

SPECIES FOUNDATION

RHODODENDRONS

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

[Go to species: r s t u w v x y z](#)

quinquefolium

Sciadorhodion (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs or small trees. In cultivation this species generally forms a slow-growing, well-branched small shrub with an upright habit. The leaves are arranged in whorls of five at the ends of the branches and usually have a red margin early in the season. The delicate white, funnel-shaped flowers have green spots and hang singly or in groups of two or three, emerging with the soft new green foliage in mid-spring. A choice and highly sought after species rarely offered although it is quite common in some areas of Japan where it is native to forests from 1,000 to 5,575 ft. from N Honshu to Shikoku.

225sd97 RSBG ((10\R2\2-3). Beautiful seedlings from the AM form 'Five Arrows' (73/234).

314sd1999 YK#1291:RSBG ('10\R2\2-3). These are seedlings grown from seed collected wild at 4,850 ft. on the island of Honshu, Japan. Our first offering of this choice species from wild-source material. A very exciting opportunity. I truly hate to have to sell any of these.

IJ-027 Seedling of [73/234 ('Five Arrows') EXB (-5)].

138sd2000 RSBG (-10\R2\2). Extremely ornamental deciduous azalea with leaves in whorls at the branch tips. White funnel-shaped flowers with green spots in mid-spring. Red fall foliage color. These are grown from seed collected from plants here in the RSBG. Best in light shade. Resents disturbance once established.

racemosum

Scabrifolia

Upright-growing to rounded, small-leaved evergreen shrubs with white to pale or deep pink flowers in mid-spring. The flowers are borne in the axils of the upper leaves which gives one the impression of a long 'pink or white raceme. The attractive foliage is often blue-green on the upper surface with a glaucous white coating on the lower. A common, widespread and variable species in the wild. The many forms in cultivation are quite variable in height and hardiness but all are generally heat and drought resistant. An easy and floriferous species. Found in a wide variety of habitats from 2,500 to 14,000 ft. in China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan; W Guizhou).

77/677 CRA (-5). A compact form collected by Reginald J. Farrer.

79/009 R 11403 (USDA 59717): PS (-5). Light pink flowers along red stems on this upright selection.

79/180 'Rock Rose' R#11265:Nymans ('5\R1\3). Red-purple flowers on this famous and floriferous Award of Merit clone (1970).
374sd96 SEH#025:RSBG ((5?\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,800 ft. in SW Sichuan, China.
391sd1996 SEH#042:RSBG ('5\R1\3). My own collection from 11,150 ft. in SW Sichuan Province, China.
508sd96 SEH#179:RSBG ((5?\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,800 ft. in NE Yunnan, China.
RSBG#268d2010.CDHM#14535

ramsdenianum

Irrorata

Large erect evergreen shrubs or small trees with pale brown bark. The upper surface of the broadly lanceolate leaves is a dark glossy green, the lower is smoothish. The tubular bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are rich rose, crimson, purplish or blood red with darker nectar pouches and form a tight round inflorescence. A rare species in cultivation with early growth a problem in colder climates. Native only to SE Tibet where it occurs in forests from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

70/164 GLN (+10?\R1\5). I have not seen this clone in bloom. Rarely offered collector's species.
LAM (+10). Form with deep rose flowers.

rarum

Phaeovireya (Vireya)

Epiphytic slender shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April-November) are deep pink, crimson to scarlet or blood red. Common over local area. Found on tree trunks or rotten stumps in mountain forest, also in light/ moss-forest at 5,200 to 11,000 ft.

85/001 EWS (+32). Form with deep rose-pink flowers.

recurvoides

Glischra

Compact rounded evergreen shrubs with bristly branchlets and petioles. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white flushed pink, pink, or rose, with crimson spots. The glossy dark green leaves have a distinctive thick indumentum on the underside, yellow-brown to cinnamon in color. A highly prized, slow growing species with superb foliage requiring excellent drainage and some protection from the sun. Known only from one Kingdon Ward collection in N Burma where it was found on steep slopes of scree and among boulders at 11,000 ft.

74/098 KW 7184: GRE: UBC (-10). Form with bold pink flowers in early April and dark yellow indumentum.

74/099 HIL (-10). Form with rose-pink flowers and mustard-colored indumentum.

75/056 KW 7184: NYM (-10). Form with shorter leaves and less dense indumentum than typical, but a denser shrub with large pink to white flowers.

reticulatum Alliance

Brachycalyx

This is a complex of large deciduous azaleas closely related to

each other and perhaps best treated as one species. They form beautifully shaped plants with attractive flowers (mid-spring to early summer) in shades of lavender, rose, purple and white. The unusual but striking foliage often provides a bright display of color in the autumn. An underused but highly desirable group of species performing well even in warmer climates. Native to Japan in a wide variety of habitats and elevations.

284sd1995 95ARS#468:RSBG ('10'\R1\4). These are large seedlings grown from seed collected wild in Japan as wadanum.

249sd96 YK#1059:RSBG ((10?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,200 ft. in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

260sd96 YK#1017:RSBG ((10?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,350 ft. on Mt. Shiradake, Tsushima Island, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan.

retusum

Pseudovireya (Vireya)

Tropical evergreen shrubs or small trees with small obovate to elliptic leaves in pseudowhorls. The cylindrical to narrowly funnel-shaped flowers are red. A long and heavy blooming attractive species. Native to Indonesia (Java & Sumatra) where it occurs from 4,300 to 11,100 ft.

79/027 EWS (+32\R2\?)/ Form with five pure red funnel-shaped flowers per truss.

rex ssp. arizelum

Falconera

Large shrubs or small trees, 10 to 25 ft. Flowers (March-April) are cream to yellow, flushed rose, apricot, deep rose with crimson basal blotch. Leaves with thick rust to cinnamon or fawn colored indumentum. Native to open conifer forests and thickets from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China, NE Burma

65/335 (arizelum 'Brodick') BRO (+10). Compact trusses of purple-pink flowers with a contrasting dark red blotch. An Award of Merit form, 1963.

82/031 (arixelum) Forrest 21861: WER-UBC (+15).

rex ssp. fictolacteam

Falconera

Large shrubs or small trees to 40 ft. under ideal conditions. Flowers (April) are white through blush-pink, pale lilac to rose, often heavily spotted and blotched. Large glossy green indumented leaves. One of the best larger species suitable for cooler areas. Native to conifer forests and thickets from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China, NE Burma

75/158 (syn. fictolacteam) R 84: FR (-5). Hardy form with white flowers.

RSBG#340sd2005. SEH#25002.

rex ssp. rex

Falconera

Large erect evergreen shrubs or trees which can attain heights of up to 45 ft. in the wild. The extremely attractive leaves are up to 18

inches long, deep green above with a thick gray to buff indumentum beneath. Many (up to 30) flowers in a large inflorescence in various colors, ranging from white to pale lilac, pale pink and mauve-pink, with a crimson blotch and spots. A beautiful and impressive species blooming in mid- to late spring. In my opinion, one of the finest species in the genus with great foliage, beautiful flowers and very good hardiness for a 'big-leaf'. Common from 10,000 to 14,000(') ft. in SW Sichuan and N Yunnan, China where it often forms pure forests. 75/118 R.18234(03800) - Windsor (0). An Award of Merit form, 1955.

76/181 RBG (-5)

364sd1996 SEH#014:RSBG ('5\R1\5). Grown from my collection of seed at 10,650 ft. in S Sichuan, China. Plants from this collection have a white indumentum covering the new growth and buds.

134sd2000 rex ssp. rex RSBG (-5\R1\5). In my opinion, the best all-around big-leaf for the typical gardener on the west coast of North America. Large attractive leaves up to 18 inches long with a thick gray to buff indumentum beneath. Large flowers of white to pale pink or mauve-pink with a crimson blotch or spots. These seedlings are grown from a controlled-cross between 1976/181 (RBG Edinburgh) x 1975/118 (the AM form 'Quartz' from R#18234).

rigidum

Triflora

Upright growing evergreen shrubs. The leaves are usually blue-green with gold or brown scales on the lower surface. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are white to lilac-rose or rose-lavender, usually with gold to brownish spots. A floriferous and easily grown species tolerant of full sun or woodland conditions. Native to N Yunnan & S Sichuan, China where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 2,500 to 11,000 ft.

69/742 JAM:WOOD (0\R1\5). Pure white flowers with magenta-brown spots on the upper lobes.

HI073 Seedlings (grown from seed collected in Yunnan and sent to us by the Nanjing Botanical Garden.

ripense

Tsutsusi

Wide-spreading to upright semi-evergreen shrubs. The leaves of this "evergreen azalea" are covered with reddish hairs. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are white to rose or pink. An attractive, free-blooming and heat tolerant species. A native of S Japan where it occurs along riverbanks.

98/734 USNA#45459 (+5\R1\2-3). Large bright lavender flowers with a slight fragrance.

RSBG#1998/318. YK#0725

rirei

Argyrophylla

Large, very upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees blooming in late winter or early spring. The distinctly-colored bell-shaped flowers are purplish to violet or blue-mauve with showy dark nectar pouches. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thin white plastered indumentum. Native to

forests and open rocky slopes from 4,000 to 7,200 ft. in a limited area of SC Sichuan, China.

65/454 LEO (+5\R1\6). Light purple buds (74B) opening to pale lavender flowers (76C).

75/013 HIL (0). Form with soft purple flowers.

84/022 (+10). Lavender flowers.

RSBG#237sd2013. JN#12334

'Rosevallon'

(possible hybrid of *R. neriiflorum*)

included for historical interest.

74/025 Caerhays - FR (0). Plant originating at Caerhays with bright red flowers, plant habit and leaf shape of *R. neriiflorum*, but a striking purplish-red underleaf rather than glaucous. Selfed seed has reproduces this character.

rothschildii

Falconera

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees. The foliage of this hardy big-leaf species is quite distinct with the large oblanceolate to obovate leaves tapering to a very short and winged petiole. The indumentum on the lower surface is thin, brownish and distinctly 'granular' in appearance. The flower color is remarkably variable, ranging from white to pale yellow or pink, sometimes with a blotch. An interesting, rare and hardy species which probably represents a stabilized hybrid swarm between *praestans* and *arizelum* (i.e. it has 'speciated out'). This is another big-leaf that is rarely labeled correctly in gardens - they are almost always garden-origin hybrids. Found only in the Tapao (or Dapao) Shan of W Yunnan, China where it occurs in mixed forest from 11,000(') to 13,000 ft.

75/182 Rock 157:CS (+5)

224sd1997 RSBG (0\R1\4). These are large vigorous seedlings grown from controlled-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG using 1975/18' (R#157) selfed. Very attractive foliage. The real thing.

roxieanum var. cucullatum

261sd1997 roxieanum var. cucullatum AC#1968:RSBG (-15\R2\3). Choice and slow-growing rounded shrubs with superb foliage. The leaves are almost sessile on the stems and are deep glossy green above with a deep red-brown indumentum beneath. White flowers in mid-spring, often with red flecks. Best in light shade and well-drained soil. The "wide-leafed" roxieanum. Grown from seed collected wild in Yunnan, China.

304sd1997 roxieanum var. cucullatum JN#344:RSBG (-15\R2\3). As above but from seed collected wild by Jens Nielsen at 12,960 ft. at 99 Dragon Pool, NW Yunnan, China. One of the finest foliage plants in the genus. Plants of this taxon in cultivation are often labeled "globigerum".

roxieanum var. oreonastes

Taliensia

Upright and compact evergreen shrubs or small trees (when very, very old). One of the finest foliage plants in the genus with long linear

leaves less than one inch wide. Quite distinct and almost coniferous in appearance. The leaves are dark and shiny green above with a thick and woolly brownish indumentum beneath. The flowers (mid-spring) are borne in a tight round inflorescence. They are white to cream in color often with a pink flush and reddish spots. This variety is tolerant of much more direct sunlight than its wider-leafed relatives. Native from the Tibet/Yunnan frontier into NW Yunnan and SW Sichuan, China from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. in a wide variety of montane habitats.

74/117 Hilliers ('5\R2\3). White flowers with pale magenta flecks.

74/128 R#:Windsor ('5\R2\3). White flowers with a few magenta spots.

92/101 (roxieanum var. oreonastes) BERG (0). Narrow leaf form.

roxieanum var. roxieanum

Taliensia

An extremely variable evergreen shrub or small tree. The leaves range in shape from almost linear in var. oreonastes to oblong or oblanceolate and up to 1.5 inches wide in var. cucullatum. The very attractive foliage has a deep red-brown indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (mid-spring) are white or cream, often flushed with rose and spotted red. Native over a wide range of NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan and adjacent SE Tibet where it occurs in various montane habitats from 11,000 to 14,000 ft.

74/116 GRE - UBC (0). A non-narrow leaf form with flowers white to pale yellow and crimson flecks.

74/117 Hillier - PHB (0). A narrow leaved form of *R. roxieanum* with an upright habit.

78/122 R#138:Smith,C. ('5\R2\3). This form is intermediate between the narrow and wide-leafed varieties. Attractive, long and lanceolate, deep olive-green leaves.

92/098 BRA:BERG (0). Wide leaf form.

312sd1997 roxieanum var. roxieanum JN#267:RSBG (-15\R2\3). This is the "typical" form of this variable species, with leaves intermediate in width between the wide var. cucullatum and the very narrow var. oreonastes. Grown from seed collected wild by Jens Nielsen at 13,600 ft. on the Beima Shan, NW Yunnan, China.

rubiginosum

Helirolepida

Shrubs or small trees to 30 ft. Flowers (March-April) are pink to mauve, lavender, or rarely white and with purple, or brown to crimson flecks. Attractive and vigorous ornamental plants for the garden. Dark brown or rust-colored scales on the leaf undersurface. Widely distributed and variable with some less hardy forms. Grows in oak, spruce, and pine forests, among thickets, and on open slopes at 8,000 to 11,500 ft. China.

66/627 YU 14990: WGP (0). Rose-lilac flowers.

71/413 (syn. desquamatum) BH (+10). Lavender-mauve flowers.

73/130 FR: PHB (-10). Form with bright lavender flowers.

77/688 (syn. desquamatum) BRO (+10)

79/185 (syn. desquamatum) ACU Berry (+10)

80/151 Heritage Plantation, MA (0)

82/162 (syn. desquamatum) JCB (+10).

83/015 (syn. desquamatum) PC: WEB (+10)

83/223 ADB (-10). Form with white flowers.

rubropilosum

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Upright to spreading evergreen shrubs with branchlets and foliage covered by a dense layer of appressed hairs. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are funnel-shaped and pink to lavender in color, usually with spots. A floriferous and fairly hardy evergreen azalea with attractive foliage and flowers which should be quite heat tolerant. Native to C Taiwan where it occurs on sunny hillsides from 6,500 to 10,500 ft.

73/241 USDA#325046 (+5\R1\3). Rose-pink flowers with darker flecks on this rarely offered species.

73/242 USDA#325049 (+5\R1\3). Red-purple flowers with darker flecks on this rarely offered species.

rufum

Taliensia

Compact and rounded evergreen shrubs. The narrowly obovate to elliptic leaves are similar to those of the well-known R. bureavii but with a typically thinner red-brown indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to deep pink, often with reddish spots. A very hardy species that is seldom seen in cultivation. Native to S Gansu and N Sichuan, China where it occurs in various habitats from 8,000 to 13,000 ft.

74/040 R#13649:Windsor ('15\R1\4). Our first offering (2002) of this species in many, many years. Best in light shade.

rugosum

Vireya

Shrubs or small trees up to 15 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are pink to crimson, deep magenta, bright purple or blood-red. Flowers can be scented. Found in mossy forests to open exposed ridges from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. North Borneo.

79/024 D. Stanton - EWS (+32)

rupicola var. chryseum

Lapponica

Dwarf and compact evergreen shrubs with tiny fragrant leaves. The lower surface of the leaves and the young stems are densely covered with mixed dark brown and tan scales. The flowers (mid-spring) are dark to pale yellow. A choice and rare (in cultivation) alpine species providing a nice color change from the purple shades so predominant in this subsection. Best in a cool but bright site with excellent drainage. Native to NE Upper Burma and China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan ; SW Sichuan(')) where it occurs in various alpine habitats from 11,000 to 15,500 ft.

75/028 FR (-10). Form with clear yellow flowers.

320sd1993 TS#9248:RSBG ('10\R3\2). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet, China by June Sinclair.

93sd353 SB#9292:RSBG ((10?\R3\2). Grown from seed collected wild in SW Sichuan.

rupicola var. rupicola

Lapponica

Dwarf shrubs to 2 ft. Flowers (April-May) are purple, deep plum

to almost black purple, occasionally deep crimson, or more rarely white. Noted for the often very dark purple-colored corollas. This species named after its native habitat as a dweller in stony places. Common and widespread on rocky slopes of mountainsides from 10,000 to 15,000 ft. N Burma, China

65/458 WIS (-5). Violet-purple flowers.

russatum

Lapponica

Dwarf alpine evergreen shrubs with small, scaly, elliptic to rounded leaves. The small, broadly funnel-shaped flowers are indigo-blue to reddish purple or pink-lavender. An outstanding and easily grown rock garden or specimen plant with beautifully-colored flowers. Very floriferous and best in full sun with good drainage. The blue-purple flowers are among the best in that color range in the genus. Native to NW Yunnan ; SW Sichuan, China where it occurs in various alpine habitats from 11,000 to 14,000 ft.

66/602 CAE (-10). Deep green leaves speckled with dark scales and bright indigo-purple flowers.

70/367 KEW (-10). Form with deep purple flowers.

73/244 FR (-10). Bright purple flowers.

77/412 russatum Mulligan (-10\R1\3). Compact rounded shrub with small scaly leaves and masses of bright blue-purple flowers in mid-spring.

Best in full sun with good drainage. Our best "blue" russatum

79/116 F 25500: BH (-10). Purple flowers.

80/052 Borde Hill 1st RHS (-10)

82/202 'Black Violet' WEB (-10). Dark violet flowers. A very floriferous species.

saluenense ssp. chameunum

Saluenensia

Compact prostrate or dwarf mounding evergreen shrubs with attractive tiny rounded leaves. These are shiny and smooth on the upper surface with a dense layer of brownish scales beneath and bristly margins. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are purple to reddish purple or magenta. A choice dwarf species for the rock garden or a colorful mass planting as a large-scale groundcover. Native to alpine habitats from 11,500 to 17,000 ft. in NE Burma and China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan & SW Sichuan).

73/246 (chameunum) EXB: WW: PHB (-5). An award form with bright purple flowers in late April.

80/076 (chameunum) CH (-5). Purple-rose flowers.

93sd309 TB#9210:RSBG ((5\R1\2). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet.

saluenense ssp. saluenense

Saluenensia

Erect but compact evergreen shrubs with bristly leaves and stems. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are magenta to purple or red-purple. An excellent alpine species for the rock garden, tolerant of sun but requiring excellent drainage. A bit more vigorous and larger than the closely related and more widely grown ssp. chameunum. Native to SE Tibet, NE Burma and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs from

11,000 to 14,000 ft. in various alpine habitats.

69/876 R#110:Wood ('5\R1\3). Deep rose-purple flowers with dark red-purple flecks.

75/257 ACB (0)

82/163 Hu Yu: JCB (-5). Form with light purple flowers.

sanctum

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Broadly upright deciduous shrubs. The rhombic (diamond-shaped) leaves of this distinct species are a deep glossy green and arranged in whorls at the branch tips. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are deep rose to rose-purple in groups of three to four. A lovely and unusual azalea considered rare in its native Japan where it grows in the mountains of S Honshu. A widely adaptable, heat and cold tolerant species, best in light shade or the woodland garden.

73/250 GIG (0). Lavender-rose flowers.

76/080 MB (0)

150sd1998 RSBG ('10\R1\4). These are seedlings from a 'superior form' grown in the east coast garden of Dr. Nickolas Nickou. Choice.

sanguineum ssp. didymum

Neriiflora

As above but with deep blood-red or black-crimson flowers in early to mid-summer. Said to prefer an almost alkaline soil but we have had little difficulty here at the RSBG. The leaves and branchlets are often more bristly than *spp. sanguineum*. Found in SE Tibet and adjacent NW Yunnan, China from 14,000 to 15,000 ft. in rocky meadows and on limestone cliffs.

68/215 R 44: CHP (0). Black-crimson flowers.

78/071 Crarae ('5\R3\3). Deep red flowers

sanguineum ssp. sanguineum

Neriiflora

Compact rounded evergreen shrubs. The leaves are smooth and often shiny above with a thin silver to gray indumentum below. The fleshy bell-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are extremely variable in color, ranging from deep blackish crimson to crimson, pink, yellow or white. An extremely variable species with numerous subspecific taxa. Requires a well-drained and partially shaded to fairly exposed position. Native to China (SE Tibet and NW Yunnan) from 10,000 to 14,500 ft. in various well-drained montane habitats

70/135 (var. *didymoides*) Stronachullin ('5\R2\4). This variety is distinguished by its glandular ovary and usually persistent bud scales. I have not recorded flowering data on this clone.

88/064 R#6A:ROBB ('5\R2\4). This was collected as *R. sanguineum* aff. but lies well within the parameters of the description for *R. sanguineum*. Deep blood-red flowers with black overtones and a large calyx of similar coloration on this clone.

sanguineum ssp. sanguineum var. cloiophorum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs, 1 to 4 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white to pink or yellowish-pink. Found among scrub and on open stony slopes at 10,000 to 14,500 ft. China

77/753 (sanguineum ssp. cloiophorum) F 25521 (=25943): WGP (0)

sanguineum ssp. sanguineum var. haemaleum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs, 1 to 4 ft. Flowers (May-June) are very dark crimson, almost black. Can be semi-deciduous. Found in open scrub and rocky forest margins from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. China

65/403 (sanguineum ssp. haemaleum) CRA (-5). Form with crimson flowers in late April.

80/123 (sanguineum ssp. haemaleum) HER (-5)

84/153 H.L. Larson (0)

santapau C&H#459

Viraya

A rare vireya species from mainland Asia where it occurs in the temperate rainforests of NE India. This charming dwarf has small elliptic leaves and short bell-shaped white flowers. Not particularly "flashy" but a favorite of all who grow it and a reliable bloomer. (+20\R2\1)

RSBG#1998/020

sargentianum

Pogonanthum

Densely-branched, dwarf evergreen shrubs with small and scaly, fragrant leaves. The small daphne-like flowers (mid- to late spring) are pale yellow to cream in clusters of 5 to 12. A choice, floriferous dwarf species for the rock garden or other sunny locations. Requires excellent drainage and is relatively slow-growing and difficult to propagate. Native only to central Sichuan where it occurs from 10,000 to 14,000 ft, on cliffs and rocks. Has not been collected in the wild since 1904! (I guess some of us had better get busy.)

1974/104 'Whitebait' Glendoick ('5\R2\2). This AM clone with creamy white flowers in mid-spring is a more upright and vigorous, easier grown plant than most forms in cultivation

saxicolum affinity DJHVM#043

An evergreen azalea with small elliptic and hairy leaves. The flowers are white flushed rose. From seed collected in the wild. Many of the species collected in this same region are proving to be hardier than their provenance would suggest. Should have heat tolerance as well. The beautiful foliage is strongly flushed red when young. (+5?\R1\3)

RSBG#109sd2007

scabridibracteatum

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 20 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are pale to dark red long tubes. Very dark scales cover leaves and flowers.

Epiphytic or more rarely, terrestrial in tropical rain forests from 6,400 to 8,800 ft. Papua New Guinea

86/022 UCB 62-201-UCB (+32)

scabrifolium var. scabrifolium

Scabrifolia

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (April) are white to deep pink. Unusual bullate leaves. Native to dry hillsides and rocky slopes at 6,000

to 9,500 ft. China

70/155 BRO (0). Form with light pink flowers.

scabrifolium var. spiciferum

Scabrifolia

Shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are rose to pink or white. Leaves with soft hairs. Native to dry rocky slopes, pine woods, thickets and scrub at 8,000 ft. China.

64/106 (syn. spiciferum). BRO (+5). Rose-pink flowers.

80/161 (syn. spiciferum) PM (-5). Form with light pink flowers.

schlippenbachii

Sciadorhodion (Azalea)

Rounded deciduous shrubs often as wide as high. The distinctive obovate foliage is arranged in whorls of five on the ends of the branches. The almost flat-faced flowers (early to mid-spring) are pink to rose or white, with a slight fragrance and reddish spots. The Royal Azalea is one of the most beautiful of species and an excellent choice for the woodland or partly shaded garden. Quite hardy and easy with excellent fall foliage color. Native to Korea and NE Manchuria where it is a common species in woodlands.

80/163 ESC: VVN: KWG (-25). Pink flowers.

90/SD2 Seedling KOR.

90/SD3 Seedling KOR.

177sd1998 HC#970380:RSBG ('25\R1\4). Grown from seed collected in the wild at around 4,500 ft. on Chiri san in Korea.

scopulorum

Maddenia

Upright evergreen shrubs with stiff and shiny leaves. A free-blooming species with large, usually fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers. These are white or white flushed pink with a yellow blotch and frilled lobes. A rare maddenia in cultivation requiring excellent drainage. Known in the wild only from SE Tibet where it occurs on rocks and cliffs from 6,000 to 8,000 ft.

80/135 Trengwainton (+32)

98/014 scopulorum KW#6354:Glendoick (+15\R2\5). Rare maddenia with large funnel-shaped white flowers with a yellow blotch. Known only from the Tsangpo gorge region of Tibet. Excellent drainage required

233sd1998 AC#3669:RSBG (+15\R2\5). These are cutting-grown plants from our original seedlings grown from seed collected wild by Alan Clark near Bayi in SE Tibet.

searleanum

Solenovireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 13 ft. Flowers pale outside, dark rose inside, sometimes white. Carnation scented. Found at 7,000 ft. New Guinea

80/148 BOS (+32)

searsiae

Triflora

Vigorous upright evergreen shrubs. The leaves have three sizes of scales

on their lower surfaces. The widely funnel-shaped flowers are white to rose-purple in mid-spring, typically with spots. A floriferous, easily grown, and relatively hardy species which is rarely seen in gardens. Tolerant of sun or partial shade. Known only from W Sichuan, China where it occurs on the famous holy mountain of Wa Shan in woodlands from 7,500 to 10,000 ft.

70/125 Glendoick ('10'\R1\5). Red-purple flowers with darker spots
Shrubs, 8 to 15 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white or pale purple with green spots. Known only from two collections from thickets and woods at 7,500 to 10,000 ft. China

seinghkuense

Edgeworthia

Our first offering of this rare species which forms a dwarf evergreen shrub with remarkable foliage and extremely unusual flowers. The new growth, stems and small, heavily bullate ovate leaves are covered with a thick coating of red-brown indumentum. The whole plant is remarkable furry and indeed, at the bottom of each flower, the ovary itself is covered with a prominent tuft of long red-brown hairs. The flowers, though relatively small, are quite large in scale with the rest of the plant. They are deep yellow and like a flattened bell in shape. Very interesting growth habit as well. As seen in the wild, most plants were either prostrate on the sides of boulders or grew with long hanging stems from the crotches of trees. Until we found this species in 1997 along the NW Yunnan/Burma border, it was known in cultivation from only one clone (KW#9254 - collected in 1931) grown and distributed by Glendoick Nurseries of Scotland. This new collection has a much thicker and deeper colored indumentum and bigger, deeper yellow flowers than the old clone. Not the easiest thing to grow but fine if provided with excellent drainage (use vireya or orchid mix for example). Native to NW Yunnan, SE Tibet and N Burma where it occurs as an epiphyte or on cliffs and rocks from 6,000 to 10,000 ft.

387sd1998 CCHH#8106:RSBG (+10'\R2\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 6,650 ft. on the Salween\Irrawaddy divide. Stunning foliage and fuzzy white new growth on these seedlings. A choice collector's plant, closely related to *R. edgeworthii*. Try a moss-lined basket moved into protection during extreme cold snaps. Beautiful! Superb!

selense ssp. dasycladum

Selensia

Shrubs, 3 to 12 ft. Flowers (March) are white to rose. This is a variable subspecies and many forms have been collected from the wild. Native to bouldery slopes and open pine forests from 11,000 to 13,000 ft. China

79/107 (rhaibocarpum) R 11269 (USDA 59197) BH (+10)

selense ssp. jucundum

Selensia

Shrubs, 2 to 20 ft. Flowers (March) white to white flushed rose, rose, or pink, sometimes with a crimson blotch. A geographically distinct subspecies from NW Yunnan, China. Found on the edges of pine woodlands and on rocky slopes from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

82/138 (jucundum) BREM (0). Pastel rose flowers with a magenta blotch.

selense ssp. selense

Selensia

Shrubs, 2 to 9 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink to rose, occasionally white to pale yellow, may be blotched. Found on rocky alpine pastures by streams at 11,000 to 14,500 ft. China

76/312 ACB (0)

selense ssp. setiferum

Selensia

Shrubs, 5 to 10 ft. Flowers (March) creamy white with red-colored flecks. Possibly a natural hybrid between *R. selense* ssp. *selense* and *R. bainbridgeanum*. Found in thickets and woodlands of pine from 12,000 to 13,000 ft. in China (NW Yunnan and SE Xizang).

65/521 (setiferum) WIND (0). Creamy white flowers with maroon flecks.

semibarbatum

Mumeazalea

Upright and wide-spreading deciduous shrubs with a somewhat tiered branching habit. This looks quite different from any other species in the genus and is the only member of subgenus *Mumeazalea*.

The small and thin, shiny dark green, serrate-margined leaves are usually hairy. The small white to white flushed pink flowers have red spots and hang beneath the foliage in early summer.

A little known but distinct, graceful and attractive species with bright fall foliage color for the woodland garden (also tolerant of more sun). Native to Japan where it is found in mountain forests.

75/077 WAK (-5). Small white flowered form, pink and red autumn foliage.

81/067 NA 44823-USNA (-5)

245sd96 YK#1046:RSBG ((5\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild at 1,400 ft. in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Honshu, Japan.

serotinum

Fortunea

These are large vigorous seedlings grown from seed collected by Peter Cox and myself on the S Yunnan/N Vietnam border at around 9,000 ft. in 1995. It bears a remarkable resemblance to the well-known species *R. hemsleyanum* (which is only known from Emei Shan in Sichuan Province 450 miles to the north of this area!) with the same auriculate leaf base and wavy margins. However, the leaves are much narrower and the habit is more open. David Chamberlain has seen this same taxon in N Vietnam and feels that we have finally found the long lost and little known *R. serotinum*. Plants under this name have floated around for years but appear to be mostly forms or hybrids of *diaprepes*. The new growth emerges quite late in the spring (even under cover) on these plants and so should miss the spring frosts which can be so damaging to other species from such southern latitudes. Beautiful blue-green foliage and rapid growth on this exciting new introduction.

562sd1996 SEH#242:RSBG (+5 to 0'\R1\8). These should have large white and fragrant flowers sometime in late spring or more likely, mid-summer. Note: I have offered this in past

catalogs as hemsleyanum affinity.
RSBG#272sd2012. FMWJ#13399

serpyllifolium

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Semi-deciduous shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pale pink to white. Perhaps the smallest leaves and flowers in the genus. Found on well-drained volcanic soils up to 6,000 ft. Japan

76/356 HSZ: WEB (-5)

79/173 WEB (-5). Form with delightful fuchsia colored flowers.

79/175 WEB (-5). Form with lavender purple flowers.

serrulatum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs to 15 ft. Flowers (July-August) are white or occasionally pale pink. One of the latest to bloom and has a pleasing sweet, clove-like scent. Found on coastal plains or the edges of wooded swamps. SE USA

76/282 HTS 1227B: NA 7853-USNA (-5). Fragrant white flowers.

Collected from the wild in Jones County, Mississippi.

76/283 HTS 1280 - USNA (-5). Fragrant white form from Screven County, GA.

76/284 (serrulatum var. georgianum) HTS 1265E: NA 7906-USNA (-5). Wild collected in Charleton County, Georgia.

setosum

Lapponica

Dwarf shrubs to 1 ft. Flowers (May) are purple or pinkish or dark wine-red. New growth is very bristly. Native to open rocky slopes and alpine meadows at 12,000 to 15,000 ft. Himalayas

79/055 WEB. From seed collected on Mt. Everest.

sheilae

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 5 ft. Funnel-shaped flowers (variable flowering time) are deep purple-red. Oblong to obovate leaves in pseudowhorls. Dr. Hermann O. Sleumer states that this species is, "presumably a more or less intermediate hybrid between R. abietifolium and R. buxifolium var. robustum." A subalpine species found on boulders, ridges, and among the dense vegetation of low trees and shrubs at 9,000 to 10,000 ft. on the eastern side of Mt. Kinabalu on the island of Boreno. Malaysia (Sabah).

87/048 GA 801154: RBG (+32).

sherriffii

Fulgensia

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees (generally much smaller in cultivation) with attractive, smooth and peeling reddish to pinkish bark. The leaves have a distinctive "chocolate-brown" indumentum on the undersurface. The flowers (early spring) are deep red with darker nectar pouches. A rarely grown but

extremely ornamental plant, one of the earliest blooming species here at the RSBG. Native to a small area of S Tibet where it grows in coniferous forest margins around 11,500 ft.

75/012 HIL (+5). Funnel-campanulate corollas of dark crimson.

75/238 WEB (+5). Cherry red three flowered trusses.

76/155 L&S#2751:RBGE (0\R2\3). Cardinal red flowers on this 1966 AM form.

76/193 RBG (+5).

sichotense

Rhodorastra

Upright to low and mounding evergreen shrubs with shiny rounded leaves. Little is known of this newly introduced species which is quite closely related to *R. dauricum* with similar but generally larger flowers in early to mid-spring and more fully evergreen foliage. The flowers should be pale to deep rose-purple or pink to rarely white. An exciting new introduction for the enthusiast in colder and harsher climates. This should be quite cold and even heat tolerant and seems quite amenable in cultivation so far. Native to E Russia and Siberia? in a wide variety of altitudes and habitats.

234sd96 RSBG ((25?\R1\2-5?). Grown from seed collected wild in Russia. These have already started to bloom with shades of deep rose-purple dominant.

sidereum

Grandia

Shrubs or small trees, 10 to 30 ft. Flowers (May-June) are cream to clear yellow, sometimes with a red basal blotch. Lower leaf surface with a light tan indumentum. Native to thickets, mixed forests and open conifer woods at 8,000 to 12,000 ft. Burma, China

73/255 KW 20838: WW - PHB (+10). Form with cream yellow flowers.

RSBG#205sd2013. KR#10597

siderophyllum

Triflora

Shrubs, 4 to 23 ft. Flowers (May) are white or pinkish-violet. Found on open ridges and dry, wooded hills at 2,700 to 6,900 ft. China

80/102 BEN (0)

sikangense var. exquisitum

Maculifera

This beautiful species has only recently been introduced from the Wumeng Shan of NE Yunnan Province, China where it is endemic. As seen in the wild this should prove to be a popular and garden-worthy new rhododendron for the home gardener as well as the collector. It forms a large rounded evergreen shrub to small tree (in the wild) densely covered with attractive foliage. The flowers are reported to be pink to white with a deep red blotch and spots (mid-spring'). Quite common in forests, open meadows and rhododendron thickets at around 10,000

to 12,000 ft. NOTE: We are also offering variety sikangense for the first time this year (see below).

94/238 (var. sikangense) SB#9019:Berg ('10'\R1\3). Our first offering of the typical variety of this species with narrower leaves. This is the form from the Erlang Shan in Sichuan, China. Seed collected by Warren Berg at 10,400 ft. Only a few available of these beautiful large plants in 2-gallon containers
531sd1996 SEH#205:RSBG ('10'\R1\3). My own collection from around 12,000 ft. These are exceptionally beautiful foliage plants.

sikangense var. sikangense

1994/238 sikangense var. sikangense SB#9019:Berg (-10\R1\3). Attractive lanceolate leaves and white to pink flowers with a reddish blotch and spots in mid-spring. Collected by Warren Berg on the Erlang Shan, Sichuan, China. CRS#

simsii

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Densely-branched and twiggy shrubs with semi-evergreen to evergreen foliage. The flowers (late spring) are various shades of red to pink or white, with dark spots on the upper lobes. A very heat tolerant species. The primary component of the hybrid complex known as the "Indica" or "Indian" azaleas so popular as indoor potted plants. Native in scrub, open woodland and near water from 1,000 to 9,000 ft. over a large area of E Asia including China, NE Upper Burma, Hong Kong, S Taiwan, Laos, Thailand, and the Ryukyu Islands of S Japan.

80/014 USNA 40245 (+5). Light pink flowers, and vigorous spreading habit.

80/018 USNA 43660 (+5). Simple bright pink flowers in this form.

83/218 Arb. des Barres (+5)

233sd95 PW#99:RSBG (+10?\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild at 5,570 ft. in Guizhou Province, China.

2001/008 simsii Valder#21:UC Berkeley (+10\R1\3). Evergreen azalea with red to pinkish flowers. This clone with large leaves covered in long golden hairs was collected wild in Thailand. Quite heat tolerant and floriferous.

simulans

Taliensia

Shrubs to about 6 ft. Flowers (May) are white to rose with purple flecks. Very limited distribution in the wild and not well documented. Found among rhododendron thickets from 12,000 to 14,500 ft. China

76/168 (mimetes var. simulans) F 20428: RBG (0)

sinofalconeri

Falconera

A spectacular new introduction. This species forms a large compact and spreading evergreen tree with leaves up to one foot in length. As the name of this new big-leaf implies, this is the Chinese or eastern version of the closely related *R. falconeri* of the Himalayas. *R. sinofalconeri* is native to a small area on the S Yunnan/N Vietnam Border and differs in its broadly obovate leaves and eglandular

pedicels and ovaries. In addition, the indumentum on the undersurface of the leaves is light brown in comparison with that of *R. falconeri* which is dark or rusty brown. The flowers are borne in a large rounded to flat-topped inflorescence and should be pale to rich yellow. Appreciates some protection from the hot afternoon sun. So far has proven to be hardier than *R. macabeanum*. Native to broad-leaved forests from 5,250 to 10,000 ft.

553sd1996 SEH#229:RSBG (+5'\R1\7). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,500 ft. on an exposed mountaintop in the Lao Jing Shan of S Yunnan. Very vigorous, with beautiful foliage.

smirnowii

Pontica

Shrubs, 3 to 12 ft. Flowers (May-June) are pink with yellowish flecks. A very useful hardy species with soft pale colors. Leaves with a thick tan indumentum below. Native to the edges of forests from 4,000 to 7,500 ft. NE Turkey ; adjacent USSR

76/376 BERG ((25). Flowers pastel rose with darker lobes and gold-green flecks.

83/210 ACB - BON (-25). Flowers pink

83/193 MEH ((25). Flowers pastel rose with gold-green flecks.

smithii

Barbata

Shrubs or small trees, 6 to 25 ft. Flowers (March) are scarlet to crimson with darker nectar pouches. Found in mixed forests from 8,500 to 12,000 ft. NE India, Bhutan, China

65/255 STR (+5). Form with brilliant red flowers.

75/061 (argipeplum) WAK (+5). Form with scarlet flowers.

sororium SEH#27018

Vireya

A new introduction into cultivation, these are dwarf epiphytic evergreen shrubs with thick and leathery, elliptic to oblong leaves. The small but bright yellow flowers hang singly or in pairs from the tips of the branches. They are bell-shaped with widely flaring lobes. This is one of several closely related taxa newly introduced from S Yunnan and adjacent N Vietnam. Many of these have only recently been described as new species by botanists. This species is visually distinguished from its close relatives by its very large leaves. Quite hardy for a vireya - we have had this planted out in the garden for many years with no damage. Our largest-leaved form. (+10?\R2\2)

RSBG

souliei

Campylocarpa

Open and upright growing to compact evergreen shrubs or small trees. The ovate to almost round leaves are dark green and smooth after emerging an attractive glaucous blue-green. The exquisite saucer-shaped flowers are pink or rose to white flushed pink in mid- to late spring. To quote Peter Cox 'This superb plant is perhaps my favourite species'. Best in cool summer regions with excellent drainage. Native to rocky slopes and woodlands from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in C Sichuan ; N Yunnan, China.

79/041 DUR (-5)

142sd95 RSBG ((10\R2\4). Seedlings from a hand-pollinated cross here at the RSBG. This cross 76/245 (Brodick) x 77/663 (FCC form - Windsor).

365sd1997 97ARS#434:RSBG ('10\R2\4). Seedlings from a deep pink form hand-pollinated by Peter Cox at Glendoick. Very few.

sperabile var. sperabile

Neriiflora

Shrubs, 3 to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are crimson to scarlet. Needs some protection in most gardens to produce good foliage and flowers. Found among scrub and on cliffs at 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

China, NE Upper Burma

79/119 KW 7124 - Borde Hill (+10)

sperabile var. weihsiense

Neriiflora

Evergreen shrubs with densely white tomentose branchlets. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a dense woolly white indumentum. The tubular-bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are scarlet to crimson. A rarely grown but attractive species with brightly colored flowers. Best in light shade with excellent drainage. Native to NW Yunnan, China where it occurs on cliffs and rocky slopes from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

70/310 F#26478:Nymans (+5\R2\5). Rarely offered collector's item.

Form with deep scarlet flowers.

1995/087 sperabile var. weihsiense Glendoick (+5\R2\5). Long narrow leaves with a white woolly indumentum beneath. Bright and waxy bell-shaped crimson flowers in mid-spring. Requires excellent drainage.

sphaeroblastum

Taliensia

Shrubs, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (April-May) are white to pink with purple flecks. A handsome hardy foliage plant, typically slow to flower. Found in open forests and thickets from 11,000 to 15,000 ft. China

64/145 COR (0)

67/688 Glendoick (0)

83/011 HLL (0). Form with white flowers.

sphaeroblastum var. wumengense

Taliensia

A newly introduced variety of the popular and beautiful *R. sphaeroblastum*. This recently described taxon forms a compact rounded evergreen shrub with extremely attractive foliage. This variety differs from the typical in that the leaves are elliptic to oblong-obovate in shape with a dense woolly indumentum of pale yellow-brown hairs on the underside. The petioles (leaf stems) are also longer in this variety and it occurs as a disjunct population 140 miles from the nearest known population of the species. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to white flushed pink, often with reddish spots. Slow-growing but beautiful, requiring protection from the hot afternoon sun and excellent drainage. Found only on the Wumeng Shan of NE Yunnan, China where it occurs on open alpine slopes and in *Abies* forest from 12,000 to 14,000 ft.

83/011 Larson ('10\R2\3). The typical form (var. *sphaeroblastum*)

with white flowers.

535sd1996 SEH#209:RSBG ('10\R2\3). My own collection made at 12,800 ft. from large, incredibly beautiful specimens. I am pleased to offer these exquisite young plants which are already developing their beautiful foliage (blue-green when young). A true connoisseur's plant. NOTE: comparable specimens from similar collections made in the same area will be substituted if necessary.

spinuliferum

Scabrifolia

Upright and open-growing evergreen shrubs with hairy branchlets. The attractive leaves are heavily bullate (deep and prominent veining) with hairs on the margins. The unique flowers (mid-to late spring) are tubular in shape and held upright on the stems. They range in color from orange to pink, reddish orange or crimson with protruding stamens and style. An unusual species with extremely 'unrhododendron-like' flowers. Suitable for planting in hot and dry situations. Native to Yunnan and S Sichuan, China where it occurs in dry pine forests and thickets from 5,500 to 8,500 ft.

69/834 DUN:WAL (+5?\R1\4). Vermilion flowers.

87/012 SBEC (+10).

87/014 SBEC (+10).

308sd1998 CCHH#8000:RSBG (+5\R1\4). These are cutting-grown plants from our original plants grown from my collection of seed at 7,600 ft. in NW Yunnan, China from amazing 15 ft. specimens.

RSBG#108sd2012. CDHM#14530

stamineum

Choniastrum

Small trees, 10 to 40 ft. Flowers (May) are white with a yellow blotch and scented. Found in mixed forests and thickets at 1,500 to 9,000 ft. China

70/369 Kew - UBC PP (+10). White scented flowers on an open wide ranging shrub.

stenaulum

Choniastrum

Shrubs to 15 ft. Flowers (March-April) pale lilac, greenish yellow in the throat and scented. Found at 9,000 ft. China

75/040 KW 20679: KEW (+20). Fragrant.

stenopetalum

Tsutsusi

Rounded evergreen azaleas, often wider than high. The elliptic to ovate leaves are covered with long soft hairs. The broadly funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are lilac-pink to purplish, typically with spots and often fragrant. This evergreen azalea is fairly heat tolerant but rare in gardens. Quite distinct and attractive. Native to Japan where it occurs in forests and thickets. Formerly known as macrosepalum.

65/447 'Linearifolium' (0\R1\4). The famous form of this species with incredibly narrow 'crinkly' leaves that are matched by the long and narrow lavender petals of the unusual

flowers.

82/118 'Ladylocks' ('macrosepalum') Hill (+5\R1\4). Lovely
fragrant lavender flowers on this Polly Hill selection from
Japanese seed.

stenophyllum

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (variable flowering time) are bright to
dark red or orange-scarlet. Almost needle-like leaves that are a
tad over two inches long and only one sixteenth of an inch wide.
Found on the island of Borneo and common in the upper montane oak
forests on Mt. Kinabalu and also in mossy forests, on mountain
ridges, on river banks from 5,000 to 10,900 ft/ Indonesia,
Malaysia

85/046 FM: DC (+32)

stewartianum

Thomsonia

Upright evergreen shrubs with pale brown peeling bark. The typically
elliptic to somewhat rounded leaves have a thin brownish indumentum
on the lower surface. Like the closely related *R. eclectum*, the
tubular bell-shaped flowers of this species (early spring) are
incredibly variable in color, ranging from white to pink, rose or
various shades of red. They are often bicolored and may be heavily
spotted to unmarked. Rare in cultivation, this species can be
susceptible to powdery mildew (this has not been a big problem
here at the RSBG) but is useful for its very early blossoms.
Native to SE Tibet, Upper Burma and NW Yunnan, China where it
occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 10,000 to 14,000 ft.

67/684 COR (0)

414sd1998 CCHH#8137:RSBG (0\R2\3). Grown from my collection of
seed at 11,800 ft. on the Salween/Irrawaddy divide in NW Yunnan.

On a spring expedition to this same region it was noted that
most of the flowers were creamy yellow, though some superb
variations were present.

RSBG#132sd2011. KR#9950

strigillosum

Maculifera

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees with an upright growth habit.
The tubular bell-shaped flowers put on a spectacular display in late
winter to early spring. These are deep red to crimson or scarlet
with blackish nectar pouches. The younger shoots and petioles are
covered with stiff bristles. A popular species desirable for its
luminous, late winter blossoms and attractive foliage. Easy in
cultivation and fantastic as a specimen or in the woodland garden.
Best in partial shade. Native to Sichuan and NE Yunnan, China where
it is found in thickets and on open slopes and cliffs from 7,000 to
11,000 ft.

73/270 Robbins ('5\R1\5). Large red flowers.

73/271 Greig ('5\R1\5). Bright red flowers.

75/159 Greig:Robbins ('5\R1\5). Large bright red flowers in early
spring on this stunning and popular species. The younger shoots and
leaf petioles are covered with dark bristles. Best in light shade.

75/178 GRE: WW (-5). One of our best forms with crimson

flowers.
76/081 WEB (-5). Crimson flowers.
77/627 GRE - PM (-5). Form with crimson flowers.
77/627 GRE-PM (-5). Crimson flowers.
79/057 BN: WEB (-5).
82/125 RBG (-5). The best strigillosum at Edinburgh in Mr.
Davidain's opinion.
84/047 STN (-5). Deep red flowers.
493sd1996 SEH#155:RSBG ('5\R1\5). My own collection from
8,500 ft. in NE Yunnan, China.

suaveolens

Solenovireya (Vireya)
Shrubs or small trees to 10 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies)
are white and can be fragrant. Easier to grow and flower than
R. orbiculatum, but appreciates some support. Found on the island
of Borneo in tropical rain forest from 5,000 to 6,500 ft.
Indonesia, Malaysia
80/004 DG (+32). Collected wild on Mt. Kanabalu, Borneo.
87/051 RBG 792883: CLL (+32)

subansiriense

Thomsonia
Shrubs or trees to 45 ft. Flowers (February-March) are scarlet
with a few purple flecks. A recently collected (1965) species
related to *R. thomsonii* with similar red colored flowers and
peeling bark but with elongated leaves and more tubular flowers.
Found in mossy rain forests at 8,500 to 9,200 ft. NE India
77/636 C ;H 418: GLE - WEB (+10). A red flowered form. Blooms
in March.
80/170 RBG - LB (+10). Form with light red flowers.

succothii

Barbata
Shrubs or small trees, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (March) are crimson or
scarlet with large nectar pouches. Smooth, peeling purple bark.
Native to mixed forests and scrub at 11,000 to 13,500 ft. Bhutan,
India
83/038 BEN: TJ (+5) Form with deep red flowers.

sulfureum

Boothia
Dwarf evergreen shrubs with smooth brown to red-brown peeling bark.
The dark green shiny leaves are typically glaucous white on the
lower surface. The small flattened bell-shaped flowers (early to
mid-spring) are greenish yellow to deep yellow. A choice species
rarely seen in cultivation. This is similar to, but quite distinct
from the plant we have sold for years here at the RSF as *sulfureum*
(1974/108 - now known to be *R. dekatanum*). Requires excellent drainage.
True *sulfureum* is native over a wide range of SE Tibet, Upper Burma
and W Yunnan, China. It grows on cliffs and rocks or as an epiphyte
from 7,000 to 13,000 ft.
74/108 Glendoick (+10). A hardy form with sulfur yellow

flowers, and eventually smooth brown bark.
501sd1998 CCHH#8236:RSBG (0'\R2\3). Grown from my collection
of seed at 11,000 ft. on the Cang Shan in W Yunnan, China.

suoiленhense

Falconea

Our first offering of this (relatively) newly described big-leaf species. This is a recent introduction from Vietnam that was first collected as both "sinogrande aff." and "protistum aff." as it shares characteristics of both species. This has among the largest leaves of any species in the genus and puts on an amazing foot and a half of growth each year. Beautiful pure white flowers with a strong red blotch. As far as is currently known, this and the more widespread sinofalconeri are the only big-leaf species in Vietnam. An amazing plant that is probably similar in hardiness to sinofalconeri but I am guessing slightly less so as it comes from a somewhat lower elevation. (+5?\R1\9)
RSBG#280sd2012. FMWJ#13431

superbum

Vireya

Tropical shrubs to 6 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are white to creamy yellow. The dramatic large leaves are covered with rough scales. Large scented flowers appear on mature plants. Native to Papua New Guinea at 5,000 to 10,000 ft.

78/094 FM (+32). Three large flowers per truss, the petals form a cream tube that is soft pink on the lobes.

83/069 SCHI (+32\R2\?).

sutchuenense

Fortunea

Large shrubs, 15 to 35 ft. Large leaves up to one foot long. Flowers (January to April) pale pink to pale mauve-pink with no basal blotch. A beautiful large, early flowering species which performs best in woodland conditions. Hardy even in the eastern half of the USA as far north as Boston. Native to China (Shaanxi, N Sichuan, Hubei, Guizhou, and Guangxi) where it grows in forests and bamboo groves from 5,000 to 8,000 ft.

65/348 Caerhays - UBC PP (0). A typical form of this handsome small tree.

77/205 VANW ((10). Large pale pink flowers with maroon flecks.

79/120 ('Seventh Heaven') Wilson 1232: BH (-10). Flowers white suffused reddish-purple.

82/197 AC (-10)

taggianum

Maddenia

Large rangy shrubs with spectacular large fragrant flowers. These are pure white with a yellow throat and in the shape of a trumpet-lily. Very similar to the closely related *R. lindleyi* but generally easier to grow. Attractive red-brown peeling bark. Requires excellent drainage and frequent pinching as a young plant (to reduce legginess if so desired). Native to the east of *R. lindleyi* where it is found as an epiphyte in tall trees or terrestrially on cliffs and rocks. It occurs from 6,000

to 12,000 ft. in SE Tibet, NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), N Burma and W Yunnan. A stunning flowering plant.

237sd1998 RSBG (+15\R2\6). These are seedlings grown from the AM form 'Cliff Hanger' selfed by Ted Millais.

taliense

Taliensia

Slow-growing and compact but upright evergreen shrubs with stout branches. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thick felted brownish indumentum. The flowers (mid-spring) are white with reddish spots. A beautiful foliage plant with stunning new growth like furry white candles striped longitudinally with bright green. Requires a cool position with good light and excellent drainage. Full sun is not advised. One of my favorite species, the foliage is fragrant on a warm day. Native to W Yunnan, China where it occurs on open slopes from 10,000 to 13,000 ft.

65/292 BEN - UBC (-10). Form with cream colored flowers with reddish spots

82/139 BRP (-10).

83/029 TJ (-10).

518sd1998 CCH#8254:RSBG ('10\R3\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 12,200 ft. on the Cang Shan. Rarely available wild-origin source of this classic choice species. These should develop a thick and dark indumentum as they age.

tamuare

Tsutsusi

Low growing azalea. Flowers are red to purplish red to pink and occasionally white. Rare in the wild and in cultivation.

Considered one of the parents of the Satsuki Azaleas. Found on the islands south of Kyushu at low elevations from sea level to rocky hillsides. Japan

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

tapetiforme

Lapponica

Low dense shrubs which can reach 3 ft. Flowers (April) are purplish-blue, violet, rose or rarely yellow. A species that is rare in cultivation and forms a dense ground cover. Found on open alpine slopes and bare scree from 11,000 to 15,000 ft. NE Burma, China

83/135 RBG (0)

tatsienense

Triflora

Upright to spreading evergreen shrubs with reddish branchlets. The small leathery leaves are covered with scales. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are whitish to rose, lavender or purple, usually with reddish spots. An uncommon species in cultivation and rarely offered. Quite variable but generally easy and floriferous. Native to NW Yunnan & S Sichuan, China where it occurs in various open habitats from 7,000 to 12,000 ft.

70/422 RBGE ((5\R1\5). White flushed rose-purple flowers.

taxifolium

Vireya

This smaller growing (but bonsai tree-like) species has extremely narrow, deep green and shiny, "grass-like" leaves unlike any other rhododendron. The bell-shaped flowers are pure white. As the name implies, it actually looks like a small yew tree. Always attracts attention - one of the most unusual of all species. (+32\R2\2)

RSBG

telmateium

Lapponica

Bushy dwarf shrubs to 3 ft. Flowers (April-May) are lavender to purple, or rose-pink. Very common and variable in the wild and relatively easy to cultivate. Found on open rocky slopes and cliffs at 9,500 to 16,000 ft. China

77/757 F.21250 - Windsor (-5)

77/758 F.21377 - Windson (-5). One-half inch flowers of soft mauve in this selection.

77/759 KW 4102: WGP (-5). From seed collected by F. Kingdon Ward during his 1921 expedition to Yunnan and Sichuan.

80/006 (drumonium) F.15210 - Castle Howard (-5). Although many clones seen are labeled as such, this is a true form.

temenium var. dealbatum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are white to deep rose-pink in lax trusses. Grows among scrub, on rocky cliffs, and in open moorland from 12,000 to 15,000 ft. China

76/196 (glaphyrum) RBG (0)

temenium var. gilvum

Neriiflora

Dwarf shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (April) are pale yellow to yellow tinged with pink. Found on cliff ledges, among scrub, and in thickets at 12,000 to 15,000 ft. China

79/165 (temenium ssp. chrysanthum 'Cruachan') GLE (0)

tephropeplum

Tephropeplum

Shrubs, usually only to 5 ft. Flowers (April-May) are pink to carmine-red, rarely white. Found on rocky slopes and scree at 8,000 to 14,000 ft. India, NE Burma, China

65/257 KW 20844 - Stronachullin (+10). Clusters of three-quarter inch carmine rose bells in late April on a shrub of medium growth.

RSBG#404sd2005. APA#088

tephropeplum affinity

Tephropeplum

This is a recent introduction that appears to be a new species, possibly related to, or maybe a Vietnamese form of, the widespread tephropeplum from the Sino-Himalaya. This is a collection from

N Vietnam and many of the new introductions from that region are turning out to be much more tolerant of cold temperatures than their northern counterparts. This possibly new species features interesting narrow and brownish-silvery scaly foliage and clusters of narrowly tubular pink to pale pink flowers.

NOTE: This was sold in the past as "xanthostephanum aff." but we have since flowered the very precocious seedlings and they are pinkish and much more similar to tephropeplum. (Actually, there is also a "xanthostephanum aff." with yellow flowers that we have flowered from the same region.) Almost certainly a new species and yet another mystery plant from this exciting part of the world. (+5\R1\2) RSBG#105sd2007 DJHMV#133

thayeranum

Argyrophylla

Shrubs, 6 to 12 ft. Flowers (June) are white tinged with pink and slightly speckled. A very distinct late flowering species with remarkable stiff foliage and white-to-green candles of new growth. Leaves are indumented. Found in woodlands from 9,000 to 10,000 ft. China

66/605 CAE (-5). Form with evenly spaced trusses of white flowers.

66/617 RBGE ((5). Rose buds opening white with maroon flecks.

thomsonii ssp. lopsangianum

Thomsonia

Shrubs 2 to 6 ft. Flowers (April) are deep crimson. Small oval leaves with tubular bell-shaped blossoms. Found on open hillsides and rocky slopes at 8,500 to 14,000 ft. China

77/696 BRO (+5). Crimson flowers.

thomsonii ssp. thomsonii

Thomsonia

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees with tan to reddish, smooth and peeling bark. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are dark shades of red to crimson, sometimes with flecks and a brightly colored calyx. The leaves are orbicular in shape and usually an attractive glaucous blue-green in color. Can be afflicted with powdery mildew and may be partially defoliated in extreme cases although we have little trouble here at the RSBG. A classic and highly ornamental species which should be in every garden. Found in various montane habitats from 8,000 to 14,000 ft. in the eastern Himalayas.

64/058 LAR:PHET:WAL ((5\R2\5). Red flowers.

76/716 L ;S 2847 - RBG (-5). A hardy clone with unusually large leaves and large red flowers with red calyxes.

75/237 TRW: WEB (0). Warren Berg's choice as the best pure red thomsonii from the gardens of Cornwall.

80/082 GLE (0)

129sd95 RSBG ((5\R2\5). Grown from seed collected wild from superior forms in Kyong Nosla, Sikkim by Britt Smith.

558sd1997 SEH#572:RSBG ('5\R2\5). My own collection from 10,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya from a plant with a pale calyx.

tomentosum 'Milky Way'

Ledum

The best form of this species I have ever seen, *Rhododendron* 'Milky Way' is a superior selection of a species formerly included in the genus *Ledum* (as *Ledum palustre*). Recently, the genus *Ledum* was 'lumped' into the genus *Rhododendron*, adding six species to this already massive and variable group. 'Milky Way' covers itself with rounded trusses of pure white flowers in mid-spring. While each individual saucer-shaped flower is relatively small, each truss is composed of six or seven individual trusses containing up to 20 flowers each. A full-grown plant will ultimately reach about three feet in height with a five-foot spread, well-branched, with foliage to the ground. The attractive evergreen foliage is deep green with a reddish brown, woolly indumentum on the lower surface and young stems. 'Milky Way' is a tough and adaptable plant but performs best in a moist organic soil in sun or light shade. Probably hardy to around '30' F. See the October 1999 issue of the RSBG Newsletter for additional information.

90/090 RSBG ('30\R1\3). A fantastic plant for almost any garden.

tomentosum affinity

Ledum

Dwarf bushy evergreen shrubs with a glandular and long reddish brown woolly indumentum on the stems. The linear to narrowly elliptic leaves have a strongly recurved margin and are covered with a dense woolly brownish indumentum on the underside. The small white flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are borne in a dense rounded inflorescence. An extremely hardy, widespread, variable and floriferous species. Tolerant of fairly exposed sites and wet soils. Formerly included in the genus *Ledum* which has recently been "sunk" into *Rhododendron*. Native to bogs, coniferous forests and similar boreal habitats in N Europe and N Asia.

127sd96 ("Ledum angustum") JJH9510172:RSBG ((35?\R1\3).

Grown from seed collected wild at 7,900 ft. in the Altai Mountains of S Siberia & Mongolia. Extremely narrow leaves on this taxon which is still in taxonomic limbo. Collected from "tiny shrublets with white fragrant flowerheads".

tosaense

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Densely-branched shrubs with slender shoots. The foliage of this evergreen azalea is deciduous to evergreen, often turning purple in the autumn. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are purplish pink to rose or lilac-purple, often with darker flecks, rarely white flushed pink. A good species for warm climates. Plants formerly known as *komiyaemae* should be quite hardy. Common in C ; S Japan on exposed slopes or in forests from sea-level to 5,000 ft.

79/016 USNA 40870 (0). Lavender-pink flowers with ten stamens, this form from seed collected on Ashitaka Yama in Japan.

79/087 ('Barbara') HIL: LJP (0). Vibrant pink flowers

traillianum var. dictyotum

Taliensia

Small shrubs, 4 to 5 ft. Flowers (May) are white and sometimes spotted with crimson. Considered a rare plant in cultivation. Found on scrub-clad slopes and on margins of conifer forests from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. China

65/508 (dictyotum) Rock 18437: WGP (0). Form with white flowers.

75/084 (dictyotum 'Katmandu') Exbury (0). Softly grained indumentum and flowers of fine white-blotched and spotted crimson. An Award of Merit form, 1966.

traillianum var. traillianum

Taliensia

Stout-growing upright evergreen shrubs or small trees. The leaves have a distinctive 'pebbly' tan to brownish indumentum on the lower surface, the upper surface is smooth and shiny green. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to white flushed rose or pinkish, often with spots and/or a blotch. An uncommon but not difficult member of this popular subsection. Native to China (SE Tibet, SW Sichuan ; W Yunnan) where it is a common species in coniferous forests and open areas from 10,000 to 15,000 ft.

76/058 Nelson:Berg ('10\R1\4). Best in light shade.

92/100 SB#8301:BERG ((10\R1\4). This clone grown from seed collected wild in Sichuan at 12,000 ft.

trichanthum

Triflora

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs with distinctly bristly branches. The new growth and the upper surface of the leaves are also densely covered with soft bristles. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are similar to those of *R. augustinii* but generally much darker in color (in cultivated forms). They are dark blue-purple to reddish or pale purple, often with reddish, greenish or brown markings. Quite attractive and valued for its late blooming. Native to W Sichuan, China where it is often common in forests from 5,250 to 10,350 ft.

69/723 BRA.L:WAL ((5\R1\6). Dark red-purple flowers with burgundy flecks.

75/169 'Tower Court Form' Wales Wood (-5). Named for its covering of bristles on stems, petioles and pedicels. Flowers of a rich purple.

76/059 JHC (-5). Form with deep royal purple flowers.

76/346 KSG (-5). Form with mid-May flowers of deep purple with green blotch.

trichocladum

Trichoclada

Deciduous shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April-May) are yellow or greenish orange-yellow. Bronze colored new growth. Native to rocky cliffs and scrub at forest margins from 8,000 to 11,000 ft.

N Burma, China

78/091 BAR - CHP (0). Form with greenish-yellow flowers.

80/160 (oulotrichum) P. Miller (0).

trichostomum

Pogonanthum

Upright or sometimes wide-spreading but compact evergreen shrubs with smooth and peeling whitish to tan bark. The small narrow leaves are quite scaly beneath and fragrant. The white to rose flowers (mid-spring) are in small rounded clusters reminiscent of a Daphne, narrowly tubular in shape with spreading lobes. A beautiful and usually free-flowering species which is unfortunately difficult to propagate. Requires excellent drainage and good light. One of the most asked for species in the garden. Native to N Yunnan and SW & C Sichuan, China where it occurs in forests and on open slopes from 10,000 to 13,000 ft.

73/283 FR (-5). Form with light pink flowers.

80/164 'Rae Berry' BOV:GAM ((5\R2\3). Deep pink flowers.

82/164 JCB (-5). Hardy form with light pink flowers.

Subsection Triflora (species nova) JN#11022

An unknown, almost certainly new species, collected far to the east of where most Triflora species are known to occur. Noted to have cream to yellow flowers on a very compact plant. (-5?\R1\4)

RSBG#228sd2012

Subsection Triflora (species nova) CGG#14068

An unknown, almost certainly new species, collected far to the east of where most Triflora species are known to occur. The plants were the typical large and bushy Triflora with lavender to red-purple flowers. (0\R1\7)

RSBG#278sd2010

Subsection Triflora (zaleucum affinity - probably species nova?) CDHM#14573

An unknown, almost certainly new species, collected far to the east of where the species zaleucum is known to occur but sharing the very distinct, glaucous white-waxy underside of the leaves as seen in that species. I have not seen this in flower but the plants were the typical large and bushy Triflora in form and habit. Foliage quite shiny on top, a most remarkable collection. (0\R1\7)

RSBG#288sd2013

triflorum var. triflorum

Triflora

Upright evergreen shrubs typically with smooth and peeling mahogany to reddish bark. The leaves are smooth on the upper surface, quite white glaucous to pale green on the lower. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (late spring to early summer) are cream to various shades of yellow, with greenish spots and often flushed shades of red. Worth a place in the garden for its attractive peeling bark and glaucous foliage alone. A widespread, common and variable species native in the eastern Himalayas from E Nepal into the N Burma/SE Tibet frontier. It occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 7,000 to 13,000 ft.

70/026 (triflorum var. mahoganii) FR (+5). Form with light yellow flowers and a mahogany blotch.

515sd97 SEH#529:RSBG (+5?\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild at 9,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalayas from plants with exceptionally beautiful peeling mahogany bark and glaucous white leaf undersides. Beautiful blue-green young leaves.

575sd1997 SEH#589:RSBG (+5'\R1\4). My own collection from an exposed sunny slope at 8,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya

Shrubs, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (May) are cream to yellow with greenish yellow or dark red spots. Native to forest margins, moist hillsides and cliffs at 9,000 to 12,000 ft. Himalayas

triflorum var. bauhiniiflorum

Triflora

Shrubs, 2 to 15 ft. Flowers (May) are greenish-yellow to yellow and with darker greenish-yellow spots. The corolla is flat and saucer-shaped in this variety. Found in the states of Nagaland and Manipur in eastern India. Common on hillsides at 8,000 to 9,000 ft. E India

73/026 (bauhiniiflorum) FR (+5). Lemon-yellow flowers.

triflorum var. triflorum

Triflora

Shrubs, 3 to 20 ft. Flowers (May) are cream to yellow with greenish-yellow or dark red spots. The corolla is widely funnel-shaped in this variety. Native to mixed and conifer woodlands, bogs, on cliffs, and in bamboo or rhododendron thickets at 9,000 to 12,000 ft. Nepal, NE India, Bhutan, N Burma, SW China

80/097 KW 6409: (+5)

tsaii affinity

Lapponica

Low-growing evergreen shrubs with tiny scaly leaves. A rare and newly introduced taxon which is closely related to the well-known hippophaeoides but differs in its smaller leaves and fewer stamens. Previously known only from NE Yunnan along the Yangtze River at around 9,500 ft. It was collected in 1990 and again in 1995 from adjacent areas on the Sichuan side of the Yangtze River. These collections are considered to be intermediates between hippophaeoides and tsaii. I am quite impressed with the performance of this new taxon in the garden. It blooms over a long period with lavender to pale purple flowers and is quite easy to grow.

389sd1996 SEH#040:RSBG ('10'\R1\2). Grown from my collection of seed at 11,150 ft. in the Daliang Shan, S Sichuan, China.

tsariense

Lanata

Shrubs, 3 to 10 ft. Flowers (April) are white to cream to pale pink with or without crimson spots. Striking wooly branchlets and leaves with dense fawn to rust-colored indumentum. Found on open hillsides and in mixed forests from 11,000 to 14,500 ft. SW China, NE India

66/653 GREI:WAL (0). Carmine-rose in bud opening to white flowers.

75/150 NEL:ROBB (0). Deep carmine-rose in bud opening to white flowers with magenta flecks.

77/665 Windson (0). A clone of compact habit with deep pink buds and eventually almost white flowers. An Award of Merit form.

82/180 TJ (0).

84/043 STN (0). Creamy white flowers from pink buds.

tsusiophyllum

Tsusiopsis (Azalea)

Dwarf mounding to prostrate evergreen shrubs with long golden hairs covering the branchlets and tiny elliptic leaves. The narrowly bell-shaped flowers (late spring to early summer) are white and in small clusters. Not particularly showy but an interesting dwarf azalea. Formerly included in a separate genus as *Tsusiophyllum tanakae*. Quite distinct but rarely seen in cultivation. Native only to central Honshu, Japan where it is quite rare on open mountain slopes.

76/353 Suzuki:Berg ('5\R1\2). This form upright in habit. White flowers.

ungernii

Pontica

Shrubs or small trees, 5 to 20 ft. Flowers (July) are white, sometimes flushed pink, with greenish flecks. An Excellent foliage plant that needs a moist, shady spot to succeed. Native to spruce forests from 3,500 to 6,000 ft. NE Turkey and adjacent USSR.

76/061 JC (0).

uniflorum var. imperator

Uniflora

Prostrate shrubs rarely attaining 1 ft. in height. Flowers (April) are purple to pinkish-purple. Narrow funnel-shaped flowers on a ground-hugging mat. Found on bare cliff ledges at 10,000 to 11,000 ft. NE Burma.

65/422 (syn. *imperator*) WAK (0). Rose-purple flowers.

uvarifolium var. uvariifolium

Fulva

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or trees with stout branches and large shiny dark green leaves. The impressive new growth is covered with a plastered to woolly, silvery white indumentum which is retained on the underside of the leaves. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white to pale pink, usually with crimson flecks and a large purple blotch. A common and often dominant species where native in the wild. Found in various montane habitats from 7,000 to 14,000 ft. in E Arunachal Pradesh and China (NW Yunnan & SW Sichuan).

93sd352 RSBG (0 to (5\R1\5). Grown from seed collected in the wild.

76/250 (*uvarifolium* var. *griseum*) BEN (-5)

valentinianum

Maddenia

Compact shrubs to 4 ft. Flowers (March-April) are bright yellow. Very distinct dark hairy leaves and richly colored flowers on a tender shrub. Found growing on cliffs and stony slopes from 9,000 to 12,000 ft. NE Burma, China.

65/391 Bodnant (+10). Bright yellow flowers, small leaved

and slight stature. An Award of Merit form, 1936.

valentinianum affinity

Maddenia

This taxon is obviously related to *R. valentinianum* but appears to be distinct enough to warrant at least subspecific status. The leaves of this new collection are much larger than those of the typical species, up to three inches in length. They are similar in shape but heavily bullate on the upper surface. The leaves also have long hairs fringing the outer edge for an overall stunning foliage effect. The deep purple-brown bark is smooth and exfoliating. Really worth growing for foliage and bark alone. Best of all, this new introduction has the deepest waxy yellow, bell-shaped flowers of any rhododendron I have seen. Requires exceptionally well-drained soil, should be relatively hardy. Found in S Yunnan and adjacent N Vietnam where it occurs as an epiphyte and on steep banks at around 9,000 ft. A beautiful plant.

559sd1996 SEH#235:RSBG (+5'\R2\4). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,000 ft. in S Yunnan, China. One of my favorite introductions and already one of my very favorite rhododendrons

valentinianum var. oblongilobatum aff./species nova? DJHVM#106

The most compact-growing and dwarf representation of this very confusing species complex - this is the "alpine form" as known from the top of the highest mountain in N Vietnam. Masses of deep yellow waxy flowers with hairy, deeply bullate, glossy green leaves. Much smaller and more compact than its close relative from just across the Red River in S Yunnan - the newly named *valentinioides*. Smooth and peeling reddish-brown bark.

So far, this has proven to be quite hardy for a *Maddenia*. A stunning foliage plant with the darkest yellow flowers I have seen in a rhododendron. Grown from seed collected in the wild. A truly dwarf, deep yellow-flowered, and relatively hardy *Maddenia*. Sure to become one of the most popular of the new introductions in years to come. (+5'\R2\5)

RSBG#101sd2007

vaseyi

Rhodora (Azalea)

Large upright deciduous shrubs with distinctive elliptic leaves tapering at each end. Brilliant fall color in most climates. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (early to mid-spring) are strikingly beautiful in shape, poise and color. The typical form is pale pink to deep rose but white forms are not unknown in the wild. Best in sun with a moisture-retentive soil but quite adaptable and hardy. Although easily cultivated and quite common where it occurs, the Pinkshell Azalea has a very limited range in the wild. It is an interesting species not closely related to any other *Rhododendron*. Found only in the mountains of western North Carolina, USA where it occurs in a wide variety of habitats from about 1,000 to 4,000 ft.

75/032 'White Find' LaBar ('20\R1\5). The famous pure white selection of this ornamental species. Only a few.

78/014 LF-GBN (-15). Form with rose-pink flowers.

81/077 BIL (-15). One of the best pink forms of this eastern azalea.

veitchianum

Maddenia

Large and vigorous, but often compact-growing evergreen shrubs with smooth and shiny reddish brown bark. The large fragrant flowers are white, often with a yellow blotch and typically frilled or wavy along the outer part of the lobes. Quite variable in terms of blooming season and requiring excellent drainage. Native to S Burma, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam where it occurs from 3,000 to 8,000 ft. as an epiphyte, on rocks and cliffs or dry evergreen forests.

74/001 'Ashcombe' (Cubitii Group) Windsor (+25\R2\6).

Magnificent large white flowers with an orange-yellow blotch on this 1962 FCC clone.

81/127 SA-EK (+20). Light chartreuse buds open white flushed yellow in the throat.

venator

Venator

Compact evergreen shrubs with attractive recurved leaves. The new growth is coated with a thin silvery indumentum when it first emerges. This is retained as a thin brownish indumentum on the lower surfaces of the leaves. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are scarlet to reddish orange with darker nectar pouches. A very distinctive and attractive species with no close allies. Native to a small area of the Tsangpo Gorge in SE Tibet, China from 8,000 to 8,500 ft. in thickets, swamps and on rocks. A collector's species valued for its attractive red flowers late in the season.

65/381 RBGE (0\R1\3). Bright red tubular flowers.

69/833 GRE-MVW (+5). Crimson flowers.

venator affinity (species nova)

A new, soon to be named species from a previously unexplored region of the eastern Himalaya. This appears to be close to the rare venator which had only been found previously in the Tsangpo Gorge of adjacent SE Tibet. Long narrow leaves with the stems and new growth densely covered with bright red bristles. Red bell-shaped flowers in mid-spring. (+5?\R1\4)

RSBG#403sd2005. APA#087

vernicosum

Fortunea

Large rounded evergreen shrubs or small trees with smooth green leaves. The flowers (mid-spring) are typically pale pink to rose but can be white or pinkish purple and most forms have crimson flecks. A widespread, common and variable species in the wild. A free-flowering and easily grown species, beautiful in blossom. Native to China (SE Tibet, Yunnan, Sichuan & Gansu) from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in a wide variety of habitats.

69/812 RL-MVW (-5). Form with pink flowers.

78/112 Dexter - UW Arb. (-5).

79/152 HSM 13976: GBG (0).

79/144 (vernicosum f. euanthum) F#5881:RBGE ((5)

504sd96 SEH#175:RSBG ((5?\R1\5). Beautiful vigorous plants grown from seed collected wild at 9,200 ft. in NE Yunnan. The plants from which this seed was collected were in a population far to the east of where R. vernicosum has previously been recorded. They were quite distinct with rounded leaves similar to those

of *R. orbiculare*. Should prove to be a fascinating new introduction.

verruculosum

(Possible Hybrid of *R. flavidum*)

A shrub to 3 ft. Flowers (May) are deep lavender. Small leaves on plant formerly recognized as a species. Collected from W Sichuan art 10,000 ft. China.

65/461 Wisley (0). Deep lavender flowers.

vialii

Azaleastrum

Small and compact evergreen shrubs up to four or five feet. The new growth is an intense red-purple, quite stunning. Small, obovate to somewhat elliptic, thin textured and smooth leaves. The tubular bell-shaped flowers (late winter to early spring) are bright red. A distinct and attractive species. It was thought that the real thing was not in cultivation any longer but I was able to verify our only clone as true *vialii*. This has since been returned to Great Britain from whence our plant was received. Obviously extremely rare in cultivation, this is an unusual garden plant which is much hardier than one would expect. It has survived many years outside here at the RSBG and even flowers. Native to central and S Yunnan, China where it occurs in thickets from 4,000 to 6,500 ft.

1981/078 Goteborg B.G.:Borde Hill (0'\R1\4). Our first offering(') of this rare species with red flowers. Should be heat and sun tolerant.

virgatum ssp. oleiofolium

Virgata

Shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (March-May) are white or pink. A subspecies with smaller paler flowers that tolerates a warm, dry site. Found on open scrubby sites from 6,500 to 13,000 ft.

84/072 (*oleiofolium*) KW 6279: Brodick (+15)

virgatum ssp. virgatum

Virgata

Low mounding evergreen shrubs with small lanceolate leaves. The funnel-shaped flowers are white to deep pink in mid-spring. A rarely offered but floriferous and drought tolerant species for sun or shade. Known to bloom as a one-year old plant. Quite common in the eastern Himalayas where it occurs from 8,000 to 12,500 ft. in various exposed habitats.

65/404 Crarae (+10). Rose pink flowers.

66/672 R.183 or 185 - WW (+10).

80/038 Brodick (+10). White flowered form.

521sd1997 SEH#535:RSBG (+10\R1\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 7,500 ft. in the Sikkim Himalaya.

viridescens

Trichoclada

Compact and upright evergreen shrubs with bristly branches. The delicate obovate leaves are bright blue-green and often have bristles on the margins. The widely flaring, funnel bell-shaped flowers (early to mid-summer) are yellow with greenish spots. An unusual but attractive late-blooming species with beautiful foliage. Native only to SE Tibet where it occurs in boggy areas and on alpine slopes from 10,000 to 11,000(') ft.

74/111 'Doshong La' KW#5829:Glendoick (0\R1\3). Yellow flowers with rose tips and olive-green flecks in this 1972 Award of Merit form.

390sd1997 CC#7557:RSBG (0\R1\3). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet by Peter ; Ken Cox at 11,800 ft. Stunning blue-green foliage on these large seedlings.

viscidifolium

Thomsonia

Shrubs, 2 to 8 ft. Flowers (April-May) are coppery red to coppery-orange with darker nectar pouches and flecks. Unusual-colored flower on a species rare in cultivation. Found on cliff faces near streams and waterfalls at 9,000 to 11,000 ft. China

65/297 L ;S 6567: GLN (0). Form with unique copper-orange flowers.

viscistylum

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Deciduous shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (June) are reddish-purple to purple with darker flecks. Native only in southern areas on the island of Kyushyu. Recently confirmed specific status by D.F. Chamberlain and S.J. Rae in the Edinburgh Journal of Botany, Volume 47, No. 2,1990. Found in upland forests. Japan

77/028 MG (0)

viscosum

Pentanthera (Azalea)

Deciduous and often stoloniferous shrubs which can become quite large in the wild. The long tubular flowers with flared lobes (late spring to early summer) are white to light pink with a spicy fragrance. Yellow-orange autumn color. Found in low marshes, on river banks, and in mixed forests. Valuable for its late bloom time, fragrant flowers and tolerance of a wide variety of cultural conditions. Commonly called the Swamp Azalea, this species is native from Maine to Florida, west into Oklahoma and SE Texas, USA. Now includes the former species *coryi*, *serrulatum* and *oblongifolium*.

76/280 ('oblongifolium') USNA ('10\R1\5). This clone collected in Tyler Co., Texas.

76/285 ('serrulatum var. georgianum') HTS#1265C:USNA ('10\R1\5). This clone collected wild in Charleston Co., South Carolina.

76/287 (syn. *viscosum* var. *aemulans*) HTS 1104: USNA (-15). Propagated from a plant collected in Henry Co., AL

76/288 HTS 1325A: NA 10086-USNA (-15). Collected from the wild in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.

78/110 KWG (-15). Propagated from a plant collected in Anne Arundel Co., MD

- 80/025 KWG (-15). Propagated from a plant found in Hyannis, Massachusetts.
- 86/026 'Delaware Blue' HILL ((15\R1\6). This clone selected and named by Polly Hill from a wild population in Delaware for its glaucous-blue foliage. Our first offering of this stoloniferous clone.
- 87/017 viscosum 'Delaware Blue' Hill (-15\R1\5). An excellent blue-leaf selection of this eastern azalea made by Polly Hill. Highly fragrant white flowers in early to mid-summer. Great in sun or in the woodland garden.
- 90/SD4 Seedling BOW.
- 90sd006 Seedlings (grown from seed collected at Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania.
- 225sd1998 98ARS#575:RSBG ('15\R1\5). Grown from seed collected wild in Plymouth Co., Massachusetts.

wallichii

Campanulata

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs. The flowers (mid-spring) are mauve, lavender, rose-purple, pink or white, sometimes speckled purple or brown. Handsome shrubs closely related to *R. campanulatum* but glabrous or with a sparse dark brown indumentum on the undersides of the leaves, shiny and dark green above. Grows in mixed forests of birch, spruce, and fir, or on open rocky slopes among scrub and juniper from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in the eastern Himalayas.

75/080 LS ;H 17527: WAK (-5). Form with delicate lavender

75/128 SH#6658:RBGE (0). Pastel rose-purple flowers.
flowers.

94/073 BB#8837:Berg ('5\R1\4). Cuttings from a clone grown from seed collected by Warren Berg in Bhutan at 12,200 ft.

288sd95 95ARS#469:RSBG (0 to (10?\R1\4). Nice large plants from seed collected wild by the Danish Sikkim Expedition (#144) at 11,800 ft. in Sandakphu, West Bengal, India.

495sd1997 SEH#508:RSBG ('5\R1\4). My own collection from Sandakphu in the West Bengal, Indian Himalaya at 11,000 ft. Shrubs to 20 ft. Flowers (April) are pale lilac to violet to pink or white, sometimes spotted. Discovered by J. Hooker in 1849. Native to birch and spruce forests and juniper scrub at 9,500 to 13,000 ft. Himalayas

walongense

Maddenia

Shrubs to 10 ft. Flowers (April-May) are creamy-white with a greenish blotch and may have a spicy scent. Native to the Arunachal Pradesh territory of India. Rarely epiphytic in trees or terrestrial in forested ravines and on rocky cliffs at 5,000 to 7,000 ft. NE India

87/060 RBG 774055-RBG (+32)

wardii var. wardii

Campylocarpa

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees with rounded smooth green leaves, often glaucous beneath. The saucer-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are yellow to sulfur-yellow and may

have a maroon or purple basal blotch. A parent of many beautiful yellow-flowered hybrids, in its finest forms this species is itself an exceptionally beautiful garden plant. Susceptible to powdery mildew which may partially defoliate the plant in a severe case although we have had little of this at the RSBG. Native to Sichuan, Yunnan, and SE Tibet, China. Common in a wide variety of montane habitats from 9,000 to 14,000 ft.

65/327 'Meadow Pond' LS ;E 15764: WGP (-5). Received an Award of Merit in 1963 for its primrose-yellow flowers with a crimson blotch.

69/096 L ;S 15764: WGP (-10)

70/059 (=73/296) KW#4170:EXB:PHET ((10). Orange-yellow buds open to yellow flowers.

73/296 KW 4170: EXB: CHP (-10). An early season, unblotched, clear yellow form. Our hardiest form.

74/044 LS ;T#5679:RBGE ('10\R2\4). This clone should have yellow flowers with a reddish blotch.

75/129 SH 6596 (-5). This form with small rounded leaves and rather late season flowers are pure yellow and marked with a deep crimson nectar guide.

80/063 (litiense) MIN: RKB (0)

528sd1995 RSBG ((10?\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet.

529sd1995 CV#:RSBG ('10\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet.

535sd95 RSBG ((10?\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild in SE Tibet from a plant with no blotch.

107sd1998 (Litiense Group) RSBG ('10\R2\4). Grown from seed collected wild (DWD#206) at 12,900 ft. in NW Yunnan, China

148sd2000 wardii var. wardii CER#9905:RSBG (-10\R2\4). Beautiful yellow saucer-shaped flowers in mid to late spring, often with a reddish blotch. Rounded and smooth leaves on a rounded shrub. Grown from seed collected by Garratt Richardson at 13,125 ft. in the Tsari region of SE Tibet. Can be susceptible to powdery mildew.

wasonii

Taliensia

Compact evergreen shrubs with distinct ovate-lanceolate foliage, dark and shiny green on the upper surface. The lower surface has a reddish brown indumentum which is nicely displayed due to the rather upright position in which the current years growth is poised. The flowers (mid-spring) are typically yellow to whitish (pink in the Rhododactylum Group) with reddish spots. An attractive plant which is quite different in appearance from the other members of subsection Taliensia. It is also easier to cultivate than most other members of this group. Native to forests in C Sichuan, China where it is found from 7,500 to 12,000 ft

65/258 Stronachullin ('10\R1\3). Pale yellow flowers.

65/303 RBGE ((5). Flowers white, lightly blushed rose with a few maroon flecks

74/036 (syn. wasonii var. rhododactylum) W 1876: WGP (0). White flowers.

76/267 WGP (0).

82/181 T Jorgensen (0). (Rhododactylum Group) Pink flowered form.

83/108 (syn. wasonii var. rhododactylum) REU: ADM (0).

websteranum var. websteranum

Lapponica

Upright, branched shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April) are pale purple. Native to heath and moorlands at 10,000 to 16,000 ft. China

65/462 WIS (0). Vigorous dwarf with lavender flowers.

westlandii

Chioniastrum

Shrubs, 5 to 25 ft. Flowers (March) are lilac to clear orchid-purple to white and very fragrant. One of the least hardy of this section, but unusually lovely flowers. Found at forest margins and steep slopes at 2,500 ft. China.

65/462 Wisley (0). Tiny, narrow leaves and lavender flowers on a vigorous dwarf.

weyrichii

Brachycalyx (Azalea)

Large deciduous shrubs or small trees with smooth reddish branches. The rhombic (diamond-shaped) leaves are arranged in whorls of three at the ends of the branches and are covered with short brownish hairs. The openly funnel bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are salmon-pink to brick red, usually with spots. The unusually colored flowers and attractive foliage make this seldom-seen azalea a true collector's item. Quite tolerant of heat. Native to S Japan and Cheju Island, Korea.

73/298 USDA 274839-USDA (10?\R1\4).). Form with light orange-red flowers in May. Yellow to red autumn color.

81/071 USNA ('10'\R1\4).

81/073 USNA ('10'\R1\4). I have not recorded flower data for either of these clones.

wightii

Taliensia

Shrubs, 7 to 20 ft. Flowers (April) are pale to lemon-yellow with brown or purple spots. Common above tree line where it is found among scrub and on ridges at 11,000 to 15,000 ft. Himalayas

75/210 PTG (-5)

williamsianum

Williamsiana

Low and densely-branched, mounding evergreen shrubs with distinct smooth orbicular leaves. The pink to rose flowers appear as delicate bells hanging from the branch tips in mid-spring. The new growth is usually a deep reddish brown. An easily grown and popular species often used in hybridizing. Native to a limited mountainous area in C Sichuan, China where it grows on high cliffs from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

66/606 CAE (-5). Form with delicate pink bells in early spring.

73/301 Greig: WW (-5). Clone with small, flat, round leaves and light pink, cup shaped flowers/

73/302 AEK (-5). Rose flowers.

74/113 FR (-5).

75/277 GRE: UBCP (-5). Clone of typical leaves and open cup-shaped pale rose flowers.

75/307 BAR: CHP (5\R1\2). Low mounding form creates a striking

focal point as plants mature in your garden. Delicate pink bells.

80/004 FOX: ARD (-5)

80/055 Borde Hill (-5). Tight compact spreading shrub, up to 4" in 10 years.

wiltonii

Taliensia

Large rounded evergreen shrubs with distinctive, beautiful foliage. The dark glossy green leaves have deeply impressed veins on the upper surface while the underside has a thick pale to reddish brown indumentum. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are white to pink with red flecks and a crimson blotch. An easily grown and superb foliage plant. Native to W Sichuan, China where it occurs in forests and on rocky slopes and cliffs from 8,000 to 11,000 ft.

75/017 HIL (-5). White flowers from pink buds.

1975/088 Exbury ('5\R1\4). White flushed rose flowers with crimson flecks on this 1957 Award of Merit form.

75/326 GRE: CHP (-5)

76/116 J. Caperci (-5).

311sd1993 SB#9215:RSBG ('5\R1\4). Grown from seed collected wild by Warren Berg in Sichuan. Very nice foliage on these seedlings.

womersleyi

Euvireya (Vireya)

Shrubs to 7 ft. rarely epiphytic on tree trunks. Tubular, nodding flowers (variable flowering time) are bright to deep red or scarlet. Leaves, ovate to ovate-elliptic, are densely set along the branches. Found mostly in open mossy forest or among grasses on the margins of forests, more rarely in grassland above the timberline at 10,500 to 12,100 ft. Papua, New Guinea.

84/162 FM (+32). Propagated from a plant collected on Mt. Giluwe, Papua New Guinea.

xanthostephanum

Tephropepla

Relatively small-growing evergreen shrubs with smooth and peeling reddish brown bark. The elliptic gray-green leaves are silvery brown on the underside. The narrowly bell-shaped flowers are deep to pale yellow and borne in profusion over a long period in late spring. A very attractive plant with fine yellow flowers. Requires excellent drainage. Great in a container if pinched a bit as a small plant. Native to N Burma, SE Tibet and adjacent W Yunnan, China where it occurs from 5,000 to 13,000 ft. on cliffs, rocks and in forests.

66/677 R.15 - WW (+15). A compact and hardier clone with bright yellow funnel shaped flowers.

77/666 'Yellow Garland' F#21707:Windsor (+10\R1\3). Deep yellow flowers on this Award of Merit form.

362sd1998 CCHH#8070:RSBG (+10\R1\3). Grown from my collection of seed at 6,550 ft. in the Biluoxue Shan of W Yunnan, China.

1999/282 xanthostephanum R#15:Doleshy (+10\R1\3). Smooth and peeling shiny red-brown bark with gray-green leaves and deep yellow bells in late spring on this excellent form. Great in a container with good drainage.

xichangense

Triflora

A relatively newly scientifically described species (1987), these represent the first introduction into cultivation. This is a relative of the familiar *R. davidsonianum* with similar white to pink flowers in mid-spring. Should be as successful in cultivation as its many popular relatives in Subsection Triflora. (0\R1\6)
RSBG#143sd2013. JN#12275

"yakushmanum" (see *degronianum* ssp. *yakushmanum*)

or

yakushmanum

Pontica

Dense mounding shrubs, 3 to 8 ft. Light pink or rose buds opening to white or white flushed pink flowers (May) with or without faint pink flecks. Dwarf to semi-dwarf habit, foliage with thick white to fulvous indumentum, and exceptional flowers make this one of the most popular species. Native solely to Yaku Island in conifer forests and on exposed mountain slopes from 1,500 to 6,500 ft. Japan

- 64/012 'Koichiro Wada' WGP-ACL. An award form similar to the Exbury form, flowers deep pink in bud, opening white. FCC 1947
- 73/308 RCH (-15). A very dwarf form.
- 73/310 EXB-PHB (-15). Form with apple blossom pink flowers.
- 75/184 'Yaku Angel' CS (-15). A more vigorous form with larger trusses of white flowers.
- 75/260 (75/241) 'Exbury Form' EXB: FR (-15). Perfection of dome shaped habit, deep green, heavily indumented foliage and apple blossom pink flowers.
- 77/649 'Pink Parasol' D. Leach (-15). A possible hybrid with large leaves and deeper pink flowers than average.
- 82/073 'Baron Lionel' EXB: UBC (-15).
- 83/100 ADM (-15). A dwarf form with pale rose flowers.

yedoense var. poukhanense

Tsutsusi (Azalea)

Semi-deciduous shrubs to 5 ft. Flowers (April-May) are rose to pale lilac and slightly fragrant. One of the hardiest azaleas and much used in hybridizing. Has relatively large flowers that appear on young plants. Found in large masses on open grassy slopes from sea level to 5,000 ft. Korea.

- 78/020 'Eizanko' Suzuki - WEB (0).
- 78/021 'Shizanko' Suzuki:Berg ('15\R1\3). Bright magenta flowers with darker magenta flecks.
- 78/024 Suzuki:Berg ('15\R1\3). Dark rose-purple flowers with red-purple flecks.
- 90/014 Yoder('15\R1\3). I have not recorded flower data for this clone.

yuefengense

A new and very exciting species in cultivation. This is, in general appearance, a dwarf and compact version of the well-known species *orbiculare* and has similar rounded leaves. The leaves are much thicker and more firm in texture than that familiar species and

the petiole is quite short and wide. Bright glaucous blue-green new growth - a really amazing foliage plant. Funnel-bell-shaped pink flowers in early summer - quite a late-blooming species and flowering from a very young age. Seems to be hardy (surviving in sheltered areas on the east coast!) and best in very light shade or morning sun. You will love this plant. (0?\R1\3) RSBG

yungningense

Lapponica

Rounded compact shrubs, 1 to 4 ft. Wide, funnel-shaped flowers (April-May) are deep purple, blue-purple, or purple-red, rarely white, and produced in great abundance on this vigorous species. Occurs on alpine meadows, stony moorlands, cliffs and rocky areas from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. China (SW Sichuan, N Yunnan).

83/137 F 16282: RBG (0).

yunnanense

Triflora

Large, vigorously upright-growing evergreen to sometimes deciduous shrubs. The attractive, widely funnel-shaped flowers are sometimes fragrant and extremely variable in color. They are borne profusely every year and range from white to pink or lavender, typically with red, green or yellow spots and/or a blotch. Easily grown, floriferous and quite tolerant of most garden conditions including drought once established. Very common and widespread in the wild where it is found from 3,000 to 14,000 ft. in a wide range of habitats. Native to China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan, Guizhou), Burma and SE Tibet.

70/333 FOR (0). Form with white flowers accented with orange spotting.

80/033 EM (0). Form with light pink flowers.

83/111 ADM (0). Form with lavender-pink flowers.

511sd1996 SEH#182:RSBG (0\R1\6). Grown from my collection of seed at 9,200 ft. in NE Yunnan, China.

zaleucum

Triflora

Shrubs, 6 to 26 ft. Flowers (April-May) white, white flushed pink of lavender. A distinct species with a rather southerly and low altitude distribution. Found in scrub, thickets and forest margins at 5,800 to 9,800 ft. N Burma, China

77/680 CRA (+10). Highly praised form with large mauve-pink flowers.

zoelleri

Euvireya (Vireya)

Tropical shrubs or small trees to 20 ft. Flowers (flowering time varies) are yellow to orange or reddish-salmon and can have orange-red lobes. Widely used in hybridizing as a source of vivid color. Often found as an epiphyte in rain forest, open areas, or hanging over precipices and streams from sea level to 6,500 ft. Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Moluccas

80/150 BOS (+32\R1\?). Long funnel-shaped flowers, yellow with orange lobes.

83/061 SCHI (+32\R1\?). This clone collected wild on Koebre Ridge, New Guinea at 7,500 ft. Saffron-yellow tubes and orange flushed vermilion lobes.

83/071 PS (+32\R1\?). Collected wild in New Guinea.



[Back to front page](#)



[Back to ARS seed](#)

Key to source abbreviations

AC Alan Clark

ACUB Berry Botanic Garden

ARS American Rhododendron Society

BB Bhutan-Berg

CC Cox & Cox

CCH Chamberlain, Cox & Hutchison

CCHH Chamberlain, Cox, Hootman, Hutchison

C&H Cox & Hutchison

CHC Cox, Hootman & Cox

CNW Clark, Nielsen, Wilson

CV Cox & Vergara

DJHC Daniel Hinkley

EGM Ted Millais

F George Forrest

HC Heronswood/Cobblewood

HTS Henry T. Skinner

JN Jens Nielsen

KR Keith Rushforth

KW Frank Kingdon Ward
K&Y Y. Kurashige & T. Yukawa
LS&T Ludlow, Sherriff & Taylor
PW Peter Wharton
R Joseph Rock
RBGE Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh
RBGK Royal Botanic Garden Kew
RSBG Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden
S Akagi Nature Park
SB Sichuan-Berg
SEH Steven E. Hootman
TB Tibet-Berg
UBCBG University of British Columbia Bot. Garden
USDA U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
USNA U.S. National Arboretum
W Ernest H. Wilson
YK Y. Kurashige, Akagi Nature Park