

SPECIES FOUNDATION

RHODODENDRONS

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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\1\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\1\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

leiopodum 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 maddenia 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

Maddenia

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 "eclecteum 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

Glauca

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 maddenian 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. manipurensis) 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 ((15R2\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 to 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

Maddenia

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 BJG#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 CCH#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

Rhododendron

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

Maddenia

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 streambanks 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:S.MI.B ((10).

88/041 'Gualala Bronze' Schick ('10\R1\4). This clone with bronzy 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 Henery 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



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