrowly tubular flowers (mid-spring) have spreading lobes and are reminiscent of the flowers of a daphne. They range in color from white to deep rose or yellow and occur in a rounded or sometimes flat-topped inflorescence. A choice and rare collector's item for the experienced grower. Requires excellent drainage and a bright but cool position with plenty of water through the growing season. Best in cooler, maritime climates. Widespread and often common in the wild. Native to various alpine habitats from extreme NE India (Arunachal Pradesh) through SE Tibet, N Burma and into W Yunnan at 9,000 to 16,000 ft.

80/075 F.23400-Castle Howard (0). This clone grows into a dense low mound with deep green oblong leaves less than an inch in length and blooms in small clustered heads of delicate pink.

84/085 (cephalanthum var. nmaiense) K&P (0). Form with yellow flowers, upright habit.

277sd1996 (Nmaiense Group) CV#:RSBG ('5\R3\2). The first reintroduction of this Group which often has yellow flowers. Only a few of these available. Grown from seed collected at 12,700 ft. on the Nyima La, SE Tibet by Ken Cox, Chip Muller, Scott Vergara and Keith White. Large beautiful specimens! A real opportunity

cerasinum

Thomsonia

Stout growing evergreen shrubs which flower in late spring to early summer, often blooming again in the autumn. The lovely bell-shaped blossoms are crimson to scarlet with dark purple nectaries, or, in some forms the flowers are bicolor with

white to creamy white tubes and cherry-red or deep pink lobes. Native to NE India, N Burma and SE Tibet where it occurs along streams, in dense thickets, and in coniferous forests from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

66/610 BEN: UBCP (+5).

73/057 PHB (0). Form with cherry-red flowers.

80/046 ('Coals of Fire') KW 5830: BH (0)

80/110 KW 5830:HER (0). Flowers white with a pink border.

82/074 ('Beer Sheba') KW 6923: EXB: UBC (0)

83/014 WEB (0). Flowers cream edged with red.

83/017 WEB (+5).

82/075 'Beer Sheba' KW#6923:EXB:UBC (0). Flowers dark burgundy-red.

82/147 SOF (0). Light pink flowers from a red bud. 8-12"

533sd95 CV#:RSBG (0\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet from a plant with red-rimmed white flowers similar to those of the famous Kingdon Ward collection 'Cherry Brandy'.

537sd95 RSBG (0\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet from plants with variously colored flowers.

chamaethomsonii var. chamaethauma

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs up to 3 ft. Flowers (March-April) are pale to deep pink. Found on rocky slopes among boulders at 13,000 to 15,000 ft. China

70/031 FR (0). Form with pink flowers.

chamaethomsonii var. chamaethomsonii

Neriiflora

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, typically wide-spreading and/or mounding in cultivation. An extremely variable species with the different forms quite distinct from one another, most forms in cultivation are reminiscent of a larger, more robust *R. forrestii*. Dark green, often glossy leaves accent the large bell-shaped, red to carmine or pink flowers (early to mid-spring). A great plant for massing in the rock garden or as a specimen under larger plants. Native to SE Tibet and NW Yunnan, China as well as NE India (Arunachal Pradesh). Occurs in various alpine habitats from 11,000 to 15,000 ft. where it often grows and merges with *R. forrestii*.

1966/174 RBGE ('5\R2\1). Unusual blush pink flowers.

66/545 GLN - GLE (0). Form with one-inch rounded, shiny leaves, and surprisingly large red flowers.

78/063 R#92:HEN.R ((5\R1\2). Unusual larger and more vigorous form of this species with large red flowers and glossy foliage.

83/107 F 21723: ADM (0). Form with red flowers.

changii CGG#14003

Maddenia

A very recently introduced species. This is a relatively hardy and dwarf *Maddenia* with yellow flowers and beautiful foliage. It is closely relative of the more familiar *R. valentinianum* and the also recently introduced *R. valentinioides* but from a completely different region and with a very distinct appearance. As seen in the wild

this is a fairly compact shrub with smooth and peeling reddish-brown bark and smooth and glossy leaves to about 1.5 inches in length. These have a prominent ciliate margin and are quite attractive. The funnel-shaped flowers appear in clusters of three to four and range from a pale to deep yellow. Found growing with the rhododendrons platypodum, ochraceum and longipes so should be hardy. (0?\R1\2) RSBG#150sd2010

charitopes ssp. charitopes

Glauca

Low dome-shaped evergreen shrubs with peeling reddish brown bark and attractive glossy green foliage which is glaucous white on the underside. The flowers appear in mid-spring and often again in late summer or early fall. These are a clear "apple-blossom" pink to rose, sometimes spotted. A choice species for the woodland garden. Native to a small area of Upper Burma and adjacent N Yunnan, China from 10,500 to 14,000 ft. on rocky slopes and cliffs.

75/320 NYM:UBCBG (0?\R1\3). Rose flowers with red spots.

78/072 BRO - UBC (0). Form with delicate pink flowers.

84/081 charitopes ssp. charitopes Younger B.G. (0\R1\3).

Dwarf and mounding shrub with glossy dark green leaves covered with a white coating of wax beneath. Smooth and peeling red-brown bark and delicate carmine-rose flowers with magenta flecks in mid-spring. Best in light shade, a choice dwarf shrub with beautiful flowers, foliage and bark.

charitopes ssp. tsangpoense

Dwarf and mounding shrubs with glossy dark green leaves covered with a white coating of wax beneath. Smooth and peeling, red-brown bark and delicate purplish flowers in mid-spring. Best in light shade, a choice dwarf shrub with beautiful flowers, foliage and bark. From seed collected in the wild in a newly explored region of the eastern Himalaya. (0\R1\3)

RSBG#132sd2005. AC#5366

christianae

Euvireya (Vireya)

Large tropical evergreen shrubs with smooth shiny green foliage. The flowers are narrowly bell-shaped and range in color from deep yellow, yellow flushed orange, orange or salmon, to orange-lobed with a yellow throat. A free-flowering species in cultivation. Found on exposed areas of cliffs and steep rock faces in full sun from 2,000 to 5,000 ft. in Papua New Guinea.

78/101 D. Stanton-FM (+32). Flowers in threes, the corollas deep fluted cups of clear lemon yellow with soft orange flared rims.

82/208 BOS (+32). Pale orange flowers.

83/072 ('Sunset') PS (+32). Form with deep yellow-orange flowers.

85/029 WIT - USDA 489704 (+32). Form with yellow to orange flowers.

christii

Euvireya (Vireya)

Tropical shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (variable flowering time) have

red tubes and yellow lobes. Distinctive heart-shaped leaves on a plant with striking bicolor pendulous flowers. Found as an epiphyte in mossy shrubs and on grassland treeferns, or terrestrial in rain forests or on cliffs from 4,000 to 13,200 ft. Papua New Guinea.

83/055 PS (+32). Red tubular flowers with yellow lobes.

chrysodoron

Boothia

Upright-growing evergreen shrubs with beautiful smooth and peeling, deep red-brown bark. The rather stiff and thick foliage is quite attractive, glossy green on the upper surface with golden scales on the lower. The flowers (late winter indoors, early spring outdoors) are bright to deep yellow and bell-shaped with flaring lobes. This species tends to open its flowers rather sporadically over a long period (with us) and grows too early in the season for cultivation out of doors in our climate. It is however, a distinct and in my opinion, a rather stunning species. Native to areas heavily influenced by the monsoon from 6,500 to 8,500 in W Yunnan, China and N Burma where it grows as an epiphyte or in other exceptionally well-drained areas such as on rocks and cliffs.

76/218 Glenarn (+15\R3\3). Bright canary yellow flowers with large brown anthers on this clone. Rarely offered.

ciliatum

Maddenia

Low-growing compact evergreen shrubs with reddish brown peeling bark. The large funnel-shaped flowers are white or white flushed pink in early to mid-spring. The distinct and attractive glossy foliage is elliptic in shape with long hairs on the upper surface and fringing the margin. Tolerant of alkaline soil a fairly drought tolerant once established. Often a common species in mountain forests, boggy areas and rocky hillsides from 8,000 to 13,000 ft. in the eastern Himalayas.

80/077 LS&H 16019-Castle Howard (+10).

82/172 HED#378:HED (+10). White flowers with a slight rose blush in this form collected by Milke Danda in Nepal at 11,500 ft.

531sd1997 SEH#545:RSBG (+5\R1\4). My own collection from 11,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

95/072 ciliatum BLM#324:Glendoick (+5\R1\4). Easy and floriferous species with attractive hairy foliage and large funnel-shaped white flushed pink flowers. Good in sun or light shade. Forms a nice low mound.

ciliicalyx

Maddenia

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (March-April) are white or pink and openly funnel-campanulate. Leaves elliptic or narrowly elliptic with dense brown scales beneath. Slightly hardier than other species of this alliance and flowers can be scented. Limited distribution in the wild: rocky slopes from 7,500 to 9,000 ft. China (Yunnan)

82/013 'Charisma' KW 20280-Pukeiti (+32)

2000/022 'Walter Maynard' Borde Hill: Dodson (+15'\R2\5). This AM form (1975) has large white flowers flushed yellow-green in the throat, flushed soft red-purple at the base of the lobes. NOTE: I incorrectly sold this as 'Walt Maynard' in the 2001

cinnabarinum ssp. cinnabarinum

Cinnabarina

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs with superb pendulous flowers in late spring. These are tubular in shape and quite variable in color, ranging from red, plum-crimson, salmon-pink, pink, yellow-orange and apricot to various bicolor and even tricolor combinations. The leaves are deep green to blue-green, often glaucous, and usually narrower and without scales on the upper surface in this subspecies. Susceptible to powdery mildew which may defoliate the plant in extreme cases. Native to a wide variety of habitats from 7,000 to 13,000 ft. in the eastern Himalayas.

64/139 (var. blandfordiiflorum) Corsock (+5). Graceful tubular flowers of a red-apricot-yellow blend.

70/019 (var. roylei 'Vin Rose') Windsor (+5). Slender upright plant with pendulous open tubular flowers of plum-crimson. An Award of Merit form, 1953.

74/066 'Nepal' LS&H 21283: HYD (+5). Clusters of four to eight pendulous flowers of light orange, deepening to red at the base. AM 1977.

77/160 (Roylei Group) Berg (+5\R2\5). Glaucous red-orange flowers. 496sd97 SEH#509:RSBG (+5\R2\5). My own collection from 10,800 ft. in Sandakphu, West Bengal, India. I did not see these in bloom but they are reported to be the red to plum-crimson with a glaucous bloom form known as Roylei Group. Bright blue-green leaves on this collection.

496sd97 SEH#509:RSBG (0?\R2\5). Grown from seed collected wild at 10,800 ft. in Sandakphu, West Bengal, India. I did not see these plants in bloom but they are reported to be the red to plum-crimson with a bloom form which is known as Roylei Group. Intensely blue-green leaves.

568sd97 SEH#582:RSBG (+5\R2\5). My own collection from 10,800 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. The few specimens of cinnabarinum I was able to observe in bloom in this area were the orange and yellow bicolored form known as Blandfordiiflorum Group.

cinnabarinum ssp. xanthocodon

Cinnabarinum

Similar to ssp. cinnabarinum but with shorter, more bell-shaped flowers and broader leaves with scales on the upper surface. The flowers range in color from apricot, orange, vermilion and yellow, to red-purple or plum-purple and appear in mid- to late spring. Plants formerly known as concatenans are usually lower-growing and more compact. Plants formerly known as var. purpurellum generally have smaller and more rounded, deeper green leaves and shorter bell-shaped flowers. This subspecies is much less susceptible to powdery mildew than ssp. cinnabarinum. Found in various habitats from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. in the eastern Himalayas, east of the range of ssp. cinnabarinum.

70/323 (syn. concatenans) FOR (+5). Form with large apricot-

- orange bells, foliage especially silvery blue in this clone.
- 73/305 (syn. xanthocodon) EXB - WW - PHB (0). A reliable medium sized shrub producing the best display of yellow flowers in the genus. AM 1935
- 74/066 'Nepal' LS&H#21283:Hydon (0 to +5\R2\5). Yellow flowers flushed red at the base on this 1977 Award of Merit form.
- 75/046 (syn. concatenans) KW 5874-Nymans (0) An FCC form of a Kingdon Ward collection with apricot flowers flushed rose on the outside.
- 75/251 (syn. concatenans) WEB (0). A form typical in rounded glaucous leaves but the finest flowers of any in Mr. Davidian's opinion.
- 75/099 'Vin Rose' Windsor (0 to +5\R2\5). Deep red flowers with a waxy bloom (Roylei Group) on this 1953 Award of Merit form.
- 77/670 (syn. cinnararinum var. purpurellum) CRA (+5). Purple flowers.
- 80/078 (syn. concatenans) L&S 6560: CH (0). From the 1938 expedition by Ludlow, Sheriff & Taylor to southeastern Tibet.
- 82/001 (syn. cinnabarinum var. purpurellum) CI: LB (0). An Award of Merit form, 1951.
- 82/161 (Concatenans Group) BIR (0\R1\4). Glauous blue-green foliage and vermilion flowers.
- 545sd1997 SEH#559:RSBG (0 to +5\R2\5). My own collection from 11,800 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.
- 568sd1997 SEH#582:RSBG (0 to +5\R2\5). Grown from my collection of seed at 10,800 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. The few specimens of cinnabarinum I was able to observe in bloom in this area were the orange and yellow bicolored form known as Blandfordiiflorum Group. Attractive blue-green foliage.

cinnabarinum ssp. xanthocodon

Cinnabarina

Similar to ssp. cinnabarinum but with shorter, more bell-shaped flowers and broader leaves with scales on the upper surface. The flowers range in color from apricot, orange, vermilion and yellow, to red-purple or plum-purple and appear in mid- to late spring. Plants formerly known as concatenans are usually lower-growing and more compact. Plants formerly known as var. purpurellum generally have smaller and more rounded, deeper green leaves and shorter bell-shaped flowers. This subspecies is much less susceptible to powdery mildew than ssp. cinnabarinum. An outstanding foliage plant with fragrant leaves. Found in various habitats from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. in the eastern Himalayas, east of the range of ssp. cinnabarinum.

- 70/323 (Concatenans Group) Fortescue (0\R1\4). Intensely silver-blue foliage with apricot flowers.
- 73/305 Wood:Brydon (0\R1\5). Solid chrome yellow flowers.
- 75/046 (Concatenans Group) KW#5874:Nymans (0\R1\4). Apricot flowers flushed rose externally on this 1935 FCC form.
- 433sd1998 CCHH#8162:RSBG (0\R1\5). A very exciting and interesting new collection from the extreme northwestern corner of Yunnan, China. This collection is remarkable

in that cinnabarinum (excluding the deciduous subspecies tamaense - which we also found in this area) is a species of the Himalayas - 150 miles to the west! Needless to say we were quite surprised to find it growing in China. Beautiful intensely blue-green leaves. I am assigning it to this taxon for the time being as it most closely matches this subspecies as we know it. Will probably have yellow to apricot flowers. Outstanding foliage. 99/380 (Concatenans Group) CV#9523:RSBG (0\R1\4). Glowing sea-green leaves on this first collection of this taxon since it was originally collected by Frank Kingdon Ward. Grown from seed collected by Ken Cox on the Doshong La in SE Tibet. Low mounding habit and striking foliage, should have yellow to apricot flowers.

citriniflorum var. citriniflorum

Neriiflora

Dwarf and compact evergreen shrubs. The leaves are dark green and smooth above with a thick grayish to brown indumentum beneath. The flowers (mid-spring) are bell-shaped and yellow to creamy yellow in color, sometimes with a faint pink flush. The unusually colored flowers, in combination with the attractive foliage and habit, make this a popular species with collectors. Difficult to propagate and rather finicky about cultural conditions, it is rarely offered and seldom seen outside of botanical collections. Native to the border regions of SE Tibet & NW Yunnan, China where it occurs in various alpine habitats from 13,000 to 16,000 ft.

70/143 BROD ((5\R2\2). Primrose yellow flowers.

citriniflorum var. horaeum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April) are orange-red to carmine. Found among boulders and cliffs of alpine moorlands at 13,000 to 15,000 ft. China

76/139 F 21850:RBG (0)

clementinae

Taliensia

Rounded compact evergreen shrubs with stout upright and somewhat stiff branches. The distinctive ovate to oval-lanceolate leaves have a thick spongy whitish indumentum on the lower surface. The foliage is often attractively glaucous blue-green on the upper surface. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to white flushed rose or rose, usually with reddish spots. One of the finest foliage plants in the genus which is unfortunately, very hard to propagate. Very slow-growing but long-lived in a well-drained soil with protection from the hot afternoon sun. Rarely offered, highly sought after species. Native to SW China (NW Yunnan & SW Sichuan) where it occurs from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. in moorland and along forest edges.

74/067 Greig-UBC (0)

83/028 DAW: TJ (0)

295sd1997 JN#352:RSBG ('10\R3\3). I am excited to offer these

beautiful seedlings grown from the first reintroduction of this popular and rare species since 1937. A Jens Nielsen collection from 13,125 ft. near the 99 Dragon Pool, Lao Chun Shan, NW Yunnan, China.

coelicum

Neriiflora

Small evergreen shrubs with dark shiny green obovate leaves. These have a thick pale brownish indumentum on the lower surface. The long bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are red to crimson. A beautiful foliage plant with attractive flowers. Rather difficult in cultivation and never a heavy bloomer but worth trying in a moist but very well drained soil in a cool but bright position. Quite rare in cultivation. Native to the NE Upper Burma/W Yunnan border region where it occurs in various montane habitats from 12,000 to 14,500 ft. A plant for the serious collector.

80/059 F#21830:Minterne (+5\R3\3). Flowers dark red on this 1955 Award of Merit clone.

coeloneuron

Taliensia'

A new and somewhat puzzling introduction. As pictured in Sichuan Rhododendron of China this looks like a splendid new species with pink to purplish flowers and darker flecks. The foliage is said to be similar to that of *R. wiltonii* but with a bistrate versus a unistrate indumentum on the underside. From material now available however, I feel it is much closer to *R. floribundum* and should probably be placed in subsection *Argyrophylla*. Introductions from C Sichuan of what were thought to be this species have turned out to be just extreme forms of *wiltonii*. Recent collections of this species in N Guizhou match the description of *coeloneuron* perfectly and collections of what may be this species (or *denudatum*') in N Yunnan & S Sichuan are quite similar. Peter Cox feels that this species may be a link between the closely related subsections *Argyrophylla* and *Taliensia* as it shares distinguishing features of both groups. This is a beautiful foliage plant. Native to mixed forests from 4,000 to 7,500 ft. in S Sichuan, NE Yunnan & N Guizhou, China.

224sd95 PW#48:RSBG (0'\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild in N Guizhou, China by Peter Wharton at 5,150 ft. This should be in every collection. NOTE: Comparable PW# collections of this species may be substituted if necessary.

collettianum

Pogonanthum

Bushy shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (May) are white, But buds are pink. Rare both in the wild and in cultivation. Native to steep rocky and stony slopes at 10,000 to 13,000 ft. Afghanistan, Pakistan

77/710 Wendelbo 8975-RBG (0)

commonae

Euvireya (Vireya)

Tropical shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (variable flowering time) are deep red to purplish crimson. As plants mature they can develop a truss of up to 6 flowers. Found on the island of New Guinea.

Native on the edges of swamps or margins of Papuacedrus forest, exposed ridges, and in rocky areas from 6,500 to 13,000 ft.

Indonesia, Papua New Guinea

79/035 PRA (+30) Red flowered, high elevation Vireya collected at Daulo Pass in New Guinea.

concinnum

Triflora

Upright to compact growing evergreen shrubs. The lower surface of the ovate to oblong-elliptic leaves is gray to brown incolor due to the dense covering of scales. The flowers (mid-to late spring) are typically purple to reddish purple or ruby red but can also be pink, mauve or white, often with green or red spots. They are widely funnel-shaped with long exserted stamens. A floriferous, hardy and easy species in cultivation.

Extremely variable in the wild, this species is found over a wide area of C China including Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi, Gansu & Henan. It occurs in forests and on cliffs from 5,000 to 14,500 ft.

64/177 (Benthamianum Group) RBGE (- 10\R1\6). Purple flowers with red-purple flecks.

64/180 (concinnum var. pseudoanthinum) WIS (-5). This form possesses flowers among the loudest in color of the whole genus, emphatic ruby-red.

64/209 'Chief Paulina' James (- 10\R1\6). Deep red-purple flowers with darker flecks on this selection of Pseudoyanthinum Group.

73/072 concinnum (Pseudoyanthinum Group) Esch (-10\R1\6). Large, upright and bushy relative of R. augustinii with wine-red flowers with darker flecks in mid-spring. Very tough and floriferous species, useful as a screen.

75/313 (concinnum var. pseudoyanthinum) CHP (-5). Form with ruby-red flowers.

84/010 (concinnum var. benthamianum) ARD (-5)

coriaceum

Falconera

Shrubs or small trees, 10 to 25 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white, sometimes flushed rose, with a crimson blotch. Native to conifer forests and thickets from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China

83/153 WGP (+15)

RSBG#128sd2013. JN#12175

coryanum

Argyrophylla

Shrubs to 20 ft. Flowers (April-May) are creamy-white to white, with crimson flecks. Small but plentiful flowers in a loose truss. Native to forests and dense thickets from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. China

80/111 MM:Her (0)

cowanianum

Lepidota

Deciduous shrubs to 8 ft. Flowers (May) are pink to purple-magenta to deep wine. Native to open slopes, on the edges of forests, or in deep gorges at 10,000 to 13,000 ft. Nepal

79/184 VVN: KWG (+5)

crassifolium

Vireya

Tropical evergreen shrubs with large oblong to ovate rounded leaves. The attractive leaves have a heavily veined and puckered texture for a very distinctive appearance. The funnel-shaped flowers are bright red or sometimes pink and occur in large clusters. This vireya makes a unique and easily grown, attractive specimen. Native to Borneo where it is common and widespread from 3,900 to 7,200 ft.

87/041 RBGE (+32\R2\3). Large vermilion-red flowers on this clone collected wild by Sheila Collette.

crutwellii

Solelnovireya (Vireya)

Small tree 15 to 20 ft. Flowers (June-August) are pure white. Found in thin evergreen forests, in gullies, among non-calcareous rocks in shade and on moss-covered ground an 6,100 to 8,500 ft. New Guinea

83/054 PS (+32). Pure white flowers.

culminicolum var. angiense

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs or small trees to 16 ft. Flowers (January-December) are red to purple, sometimes reddish-pink. Found in devastated Nothofagus forests or forests borders and more open summit areas at 4,000 to 7,500 ft. Common locally. NW New Guinea

83/059 PS (+32).

cuneatum

Lapponica

Shrubs, 3 to 6 ft. Flowers are deep purple to rose-lavender or rarely white. With large leaves and flowers that are atypical of this subsection. Found on mountainous slopes at 10,000 to 13,000 ft. China

65/497 GLE (0) Form with rose-lavender flowers.

69/106 Barto (0)

cuprescens

Taliensia

(possible hybrid of *R. phaeochrysum* and *R. aganniphum*) A shrub 3 to 15 ft. Flowers (March-April), are white, sometimes flushed

pink, with crimson spots. Collected in Sichuan, China
79/146 Goteborg BG (0)

cyanocarpum

Thomsonia

Stiffly branched and upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees with smooth pale bark. The rounded leaves are blue-green and completely smooth. The bell-shaped flowers range in color from pure white to pink or rose and have dark nectar pouches at the base. This species is rather like a white or pink Chinese version of the well-known red-flowered *R. thomsonii* from the Himalayas. Very attractive foliage and one of the first species to bloom here every year, often in late February. Can be susceptible to powdery mildew though we have had little trouble here. Native only to the Cang Shan of W Yunnan, China where it is quite common from 10,000 to 13,000ft
77/731 (syn. cyanocarpum var. eriphyllum) F 15570: WGP (0)

This form is from seed collected in NW Yunnan by George Forrest during his 1917-19 expedition.

509sd1998 CCHH#8245:RSBG (- 5\R2\4). Grown from my collection of seed at 11,800 ft. Rarely seen in cultivation. Quite nice.

dalhousiae var. dalhousiae

Maddenii

Large, typically rather leggy evergreen shrubs with spectacular trumpet-like flowers up to four inches in length. The flowers are usually creamy yellow but can be white, cream or lemon to greenish yellow, typically fragrant. Attractive smooth and peeling reddish brown bark and slightly bullate foliage with deeply impressed veins. The flowers of this species are among the most magnificent in the genus and have to be seen to be believed. A real show-stopper which should be grown by everyone as it can be maintained for many years in containers. Requires extremely well-drained soil. Native to the eastern Himalayas where it occurs from 5,900 to 9,000 ft. as an epiphyte or on boulders and cliffs.

84/128 'Frank Ludlow' LS&T 6694: BH (+25). White flowers and yellow blotch. FCC 1974.

507sd97 SEH#521:RSBG (+15\R2\8). My own collection from a plant with typical creamy yellow flowers at 6,900 ft. in the West Bengal, Indian Himalaya.

508sd97 SEH#522:RSBG (+15\R2\8). My own collection from a plant with creamy white flowers at 6,900 ft. in the West Bengal, Indian Himalaya.

dalhousiae var. rhabdotum

Maddenia

Sprawling shrubs to 12 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white or cream, often flushed yellow inside, and outside with five red lines running from the base of the corolla to the tip of each lobe. The broad red stripes on the outer surface of the petals make this one of the most fascinating rhododendron flowers

available. Requires a relatively warm climate to grow outside or can be grown in a greenhouse, Epiphytic in rain forests or terrestrial on hillsides and dry rocky areas from 5,000 to 9,000 ft. India, China

77/703 (rhabdotum) BRO (+32). Broad tubular flowers creamy-white with the characteristic bold red stripes.

83/077 SCHI (+15\R2\8).

dauricum

Rhodorastra

Semi-deciduous to evergreen hardy shrubs, blooming in late winter to early spring. The flowers are red-purple to purple, pink or white. Usually the first species to flower at the RSBG (some clones in January). The foliage is fragrant and turns purple-bronze in the autumn/winter. A widely distributed and variable species found in dense thickets and mixed forests from river valleys to mountain slopes in Japan, N China, Mongolia and E Russia.

1966/590 Glendoick (- 25\R1\5). Red-purple flowers.

74/008 'Midwinter' WEB (-25). Our earliest-blooming form.

Red-purple flowers. FCC 1969.

76/019 WEB (-25). Dwarf form.

76/348 'Hollaido' Wada-WE Berg (-25). A white flowered award winning form the blooms one month later than others. Award of Merit.

77/600 (ledebourii) USNA ((25). Rose-purple flowers in this clone collected in the former USSR.

82/131 (sichotense) MBG (-25). Form with soft lavender flowers, collected in Russia.

82/165 Birck ('25\R1\3). A very dwarf form with small rounded leaves. Perfect for bonsai. Retains its dwarf stature and tiny leaf character better if starved a bi I have not recorded the flower color. Collected wild in the Baikal region of Russia.

84/182 'Gros Jacques' Van Veen ('25\R1\5). Our first offering of this clone which is similar to 'Midwinter' in habit and size. I seem to remember the flower color is similar as well but have not recorded this information. An attractive early bloomer.

354sd1999 RSBG (- 25\R1\5). These are vigorous seedlings grown from seed collected wild in NE China north of Korea.

dauricum affinity ?

Fortunea

These are large seedlings grown from seed collected wild at 4,850 ft. in the Dalou Shan region of northern Guizhou Province, China. This may be *R. davidii* or a closely related or even new taxon. *R. davidii* is a highly desirable species not currently in cultivation (?) with deep-colored purple flowers and long narrow leaves. The seed was collected from a group of trees up to 40 ft. high growing in a SW facing habitat in a Rhododendron forest with *Litsea* sp., *Rhododendron coeloneuron* and bamboo.

217sd95 PW#51:RSBG (0 to +15?\R1\6?). This seems to be a quite uniform and distinct batch of seedlings with foliage closely matching the description of *dauricum*. Attractive long and very narrow leaves. A definite collector's item.

dauidsonianum

Triflora

Large upright to spreading evergreen shrubs. The lanceolate to oblong leaves are densely covered with small brown scales on the underside. The flowers (mid-spring) are widely funnel-shaped with long exerted stamens. They are quite showy and range in color from mauve to lavender, white or pink, often with a darker blotch or spots. A beautiful species when covered with blossoms, these are sometimes slightly fragrant. Native to central & SW Sichuan Province, China where it is quite common in a wide variety of habitats from 6,000 to 11,500 ft

63/007 WGP (+10)

64/129 'Caerhays Pink' CAE (+10). Form with pink spotted red flowers.

75/188 Smith, Cecil (0\R1\6). Pale rose flowers with magenta flecks on this 1953 FCC form.

dauidsonianum affinity

Triflora

As above but these are grown from seed collected in the wild from a population of plants that were much more compact in habit and with broader leaves. Should be a very interesting and ornamental new Triflora for gardens and collections. (0\R1\4)

RSBG#246sd2012. JN#11038

decorum

Fortunea

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees. The large fragrant flowers (late spring to early summer) are white to pink or rose, often flushed an/or marked with green, yellow or crimson flecks. An easily grown, vigorous and free-blooming species, tolerant of a wide range of conditions including fairly dry and even alkaline soil. Extremely common in the wild, it occurs in various habitats from 6,000 to 13,000 ft. in N Burma and SW China (Yunnan, Sichuan & W Guizhou).

65/250 'Dalriada' Stronachullin (- 15\R1\3). Deep rose buds open to beautiful rose flowers on this low-growing glossy-leafed clone.

64/062 PC: CHP: MVW (0). Light pink fragrant flowers. From seed selfed at Glendoick.

385sd96 SEH#036:RSBG (0?\R1\8). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,700 ft. in Sichuan, China. Nice large vigorous plants.

394sd1996 SEH#045:RSBG (0\R1\8). My own collection from 11,000 ft. in S Sichuan, China.

504sd1996 SEH#175:RSBG (0\R1\8). My own collection from 9,200 ft. in NE Yunnan, China. This is an extremely unusual form with rounded cordate leaves very similar in appearance to the foliage of orbiculare. We were quite perplexed in the field but Peter Cox haws since bloomed this and confirmed the identity as decorum! Very distinct population and uniform seedlings. May deserve subspecific status. Large blooming-sized plants.

270sd1999 RSBG (0\R1\8). Grown from seed collected wild by Daniel Winkler on the W Sichuan/E Tibet border at 6,500 ft.

414sd1999 DJHC#98134:RSBG (0\R1\8). Grown from seed collected wild by Daniel Hinkley in SW China.

decorum affinity

Fortunea

A very different and new collection of what appears to be this very widespread species. These are grown from seed collected in the wild from a population of plants that were quite compact in habit with striking, deep green and round leaves, very unusual for this species and quite attractive. We have not seen the flowers but if it is decorum or even one of its close relatives, they should be white to pink, fragrant and quite showy. May even be a new species? (0\R1\4)

RSBG#243sd2012. JN#11037

degronianum ssp. degronianum

Pontica

Rounded to compact and mounding evergreen shrubs with a thin fawn to rufous indumentum on the undersides of the leaves. The five-lobed flowers (mid-spring) are pink to rose or white. Fairly low-growing, often wider than high. A popular, hardy and heat-tolerant species native to N Honshu, Japan where it forms thickets around tree-line (6,000 ft.).

65/250 'Dalriada' Stronachullin (- 15\R1\3). Deep rose buds open to beautiful rose flowers on this low-growing, glossy-leafed clone

67/708 RBG (0).

70/064 ('Rae's Delight') ACB-CHP (-10). Form with a slow spreading habit and flowers almost red in bud, opening deep vibrant pink.

567sd1996 (var. kyomaruense) 96ARS#340:RSBG ('10\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild on Mt. Amagi, Banzaburo, Japan. Should have a five-lobed corolla.

575sd1996 ('metternichii') 96ARS#339:RSBG ('10\R1\5). These are grown from seed collected wild from plants with pink flowers on Mt. Taradake, Japan.

579sd1996 ('metternichii f. micranthum') 96ARS#338:RSBG ('10\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild on Mt. Omine, Japan from a plant with pink flowers. Nice thick orange-brown indumentum.

580sd1996 (var. hondoense) 96ARS#343:RSBG ('10\R1\5). This variety similar to 'metternichii' but with a thinner indumentum and a more northerly range. Grown from seed collected wild on Mt. Hando, Japan. These seedlings have large leaves with a thin shiny copper indumentum.

degronianum ssp. heptamerum var. heptamerum

Pontica

Rounded to compact and mounding evergreen shrubs. The attractive foliage has a thick (sometimes thin) fawn to rufous indumentum on the underside. A popular, hardy and heat-tolerant species with pink to rose or white flowers in mid-spring. Similar to ssp. degronianum but generally larger and with seven-lobed flowers. The former species known as metternichii is now "lumped" with this species. Native to S Japan where it occurs from 700 to 4,000 ft. in a wide variety of habitats.

65/281 ("metternichii") Borde Hill (- 10\R1\5). Deep rose-pink flowers with maroon spots on the upper lobe.

73/181 (metternichii) USDA 330367 (-15).

76/111 (metternichii var. micranthum 'Enamoto') WEB (-15).

Flowers are pink to soft rose, compact habit.
80/003 (metternichii Ho Emma') BH (-15). Flowers white flushed red-purple.
83/208 (metternichii) TOD (-15). Form with pink flowers.
296sd95 ("metternichii") 95ARS#413:RSBG ((10\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan from plants with pink flowers. Beautiful large leaves with a velvety reddish fawn indumentum.
580sd96 (var. hondoense) 96ARS#343:RSBG (- 10\R1\5). This variety similar to "metternichii" but with a thinner indumentum and a more northerly range. Grown from seed collected wild on Mt. Hando, Japan. These seedlings have large leaves with a thin shiny copper indumentum.

degronianum ssp. heptamerum var. kyomaruense

Pontica

Similar to var. heptamerum but with flowers only having 5 lobes and native only to central Honshu, Japan.

75/139 (metternichii var. kyomaruense) BERG ((15). White flushed rose flowers with stunning silvery white indumentum on the newly emerged foliage, persisting on the underside.
567sd1996 (var. kyomaruense) 96ARS#340:RSBG (- 10\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild on Mt. Amagi, Banzaburo, Japan. These have a shiny buckskin indumentum on the lower surface of the leaves.
RSBG#238sd2008

degronianum ssp. yakushimanum

Pontica

Dense mounding shrubs, 3 to 8 ft. Light pink or rose buds open to white or white flushed pink flowers (May) with or without faint pink flecks. The dwarf to semi-dwarf habit, foliage with thick white to fulvous indumentum, and exceptional flowers make this a popular species. Native solely to Yaku Island, Japan in coniferous forests and on exposed mountain slopes from 1,500 to 6,500 ft. The 2 accessions are the two original clones of this species introduced from Japan.

64/012 'Koichiro Wada' (yakushimanum 'Koichiro Wada') WIND:CHI (-15). A 1947 FCC form, similar to the Exbury form.
75/260 (=75/241) 'Exbury Form' Exbury (- 15\R1\3). Perfect dome-shaped habit with "apple blossom" flowers (pink buds opening to pale pink flowers fading white). One of the finest forms.

dendricola

Maddenia

Open-growing and often somewhat sprawling evergreen shrubs (in cultivation) with peeling deep reddish to purple bark. The large funnel-shaped flowers are white with a colorful flare or flush. This is a fairly tender species worth growing in containers for its attractive, often fragrant flowers. One of my favorite maddenias, it is advisable to pinch the new growth for the first couple of years for a bushier and well-shaped specimen. Requires extremely well-drained soil. This is a wide-spread and variable

species in the wild. Native to N Burma, Arunachal Pradesh, SE Tibet and adjacent areas of W Yunnan. Occurs as an epiphyte or terrestrially on rocks and cliffs from 3,000 to 10,000 ft.

81/126 (taronense) SA- EK (+32). Form with white flowers.

80/087 F#17227:RBGE (+15\R2\5). Unfortunately, I have not recorded flowering data for this clone.

dendrocharis

Moupinensia

Dwarf evergreen shrubs with bristly branches and small oval to elliptic leaves. The leaves are around three-quarters of an inch in length and range from a smooth, deep glossy green to a "fuzzy" matte green. The openly funnel-shaped flowers (early spring) are rose-pink to white and often have reddish spots. The flowers are quite large in scale with the small growth habit and leaves, sometimes up to 2 inches wide! This is basically a dwarf version of the well-known and popular R. moupinense, occurring in the same region (various mountains in central Sichuan, China) and in the same habitats. A fantastic new dwarf species for the garden or in containers. Very slow-growing and should be drought tolerant once well established as it is epiphytic in the wild. Requires excellent drainage (especially in containers) and should be at least as hardy as R. moupinense. Grows as an epiphyte in trees and on cliffs and boulders from 6,000 to 10,500 ft. Very, very choice.

94/397 CCH#4012:Glendoick (+5 to 0\R2\2). This clone

with elliptic matte green, hairy leaves and pale

rose-pink flowers. More vigorous than 1996/009. Charming

96/009 Cox#5016:Glendoick (+5 to 0\R2\2). This clone with smooth and oval, shiny dark green leaves and deep rose-pink flowers.

densifolium SEH#27017

Vireya

First introduction into cultivation in North America. This is one of the "hardy" vireyas from the South Yunnan/North Vietnam border region. The very small and glossy, deep green foliage is quite attractive and the overall habit of the plant

Icon Key: Adaptable & Easy Fall Color First Time Offered Fragrant Steve's Picks Page 15 is very dense and compact for a vireya.

A strong grower but quite diminutive in all of its parts with small but deep yellow flowers. A really

first-rate new introduction, flowers throughout the year. (+10?\R2\1)

RSBG

denudatum

Argyrophylla

A newly introduced species. This is one of the most exciting of several recent introductions into cultivation. This species is closely related to R. floribundum but differs in its shinier leaves and darker indumentum. From observations of wild populations and seedlings now in cultivation this species seems very closely related to the also recently introduced R. coeloneuron which is currently placed in subsection Taliensia. Perhaps they are simply variations within one species' In my own humble opinion the two species are

one in the same, but we'll have to wait for flowers to finally settle this matter. (See discussion under *R. coeloneuron*).

Whatever name we may finally apply to these plants, they possess some of the most outstandingly beautiful foliage that I have ever seen on a rhododendron. The upper surface of the new leaves has a grayish indumentum which eventually falls off to reveal a shiny dark green and heavily bullate surface. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thick woolly reddish brown bistratate indumentum. The flowers should be light pink to rose or reddish with spots or a blotch. Native to China (C & S Sichuan, NE Yunnan & NW Guizhou) in various habitats from 7,250 to 11,000 ft. (I have seen it on hot exposed cliffs, in wet meadows and in forests!).

375sd1996 SEH#026:RSBG (0'\R1\4). My own collection from 9,700 ft. in S Sichuan, China. A paler, almost whitish indumentum on the upper leaf surface on this collection. Quite different in appearance from SEH#153.

491sd1996 SEH#153:RSBG (0'\R1\4). My own collection from 8,400 ft. in NE Yunnan, China.

RSBG#284sd2013. CDHM#14580

detonsum

Taliensia

(natural hybrid of *adenogynum*)

Shrubs, 3 to 10 ft. Flowers (May) are pink with purple flecks. Included for historical interest. Collected at the Sungkwei divide, Yunnan from 10,000 to 11,000 ft. on rocky slopes. China

76/189 RBG (0).

77/673 CRA (0). Flowers pink with purple flecks.

dianthosmum

Phaeovireya

Tropical shrubs, 2 to 7 ft. Flowers (variable flowering time) pure white with the scent of carnations. Native to New Guinea where it is typically epiphytic in rain forest from 2,600 to 4,600 ft., descending along gorges down to 1,600 ft.

83/063 SCHI (+32).

diaprepes

Fortunea

Shrubs or small trees to 45 ft. Fragrant flowers (June) are white, sometimes flushed rose and heavily scented. Native to mixed subtropical forests and open thickets from 6,000 to 11,000 ft. Burma, China

75/104 'Garganyua' WGP (0). An award form with large white flowers shaded green toward the base. Triploid. AM 1953, FCC 1974

RSBG#209sd2012. JN#11074. Handsome large leaves on these young seedlings

dichroanthum ssp apodectum

Neriiflora

The leaves are generally a little smaller and shinier in this subspecies and the indumentum is silvery to fawn.

Occurs at the south end of the range of the species from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

65/286 ECK ((5\R1\2). Orange-vermilion flowers with a

small calyx (34C tube with 34A lobes).
77/732 F#27359:WIND ((5\R1\2). Flowers orange flushed
vermilion (32C) with small same colored calyx.

dichroanthum ssp. dichroanthum

Neriiflora

Compact mounding evergreen shrubs. The fleshy narrowly bell-shaped flowers (late spring to early summer) are deep orange, orange, yellow flushed rose, crimson or carmine, often with a large cupular calyx. The leaves have a silvery compacted indumentum on the underside. A choice and interesting late-blooming species with distinctly-colored flowers. Often used in hybridizing for its unusual flower colors and late season of bloom. Relatively sun and heat-tolerant. Native to W Yunnan, China where it is endemic to the Cang Shan, occurring in rocky ravines and open meadows from 9,000 to 12,000 ft.

75/147 ROBB ((5\R1\2). Flowers orange (32B) flushed brick red with a large cupular calyx of the same color in this AM form.
524sd1998 CCHH#8262:RSBG (- 5\R1\2). Grown from my collection of seed at 10,200 ft. in a deep boulder-filled ravine.

dichroanthum ssp. scyphocalyx

Neriiflora

The flowers are orange to yellow flushed rose or yellow with a large and colorful calyx in this subspecies. The leaves have a thin fawn to gray indumentum on the underside and are not shiny on the upper surface. Native to W Yunnan, China and NE Upper Burma from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. in various open habitats.

65/307 CRA ((5\R1\2). Dark orange flowers (35B) flushed gold on the lobes (34A) with a large greenish orange cupular calyx.

65/307 CRA (+5). Bronze-orange bells that reminded Kingdon-Ward of marmalade, but glow like orange stained glass when the light shines through.

66/560 (dichroanthum ssp. herpesticum) F 27089: WGP (0).

Light persimmon orange flowers on a dwarf spreading plant under 2 ft. in height.

80/047 BH (+5)

82/175 TC:JORG ((5\R1\2). Dark orange flowers (35B) flushed gold on the lobes (34A) with a large greenish orange cupular calyx. The flowers may be a little more orange in this clone (?), otherwise identical to 65/307.

dielsianum

Phaeovireya (Vireya)

Tropical epiphytic or terrestrial evergreen shrubs with small elliptic-oblong leaves arranged in pseudowhorls. The young leaves and stems are densely covered with brown scales giving the entire plant an attractive brownish green appearance. The flowers are narrowly bell-shaped and pink in color. An easy and free-blooming vireya. Native to forests and grassy openings from 3,900 to 6,500 ft. in Papua New Guinea.

83/060 PS (+32). Pink-flowered form collected wild in New Guinea.

85/019 USDA 354304 (+32) Light pink.

85/022 USDA 354305 (+32) Pink flowers.

eclecteum

Thomsonia

Shrubs, 2 to 8 ft. Flowers (January-April) extremely variable in terms of both bloom time and color. Can be white, pink, rose, purple, salmon, red, or yellow, including various shades of each and bicolored forms. May be heavily marked with flecks or blotches or not marked at all. Native to Upper Myanmar and China (NW & W Yunnan, SE Xizang, and SW Sichuan). Occurs in various habitats from 10,000 to 14,000 ft.

77/735 (eclecteum var. brachyandrum) KW#5732:WIND (+5). Crimson flowers in this form.

edgarianum

Not listed in the reclassification by Dr. J. Cullen. Considered by other authorities to be a natural hybrid of *R. nivale* ssp. *boreale* or synonymous with *R. tapetiforme*. Upright or mat-forming shrubs to 3 ft. Wide, funnel-shaped flowers (May-June) are blue-purple and valued because they appear later than most species in the *Lapponica* subsection. Grows on moorlands and among heaths at 12,000 to 16,000 ft. China (Yunnan, Sichuan, SE Tibet).

84/082 K&P (0)

edgeworthii

Edgeworthii

Open-growing evergreen shrubs with smooth and shiny peeling bark. The distinctive glossy leaves are extremely attractive with a heavily puckered (bullate) texture above and a thick tawny indumentum below. The fragrant flowers appear in late spring and are quite spectacular, ranging in color from white to white flushed pink or pink, sometimes with a yellow blotch. Requires sharp drainage in a protected site. Native over a wide area from India (Sikkim, W Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh) & Bhutan to E Burma and China (Yunnan & S Tibet). Found from 6,000 to 13,000 ft. growing as an epiphyte or on cliffs and rocks in forests. A spectacular species and a favorite of all who grow it.

65/383 Bodnant (+5\R2\6). The large fragrant flowers are white flushed rose with yellow-green flecks on this relatively hardy 1946 AM form (as *bullatum*).

73/030 (syn. *bullatum*) FM: CS: PHB (+10). White flowers flushed pink with a fragrance reminiscent of carnations.

84/038 RBG: MCK (+15)

88/035 KW#20836:Schick (+5'\R2\6). I have not recorded flower data on this clone grown from KW seed (probably actually #20839 or 20840) collected in the "Triangle" of N Burma.

563sd1994 edgeworthii ACC#001:RSBG (+5?\R2\6). Grown from seed collected wild on the Mekong/Salween divide in N Yunnan by Clarice Clark. A large-flowered form. Requires excellent drainage. Nice large plants.

95/056 Glendoick (+5'\R2\6). This is one of the FCC forms (as bullatum) which is actually not much better than other 'superior' clones that I have seen.

324sd1998 CCHH#8016:RSBG (+5'\R2\6). This is a collection we made in 1997 on the famous Shweli/Salween divide on the Yunnan border with Burma. The plants were growing on an outcropping of boulders rising from the evergreen forest on the very top of the pass at 7,500 ft. We were immediately struck by the beautiful foliage which possessed the thickest and deepest-colored orange-brown indumentum any of us had ever seen. Peter Cox noted that it was the finest foliage he had ever seen on an edgeworthii in all of his years in Asia. Garratt Richardson managed to bloom one of his seedlings and amazingly, the flowers were also exceptional in size and thick, lustrous texture. If you grow nothing else in containers you have to grow this plant!

481sd1998 CCHH#8209:RSBG (+5'\R2\6). Another 1997 collection from extreme NW Yunnan near the border with SE Tibet at 9,000 ft. These seedlings have a more typical (but still lovely) pale tan indumentum.

elegantulum

Taliensia

Rounded evergreen shrubs with narrowly elliptic foliage. The lower surface of the young leaves is covered with a thick and woolly pinkish indumentum. As the foliage ages, this indumentum deepens to a dark reddish-brown. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are pink to white strongly flushed pink with reddish spots. This species has above average flowers for a member of this subsection, abundantly blooming for us every year. The distinctive and beautiful foliage makes this one of the most highly sought after of all species. Closely related to *R. bureavii* but much more tolerant of sun and a more profuse bloomer (with us). Native to a small area of SW Sichuan, China where it occurs around treeline at 12,000 to 13,000 ft.

81/129 UWA (0). Small leaf form. Rose flowers with a few maroon flecks and frilled corolla lobes.

140sd1999 elegantulum RSBG (-5\R1\3). Choice foliage species with narrow leaves covered with a dense red-brown indumentum beneath. White flushed pink to pink flowers in early spring. These are grown from seed from a hand-pollinated cross between two good forms here at the RSBG. Only a few available. Very attractive.

elliottii

Parishia

Large upright evergreen shrubs or small trees with tomentose and glandular young stems. The lanceolate to elliptic leaves have an attractive indumentum on both surfaces when they first emerge in mid- to late summer. The stunning funnel bell-shaped flowers (late spring to mid-summer) are scarlet to crimson with deeper-colored nectar pouches and spots. An attractive and rarely grown species which is vulnerable to early autumn frosts due to the late emergence of the new foliage. One of

the most impressive of all red-flowered rhododendrons when grown well. Native only to NE India where it occurs in forests from 8,000 to 9,000 ft.

77/561 Caperci (+15\R1\5). Bright red flowers with numerous darker flecks.

88/081 KW#19083:SCHI (+15\R1\5). I am unable to accurately provide flower color data on this species as it is kept in a cool greenhouse which tends to "bleach-out" the flowers. A spectacular plant for mild areas.

ellipticum

Choniastrum

Shrubs to 15 ft. Flowers (March-April) are white to pink to purple. Native to subtropical forests, on stream banks and gravelly slopes at 100 to 8,000 ft. China, Taiwan

73/094 USDA 325023: (+10) Form with lightly grayed-pink fragrant flowers in early May.

eriocarpum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (July) are red to purple, rose, pink or white. Natural hybrids of this species and *R. indicum*, which grow together on Yaku Island, are considered the first of the Satsuki Hybrids. With a limited distribution on Kyushu Island and those to the south including, Tanegashima, Yakushima, and Takarashima in thickets and open woodland. Found at low elevations from sea level to rocky hillsides. Japan

80/014 (tamurae) USNA (+10). From seed collected on Yaku Island, Japan.

98/736 USNA#57106 (+5?\R1\2). White flowers on this clone collected wild on Ioiima Island, south of Kagoshima, Japan.

erosum

Barbata

Trees to 20 ft. Flowers (March) are rose-pink to crimson. Limited distribution in the wild among fir forests at 9,000 to 12,500 ft. China

65/251 STR: UBC (+10). Form with rose-pink flowers.

76/024 REU: VVN (+10). Red flowers. Very distinct specie

eudoxum var. eudoxum

Neriiflora

Shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are rose-pink to carmine, rarely white. Found on rocky slopes, thickets, gullies and cliffs at 11,000 to 14,000 ft. China

76/GLE: DG: VVN (+5). Bright rose flowers. AM 1960.

76/174 R 59483: RBG (+5)

euonymifolium (')

Pseudovireya

Dwarf epiphytic evergreen shrubs with small, thick and leathery, elliptic to oblong leaves. The stems have a dense coating of somewhat raised brown scales for a slightly rough appearance and feel. The small but bright yellow flowers hang singly or in pairs from the tips of the branches. They are bell-shaped with widely flaring lobes. A new introduction into cultivation, this is one of several closely related taxa to be introduced recently from S Yunnan and adjacent N Vietnam. Many of these have only recently been described as new species by Chinese botanists. Having observed and grown plants from several collections made as various of these "species" I feel that a reduction to two or three distinct taxa is in order as little if anything separates them morphologically. Whatever name is finally applied to these collections, they make interesting and unusual plants for pot culture or extremely well-drained situations mimicking their natural habitats. Found around 6,000 ft. as an epiphyte or on rocks, cliffs and old stumps and logs in S Yunnan Province, China and adjacent areas of N Vietnam.

99/400 AC#446:Smith,E.W. (+15'\R2\2'). Well-branched and rooted, cutting-grown plants. I have accessioned several virtually identical seedlings from the above collection as well as AC#350 (both of which were collected as R. emarginatum). You will receive any one of these clones as supplies warrant. The specific collection number and our accession number will be attached to your plant for your records.

99/424 AC#446:Smith,E.W. (+15'\R2\2'). Well-branched and rooted, cutting-grown plants. I have accessioned several virtually identical seedlings from the above collection as well as AC#350 and KR#3080 (all of which were collected as R. emarginatum). You will receive any one of these clones as supplies warrant. The specific collection number and our accession number will be attached to your plant for your records.

exasperatum

Barbata

Shrubs, 3 to 15 ft. Flowers (March) are brick-red, scarlet or dusty pink. Young foliage is purplish-green. Found on open ridges, dense thickets and fir forests at 9,500 to 12,000 ft. India (Arunachal Pradesh), NE Burma, China (SE Tibet).

76/137 KW 8250: RBG (+10). Red flowers.

81/139 KW 8250: RBG (+10)

excellens DJHV#14509

A *Maddenia* new to cultivation, closely related to *nuttallii* but typically with narrower foliage that is more strongly glaucous-white beneath. Very large and fragrant white flowers with a strong yellow-orange blotch in late spring to early summer. Smooth and peeling bark. The hardiest of the larger-flowered *maddenias*. Grown from wild collected seed. Requires excellent drainage. Has survived outdoors in the ground for many years at the RSBG. (+5\R2\6)

RSBG#188sd2014

RSBG#194sd2007

faberi ssp. prattii

Taliensia

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white sometimes with a scarlet basal blotch. Beautiful foliage with slightly larger leaves than related subspecies. Native to thickets and cliffs from 8,500 to 14,000 ft. China

67/683 (prattii) Corsock 2nd prize (0).

80/115 (prattii) HER (0)

84/059 (prattii 'Perry Wood') BRO (0). Flowers white flushed red-purple in the throat. Am 1967

facetum affinity

Parishia

These are seedlings grown from seed collected wild on Mt. Fan Si Pan in North Vietnam at 9,100 ft. as *R. irroratum* (which they obviously are not). The stellate hairs on the foliage indicate that this is a member of the distinctive subsection Parishia. This seems to be closely related to the red-flowered *R. facetum* or possibly *R. kyawii*, both of which are unrecorded from this region. According to Keith Rushforth and Dr. David Chamberlain, who have also collected this taxon in the area, it may even be a new species. It has the same late growth (flushing its new shoots and leaves in mid-summer) covered with downy pale brown indumentum as that seen in the above mentioned species. Whatever name is finally applied to this taxon, it should be a valuable brilliant red, late-flowering addition for gardens in mild climates. Best in light shade with plenty of moisture when the new growth appears.

573sd96 96ARS#305:RSBG (+10\R1\6). Nice large plants with stunning new growth. These have survived +13 F° in containers in our hoops with no damage.

351sd1998 CCHH#8053:RSBG (+10\R1\6). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,500 ft. in the Biluoxue Shan of W Yunnan, China. One of the best reds in the genus.

falconeri ssp. eximium

Falconera

Trees 10 to 30 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink to rose with darker tips. Limited distribution in the wild. Found in moist shady mixed forests at 9,000 to 11,000 ft. India

77/738 (eximium) WGP (+10)

falconeri ssp. falconeri

Falconera

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees, up to 80 ft. in the wild. The magnificent large leaves are rugose on the upper surface with a dense woolly red-brown to brownish indumentum on the lower and can be up to one foot in length. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are bell-shaped in a large dense rounded inflorescence. They range in color from white to cream or pale yellow and have a purplish blotch. An outstanding ornamental plant, one of the finest of the "big-leafed" species. The

flowers of this species are among the longest lasting in the genus. Best in a woodland situation or light shade. Native to the eastern Himalaya where it occurs in forests from 9,000 to 11,000 ft.

504sd97 SEH#517:RSBG (+5\R1\5). My own collection from 10,500 ft. in the West Bengal, Indian Himalaya. Many, if not most of the *R. falconeri* I have seen in gardens and collections are actually garden origin hybrids. The real thing. Distinctive and beautiful foliage on these seedlings. NOTE: Comparable plants of other SEH# collections of this species from the same area will be substituted if necessary.

510sd1997 SEH#524:RSBG (+5\R1\5). My own collection from 10,100 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. Many, if not most of the *R. falconeri* I have seen in gardens and collections are actually garden origin hybrids. The real thing. Distinctive and beautiful foliage on these seedlings. NOTE: Comparable plants of other SEH# collections of this species from the same area will be substituted if necessary.

633sd1997 SEH#519:RSBG (+5\R1\5). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,875 ft. in the West Bengal, Indian Himalaya

fansipanensis

Arborea

This is another exciting new species from the rich forests of northern Vietnam. This was originally collected in the early 1990s by Keith Rushforth, Tom Hudson, etc. as "*arboreum* ssp. *delavayi* affinity" but several gardens (including the RSBG) have flowered these original collections and it is obvious this is a completely new species. The elliptic leaves of this shrubby plant are somewhat reminiscent of the foliage of *arboreum* but the indumentum is distinctly different (thin, cinnamon-colored and somewhat spongy) and the flowers range from pink to lavender with dark purple nectar pouches. The new growth and stems are densely coated with cinnamon indumentum. Seems to be quite hardy, having survived undamaged in the open at the RSBG through the past few harsh (by our standards of course) winters. (0?\R1\5)

RSBG#102sd2007. DJHVM#110

RSBG#279sd2012

farrerae

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Semi-evergreen shrubs to 2 ft. Flowers (June) are pale lavender to dark purplish-pink with crimson flecks. Native to mountainous regions at 6,500 ft. China

78/037 REU-WEB (+20). Form with light lavender flowers.

fastigiatum

Lapponica

Dwarf compact evergreen shrubs, often prostrate in habit, with tiny blue-green, scaly leaves. Similar to the closely related *impeditum* but with glaucous bluish foliage compared to the deep green of the latter species. Usually incorrectly labeled as *impeditum* in the trade. The flowers (mid-spring) are pale purple to deep blue-purple (or pinkish). Very floriferous and relatively easy to grow if provided with good drainage and full sun. One of the best lapponicas for ornamental qualities and all-around garden use. Native to central and N Yunnan,

China where it occurs in various habitats from 10,500 to 16,000 ft.

73/101 J. Henry-PHB (0). Tight dwarf with grayed new growth and bright purple flowers.

75/258 Rock 84: ACB (-15). Form with bright purple flowers.

81/140 Forrest 5847: RBG (-15). Form with lavender-blue flowers.

540sd1996 SEH#214:RSBG (- 10\R1\1). Grown from my collection of seed on the top of the Wumeng Shan in NE Yunnan, China at 12,750 ft. A very good form with blue-green leaves and large blue-purple flowers.

faucium

Thomsonia

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees with smooth silvery to purple-red bark. The oblanceolate leaves are smooth and three to five inches long. The flowers (mid-spring) are pale rose to white flushed rose or rarely sulfur-yellow. They usually have some purple spotting and are similar in shape to the blossoms of thomsonii. Native only to SE Tibet from 8,500 to 10,900 ft. in forests and on rock faces.

77/735 KW#5732:Windsor (0\R1\5). Magenta-rose flowers with darker nectaries and numerous spots.

80/089 LS&E 12045: RBG (+10). Form with pink flowers.

91/028 TB#8605:Berg (0 to +5\R1\5). This clone grown from seed collected wild by Warren Berg on the Doshong La in SE Tibet at 10,700 ft. Good flowers on plants from this collection.

531sd95 RSBG (0 to +5?\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet at around 10,500 ft. from a plant with unspotted flowers.

525sd95 RSBG (0 to +5?\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet at around 10500 ft. from plants with more typical spotted flowers.

ferrugineum

Rhododendron

Compact and low-growing evergreen shrubs, typically wider than tall. A well known and hardy dwarf species, the famous "Alpenrose" of the European Alps. Not very heat tolerant and requiring sharp drainage to grow well. The flowers (early to mid-summer) are pale or deep pink to rosy-crimson, rarely white. Common in open moorland, forests and in pine scrub. Native to the Pyrenees and Alps from 3,000 to 7,000 ft.

76/381 GLE: UBC (-10). Form with pink flowers.

259sd93 RSBG (- 15'\R2\2). Grown from seed collected in the Swiss Alps at 7,900 ft. Beautiful bushy plants.

103sd1999 RSBG (- 15'\R2\2). Grown from seed collected at 6,300 ft. by Garratt Richardson in the French Pyrenees.

flammeum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Shrubs to 8 ft. Flowers (May) are scarlet, orange to pink, salmon and yellow. A heat tolerant species that may be less hardy than more northern American azaleas. Deciduous, with reddish-orange autumn leaves. Limited distribution in Georgia and South Carolina. Found at low elevations in the shade or red clay bluffs, open woods and on wooded slopes. SE USA

75/030 (syn. speciosum) FG (+5). Collected wild on Pine Mountain, Georgia.
76/286 (syn. speciosum) USNA (+5). Collected wild in Burke County, GA Red-orange flowers.

flavidum var. flavidum

Lapponica

Columnar shrubs to 8 ft. Flowers (April) are pale yellow. A demanding species with very limited distribution in the wild. Native to alpine regions from 10,000 to 13,000 ft. China

73/106 FR-PHB (-5). Early light lemon flowers sparkle against shiny dark green leaves.

76/385 STR-UBC (-5). Form with yellow flowers.

fletcheranum

Maddenia

Low mounding evergreen shrubs with pale yellow flowers in mid-spring. An excellent foliage plant with attractive red-brown, smooth and peeling bark. The glossy leaves are impressed with a fine pattern of veins and are fringed on their margins with long hairs. The hardiest Maddenia and the parent of many fine dwarf yellow hybrids. A great all-around plant with a compact habit, attractive features and tolerance of both sun and dry soils. Found in forests and alpine regions from 9,500 to 14,000 ft. in SE Tibet and adjacent NW Yunnan, China.

65/355 BRO (0). Flowers yellow in bud opening to pale yellow.

69/831 BRA: MVW (0). Light yellow flowers.

74/071 'Yellow Bunting' GLE (0). An Award of Merit form (1964) with soft yellow flowers.

76/105 WEB (0)

fleuryi

Maddenia

Vigorous, large and open-growing evergreen shrubs with hairy leaves. This new species to cultivation has unusual flowers in mid-spring with a long narrow tube and flaring lobes. They emerge cream with pale pink stripes, changing to pure white with a green-gold blotch in the throat. Requires excellent drainage. Only recently collected (in the early 1990's) by Keith Rushforth who found it in Vietnam. An exciting and distinctive new species for the collector.

96/040 KR#3286:Millais (+15'\R2\6). Great new plant for a container, conservatory or mild climate garden.

floccigerum ssp. floccigerum

Neriiflora

Shrubs, 1 to 10 ft. Flowers (March-April) are usually crimson to scarlet, sometimes orange, yellow or pink. Early flowering. Commonly found on cliffs and open scrublands at 9,000 to 13,000 ft. China

69/763 GRE: MVW (+15)

69/764 Rock 32: CHP-MVW (0). Form selected for its bright

orange-red pendulous flowers.

454sd1998 floccigerum CCHH#8182:RSBG (0\R1\4). Long narrow leaves with a scattered brownish indumentum on the lower leaf surface. Typical Neriiflora-type bell-shaped flowers in various shades of red in mid-spring. Grown from my collection of seed at 11,800 ft. in NW Yunnan, China. Our first offering of this species in many years.

floribundum

Argyrophylla

Upright shrubs or small trees to 20 ft., with indumented foliage. Flowers (April) are magenta rose fading to pink with crimson flecks and basal blotch. Flowers tend to have a bluish cast and appear at a young age. Native to woodlands from 4,000 to 8,500 ft. China

79/179 Exbury-UBC PP (-10). Tall shrub growing to 6 ft. in 10 yrs. Has flowers that are rose or purple with a dark crimson blotch. An Award form (AM).

65/279 W#4266:BOR ((10). Flowers rose-purple with a burgundy blotch and red-purple flecks.

formosum var. formosum 'Khasia' C&H#320

Compact to open-growing evergreen shrubs with bristly young growth. The narrowly elliptic dark green leaves are also bristly on their margins. Large, openly funnel-bell-shaped flowers in mid- to late spring. These range in color from white to white flushed pink, often with a yellow blotch and some fragrance. One of the hardiest of the maddenias, worth attempting in a sheltered position in the maritime Pacific Northwest for example. Quite floriferous and easy if provided with good drainage. Native to NE India. This Award of Merit form has large, slightly fragrant, white flowers flushed with deep yellow in the throat. (+5\R2\4)

RSBG#1998/012

forrestii ssp. forrestii

Neriiflora

Dwarf prostrate and creeping evergreen shrublets rarely more than 6 inches high. The exquisite bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are crimson to scarlet and quite large in scale with the attractive foliage. A beautiful alpine species with heavily-veined, rounded to ovate foliage. Requires excellent drainage and a cool but open position such as a north-facing slope. Found in dense alpine thickets and on boulders and cliffs from 10,000 to 15,000 ft. in NE Burma, E Arunachal Pradesh and SW China (NW Yunnan and SE Tibet).

75/263 (forrestii var. repens) GREI:ROBB (0). Red flowers in this form.

RSBG#295sd1993

RSBG#1977/602. 'Seinghku' R#11169. One of the best forms in cultivation. Selected at Glendoick Nursery and winner of the Award of Garden Merit from the RHS in 1994.

forrestii var. tumescens

Neriiflora

Omitted from the new classification, a close relative of R. forrestii ssp. papillatum. Dwarf creeping shrubs, rarely over 6". Flowers (April) are crimson bells with larger leaves than other

subspecies. Found at 11,000 to 13,000 ft. China.

78/090 Exbury-CHP (0).

formosum var. formosum

Maddenia

Compact to open-growing evergreen shrubs with bristly young growth. The narrowly elliptic dark green leaves are also bristly on their margins. Large, openly funnel-bell-shaped flowers in mid- to late spring. These range in color from white to white flushed pink, often with a yellow blotch and some fragrance. One of the hardiest of the maddenias, worth attempting in a sheltered position in the maritime Pacific Northwest for example. Quite floriferous and easy if provided with good drainage. Native to NE India where it occurs along rivers and in forests from 2,000 to 6,000 ft.

65/370 (Iteophyllum Group) Brodick (+5\R2\4). Plants formerly known as iteophyllum have extremely narrow leaves typically only one half inch wide. More compact in a sunny location.

81/122 RBG-EK (+15). Form with white-pink scented flowers.

1998/012 formosum var. formosum 'Khasia' C&H#320:Glendoick (+10\R2\5).

Superb AM selection (1988) with large funnel-shaped white flowers flushed yellow in the throat.

formosum var. inaequale

Maddenia

Open-growing to fairly compact evergreen shrubs with bristly branchlets. The margins and the petioles of the leaves are also typically bristly. The large and extremely fragrant, openly funnel bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are white with a yellow blotch. An ideal species for pot culture in colder climates as it is one of the most fragrant of rhododendrons. Requires excellent drainage. Native to NE India where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 2,000 to 6,000 ft.

70/185 LAM (+15\R2\6). Large fragrant white flowers with a yellow blotch.

71/085 (inaequale) LAM (+32). White scented funnels over three inches long.

forrestii ssp. forrestii

Neriiflora

Dwarf prostrate and creeping evergreen shrublets rarely more than 6 inches high. The exquisite bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are crimson to scarlet and quite large in scale with the attractive foliage. A beautiful alpine species with heavily-veined, rounded to ovate foliage. Requires excellent drainage and a cool but open position such as a north-facing slope. Found in dense alpine thickets and on boulders and cliffs from 10,000 to 15,000 ft. in NE Burma, E Arunachal Pradesh and SW China (NW Yunnan and SE Tibet).

75/263 GREI:ROBB ((5\R2-3\1 foot across). Bright red flowers on this floriferous clone.

76/175 (Tumescens Group) R#11169(USDA#59174):USDA ('5\R2\1). Red flowers on this mounding form which is close to chamaethomsonii.

76/373 KW:WEB (0). Prostrate form with red flowers.

295sd1993 EGM#228:RSBG (- 5\R2\1). These are cutting-grown plants from the original group of seedlings planted in the RSBG. These are among the finest forms of this species that I have seen with many bearing

clusters of three, four or even five deep red flowers. Typical high alpine, low and creeping form collected as seed by Ted Millais at 14,000 ft. on the Mekong\Salween divide in NW Yunnan. Some variation.

forrestii ssp. papillatum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs to 18 inches. Flowers (March-April) are crimson to scarlet. Leaves pale fawn underneath and narrower than in ssp. *forrestii*. Often mound-forming. Native in dense thickets on steep hillsides, on or among boulders, and cliffs at 11,000 to 13,000 ft. China.

70/175 (syn. *forrestii* var. *tumescens*) R. 11169 (59174): GOR (0). Crimson flowers.

80/116 (syn. *forrestii* var. *tumescens*) HER (0). A more mounded and dome-shaped habit on this form of an always attractive species. Large deep red bell-shaped flowers in mid-spring. Very nice plants.

fortunes ssp. discolor

Fortunea

Shrubs or trees up to 23 feet. Large funnel-shaped flowers (May-June) are white to shell pink and fragrant. Variable in flowering dates due to the wide range of collected material. Smooth oblong leaves. Grows from 3,000 to 7,000 ft. in open woods. China

66/561 (*discolor*) WGP (-5)

75/064 (*discolor*) WAK (-5). Form with fragrant white flowers.

75/136 (*houlstonii*) GAB (-10). Form with fragrant light pink flowers and a streaking red blotch at the base.

82/140 (*discolor*) BRP This clone has pink buds opening to white flowers with yellow-green flecks. (-5)

28sd2000 RSBG (- 10\R1\8). These are seedlings grown from our 1983/042 (the AM form 'John R. Elcock') selfed

fortunei ssp. fortunei

Fortunea

Shrubs or trees to 30 ft. Flowers (May) are pale lilac to pale pink and fragrant. Leaves with purple petioles. Found in mountain woodlands at 2,000 to 3,000 ft. China

76/029 GAB-VVN (-10). Form with lilac-pink flowers.

76/340 HLL: CHP (0).

82/026 SLO: KWG (0). Light pink flowers.

83/168 BAL: GB (-10)

131sd2000 RSBG (- 10\R1\8). These are seedlings grown from a controlled cross here at the RSBG between 1976/340

("Phetteplace best form" w/ pastel pink flowers) x 1964/055 (pastel pink).

RSBG#135sd2012. CDHM#14645

fragariflorum

Fragariflora

Mounding dwarf shrubs rarely exceeding 1 ft. in height. Flowers (May) are strawberry-red to purple. A distinct species that is very difficult to propagate, thus rare in cultivation. Found on open hillsides and pastures from 12,000 to 15,000 ft. Bhutan, China

75/271 REU-DG (0). Form with bright pinkish-purple flowers.
81/141 LS&E 15828: RBG (0). Strawberry-red flowers.

fulgens

Fulgensia

Shrubs, 4 to 15 ft. Flowers (March-April) are scarlet to blood-red, with darker nectar pouches. Often compact plants with indumented leaves and peeling reddish maroon bark. Native to mixed forests of conifers and rhododendrons at 10,000 to 14,000 ft. E Nepal, Bhutan, NE India, China

75/106 LEO-WGP (0).

RSBG#569sd2003. KCSH#0372

fulvum

Fulva

Shrubs or small trees to 25 ft. Flowers (March-April) are white to pink usually with a crimson basal blotch. Of exceptional garden value for the leaf indumentum, which is rusty-brown to fawn in color, and the peeling bark. Found in open thickets and conifer forests at 9,000 to 15,500 ft. China, Burma

64/156 CRA (0). Pink flowers in April. Leaf indumentum produces a cinnamon orange glow.

80/079 SUN: CH (0). White flowers.

RSBG#169sd2011. KR#9861. rich red-brown indumentum on the lower surface of the leaves

fuyuanense

The first introduction of a recently named new species (1997), this is a relative of the familiar *R. racemosum* differing in its strongly recurved and ciliate leaf margins. The seedlings are quite distinct in appearance with gray-blue leaves and many with flower buds already in their young lives. Said to be "purple-flowered" but so far only pink and white have been observed. (0\R1\3)

RSBG#318sd2013. JN#12347

galactinum

Falconera

Shrubs or trees, 15 to 20 feet. Flowers (May) are white or pale rose with a crimson basal blotch. Dark gray-green foliage with fawn to cinnamon indumentum. A distinct member of the Falconera Subsection because of its ovoid and tomentose terminal foliage buds and the ovary without hairs. This species collected only one time by E.H. Wilson in 1910. Limited distribution in western Sichuan province. Native to evergreen forests and thickets around 10,000 ft. China

75/165 FRY-WW (-5)

79/110 W 4254: BH (-5)

genestierianum

Genestieriana

Shrubs to 15 ft. Flowers (April-May) are red-purple. Bark is smooth and purplish. Found in scrub, thickets and on forest

margins at 8,000 to 14,000 ft. N Burma, China

77/690 KW 20682:BRO (+25).

372sd1998 CCHH#8080:RSBG (+10\R2\4). Grown from my collection of seed at 8,200 ft. in the Biluoxue Shan of W Yunnan.

glanduliferum

Fortunea

A newly introduced species forming large rounded shrubs (as seen in the wild). The foliage is quite large (10-12 inches long) and elliptic to oblong-lanceolate in shape. The new growth is densely covered with stipitate glands and emerges in mid- to late summer. The new leaves are an incredible bright red-purple for an outstanding display of color late in the season. The fragrant white flowers are funnel-campanulate with 6-7 lobes and are also densely covered with stipitate glands on the outer surface. As illustrated in the Encyclopedia of Rhododendron Species by Peter and Kenneth Cox, the flowers are somewhat similar in appearance to the flowers of *R. auriculatum*. Thought to be very rare in the wild, this species is known from only three sites in NE Yunnan (and adjacent N Guizhou') where it was observed between 7,000 and 9,000 ft. in cut-over scrub. This should prove to be an excellent and popular addition to the growing palette of newly available species.

503sd1996 SEH#174:RSBG (0 to +5\R1\6). My own collection from around 8,000 ft. in NE Yunnan, China. You will love this. RSBG#271sd2013. CDHM#14658

glanduliferum affinity

Fortunea

These are seedlings grown from seed collected at 4,460 ft. in the Dalou Shan region of northern Guizhou Province, China. This is almost surely *R. glanduliferum*, an exciting new introduction which has only recently been collected (1995) in NE Yunnan, China and was first offered by us in last year's catalog. This seed was collected (as "unknown subsection Fortunea") from a large vigorous evergreen tree about 23 ft. in height growing in a light scrubby forest of *Carpinus* sp., *Tilia* sp., *Weigela florida*, *Decaisnea fargesii*, *Stachyurus* sp. and *Magnolia sprengeri* var. *diva*. Should be a fantastic new introduction with large fragrant white flowers.

240sd95 PW#39:RSBG (+5?\R1\6?). Large vigorous plants with stunning reddish new growth. NOTE: this was distributed by us in the 1997 catalog as "Subsection Fortunea".

glaucophyllum var. glaucophyllum

Glauca

Compact and spreading to somewhat upright and open evergreen shrubs with smooth and peeling reddish brown to purplish bark. The fragrant foliage on this attractive species is glossy green above and glaucous white beneath with brown and yellow scales. The bell-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are pink to rose, purplish or rarely white. A great species for the woodland garden or in a more exposed situation where it will remain a bit more compact. Native to the eastern end of the Himalaya where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from

9,000 to 12,000 ft.

65/491 COR (+10). Deep Pink flowers with darker spots.

75/025 Hilliers (+5 to 0\R1\2-3). Pink flowers with darker flecks.

95/074 CH&M#3114:GLE (+5 to 0\R1\2-3). Our first offering of this clone with pink flowers which was collected in the wild.

584sd97 SEH#598:RSBG (+5 to 0\R1\2-3). My own collection from 10,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

1995/074 glaucophyllum CH&M#3114:Glendoick (+5\R1\3). Glossy green fragrant foliage with a glaucous white coating beneath. Pink bell-shaped flowers in mid-spring. Smooth and peeling red-brown bark. Sun or shade

glaucophyllum* var. *tubiforme

Glauca

This variety differs from var. *glaucophyllum* in its more tubular flowers with a long straight style. The typical variety has a shorter, sharply bent style. Native to E Bhutan, W Arunachal Pradesh & SE Tibet. This variety is far less common than the typical in cultivation and may be a natural hybrid according to Cullen.

75/025 HIL (+5). Clear pink flowers.

76/233 BRO (0). Form with pink flowers in April.

glischrum

A large-growing woodland species with stunning hairy and rugose foliage with bristly stems. The pink flowers have a darker blotch and a bristly pedicel. Very attractive plants. These are grown from seed collected in the wild - very rarely offered for sale. A beautiful species. (0\R1\5)

RSBG#140sd2013. JN#12176

glischrum* ssp. *rude

Glischrum

Rounded evergreen shrubs with densely bristly-glandular branchlets. The leaves have deeply impressed veins and bristly hairs on the upper surface. The lower surface has a hairy and bristly indumentum. The stunning flowers (mid-spring) are pink to purple-pink and variously marked with deeper red or crimson. A rare but highly sought after species in cultivation. Best in light shade. Native to SE Tibet and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs primarily in forests from 11,000 to 12,000 ft.

64/150 (rude) Glenarn-UBC BG (+5)

B#9810 RSBG (0\R1\4). These are seedlings grown by

Warren Berg from a hand-pollinated cross in his own garden.

138sd1999 RSBG (0\R1\4). These are seedlings grown from a

hand-pollination here in the RSBG between 1966/566 (KW#10952 from Windsor) x 1964/150 (AM form from Glenarn).

***glischroides* F#26428**

A rarely encountered woodland species with stunning hairy and bullate foliage with red bristly stems and petioles. The pink flowers have a darker blotch and a bristly pedicel.

This is a very attractive species requiring excellent drainage and some overhead protection for best results. Our first offering, these are great little specimens. (+5\R2\4)

RSBG#1975/066

goodenoughii

Vireya

Upright, branching tropical shrubs. Flowers (flowering time varies) are white. Coriaceous leaves, in pseudowhorls, are elliptic to obovate-elliptic in shape. Uncommon in cultivation and collected only once, from the slopes of Mt. Goodenough on the island of New Guinea. SE Papua New Guinea.

83/053 P. Schick (+32). White flowers.

gongshanense

Irrorata

Newly named species. This exciting new discovery makes a large rounded evergreen shrub up to 30 feet high in the wild. The long, quite narrowly lanceolate leaves are up to 10 inches in length and are heavily impressed with veins on the upper surface. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thin indumentum of tufted hairs. The light red tubular bell-shaped flowers appear in early spring and have darker basal nectar pouches. A beautiful foliage species that we were quite perplexed with while exploring the northwestern corner of Yunnan in the fall of 1997. This species seems to have a fairly limited range in the wild, having been collected (so far) only in the extreme NW corner of Yunnan near the borders with Tibet and Burma. Occurs in broad-leaved evergreen forest from 6,900 to 8,200 ft.

393sd1998 CCHH#8110:RSBG (+10\R1\5). Our first offering of this unusual new species. Grown from my collection of seed at 7,350 ft. in NW Yunnan. Only a few plants (this year) from the original collection in 1997.

539sd2000 gongshanense BASE#9657:RSBG (+10\R1\5). This forms a large shrub with very attractive long and narrow leaves that are deeply impressed with veins above and covered with a tufted brown indumentum beneath. Red to deep pink flowers in early spring. Striking bronzy new growth. These are grown from my collection of seed at 7,800 ft. in NW Yunnan, China. Best in light shade.

gracilentum

Euvireya (Vireya)

Tropical shrubs to 2 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) red to pink. Makes fine basket plant. Native to mountain tops at 6,500 to 9,000 ft. Papua New Guinea

78/103 HW: FM (+32). Dark red tubular flowers.

grande

Grandia

Massive evergreen shrubs or trees with leaves up to 18 inches in length. This species forms forests in the eastern Himalaya, often attaining 50 ft. in height with a single trunk. In cultivation this species generally forms a large wide-spreading shrub or small tree. The magnificent foliage is a shiny green on the upper surface with a white, silvery or fawn, typically plastered indumentum on the lower. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are bell-shaped in a large, many-flowered inflorescence ("truss"). They range in color

from white to cream or yellowish (sometimes pinkish) with purple nectar pouches, blotches and spots. Best in a sheltered position as the growth emerges early in the season. Needs adequate summer irrigation to reach full potential. Native to forests from 7,000 to 10,500 ft. in the eastern Himalaya.

66/554 LOG (+10).

71/338 BROD (+10)

81/109 BS (+10). Form collected in Sikkim.

517sd97 SEH#531:RSBG (+15 to +10\R1\6). My own collection from glossy-leaved specimens growing at 8,900 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. Stunning red-purple new growth on these seedlings. The real thing.

griersonianum

Griersoniana

Open-growing evergreen shrubs with bristly-pubescent and glandular branchlets. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thick layer of whitish to pale brown woolly indumentum. A very free-blooming species with deep rose to scarlet or crimson flowers in mid- to late summer. Very distinct and attractive and often used in hybridizing for its large and brightly colored blossoms. Quite tolerant of sun and heat. Native to various open situations at 7,000 to 9,000 ft. in W Yunnan, China and NE Upper Burma.

77/284 LJP (+10)

306sd95 95ARS#293 (+5 to +10\R1\4). Seedlings from Exbury form x Whitney form.

griffithianum

Fortunea

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees with smooth and peeling reddish bark. Smooth, very "rhododendron-looking" leaves which can be up to one foot in length. The widely bell-shaped, often fragrant flowers (mid- to late spring) are some of the largest and most spectacular in the genus. They are pure white to white blushed rose and up to three inches long by six inches across. A stunning ornamental plant with attractive bark and really amazing flowers. The parent of many excellent hybrids (yes hybrids can be pretty nice sometimes) including the 'Loderi' grex. Needs a protected site for best performance, quite vigorous if happy and can be grown in a container for many years in colder climates. Native to forests in the eastern Himalaya from 6,000 to 9,500 ft.

81/115 SMI.B (+20). A clone grown from seed collected in Sikkim by Britt Smith.

80/099 BEN (+20). Flowers are pink fading to white.

488sd97 SEH#501:RSBG (+10'\R1\6). My own collection from 6,900 ft. in the West Bengal, Indian Himalaya.

509sd97 SEH#523:RSBG (+10'\R1\6). My own collection from 8,850 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

519sd97 SEH#533:RSBG (+10'\R1\6). My own collection from 8,850 ft. in a different region of the Sikkim Himalaya where many of the plants had pink-flushed flowers.

haematodes ssp. chaetomallum

Neriiflora

Typically dense and compact evergreen shrubs with bristly young shoots and petioles. A stunning foliage plant with a thick, pale to dark fawn indumentum below, slightly impressed veins and a persistent silvery indumentum above. The fleshy flowers are scarlet to crimson or blood-red in mid- to late spring. Requires excellent drainage and a cool position. A common and widespread species in the wild where it is found in various montane habitats from 10,000 to 15,000 ft. in NE Upper Burma, NW Yunnan, China & SE Tibet.

74/065 KW#:Glendoick (- 5\R3\3). Bright glossy red flowers.

75/294 KW#20177:PHET ((5\R3\3). Nice bushy plants.

75/306 F#20333:Phetteplace (- 5\R3\3). Glossy blood-red flowers.

75/300 R 39: CHP (0). Brilliant red flowers.

311sd97 JN#493:RSBG (- 5\R3\3). I am excited to offer these beautiful seedlings grown from the first reintroduction of this choice species since 1949. The seed was collected wild at 12,100 near Weixi on the Mekong/Salween divide in NW Yunnan, China.

haematodes ssp. haematodes

Neriiflora

Dense and compact evergreen shrubs with densely tomentose young shoots. A free-blooming and easily grown species with attractive foliage and flowers. The leaves have a thick rufous indumentum on the underside. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are scarlet to crimson. Native from 11,000 to 13,000 ft. in W Yunnan, China where it occurs in alpine meadows and Rhododendron thickets.

70/043 Frye:Wood ('5\R1\3).

75/145 ROBB ((5\R1\3). Bright scarlet flowers on this FCC form.

77/742 WGP (0). An award form with bright scarlet flowers FCC

80/118 HOB: TJ (0)

82/176 HOB: TJ (0) A hardy and small form in this clone.

Bright red flowers.

hanceanum

Tephropepla

Dwarf to semi-dwarf shrubs, 1 to 6 ft. Flowers (April-May) white to yellow. Most forms in cultivation are more dwarf than typically found in the wild. Restricted to a small area around Mt. Omei in Sichuan Province, China. Found in thickets and on cliffs from 4,000 to 5,000 ft

65/476 ('Nanum') ROW (-5). A much confused species with numerous plants bearing var. nanum labels, but not the combination of small leaves and bright yellow flowers of this clone.

70/008 FR (0). Bright green foliage and well shaped.

heatheriae APA#044

A newly named big-leaf species. It bears some similarities to arizelum but is distinguished by its narrower leaves that taper to a slightly winged petiole. Pink to deep pink flowers in early spring. From seed collected in a newly explored region of the eastern Himalaya.

Very attractive foliage. Vigorous growth and seems to be quite hardy.
(0\R1\4)

RSBG#385sd2005

heliolepis var. brevistylum

Helirolepida

Shrubs, 6 to 15 ft. Flowers (June) are white to rose-purple to violet, often spotted. Found in rocky gullies and conifer forests at 10,000 to 12,000 ft. China

66/622 (syn. brevistylum) WGP (-5). Cherry-rose flowers.

70/419 (pholidotum) Forrest 6762: RBG (0). Form with rose-pink flowers.

heliolepis var. helirolepis

Helirolepida

Erect evergreen shrubs with fragrant foliage. Both leaf surfaces are covered with large scales. The funnel-shaped flowers (early to mid-summer) are white to pink with variously colored spots and/or a blotch. A variable species prized for its late season of bloom and attractively scented foliage, especially when crushed or on warm sunny days. A widespread species common over a large area of SW China (Sichuan, Yunnan & Tibet) and adjacent areas of NE Upper Burma. Occurs in various habitats from 8,000 to 12,500 ft.

65/374 RBG (0)

76/302 (fumidum) PC (0)

77/323 DG (0) Rose-pink flowers. Highly aromatic foliage.

84/002 CRA (0)

337sd1997 JN#299:RSBG (0\R1\5). These are grown from seed collected wild near Weixi in NW Yunnan, China at 12,150 ft.

342sd1997 BH#106:RSBG (0\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild at 11,800 ft. in NW Yunnan, China.

361sd97 97ARS#508:RSBG (0\R1\5). These are grown from seed collected wild (BH#159) on the Cang Shan in NW Yunnan, China at 11,150 ft

RSBG#122sd2009. JN. purple funnel-bell-shaped flowers in early summer.

hemsleyanum

Fortunea

Large upright evergreen shrubs to small trees with very distinctive foliage. The leaves are large and ovate-elliptic in shape with a deeply lobed base and unusual undulating margins. The large fragrant white flowers appear in mid-summer. An unmistakable species (see serotinum) with great character. Best in partial shade or the woodland garden. Very rare in the wild, known positively only from Emei Shan (Mt. Omei) in W Sichuan, China where it occurs in forests and thickets from 3,600 to 6,550 ft.

73/133 ROBB (+5). Flowers white with a yellow-green flair

79/159 Hu#8823:WPA (0\R1\8). Fragrant white flowers.

hemsleyanum affinity?

Fortunea?

These are large vigorous seedlings grown from seed collected by Peter Cox and myself on the S Yunnan/N Vietnam border at around 9,000 ft. in 1995. It bears a remarkable resemblance to the

well-known species *R. hemsleyanum* (which is only known from Emei Shan 450 miles north of this area in Sichuan Province!) with the same auriculate leaf base and wavy margins. However, the leaves are much narrower and the habit is more open. David Chamberlain has seen what seems to be this same taxon in N Vietnam and feels that it is actually closer to *R. chihsonianum*, a member of subsection *Auriculata* which has only been collected 450 miles NE of this area in Guangxi Province and is not known to be in cultivation! The new growth emerges quite late in the spring (even under cover) on these plants and so should miss the spring frosts which can be so damaging to other species from southern latitudes. Beautiful foliage and rapid growth on this exciting and mysterious new introduction.

562sd96 SEH#242:RSBG (+10 to 0?\R1\8). Our first offering.

These should have large white and fragrant flowers sometime in late spring or more likely, mid-summer. Large plants.

herzogii

Siphonovireya (*Vireya*)

Erect-growing tropical evergreen shrubs with smooth elliptic to rounded gray-green leaves arranged in pseudowhorls. The fragrant white flowers have a long tubular corolla and abruptly flared lobes (salverform). An easily grown species. Native to heath-scrub and forests in Papua New Guinea from 5,000 to 8,200 ft.

89/004 RUTH (+32\R1\?). This clone collected wild on Mt. Kaindi.

89/008 RBG 614126: RBG (+32)

himantodes

Vireya

A remarkable species that forms a dwarf bushy plant with extremely narrow, needle-like foliage. The leaves are coated with a background of silvery scales for a very "metallic" appearance and are quite striking. The leaves and the small white flowers are coated with large brown scales. A very rare and unusual species in cultivation. Very choice. (+32\R2\1)

RSBG

hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides

Lapponica

Upright shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April) are bluish-purple to pale lavender. Lovely shades of lavender blue are among the most popular species of this subsection. Found on open marshy slopes at 8,000 to 15,500 ft. China

66/592 (fimbriatum) GLE (-10). Form with bluish-purple flowers.

73/135 FR (-10). Form with lavender-blue flowers.

77/611 (fimbriatum) Glendoick (-10). Gray-green leaves and soft lavender flowers.

78/115 SUN-CHP (-10). Form with violet-blue flowers.

80/067 R 11363 (USDA 59615):RBG: WGP (-10). Easily grown larger *lapponica* with gray-green leaves and pastel lavender flowers in mid-spring. Very floriferous and tough species which often re-blooms in the autumn.

hirsutum

Rhododendron

Compact and spreading shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (June-July) are pink, rarely white. Leaf margins bristly. The first rhododendron to be brought into European cultivation in 1656. Common on the Alps of southern France, through Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and Austria, extending into northwestern Yugoslavia. Grows among dwarf conifers and scrub on steep slopes and limestone formations from 1,500 to 6,000 ft. C Europe

66/594 GLE (-5). Form with rose-pink flowers.

82/123 KWG (-5). Pink form collected in Austria.

hirtipes

Selensia

Shrubs or small trees to 20 ft. Flowers (March-April) white, with or without pink stripes, white flushed pink, pink or rose, with or without a blotch and flecks. Bristly hairs on leaf petioles. Native to SE Xizang, China. Grows in rocky areas above timberline forming dense scrub, in forests of spruce and fir, shady ravines, swamps, and on cliffs from 10,000 to 14,000 ft.

64/097 WGP (0). Form with flushed pink flowers.

70/161 L&S 3624: GLN-UBC (0). An award form with pink flowers. AM

75/049 KW#6223:NYM (0)

hodgsonii

Falconera

Large rounded and wide-spreading evergreen shrubs eventually forming small trees up to 40 ft. in the wild. The new foliage emerges with a shiny silvery indumentum which is quite showy and distinctive. The undersurface of the leaves is covered with a densely compacted silvery to brownish indumentum. The pink to purple or reddish flowers (mid-spring) are arranged in a large rounded inflorescence and may have a blotch. The pale to deeper brownish bark on the older stems is smooth and exfoliating, providing great ornamental appeal throughout the year. An outstandingly attractive and relatively hardy "big-leafed" species. Native in the eastern Himalaya where it is quite common, occurring in various habitats from 9,500 to 14,000 ft.

65/330 COR (-5). Form with greyed rose-pink flowers.

76/191 RBG (-5)

226sd97 RSBG (- 5\R1\4). These are robust seedlings grown from a controlled cross pollination here at the RSBG between 76/191 (RBGE form w/ ruby-red flowers) x 65/330 (Corsock form w/ magenta flowers). NOTE: those of you with limited space and a preference may want to wait for next year's catalog which will offer 2 or 3 selections of seedlings grown from my collections from selected color forms in the Himalaya of Sikkim.

527sd1997 SEH#541:RSBG (- 5\R1\4). Grown from my collection of seed at 11,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a selected plant with red flowers.

577sd1997 SEH#591:RSBG ('5\R1\4). My own collection from 10,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a selected plant with incredibly dark red-purple flowers.

RSBG#564sd2003.KCSH#0367. From a newly explored region of the Himalaya

hodgsonii affinity

Falconera

This big-leaf is very similar to the closely related *hodgsonii*, with similar flowers, bark and habit. It differs in its striking, deep red-brown, thick indumentum on the lower leaf surface. The leaves are held stiffly upright on the stems, providing a fantastic display of indumentum. A bonus to the outstanding foliage is the ornamental, smooth and peeling, dark reddish-brown bark. Worth growing for the foliage alone and seems to be quite hardy. Soon to be named as a new species? (-5\R1\4)

RSBG

hongkongense

Azaleastrum

Compact evergreen shrubs with smallish (one or two inches long) narrowly elliptic to rounded leaves. These are quite smooth and glossy on both surfaces and an unusual but extremely showy bright rose-purple when young. The flowers are borne singly in the upper leaf axils. They are white with purple spots and flattened in shape. A striking and unmistakable species for container or greenhouse culture in all but the mildest regions. Native to SE China (Hong Kong and adjacent Guangdong) where it occurs on rocky slopes from 1,000 to 4,000 ft.

77/779 Robinson (+15\R1\3). A real collector's item.

Shrubs, 5 to 15 ft. Flowers (March) white with violet to red-purple flecks and often fragrant. New growth is typically an amazing purple.

hookeri

Thomsonia

Shrubs or small trees to 14 ft. Flowers (March-April) are deep rose to crimson with darker nectar pouches. Small hook-like barbs along the veins on the underleaf. Found in mixed forests from 8,000 to 12,000 ft. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh)

67/711 ECK-BEN (+10). Pink flowered form.

76/214 RBG (+10)

SBG#254sd2002. HECC#10035

horlickianum

Maddenia

Shrubs to 10 ft. White to cream flowers (March-April) are flushed pink, have a yellow blotch, and may be fragrant. Tender but unusually free-flowering. Found on rocks, or epiphytic on trees at 4,000 to 7,000 ft. N Burma

84/011 ARD (+32). Flowers are white flushed with pink.

87/053 KW 9403-RBG (+32)

90/069 RBGE:K&P (+32). We have not seen this clone flower yet.

huianum

Fortunea

Newly introduced into cultivation, this is a large evergreen shrub or small tree (one specimen observed in S Sichuan was 28 ft. in height). The completely smooth foliage has an acuminate to cuspidate apex (a long drawn out tip). The new growth is

spectacular with glossy olive-green leaves and bright purple stems and petioles. The flowers are deep pink to rose-red or purplish with darker nectar pouches and a large calyx (which helps to separate this species from the closely related *R. davidii*). This species was observed several times in 1995 during an expedition to S Sichuan & NE Yunnan, growing in association with *RR. asterochnoum*, *ochraceum*, *longipes*, *strigillosum* and *lutescens* to name but a few. Found in forests from 3,250 to 9,500 ft. in S Sichuan, NE Yunnan & NE Guizhou, China. An outstanding new introduction with strikingly colored flowers and new growth.

- 427sd1996 SEH#079:RSBG (0\R1\5). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,500 ft. in S Sichuan, China. I am really impressed with the foliage of this species
- 465sd1996 SEH#127:RSBG (0\R1\5). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,500 ft. in S Sichuan, China. This seedlot has not been offered before and referring to my field notes of September 1995 "flat and distinctly separated calyx lobes vs. cupular like other collections of this species". I am not sure how relevant this distinction is but it was quite noticeable and may be taxonomically significant. We just do not know very much about this species.
- 449sd96 SEH#111:RSBG (+5'\R1\5). My own collection from 9,000 ft. in S Sichuan, China. I am really impressed with this plant.

hunnewellianum ssp. hunnewellianum

Argyrophylla

Shrubs to 20 ft. Flowers (March-May) are white to pink with spots. Narrow leaves covered below with a white indumentum. Found on mountain slopes and in thickets at 6,500 to 10,000 ft. China

75/155 FR (0). Form with white flushed pink flowers.

84/150 HLL (0)

RSBG#131sd2013. JN#12017

hunnewellianum ssp. rockii

Argyrophylla

First introduction into cultivation, this species forms a rounded, compact shrub densely clothed with glossy narrow leaves. The foliage of this subspecies has a yellowish indumentum beneath. White flushed pink to pink flowers with reddish spots in very early spring.

A distinct and quite hardy species, one of the earliest to bloom each spring and a great choice for colder climates. (-10\R1\4)

RSBG#229sd2012JN#11008

hyacinthosmum

Phaeovireya (*Vireya*)

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are white with rose colored spots. 3-1/2" long tubular flowers are scented like hyacinths. Native to tropical rain forest from 6,000 to 7,500 ft. Papua New Guinea

83/064 PS (+32). Flowers white with rose spots.

hylaenum

Thomsonia

Shrubs or small trees to 40 ft. Flowers (May) are fleshy rose-pink with darker spots. Bark is smooth silvery gray-brown to purplish-red. Found in open mixed forests at 8,000 to 12,000 ft. Burma, China

77/743 KW 9322: WGP (+10)
RSBG#148sd2013. JN#12135

hyperythrum

Pontica

Compact-growing evergreen shrubs with attractive recurved leaves. Flowers (late spring) are white with reddish flecks and quite stunning, even as they emerge from the bud. A distinct cold and heat tolerant species which performs well in open or woodland conditions. Native only to broad-leaved forests in a small area of mountainous terrain from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. in N Taiwan.

69/884 NEL ((10\R1\4). Beautiful white flowers.
76/038 PAT:VAN ((10\R1\4). Rose buds open to white flowers with magenta flecks on this clone collected wild in Taiwan.

imberbe

Omitted, possibly hybrid of *R. barbatum* X *arboreum*. Shrubs to 15 ft. Flowers (March-April) are scarlet or scarlet crimson, sometimes with darker spots and blotched nectar pouches. Included for historical interest.

75/109 WGP (0).

impeditum

Lapponica

Dwarf mounding and compact evergreen shrubs with small aromatic leaves. These are dark glossy green on the upper surface and covered with brown scales on the lower. The flowers (mid-spring) are violet or purple to lavender. Most plants sold as this species are in fact the closely related *fastigiatum* which has a glaucous blue-green upper leaf surface. Members of *Litangense* Group (syn: *R. litangense*) are much more upright in their growth habit. One of the more adaptable and hardy of the 'alpine' species and an excellent choice for the rock garden. Widespread and common in various sub-alpine and alpine habitats. Found from 9,000 to 16,000 ft. in N Yunnan and SW Sichuan, China.

73/167 (*lysolepis*) FR-PHB (-20). Tiny glaucous leaves and bright violet-purple flowers.
76/379 (*litangense*) WIND:UBC ((10). Dark green foliage and purple flowers
77/617 (*litangense*). K&P (-20)
84/087 King & Paton ('10\R1\2). The real *impeditum* - with purple-lavender flowers and dark green leaves.
84/088 (*litangense*) K&P (-10). Purple-lavender flowers.

indicum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Compact and densely branched shrubs with hairy evergreen foliage. The broadly funnel-shaped flowers (early to mid-summer) are rose to bright scarlet. This evergreen azalea is one of the parents of

the famous 'Satsuki' hybrid azaleas. A popular and floriferous species which is quite heat tolerant. Native to the southern half of Japan where it occurs in various habitats.

77/304 WEB (+20). Form with red-orange flowers, collected in Japan.

81/084 ('Chico Sugata') HLL (+20). Japanese cultivar.

542sd95 USNA#57029 (0?\R1\2-3). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,650 ft. along the Oi River, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

inopinum

(hybrid of *R. wassonii*)

Unknown in the wild, originally introduced in mixed seed of a Wilson collection, from Sichuan, China. Has been described as a compact shrub to 6 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white to cream with or without a blotch. Included for historical interest.

74/WGP (0). Form with cream flowers.

insigne

Argyrophylla

Bushy shrubs, 5 to 12 ft. Flowers (May) are pale to deep pink with a rose-colored median line along each lobe, sometimes with crimson flecks. Thick, coriaceous leaves with tawny-gray to copper-colored indumentum on the undersurface. Rare in the wild. Found in woodlands from 7,500 to 10,000 ft. China

75/110 WGP (-5). A more rapidly developing form of the species with pink striped flowers.

77/784 Brodick-UBC BG (-5).

79/097 Hobbie (-5)

80/120 HER (-5). Form with light pink flowers.

83/033 HC-CRA-TJ (-5). Form with pink flowers and large foliage.

intricatum

Lapponica

Compact shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (March-April) are pale lavender to dark blue. Early and unusually shaped flowers make this a distinct species. Very small dark green scaly leaves. Found in open moist meadows and hillsides from 9,000 to 16,000 ft. China

73/144 FR-PHB (-10). A good foliage form with pale lavender flowers.

77/616 K&P (-10). Very small and early flowering, with gray-green foliage and soft lavender-blue blossoms.

irroratum ssp. irroratum

Irrorata

Large erect-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees. An extremely variable species with attractive bell-shaped flowers (early to mid-spring) ranging in color from white or shades of yellow to pale pink and violet-rose. The beautiful flowers have colored nectar pouches and are usually spotted, often quite heavily. The foliage is smooth and quite variable in size and shape. A common and widely distributed species native to Yunnan, N Guizhou and S Sichuan, China where it grows in various habitats from 7,000 to 12,000 ft.

64/222 'Spatter Paint' Rock:CS (+15). Flowers white flushed pink with the inner corolla entirely covered with maroon flecks.
69/073 'Polka Dot' EXB: MVW (+10). An award form. White suffused pink flowers with purple spotting. AM 1957.
84/018 ARD (+5). Form with white flowers.
216sd95 PW#96:RSBG (+5 to 0?\R1\8). Grown from seed collected wild at 5,500 ft. in Guizhou Province, China.

irroratum ssp. pogonostylum

Irrorata

Our first offering of this rarely collected taxon. This subspecies differs from its more widely grown relative ssp. irroratum in its deeper pink flowers and in having tomentum on the ovary (but you knew that already). This should have a vigorous and upright but shrubby growth habit and perhaps substantial heat tolerance as it has a more southern natural range than that of ssp. irroratum. From seed collected in the wild. (+5\R1\5)
RSBG#265sd2012. JN#11073

japonicum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs, 3 to 10 ft. Flowers (May) are orange-red to scarlet, pink or yellow. A parent of many hybrids, used for vigor and hardiness, widely distributed in its native habitat on open hillsides and seacliffs, in scrub woodland, bogs, and moorland up to 3,000 ft. Japan.
77/035 MG (-15)
85/008 NA 47185 (-15)
85/011 NA 51322-USNA (-15). Nice red fall color.

jasminiflorum

Vireya

Tropical shrubs to 8 ft. Long tubular flowers (flowering time varies) are white and can be scented. Flowers are in trusses of 5 to 8, there is a pink form in cultivation which may be a hybrid. Native to the Malay Peninsula from 3,800 to 5,000 ft.
78/102 H. Winters-FM (+32). With long tubular scented white flowers.
82/209 Boskoop Res. Sta. (+32)

javanicum (ssp. brookeanum)

Euvireya

Large tropical evergreen shrubs or small trees with attractive glossy-green leaves arranged in pseudowhorls. The large funnel-shaped flowers are orange to yellow or red. A widespread and variable species usually found growing epiphytically but occasionally terrestrial in various situations. Native from 1,000 to 8,500 ft. in peninsular Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia (Sulawesi, Sumatra, Java & Bali).
78/089 SA-FM (+32) Soft orange flowers with a salmon-colored throat.

johnstoneanum

Maddenia

Mounding and typically wide-spreading evergreen shrubs with bristly stems and fragrant young foliage. The elliptic leaves have a bristly margin and are quite ornamental. Smooth and peeling bark on the older stems. The large and showy funnel bell-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are white to cream or pale yellow, often with a deeper colored blotch or a pinkish flush. A variable species with many forms in cultivation, these often fragrant or with double flowers. One of the hardiest members of this subsection. Native to NE India where it occurs as an epiphyte in forests or terrestrially in various open habitats from 6,000 to 10,000 ft.

77/693 'Double Diamond' Brodick (+10\R1\5). This is an amazing clone with pale creamy yellow (almost white) double flowers.

The long-lasting flowers are like small roses with layer after layer of petals. Blooms over a long period.

87/030 Childers-J. Sinclair (+20)

90/070 KW#12585:K&P (+25). We have not seen this clone flower yet.

99/518 Sinclair (+10\R1\5). This is an unnamed semi-double form with creamy white flowers selected from the collection of June Sinclair by Ken Cox.

kaempferi

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Upright or somewhat wide-spreading deciduous to semi-evergreen shrubs. The beautiful funnel-shaped flowers (late spring to early summer) are shades of red to pink or white, and may have purple or crimson flecks. A heat tolerant and free-blooming azalea. Native to Japan where it is widespread and often abundant in a wide variety of habitats from sea level to around 4,000 ft.

77/659 ('Eastern Fire') Windsor (-10). An English selection which flowers heavily in pink, toned orange trusses in early May and colors brightly in autumn when the leaves turn yellow and red. An FCC form

79/171 'Semperflorens' BERG ((5\R1\4). Amazing "multi-petaled" carmine flowers for a "spidery" appearance. Very floriferous.

81/097 HLL (-10). Small open flowers, white in the throat and reddish pink at the margin.

86/010 HSZ (-10). Double flowered form.

324sd1999 K&Y#389:RSBG (- 5\R1\4). These are grown from seed collected wild at 1,600 ft. on Honshu, Japan.

329sd1999 kaempferi K&Y#411:RSBG (-5\R1\4). Semi-evergreen azalea with reddish to pink flowers in late spring to early summer. Heat tolerant and free-blooming, these are grown from seed collected wild at 3,400 ft. in Japan.

333sd1999 K&Y#429:RSBG (- 5\R1\4). These are grown from seed collected wild at 2,600 ft. on Honshu, Japan

kaempferi var. sataense

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Semi-evergreen shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (May) are pink to purple. Usually forms a dense mound. Found on open meadows at 1,500 ft. Japan

77/303 (sataense) WEB (0). Large single pink flowers.

kanehirae

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Heat tolerant semi-evergreen shrubs to 8 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink, carmine-red to scarlet. Only recently introduced to western horticulture and still rare in cultivation. Found on river banks of low hilly areas. Taiwan

73/151 USDA 325026 (+10). Red funnel-shaped flowers.

kawakamii

Pseudovireya (Vireya)

Tropical shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (Summer) are pale yellow or white. Probably the hardiest of the Vireyas and used in hybridizing. Found as an epiphyte in rain forests from 6,000 to 8,500 ft. Taiwan

79/026 HLL: FB: EWS: (+25). Retains its glossy leaves for up to three years.

80/017 PAT-VVN (+25). Form with clusters of soft yellow flowers. Collected in Taiwan.

keiskei

Triflora

A variable species, ranging from quite dwarf and compact to rather open and tall-growing. The leaves are lanceolate to narrowly elliptic in shape. The flowers (mid-spring) are yellow to pale yellow and widely funnel-shaped. A floriferous and easily grown hardy species. Native from central Japan south to Yakushima. Occurs in various well-drained habitats and as an epiphyte from 2,000 to 6,000 ft.

74/014 'Yaku Fairy' Berg (-10\R1\1 foot across). This famous 1970 Award of Merit form of var. *ozawae* is a dense and prostrate mound with yellow flowers. A choice rock garden.

75/233 ('Yaku Fairy') WEB (-10). Dense prostrate hardy plant under six inches. Well-covered with clear yellow flowers and red-tinged new growth. Makes an excellent groundcover.

76/121 BERG ((10)). Compact form with yellow flowers

76/040 WEB (-10)/ Vigorous upright form collected on Yaku Island, Japan, producing a 4-5 foot shrub with light yellow flowers in mid-April.

86/013 ('Red Flare') HSZ (-10)

kesangiae

Grandia

Large upright evergreen shrubs eventually forming small trees. This is a recently described (1989) new big-leaf species which is still quite rare in cultivation here in North America. The large and attractive elliptic leaves are a foot or more in length with a woolly to somewhat plastered whitish to fawn indumentum on the lower surface. The magnificent flowers (mid-spring) are rose to pink with darker nectar pouches. These are borne in a large rounded and compact inflorescence (see cover jacket of *The Larger Rhododendron Species* by Peter Cox, Timber Press, 1990 Edition). An interesting species known only from the eastern Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan (so far) where it grows in forests from 9,500 to 11,500 ft. This is

proving to be an easily grown and probably quite hardy new big-leaf species with very attractively-colored flowers. Best in light shade with protection from strong wind as the petioles break easily.

92/041 BB#8826:Berg (0\R1\4). This clone grown from seed collected wild by Warren Berg at 11,600 ft. on the Thrumseng La in Bhutan.

keysii

Cinnabarina

Large upright and vigorous evergreen shrubs, similar in habit to the much more widely grown *R. cinnabarinum*. The narrowly elliptic leaves are densely scaly on the lower surface. This species has some of the most unusual and distinct flowers in the genus. They are narrowly tubular in shape, hanging in dense clusters from terminal and axillary buds at the tops of the branches in late spring to mid-summer. The flowers are usually bicolored with various shades of red or orange on the tubes and yellow or green lobes. Some forms have solid red or even yellow flowers. An exciting, rarely seen species, not really what one would consider spectacular but valuable for its extremely unusual flowers and late blooming time. Said to be susceptible to powdery mildew but we have had no problems here at the RSBG. Native to the eastern Himalayas where it occurs in various habitats from 8,000 to 12,000 ft.

64/130 CAE (+10). Form with tubular orange flowers in June.

70/148 (*keysii* var. *unicolor*) BRO (+10). Hardy form with red and orange flowers.

'Bayport Beauty' This clone given to us by our friend John Weagle in Nova Scotia. Notes from John include "seed grown by Steele circa 1964 from Wada. At the time Wada stated it was seed from "what some call *cordifolia*". A very good clone, thoroughly hardy in Nova Scotia coastal zones. Now 2 ft. wide by 4" high." John notes that the seed was collected in the wild. An excellent addition to the RSBG collection, this prostrate mound has light yellow flowers in mid-spring.

kiusianum var. kiusianum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Semi-evergreen rounded compact shrubs to 3 ft., usually less. Flowers (May) are purple-mauve, orange-red, carmine, pink or white. Spreading habit makes them ideal for ground cover. Popular for bonsai and container growing. Found in open meadows and forests on mountains above 2,400 up to 5,600 ft. Japan

74/077 FR (-5). Form with white flowers.

77/632 'Benichidori' WEB (-5). Japanese selection with salmon-pink flowers.

79/021 CRH (-5). Form with white flowers.

79/061 *kiusianum* 'Ukon' USNA (-5\R1\2). As above but with early single light pink flowers.

79/070 'Murasaki Shikubu' USNA (- 5\R1\18 inches).

Hose-in-hose reddish purple flowers. Evergreen foliage in a mild climate or winter

79/073 'Hanekomachi' USNA (-5). Form with bright pinkish-red flowers.

79/074 'Zuiko' USNA (-5). With light crimson flowers.

79/167 'Hinode' WEB (-5). Clearest red of the numerous selections of this mountain azalea.
79/181 'Mt. Fuji' LOH: UBCP (-5). Pure white form.
81/011 WEB (-5). Warren Berg's best bright pure pink from the seedlings he raised from his own collecting trip to Ebino.
81/100 HLL (-5). A variety with violet flowers.
82/097 'Maiogi' Nitzelius-Goteborg BG (-5)
83/043 'Mountain Gem' WGP (-5). An Award of Merit form.
90/063 WIND ((5)). Mauve flowers
90/081 W#11250:RBGE#191029 ((5)).

kiyosumense

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Upright deciduous shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April-May) are lilac-purple to reddish purple. Outstanding fall color and may be hardier than originally thought. Japan

77/027 ROK-MG (0). Form with purple flowers.

kochii

Vireya

This is a rarely offered species native to the Philippines. This is ultimately a large shrubby plant with inflorescences of 10-20 white flowers. These are showy and freely produced, a fine species that is not often seen in cultivation. (+32\R2\4)

RSBG

konori

Phaeovireya (Vireya)

Large tropical evergreen shrubs or small trees with dark green elliptic leaves. The whole plant is covered with orange-brown scales. The large fragrant flowers are pure white to white flushed pink or pink. Native to New Guinea where it is epiphytic in rain forest or terrestrial in Nothofagus and oak forests or swamps from 2,500 to 8,200 ft

79/036 PRA (+32). Form with white flowers.

80/143 BOS (+32). Collected wild in the Mt. Saruwaged area in Papua New Guinea. Very fragrant.

83/065 Schick (+32\R2\4). Beautiful and fragrant white flushed rose flowers.

konori var. phaeopeplum

Phaeovireya

Similar to var. konori but smaller in all of it's parts and so better suited to growing in containers.

78/094 MOSS (+32\R2\?). Large fragrant white flowers flushed rose on the lobes with a yellow throat.

kyawi

Parishia

Shrubs or small trees, 15 to 25 ft. Foliage with a reddish brown indumentum. Flowers (June-August) scarlet, rose-scarlet, or crimson. Native to deep wooded gorges, limestone cliffs, thickets and forests from 5,000 to 12,000 ft. in Upper Myanmar and Yunnan, China.

77/745 F#24542:WIND (+15 or +20')

lacteum

Taliensia

Upright and stout-branched large evergreen shrubs or small trees. The leaves have a thin brownish indumentum on the lower surface. The pale yellow to yellow flowers (mid-spring) are in a large round inflorescence and often have a large reddish blotch in the throat. One of the most popular and highly sought after species with beautiful flowers and attractive foliage. Rarely available, it is rather slow-growing and difficult in cultivation, requiring shade from the hot after no sun and a cool, acidic and extremely well-drained soil. Native to west-central & NE Yunnan, China where it occurs in various montane habitats from 10,000 to 13,000 ft.

64/141 COR (0). Rounded trusses of yellow flowers spotted red. This clone pictured and praised in the 1965 RHS Yearbook.

75/111 Windsor (0). Cream yellow.

75/125 RBG (0). Form with clear yellow flowers. (Grafted)

76/101 G. Van Winkle (0). Pure yellow.

141sd1995 RSBG ('5\R3\2-3). Seedlings from a controlled pollination cross here at the RSBG between 1975/125 (RBGE form w/ pale yellow flowers and a small blotch) x 1976/101 (yellow w/ a faint blotch).

143sd95 RSBG ((5\R3\2-3). Seedlings from a hand-pollinated cross here at the RSBG. These are nice-looking plants from 75/125 (RBGE form- pale yellow with a small carmine blotch) x 64/141 (Corsock form - pale yellow with crimson spots). \$

486sd1997 BH#150:Berg ('5\R3\2-3). Nice large seedlings grown from seed collected wild in NW Yunnan, China. Rarely offered wild-collected lacteum! A real opportunity for the collector.

503sd1998 CCHH#8238:RSBG (- 5\R3\2-3). These are seedlings grown from my collection of seed at 12,150 ft. on the CangShan

laetum

Euvireya (Vireya)

Tropical upright shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are pure yellow, and can be scented. Often a vigorous grower. Native to the Anggi Lakes area in the Arfak Mountains of Irian Jave on the island of New Guinea. Found in rain forest and in the marshy areas of lakes from 6,000 to 7,500 ft. Indonesia

80/144 BOS (+32). Collected wild on Mt. Arfak, in northwestern Irian Java, Indonesia

78/088 STRY:MOSS (+32\R2\?). "Strybing's best" form, with chrome-yellow flowers.

lanatum

Lanata

Shrubs to 20 ft; but usually smaller. Flowers (April) are creamy yellow or pink with crimson flecks. Several forms have been found, all with unusual foliage and beautiful indumentum. Native to fir forests and steep scrubby cliffs from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. NE India, Bhutan, China

77/695 (flinckii) BRO (0)

79/176 WEB (0). Wild collected form from Sikkim.

lanigerum

Arborea

Shrubs or small trees to 20 ft. Flowers (February-March) are deep pink to rose-purple. Dark green leaves are shiny above, with white to brown indumentum below. Found on steep ridges at 8,500 to 11,000 ft. China, India

66/556 ('Silva') LOG (+5). An award form with large rounded trusses generously filled with an average of 30 flowers crimson-pink, suffused white in early March. AM 1954
79/113 KW 6258: BH (+5)

lapponicum

Lapponica

Bushy shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (February) are violet-rose to purple, rarely white. Unique circumpolar distribution. Native to rocky peat over permafrost tundra at 3,000 to 6,000 ft.

Scandinavia, USSR (Siberia), N America, Canada, Greenland

78/017 C. Desch (-20) Wild collected form from Mt.

Washington, New Hampshire.

78/066 (parvifolium) COX:BERG ((20). Upright form with flowers dark reddish- purple (77A)

latoucheae

Choniastrum

Shrubs or small trees, 6 to 25 ft. Broad, funnel shaped flowers (March-May) are light pink to pale mauve, often with darker flecks, with or without a brown blotch, and may be strongly scented. The stiff foliage is dark green and glossy. Specimens formerly identified as *R. wilsonae* have been reclassified and merged with this species. Found in densely shaded ravines at 5,000 to 6,000 feet. SE China, Japan (Ryukyu Islands).

65/428 (syn. *wilsonae*) WAK (0). Delicately scented pastel rose-purple flowers with yellow-brown flecks.

latoucheae

Our first offering of this species which is a member of Section Choniastrum which includes widespread but rarely grown species such as *moulmainense* and *championae*. This has typical Choniastrum smooth and glossy foliage with large, flat-faced flowers of pink to rose in mid-spring. Has been hardy for us for many years now.

From seed collected in the wild. (+5\R1\6)

RSBG#228sd2013. JN#12412

laudandum var. temoense

Pogonanthum

Low shrubs rarely exceeding 2 ft. Flowers (March-April) are white or pink, rarely pale yellow. Found on steep alpine slopes and rocky moraines at 9,500 to 15,000 ft. China

75/036 RBG-K&P (+5). Flowers are a delicate lavender-pink.

ledebourii = *R. dauricum*

Fully evergreen relative of *R. dauricum* with glossy green foliage turning purple in winter. This clone with pure white flowers in

early spring. Floriferous, tough and hardy. (-25\R1\4).
1999/535 ledebourii JJH#9410111

leiopodium var. amamiense

Choniastrum

Evergreen shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers pink to white. Grows on rocky hillsides. Taiwan

77/153 WEB (+5)

lepidostylum

Trichoclada

Compact shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (June) are yellow, sometimes spotted orange. Beautiful glaucous blue, hairy, aromatic leaves. Worth growing for foliage alone. Found on boulders and ledges at 10,000 to 12,000 ft. China

70/044 WW (0). Form with yellow flowers.

75/246 WEB (+5)

76/382 BRO-UBC (0). Form with yellow flowers.

lepidotum

Lepidota

Usually evergreen shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white, yellow, pink or various shades of purple. Possibly the most widespread and variable of all rhododendron species with a tremendous range of habitat. Found in alpine moorland to various types of forest at 8,000 to 15,000 ft. India, Nepal, Bhutan, NE Burma, China

79/050 ('Reythe's Purple') GLE (0). An award form with bright purple flowers on a plant with low habit. AM 1967

79/054 WEB (0). Yellow flowered form collected on Mt. Everest.

81/009 BB 191: PS (+5) Collected wild at 13,700 ft. near Thimbu, Bhutan. Yellow flowers tinged pink.

82/167 (lepidotum var. album) Hedegaard (+5). White flowers.

82/168 (var. minutiforme) Hedegaard 372 (0). Low growing white lowered form.

84/090 King & Paton (+5). Yellow flowers.

leptanthum

Phaeovireya (Vireya)

Small tropical evergreen shrubs with young stems and ovate leaves densely covered by brown scales. The deep pink to salmon or carmine flowers are tubular and covered with brownish scales on the outer surface. Native to E Papua New Guinea where it grows as an epiphyte or on rocks and cliffs from 4,200 to 7,500 ft.

85/043 TT-DC (+32)

87/042 RBGE (+32\R1\?). Rose flowers with golden brown scales on this clone collected wild by Michael Black (#75).

leptocladon

Maddenia

Our first offering of this exciting new introduction. This

species forms an upright to fairly compact growing evergreen shrub. The large funnel-shaped flowers are quite distinct in being bright greenish-yellow fading to rich pale yellow with age. This is another introduction from Keith Rushforth who collected the seed in the Lao Cai Province of Vietnam where it grew on cliffs at around 6,500 ft. Quite easy to cultivate if provided with excellent drainage. Some reports of relative hardiness from the United Kingdom.

96/072 KR#2932:Millais (+10 to +5'\R2\5). Fantastic new species with very unusually colored flowers. Quite striking. NOTE: We have several similar clones accessioned from this same seed collection and you may receive any one of these as demand and supplies warrant. The relevant RSF accession # will be provided with your plant(s).

96/070 leptocladon KR#2932:Millais (+10 to +5?\R2\5). A newly introduced maddenian with bright greenish-yellow flowers fading to a rich pale yellow with age. Quite different from anything else and very attractive. From the Lao Cai Province of Vietnam where it occurs on cliffs around 6,500 ft.

leptothrium

Azalestrum

Upright shrubs, 2 to 25 ft. Flowers (April) are pale rose or lavender. Suitable for mild gardens with a sheltered site. Found at margins of mixed forests, on cliffs and steam gullies at 4,000 to 11,000 ft. China, N Burma

66/601 CAE (+15). Pale rose-lavender flowers.

leucapis

Boothia

Shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (March-April) are milky white, often tinged pink. Limited distribution in the wild. Found in cliffs and scrubby slopes, sometimes as an epiphyte at 8,000 to 10,000 ft. China

65/CRA (0). Compact form with white flowers in March.

65/398 CRA (0). Charming white flowers punctuated with dark brown stamens, on a compact low plant.

RSBG#379sd2005

liliiflorum

Maddenian

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white and fragrant. Only 2-3 flowers per truss, but waxy exquisitely shaped and long lasting. Found on rocky slopes and open ridges from 2,000 to 4,800 ft. China

80/156 UBC PP (+25)

lindleyi

Maddenii

Leggy, open-growing evergreen shrubs with attractive exfoliating reddish-brown bark. The large and fragrant, openly funnel-bell-shaped flowers appear in mid to late spring. They are an incredible pure white or white flushed with pink, often with an orange or yellow stain at the base. A fantastic species in flower

and rated by many as one of the most beautiful flowers in the genus. Requires extremely well-drained soil. Not fully hardy in the Seattle area but worth attempting in a sheltered position. Also good in containers but can be a bit straggly so frequent pinching for the first couple of years is recommended. Occurs as an epiphyte or on cliffs in the eastern Himalayas from 6,000 to 11,000 ft. Perhaps my favorite species, definitely in the top three.

78/067 L&S 6562 - Cox - WEB (+15). The hardy form of this very fragrant large white flowered Himalayan native.

84/060 'Geordie Sherriff' Brodick (+5\R2\5). This is a fantastic selection from Grothausii Group. This clone with beautiful white flowers strongly flushed with deep rose won the Award of Merit in 1969.

520sd1997 SEH#534:RSBG (+15\R2\5). Grown from my collection of seed at 8,900 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. I collected this seed from plants in full bloom with large pure crystalline white flowers. Cutting-grown from the original seedlings. Fantastic!

227sd1997 RSBG (+5\R2\5). These are seedlings grown from seed produced from a controlled-pollinated cross here at the RSBG. These are the famous Grothausii Group which is hardier but has smaller flowers. The plant used for the cross is the AM form 'Geordie Sherriff'' (our 1984/060 selfed). These should have pink flushed flowers.

lochiae

Euvireya (Vireya)

Mounding tropical evergreen shrubs with dark glossy green obovate leaves. The flowers are bright scarlet to red and tubular-funnel in shape. An easily -grown, floriferous and interesting species that occurs further south than any other and is one of only two species native to Australia (NE Queensland). Found in open bushland and on rocks from 3,000 to 4,400 ft.

78/096 DT-FM (+32). Form with pure scarlet flowers.

79/029 STAN (+32\R1\?). Red flowers.

longesquamatum

Maculifera

Shrubs from 6 to 20 ft. Flowers (May) are rose-pink and blotched. Dense, shaggy hairs on young shoots and leaf petioles. Common over a limited area in wildlands and grassy slopes at 7,500 to 11,000 ft. China

79/149 KEW-GBG (0)

longipes

Argyrophylla

New species to cultivation. Upright and bushy evergreen shrubs with long and narrow lanceolate leaves. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thin pale brown indumentum. The flowers (mid-spring') are pale pink to rose or purplish and may have spots. This is an exciting new introduction which is quite floriferous and beautiful as seen in Chinese manuals. It should be as excellent a performer in the garden as the other members of this subsection

have proven to be over the years. Native to forests and cliffs from 4,500 to 9,000 (') ft. in China (S Sichuan, NE Yunnan; N Guizhou).
457sd1996 SEH#119:RSBG (0\R1\5). My own collection from around 9,000 ft. in S Sichuan, China.

longistylum

Tephropepela

An erect-growing but small evergreen shrub which tends to sprawl about a bit. Peeling brown bark and deep green shiny leaves somewhat similar to the closely related *hanceanum*. The white, narrowly funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) appear in small clusters and have a long style and stamens protruding beyond the flower. Very rare in cultivation but quite attractive in a subdued fashion. Found only in W Sichuan, China where it occurs in various habitats from 3,000 to 7,500 ft. Rarely offered.

79/049 GLE (+5). White flowers.

lopsangianum (H.Eiberg. New species)

Our first offering of this newly introduced species. This is a somewhat enigmatic taxon that has been collected several times over the past several years under names such as "eclectum affinity", "stewartianum affinity", etc. The current name seems to fit best and the plants do match the type description. This *thomsonii* relative is much lower-growing and more compact than its well-known cousin. The leaves are almost round and in whorls at the ends of the stems - a very unique look. It bears funnel-campanulate flowers in early to mid-spring that are a waxy, deep red to crimson and somewhat pendant. These are very different from the old cultivated plants that were distributed for decades as "*thomsonii* ssp. *lopsangianum*" which was probably just a hybrid of unknown origin between *thomsonii* and *sherriffii*. From seed collected in the wild in a newly explored region.

(0\R1\2)

RSBG#272sd2011. BE#0917

loranthiflorum

Solenovireya (Vireya)

Densely-branched tropical evergreen shrubs with obovate smooth green leaves in pseudowhorls. The foliage is more or less covered with scales on the undersurface. The fragrant flowers are white with a long tubular corolla and abruptly flared lobes (salverform). Grows as an epiphyte in mountainous rain forests from 600 to 3,300 ft. on the South Solomon Islands of South Solomon and Papua New Guinea (Bismarck Archipelago and North Solomon Islands).

83/058 SCHI (+32\R1\?). White fragrant flowers.

lowndesii

Lepidota

Small, creeping shrubs to 1 ft. Dainty flowers (May-June) are pale yellow and spotted. Highly prized and extremely rare in cultivation. Found in dry rocky ledges or peaty slopes from 12,000 to 15,000 ft. Nepal

82/120 R. Hatch (+15)

ludlowii

Uniflora

Shrubs to 1 ft. Flowers (May) are yellow with reddish-brown spots. Flowers large in comparison to the foliage. Rare and difficult to propagate. Known only from the original collection. Native to rocky hillsides, spreading over moss-covered soil at 13,000 ft. China

74/033 UBC (0). Yellow flowers

lukiangense

Irrorata

Shrubs or small trees, 10 to 20 ft. Flowers (March-April) are deep magenta rose with purple flecks and a basal blotch. Found on open rocky slopes and mixed woodlands from 7,000 to 11,000 ft. China

75/247 (lukiangense ssp. ceraceum) Hiller - WEB (+5)
RSBG#1975/071

luteiflorum

Glaucous

Compact shrubs, 3 to 5 ft. Campanulate flowers (April) are lemon-yellow to bright clear yellow. Leaves elliptic in shape and aromatic. Rare in the wild. Found above tree-line on exposed ridges at 10,000 to 11,000 ft. NE Burma

64/103 BRO (+10). Early lemon yellow flowers, glaucous undersurface to the leaves.
64/114 LOG (+10). Yellow flowers.
81/124 KW 21040: GLE: ACL: EK (+10).

lutescens

Triflora

Upright evergreen shrubs with reddish new growth. The lanceolate leaves have a long acuminate 'drip-tip' which is quite distinctive. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (late winter to early spring) are pale to primrose yellow with green spots. A lovely species with early yellow flowers (very rare in the garden!) and attractive foliage. Easily grown and floriferous. Native to China (W Sichuan, NE Yunnan, Guizhou & Hubei) where it occurs in thickets, forests and along streams from 1,750 to 10,500 ft.

74/079 ('Bagshot Sands') GLE (+5). An award of Merit form (1953) with clear primrose yellow flowers.
74/080 HYD (-20). Bright yellow flowers.
75/224 CW (+5). An FCC form with yellow flowers.
84/061 BRO (+5). Yellow flowers.
352sd96 SEH#002:RSBG (+5\R1\6). My own collection from 9,600 ft. in S Sichuan, China. Beautiful bright and glossy reddish purple new growth on these vigorous seedlings.
424sd96 SEH#076:RSBG (0?\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at around 9,000 ft. in S Sichuan. Beautiful bright reddish purple new growth on these vigorous seedlings.

luteum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Dense, often stoloniferous deciduous shrubs to 12 ft. Flowers (May-June) are yellow and very fragrant. Popular because of the very long flowering season and sweet fragrance. Native to a wide variety of habitats from open grasslands to coniferous woodlands to 4,000 ft. Found in Lithuania, Poland, Belarus, NW Ukraine, E Austria, NE Yugoslavia, Turkey, Georgia, and SW Russia.

74/080 Hydon (-20). Bright yellow flowers.

76/410 AR (-20). Propagated from a selected seedling grown from seed collected wild in Turkey. Fragrant yellow flowers.

76/432 'Golden Comet' RSBG (-20\R1\4). The first named clone introduced by the RSBG. This is a spectacular plant with a stunning long-lasting inflorescence of fragrant deep yellow flowers. A deciduous azalea, this clone has colorful fall foliage of bright scarlet. This is the first of our *R. luteum* clones to color in the autumn and the last to drop its leaves, often remaining attractive into late November. With a great growth habit of horizontally held branches and good resistance to powdery mildew, 'Golden Comet' is a plant for any and all gardens. This selection was grown from seed collected wild in Turkey. Tolerant of full sun but best in partial shade and quite lovely in the woodland garden.

lyi

Maddenia

Shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white with a green or yellowish blotch. Very tender and insists on perfect drainage. From dense woods and dry plateau at 4,000 to 9,000 ft. China

81/125 PGV 19:SA-EK (+25). White fragrant flowers.

96/060 KR#2962:Millais (+15\R2\5). This new collection by Keith Rushforth in Vietnam seems to be more upright in growth than the old Thailand collections previously cultivated. Our first offering.

1998/010 lyi KR#:Glendoick (+15\R2\5). Large and vigorous maddenia with large funnel-shaped white flowers. Collected by Keith Rushforth in Vietnam. Requires excellent drainage, should be quite heat resistant.

macabeanum

Grandia

Large upright evergreen shrubs or trees to 45 ft. A big-leaved species with leaves up to 12 or even 18 inches long, shiny green on top with a woolly white to pale brown indumentum below. The flowers (early to late spring) are yellow or yellowish-white with a purple blotch in a huge, magnificent inflorescence. One of the more common, hardy and easy to cultivate members of its subsection. Native to NE India (Manipur and Nagaland) where it occurs in mixed woodlands or forms pure stands from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

75/180 KW 20304: CS (+15). Yellow flowers with a purple blotch.

75/285 (Tower Court Form) TC: CH (+15). Form with light yellow flowers.

117sd93 RSBG (+5\R1\6). Seedlings from a hand-pollinated cross here at the RSBG. Our 76/308 (the famous "Trewithen form" -

with lemon-yellow flowers and maroon nectaries) selfed.
RSBG#113sd2014. GR#1432

macgregoriae

Euvireya (Vireya)

Large tropical evergreen shrubs or small trees with ovate-lanceolate leaves in pseudowhorls. The leaves are smooth on the upper surface and more or less scaly beneath. The tubular flowers are light yellow to orange, pink or red, often with a yellow tube and orange lobes. Easily grown and floriferous, this is one of the best vireyas for the beginner. A common species throughout New Guinea where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 1,600 to 10,800 ft.

79/032 Pratt (+32\R1\?).

85/016 USDA 354381 (+32\R1\?)

85/021 USDA#354330 (+32\R1\?). Deep saffron-yellow flowers flushed apricot on the lobes.

85/026 USDA 354329 (+32\R1\?). Form with pale apricot flowers.

95/067 Woods#2646:Glendoick (+32\R1\4). Deep saffron-yellow flowers on this superb selection collected wild in New Guinea

macrogemmum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Medium sized shrubs. Flowers purple. Native to Japan.

77/642 WEB.

macrophyllum

Pontica

Large upright to rounded evergreen shrubs. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are pale to deep pink or rose-purple, magenta or white, typically with green, yellow or reddish flecks. An attractive and widespread species, well adapted to drought conditions and tolerant of heat and even salt spray. Inhabits the climatic zone with a relatively dry growing season but abundant winter moisture found along the western coast of North America from S British Columbia, Canada to California, USA. It occurs in forests and on open slopes from sea level to 4,000 ft.

It was called *R. californicum* by many groups until the efforts of Leonard Frisbie set the record straight. In 1959, this species, with the correct name, was adopted as the Washington State Flower.

77/208 WEB (-5). Form with pure white flowers.

79/019 ('Brookings Deep Pink') BS (-5). Form with deep pink flowers.

79/020 ('Red Langlois') BS (-5). A select deep pink form with very little blue in it.

80/158 P. Miller (-5). White flowered form.

81/008 ('Bill Magness White') BS (-5). A white flowered form.

85/050 'Seven Devils' SMI.B ((5\R2\6). A clone with deep maroon flowers which was collected wild in Oregon.

85/051 B. Magnus - B. Smith. (-5). White flowered form.

85/053 ('Jim Blackford Form') J. Blackford - B. Smith (-5)

- 188sd96 95RP#007:RSBG (- 5\R2\6). Grown from seed collected wild by Rick Peterson from the Mineral Creek population in the Washington Cascades. NOTE: Comparable plants from other RP# collections made in this same area will be substituted if necessary.
- 186sd95 RSBG (- 5\R2\6). Grown from seed collected wild at Rhododendron Lake, BC, Canada; the most northern population of this species known to exist.
- 330sd95 95ARS#395:RSBG ((5\R2\6). Grown from seed collected wild from a plant (RB#87-5) having pink flowers with red spots deep in the throat.
- 181sd96 95RP#012"RSBG ((5\R2\6). Grown from seed collected wild from the Mineral Creek population in the Washington Cascades.

macrosepalum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Semi-evergreen shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pale lavender to pink and sometimes lightly scented. Leaves, hairy and slightly rugose. Native to central and southern Honshu and on Shikoku. Found in thickets and open woods on well-drained soils from 500 to 1,300 feet. Native to central and southern Honshu and on Shikoku. Japan

65/447 'Linearifolium' LEO ((5). Unique ribbon-like leaves and bright lavender- pink flowers, composed of 5 separate ribbon-like petals. Lightly fragrant. This form thought to be a sport of *R. macrosepalum* found in a Japanese garden.

66/447 (syn. *linearifolium* var. *macrosepalum*) LEO (+5).

Unique ribbon-like leaves and bright lavender-pink flowers, composed of 5 separate ribbon-like petals.

82/118 (Ladylock's) PH (0). A larger growing and larger leaved plant than typical with light purple flowers.

82/134 Moscow Main BG (0).

maculiferum ssp. maculiferum

Maculifera

Shrubs to 20 ft. (but usually less) with a compact habit. Flowers (March-May) are white to pale pink, with a dark crimson blotch. Blooms as a young plant and is relatively hardy. Common in woodlands and on cliffs from 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Native to China (Guizhou, Guangxi, Gansu, Hubei, Shaanxi, and Sichuan).

65/253 STRO ((5 or (10')). Pink buds opening pastel-rose and fading to white, with a magenta blotch. 8-10",

maculiferum ssp. anhweiense

Maculifera

Shrubs from 5 to 8 ft. with a spreading but compact and rounded habit. Distinguished from *ssp. maculiferum* by its glabrous pedicels, calyx and ovary. Flowers (April-May) are pink to white, with purplish-red spots. Free-blooming, heat tolerant, and relatively hardy, this subspecies should be grown more often in areas such as the eastern coast of the U.S. Native to Lion Ridge, Anhui, China, where it occurs in thickets or on cliffs and open rocky places from 4,000 to 6,000 ft.

65/245 (anhweiense) STRO ((5 or (10')). Rose buds opening to white flushed rose flowers with a light spotting of magenta flecks on the upper lobe.

maddenii ssp. crassum

Maddenia

Large open-growing (sometimes more compact) evergreen shrubs. An extremely variable and widespread species now divided into two intergrading subspecies (ssp. maddenii & ssp. crassum) which are both comprised of several former "species". The large fragrant flowers (late spring to early summer) are quite variable in size and color but typically white or white flushed various colors, cream, pinkish or rarely yellow. A beautiful and easily grown species with good heat tolerance and relative hardiness in certain forms. Requires excellent drainage. Native to a wide variety of habitats from 5,000 to 12,000 ft. in China (Yunnan & SE Tibet), Upper Burma, NE India and Vietnam.

65/364 (odoriferum) Brodick (+25).

66/633 (syn. manipurense) LEO (+20). White flowers with a yellow in the base of the throat.

70/183 LAM (+10?R2\8). Fragrant white flushed yellow flowers.

maddenii ssp. maddenii

Maddenia

Large and open-growing (sometimes more compact) evergreen shrubs. An extremely variable and widespread species. The large funnel-shaped fragrant flowers (late spring to early summer) are quite variable in size and color, ranging from cream to pinkish or rarely yellow but typically white or white flushed various colors. A beautiful and easily grown species with good heat tolerance and relative hardiness in certain forms. Requires excellent drainage. Native to a wide variety of habitats from 5,000 to 12,000 ft. in N India (W Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim), Bhutan and SE Tibet. One of my personal favorites which I grow in containers, these can be brought indoors when blooming to enjoy the magnificent fragrant flowers.

79/014 PIE (+15R2\8). Fragrant white flushed pink flowers.

This clone grown from seed collected wild in Sikkim.

80/130 (brachysiphon) TRG (+25)

94/001 Enjoy (+15R2\8). A form from Paul Molinari in California known as the 'Jack Evans form'. Our first offering of this spectacular selection with sumptuous large white flowers.

Probably our best clone. Simply fantastic!

585sd1997 SEH#599:RSBG (+15R2\8). Grown from my collection of seed at 5,550 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from plants with large white flushed pink flowers. Rarely available wild source maddenii

makinoi

Pontica

Rounded evergreen shrubs with extremely narrow leaves several inches in length but typically less than one inch in width. The foliage is similar to that of the closely related *R. yakushmanum* (except in shape) but emerges much later in the season. The pink to white flowers appear in early summer about

a month later than those of a "yak". A distinct and ornamental plant for it's wonderfully indumented and unusually shaped linear leaves. Best in light shade and tolerant of limestone soils. Native to a small area of C Honshu, Japan where it grows in forests from 600 to 2,300 ft.

73/173 JHC: PHB (0)

76/047 (makinoi) JHC (-15).

84/152 (makinoi) HLL (-15). Form with pink flowers.

293sd95 95ARS#399:RSBG ((15\R2\3). Grown from seed collected wild on Mt. Horaiji, Japan. Amazingly beautiful and long leaves on these plants.

mallotum

Neriiflora

Shrubs or small trees, 5 to 15 ft. Tubular-campanulate flowers (February-April) are scarlet, or cherry-red to crimson. Thick obovate leaves are dark green and rugose above with dense, woolly cinnamon-brown indumentum below. Found in bamboo groves, thickets of other rhododendron species, scrub, and on open rocky slopes and hillsides from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan).

76/150 WGP (+25). This form, received an Award of Merit in 1933 for its crimson flowers and the same award in 1973 for its beautiful foliage.

#9809 mallotum Sinclair (+5\R1\4). Rarely offered species with red flowers in early spring. One of the most spectacular species for foliage with large obovate leaves to eight inches in length. The upper surface is rugose and the lower is covered with a woolly cinnamon-brown indumentum. These are large plants grown by June Sinclair from seed produced by crossing two good garden forms. Our first offering in many years.

RSBG#346sd2005. SEH#25010

maoerense (ex. PW#131)

Fortunea

A beautiful new species in cultivation. This is a large-growing Fortunea and is similar to the species fortunei but with much larger and longer, very shiny leaves. The flowers are somewhat similar as well but more purple-pink (darker than those of R. fortunei) and about a month earlier in the season. These are grown from hand-pollinated seed produced from plants here in the RSBG grown from wild seed. Native to the same mountain in southern China as R. yuefengense so I am assuming it will be of similar hardiness. (-5\R1\6)

mariesii

Brachycalyx

Deciduous shrubs, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (April) rose to rose-purple. Abundant and widespread in the eastern provinces of China and northern Taiwan but extremely rare in cultivation. Found in thickets and on cliffs from 1,200 to 6,300 ft.

76/079 BERG ((5). A clone grown from seed collected in Taiwan.

martinianum

Selensia

Multi-branched shrubs which can reach 7 ft. Flowers (April) are

pale yellow to pink with or without purple flecks. Distinctive plants suitable for the small garden. Native to forest margins and open pastures from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China, NE Upper Burma.

75/205 WA (+5)

mauculiferum ssp. anhweiense

Maculifera

Compact shrubs, 5 top 8 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink to white with purplish-red spots. Found on open cliffs and shady thickets at 4,000 to 6,000 ft. China

65/245 (anhweiense) STR (-10), Form with light pink flowers.

maximum

Pontica

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees blooming in mid-summer with white flushed pink to rose-purple or rarely pure white flowers, usually with greenish flecks. The leaves can be up to one foot in length and are covered with an attractive whitish indumentum when they first emerge. Quite cold and heat resistant and tolerant of extremely heavy shade. Occurs in deciduous or coniferous woodlands from 1,000 to 5,500 ft. A common species from the province of Nova Scotia, Canada south to the states of Georgia and Alabama, USA.

75/137 'Mt. Mitchell' GAB (-25). This cultivar originating in the mountains of North Carolina. It is distinct in the erratic marbling with red pigment throughout the plant resulting in variably streaked stems and leaves and flowers pink or red, sometimes lighter.

77/564 Schwind - VVN (-25)

80/011 Clarence Towe (-25) Pink flowered form collected wild in S Carolina.

83/192 'Compactum' GLM (-25). Dwarf form with yellow-pink flowers.

89/023 'Red Max' HILL ((25). Especially nice flower and form.

301sd1995 95ARS#404:RSBG ('25\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild in Clay Co., N.C. from a 'red-flowered form'.

308sd95 95ARS#405:RSBG ((25\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 3,500 ft. on Mt. Mitchell, N.C. from a "red form".

318sd95 95ARS#410:RSBG ((25\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 2,900 ft. on Bent Mountain, Georgia from a plant with white flowers and extremely blue-green foliage.

577sd96 96ARS#335:RSBG ((25\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild on Bent Mountain, Georgia from a plant with blush flowers in multiple terminal buds.

98/708 RING ((25\R1\6). A selection from the wild by George Ring of a "multi-bud form" with many more pale pink flowers than normal on this species. A very limited supply of grafted plants of this special selection.

168sd1999 SEH#1015:RSBG ('25\R1\6). Grown from my collection of seed in the mountains of W North Carolina from a population (4,850 ft.) with a good dark indumentum.

173sd1999 SEH#1020:RSBG ('25\R1\6). As above but from the highest population located (5,500 ft.).

90sd001 Seedlings (grown from seed collected at Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania.

megacalyx

Maddenian

Shrubs, 4 to 25 ft. possibly less in cultivation. Flowers (May) are white or cream, often flushed purple in bud or, more rarely, flushed a pink-purple when open. A distinctively large calyx, either pale green or green flushed pink, characterizes this species and contributes to its name. Grows in thickets, bamboo, rain forest by streams, often growing out over the water, with scrub, or overhanging sheer granite cliffs, and very rarely epiphytic. Found at 6,000 to 13,000 ft. NE Burma, China, E India

80/134 KW 20836: TRG (+25). Large heavily scented white flowers.

megeratum

Boothia

Compact and densely-branched dwarf evergreen shrubs with hairy petioles and young shoots. The tiny (usually less than one inch) elliptic to rounded leaves of this species are quite attractive with hairy margins and a glaucous-white underside. The flatly bell-shaped flowers (early spring) are yellow to cream or whitish with a yellow blotch. One of the finest of the dwarf species when grown well, requiring exceptional drainage. A favorite which I find quite happy in a container for close-up viewing of the attractive foliage and flowers. Native to high rainfall areas of SE Tibet, Arunachal Pradesh, Upper Burma & NW Yunnan, China where it occurs from 8,000 to 13,500 ft. as an epiphyte and on mossy cliffs, old stumps and logs.

65/261 Bodnant (+5\R2\1). The famous 'Bodnant form'. The deep glossy green, tiny rounded leaves have a fringe of long hairs on the margin. Dark yellow flowers on this smaller-growing clone which is one of my favorite all-time plants.

73/178 WW: CS (+15)

82/158 BIR (0?\R2\2). Beautiful blue-green leaves fringed with long hairs.

mekongense var. mekongense

Trichoclada

Upright to rounded deciduous shrubs usually under six feet high. The small obovate and thinly textured leaves are smooth on the upper surface but bristly on the lower. The foliage often turns to shades of yellow in the autumn before dropping. The yellow to greenish yellow flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are funnel-bell-shaped. This species and its close relatives are unusual in that they are actual deciduous rhododendrons and not 'azaleas'. Good in full sun or partial shade. Native over a wide range from the eastern Himalayas to central Yunnan, China. Occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 9,000 to 14,500 ft.

74/111 (viridescens 'Doshong La') GLE (0). An award form with light yellow flowers in late May. AM 1972

76/205 RBG (0). More compact medium growth, lightly glaucous summer foliage and soft tomato red bands along the light yellow flowers.

441sd1998 CCHH#8170:RSBG (0\R1\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 11,800 ft. on the Salween/Irrawaddy divide in NW

Yunnan, China. The margins of the rounded leaves have a fringe of long hairs.

80/002 ('Yellow Fellow') Borde Hill (0) An Award of Merit form.

mekongense var. melinanthum

Trichoclada

Usually deciduous shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (June) are greenish yellow to pale yellow. A late flowering variety with a limited distribution in the wild. Found in scrub and on forest margins at 11,000 to 14,000 ft. NE Burma, China

77/714 (melinanthum) RBG (-5). Form with clear yellow flowers.

80/159 (chloranthum) PM (-5)

mekongense var. rubrolineatum

Trichoclada

Usually deciduous shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are creamy yellow and rose-tinged. Found on forest margins, open pastures and rarely in swamps at 11,000 to 14,000 ft. India, China

76/205 (rubrolineatum) RBG (0). Form with compact medium growth and soft red bands along the light yellow flowers.

micranthum

Micrantha

Large vigorous evergreen shrubs. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are milky-white in a many-flowered inflorescence resembling that of a Ledum. A very distinct species, free-flowering and hardy. Native to China and Korea where it occurs in a wide range of habitats at elevations ranging from 5,200 to 10,500 ft. Hardy to (20 and possibly lower.

76/399 PTG (-20)

90sd003 Seedlings (grown from seed collected in Korea and sent to us by the Korea Botanic Garden

481sd95 BJB#067:RSBG ((25?\R1\4). Grown from seed wild collected on an expedition led by the U.S. National Arboretum.

microgynum

Neriiflora

Compact evergreen shrubs with splendid pale rose to deep crimson flowers in mid-spring. The leaves are dark green with heavily-impressed veins above and a dense cinnamon to buff indumentum beneath. This species blooms at an earlier age and is usually easier in cultivation than most of its relatives in subsection Neriiflora. An attractive species at its best in partial shade. Native to China (NW Yunnan and SE Tibet) where it grows in open pine forests, bamboo groves, and on boulder strewn slopes from 12,000 to 14,000 ft.

68/212 (syn. gymnocarpum) EXB: PHB: JH: MVW (5 or (10?\R1\3). Deep crimson flowers and leathery foliage with a dense indumentum. AM 1940

74/027 ('gymnocarpum') F#14242:Windsor ('5\R1\3). Blood-red flowers.

micromeres

Boothia

Epiphytic shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (May) are pale yellow or white. A tender species very rare in cultivation. Found on mossy trunks in rain forests from 8,000 to 14,000 ft. India, Bhutan, China

77/644 WEB (+25)

minus var. chapmanii

Caroliniana

Open-growing, occasionally upright but more typically sprawling and stoloniferous evergreen shrubs. The leaves are elliptic to rounded in shape and bullate ('puckered') on the upper surface. The flowers are pink to rose in mid-spring. Quite heat and drought tolerant but requiring exceptional drainage in cultivation. A very rare and unusual species native to sand dunes and open pine woodlands in Florida, USA.

76/016 Cline (0'\R2\2). Dense bright green foliage and a sprawling but attractive habit on this clone. Almost like a groundcover.

82/187 (chapmanii) NCSU (0?\R2\2). Form with pink flowers, collected in Gulf CO. FL

82/189 (chapmanii) NCSU (0). Wild collected in Clay County, Florida

310sd95 95ARS#259:RSBG (0?\R2\2). Grown from seed collected wild in Gulf Co., Florida. 82/191 (chapmanii) NCSU (0) Wild collected in Gulf Co. FL

minus var. minus

Caroliniana

Compact and rounded to upright evergreen shrubs. The funnel-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are pink to purplish or white. An extremely variable species in terms of growth habit, size and flower shape. Probably most famous as one of the parents of the famous 'PJM' grex of hardy lepidote hybrids. Valuable for its cold and heat tolerance. Native to a wide variety of habitats in SE USA.

73/055 (carolinianum)'Epoch' AEK (-25). Form with soft rose-pink flowers.

75/133 (carolinianum "album compactum") GAB ((25). A compact and tight inflorescence("truss") of beautiful white flushed rose flowers in this famous clone.

82/117 (carolinianum) DELP:RIN ((25). Large flowered form, white flushed rose with magenta flecks.

76/086 CLI (-15). Form with late light rose flowers.

82/116 (carolinianum) GRI (-25)

82/190 NCSU (-25). Wild collected in Oconee CO., SC

83/009 NCSU (-15). Late pink form collected in Jackson Co., NC

582sd1996 96ARS#345:RSBG ('15\R1\6'). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,000 ft. in Fulton Co., Georgia.

167sd1999 (Carolinianum Group) SEH#1014:RSBG ('15\R1\4).

Grown from my collection of seed at 4,850 ft. in the southern Appalachians of western North Carolina.

mitriforme JN#12376 This is a compact growing species with small and shiny, rounded leaves and masses of small but showy, flat flowers (late spring) ranging in color from white to pale pink or deep rose, often with purple spots. Bright reddish-purple

new growth on this incredibly widespread and variable species. Much hardier than would be expected based upon its native range in southern China. These are grown from seed collected in the wild. Similar in the garden to its close relative ovatum, differing in botanical details. (+5\R1\2) RSBG#334sd2013

molle ssp. japonica

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Upright deciduous shrubs with colorful and often fragrant flowers in mid-spring. The large brightly colored blossoms range in color from orange, orange-red, red, scarlet and pink to deep yellow. A reasonably heat and cold tolerant species with beautifully colored fall foliage. One of the finest of the deciduous azaleas with remarkably colored and attractive flowers. Native and common over a wide area of Japan in various habitats and elevations.

77/035 (japonicum) GRA ((15). Vermillion flowers with gold flecks in this clone.

80/091 R 11316 (USDA 59226): RBG (0). Light orange flowers.

81/030 (japonicum) USNA#45358:USNA ((15). Orange flowers with darker flecks. Grown from seed collected in Seidagawa, Kusumachi, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

231sd97 RSBG ((25?\R1\4). Seedlings from a hand-pollinated cross here at the RSBG. Nice large bushy plants from 77/035 (saffron yellow) x 81/032 (USNA#45358, w.c. in Japan - salmon-pink flushed apricot).

311sd1999 molle ssp. japonicum YK#1287:RSBG (-15\R1\4). Fantastic deciduous azalea with large brightly colored flowers (mid-spring) in shades of orange to yellowish or salmon. Great fall foliage color. These are grown from seed collected wild at 4,600 ft. in Japan. An easy and floriferous species tolerant of a wide range of conditions.

mollicomum

Scabrifolia

Shrubs, 1 to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are pale to deep pink. Some forms are rather tender and need winter protection. Found on dry hillsides and forest margins at 10,000 to 12,500 ft. China

76/295 HLS (+10). Pink flowered form.

monanthum

Monantha

An exciting new dwarf species to cultivation! This is an epiphytic, yellow-flowered lepidote which amazingly blooms in the autumn. Quite distinct with a dwarf habit and glossy, gray-green obovate leaves around one inch in length. The small tubular bell-shaped flowers are deep yellow. Interestingly, this species, long known to taxonomists and extremely common in the mountains along the Yunnan/Burma border, was never introduced by the early plant hunters. As an epiphyte, this species requires exceptionally well-drained soil. Great in containers or hanging baskets in areas with colder winters. Native to the N Burma/W Yunnan border and adjacent areas of SE Tibet. Occurs in trees, and on old logs and cliffs from 8,000 to 12,000 ft.

411sd1998 CCHH#8133:RSBG (0 to +5\R2\1). Grown from my collection of seed at 8,500 ft. near the Burma border in extreme NW Yunnan, China. A real collector's item and a very attractive little species. Completely new and unrelated to

anything.

montroseanum

Grandia

Trees to 50 ft. Flowers (March) are pink with a crimson blotch at the base. Thick and rigid leaves up to two feet long. Limited in the wild. Found in subtropical mixed forests at 8,000 to 9,000 ft. China

74/004 ('Benmore') KW 6261A: RBG (+25). An award form with pink flowers and a crimson blotch.

80/050 KW 6261A BH (+25). From seed collected in Tsangpo Gorge by F. Kingdon Ward on his 1924-25 expedition to Tibet.

82/043 LAM: UBC (+25). From selfed seed collected from the cultivar 'Benmore'

127sd2000 montroseanum RSBG (+10 to +5\R1\6). These are seedlings grown from a controlled selfing of 1980/050 (KW#6261A). One of the hardier big-leaf species. Bright pink to purple-pink flowers in early spring.

morii

Maculifera

Shrubs or small trees, 15 to 25 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white, usually with a red basal blotch and flecks. A common undergrowth plant in conifer forests from 6,500 to 7,200 ft. Taiwan

77/377 PAT: WWRC (0). From seed collected in Taiwan, a selection with lively pink flowers.

79/114 W 10955: BH (0). White flowers with a red blotch.

moulmainense

Choniastrum

Shrubs or small trees, 5 to 50 ft. Fragrant, tubular funnel-shaped flowers (March-April) are white, white flushed yellow or pink, pink, magenta or lilac, with or without a yellow or pale green blotch. The coriaceous leaves, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, are bright green or olive-green and glossy. Found on open hillsides in forests and thickets from 1,300 to 12,000 ft. Widespread distribution in the wild: S China, (SE Tibet to Guangdong), Taiwan, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia W Malaysia.

80/098 (syn. westlandii) RBG (+20). Lavender flowers, light fragrance.

moupinense

Moupinensia

Low-growing evergreen shrubs with attractive smooth and peeling reddish brown bark. The stiff ovate to elliptic leaves are shiny and two inches long with a bristly petiole. The large and beautiful, funnel-shaped flowers appear very early in the season and range in color from white or white flushed rose to deep pink, often with reddish spots. Red-bronze new growth adds additional appeal to this exquisite species. Requires very well-drained soil but quite drought tolerant once well-established. A personal favorite and one of the highlights of early spring here at the RSBG. Native to SW China (C Sichuan to NE Yunnan

& Guizhou) where it occurs as an epiphyte or on cliffs from 6,500 to 10,800 ft.

69/109 JHC-MVW (0). White flowers flushed rose on the lobes and with deep red flecks.

74/083 GLE (0). White flowers flushed rose on the lobes with deep red flecks.

79/131 W#879:Glendoick (+5\R2\3). Large white flowers with red flecks, one of the earliest clones to bloom in the garden. Very nice.

99/041 Sinclair (+5\R2\3). This clone with deep pink flowers was selected from a batch of seedlings (93ARS#249) grown by June Sinclair.

AC#1157 (+5\R2\3). These are cutting-grown from our original seedlings of this unusual new collection. The leaves are smaller and more rounded than on other forms I have seen. They are also quite hairy. Nice white flushed rose flowers and a rather prostrate habit so far. Very distinct new introduction of this well-known species

mucronulatum

Rhodorastra

Upright deciduous shrubs with pink to rose, red-purple, or white flowers in late winter to mid-spring. A cold and heat tolerant species grown for its typically early blooming season and bright fall foliage color. Excellent in the woodland garden but also tolerant of much more exposed sites. Found on dry stony slopes and forest margins from 1,000 to 5,500 ft. Native over a wide area of E Asia from Siberia to Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan.

73/193 'Cornell Pink' TIC-PHB (15\R1\6). An award form with very early soft pink flowers and yellow orange autumn color. AM 1965

76/127 WEB (-15). Dwarf form collected on Cheju Island, Korea with bright lavender-rose flowers.

76/408 Berg (15\R1\2). Rose-purple flowers on this dwarf compact form.

77/661 'Winter Brightness' Windsor ('15\R1\6). Rich purplish rose flowers in late winter to early spring on this 1957 FCC clone.

79/168 (89/011) 'Crater's Edge' WEB (-15). Collected on the heights of Cheju Island, Korea. Very dwarf form with red-lavender flowers.

81/020 'Mahogany Red' Wada - A. Kehr (15\R1\6). Typical upright shrub form but with subdued watermelon red flowers.

82/205 Suzuki:Berg ('15\R1\6). This is our first offering of these Japanese selections featuring semi-double flowers. We have small numbers of several clones under different accession numbers which will be substituted as dictated by demand. All are similar with red-purple flowers. Very attractive and floriferous.

85/060 NA 55065-USNA (-15). From wild collections in Korea on sunny hillsides.

87/023 Berg ('15\R1\6). A clone we received from Warren Berg as one of his 'best colored forms' with bright red-purple flowers.

98/738 ('forma albiflorum') USNA ('15\R1\6). This is our first offering of this pure white, large-flowered clone. Stunning.

238sd96 ("var. ciliatum") YK#1029:RSBG ((15\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,575 ft. from Mt. Shiradake, Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan. Nice large plants.

- 172sd1998 HC#970291:RSBG ('15\R1\3'). Grown from seed collected wild (as 'var. ciliatum') by Dan Hinkley on Cheju Island, Korea at 4,840 ft. from compact plants with 'good fall color'. These are fairly vigorous seedlings which should become a bit more compact when planted in the garden as I am assuming they are var. taquetii (syn: var. chejuense) the 'dwarf form' of this species which occurs on this island.
- 183sd1998 ('var. ciliatum') HC#970406:RSBG ('15\R1\6). Grown from seed collected wild by Dan Hinkley and Darrel Probst in Korea from plants growing between 4,000 and 4,800 ft. in elevation.

myrtifolium

Rhodendron

Dwarf shrubs seldom exceeding 2 ft. Flowers (May-June) are pink or rarely white. A compact native of the Carpathian and Balkan mountains in Hungary, Bulgaria, eastern Yugoslavia, Romania and the Ukraine. Found mixed with pine scrub, on moorlands, and occasionally on limestone from 5,000 to 7,500 ft. E Europe

73/159 (kotschyi) WW (-5)

82/135 Bremen Rhod. Park (-5). A white flowered form of this dwarf species collected in Bulgaria.

nakaharae

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Prostrate creeping evergreen shrubs with brick-red to rose-red or scarlet flowers in early to mid-summer. The attractive glossy and rounded leaves have scattered long red-brown hairs. This popular and hardy azalea with its uniquely-colored flowers is ideal for extending the blooming season. An excellent groundcover in sun or light shade, often used in hybridizing programs or bonsai. Found in open grasslands and on sandstone rocks from 1,000 to 3,300 ft. on the island of Taiwan.

73/195 GIG (-5). Pink-red flowers.

74/085 'Mariko' Hydon (-5). Very prostrate Japanese selection with pink-red flowers in June. An award form.

75/267 'Mt. Seven Star' PH (-5). A distinctively better form of this species with a denser habit and larger deep red flowers.

neriiflorum ssp. neriiflorum

Neriiflora

A variable species ranging from compact and rounded evergreen shrubs to small trees. Attractive smooth and peeling, pale brown to tannish or red-brown bark. The leaves are smooth with a glaucous white covering on the underside in most forms. The tubular bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are typically bright red with a thick and lustrous, waxy appearance. A very free-blooming and easily grown species. Native over a wide area of W Yunnan and N Burma where it occurs in various habitats from 7,000 to 11,000 ft.

74/025 'Rosevallon' CAE-FR (0). There is still debate whether this is a true species or not, although some growers say it does come true from seed. Bright red flowers and a

striking purplish-red underleaf.
83/110 ADM (+10)
488sd1998 CCHH#8220:RSBG (0\R1\4). Grown from my collection
of seed at 10,600 ft. on the Cang Shan of W Yunnan.

neriiflorum ssp. phaedropum

Neriiflora

This differs from subspecies neriiflorum in the longer and more narrow leaves as well as in bearing glands on the ovary, calyx and pedicel (ssp. neriiflorum lacks these glands). This subspecies is native primarily to the west of ssp. neriiflorum occurring from NW Yunnan west into N Burma, NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), SE Tibet and central Bhutan. It is found in mountain forests from 6,500 to 11,000 ft. Quite rare in cultivation.

404sd1998 CCHH#8125:RSBG (+5\R1\4). Grown from my collection
of seed at 8,750 ft. near the border with Burma in NW Yunnan.

nipponicum

Viscidula (Azalea)

Upright deciduous shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (June) are greenish-white with spots. Brilliant autumn color and reddish-brown peeling bark. Native to deciduous forests and hillsides from 3,000 to 4,500 ft. Japan

73/197 UBC (0)

76/048 JHC (0)

nitidulum var. nitidulum

Lapponica

Upright shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are rosy-lilac to violet purple. A dainty shrub with small leaves and 1-2 flowers per truss. Found in alpine moorland from 10,000 to 16,000 ft. China

84/114 Glendoick (0).

nitidulum var. omeiense

Lapponica

Dwarf shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are rose-lilac to violet-purple. This variety found only near the summit of Mt. Omei in central Sichuan province. Grows on rocky slopes from 10,000 to 11,500 ft. China

84/114 GLE (0)

nivale ssp. boreale

Lapponica

Low compact shrubs rarely over 3 ft. Flowers (April) are bright mauve to pale purple. Frequently collected with many forms in cultivation. Found on open rocky slopes and swampy alpine grasslands from 10,000 to 16,000 ft. China

66/576 (syn. stictophyllum) Wisely (-5). Small funnel shaped mauve flowers.

76/300 (syn. violaceum) REU-VVN (-5). Form with purple flowers.

79/141 (syn. stictophyllum) RBG (-5). Form with olive green

leaves and lavender flowers.
81/149 RBG (0)

nivale ssp. nivale

Lapponica

Low, compact shrubs rarely attaining 3 ft. Flowers (April) are rich purple to magenta to lilac. Comes from the highest altitudes of all rhododendrons. Native to open mountainsides and screes 10,000 to 19,000 ft. Nepal, India, Bhutan, China

65/457 (syn. paludosum) WIS (-5). Form with purple-magenta flowers and a more upright habit.

niveum

Arborea

Compact rounded evergreen shrubs with densely white felted branchlets. The attractive foliage emerges silvery white or tannish and this is retained as a dense woolly grayish to tan indumentum on the lower surface. The amazing flowers (mid-spring) are unlike those of any other species. They are borne in a dense and compact, rounded inflorescence and are typically colored a shade of purple which has been described as similar to 'grape Kool-Aid'. One of the 'classics' in the genus with stunning foliage and flowers. Best in light shade. One of the rarest species in the wild. Found only in a few isolated populations in the eastern Himalayas (Sikkim & Bhutan). In forests and on slopes from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

65/345 STO (+10). Dense trusses of lavender-purple.

74/013 MBL (+10). Propagated from a selected seedling grown from seed collected in Nepal.

75/115 WGB (+10). Purple flowers.

76/201 RBG (+10)

77/525 BERG (+10). "Kool-aid" purple flowers in this clone grown from seed collected in Sikkim.

553sd1997 SEH#567:RSBG (0\R1\3). My own collection from 10,000 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya. A limited supply of this rarely offered species. The real thing.

noriakianum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Low shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (May) are pale to deep purple or red. A semi-deciduous rhododendron with an open growth habit. Found in open forests and grasslands from 6,500 to 10,000 ft. Taiwan

78/036 HLL: UBCP (+10). Propagated from a selected seedling grown from seed collected at Chi-Li-Ting, Taiwan. Lavender flowers.

nudipes alliance

Brachycalyx

Upright deciduous shrubs (or small trees in the wild) with rhombic-shaped leaves in whorls of three at the ends of the branches. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are rose-purple and quite attractive. Typically with good fall foliage color. These are good azaleas for the woodland garden in warmer climates but do better with a little more sun(heat) in cooler climates. These are seedlings grown from

seed collected wild as *R. lagopus* var. *niphophilum*, a taxon closely related to the widespread species *R. nudipes* and hardly distinguishable from it. I have chosen to accession them as "nudipes alliance" as there is a great deal of confusion over the taxonomy and nomenclature of this group of plants at the current time. This is our first introduction of this taxon. Native to Japan from Honshu south.

252sd96 YK#0987:RSBG ((10?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild as *R. lagopus* var. *niphophilum* at 220 ft. on Oki Island, Shimane Prefecture, Honshu.

255sd96 YK#0999:RSBG ((5 to (10?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild as *R. lagopus* var. *niphophilum* at 500 ft. on Oki Island, Shimane Prefecture, Honshu.

nuttallii

Maddenian

Large, leggy evergreen shrubs or small trees with beautiful smooth and peeling reddish brown bark. The new growth is typically silvery red or purple. The impressive large leaves are elliptic in shape with a deeply bullate upper surface. Both surfaces are densely scaly. It is argued that the flowers of this species are the most magnificent in the genus. They are funnel-bell-shaped and up to six inches long and wide. These fragrant flowers (early to mid-spring) are white, often flushed pink and with a yellow blotch in the throat. One of the most spectacular plants in the genus (actually the entire plant world), this species has everything - except hardiness. Limited to greenhouse or container culture in all but the mildest climates. Requires excellent drainage and frequent pinching as a young plant. Common and widespread in the wild. Native from the extreme eastern Himalayas to W Yunnan, China (and into N Vietnam'). Occurs primarily as an epiphyte or on cliffs from 3,500 to 12,000 ft.

80/155 ('sinonuttallii') UBCBG (+25\R2\7). Typical white flushed pink flowers with a yellow blotch.

00/024 'John Paul Evans' Enjoy (+25\R2\7). This well-known clone was selected from the magnificent planting of this species in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Oakland, California. Up to 12 large flowers per truss (typically less). Probably the best clone grown in California.

369sd1998 CCHH#8077:RSBG (+25\R2\7). Grown from my collection of seed at 6,550 ft. along the Yunnan/Burma border. Large rugose leaves and bright fuchsia-pink new growth set with silver scales. I was lucky enough to see these plants in full bloom in the spring of 2000 in the same region and the flowers were stupendous. Each fragrant flower was six inches long by six inches wide at the mouth. White flushed pink with a yellow throat. Outstanding.

oblongifolium

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Broad shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (June) are white to pink and very fragrant. Most forms are not completely hardy in northern gardens. Found in sandy streamsides and moist slopes of plateaus at low elevations. SE to Central N. America

76/280 Lynn Lowrie-"USNA" (+10). Small white flowers and light weight foliage, orange-red in fall. Wild collected in Texas.

oblongilobatum

The first introduction into cultivation of the real oblongilobatum. These are grown from seed collected in the wild from the type location for this species in central Yunnan. Originally described as a variety of the valentinianum complex (incl. valentinianum, changii, valentinioides, etc.) in subsection Maddenia but the flowers have a sharply deflexed style which places it in subsection Boothia alongside species such as sulfureum and chrysodoron. Beautiful, rounded and glossy leaves with hairy margins on dwarf plants. Deep yellow flowers in mid-spring. NOTE: previously offered as "valentinianum var. oblongilobatum" (+5\R2\2)

RSBG#213sd2012. JN#11080

obtusum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

R. obtusum is no longer considered a valid name. Its forms are believed to be cultivated varieties of R. kaempferi and R. kiusianum or natural hybrids between these two species.

Upright dense shrubs, 6 to 8 ft. Flowers (April) are vivid purplish-red. A vigorous grower and popular for bonsai. A natural or garden hybrid associated with the Kurume Azalea hybrids. The wild species Azalea obtusa introduced by Fortune in 1844 is probably lost to commerce.

74/087 'Amoenum' HOI (0). Dense shrubs, spreading to 8 feet or more. Vivid magenta flowers. A taller form with 'hose in hose flowers.

78/106 FRY: LJ (0). Deep rose flowers.

occidentale

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs to 15 ft. Fragrant flowers (May-June) are commonly white with a strong yellow flare, but may be pink, red, yellow, orange-pink, or white tinged pink or red, and may have a yellow, yellow-orange to orange-maroon, or maroon flare. Many selected clones available showing the wide diversity of flower color and shape. Red to coppery autumn color. Tolerates a variety of habitat from moist edges of swamps to steep hillsides up to 9,000 ft. California, Oregon.

74/090 SM 604: FM (-10)/ Pink flowers

76/049 'Leonard Frisbie' SM 232: BS (-10). Very large fragrant frilled flowers, white suffused pink with a yellow blotch.

77/379 SM 501: FM (-10).

77/382 SM 56: FM (-10).

77/383 'Stagecoach Cream' FM (-10). Flowers creamy white with large orange-yellow upper petals. Propagated originally from a plant found in Humboldt County, California.

77/385 SM 408: FM (-10). Deep pink flowers with an orange flare. Propagated from a plant found in Del Norte, Calif.

77/388 SM#502:MOSS ((10). Flowers late with some red and/or picotee in this clone collected in Humboldt County,

77/389 'Pistil Packin Mama' Howard Slonecker - FM (-10).

Though the name is facetious, these plants are all business. The flowers are reduced to only the pistil with a small socket at its base; a curiosity found in an island stand of the Western azalea near Myrtle Creek, Oregon.

- 81/116 SM#245:SMI.B ((10)).
88/041 'Gualala Bronze' Schick ('10\R1\4). This clone with
bronzey new growth was collected by Peter Schick in California.
I have not recorded flower data on this clone
89/020 SM 28-2: FM (-10). Hose-in-hose corolla.
347sd1999 99ARS#395:RSBG ('10\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild
in Sonoma Co., CA. (as Bohemian#1901).
348sd1999 99ARS#393:RSBG ('10\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild
in Big Basin Redwoods State Park, Santa Cruz Co., CA. (as Big
Basin#1701).
49sd1999 occidentale 99ARS#397:RSBG (-10\R1\4). Deciduous azaleas with
large fragrant white flowers. These are marked or flushed with red,
pink, orange or yellow. Grown from seed collected wild in Mendocino
Co., CA.

ochraceum

Maculifera

Perhaps the most exciting new introduction in years! This little-known and extremely rare species forms an upright evergreen shrub or a small tree. The narrowly oblanceolate leaves are covered with a pale orange-brown indumentum on the undersides. The petioles and young stems are bristly and the plant looks rather like a cross between *R. strigillosum* (with which it is closely related) and *R. griersonianum* (of course it is not this cross). The bell-shaped to funnel bell-shaped flowers are deep red with darker nectar pouches and are similar to the flowers of *R. strigillosum*. This species is considered by Chinese botanists to be one of the rarest rhododendrons in China, with only a few remnant populations in scattered isolated pockets of forest and steep limestone cliffs. This seed was collected from the same site in which we found the recently introduced *R. huianum* and *R. asterocnorum*. The *R. ochraceum* occurred as a small population of plants growing in a thick layer of moss on top of a giant limestone boulder in deep shade. Native to S Sichuan and NE Yunnan, China.

- 428sd96 SEH#080:RSBG (+5?\R2\4-5). A plant for the serious collector. Grown from seed collected wild at 9,500 ft. in S Sichuan, China.

oldhamii

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Upright to spreading shrubs with reddish glandular hairs densely covering the branchlets. This evergreen azalea also has long reddish hairs on the leaves for a very attractive and distinctive look. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are large and funnel-shaped, brick-red to coral-pink in color with spots. A very ornamental species with large leaves and flowers for this section. Should be heat tolerant but is not fully hardy even here at the RSBG (it has survived for the past several years however). Best in light shade but tolerant of sun. Native to Taiwan where it occurs from sea-level to 9,000 ft.

- 73/203 USDA 325036-USDA (+10). Stems and leaves covered with soft hairs, flowers bright brick-red.
93/051 Wada:Berg (+5\R1\4). A good form which blooms sporadically over a long season (almost year-round in Warren Berg's garden). Typical and distinctively colored rose-red-pinkish flowers (oldhamii red').

oligocarpum

Maculifera

A rarely grown member of subsection Maculifera. This species forms a rounded shrub with smallish, rounded, ovate-elliptic leaves. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) open deep pink before fading to pale pink and eventually white - all in the same inflorescence. This multi-colored look is quite striking. Easy in light shade and should have some heat tolerance as it is native to the low-elevation mountains of central and southern China. From wild-collected seed. (0\R1\4)
RSBG#161sd2010. CGG#14057

orbiculare ssp. orbiculare

Fortunea

Shrubs or small trees up to 10 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink to rose without flecks. A highly desirable and distinctive species, with no close allies, combines rounded leaves, dome-shaped habit and bell like flowers. Grows in evergreen forest and rocky thickets from 8,000 to 13,000 ft. China

65/350 CAE (-5). Clear pink flowers.

66/542 RBG (-5). Spherical buds opening to rose-pink bells.

67/702 BOD (-5). An award form with rose pink flowers. AM 1922

130sd2000 orbiculare ssp. orbiculare RSBG (-5\R1\3). An amazing species which forms a perfect rounded mound of large and smooth green round leaves with a heart-shaped base. Clusters of pink to rose, bell-shaped flowers in mid-spring. These are grown from a controlled cross-pollination here in the RSBG between 1966/542 (RBG Edinburgh) x 1967/702 (the AM form (1922) from Bodnant).

Rarely offered due to difficulty of propagation. Best in light shade.

orbiculatum

Solenovireya (Vireya)

Shrubs or small trees to 10 ft. Flowers (January-December) are white or pale pink and scented. Epiphytic in ridge forests or terrestrial in low scrubby vegetation on bare sandstone rocks or in elfin woodland on rugged hill crests at 2,600 to 5,700 ft. Borneo, Brunei

83/070 PS (+32). Flowers are white with pink.

oreodoxa var. fargesii

Fortunea

Large upright and wide-spreading evergreen shrubs or small trees. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white or white flushed pink to rose, often with darker flecks. Beautiful and hardy, this is a very free-flowering and easily cultivated species. An excellent specimen plant and perfect for the woodland garden. Distinguished from var. oreodoxa by its glandular ovary. Native to China (NW Yunnan, Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi & Hubei) where it grows in forests from 7,000 to 13,500 ft.

62/046 (erubescens) RBG: MVW (-5). Form with early March delicate pink flowers, almost red in bud.

65/308 (fargesii) CRA (-5). Form with rose-pink flowers.

75/316 (erubescens) CHP (-5). Form with pink flowers.

83/155 WIND ((15?\R1\4).

oreodoxa var. oreodoxa

Fortunea

Shrubs or small trees, 7 to 17 ft. Flowers (March) are pale rose to deep pink with or without flecks. A hardy species native to woodlands and forests at 8,500 to 13,500 ft. China

77/749 WGP (-5)

80/121 HER (-5). Flowers pale pink with profuse darker flecks on the upper lobe.

82/152 AO-FBG (-10). Form with deep pink flowers.

oreotrephes

Triflora

Upright to rounded evergreen (occasionally semi-deciduous) shrubs typically with glaucous green or blue-green leaves. The beautiful widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are white, pink, rose or purple, often with spots. An easily grown and free-flowering species with outstanding foliage and flowers in most cultivated forms. A common, widespread and variable species native to N Burma and China (SE Tibet, N Yunnan & Sichuan). It occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 9,000 to 14,000 ft.

66/625 F#20489:WIND ((10?\R1\6). White flushed rose-purple flowers ("pale mauve") with green-gold flecks. Blue-green leaves

70/054 ES (0). Form with rose-lavender flowers.

73/211 (exquisitum) EXB:ROBB (0). Flowers pastel rose-purple.

75/296 Barto - CHP (0).

76/335 CHP (0). Form with white flowers.

77/776 CRA (0). Form with white flowers.

80/122 HER (0). Form with very good glaucous new growth.

87/005 RCH (0). Form with white flowers.

RSBG#203sd2003. RR#038

orthocladum var. microleucum

Lapponica

Compact mounding shrubs to 2 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pure white. Known only in cultivation as a white variety. (No known wild population)

77/216 (microleucum) JHC (-5). Dwarf mounding plant with dark green leaves and white flowers in April.

orthocladum var. orthocladum

Lapponica

Bushy upright shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are pale to deep lavender-blue to purple. This species given the epithet 'with straight twigs' by George Forrest who introduced it into cultivation in 1913. Found in alpine meadows, on ledges of limestone cliffs, and pine forest margins from 8,000 to 14,000 ft. China

75/273 UW - DG (0)

83/141 F 20493: RBG 712537-RBG (0)

ovatum

Azaleastrum

Bushy shrubs, 3 to 12 ft. Flowers (April) are pure white, pink to purple or lavender with pink or deep crimson spots. Those

specimens formerly identified as *R. Bachii* have been reclassified and merged with *R. ovatum*. Found on forest margins, in dense thickets, and on open slopes from 1,500 to 6,500 ft. Native from the Chinese province of Anhui southward to Guangdong and west into Sichuan and on the central mountain range of Taiwan.

76/050 Gable - VVN (-5). Light pink 1" saucers for flowers.

79/157 (syn. *bachii*) UCB (+15). Light lavender flowers.

81/146 BOD (-5). White flowers.

82/012 W 1391: PRT (0).

RSBG#200sd2015 H2MD#140

pachypodium

Maddenia

Compact to open-growing evergreen shrubs with peeling reddish brown bark. The leaves are quite variable in shape with a dense layer of scales beneath. The large openly funnel-shaped flowers are white to white flushed pink or rose, typically with a yellow to brownish blotch and can be quite spectacular. This species is closely related to the well-known *R. ciliicalyx* and includes the former species *scottianum* & *supranubium*. Requires excellent drainage in cultivation. Native to Upper Burma and China (W Yunnan & Guangdong) where it occurs in various open and well-drained habitats from 6,000 to 12,000 ft.

87/055 F.007516 - RBG (+25)

257sd97 AC#1993:RSBG (+15?\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild in China.

pachysanthum

Maculifera

Compact rounded evergreen shrubs. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white to pale pink, often with crimson or green flecks. One of the finest foliage plants in the genus. Indumentum color ranges from silver-white to a rich brown (when grown in shade) on the upper surface, rusty brown on the underside. A hardy and adaptable garden plant which should be in every collection. Found on exposed grassy ridges from 10,000 to 10,500 ft. on the island of Taiwan.

78/064 Patrick - WEB (0)

91/039 BERG (0). Selected seedling grown from Cox seed.

97/096 Zimmerman ('10\R1\3). These are cutting grown from a seedling grown from hand-pollinated seed produced by Peter Cox from his planting of the original John Patrick collection.

574sd1996 96ARS#212:RSBG ('10\R1\3). Grown from seed from a controlled pollination cross between two excellent clones in the garden of Mrs. June Sinclair.

pachytrichum

Maculifera

Shrubs or small trees to 20 ft. Flowers (March-April) are white suffused pink, with a purple basal blotch and flecks. Found in woods and open slopes at 8,000 to 11,500 ft. China.

65/389 'Sesame' BOD:UBCP ((5). Flowers rose in bud opening to white flushed pink in this AM form (1963).

70/191 W#1435:LAM ((5). Pastel-rose flowers with a burgundy blotch

76/164 BOD (-5). Form with pink flowers.

78/064 PAT-WEB (-5)

175sd2000 DJHC#806:RSBG (-5\R1\5). Large shrubs closely related to the well known red-flowered *R. strigillosum*. This species differs in its more furry and less bristly stems and petioles and in its pink to white flowers. These are grown from seed collected wild in China by Dan Hinkley (as *strigillosum*) and appear to be what is known as "var. *monosematum*" which is an intermediate between the two species under discussion here. Probably with pink flowers in early spring. Rarely offered and very attractive plants. Best in light shade.

parmulatum

Neriiflora

Upright growing rounded dwarfish evergreen shrubs. The attractive foliage is shiny with deeply impressed veins on the upper surface, smooth and somewhat glaucous on the lower. The tubular bell-shaped flowers (early to mid-spring) are remarkably variable in color, ranging from white to yellow, pink or red, often bicolored and usually spotted, often heavily. An extremely attractive plant in foliage and flower and one rarely seen in cultivation. Requires excellent drainage and light shade. Native only to the Pemako region of S Tibet where it occurs on rocks and cliffs and in other well-drained situations from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

74/017 ROBB (0)

82/047 'Ocelot' TREM:UBCBG ((5\R1\3). Yellow-green flowers with a darker band on each lobe and heavy gray-purple spotting in the upper throat on this 1977 AM form. Rarely offered collector's plant.

pauciflorum

Euvireya (*Vireya*)

Low tropical shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are rose to bright red. Only 1 or 2 flowers per truss, but a fairly reliable bloomer. Native to the Malay Peninsula and found in rain forests, sometimes as an epiphyte at 4,500 to 7,000 ft. Malaysia

83/067 PS (+32)

pemakoense

Uniflora

A low-growing, mound-forming and often stoloniferous evergreen shrub. The funnel-shaped flowers (early spring) are pink to pale pink-purple and quite large compared with the glossy dark green foliage. A densely branched, floriferous and easily grown species. Native to a small area of SE Tibet and adjacent NE India (Arunachal Pradesh) where it occurs from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. on mossy rocks and steep open slopes.

70/042 Robbins (0\R1\2). Pastel rose-purple flowers.

pendulum

Edgeworthia

Dwarf evergreen shrubs with a compact to rather open and upright habit. The branchlets and new growth are covered with a dense woolly indumentum. The small oblong-elliptic leaves are smooth on the upper surface and covered with a thick buff indumentum on the lower. The small openly

funnel bell-shaped flowers are white to cream, often flushed with pink and with a reddish calyx. A strikingly handsome foliage plant that is unfortunately rather difficult to grow well. Best in a log or stump with plenty of moisture or in containers with an exceptionally well-drained media. Very choice dwarf species. Native in the eastern Himalayas from E Nepal to S Tibet and Bhutan. Occurs as an epiphyte or on cliffs and boulders from 7,500 to 12,000 ft.

76/141 LS&T 6660: RBG (+10). Form with white flowers.

93/053 BB#8831:Berg (0\R3\2). This clone grown from seed collected wild by Warren Berg at 11,600 ft. on the Ura La, Bhutan.

99/527 BB#8831:Berg (0\R3\2). Another clone from the seed collection mentioned above. I have not seen either clone in flower.

peregrinum

Falconera

Omitted, possible hybrid of *R. galactinum* (or a variation H Eiberg)

Shrubs or small trees up to 10 ft. Flowers (March-April) are cherry-scarlet to deep rose crimson. Only known in cultivation.

Included for historical interest.

65/316 LAM (0). Flowers are white with bright red blotches.

RSBG#1965/316. Wilson#4254

periclymenoides

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Large upright growing and graceful deciduous shrubs. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are pale to deep pink or white with dark purple tubes. A very hardy species with attractive leaf coloration in the fall and delicate, brightly-colored flowers which can light up the woodland garden. Many forms are sweetly fragrant like honeysuckle. Native to damp stream banks and dry, rocky wooded slopes up to 4,000 ft. in E USA.

(syn. nudiflorum)

76/292 KWG (-25). Collected by Ken Gambrill in Howard County, Maryland. Flowers shaded from rose-pink flaring petals to maroon-pink corolla tube.

76/293 'Doughoregan' KWG (-25). Wild collected in Howard County, Maryland. More uniformly pure pink flowers appearing several weeks later than average, and with a lower growing habit of under three feet.

80/013 CT (-25). Wild collected in South Carolina.

82/023 NN (-25). Wild collected near Branford, Connecticut.

90sd004 (nudiflorum) Seedlings (grown from seed collected at Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania).

101sd95 RSBG ((15?\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in Connecticut from a plant with large and flat, near white flowers.

114sd95 RSBG ((15?\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in Connecticut from a plant with pink flowers and twisted petals.

115sd95 RSBG ((15?\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in Connecticut from a plant with dark pink flowers.

117sd95 RSBG ((15?\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in Connecticut from a plant with dark pink flowers and a white blotch.

petrocharis

Moupiensa

A choice dwarf species that seems to be an intermediate between its close relatives moupinense and dendrocharis. In habit, foliage and flower it is much smaller than the first and a bit larger than the second. Small and rounded, shiny and hairy leaves. The flowers are very similar to the familiar moupinense but a bit smaller - pale pink in this form which is a different clone than we have sold in the past. A stunning dwarf species that requires excellent drainage. (+5\R2\2)

RSBG#2013/276. GUIZ#120

phaeochitum

Phaeovireya (Vireya)

Epiphytic shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (April-December) are pink to deep red. Found as an epiphyte or sometimes terrestrial on ridges at 7,000 to 8,400 ft. Papua New Guinea

78/100 DS: FM (+32)

phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum

Taliensia

Usually compact shrubs, 3 to 12 ft. Flowers (March-April) are white to creamy-white or pale rose. Very common and widespread among open forests and stony pastures from 11,000 to 12,000 ft.

China

77/653 (syn. agglutinatum) R 11335: WGP (0). White flowers.

80/070 (syn. agglutinatum) LS&E 15763: CH (0).

363sd1997 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum JN#586:RSBG (-15\R3\4).

Compact shrubs with stout branches and very attractive foliage with fawn indumentum on the lower surface. White to pinkish flowers with spots. Grown from seed collected wild by Jens Nielsen at 12,500 ft. near Zhongdian, NW Yunnan, China. Nice large plants.

phaeochrysum var. phaeochrysum

Taliensia

Compact evergreen shrubs to small trees with rough flaking bark. A common, widespread and incredibly variable species in the wild. The leaves have an attractive agglutinated to felted, pale brown to deep red-brown indumentum on the lower surface. The upper surface is generally a deep shiny green. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to pink and spotted. This is a species seldom seen under the correct name in cultivation. It can be difficult if not given a cool position with excellent drainage but makes an outstanding ornamental plant with age. Native to SW China (Sichuan, Yunnan & SE Tibet) where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 10,000 to 15,500 ft. One of the most common species in the wild.

71/509 (dryophyllum) F.29327 - Windsor - UBC PP (0)

75/203 HIL-WA (0). Flowers white flushed pink.

79/139 RBG (0). Form with white flowers.

80/048 ('dryophyllum') F#21400: Borde Hill ('10\R3\4). This is now referable to var. phaeochrysum.

265sd1997 phaeochrysum AC#1772:RSBG (-15\R3\4). As above. This species is relatively tolerant of dry soils once established. Best in light shade or morning sun. Requires excellent drainage. From seed collected wild in China.

487sd1997 BH#033:RSBG ('10\R3\4). These are vigorous seedlings with beautiful foliage grown from seed collected

wild in NW Yunnan Province, China. Probably referable to var. *phaeochrysum*.

phaeopeplum

Phaeovireya (Vireya)

Upright tropical shrubs. Flowers (flowering time varies) are pale pink with darker lobes and scented. Very dark and numerous scales and soft new growth on a plant popular with hybridizers. Native to Papua New Guinea at around 4,000 ft.

83/065 PS (+32). Pale pink scented flowers.

pianensis

(Unclassified)

79/088 AEK (+10). Collected in the wild on the island of Taiwan.

piercei

Neriiflora

Compact to rather open-growing, wide-spreading evergreen shrubs. The beautiful foliage is dark shiny green and heavily veined on the upper surface, covered with a thick and woolly orange-brown indumentum beneath. The tubular bell-shaped flowers (early to mid-spring) are crimson to scarlet. A spectacular plant, blooming well even in shade. Closely related to *R. beanianum* but usually much more attractive and easier to grow. Known only from one area of SE Tibet where it occurs from 12,000 to 13,000 ft.

76/210 RBG (+5\R1\3). Open trusses of pure scarlet flowers pictured on the cover of ARS Bulletin Fall 1976.

pingianum

Argyrophylla

Rounded evergreen shrubs with white tomentose branches. The leaves have a white compacted indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (mid-spring) are pink to pale purple in a somewhat flat-topped and loose truss which is none-the-less quite attractive. This species is closely related to *argyrophyllum* but is comparatively rare in cultivation. Should be quite hardy. Native to central Sichuan, China where it occurs in forests from 6,500 to 9,000 ft.

79/161 Hu#8199:UWA ('5\R1\4). Elegant rose flowers.

Shrubs or small trees, 12 to 25 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink to pale purple. Limited distribution in the wild. Found in forests and on mountain slopes from 6,500 to 9,000 ft. China

platypodum

Fortunea

This is a stunning foliage plant with equally magnificent flowers and is sure to shake up the rhododendron world once collectors and hybridizers get their hands on it. The large and almost round, extremely thickly textured leaves on very short, flattened petioles are so amazing that we actually take tours through the nursery just to show them these young plants. Large upright inflorescences of light to deep pink flowers in late April to early May. These

are grown from seed collected in the wild and represent a different collection than the one we have been selling these past few years. A very rare rhododendron in the wild this can be considered the northern cousin of the recently introduced *R. yuefengense*, differing in its larger leaves and overall growth habit and its darker flowers four or five weeks earlier in the season. (0?\R1\4)
RSBG#235sd2012. JN#11030

pleistanthum

Triflora

Shrubs, 2 to 15 ft. Flowers (April) are white, or white flushed with pink or lilac often with spots of yellow or red. A geographically distinct species not common in cultivation. Found at forest margins and mixed thickets at 6,000 to 14,000 ft. China 80/094 RBG (+10). Flowers white flushed pink.

pocophorum var. pocophorum

Neriiflora

Shrubs, 2 to 10 ft. Flowers (March-April) are light to deep crimson. Thick leathery leaves are covered below with a heavy indumentum. Found in thickets and open rocky slopes at 12,000 to 15,000 ft. NE India, China

75/055 KW 8289: NYM (+5). Early April flowers are deep red and fleshy.

poilanei CDHM#14725

Vireya

First introduction into cultivation. This is another of the mainland Asian species of vireya which grow together with other hardy species and familiar trees and shrubs such as oaks and maples. This is an almost prostrate species that grew on vertical cliff faces and has the strangest growth habit (for a vireya) of growing along the top of the container - both above and below the soil line - and popping up and out on the edges (like a groundcover). Tiny glossy leaves and deep yellow single flowers. Should have some hardiness. (+15?\R2\6 inches)

RSBG#174sd2012

polycladum

Lapponica

Upright dwarf shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are lavender to rich purple-blue. Among the nearest to true blue of all rhododendrons. Free flowering and very popular. Found at forest margins and cliffs at 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China

73/252 (syn. *scintillans*) FR-PHB (-10). Form with lavender flowers.

73/253 (syn. *scintillans*) ACL (-10). Form lavender flowers.

polylepis

Triflora

Upright growing evergreen shrubs with densely scaly branchlets. The narrow leaves are lanceolate to oblanceolate with a dark shiny green upper surface and a densely scaly lower. The widely funnel-

shaped flowers (mid-spring) are pale to deep purple or rose-mauve and typically have some yellowish spotting. A rarely grown species which has been reintroduced recently. Common in a wide variety of habitats from 6,500 to 10,000 ft. in W Sichuan, China.

75/216 POR ((10?\R1\5). Red-purple buds open to rose-purple flowers. A collector's species.

polytrichum

Maculifera

A newly introduced species that appears to be quite rare in the wild. This is a strong grower so far in the nursery and will probably be a very large plant in the garden. Jens Nielsen, who has seen it in the wild, called it a "great beast of a plant" and thinks it might be a link between Subsection Maculifera and Subsection Fortunea. Very large and hairy leaves (almost bristly looking - very different from anything else that I have seen). Supposedly with rose-colored flowers but well worth growing for the foliage alone. Best in light shade or woodland conditions. Our first offering. (-5\R1\5)

RSBG#233sd2013. JN#12380

ponticum

Pontica

Large vigorous evergreen shrubs with smooth green leaves. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are purple, red-purple, lavender, pink, or mauve, rarely white flushed pink, often with yellow, green-yellow, or brown flecks. Found in mixed forests and thickets in wooded valleys from sea level to 6,000 ft. Native to Spain, Portugal, SE Bulgaria, N Turkey, SW Russia, Georgia, and Lebanon.

78/056 'Cheiranthifolium' PHET ((5\R1\8). Light purple flowers with unusually narrow strap-like leaves.

79/001 'Variegatum' VMP: SKI (0). Dark green leaves with variegated leaf edges on this form with lavender flowers.

79/130 AC&H: GLE (0). Form with pale pink flowers.

praestans

Grandia

The distinct foliage of this big-leaf is very attractive and cannot be confused with any other species. The flowers (early spring) are white to pink or magenta-rose, usually with spots and/or a blotch. Best in light shade and very hardy for a big-leaf. Grown from seed collected in the wild. Unique, shiny and "coppery" plastered indumentum on the lower surface of the leaves which have a broadly winged and tapering petiole. Highly recommended. (-5\R1\4)

RSBG#166sd2011. KR#9951

praeteritum

Fortunea

Shrubs to 12 ft. Flowers (March-April) white flushed pink to pale pink, with purple flecks. An aberrant member of subsection Fortunea, possibly a hybrid of *R. oreodoxa*. Original collection by Wilson in China

75/075 WAK (-5). Form with light pink flowers.

praetervisum

Euvireya (Vireya)

Tropical shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (variable flowering time) are pink to violet, very long and trumpet-shaped with three to seven very lax trusses. These flowers are pollinated in the wild by birds, called Whitehead's Spiderhunters, with long curved beaks. Found on the island of Borneo and native to rain forest from 3,600 to 6,000 ft. Indonesia, Malaysia

87/045 RBG 792882: CLL (+32)

praevernum

Fortunea

Large evergreen shrubs with a wide-spreading habit, often wider than tall but can become tree-like. The relatively large leaves complement the large and showy flowers in early spring. These are white to pink or rose with a prominent purplish blotch at the base. Similar and closely related to the well-known sutchuenense but with a blotched corolla and hairless lower leaf surface. Best in light shade and very hardy. Native to China (W Hubei & E Sichuan) where it occurs in forests from 5,250 to 8,250 ft.

82/008 BRO: LB (-10). Flowers pink with a purple blotch.

252sd1997 RSBG ('15\R1\4). A small supply of seedlings this year grown from hand-pollinated seed produced here in the garden (1966/563 (Windsor form) selfed).

primuliflorum

Pogonanthum

Typically low-growing and compact evergreen shrubs but can be somewhat upright and leggy. The tiny fragrant leaves are densely covered with fawn to dark brown scales on the underside. The small tubular flowers are white to deep pink and arranged in daphne-like clusters. A widespread and extremely variable alpine species which makes a choice addition to the rock garden. Prefers full sun and is relatively drought tolerant once well-established. Common in a variety of montane and alpine habitats from 11,000 to 15,000 ft. in China (N Yunnan, S Tibet, N; W Sichuan Gansu').

77/603 GLE:BERG ((5\R2\2). Beautiful rose-pink flowers, one of our finest forms. (primuliflorum var. cephalanthoides)

77/715 RBG (0). Form with pink flowers.

95/077 'Doker La' Glendoick ('10\R2\2). Beautiful deep rose flowers on this Award of Merit clone.

principis

Taliensia

Large rounded evergreen shrubs or small trees. An attractive plant with a unique thick and spongy silvery white to fawn indumentum on the lower side of the leaves. The flowers (early spring) are white to white flushed pink to rose, often with darker spots. One of the largest and more easily grown members of this subsection. Found only in S Tibet where it is common in a variety of habitats from 9,000 to 15,000 ft.

65/282 (vellereum) BH (0). Form with light pink flowers in

April and dense thick light butter colored indumentum.

473sd1999 CHC#8541:RSBG ('5\R1\4). Grown from my collection of

seed at 13,000 ft. near the Sur La in SE Tibet.

prinophyllum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Large deciduous shrubs with brightly colored foliage in the autumn. The pale to deep pink flowers appear before or just with the leaves in early to mid-spring and are extremely fragrant. One of our finest native azaleas. Occurs in bogs and on open wooded slopes, bluffs and stream banks from 500 to 5,000 ft. Native in the NE USA south to North Carolina and west to Oklahoma.

78/032 (roseum 'Marie Hoffman') GLM (-25). Very fragrant.

Larger flowers than typical and possibly a natural hybrid.

80/026 (roseum) AA (-25). Pink flowers.

226sd1998 98ARS#557:RSBG ('25\R1\5). These are grown from seed collected wild in the Dolly Sods of West Virginia. This population contains the finest forms of this species with the largest flowers that I have seen in the wild. Beautiful.

pronum

Taliensia

Dwarf mounding shrubs which can reach 2 ft. Flowers (April) are white or pale yellow with purple flecks. Very slow growing and compact. This distinct species has always been very rare in cultivation and reluctant to flower. Found in open rocky pastures 12,000 to 14,000 ft. China

74/041 GF 26: WGP (-5). Attractive blue-green leaves.

74/047 WEB (-5). Attractive blue-green leaves.

proteoides

Taliensia

Extremely slow-growing and dwarf evergreen shrubs. Like a tiny version of *R. roxieanum* with a thick woolly, reddish brown indumentum on the underside of the leaves. The attractive new growth is heavily indumented on both surfaces. The white to cream flushed rose and spotted flowers typically take years to appear. Forms a round dense mound when well grown and considered by many collectors to be the most choice (and difficult!) dwarf or alpine species. Requires a highly organic but extremely well-drained soil in a cool but bright position for successful cultivation. Native to steep slopes and cliffs from 12,000 to 15,000 ft. in China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan & SW Sichuan).

74/118 ROBB:BRY ((10\R3\8 inches). This clone a Rock#. Grafts.

75/236 Greig:Berg (- 10\R3\8 inches). This clone a Rock# with longer and more narrow leaves.

protistum (syn: giganteum)

One of the largest of all rhododendrons, this big-leaf species has immense leaves and flowers. The latter are rose to crimson-purple, appearing in late winter to early spring. Grown from seed collected in the wild. The real thing, forms a large tree eventually (in mild climates). (+15\R1\7)

RSBG#520sd2000. BASE#9635

pruniflorum

Glauca

Small compact evergreen shrubs with smooth and peeling dark brown bark. The leaves are whitish on their lower sides with brown scales. The flowers (mid-spring) are dull crimson to plum-purple and shaped like little flattened bells. Good in partially shaded or even woodland conditions. A sweet little species rarely seen in cultivation, closely related to *R. charitopes*. Native to NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), Upper Burma and adjacent areas of SE Tibet where it occurs in forests and on rocky slopes from 8,000 to 13,000 ft.

66/676 (tsangpoense var. *pruniflorum*) WW (0). Form with dusky purple flowers.

74/024 ('Hohman') USNA (-5) Selected orange-red form.

76/281 HTS 1111K - USNA (-5). Wild collected in Henry Co., AL

80/138 (tsangpoense var. *pruniflorum*) TRG (0). Form with lavender flowers.

92/013 KW#7038:Leonardslee (+5\R1\3). I have not recorded the flowering data on this clone but I believe this has flowers more in the plum-purple range. Our first offering of this clone.

prunifolium

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs to 15 ft. or more. Flowers (July-August) are red-orange to vivid red or scarlet, occasionally light orange or yellow. Very late flowering and takes more shade than most deciduous azaleas. Extremely variable in flower color, even on the same plant and from year to year. Rare in the wild, native to moist ravines and pine forests in a very restricted area of low elevation. SE USA

74/024 'Hohman' USNA (-5). Selected orange-red form.

76/281 HTS 1111K: NA 13190-USNA (-5). Wild collected in Henry County, Alabama.

pseudochrysanthum

Maculifera

Mounding or upright evergreen shrubs with attractive rigid foliage. The newly emerged leaves are covered with a thin gray indumentum which sometimes persists on the upper surface and edges. The flowers (mid-spring) are white, white flushed pink, or pink, often with deeper colored lines on the outside and crimson flecks. A superb and easily grown garden plant which can be quite dwarf and slow-growing depending upon the clone. Relatively cold and heat tolerant. A common species from 6,000 to 13,000 ft. on the island of Taiwan where it is found in woodlands and on gravelly slopes, often above timberline.

73/410 USDA 325054 (-5). Dwarf compact plant with white flowers and small leaves reddish on the undersurface.

75/076 W#10928:WAK ((5). Flowers white, slightly flushed rose with magenta spots on upper lobe.

75/189 'Exbury Form' Smith ('10'\R1\3). White flushed rose flowers with magenta flecks on this vigorous 1956 Award of Merit form.

pubescens

Scabrifolia Shrubs to 4 ft. Foliage very narrow and hairy. Flowers (March-April) rose-pink. Native to N Yunnan and SW Sichuan, China in

open rocky places and scrub from 9,500 to 10,000 ft. Formerly a synonym of *R. spiciferum*.

00/114 'Fine Bristles' KW#3953:WIND ((5). Flowers white flushed rose in this 1955 AM form.

RSBG#232sd2013. JN#12253

quinquefolium

Sciadorhodion (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs or small trees. In cultivation this species generally forms a slow-growing, well-branched small shrub with an upright habit. The leaves are arranged in whorls of five at the ends of the branches and usually have a red margin early in the season. The delicate white, funnel-shaped flowers have green spots and hang singly or in groups of two or three, emerging with the soft new green foliage in mid-spring. A choice and highly sought after species rarely offered although it is quite common in some areas of Japan where it is native to forests from 1,000 to 5,575 ft. from N Honshu to Shikoku.

225sd97 RSBG ((10\R2\2-3). Beautiful seedlings from the AM form 'Five Arrows' (73/234).

314sd1999 YK#1291:RSBG ('10\R2\2-3). These are seedlings grown from seed collected wild at 4,850 ft. on the island of Honshu, Japan. Our first offering of this choice species from wild-source material. A very exciting opportunity. I truly hate to have to sell any of these.

IJ-027 Seedling of [73/234 ('Five Arrows') EXB (-5)].

138sd2000 RSBG (-10\R2\2). Extremely ornamental deciduous azalea with leaves in whorls at the branch tips. White funnel-shaped flowers with green spots in mid-spring. Red fall foliage color. These are grown from seed collected from plants here in the RSBG. Best in light shade. Resents disturbance once established.

racemosum

Scabrifolia

Upright-growing to rounded, small-leaved evergreen shrubs with white to pale or deep pink flowers in mid-spring. The flowers are borne in the axils of the upper leaves which gives one the impression of a long 'pink or white raceme. The attractive foliage is often blue-green on the upper surface with a glaucous white coating on the lower. A common, widespread and variable species in the wild. The many forms in cultivation are quite variable in height and hardiness but all are generally heat and drought resistant. An easy and floriferous species. Found in a wide variety of habitats from 2,500 to 14,000 ft. in China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan; W Guizhou).

77/677 CRA (-5). A compact form collected by Reginald J. Farrer.

79/009 R 11403 (USDA 59717): PS (-5). Light pink flowers along red stems on this upright selection.

79/180 'Rock Rose' R#11265:Nymans ('5\R1\3). Red-purple flowers on this famous and floriferous Award of Merit clone (1970).

374sd96 SEH#025:RSBG ((5?\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,800 ft. in SW Sichuan, China.

391sd1996 SEH#042:RSBG ('5\R1\3). My own collection from 11,150 ft. in SW Sichuan Province, China.

508sd96 SEH#179:RSBG ((5?\R1\3). Grown from seed collected
wild at 9,800 ft. in NE Yunnan, China.
RSBG#268d2010.CDHM#14535

ramsdenianum

Irrorata

Large erect evergreen shrubs or small trees with pale brown bark. The upper surface of the broadly lanceolate leaves is a dark glossy green, the lower is smoothish. The tubular bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are rich rose, crimson, purplish or blood red with darker nectar pouches and form a tight round inflorescence. A rare species in cultivation with early growth a problem in colder climates. Native only to SE Tibet where it occurs in forests from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

70/164 GLN (+10?\R1\5). I have not seen this clone in bloom.
Rarely offered collector's species.
LAM (+10). Form with deep rose flowers.

rarum

Phaeovireya (Vireya)

Epiphytic slender shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April-November) are deep pink, crimson to scarlet or blood red. Common over local area. Found on tree trunks or rotten stumps in mountain forest, also in light/ moss-forest at 5,200 to 11,000 ft.

85/001 EWS (+32). Form with deep rose-pink flowers.

recurvoides

Glischra

Compact rounded evergreen shrubs with bristly branchlets and petioles. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white flushed pink, pink, or rose, with crimson spots. The glossy dark green leaves have a distinctive thick indumentum on the underside, yellow-brown to cinnamon in color. A highly prized, slow growing species with superb foliage requiring excellent drainage and some protection from the sun. Known only from one Kingdon Ward collection in N Burma where it was found on steep slopes of scree and among boulders at 11,000 ft.

74/098 KW 7184: GRE: UBC (-10). Form with bold pink flowers in early April and dark yellow indumentum.

74/099 HIL (-10). Form with rose-pink flowers and mustard-colored indumentum.

75/056 KW 7184: NYM (-10). Form with shorter leaves and less dense indumentum than typical, but a denser shrub with large pink to white flowers.

reticulatum Alliance

Brachycalyx

This is a complex of large deciduous azaleas closely related to each other and perhaps best treated as one species. They form beautifully shaped plants with attractive flowers (mid-spring to early summer) in shades of lavender, rose, purple and white. The unusual but striking foliage often provides a bright display of color in the autumn. An underused but highly desirable group of species performing well even in warmer climates. Native to Japan

in a wide variety of habitats and elevations.

284sd1995 95ARS#468:RSBG ('10'\R1\4). These are large seedlings grown from seed collected wild in Japan as wadanum.

249sd96 YK#1059:RSBG ((10?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,200 ft. in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

260sd96 YK#1017:RSBG ((10?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,350 ft. on Mt. Shiradake, Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan.

retusum

Pseudovireya (Vireya)

Tropical evergreen shrubs or small trees with small obovate to elliptic leaves in pseudowhorls. The cylindrical to narrowly funnel-shaped flowers are red. A long and heavy blooming attractive species. Native to Indonesia (Java & Sumatra) where it occurs from 4,300 to 11,100 ft.

79/027 EWS (+32\R2\?)/ Form with five pure red funnel-shaped flowers per truss.

rex ssp. arizelum

Falconera

Large shrubs or small trees, 10 to 25 ft. Flowers (March-April) are cream to yellow, flushed rose, apricot, deep rose with crimson basal blotch. Leaves with thick rust to cinnamon or fawn colored indumentum. Native to open conifer forests and thickets from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China, NE Burma

65/335 (arizelum 'Brodick') BRO (+10). Compact trusses of purple-pink flowers with a contrasting dark red blotch. An Award of Merit form, 1963.

82/031 (arixelum) Forrest 21861: WER-UBC (+15).

rex ssp. fictolacteam

Falconera

Large shrubs or small trees to 40 ft. under ideal conditions. Flowers (April) are white through blush-pink, pale lilac to rose, often heavily spotted and blotched. Large glossy green indumented leaves. One of the best larger species suitable for cooler areas. Native to conifer forests and thickets from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China, NE Burma

75/158 (syn. fictolacteam) R 84: FR (-5). Hardy form with white flowers.

RSBG#340sd2005. SEH#25002.

rex ssp. rex

Falconera

Large erect evergreen shrubs or trees which can attain heights of up to 45 ft. in the wild. The extremely attractive leaves are up to 18 inches long, deep green above with a thick gray to buff indumentum beneath. Many (up to 30) flowers in a large inflorescence in various colors, ranging from white to pale lilac, pale pink and mauve-pink, with a crimson blotch and spots. A beautiful and impressive species blooming in mid- to late spring. In my opinion, one of the finest species in the genus with great foliage, beautiful flowers and very

good hardiness for a 'big-leaf'. Common from 10,000 to 14,000(') ft. in SW Sichuan and N Yunnan, China where it often forms pure forests.

75/118 R.18234(03800) - Windsor (0). An Award of Merit form, 1955.

76/181 RBG (-5)

364sd1996 SEH#014:RSBG ('5\R1\5). Grown from my collection of seed at 10,650 ft. in S Sichuan, China. Plants from this collection have a white indumentum covering the new growth and buds.

134sd2000 rex ssp. rex RSBG (-5\R1\5). In my opinion, the best all-around big-leaf for the typical gardener on the west coast of North America. Large attractive leaves up to 18 inches long with a thick gray to buff indumentum beneath. Large flowers of white to pale pink or mauve-pink with a crimson blotch or spots. These seedlings are grown from a controlled-cross between 1976/181 (RBG Edinburgh) x 1975/118 (the AM form 'Quartz' from R#18234).

rigidum

Triflora

Upright growing evergreen shrubs. The leaves are usually blue-green with gold or brown scales on the lower surface. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are white to lilac-rose or rose-lavender, usually with gold to brownish spots. A floriferous and easily grown species tolerant of full sun or woodland conditions. Native to N Yunnan & S Sichuan, China where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 2,500 to 11,000 ft.

69/742 JAM:WOOD (0\R1\5). Pure white flowers with magenta-brown spots on the upper lobes.

HI073 Seedlings (grown from seed collected in Yunnan and sent to us by the Nanjing Botanical Garden.

ripense

Tsutsusi

Wide-spreading to upright semi-evergreen shrubs. The leaves of this "evergreen azalea" are covered with reddish hairs. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are white to rose or pink. An attractive, free-blooming and heat tolerant species. A native of S Japan where it occurs along riverbanks.

98/734 USNA#45459 (+5\R1\2-3). Large bright lavender flowers with a slight fragrance.

RSBG#1998/318. YK#0725

rirei

Argyrophylla

Large, very upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees blooming in late winter or early spring. The distinctly-colored bell-shaped flowers are purplish to violet or blue-mauve with showy dark nectar pouches. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thin white plastered indumentum. Native to forests and open rocky slopes from 4,000 to 7,200 ft. in a limited area of SC Sichuan, China.

65/454 LEO (+5\R1\6). Light purple buds (74B) opening to pale lavender flowers (76C).

75/013 HIL (0). Form with soft purple flowers.

84/022 (+10). Lavender flowers.

'Rosevallon'

(possible hybrid of *R. neriiflorum*)
included for historical interest.

74/025 Caerhays - FR (0). Plant originating at Caerhays with bright red flowers, plant habit and leaf shape of *R. neriiflorum*, but a striking purplish-red underleaf rather than glaucous. Selfed seed has reproduces this character.

rothschildii

Falconera

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees. The foliage of this hardy big-leaf species is quite distinct with the large oblanceolate to obovate leaves tapering to a very short and winged petiole. The indumentum on the lower surface is thin, brownish and distinctly 'granular' in appearance. The flower color is remarkably variable, ranging from white to pale yellow or pink, sometimes with a blotch. An interesting, rare and hardy species which probably represents a stabilized hybrid swarm between *praestans* and *arizelum* (i.e. it has 'speciated out'). This is another big-leaf that is rarely labeled correctly in gardens - they are almost always garden-origin hybrids. Found only in the Tapao (or Dapao) Shan of W Yunnan, China where it occurs in mixed forest from 11,000(') to 13,000 ft.

75/182 Rock 157:CS (+5)

224sd1997 RSBG (0\R1\4). These are large vigorous seedlings grown from controlled-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG using 1975/18' (R#157) selfed. Very attractive foliage. The real thing.

roxieanum var. cucullatum

261sd1997 roxieanum var. cucullatum AC#1968:RSBG (-15\R2\3). Choice and slow-growing rounded shrubs with superb foliage. The leaves are almost sessile on the stems and are deep glossy green above with a deep red-brown indumentum beneath. White flowers in mid-spring, often with red flecks. Best in light shade and well-drained soil. The "wide-leafed" roxieanum. Grown from seed collected wild in Yunnan, China.

304sd1997 roxieanum var. cucullatum JN#344:RSBG (-15\R2\3). As above but from seed collected wild by Jens Nielsen at 12,960 ft. at 99 Dragon Pool, NW Yunnan, China. One of the finest foliage plants in the genus. Plants of this taxon in cultivation are often labeled "globigerum".

roxieanum var. oreonastes

Taliensia

Upright and compact evergreen shrubs or small trees (when very, very old). One of the finest foliage plants in the genus with long linear leaves less than one inch wide. Quite distinct and almost coniferous in appearance. The leaves are dark and shiny green above with a thick and woolly brownish indumentum beneath. The flowers (mid-spring) are borne in a tight round inflorescence. They are white to cream in color often with a pink flush and reddish spots. This variety is tolerant of much more direct sunlight than its wider-leafed relatives. Native

from the Tibet/Yunnan frontier into NW Yunnan and SW Sichuan, China from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. in a wide variety of montane habitats.

- 74/117 Hilliers ('5\R2\3). White flowers with pale magenta flecks.
- 74/128 R#:Windsor ('5\R2\3). White flowers with a few magenta spots.
- 92/101 (roxieanum var. oreonastes) BERG (0). Narrow leaf form.

roxieanum var. roxieanum

Taliensia

An extremely variable evergreen shrub or small tree. The leaves range in shape from almost linear in var. oreonastes to oblong or oblanceolate and up to 1.5 inches wide in var. cucullatum. The very attractive foliage has a deep red-brown indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (mid-spring) are white or cream, often flushed with rose and spotted red. Native over a wide range of NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan and adjacent SE Tibet where it occurs in various montane habitats from 11,000 to 14,000 ft.

- 74/116 GRE - UBC (0). A non-narrow leaf form with flowers white to pale yellow and crimson flecks.
- 74/117 Hillier - PHB (0). A narrow leaved form of R. roxieanum with an upright habit.
- 78/122 R#138:Smith,C. ('5\R2\3). This form is intermediate between the narrow and wide-leaved varieties. Attractive, long and lanceolate, deep olive-green leaves.
- 92/098 BRA:BERG (0). Wide leaf form.
- 312sd1997 roxieanum var. roxieanum JN#267:RSBG (-15\R2\3). This is the "typical" form of this variable species, with leaves intermediate in width between the wide var. cucullatum and the very narrow var. oreonastes. Grown from seed collected wild by Jens Nielsen at 13,600 ft. on the Beima Shan, NW Yunnan, China.

rubiginosum

Helirolepida

Shrubs or small trees to 30 ft. Flowers (March-April) are pink to mauve, lavender, or rarely white and with purple, or brown to crimson flecks. Attractive and vigorous ornamental plants for the garden. Dark brown or rust-colored scales on the leaf undersurface. Widely distributed and variable with some less hardy forms. Grows in oak, spruce, and pine forests, among thickets, and on open slopes at 8,000 to 11,500 ft. China.

- 66/627 YU 14990: WGP (0). Rose-lilac flowers.
- 71/413 (syn. desquamatum) BH (+10). Lavender-mauve flowers.
- 73/130 FR: PHB (-10). Form with bright lavender flowers.
- 77/688 (syn. desquamatum) BRO (+10)
- 79/185 (syn. desquamatum) ACU Berry (+10)
- 80/151 Heritage Plantation, MA (0)
- 82/162 (syn. desquamatum) JCB (+10).
- 83/015 (syn. desquamatum) PC: WEB (+10)
- 83/223 ADB (-10). Form with white flowers.

rubropilosum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Upright to spreading evergreen shrubs with branchlets and foliage covered by a dense layer of appressed hairs. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are funnel-shaped and pink to lavender in color, usually with spots. A floriferous and fairly hardy evergreen azalea with attractive foliage

and flowers which should be quite heat tolerant. Native to C Taiwan where it occurs on sunny hillsides from 6,500 to 10,500 ft.

73/241 USDA#325046 (+5\R1\3). Rose-pink flowers with darker flecks on this rarely offered species.

73/242 USDA#325049 (+5\R1\3). Red-purple flowers with darker flecks on this rarely offered species.

rufum

Taliensia

Compact and rounded evergreen shrubs. The narrowly obovate to elliptic leaves are similar to those of the well-known *R. bureavii* but with a typically thinner red-brown indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to deep pink, often with reddish spots. A very hardy species that is seldom seen in cultivation. Native to S Gansu and N Sichuan, China where it occurs in various habitats from 8,000 to 13,000 ft.

74/040 R#13649:Windsor ('15\R1\4). Our first offering (2002) of this species in many, many years. Best in light shade.

rugosum

Vireya

Shrubs or small trees up to 15 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are pink to crimson, deep magenta, bright purple or blood-red. Flowers can be scented. Found in mossy forests to open exposed ridges from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. North Borneo.

79/024 D. Stanton - EWS (+32)

rupicola var. chryseum

Lapponica

Dwarf and compact evergreen shrubs with tiny fragrant leaves. The lower surface of the leaves and the young stems are densely covered with mixed dark brown and tan scales. The flowers (mid-spring) are dark to pale yellow. A choice and rare (in cultivation) alpine species providing a nice color change from the purple shades so predominant in this subsection. Best in a cool but bright site with excellent drainage. Native to NE Upper Burma and China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan ; SW Sichuan(')) where it occurs in various alpine habitats from 11,000 to 15,500 ft.

75/028 FR (-10). Form with clear yellow flowers.

320sd1993 TS#9248:RSBG ('10\R3\2). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet, China by June Sinclair.

93sd353 SB#9292:RSBG ((10?\R3\2). Grown from seed collected wild in SW Sichuan.

rupicola var. rupicola

Lapponica

Dwarf shrubs to 2 ft. Flowers (April-May) are purple, deep plum to almost black purple, occasionally deep crimson, or more rarely white. Noted for the often very dark purple-colored corollas. This species named after its native habitat as a dweller in stony places. Common and widespread on rocky slopes of mountainsides from 10,000 to 15,000 ft. N Burma, China

65/458 WIS (-5). Violet-purple flowers.

russatum

Lapponica

Dwarf alpine evergreen shrubs with small, scaly, elliptic to rounded leaves. The small, broadly funnel-shaped flowers are indigo-blue to reddish purple or pink-lavender. An outstanding and easily grown rock garden or specimen plant with beautifully-colored flowers. Very floriferous and best in full sun with good drainage. The blue-purple flowers are among the best in that color range in the genus. Native to NW Yunnan ; SW Sichuan, China where it occurs in various alpine habitats from 11,000 to 14,000 ft.

66/602 CAE (-10). Deep green leaves speckled with dark scales and bright indigo-purple flowers.

70/367 KEW (-10). Form with deep purple flowers.

73/244 FR (-10). Bright purple flowers.

77/412 russatum Mulligan (-10\R1\3). Compact rounded shrub with small scaly leaves and masses of bright blue-purple flowers in mid-spring.

Best in full sun with good drainage. Our best "blue" russatum

79/116 F 25500: BH (-10). Purple flowers.

80/052 Borde Hill 1st RHS (-10)

82/202 'Black Violet' WEB (-10). Dark violet flowers. A very floriferous species.

saluenense ssp. chameunum

Saluenensia

Compact prostrate or dwarf mounding evergreen shrubs with attractive tiny rounded leaves. These are shiny and smooth on the upper surface with a dense layer of brownish scales beneath and bristly margins. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are purple to reddish purple or magenta. A choice dwarf species for the rock garden or a colorful mass planting as a large-scale groundcover. Native to alpine habitats from 11,500 to 17,000 ft. in NE Burma and China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan & SW Sichuan).

73/246 (chameunum) EXB: WW: PHB (-5). An award form with bright purple flowers in late April.

80/076 (chameunum) CH (-5). Purple-rose flowers.

93sd309 TB#9210:RSBG ((5\R1\2). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet.

saluenense ssp. saluenense

Saluenensia

Erect but compact evergreen shrubs with bristly leaves and stems. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are magenta to purple or red-purple. An excellent alpine species for the rock garden, tolerant of sun but requiring excellent drainage. A bit more vigorous and larger than the closely related and more widely grown ssp. chameunum. Native to SE Tibet, NE Burma and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. in various alpine habitats.

69/876 R#110:Wood ('5\R1\3). Deep rose-purple flowers with dark red-purple flecks.

75/257 ACB (0)

82/163 Hu Yu: JCB (-5). Form with light purple flowers.

sanctum

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Broadly upright deciduous shrubs. The rhombic (diamond-shaped) leaves of this distinct species are a deep glossy green and arranged in whorls at the branch tips. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are deep rose to rose-purple in groups of three to four. A lovely and unusual azalea considered rare in its native Japan where it grows in the mountains of S Honshu. A widely adaptable, heat and cold tolerant species, best in light shade or the woodland garden.

73/250 GIG (0). Lavender-rose flowers.

76/080 MB (0)

150sd1998 RSBG ('10\R1\4). These are seedlings from a 'superior form' grown in the east coast garden of Dr. Nickolas Nickou. Choice.

sanguineum ssp. didymum

Neriiflora

As above but with deep blood-red or black-crimson flowers in early to mid-summer. Said to prefer an almost alkaline soil but we have had little difficulty here at the RSBG. The leaves and branchlets are often more bristly than ssp. sanguineum. Found in SE Tibet and adjacent NW Yunnan, China from 14,000 to 15,000 ft. in rocky meadows and on limestone cliffs.

68/215 R 44: CHP (0). Black-crimson flowers.

78/071 Crarae ('5\R3\3). Deep red flowers

sanguineum ssp. sanguineum

Neriiflora

Compact rounded evergreen shrubs. The leaves are smooth and often shiny above with a thin silver to gray indumentum below. The fleshy bell-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are extremely variable in color, ranging from deep blackish crimson to crimson, pink, yellow or white. An extremely variable species with numerous subspecific taxa. Requires a well-drained and partially shaded to fairly exposed position. Native to China (SE Tibet and NW Yunnan) from 10,000 to 14,500 ft. in various well-drained montane habitats

70/135 (var. didymoides) Stronachullin ('5\R2\4). This variety is distinguished by its glandular ovary and usually persistent bud scales. I have not recorded flowering data on this clone.

88/064 R#6A:ROBB (('5\R2\4). This was collected as R. sanguineum aff. but lies well within the parameters of the description for R. sanguineum. Deep blood-red flowers with black overtones and a large calyx of similar coloration on this clone.

sanguineum ssp. sanguineum var. cloiophorum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs, 1 to 4 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white to pink or yellowish-pink. Found among scrub and on open stony slopes at 10,000 to 14,500 ft. China

77/753 (sanguineum ssp. cloiophorum) F 25521 (=25943): WGP (0)

sanguineum ssp. sanguineum var. haemaleum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs, 1 to 4 ft. Flowers (May-June) are very dark

crimson, almost black. Can be semi-deciduous. Found in open scrub and rocky forest margins from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China

65/403 (sanguineum ssp. haemaleum) CRA (-5). Form with crimson flowers in late April.

80/123 (sanguineum ssp. haemaleum) HER (-5)

84/153 H.L. Larson (0)

santapau C&H#459

Viraya

A rare vireya species from mainland Asia where it occurs in the temperate rainforests of NE India. This charming dwarf has small elliptic leaves and short bell-shaped white flowers. Not particularly "flashy" but a favorite of all who grow it and a reliable bloomer. (+20\R2\1)

RSBG#1998/020

sargentianum

Pogonanthum

Densely-branched, dwarf evergreen shrubs with small and scaly, fragrant leaves. The small daphne-like flowers (mid- to late spring) are pale yellow to cream in clusters of 5 to 12. A choice, floriferous dwarf species for the rock garden or other sunny locations. Requires excellent drainage and is relatively slow-growing and difficult to propagate. Native only to central Sichuan where it occurs from 10,000 to 14,000 ft, on cliffs and rocks. Has not been collected in the wild since 1904! (I guess some of us had better get busy.)

1974/104 'Whitebait' Glendoick ('5\R2\2). This AM clone with creamy white flowers in mid-spring is a more upright and vigorous, easier grown plant than most forms in cultivation

saxicolum affinity DJHMV#043

An evergreen azalea with small elliptic and hairy leaves. The flowers are white flushed rose. From seed collected in the wild. Many of the species collected in this same region are proving to be hardier than their provenance would suggest. Should have heat tolerance as well. The beautiful foliage is strongly flushed red when young. (+5?\R1\3)

RSBG#109sd2007

scabridibracteatum

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 20 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are pale to dark red long tubes. Very dark scales cover leaves and flowers.

Epiphytic or more rarely, terrestrial in tropical rain forests from 6,400 to 8,800 ft. Papua New Guinea

86/022 UCB 62-201-UCB (+32)

scabrifolium var. scabrifolium

Scabrifolia

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (April) are white to deep pink. Unusual bullate leaves. Native to dry hillsides and rocky slopes at 6,000 to 9,500 ft. China

70/155 BRO (0). Form with light pink flowers.

scabrifolium var. spiciferum

Scabrifolia

Shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are rose to pink or white. Leaves with soft hairs. Native to dry rocky slopes, pine woods, thickets and scrub at 8,000 ft. China.

64/106 (syn. spiciferum). BRO (+5). Rose-pink flowers.

80/161 (syn. spiciferum) PM (-5). Form with light pink flowers.

schlippenbachii

Sciadorhodion (Azalea)

Rounded deciduous shrubs often as wide as high. The distinctive obovate foliage is arranged in whorls of five on the ends of the branches. The almost flat-faced flowers (early to mid-spring) are pink to rose or white, with a slight fragrance and reddish spots. The Royal Azalea is one of the most beautiful of species and an excellent choice for the woodland or partly shaded garden. Quite hardy and easy with excellent fall foliage color. Native to Korea and NE Manchuria where it is a common species in woodlands.

80/163 ESC: VVN: KWG (-25). Pink flowers.

90/SD2 Seedling KOR.

90/SD3 Seedling KOR.

177sd1998 HC#970380:RSBG ('25\R1\4). Grown from seed collected in the wild at around 4,500 ft. on Chiri san in Korea.

scopulorum

Maddenia

Upright evergreen shrubs with stiff and shiny leaves. A free-blooming species with large, usually fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers. These are white or white flushed pink with a yellow blotch and frilled lobes. A rare maddenia in cultivation requiring excellent drainage. Known in the wild only from SE Tibet where it occurs on rocks and cliffs from 6,000 to 8,000 ft.

80/135 Trengwainton (+32)

98/014 scopulorum KW#6354:Glendoick (+15\R2\5). Rare maddenia with large funnel-shaped white flowers with a yellow blotch. Known only from the Tsangpo gorge region of Tibet. Excellent drainage required

233sd1998 AC#3669:RSBG (+15\R2\5). These are cutting-grown plants from our original seedlings grown from seed collected wild by Alan Clark near Bayi in SE Tibet.

searleanum

Solenovireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 13 ft. Flowers pale outside, dark rose inside, sometimes white. Carnation scented. Found at 7,000 ft. New Guinea

80/148 BOS (+32)

searsiae

Triflora

Vigorous upright evergreen shrubs. The leaves have three sizes of scales on their lower surfaces. The widely funnel-shaped flowers are white to rose-purple in mid-spring, typically with spots. A floriferous, easily grown, and relatively hardy species which is rarely seen in gardens.

Tolerant of sun or partial shade. Known only from W Sichuan, China where it occurs on the famous holy mountain of Wa Shan in woodlands from 7,500 to 10,000 ft.

70/125 Glendoick ('10'\R1\5). Red-purple flowers with darker spots
Shrubs, 8 to 15 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white or pale purple
with green spots. Known only from two collections from thickets
and woods at 7,500 to 10,000 ft. China

seingkuense

Edgeworthia

Our first offering of this rare species which forms a dwarf evergreen shrub with remarkable foliage and extremely unusual flowers. The new growth, stems and small, heavily bullate ovate leaves are covered with a thick coating of red-brown indumentum. The whole plant is remarkable furry and indeed, at the bottom of each flower, the ovary itself is covered with a prominent tuft of long red-brown hairs. The flowers, though relatively small, are quite large in scale with the rest of the plant. They are deep yellow and like a flattened bell in shape. Very interesting growth habit as well. As seen in the wild, most plants were either prostrate on the sides of boulders or grew with long hanging stems from the crotches of trees. Until we found this species in 1997 along the NW Yunnan/Burma border, it was known in cultivation from only one clone (KW#9254 - collected in 1931) grown and distributed by Glendoick Nurseries of Scotland. This new collection has a much thicker and deeper colored indumentum and bigger, deeper yellow flowers than the old clone. Not the easiest thing to grow but fine if provided with excellent drainage (use vireya or orchid mix for example). Native to NW Yunnan, SE Tibet and N Burma where it occurs as an epiphyte or on cliffs and rocks from 6,000 to 10,000 ft.

387sd1998 CCHH#8106:RSBG (+10'\R2\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 6,650 ft. on the Salween\Irrawaddy divide. Stunning foliage and fuzzy white new growth on these seedlings. A choice collector's plant, closely related to *R. edgeworthii*. Try a moss-lined basket moved into protection during extreme cold snaps. Beautiful! Superb!

selense ssp. dasycladum

Selensia

Shrubs, 3 to 12 ft. Flowers (March) are white to rose. This is a variable subspecies and many forms have been collected from the wild. Native to bouldery slopes and open pine forests from 11,000 to 13,000 ft. China

79/107 (rhaibocarpum) R 11269 (USDA 59197) BH (+10)

selense ssp. jucundum

Selensia

Shrubs, 2 to 20 ft. Flowers (March) white to white flushed rose, rose, or pink, sometimes with a crimson blotch. A geographically distinct subspecies from NW Yunnan, China. Found on the edges of pine woodlands and on rocky slopes from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

82/138 (jucundum) BREM (0). Pastel rose flowers with a magenta blotch.

selense ssp. selense

Selensia

Shrubs, 2 to 9 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink to rose, occasionally white to pale yellow, may be blotched. Found on

rocky alpine pastures by streams at 11,000 to 14,500 ft. China
76/312 ACB (0)

selense ssp. setiferum

Selensia

Shrubs, 5 to 10 ft. Flowers (March) creamy white with red-colored flecks. Possibly a natural hybrid between *R. selense* ssp. *selense* and *R. bainbridgeanum*. Found in thickets and woodlands of pine from 12,000 to 13,000 ft. in China (NW Yunnan and SE Xizang).

65/521 (*setiferum*) WIND (0). Creamy white flowers with maroon flecks.

semibarbatum

Mumeazalea

Upright and wide-spreading deciduous shrubs with a somewhat tiered branching habit. This looks quite different from any other species in the genus and is the only member of subgenus *Mumeazalea*.

The small and thin, shiny dark green, serrate-margined leaves are usually hairy. The small white to white flushed pink flowers have red spots and hang beneath the foliage in early summer. A little known but distinct, graceful and attractive species with bright fall foliage color for the woodland garden (also tolerant of more sun). Native to Japan where it is found in mountain forests.

75/077 WAK (-5). Small white flowered form, pink and red autumn foliage.

81/067 NA 44823-USNA (-5)

245sd96 YK#1046:RSBG ((5\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,400 ft. in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

serotinum

Fortunea

These are large vigorous seedlings grown from seed collected by Peter Cox and myself on the S Yunnan/N Vietnam border at around 9,000 ft. in 1995. It bears a remarkable resemblance to the well-known species *R. hemsleyanum* (which is only known from Emei Shan in Sichuan Province 450 miles to the north of this area!) with the same auriculate leaf base and wavy margins. However, the leaves are much narrower and the habit is more open. David Chamberlain has seen this same taxon in N Vietnam and feels that we have finally found the long lost and little known *R. serotinum*. Plants under this name have floated around for years but appear to be mostly forms or hybrids of *diaprepes*. The new growth emerges quite late in the spring (even under cover) on these plants and so should miss the spring frosts which can be so damaging to other species from such southern latitudes. Beautiful blue-green foliage and rapid growth on this exciting new introduction.

562sd1996 SEH#242:RSBG (+5 to 0'\R1\8). These should have large white and fragrant flowers sometime in late spring or more likely, mid-summer. Note: I have offered this in past catalogs as *hemsleyanum* affinity.

RSBG#272sd2012. FMWJ#13399

serpyllifolium

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Semi-deciduous shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pale pink to white. Perhaps the smallest leaves and flowers in the genus. Found on well-drained volcanic soils up to 6,000 ft. Japan

76/356 HSZ: WEB (-5)

79/173 WEB (-5). Form with delightful fuchsia colored flowers.

79/175 WEB (-5). Form with lavender purple flowers.

serrulatum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs to 15 ft. Flowers (July-August) are white or occasionally pale pink. One of the latest to bloom and has a pleasing sweet, clove-like scent. Found on coastal plains or the edges of wooded swamps. SE USA

76/282 HTS 1227B: NA 7853-USNA (-5). Fragrant white flowers.

Collected from the wild in Jones County, Mississippi.

76/283 HTS 1280 - USNA (-5). Fragrant white form from Screven County, GA.

76/284 (serrulatum var. georgianum) HTS 1265E: NA 7906-USNA (-5). Wild collected in Charleton County, Georgia.

setosum

Lapponica

Dwarf shrubs to 1 ft. Flowers (May) are purple or pinkish or dark wine-red. New growth is very bristly. Native to open rocky slopes and alpine meadows at 12,000 to 15,000 ft. Himalayas

79/055 WEB. From seed collected on Mt. Everest.

sheilae

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 5 ft. Funnel-shaped flowers (variable flowering time) are deep purple-red. Oblong to obovate leaves in pseudowhorls. Dr. Hermann O. Sleumer states that this species is, "presumably a more or less intermediate hybrid between *R. abietifolium* and *R. buxifolium* var. *robustum*." A subalpine species found on boulders, ridges, and among the dense vegetation of low trees and shrubs at 9,000 to 10,000 ft. on the eastern side of Mt. Kinabalu on the island of Boreno. Malaysia (Sabah).

87/048 GA 801154: RBG (+32).

sherriffii

Fulgensia

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees (generally much smaller in cultivation) with attractive, smooth and peeling reddish to pinkish bark. The leaves have a distinctive "chocolate-brown" indumentum on the undersurface. The flowers (early spring) are deep red with darker nectar pouches. A rarely grown but extremely ornamental plant, one of the earliest blooming species here at the RSBG. Native to a small area of S Tibet where it grows in coniferous forest margins around 11,500 ft.

75/012 HIL (+5). Funnel-campanulate corollas of dark crimson.

75/238 WEB (+5). Cherry red three flowered trusses.

76/155 L&S#2751:RBGE (0\R2\3). Cardinal red flowers on this
1966 AM form.
76/193 RBG (+5).

sichotense

Rhodorastra

Upright to low and mounding evergreen shrubs with shiny rounded leaves. Little is known of this newly introduced species which is quite closely related to *R. dauricum* with similar but generally larger flowers in early to mid-spring and more fully evergreen foliage. The flowers should be pale to deep rose-purple or pink to rarely white. An exciting new introduction for the enthusiast in colder and harsher climates. This should be quite cold and even heat tolerant and seems quite amenable in cultivation so far. Native to E Russia and Siberia? in a wide variety of altitudes and habitats.

234sd96 RSBG ((25?\R1\2-5?). Grown from seed collected wild in Russia. These have already started to bloom with shades of deep rose-purple dominant.

sidereum

Grandia

Shrubs or small trees, 10 to 30 ft. Flowers (May-June) are cream to clear yellow, sometimes with a red basal blotch. Lower leaf surface with a light tan indumentum. Native to thickets, mixed forests and open conifer woods at 8,000 to 12,000 ft. Burma, China

73/255 KW 20838: WW - PHB (+10). Form with cream yellow flowers.

RSBG#205sd2013. KR#10597

siderophyllum

Triflora

Shrubs, 4 to 23 ft. Flowers (May) are white or pinkish-violet. Found on open ridges and dry, wooded hills at 2,700 to 6,900 ft. China

80/102 BEN (0)

sikangense var. exquisitum

Maculifera

This beautiful species has only recently been introduced from the Wumeng Shan of NE Yunnan Province, China where it is endemic. As seen in the wild this should prove to be a popular and garden-worthy new rhododendron for the home gardener as well as the collector. It forms a large rounded evergreen shrub to small tree (in the wild) densely covered with attractive foliage. The flowers are reported to be pink to white with a deep red blotch and spots (mid-spring'). Quite common in forests, open meadows and rhododendron thickets at around 10,000 to 12,000 ft. NOTE: We are also offering variety sikangense for the first time this year (see below).

94/238 (var. sikangense) SB#9019:Berg ('10'\R1\3). Our first offering of the typical variety of this species with narrower leaves. This is the form from the Erlang Shan in Sichuan, China. Seed collected by Warren Berg at 10,400 ft. Only a few available of

these beautiful large plants in 2-gallon containers
531sd1996 SEH#205:RSBG ('10'\R1\3). My own collection from
around 12,000 ft. These are exceptionally beautiful foliage plants.

sikangense var. sikangense

1994/238 sikangense var. sikangense SB#9019:Berg (-10\R1\3). Attractive lanceolate leaves and white to pink flowers with a reddish blotch and spots in mid-spring. Collected by Warren Berg on the Erlang Shan, Sichuan, China. CRS#

simsii

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Densely-branched and twiggy shrubs with semi-evergreen to evergreen foliage. The flowers (late spring) are various shades of red to pink or white, with dark spots on the upper lobes. A very heat tolerant species. The primary component of the hybrid complex known as the "Indica" or "Indian" azaleas so popular as indoor potted plants. Native in scrub, open woodland and near water from 1,000 to 9,000 ft. over a large area of E Asia including China, NE Upper Burma, Hong Kong, S Taiwan, Laos, Thailand, and the Ryukyu Islands of S Japan.

80/014 USNA 40245 (+5). Light pink flowers, and vigorous spreading habit.

80/018 USNA 43660 (+5). Simple bright pink flowers in this form.

83/218 Arb. des Barres (+5)

233sd95 PW#99:RSBG (+10?\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild at 5,570 ft. in Guizhou Province, China.

2001/008 simsii Valder#21:UC Berkeley (+10\R1\3). Evergreen azalea with red to pinkish flowers. This clone with large leaves covered in long golden hairs was collected wild in Thailand. Quite heat tolerant and floriferous.

simulans

Taliensia

Shrubs to about 6 ft. Flowers (May) are white to rose with purple flecks. Very limited distribution in the wild and not well documented. Found among rhododendron thickets from 12,000 to 14,500 ft. China

76/168 (mimetes var. simulans) F 20428: RBG (0)

sinofalconeri

Falconera

A spectacular new introduction. This species forms a large compact and spreading evergreen tree with leaves up to one foot in length. As the name of this new big-leaf implies, this is the Chinese or eastern version of the closely related *R. falconeri* of the Himalayas. *R. sinofalconeri* is native to a small area on the S Yunnan/N Vietnam Border and differs in its broadly obovate leaves and eglandular pedicels and ovaries. In addition, the indumentum on the undersurface of the leaves is light brown in comparison with that of *R. falconeri* which is dark or rusty brown. The flowers are borne in a large rounded to flat-topped inflorescence and should be pale to rich yellow. Appreciates some protection from the hot afternoon sun. So far has proven to be hardier than *R. macabeanum*. Native to

broad-leaved forests from 5,250 to 10,000 ft.

553sd1996 SEH#229:RSBG (+5'\R1\7). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,500 ft. on an exposed mountaintop in the Lao Jing Shan of S Yunnan. Very vigorous, with beautiful foliage.

smirnowii

Pontica

Shrubs, 3 to 12 ft. Flowers (May-June) are pink with yellowish flecks. A very useful hardy species with soft pale colors. Leaves with a thick tan indumentum below. Native to the edges of forests from 4,000 to 7,500 ft. NE Turkey ; adjacent USSR

76/376 BERG ((25). Flowers pastel rose with darker lobes and gold-green flecks.

83/210 ACB - BON (-25). Flowers pink

83/193 MEH ((25). Flowers pastel rose with gold-green flecks.

smithii

Barbata

Shrubs or small trees, 6 to 25 ft. Flowers (March) are scarlet to crimson with darker nectar pouches. Found in mixed forests from 8,500 to 12,000 ft. NE India, Bhutan, China

65/255 STR (+5). Form with brilliant red flowers.

75/061 (argipeplum) WAK (+5). Form with scarlet flowers.

sororium SEH#27018

Vireya

A new introduction into cultivation, these are dwarf epiphytic evergreen shrubs with thick and leathery, elliptic to oblong leaves. The small but bright yellow flowers hang singly or in pairs from the tips of the branches. They are bell-shaped with widely flaring lobes. This is one of several closely related taxa newly introduced from S Yunnan and adjacent N Vietnam. Many of these have only recently been described as new species by botanists. This species is visually distinguished from its close relatives by its very large leaves. Quite hardy for a vireya - we have had this planted out in the garden for many years with no damage. Our largest-leafed form. (+10?\R2\2)

RSBG

souliei

Campylocarpa

Open and upright growing to compact evergreen shrubs or small trees. The ovate to almost round leaves are dark green and smooth after emerging an attractive glaucous blue-green. The exquisite saucer-shaped flowers are pink or rose to white flushed pink in mid- to late spring. To quote Peter Cox 'This superb plant is perhaps my favourite species'. Best in cool summer regions with excellent drainage. Native to rocky slopes and woodlands from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in C Sichuan ; N Yunnan, China.

79/041 DUR (-5)

142sd95 RSBG ((10\R2\4). Seedlings from a hand-pollinated cross here at the RSBG. This cross 76/245 (Brodick) x 77/663 (FCC form - Windsor).

365sd1997 97ARS#434:RSBG ('10\R2\4). Seedlings from a deep pink form hand-pollinated by Peter Cox at Glendoick. Very few.

sperabile var. sperabile

Neriiflora

Shrubs, 3 to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are crimson to scarlet. Needs some protection in most gardens to produce good foliage and flowers. Found among scrub and on cliffs at 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

China, NE Upper Burma

79/119 KW 7124 - Borde Hill (+10)

sperabile var. weihsiense

Neriiflora

Evergreen shrubs with densely white tomentose branchlets. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a dense woolly white indumentum. The tubular-bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are scarlet to crimson. A rarely grown but attractive species with brightly colored flowers. Best in light shade with excellent drainage. Native to NW Yunnan, China where it occurs on cliffs and rocky slopes from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

70/310 F#26478:Nymans (+5\R2\5). Rarely offered collector's item.

Form with deep scarlet flowers.

1995/087 sperabile var. weihsiense Glendoick (+5\R2\5). Long narrow leaves with a white woolly indumentum beneath. Bright and waxy bell-shaped crimson flowers in mid-spring. Requires excellent drainage.

sphaeroblastum

Taliensia

Shrubs, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white to pink with purple flecks. A handsome hardy foliage plant, typically slow to flower. Found in open forests and thickets from 11,000 to 15,000 ft. China

64/145 COR (0)

67/688 Glendoick (0)

83/011 HLL (0). Form with white flowers.

sphaeroblastum var. wumengense

Taliensia

A newly introduced variety of the popular and beautiful *R. sphaeroblastum*. This recently described taxon forms a compact rounded evergreen shrub with extremely attractive foliage. This variety differs from the typical in that the leaves are elliptic to oblong-obovate in shape with a dense woolly indumentum of pale yellow-brown hairs on the underside. The petioles (leaf stems) are also longer in this variety and it occurs as a disjunct population 140 miles from the nearest known population of the species. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to white flushed pink, often with reddish spots. Slow-growing but beautiful, requiring protection from the hot afternoon sun and excellent drainage. Found only on the Wumeng Shan of NE Yunnan, China where it occurs on open alpine slopes and in *Abies* forest from 12,000 to 14,000 ft.

83/011 Larson ('10\R2\3). The typical form (var. *sphaeroblastum*) with white flowers.

535sd1996 SEH#209:RSBG ('10\R2\3). My own collection made at 12,800 ft. from large, incredibly beautiful specimens. I am pleased to offer these exquisite young plants which are already developing their beautiful foliage (blue-green when young). A true connoisseur's plant. NOTE: comparable specimens

from similar collections made in the same area will be substituted if necessary.

spinuliferum

Scabrifolia

Upright and open-growing evergreen shrubs with hairy branchlets. The attractive leaves are heavily bullate (deep and prominent veining) with hairs on the margins. The unique flowers (mid- to late spring) are tubular in shape and held upright on the stems. They range in color from orange to pink, reddish orange or crimson with protruding stamens and style. An unusual species with extremely 'unrhododendron-like' flowers. Suitable for planting in hot and dry situations. Native to Yunnan and S Sichuan, China where it occurs in dry pine forests and thickets from 5,500 to 8,500 ft.

69/834 DUN:WAL (+5?\R1\4). Vermilion flowers.

87/012 SBEC (+10).

87/014 SBEC (+10).

308sd1998 CCHH#8000:RSBG (+5\R1\4). These are cutting-grown plants from our original plants grown from my collection of seed at 7,600 ft. in NW Yunnan, China from amazing 15 ft. specimens.

RSBG#108sd2012. CDHM#14530

stamineum

Choniastrum

Small trees, 10 to 40 ft. Flowers (May) are white with a yellow blotch and scented. Found in mixed forests and thickets at 1,500 to 9,000 ft. China

70/369 Kew - UBC PP (+10). White scented flowers on an open wide ranging shrub.

stenaulum

Choniastrum

Shrubs to 15 ft. Flowers (March-April) pale lilac, greenish yellow in the throat and scented. Found at 9,000 ft. China

75/040 KW 20679: KEW (+20). Fragrant.

stenopetalum

Tsutsusi

Rounded evergreen azaleas, often wider than high. The elliptic to ovate leaves are covered with long soft hairs. The broadly funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are lilac-pink to purplish, typically with spots and often fragrant. This evergreen azalea is fairly heat tolerant but rare in gardens. Quite distinct and attractive. Native to Japan where it occurs in forests and thickets. Formerly known as macrosepalum.

65/447 'Linearifolium' (0\R1\4). The famous form of this species with incredibly narrow 'crinkly' leaves that are matched by the long and narrow lavender petals of the unusual flowers.

82/118 'Ladylocks' ('macrosepalum') Hill (+5\R1\4). Lovely fragrant lavender flowers on this Polly Hill selection from Japanese seed.

stenophyllum

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (variable flowering time) are bright to dark red or orange-scarlet. Almost needle-like leaves that are a tad over two inches long and only one sixteenth of an inch wide. Found on the island of Borneo and common in the upper montane oak forests on Mt. Kinabalu and also in mossy forests, on mountain ridges, on river banks from 5,000 to 10,900 ft/ Indonesia, Malaysia

85/046 FM: DC (+32)

stewartianum

Thomsonia

Upright evergreen shrubs with pale brown peeling bark. The typically elliptic to somewhat rounded leaves have a thin brownish indumentum on the lower surface. Like the closely related *R. eclectum*, the tubular bell-shaped flowers of this species (early spring) are incredibly variable in color, ranging from white to pink, rose or various shades of red. They are often bicolored and may be heavily spotted to unmarked. Rare in cultivation, this species can be susceptible to powdery mildew (this has not been a big problem here at the RSBG) but is useful for its very early blossoms. Native to SE Tibet, Upper Burma and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 10,000 to 14,000 ft.

67/684 COR (0)

414sd1998 CCHH#8137:RSBG (0\R2\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 11,800 ft. on the Salween/Irrawaddy divide in NW Yunnan.

On a spring expedition to this same region it was noted that most of the flowers were creamy yellow, though some superb variations were present.

RSBG#132sd2011. KR#9950

strigillosum

Maculifera

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees with an upright growth habit. The tubular bell-shaped flowers put on a spectacular display in late winter to early spring. These are deep red to crimson or scarlet with blackish nectar pouches. The younger shoots and petioles are covered with stiff bristles. A popular species desirable for its luminous, late winter blossoms and attractive foliage. Easy in cultivation and fantastic as a specimen or in the woodland garden. Best in partial shade. Native to Sichuan and NE Yunnan, China where it is found in thickets and on open slopes and cliffs from 7,000 to 11,000 ft.

73/270 Robbins ('5\R1\5). Large red flowers.

73/271 Greig ('5\R1\5). Bright red flowers.

75/159 Greig:Robbins ('5\R1\5). Large bright red flowers in early spring on this stunning and popular species. The younger shoots and leaf petioles are covered with dark bristles. Best in light shade.

75/178 GRE: WW (-5). One of our best forms with crimson flowers.

76/081 WEB (-5). Crimson flowers.

77/627 GRE - PM (-5). Form with crimson flowers.

77/627 GRE-PM (-5). Crimson flowers.

79/057 BN: WEB (-5).

82/125 RBG (-5). The best strigillosum at Edinburgh in Mr.

Davidain's opinion.
84/047 STN (-5). Deep red flowers.
493sd1996 SEH#155:RSBG ('5\R1\5). My own collection from
8,500 ft. in NE Yunnan, China.

suaveolens

Solenovireya (Vireya)
Shrubs or small trees to 10 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies)
are white and can be fragrant. Easier to grow and flower than
R. orbiculatum, but appreciates some support. Found on the island
of Borneo in tropical rain forest from 5,000 to 6,500 ft.
Indonesia, Malaysia
80/004 DG (+32). Collected wild on Mt. Kanabalu, Borneo.
87/051 RBG 792883: CLL (+32)

subansiriense

Thomsonia
Shrubs or trees to 45 ft. Flowers (February-March) are scarlet
with a few purple flecks. A recently collected (1965) species
related to R. thomsonii with similar red colored flowers and
peeling bark but with elongated leaves and more tubular flowers.
Found in mossy rain forests at 8,500 to 9,200 ft. NE India
77/636 C ;H 418: GLE - WEB (+10). A red flowered form. Blooms
in March.
80/170 RBG - LB (+10). Form with light red flowers.

succothii

Barbata
Shrubs or small trees, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (March) are crimson or
scarlet with large nectar pouches. Smooth, peeling purple bark.
Native to mixed forests and scrub at 11,000 to 13,500 ft. Bhutan,
India
83/038 BEN: TJ (+5) Form with deep red flowers.

sulfureum

Boothia
Dwarf evergreen shrubs with smooth brown to red-brown peeling bark.
The dark green shiny leaves are typically glaucous white on the
lower surface. The small flattened bell-shaped flowers (early to
mid-spring) are greenish yellow to deep yellow. A choice species
rarely seen in cultivation. This is similar to, but quite distinct
from the plant we have sold for years here at the RSF as sulfureum
(1974/108 - now known to be R. dekatanum). Requires excellent drainage.
True sulfureum is native over a wide range of SE Tibet, Upper Burma
and W Yunnan, China. It grows on cliffs and rocks or as an epiphyte
from 7,000 to 13,000 ft.
74/108 Glendoick (+10). A hardy form with sulfur yellow
flowers, and eventually smooth brown bark.
501sd1998 CCHH#8236:RSBG (0'\R2\3). Grown from my collection
of seed at 11,000 ft. on the Cang Shan in W Yunnan, China.

suoilenhense

Falconea

Our first offering of this (relatively) newly described big-leaf species. This is a recent introduction from Vietnam that was first collected as both "sinogrande aff." and "protistum aff." as it shares characteristics of both species. This has among the largest leaves of any species in the genus and puts on an amazing foot and a half of growth each year. Beautiful pure white flowers with a strong red blotch. As far as is currently known, this and the more widespread sinofalconeri are the only big-leaf species in Vietnam. An amazing plant that is probably similar in hardiness to sinofalconeri but I am guessing slightly less so as it comes from a somewhat lower elevation. (+5?\R1\9)

RSBG#280sd2012. FMWJ#13431

superbum

Vireya

Tropical shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are white to creamy yellow. The dramatic large leaves are covered with rough scales. Large scented flowers appear on mature plants. Native to Papua New Guinea at 5,000 to 10,000 ft.

78/094 FM (+32). Three large flowers per truss, the petals form a cream tube that is soft pink on the lobes.

83/069 SCHI (+32\R2\?).

sutchuenense

Fortunea

Large shrubs, 15 to 35 ft. Large leaves up to one foot long. Flowers (January to April) pale pink to pale mauve-pink with no basal blotch. A beautiful large, early flowering species which performs best in woodland conditions. Hardy even in the eastern half of the USA as far north as Boston. Native to China (Shaanxi, N Sichuan, Hubei, Guizhou, and Guangxi) where it grows in forests and bamboo groves from 5,000 to 8,000 ft.

65/348 Caerhays - UBC PP (0). A typical form of this handsome small tree.

77/205 VANW ((10). Large pale pink flowers with maroon flecks.

79/120 ('Seventh Heaven') Wilson 1232: BH (-10). Flowers white suffused reddish-purple.

82/197 AC (-10)

taggianum

Maddenia

Large rangy shrubs with spectacular large fragrant flowers. These are pure white with a yellow throat and in the shape of a trumpet-lily. Very similar to the closely related *R. lindleyi* but generally easier to grow. Attractive red-brown peeling bark. Requires excellent drainage and frequent pinching as a young plant (to reduce legginess if so desired). Native to the east of *R. lindleyi* where it is found as an epiphyte in tall trees or terrestrially on cliffs and rocks. It occurs from 6,000 to 12,000 ft. in SE Tibet, NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), N Burma and W Yunnan. A stunning flowering plant.

237sd1998 RSBG (+15\R2\6). These are seedlings grown from the AM form 'Cliff Hanger' selfed by Ted Millais.

taliense

Taliensia

Slow-growing and compact but upright evergreen shrubs with stout branches. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thick felted brownish indumentum. The flowers (mid-spring) are white with reddish spots. A beautiful foliage plant with stunning new growth like furry white candles striped longitudinally with bright green. Requires a cool position with good light and excellent drainage. Full sun is not advised. One of my favorite species, the foliage is fragrant on a warm day. Native to W Yunnan, China where it occurs on open slopes from 10,000 to 13,000 ft.

65/292 BEN - UBC (-10). Form with cream colored flowers with reddish spots

82/139 BRP (-10).

83/029 TJ (-10).

518sd1998 CCHH#8254:RSBG ('10\R3\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 12,200 ft. on the Cang Shan. Rarely available wild-origin source of this classic choice species. These should develop a thick and dark indumentum as they age.

tamuare

Tsutsusi

Low growing azalea. Flowers are red to purplish red to pink and occasionally white. Rare in the wild and in cultivation. Considered one of the parents of the Satsuki Azaleas. Found on the islands south of Kyushu at low elevations from sea level to rocky hillsides. Japan

80/014 (eriocarpum) USNA (+10). From seed collected on Yaku Island, Japan.

tapetiforme

Lapponica

Low dense shrubs which can reach 3 ft. Flowers (April) are purplish-blue, violet, rose or rarely yellow. A species that is rare in cultivation and forms a dense ground cover. Found on open alpine slopes and bare scree from 11,000 to 15,000 ft. NE Burma, China

83/135 RBG (0)

tatsienense

Triflora

Upright to spreading evergreen shrubs with reddish branchlets. The small leathery leaves are covered with scales. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are whitish to rose, lavender or purple, usually with reddish spots. An uncommon species in cultivation and rarely offered. Quite variable but generally easy and floriferous. Native to NW Yunnan & S Sichuan, China where it occurs in various open habitats from 7,000 to 12,000 ft.

70/422 RBGE ((5\R1\5). White flushed rose-purple flowers.

taxifolium

Vireya

This smaller growing (but bonsai tree-like) species has extremely narrow, deep green and shiny, "grass-like" leaves unlike

any other rhododendron. The bell-shaped flowers are pure white. As the name implies, it actually looks like a small yew tree. Always attracts attention - one of the most unusual of all species. (+32\R2\2)
RSBG

telmateium

Lapponica

Bushy dwarf shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (April-May) are lavender to purple, or rose-pink. Very common and variable in the wild and relatively easy to cultivate. Found on open rocky slopes and cliffs at 9,500 to 16,000 ft. China

77/757 F.21250 - Windsor (-5)

77/758 F.21377 - Windsor (-5). One-half inch flowers of soft mauve in this selection.

77/759 KW 4102: WGP (-5). From seed collected by F. Kingdon Ward during his 1921 expedition to Yunnan and Sichuan.

80/006 (drumonium) F.15210 - Castle Howard (-5). Although many clones seen are labeled as such, this is a true form.

temenium var. dealbatum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are white to deep rose-pink in lax trusses. Grows among scrub, on rocky cliffs, and in open moorland from 12,000 to 15,000 ft. China

76/196 (glaphyrum) RBG (0)

temenium var. gilvum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are pale yellow to yellow tinged with pink. Found on cliff ledges, among scrub, and in thickets at 12,000 to 15,000 ft. China

79/165 (temenium ssp. chrysanthum 'Cruachan') GLE (0)

tephropeplum

Tephropeplum

Shrubs, usually only to 5 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink to carmine-red, rarely white. Found on rocky slopes and scree at 8,000 to 14,000 ft. India, NE Burma, China

65/257 KW 20844 - Stronachullin (+10). Clusters of three-quarter inch carmine rose bells in late April on a shrub of medium growth.

RSBG#404sd2005. APA#088

tephropeplum affinity

Tephropeplum

This is a recent introduction that appears to be a new species, possibly related to, or maybe a Vietnamese form of, the widespread tephropeplum from the Sino-Himalaya. This is a collection from N Vietnam and many of the new introductions from that region are turning out to be much more tolerant of cold temperatures than their northern counterparts. This possibly new species features interesting narrow and brownish-silvery scaly foliage and clusters of narrowly tubular pink to pale pink flowers.

NOTE: This was sold in the past as "xanthostephanum aff." but we

have since flowered the very precocious seedlings and they are pinkish and much more similar to tephropeplum. (Actually, there is also a "xanthostephanum aff." with yellow flowers that we have flowered from the same region.) Almost certainly a new species and yet another mystery plant from this exciting part of the world. (+5\R1\2) RSBG#105sd2007 DJHMV#133

thayeranum

Argyrophylla

Shrubs, 6 to 12 ft. Flowers (June) are white tinged with pink and slightly speckled. A very distinct late flowering species with remarkable stiff foliage and white-to-green candles of new growth. Leaves are indumented. Found in woodlands from 9,000 to 10,000 ft. China

66/605 CAE (-5). Form with evenly spaced trusses of white flowers.

66/617 RBGE ((5). Rose buds opening white with maroon flecks.

thomsonii ssp. lopsangianum

Thomsonia

Shrubs 2 to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are deep crimson. Small oval leaves with tubular bell-shaped blossoms. Found on open hillsides and rocky slopes at 8,500 to 14,000 ft. China

77/696 BRO (+5). Crimson flowers.

thomsonii ssp. thomsonii

Thomsonia

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees with tan to reddish, smooth and peeling bark. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are dark shades of red to crimson, sometimes with flecks and a brightly colored calyx. The leaves are orbicular in shape and usually an attractive glaucous blue-green in color. Can be afflicted with powdery mildew and may be partially defoliated in extreme cases although we have little trouble here at the RSBG. A classic and highly ornamental species which should be in every garden. Found in various montane habitats from 8,000 to 14,000 ft. in the eastern Himalayas.

64/058 LAR:PHET:WAL ((5\R2\5). Red flowers.

76/716 L ;S 2847 - RBG (-5). A hardy clone with unusually large leaves and large red flowers with red calyxes.

75/237 TRW: WEB (0). Warren Berg's choice as the best pure red thomsonii from the gardens of Cornwall.

80/082 GLE (0)

129sd95 RSBG ((5\R2\5). Grown from seed collected wild from superior forms in Kyong Nosla, Sikkim by Britt Smith.

558sd1997 SEH#572:RSBG ('5\R2\5). My own collection from 10,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a plant with a pale calyx.

tomentosum 'Milky Way'

Ledum

The best form of this species I have ever seen, Rhododendron 'Milky Way' is a superior selection of a species formerly included in the genus Ledum (as Ledum palustre). Recently, the genus Ledum was

'lumped' into the genus *Rhododendron*, adding six species to this already massive and variable group. 'Milky Way' covers itself with rounded trusses of pure white flowers in mid-spring. While each individual saucer-shaped flower is relatively small, each truss is composed of six or seven individual trusses containing up to 20 flowers each. A full-grown plant will ultimately reach about three feet in height with a five-foot spread, well-branched, with foliage to the ground. The attractive evergreen foliage is deep green with a reddish brown, woolly indumentum on the lower surface and young stems. 'Milky Way' is a tough and adaptable plant but performs best in a moist organic soil in sun or light shade. Probably hardy to around '30' F. See the October 1999 issue of the RSBG Newsletter for additional information.

90/090 RSBG ('30\R1\3). A fantastic plant for almost any garden.

tomentosum affinity

Ledum

Dwarf bushy evergreen shrubs with a glandular and long reddish brown woolly indumentum on the stems. The linear to narrowly elliptic leaves have a strongly recurved margin and are covered with a dense woolly brownish indumentum on the underside. The small white flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are borne in a dense rounded inflorescence. An extremely hardy, widespread, variable and floriferous species. Tolerant of fairly exposed sites and wet soils. Formerly included in the genus *Ledum* which has recently been "sunk" into *Rhododendron*. Native to bogs, coniferous forests and similar boreal habitats in N Europe and N Asia.

127sd96 ("*Ledum angustum*") JJH9510172:RSBG ((35?\R1\3).

Grown from seed collected wild at 7,900 ft. in the Altai Mountains of S Siberia & Mongolia. Extremely narrow leaves on this taxon which is still in taxonomic limbo. Collected from "tiny shrublets with white fragrant flowerheads".

tosaense

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Densely-branched shrubs with slender shoots. The foliage of this evergreen azalea is deciduous to evergreen, often turning purple in the autumn. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are purplish pink to rose or lilac-purple, often with darker flecks, rarely white flushed pink. A good species for warm climates. Plants formerly known as *komiyaiae* should be quite hardy. Common in C ; S Japan on exposed slopes or in forests from sea-level to 5,000 ft.

79/016 USNA 40870 (0). Lavender-pink flowers with ten stamens, this form from seed collected on Ashitaka Yama in Japan.

79/087 ('Barbara') HIL: LJP (0). Vibrant pink flowers

traillianum var. dictyotum

Taliensia

Small shrubs, 4 to 5 ft. Flowers (May) are white and sometimes spotted with crimson. Considered a rare plant in cultivation. Found on scrub-clad slopes and on margins of conifer forests from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. China

65/508 (*dictyotum*) Rock 18437: WGP (0). Form with white flowers.

75/084 (dictyotum 'Katmandu') Exbury (0). Softly grained indumentum and flowers of fine white-blotched and spotted crimson. An Award of Merit form, 1966.

traillianum var. traillianum

Taliensia

Stout-growing upright evergreen shrubs or small trees. The leaves have a distinctive 'pebbly' tan to brownish indumentum on the lower surface, the upper surface is smooth and shiny green. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to white flushed rose or pinkish, often with spots and/or a blotch. An uncommon but not difficult member of this popular subsection. Native to China (SE Tibet, SW Sichuan ; W Yunnan) where it is a common species in coniferous forests and open areas from 10,000 to 15,000 ft.

76/058 Nelson:Berg ('10\R1\4). Best in light shade.

92/100 SB#8301:BERG ((10\R1\4). This clone grown from seed collected wild in Sichuan at 12,000 ft.

trichanthum

Triflora

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs with distinctly bristly branches. The new growth and the upper surface of the leaves are also densely covered with soft bristles. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are similar to those of *R. augustinii* but generally much darker in color (in cultivated forms). They are dark blue-purple to reddish or pale purple, often with reddish, greenish or brown markings. Quite attractive and valued for its late blooming. Native to W Sichuan, China where it is often common in forests from 5,250 to 10,350 ft.

69/723 BRA.L:WAL ((5\R1\6). Dark red-purple flowers with burgundy flecks.

75/169 'Tower Court Form' Wales Wood (-5). Named for its covering of bristles on stems, petioles and pedicels. Flowers of a rich purple.

76/059 JHC (-5). Form with deep royal purple flowers.

76/346 KSG (-5). Form with mid-May flowers of deep purple with green blotch.

trichocladum

Trichoclada

Deciduous shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April-May) are yellow or greenish orange-yellow. Bronze colored new growth. Native to rocky cliffs and scrub at forest margins from 8,000 to 11,000 ft. N Burma, China

78/091 BAR - CHP (0). Form with greenish-yellow flowers.

80/160 (oulotrichum) P. Miller (0).

trichostomum

Pogonanthum

Upright or sometimes wide-spreading but compact evergreen shrubs with smooth and peeling whitish to tan bark. The small narrow leaves are quite scaly beneath and fragrant. The white to rose flowers (mid-spring) are in small rounded clusters reminiscent of

a Daphne, narrowly tubular in shape with spreading lobes. A beautiful and usually free-flowering species which is unfortunately difficult to propagate. Requires excellent drainage and good light. One of the most asked for species in the garden. Native to N Yunnan and SW & C Sichuan, China where it occurs in forests and on open slopes from 10,000 to 13,000 ft.

73/283 FR (-5). Form with light pink flowers.

80/164 'Rae Berry' BOV:GAM ((5\R2\3). Deep pink flowers.

82/164 JCB (-5). Hardy form with light pink flowers.

Subsection Triflora (species nova) JN#11022

An unknown, almost certainly new species, collected far to the east of where most Triflora species are known to occur. Noted to have cream to yellow flowers on a very compact plant. (-5?\R1\4)

RSBG#228sd2012

Subsection Triflora (species nova) CGG#14068

An unknown, almost certainly new species, collected far to the east of where most Triflora species are known to occur. The plants were the typical large and bushy Triflora with lavender to red-purple flowers. (0\R1\7)

RSBG#278sd2010

Subsection Triflora (zaleucum affinity - probably species nova?) CDHM#14573

An unknown, almost certainly new species, collected far to the east of where the species zaleucum is known to occur but sharing the very distinct, glaucous white-waxy underside of the leaves as seen in that species. I have not seen this in flower but the plants were the typical large and bushy Triflora in form and habit. Foliage quite shiny on top, a most remarkable collection. (0\R1\7)

RSBG#288sd2013

triflorum var. triflorum

Triflora

Upright evergreen shrubs typically with smooth and peeling mahogany to reddish bark. The leaves are smooth on the upper surface, quite white glaucous to pale green on the lower. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (late spring to early summer) are cream to various shades of yellow, with greenish spots and often flushed shades of red. Worth a place in the garden for its attractive peeling bark and glaucous foliage alone. A widespread, common and variable species native in the eastern Himalayas from E Nepal into the N Burma/SE Tibet frontier. It occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 7,000 to 13,000 ft.

70/026 (triflorum var. mahoganii) FR (+5). Form with light yellow flowers and a mahogany blotch.

515sd97 SEH#529:RSBG (+5?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalayas from plants with exceptionally beautiful peeling mahogany bark and glaucous white leaf undersides. Beautiful blue-green young leaves.

575sd1997 SEH#589:RSBG (+5'\R1\4). My own collection from an exposed sunny slope at 8,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya Shrubs, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (May) are cream to yellow with greenish yellow or dark red spots. Native to forest margins, moist hillsides and cliffs at 9,000 to 12,000 ft. Himalayas

triflorum var. bauhiniiflorum

Triflora

Shrubs, 2 to 15 ft. Flowers (May) are greenish-yellow to yellow and with darker greenish-yellow spots. The corolla is flat and saucer-shaped in this variety. Found in the states of Nagaland and Manipur in eastern India. Common on hillsides at 8,000 to 9,000 ft. E India

73/026 (bauhiniiflorum) FR (+5). Lemon-yellow flowers.

triflorum var. triflorum

Triflora

Shrubs, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (May) are cream to yellow with greenish-yellow or dark red spots. The corolla is widely funnel-shaped in this variety. Native to mixed and conifer woodlands, bogs, on cliffs, and in bamboo or rhododendron thickets at 9,000 to 12,000 ft. Nepal, NE India, Bhutan, N Burma, SW China

80/097 KW 6409: (+5)

tsaii affinity

Lapponica

Low-growing evergreen shrubs with tiny scaly leaves. A rare and newly introduced taxon which is closely related to the well-known hippophaeoides but differs in its smaller leaves and fewer stamens. Previously known only from NE Yunnan along the Yangtze River at around 9,500 ft. It was collected in 1990 and again in 1995 from adjacent areas on the Sichuan side of the Yangtze River. These collections are considered to be intermediates between hippophaeoides and tsaii. I am quite impressed with the performance of this new taxon in the garden. It blooms over a long period with lavender to pale purple flowers and is quite easy to grow.

389sd1996 SEH#040:RSBG ('10'\R1\2). Grown from my collection of seed at 11,150 ft. in the Daliang Shan, S Sichuan, China.

tsariense

Lanata

Shrubs, 3 to 10 ft. Flowers (April) are white to cream to pale pink with or without crimson spots. Striking wooly branchlets and leaves with dense fawn to rust-colored indumentum. Found on open hillsides and in mixed forests from 11,000 to 14,500 ft. SW China, NE India

66/653 GREI:WAL (0). Carmine-rose in bud opening to white flowers.

75/150 NEL:ROBB (0). Deep carmine-rose in bud opening to white flowers with magenta flecks.

77/665 Windson (0). A clone of compact habit with deep pink buds and eventually almost white flowers. An Award of Merit form.

82/180 TJ (0).

84/043 STN (0). Creamy white flowers from pink buds.

tsusiophyllum

Tsusiopsis (Azalea)

Dwarf mounding to prostrate evergreen shrubs with long golden hairs covering the branchlets and tiny elliptic leaves. The narrowly bell-shaped flowers (late spring to early summer) are white and in small

clusters. Not particularly showy but an interesting dwarf azalea. Formerly included in a separate genus as *Tsusiophyllum tanakae*. Quite distinct but rarely seen in cultivation. Native only to central Honshu, Japan where it is quite rare on open mountain slopes.

76/353 Suzuki: Berg ('5\R1\2). This form upright in habit. White flowers.

ungernii

Pontica

Shrubs or small trees, 5 to 20 ft. Flowers (July) are white, sometimes flushed pink, with greenish flecks. An excellent foliage plant that needs a moist, shady spot to succeed. Native to spruce forests from 3,500 to 6,000 ft. NE Turkey and adjacent USSR.

76/061 JC (0).

uniflorum var. imperator

Uniflora

Prostrate shrubs rarely attaining 1 ft. in height. Flowers (April) are purple to pinkish-purple. Narrow funnel-shaped flowers on a ground-hugging mat. Found on bare cliff ledges at 10,000 to 11,000 ft. NE Burma.

65/422 (syn. *imperator*) WAK (0). Rose-purple flowers.

uvarifolium var. uvariifolium

Fulva

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or trees with stout branches and large shiny dark green leaves. The impressive new growth is covered with a plastered to woolly, silvery white indumentum which is retained on the underside of the leaves. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white to pale pink, usually with crimson flecks and a large purple blotch. A common and often dominant species where native in the wild. Found in various montane habitats from 7,000 to 14,000 ft. in E Arunachal Pradesh and China (NW Yunnan & SW Sichuan).

93sd352 RSBG (0 to (5\R1\5). Grown from seed collected in the wild.

76/250 (*uvarifolium* var. *griseum*) BEN (-5)

valentinianum

Maddenia

Compact shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (March-April) are bright yellow. Very distinct dark hairy leaves and richly colored flowers on a tender shrub. Found growing on cliffs and stony slopes from 9,000 to 12,000 ft. NE Burma, China.

65/391 Bodnant (+10). Bright yellow flowers, small leaved and slight stature. An Award of Merit form, 1936.

valentinianum affinity

Maddenia

This taxon is obviously related to *R. valentinianum* but appears to

be distinct enough to warrant at least subspecific status. The leaves of this new collection are much larger than those of the typical species, up to three inches in length. They are similar in shape but heavily bullate on the upper surface. The leaves also have long hairs fringing the outer edge for an overall stunning foliage effect. The deep purple-brown bark is smooth and exfoliating. Really worth growing for foliage and bark alone. Best of all, this new introduction has the deepest waxy yellow, bell-shaped flowers of any rhododendron I have seen. Requires exceptionally well-drained soil, should be relatively hardy. Found in S Yunnan and adjacent N Vietnam where it occurs as an epiphyte and on steep banks at around 9,000 ft. A beautiful plant.

559sd1996 SEH#235:RSBG (+5'\R2\4). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,000 ft. in S Yunnan, China. One of my favorite introductions and already one of my very favorite rhododendrons

valentinianum var. oblongilobatum aff./species nova? DJHVM#106

The most compact-growing and dwarf representation of this very confusing species complex - this is the "alpine form" as known from the top of the highest mountain in N Vietnam. Masses of deep yellow waxy flowers with hairy, deeply bullate, glossy green leaves. Much smaller and more compact than its close relative from just across the Red River in S Yunnan - the newly named valentinioides. Smooth and peeling reddish-brown bark.

So far, this has proven to be quite hardy for a Maddenia. A stunning foliage plant with the darkest yellow flowers I have seen in a rhododendron. Grown from seed collected in the wild. A truly dwarf, deep yellow-flowered, and relatively hardy Maddenia. Sure to become one of the most popular of the new introductions in years to come. (+5\R2\5)

RSBG#101sd2007

vaseyi

Rhodora (Azalea)

Large upright deciduous shrubs with distinctive elliptic leaves tapering at each end. Brilliant fall color in most climates. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (early to mid-spring) are strikingly beautiful in shape, poise and color. The typical form is pale pink to deep rose but white forms are not unknown in the wild. Best in sun with a moisture-retentive soil but quite adaptable and hardy. Although easily cultivated and quite common where it occurs, the Pinkshell Azalea has a very limited range in the wild. It is an interesting species not closely related to any other Rhododendron. Found only in the mountains of western North Carolina, USA where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from about 1,000 to 4,000 ft.

75/032 'White Find' LaBar ('20\R1\5). The famous pure white selection of this ornamental species. Only a few.

78/014 LF-GBN (-15). Form with rose-pink flowers.

81/077 BIL (-15). One of the best pink forms of this eastern azalea.

veitchianum

Maddenia

Large and vigorous, but often compact-growing evergreen shrubs with smooth and shiny reddish brown bark. The large fragrant flowers are white, often with a yellow blotch and typically frilled or wavy along the outer part of the lobes. Quite variable in terms of blooming season and requiring excellent drainage. Native to S Burma, Laos,

Thailand and Vietnam where it occurs from 3,000 to 8,000 ft. as an epiphyte, on rocks and cliffs or dry evergreen forests.

74/001 'Ashcombe' (Cubitii Group) Windsor (+25\R2\6).

Magnificent large white flowers with an orange-yellow blotch on this 1962 FCC clone.

81/127 SA-EK (+20). Light chartreuse buds open white flushed yellow in the throat.

venator

Venator

Compact evergreen shrubs with attractive recurved leaves. The new growth is coated with a thin silvery indumentum when it first emerges. This is retained as a thin brownish indumentum on the lower surfaces of the leaves. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are scarlet to reddish orange with darker nectar pouches. A very distinctive and attractive species with no close allies. Native to a small area of the Tsangpo Gorge in SE Tibet, China from 8,000 to 8,500 ft. in thickets, swamps and on rocks. A collector's species valued for its attractive red flowers late in the season.

65/381 RBGE (0\R1\3). Bright red tubular flowers.

69/833 GRE-MVW (+5). Crimson flowers.

venator affinity (species nova)

A new, soon to be named species from a previously unexplored region of the eastern Himalaya. This appears to be close to the rare *venator* which had only been found previously in the Tsangpo Gorge of adjacent SE Tibet. Long narrow leaves with the stems and new growth densely covered with bright red bristles. Red bell-shaped flowers in mid-spring. (+5?\R1\4)

RSBG#403sd2005. APA#087

vernicosum

Fortunea

Large rounded evergreen shrubs or small trees with smooth green leaves. The flowers (mid-spring) are typically pale pink to rose but can be white or pinkish purple and most forms have crimson flecks. A widespread, common and variable species in the wild. A free-flowering and easily grown species, beautiful in blossom. Native to China (SE Tibet, Yunnan, Sichuan & Gansu) from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in a wide variety of habitats.

69/812 RL-MVW (-5). Form with pink flowers.

78/112 Dexter - UW Arb. (-5).

79/152 HSM 13976: GBG (0).

79/144 (*vernicosum* f. *euanthum*) F#5881:RBGE ((5)

504sd96 SEH#175:RSBG ((5?\R1\5). Beautiful vigorous plants grown from seed collected wild at 9,200 ft. in NE Yunnan. The plants from which this seed was collected were in a population far to the east of where *R. vernicosum* has previously been recorded.

They were quite distinct with rounded leaves similar to those of *R. orbiculare*. Should prove to be a fascinating new introduction.

verruculosum

(Possible Hybrid of *R. flavidum*)

A shrub to 3 ft. Flowers (May) are deep lavender. Small leaves on

plant formerly recognized as a species. Collected from W Sichuan
at 10,000 ft. China.

65/461 Wisley (0). Deep lavender flowers.

vialii

Azaleastrum

Small and compact evergreen shrubs up to four or five feet. The new growth is an intense red-purple, quite stunning. Small, obovate to somewhat elliptic, thin textured and smooth leaves. The tubular bell-shaped flowers (late winter to early spring) are bright red. A distinct and attractive species. It was thought that the real thing was not in cultivation any longer but I was able to verify our only clone as true vialii. This has since been returned to Great Britain from whence our plant was received. Obviously extremely rare in cultivation, this is an unusual garden plant which is much hardier than one would expect. It has survived many years outside here at the RSBG and even flowers. Native to central and S Yunnan, China where it occurs in thickets from 4,000 to 6,500 ft.

1981/078 Goteborg B.G.:Borde Hill (0'\R1\4). Our first offering(') of this rare species with red flowers. Should be heat and sun tolerant.

virgatum ssp. oleiofolium

Virgata

Shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (March-May) are white or pink. A Subspecies with smaller paler flowers that tolerates a warm, dry site. Found on open scrubby sites from 6,500 to 13,000 ft.

84/072 (oleiofolium) KW 6279: Brodick (+15)

virgatum ssp. virgatum

Virgata

Low mounding evergreen shrubs with small lanceolate leaves. The funnel-shaped flowers are white to deep pink in mid-spring. A rarely offered but floriferous and drought tolerant species for sun or shade. Known to bloom as a one-year old plant. Quite common in the eastern Himalayas where it occurs from 8,000 to 12,500 ft. in various exposed habitats.

65/404 Crarae (+10). Rose pink flowers.

66/672 R.183 or 185 - WW (+10).

80/038 Brodick (+10). White flowered form.

521sd1997 SEH#535:RSBG (+10\R1\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 7,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

viridescens

Trichoclada

Compact and upright evergreen shrubs with bristly branches. The delicate obovate leaves are bright blue-green and often have bristles on the margins. The widely flaring, funnel bell-shaped flowers (early to mid-summer) are yellow with greenish spots. An unusual but attractive late-blooming species with beautiful foliage. Native only to SE Tibet where it occurs in boggy areas and on alpine slopes from

10,000 to 11,000(') ft.

74/111 'Doshong La' KW#5829:Glendoick (0\R1\3). Yellow flowers with rose tips and olive-green flecks in this 1972 Award of Merit form.

390sd1997 CC#7557:RSBG (0\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet by Peter ; Ken Cox at 11,800 ft. Stunning blue-green foliage on these large seedlings.

viscidfolium

Thomsonia

Shrubs, 2 to 8 ft. Flowers (April-May) are coppery red to coppery-orange with darker nectar pouches and flecks. Unusual-colored flower on a species rare in cultivation. Found on cliff faces near streams and waterfalls at 9,000 to 11,000 ft. China 65/297 L ;S 6567: GLN (0). Form with unique copper-orange flowers.

viscistylum

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (June) are reddish-purple to purple with darker flecks. Native only in southern areas on the island of Kyushyu. Recently confirmed specific status by D.F. Chamberlain and S.J. Rae in the Edinburgh Journal of Botany, Volume 47, No. 2,1990. Found in upland forests. Japan 77/028 MG (0)

viscosum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Deciduous and often stoloniferous shrubs which can become quite large in the wild. The long tubular flowers with flared lobes (late spring to early summer) are white to light pink with a spicy fragrance. Yellow-orange autumn color. Found in low marshes, on river banks, and in mixed forests. Valuable for its late bloom time, fragrant flowers and tolerance of a wide variety of cultural conditions. Commonly called the Swamp Azalea, this species is native from Maine to Florida, west into Oklahoma and SE Texas, USA. Now includes the former species coryi, serrulatum and oblongifolium.

76/280 ('oblongifolium') USNA ('10\R1\5). This clone collected in Tyler Co., Texas.

76/285 ('serrulatum var. georgianum') HTS#1265C:USNA ('10\R1\5). This clone collected wild in Charleston Co., South Carolina.

76/287 (syn. viscosum var. aemulans) HTS 1104: USNA (-15). Propagated from a plant collected in Henry Co., AL

76/288 HTS 1325A: NA 10086-USNA (-15). Collected from the wild in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.

78/110 KWG (-15). Propagated from a plant collected in Anne Arundel Co., MD

80/025 KWG (-15). Propagated from a plant found in Hyannis, Massachusetts.

86/026 'Delaware Blue' HILL ((15\R1\6). This clone selected and named by Polly Hill from a wild population in Delaware for it's glaucous-blue foliage. Our first offering of this stoloniferous clone.

87/017 viscosum 'Delaware Blue' Hill (-15\R1\5). An excellent blue-leaf selection of this eastern azalea made by Polly Hill. Highly fragrant white flowers in early to mid-summer. Great in sun or in the woodland garden.

90/SD4 Seedling BOW.

90sd006 Seedlings (grown from seed collected at Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania.

225sd1998 98ARS#575:RSBG ('15\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

wallichii

Campanulata

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs. The flowers (mid-spring) are mauve, lavender, rose-purple, pink or white, sometimes speckled purple or brown. Handsome shrubs closely related to *R. campanulatum* but glabrous or with a sparse dark brown indumentum on the undersides of the leaves, shiny and dark green above. Grows in mixed forests of birch, spruce, and fir, or on open rocky slopes among scrub and juniper from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in the eastern Himalayas.

75/080 LS ;H 17527: WAK (-5). Form with delicate lavender

75/128 SH#6658:RBGE (0). Pastel rose-purple flowers.
flowers.

94/073 BB#8837:Berg ('5\R1\4). Cuttings from a clone grown from seed collected by Warren Berg in Bhutan at 12,200 ft.

288sd95 95ARS#469:RSBG (0 to (10?\R1\4). Nice large plants from seed collected wild by the Danish Sikkim Expedition (#144) at 11,800 ft. in Sandakphu, West Bengal, India.

495sd1997 SEH#508:RSBG ('5\R1\4). My own collection from Sandakphu in the West Bengal, Indian Himalaya at 11,000 ft. Shrubs to 20 ft. Flowers (April) are pale lilac to violet to pink or white, sometimes spotted. Discovered by J. Hooker in 1849. Native to birch and spruce forests and juniper scrub at 9,500 to 13,000 ft. Himalayas

walongense

Maddenia

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (April-May) are creamy-white with a greenish blotch and may have a spicy scent. Native to the Arunachal Pradesh territory of India. Rarely epiphytic in trees or terrestrial in forested ravines and on rocky cliffs at 5,000 to 7,000 ft. NE India

87/060 RBG 774055-RBG (+32)

wardii var. wardii

Campylocarpa

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees with rounded smooth green leaves, often glaucous beneath. The saucer-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are yellow to sulfur-yellow and may have a maroon or purple basal blotch. A parent of many beautiful yellow-flowered hybrids, in its finest forms this species is itself an exceptionally beautiful garden plant. Susceptible to powdery mildew which may partially defoliate the plant in a severe case although we have had little of this at the RSBG. Native to Sichuan, Yunnan, and SE Tibet, China. Common in a wide variety of montane

habitats from 9,000 to 14,000 ft.

65/327 'Meadow Pond' LS ;E 15764: WGP (-5). Received an Award of Merit in 1963 for its primrose-yellow flowers with a crimson blotch.

69/096 L ;S 15764: WGP (-10)

70/059 (=73/296) KW#4170:EXB:PHET ((10)). Orange-yellow buds open to yellow flowers.

73/296 KW 4170: EXB: CHP (-10). An early season, unblotched, clear yellow form. Our hardiest form.

74/044 LS ;T#5679:RBGE ('10\R2\4). This clone should have yellow flowers with a reddish blotch.

75/129 SH 6596 (-5). This form with small rounded leaves and rather late season flowers are pure yellow and marked with a deep crimson nectar guide.

80/063 (litiense) MIN: RKB (0)

528sd1995 RSBG ((10?\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet.

529sd1995 CV#:RSBG ('10\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet.

535sd95 RSBG ((10?\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet from a plant with no blotch.

107sd1998 (Litiense Group) RSBG ('10\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild (DWD#206) at 12,900 ft. in NW Yunnan, China

148sd2000 wardii var. wardii CER#9905:RSBG (-10\R2\4). Beautiful yellow saucer-shaped flowers in mid to late spring, often with a reddish blotch. Rounded and smooth leaves on a rounded shrub. Grown from seed collected by Garratt Richardson at 13,125 ft. in the Tsari region of SE Tibet. Can be susceptible to powdery mildew.

wasonii

Taliensia

Compact evergreen shrubs with distinct ovate-lanceolate foliage, dark and shiny green on the upper surface. The lower surface has a reddish brown indumentum which is nicely displayed due to the rather upright position in which the current years growth is poised. The flowers (mid-spring) are typically yellow to whitish (pink in the Rhododactylum Group) with reddish spots. An attractive plant which is quite different in appearance from the other members of subsection Taliensia. It is also easier to cultivate than most other members of this group. Native to forests in C Sichuan, China where it is found from 7,500 to 12,000 ft

65/258 Stronachullin ('10\R1\3). Pale yellow flowers.

65/303 RBGE ((5). Flowers white, lightly blushed rose with a few maroon flecks

74/036 (syn. wasonii var. rhododactylum) W 1876: WGP (0). White flowers.

76/267 WGP (0).

82/181 T Jorgensen (0). (Rhododactylum Group) Pink flowered form.

83/108 (syn. wasonii var. rhodoactylum) REU: ADM (0).

websteranum var. websteranum

Lapponica

Upright, branched shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April) are pale purple. Native to heath and moorlands at 10,000 to 16,000 ft.

China

65/462 WIS (0). Vigorous dwarf with lavender flowers.

westlandii

Chioniastrum

Shrubs, 5 to 25 ft. Flowers (March) are lilac to clear orchid-purple to white and very fragrant. One of the least hardy of this section, but unusually lovely flowers. Found at forest margins and steep slopes at 2,500 ft. China.

65/462 Wisley (0). Tiny, narrow leaves and lavender flowers on a vigorous dwarf.

weyrichii

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Large deciduous shrubs or small trees with smooth reddish branches. The rhombic (diamond-shaped) leaves are arranged in whorls of three at the ends of the branches and are covered with short brownish hairs. The openly funnel bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are salmon-pink to brick red, usually with spots. The unusually colored flowers and attractive foliage make this seldom-seen azalea a true collector's item. Quite tolerant of heat. Native to S Japan and Cheju Island, Korea.

73/298 USDA 274839-USDA (10?\R1\4).). Form with light orange-red flowers in May. Yellow to red autumn color.

81/071 USNA ('10'\R1\4).

81/073 USNA ('10'\R1\4). I have not recorded flower data for either of these clones.

wightii

Taliensia

Shrubs, 7 to 20 ft. Flowers (April) are pale to lemon-yellow with brown or purple spots. Common above tree line where it is found among scrub and on ridges at 11,000 to 15,000 ft. Himalayas

75/210 PTG (-5)

williamsianum

Williamsiana

Low and densely-branched, mounding evergreen shrubs with distinct smooth orbicular leaves. The pink to rose flowers appear as delicate bells hanging from the branch tips in mid-spring. The new growth is usually a deep reddish brown. An easily grown and popular species often used in hybridizing. Native to a limited mountainous area in C Sichuan, China where it grows on high cliffs from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

66/606 CAE (-5). Form with delicate pink bells in early spring.

73/301 Greig: WW (-5). Clone with small, flat, round leaves and light pink, cup shaped flowers/

73/302 AEK (-5). Rose flowers.

74/113 FR (-5).

75/277 GRE: UBCP (-5). Clone of typical leaves and open cup-shaped pale rose flowers.

75/307 BAR: CHP (5\R1\2). Low mounding form creates a striking focal point as plants mature in your garden. Delicate pink bells.

80/004 FOX: ARD (-5)

80/055 Borde Hill (-5). Tight compact spreading shrub, up to 4" in 10 years.

wiltonii

Taliensia

Large rounded evergreen shrubs with distinctive, beautiful foliage. The dark glossy green leaves have deeply impressed veins on the upper surface while the underside has a thick pale to reddish brown indumentum. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are white to pink with red flecks and a crimson blotch. An easily grown and superb foliage plant. Native to W Sichuan, China where it occurs in forests and on rocky slopes and cliffs from 8,000 to 11,000 ft.

75/017 HIL (-5). White flowers from pink buds.

1975/088 Exbury ('5\R1\4). White flushed rose flowers with crimson flecks on this 1957 Award of Merit form.

75/326 GRE: CHP (-5)

76/116 J. Caperci (-5).

311sd1993 SB#9215:RSBG ('5\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild by Warren Berg in Sichuan. Very nice foliage on these seedlings.

womersleyi

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 7 ft. rarely epiphytic on tree trunks. Tubular, nodding flowers (variable flowering time) are bright to deep red or scarlet. Leaves, ovate to ovate-elliptic, are densely set along the branches. Found mostly in open mossy forest or among grasses on the margins of forests, more rarely in grassland above the timberline at 10,500 to 12,100 ft. Papua, New Guinea.

84/162 FM (+32). Propagated from a plant collected on Mt. Giluwe, Papua New Guinea.

xanthostephanum

Tephropepla

Relatively small-growing evergreen shrubs with smooth and peeling reddish brown bark. The elliptic gray-green leaves are silvery brown on the underside. The narrowly bell-shaped flowers are deep to pale yellow and borne in profusion over a long period in late spring. A very attractive plant with fine yellow flowers. Requires excellent drainage. Great in a container if pinched a bit as a small plant. Native to N Burma, SE Tibet and adjacent W Yunnan, China where it occurs from 5,000 to 13,000 ft. on cliffs, rocks and in forests.

66/677 R.15 - WW (+15). A compact and hardier clone with bright yellow funnel shaped flowers.

77/666 'Yellow Garland' F#21707:Windsor (+10\R1\3). Deep yellow flowers on this Award of Merit form.

362sd1998 CCHH#8070:RSBG (+10\R1\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 6,550 ft. in the Biluoxue Shan of W Yunnan, China.

1999/282 xanthostephanum R#15:Doleshy (+10\R1\3). Smooth and peeling shiny red-brown bark with gray-green leaves and deep yellow bells in late spring on this excellent form. Great in a container with good drainage.

xichangense

Triflora

A relatively newly scientifically described species (1987), these represent the first introduction into cultivation. This is a relative of the familiar *R. davidsonianum* with similar white

to pink flowers in mid-spring. Should be as successful in cultivation as its many popular relatives in Subsection Triflora. (0\R1\6)
RSBG#143sd2013. JN#12275

"yakushmanum" (see degronianum ssp. yakushmanum)
or

yakushmanum

Pontica

Dense mounding shrubs, 3 to 8 ft. Light pink or rose buds opening to white or white flushed pink flowers (May) with or without faint pink flecks. Dwarf to semi-dwarf habit, foliage with thick white to fulvous indumentum, and exceptional flowers make this one of the most popular species. Native solely to Yaku Island in conifer forests and on exposed mountain slopes from 1,500 to 6,500 ft. Japan

- 64/012 'Koichiro Wada' WGP-ACL. An award form similar to the Exbury form, flowers deep pink in bud, opening white. FCC 1947 73/308 RCH (-15). A very dwarf form.
- 73/310 EXB-PHB (-15). Form with apple blossom pink flowers.
- 75/184 'Yaku Angel' CS (-15). A more vigorous form with larger trusses of white flowers.
- 75/260 (75/241) 'Exbury Form' EXB: FR (-15). Perfection of dome shaped habit, deep green, heavily indumented foliage and apple blossom pink flowers.
- 77/649 'Pink Parasol' D. Leach (-15). A possible hybrid with large leaves and deeper pink flowers than average.
- 82/073 'Baron Lionel' EXB: UBC (-15).
- 83/100 ADM (-15). A dwarf form with pale rose flowers.

yedoense var. poukhanense

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Semi-deciduous shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April-May) are rose to pale lilac and slightly fragrant. One of the hardiest azaleas and much used in hybridizing. Has relatively large flowers that appear on young plants. Found in large masses on open grassy slopes from sea level to 5,000 ft. Korea.

- 78/020 'Eizanko' Suzuki - WEB (0).
- 78/021 'Shizanko' Suzuki:Berg ('15\R1\3). Bright magenta flowers with darker magenta flecks.
- 78/024 Suzuki:Berg ('15\R1\3). Dark rose-purple flowers with red-purple flecks.
- 90/014 Yoder('15\R1\3). I have not recorded flower data for this clone.

yuefengense

A new and very exciting species in cultivation. This is, in general appearance, a dwarf and compact version of the well-known species orbiculare and has similar rounded leaves. The leaves are much thicker and more firm in texture than that familiar species and the petiole is quite short and wide. Bright glaucous blue-green new growth - a really amazing foliage plant. Funnel-bell-shaped pink flowers in early summer - quite a late-blooming species and flowering from a very young age. Seems to be hardy (surviving in sheltered areas on the east coast!) and best in very light shade or morning sun. You will love this plant. (0?\R1\3) RSBG

yungningense

Lapponica

Rounded compact shrubs, 1 to 4 ft. Wide, funnel-shaped flowers (April-May) are deep purple, blue-purple, or purple-red, rarely white, and produced in great abundance on this vigorous species. Occurs on alpine meadows, stony moorlands, cliffs and rocky areas from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. China (SW Sichuan, N Yunnan).

83/137 F 16282: RBG (0).

yunnanense

Triflora

Large, vigorously upright-growing evergreen to sometimes deciduous shrubs. The attractive, widely funnel-shaped flowers are sometimes fragrant and extremely variable in color. They are borne profusely every year and range from white to pink or lavender, typically with red, green or yellow spots and/or a blotch. Easily grown, floriferous and quite tolerant of most garden conditions including drought once established. Very common and widespread in the wild where it is found from 3,000 to 14,000 ft. in a wide range of habitats. Native to China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan, Guizhou), Burma and SE Tibet.

70/333 FOR (0). Form with white flowers accented with orange spotting.

80/033 EM (0). Form with light pink flowers.

83/111 ADM (0). Form with lavender-pink flowers.

511sd1996 SEH#182:RSBG (0\R1\6). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,200 ft. in NE Yunnan, China.

zaleucum

Triflora

Shrubs, 6 to 26 ft. Flowers (April-May) white, white flushed pink or lavender. A distinct species with a rather southerly and low altitude distribution. Found in scrub, thickets and forest margins at 5,800 to 9,800 ft. N Burma, China

77/680 CRA (+10). Highly praised form with large mauve-pink flowers.

zoelleri

Euvireya (Vireya)

Tropical shrubs or small trees to 20 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are yellow to orange or reddish-salmon and can have orange-red lobes. Widely used in hybridizing as a source of vivid color. Often found as an epiphyte in rain forest, open areas, or hanging over precipices and streams from sea level to 6,500 ft.

Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Moluccas

80/150 BOS (+32\R1\?). Long funnel-shaped flowers, yellow with orange lobes.

83/061 SCHI (+32\R1\?). This clone collected wild on Koebre Ridge, New Guinea at 7,500 ft. Saffron-yellow tubes and orange flushed vermilion lobes.

83/071 PS (+32\R1\?). Collected wild in New Guinea.

Key to source abbreviations

AC Alan Clark
ACUB Berry Botanic Garden
ARS American Rhododendron Society
BB Bhutan-Berg
CC Cox & Cox
CCH Chamberlain, Cox & Hutchison
CCHH Chamberlain, Cox, Hootman, Hutchison
C&H Cox & Hutchison
CHC Cox, Hootman & Cox
CNW Clark, Nielsen, Wilson
CV Cox & Vergara
DJHC Daniel Hinkley
EGM Ted Millais
F George Forrest
HC Heronswood/Cobblewood
HTS Henry T. Skinner
JN Jens Nielsen
KR Keith Rushforth
KW Frank Kingdon Ward
K&Y Y. Kurashige & T. Yukawa
LS&T Ludlow, Sherriff & Taylor
PW Peter Wharton
R Joseph Rock
RBGE Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh

RBGK Royal Botanic Garden Kew
RSBG Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden
S Akagi Nature Park
SB Sichuan-Berg
SEH Steven E. Hootman
TB Tibet-Berg
UBCBG University of British Columbia Bot. Garden
USDA U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
USNA U.S. National Arboretum
W Ernest H. Wilson
YK Y. Kurashige, Akagi Nature Park