

SPECIES FOUNDATION

RHODODENDRONS

Short description of most species.
updated from RSF catalogs by Jerry L. Fickes
updated by Hans Eiberg 1997-2002

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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 bit. 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.

dauidii 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. dauidii* or a closely related or even new taxon. *R. dauidii* 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 *dauidii*. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 bistrate 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.

detonsum

(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

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.

eclectum

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 (*eclectum* 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.

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.

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)

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

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.

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.

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.

forrestii* var. *tumescens

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.

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). Dome shaped habit.

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).

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).

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.

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.

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.

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 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).

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.

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-leafed 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.

heliolepis var. brevistylum

Heliolepida

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. heliolepis

Heliolepida

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

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)

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).

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.

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)

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)

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.

hylaeum

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)

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.

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

Maddenian

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.



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