



RHODODENDRONS 1982/3  
with Magnolias and Camellias

The Royal Horticultural Society  
London

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RHODODENDRONS 1982/83

with

Magnolias and Camellias

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VINCENT SQUARE  
LONDON

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Figs. 1-4 E. M. Horwood-King

Fig. 6 Harry Smith Collection

Figs. 7-9 M. Forrest

Figs. 10-12 S. Thompson

Figs. 13-14 R. M. Withers

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## FOREWORD

The re-introduction of colour photographs in the 1981-82 Annual seems to have been generally welcomed, though this was not the only reason for the increase in price. So much good material came in late, that it was difficult to know what to omit or defer; this year the editorial staff made an early resolution to be more hard-hearted and produce a thinner Annual. The quality of the Annual does however very much depend on contributors keeping to deadlines, as well as providing good material, including illustrations.

There are no accounts this year of visits to the Himalayas, China or Japan but, by courtesy of the Australian Rhododendron Society, we reprint from their journal, 'The Rhododendron' an abridged version of a record by Dr R. M. Withers of a tour to Papua, New Guinea in September 1981, to see the *Vireya* rhododendrons.

There is an account of a short tour in May 1982 of Irish rhododendron gardens, not perhaps visited as much as they deserve, and possibly the scene of the Rhododendron and Camellia Group's 1983 tour. There is an account of the Group's well-supported tour in May 1982 of gardens in the Lake District and Galloway, by a new contributor who is a regular participant in these tours.

Dr Herbert Spady, chairman of the American Rhododendron Species Foundation's Education Committee, visited the United Kingdom in the spring of 1982 with his wife and daughter, and they have written of their tour, and the contribution that British gardens have made to the Species Foundation's collection.

There is an account of the Edinburgh Rhododendron Conference, compiled from very full notes kindly supplied by two of those who attended. Part II of the Revision of Rhododendron was published in time for the conference, and this is reviewed on a later page. Last year, we printed two criticisms of the revision, and this year we have comments on those criticisms, one from a taxonomist at Kew and the other from the Director of the Liverpool University Botanic Garden.

Mr & Mrs Boscawen contribute a note on the listing of the Rhododendron collection at the High Beeches in Sussex, in the light of the revision. Mr Schilling has contributed a note on the Gold Medal exhibit at the Rhododendron Show to commemorate George Forrest, who died 50 years ago. There are two articles on the Vegetative Propagation of Rhododendrons by very successful propagators.

Last year there was a note on the naming of some of the earlier Rhododendron crosses, of which some clones continue to receive awards to this day. This has given rise to a note on the Most Decorated Hybrid, in the context of the *R. arboreum* × *griffithianum* cross, first known as 'John Tremayne', after the owner of Heligan, where it was made. There is an account too of that ancient Cornish garden, where many original Hooker plants still flourish.

There are reviews of, altogether, 7 new publications on Rhododendrons; the usual accounts of the Rhododendron and Camellia shows; Awards at the Shows; and After Trial at Wisley; and Additions to the International Rhododendron Register.

E.W.M.M.



# The Garden at Heligan in Cornwall

WALTER MAGOR

Penjerrick, Mawnan Smith, the source of the well known *Rhododendron* hybrids Penjerrick, Cornish Cross and Barclayi, in its day perhaps the finest of the half dozen gardens in and round Falmouth created by the Fox family in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, has been visited by many rhododendron lovers in recent years, since it has been written up.

Another remarkable, and even older rhododendron garden, which seems to have escaped recent notice is Heligan, in St Ewe parish above Mevagissey Bay, some fifteen miles to the east, and not far from Caerhays Castle. This was the home of the Tremayne family until about fifty years ago and is still in the family. There was an announcement in the R.H.S. Journal about fifteen years ago that the garden was to be bulldozed, and that anyone interested was welcome to come and take cuttings of the surviving plants. It is not known whether much advantage was taken of this invitation, but it was an opportunity that I personally had to pass by, as I was still working in London. In the event however, the garden was not destroyed, and it was visited by Mr D. R. Hunt from Kew in 1971, and by Mr A. F. Mitchell of the Forestry Commission in 1975, both of whom recorded lists of the plants that they saw.

Unaware of this, I never visited Heligan until early in 1982, when I went there for the first time with Miss Damaris Tremayne and Mr Alan Clark. I have paid several subsequent visits with friends interested in plant conservation, when Mr I. J. Herring, who occupies one of the flats in Heligan House, and has been recording its history, was kind enough to take us round.

I think I have seen most of the original Indian rhododendrons still growing in the British Isles, but nothing to compare with those at Heligan, where *R. arboreum*, *falconeri*, *grande*, *niveum* and *griffithianum* must all be thirty feet or more, and were in full flower when I paid my first visit.

Mr Herring has been kind enough to place at my disposal the results of his searching into the old records, and to allow me to make use of them, and much of what follows relating to the history of the family, and the house and garden, is contributed by him. He has traced the history of Heligan back to the year 1569, when Sampson Tremayne completed his purchase of the estate. William Tremayne had built an early Jacobean house by 1603, and in about 1692 Serjeant-at-law Sir John Tremayne had added a William and Mary style front block. The first reference to the garden was in that year when there was a walled garden court sixty feet wide and twice as long on rising ground in front of the front door of the new William and Mary brick building.

Two generations later, in 1735, John Tremayne expanded this, creating a parterre style garden at various levels, flanking the garden court and both sides of the house. A 1777 map showed the start of tree planting along the west drive where the rhododendrons and other exotics were to be planted in the next century. The late Georgian transformation was

begun in 1810, by the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne (1766—1829). By 1839 when the Tithe Map of St Ewe was drawn, the current layout of the ground had largely been achieved, except for the 'Japanese Garden' in the valley below the house. His son, John Hearle Tremayne, inherited in 1829, and died in 1851, having married Caroline, the daughter of Sir William Lemon of Carclew, and sister of Sir Charles Lemon. They had three sons, of whom the eldest, John Tremayne, lived at Heligan until 1901, and was succeeded by his son John Claude Tremayne, born 1869, the last Tremayne to have his home at Heligan; he had no children, and latterly lived in Italy. Sir Charles Lemon died in 1868 without children, and Carclew was left to his nephew, Arthur Tremayne, younger brother of John Tremayne of Heligan. The third brother, Henry Hawkins Tremayne, married Charlotte Buller, the heiress of Morval, in 1858.

Sir Joseph Hooker travelled in the Himalayas between 1847 and 1850, and after his return determined to establish the Himalayan rhododendrons in British gardens, and distributed seed and seedlings to gardens in S.W. England and S.W. Scotland. It is known that seedlings were sent out from Kew in 1851, and original Hooker plants can still be seen at Stonefield Castle Hotel in Argyll, and at Heligan. It is recorded that Hooker was a friend of Sir Charles Lemon, and that seedlings were sent to Tremough (the Shilson property at Penryn, later to become Gill's Nursery, and now a convent girls school), to Carclew, and to Penjerrick. More than in any of these gardens, most of the Hooker plants seem to have survived at Heligan, where they had probably been passed on from Carclew.

F. Hamilton Davey, author of the *Flora of Cornwall* in 1909, writing in 1897, spoke of at least three generations of Tremayne as being noted horticulturists; John Hearle Tremayne, his son John Tremayne, and grandson John Claude Tremayne. Davey records that "what the country has to thank Heligan mostly for is the introduction of *Benthamia fragifera*, the first British plant being grown at that place." *The Botanical Magazine*, vol. 78, 1852, recorded that *Benthamia fragifera* (now *Cornus capitata*) was then growing at Heligan and at Carclew, and the *Gardeners Chronicle*, vol. 20, 1896 mentioned that Sir Antony Buller, M.P. for Liskeard, brought back seed from Nepal, and gave it to J. H. Tremayne in 1825. Tremayne planted the Lower Drive with them in 1832, and from early summer till autumn the drive was simply a mass of flowers. Sadly they are there no longer, but one or two fine specimens still survive in other parts of the garden.

From what Bishop Hunkin (then Bishop of Truro), wrote in the *R.H.S. Journal*, vol. 68 in 1941, I. J. Herring ascribed the main Himalayan rhododendron planting at Heligan to John Tremayne, sharing with those grown by his mother's family, the Lemons of Carclew, the reputation of being finer than the parent specimens seen by Sir Joseph Hooker in the Himalayas (Sir Charles Lemon was one of the sponsors of Hooker's Himalayan expedition). He speaks of *R. thomsonii*, then twenty-five feet high, as probably the largest in England, but this we did not find. He also records that John Tremayne was one of the first to cross *R. aucklandii* (*griffithianum*) with *arboreum*, and in fact the first recorded name for this hybrid was 'John Tremayne'. Later, when it received an F.C.C. in 1902, when shown by Gill, Beauty of Tremough became the Grex name. Another clone of this famous hybrid was called 'Mrs Babington', after a

daughter of John Tremayne, who married Charles Hagart Babington of Croan, and whose sons were Air Marshal Sir Philip Babington and Air Marshal Sir John Babington, who changed his surname to Tremayne in 1945.

The true (blood red) *R. arboreum* is not now a common plant in cultivation in this country, being the most tender of the three colour forms; twenty years ago, I remember the cultivar 'Heligan' featuring in nurserymen's catalogues as perhaps the best form, but it is no longer in current literature, though I hope that Alan Clark will soon be able to reintroduce it into cultivation. We saw a number of tall plants of it still in good health, in flower in the garden behind the house, and close to the house Miss Tremayne pointed out to us a clump of tall plants, grown from seed sown by her great uncle, an equally good red in flower, but lacking the characteristic silvery underside to the leaves of the true blood red *arboreum*.

In this part of the garden, bordered by the Upper Drive, the walled garden and the mansion, there are also numerous very tall plants of *R. grande* (one with pink flowers, which requires further investigation), of *falconeri*, various pink *arboreum*, *decorum* and very tall plants of *griffithianum* and *niveum*, both unfortunately blown down, but still alive and flowering. Davey also recorded *cinnabarinum*, *campanulatum*, *eximium*, *hodgsoni*, *fulgens*, and *lindleyi* among others, and Bishop Hunkin fifteen years later also recorded *dalhousiae*, *campylocarpum* and Loderi.

On the edge of this area, and behind a half-moon shaped open space called Flora's Green, is a more recent planting now also grown very tall, where we saw some camellias, and some fine magnolias, as well as another *niveum*, some good *macabeanum*, and several unfamiliar rarities. These were identified by David Hunt at Kew as *Vaccinium ovatum*, a small tree resembling a myrtle, *Cinnamomum glanduliferum*, a relation of the camphor tree, resembling a *Griselinia*; and *Plagianthus regius*, resembling a *Hoheria*. Also recorded in the past from the Heligan garden, but now disappeared were *Pinus ayacahuite*, *Pinus canariensis* (the largest in England), *Pinus patula* and *Abies amabilis* (presented to Heligan by Baker Pasha).

Below the house, in the valley leading down to Heligan Mill, through the very overgrown area called the 'Japanese Garden', are some outstanding trees, including the tallest *Cedrela sinensis* in Britain, a deciduous tree resembling an *Ailanthus*, and misleadingly called by Bean the 'Chinese cedar'; a very tall *Eucalyptus cordata*; some tall shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*); a tall *Populus lasiocarpa*, probably the biggest *Abies nordmanniana*, *Pinus thunbergii* and *Podocarpus totara* in Britain, and a very fine *Cupressus macrocarpa* (115 ft in 1975). Near the *Cedrela* there is also a fine golden elm, perhaps *Ulmus 'Dicksonii'*.

This is a collection of plants worth a visit for dendrologists and rhododendrophyles, and worth conservation too, but how? Mrs Howard Spring visited Heligan in 1950 with the R.H.S. Camellia and Magnolia Group (sic), and records that the tenant, Commander Thomas, confided in her that "because of the vast size of some of the rhododendrons, he expected — or hoped — that they would be given a status of national monuments." Thirty years on and what a hope! But what a chance for the N.C.C.P.G., or the Garden History Society, to show its mettle.

# Spring Garden Holidays in Cornwall

For the fourth successive year, these special inclusive holidays, will take full advantage of the fact that Spring comes very early to Cornwall.

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# Propagation of Rhododendron Species

A discourse on the cold frame method

ESTHER M. HORWOOD-KING

It is twenty-five years since I started propagating *Rhododendron* species. Since then I have used many methods with varying success.

I kept an account of every cutting I took, recording the date of the taking, from where the material came; whether it was young or old, short or long; how I used it in the attempt to force it to make roots and how often I went wrong.

In this way, experimenting all the time, I gradually built up a pattern of what to do and what not to do, the best type of material to choose for a particular plant and how to coax roots from the most unpromising material. Also, perhaps not unimportant, the least expensive method of producing well rooted sturdy plants with the minimum of failure.

Thus, and with access to a wider range of rare and reputedly difficult plants to propagate vegetatively, I built up the following simple way of reproducing the true offspring on its own roots of all species and their variants of dwarf and medium rhododendrons that I could find.

To this end I use cold frames without bottom heat in the following manner. Glass lights are essential and the frames themselves are of concrete. This ensures that the frames can be properly and easily cleaned for each new batch of cuttings. They also last for ever although the lights may need renewing from time to time.

The standard size, 4ft by 3ft is my choice since I find these easier to manipulate but is not obligatory: each one to his own choice. I have 6 of these frames; that is, a run of 18 feet for the actual rooting and 18 feet of empty frames for weaning and over wintering which is all that is needed to produce up to 1,000 small or 500 larger rhododendrons annually.

For the amateur two frames, one each for rooting and weaning could, with luck and a little expertise, produce an enviable number of mixed large and small plants each year.

For the rooting medium a mixture of 1 part finely sifted peat to 4 parts of ground pumice grade 4, gives a convincingly gritty mixture. The peat supplies moisture and sufficient nourishment to the rooting plant; the pumice is sterile and can be used over and over again. A depth of 4 inches of the mixture over 6 inches of drainage material is suitable for all species.

## Siting the frames

This is of some importance but not crucial. A north facing site is the ideal needing little or no shading during the summer and much less watering.

But the ideal is not always available. South facing should be avoided and east is preferable to west. With either east or west shading from the sun will be absolutely essential. Home made shades of wood laths, as illustrated, are useful; they cut the sun without excluding the light. In the south where the sun is hotter and more continuous than in the west of Scotland, extra shading may be necessary. For this, sheets of 'Papronet' often used for lining glass houses is excellent.

While it is better to shade without excluding all the light, it is preferable to exclude all the light than to scorch the cuttings.

### **Equipment**

Apart from the frames the only other equipment necessary is a sharp-bladed knife: a Stanley knife with spare blades is handy: a "dumper" for firming the rooting medium in the frames; stout wooden wedges, one for each weaning frame to prop each one open at the appropriate time; a length of slender, straight edged wood and rooting powder. All the foregoing are simple and inexpensive.

It is with the taking, making and setting of the cuttings where failure or the exhilarating pleasure of success lies.

### **Timing**

There is no accurately definite time to take cuttings. With cold frame propagation the material for rooting must be of the current year's growth: pliable but not too soft and ideally 2 to 2½ inches long when made. This obviously depends on the plant, the season and the locality.

An early flowering rhododendron throws new shoots before that of a later flowering one. A bad season, either too cold or too dry, will inhibit growth. An abnormally early season advances it.

Nevertheless, the optimum time oscillates between early June and late July. The advice often given that the small rhododendrons should always be taken in September must be ignored: this will not work with cold frame propagation.

### **Preparation for setting**

Two types of cuttings can be used; the single stem and the cluster formation, the latter being particularly useful with such rhododendrons as *R. kongboense*, *R. myiagram*, *R. laudandum*, *R. tsariense*: I used it with *R. drumonium*. The material, from one of the very few remaining plants in cultivation had such short, slender growths I decided that to separate them would be fatal. Leaving an inch of old growth with 5 or 6 young shoots attached I gently scored the undersides of each tiny stem, rubbed a little hormone powder with my finger along each score mark and inserted the cluster into the rooting medium making sure that each shoot was in contact with the mixture. The old wood was used solely as an anchorage.

The response was so successful that I now use what I call the cluster method with a number of the smaller rhododendrons. It produces shrubby little plants with a mass of fine roots.

With the single stem take a shoot, cut off any heel; remove the lower leaves and finally cut cleanly across either at or between the node leaving the shoot 2 or 2½ inches long. Rub off any indumentum growing on the stem.

Very carefully with the point of the knife-blade make a slit in the bark ½ inch long and gently lift the bark clear of the cambium layer taking care not to damage the layer. As the cuttings are prepared they should be put into an appropriate receptacle of rain water.

With the medium and larger rhododendrons, rhododendrons of the Taliense series for example, treat the lower ½ inch of stem a little more

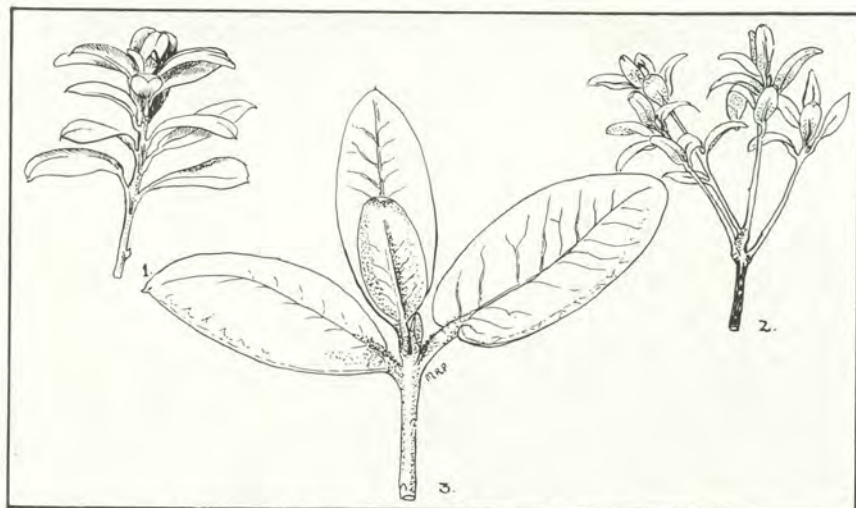


Fig. 1 (a) Single stem cutting of a dwarf rhododendron  
 (b) Cluster cuttings  
 (c) Single stem, medium-sized rhododendron

harshly: they will in any case be stouter and firmer. With these make two or three such cuts round the stem or even scrape away sections of the bark, always being careful to avoid damage to the inner layer,

This treatment may sound somewhat bizarre but it works.

### Setting

In the prepared frame, starting from left to right, mark as many lines as you will need. Make a hole for each cutting roughly the circumference of each stem with a suitable implement. Put the lower  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of prepared stem in rooting powder, shake off the surplus and place the cutting in its hole making sure the end is in contact with the bottom of the hole.

When each row is completed, firm the cuttings by running the thumb along the row with decided but gentle pressure.

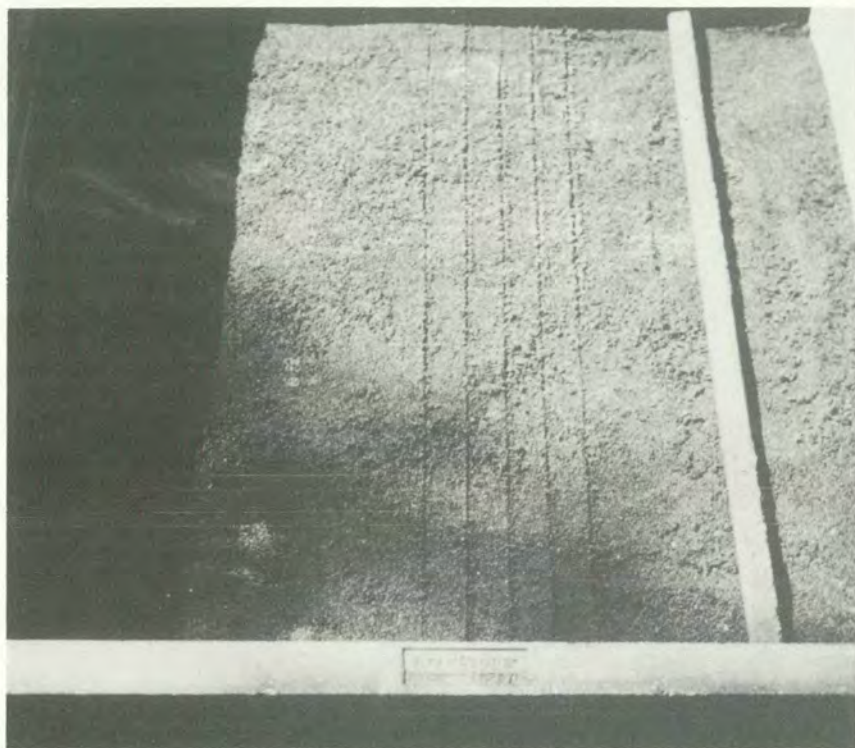
With a frame of mixed cuttings keep the small away from the large ones for obvious reasons.

A word of warning concerning rooting powder. Rooting powder, contrary to popular belief, does not cause the cuttings to root. It stimulates the roots to grow stronger and faster once they appear. Too much powder will burn these incipient roots and ruin the cutting.

Water the frame-load when finished and keep the lights tightly closed, opening only when the need for watering occurs. Shade if and when necessary. Overwinter the plants in the frames whether they are rooted or not. They are much safer where they are until the following spring. During winter the frames need little attention other than covering against frost.

From February onwards the frames will again need more attention. Water for the first 4 or 5 weeks with slightly warmed water. This will encourage the tender roots to expand and respond rapidly to the warmer days ahead.

It is at this point that it will be possible to tell merely by looking, which



*Fig. 2 Frame ready for inserting the cuttings*

cuttings have rooted very well, which have rooted but not so enthusiastically, which have only started and which are dead; for of course no one can expect 100 per cent. Remember we are dealing with species, many of which are often considered quite impossible to root vegetatively. Hybrids are another matter: treated in the same way they are normally much more accommodating and 100 per cent success should be looked for.

During April or early May, depending on the time you have, and of course the weather, the young plants should be boxed up, the frames cleaned and prepared for the next season's cuttings.

### **Boxing**

This is preferable to potting up; easier on the plant and less time-consuming. Stout boxes 4 to 5½ inches deep will be needed. Holes in the base are unnecessary but a layer, 1½ inches deep, of drainage material is. The soil should be nutritious but not close. I use a mixture of equal parts of sifted peat and loam with enough grit added to keep it open. Put the young plants in this, leaving enough space between each to avoid overlapping. Again it is wise to keep small and large plants apart, avoiding unequal competition for the soil.

### **Weaning**

Stand the boxes in the empty weaning frames. Keep them closely covered



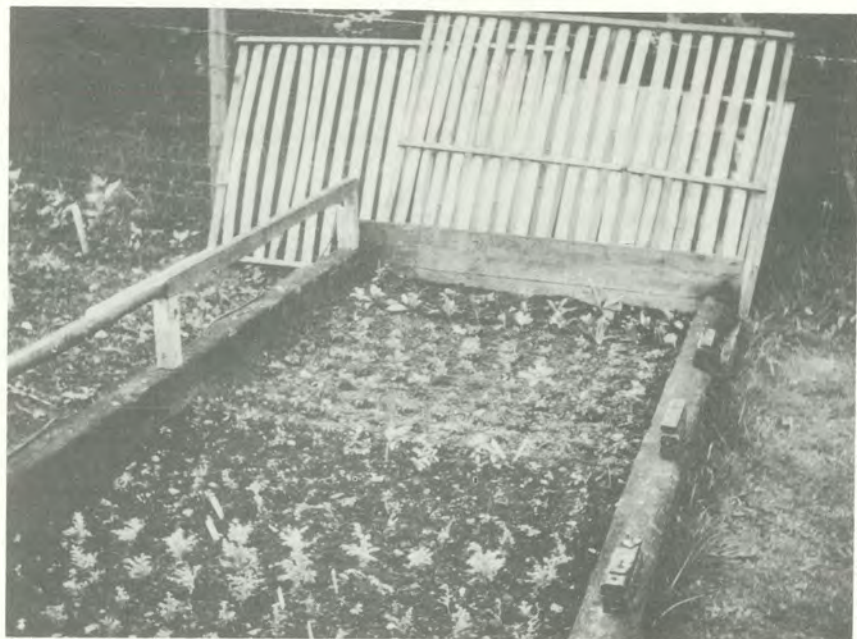


Fig. 3 Transplanting after weaning. Wooden lath shades in the background



Fig. 4 After one year in the open ground, left to right:  
*R. williamsianum*, *R. campylogynum*, *R. sargentianum*

with the lights for 12 days. Then gradually open the lights during the daytime using the wooden chock; always close the frames at night. Continue in this way until there is no longer a risk of night frost. This weaning is vital. Many a young plant has been lost by its exclusion.

I prefer to leave the young plants in the weaning frames until the following spring. Doubtless this is more necessary in Scotland than the south of England. Here they grow into fine, strong young plants with a wonderful root system. This also gives me time to take and make a new batch of cuttings of the early flowering *Maddenii*. But after this, they must be planted out: the more tender ones in long frame-like beds

bounded by old railway sleepers, where they can grow in the normal way but can be guarded against severe frost or heavy snow during winter. The hardier ones take their chance in the open ground.

I am aware that the large commercial grower could consider the method here described hopelessly slow and unprofitable and taking time and energy that can be eliminated by mass production.

But mass production cannot diversify. While copious numbers of a few easy species could be produced speedily, it would be economic suicide to attempt to produce just a few of all the hundreds of different and often very rare species; in any case these plants are collectors' plants, often unknown and unwanted by the general public.

It therefore must be left to the amateur or the grower on a very small scale whose main concern is the conservation of these beautiful plants, if the majority are not to be lost to cultivation.

The method here described in detail is of proven value. In this way I have produced thousands of plants from members of 37 of the 43 series (*Rhododendron Handbook* 1967) consisting of 176 species. This does not take into account the Subseries and their variants.

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# An Irish Tour

WALTER MAGOR

At the conclusion of a pilgrimage in August 1980 with Mr and Mrs David McClintock and Dr Charles Nelson, Taxonomist at the National Botanic Garden, Glasnevin, to the native heathers in the west of Ireland (*Erica mackaiana* and *erigena*, and *Daboecia cantabrica*) as well as the Cornish heaths (*Erica vagans* and *ciliaris*) in their isolated Irish stations, the McClintocks took me to see some of the famous gardens in the south west; Rosdohan, the Walkers' fabulous garden on the Kenmare River in Co. Kerry; Ilnacullin (Garinish) Island in Bantry Bay near Glengariff, Co. Cork, and Fota Island near Cork City. Lastly, we visited Annesgrove near Castletownroche, due north of Cork, the home of Mr and Mrs Patrick Grove Annesley, and here by arrangement we met Miss Mary Forrest, who was cataloguing the trees and shrubs in Irish gardens for An Taisce, the Irish National Trust.

There is an extensive collection of rhododendron species at Annesgrove, some of them grown from original Kingdon Ward seed, and Miss Forrest was having difficulty in identifying some of these, which were unfamiliar to me also. I suggested therefore to Dr Nelson, who is supervising Miss Forrest's work, that he should invite an expert to come over in the spring of 1982 to name the rhododendron species. I offered to drive him and act as label-writer, and the expert readily accepted the invitation.

As the time drew nearer however, it turned out that the expert had other commitments, and when it became apparent that he was not coming, I was pressed to come myself notwithstanding; a daunting prospect. I drove down therefore to Pembroke Dock on the Tuesday of Chelsea week, and crossed over to Cork by the night boat. Mary Forrest travelled down from Dublin by train, and we met for breakfast at the Silver Springs Hotel opposite the Cork Ferryport. We then left for Annesgrove, where we spent the next two days, as the guests of Mr and Mrs Annesley.

This garden was established in 1905 by Richard Grove Annesley on the banks of the Awbeg River, and covers about 30 acres. In the woodland garden, there is a considerable collection of rhododendron species and hybrids. In addition, there is a beautiful river garden, and also a fine walled garden, in which a lovely water garden has also been made round a pond; there are also a number of very interesting trees and shrubs. In the woodland garden, there are some big clumps of *R. russellianum*, the Cornish Red, a great many *R. decorum*, *oreodoxa* and *yunnanense*; as well as *cinnabarinum* and *griersonianum* and their hybrids; *maddenii*, a good *thomsonii*, *cerasinum*, *strigillosum*, and *adenogynum*, to name but a few. We also saw some fine conifers, including *Podocarpus salignus* and *Ginkgo biloba*. There are also large plants of *Davidia involucrata*, *Drimys winteri*, and *Magnolia wilsoni*.

After two nights at Annesgrove, we went on past Lismore, the Duke of Devonshire's property, to Mount Congreve, at Kilmeadon on the River Suir about seven miles west of Waterford, where we were most hospitably entertained by Mr and Mrs Ambrose Congreve. This is a very large garden (about 120 acres), on the grand scale, with mass plantings of many



Fig. 5 Map showing gardens visited by Major Magor and Mary Forrest on their tour of Ireland

rhododendron species and hybrids, as well as azaleas, camellias and a wide range of magnolias, and rare conifers, and many other trees and shrubs. Our host, who told us that his gardening mentor had been the late Lionel de Rothschild, showed us a plant of the rare *R. scottianum* (syn. *pachypodum*), illustrated in *Rhododendrons of China*, plate 4035, and of which an earlier description appeared in the *Botanical Magazine* about 50 years ago (tab. 9238) from material at Lamellen. There are clumps of a dozen or so each of most of the large-leaved rhododendron species, notably *R. macabeum* and *R. sinogrande*; there is a considerable planting of *R. strigillosum* near the house; several plants of *R. polyandrum* were in flower; there is a collection of *R. yakushimanum* hybrids. Other notable rhododendrons included *R. fulvum*, *calophyllum*, *cerasinum* and *roxieanum*. There is a fine *Paulownia tomentosa*, a very old *Ginkgo biloba* in the walled garden, a good collection of *Styrax* species, a big *Magnolia* × *watsonii*; all three species of *Athrotaxis*, *Cupressus cashmeriana*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Taiwania cryptomerioides* and the even rarer *T. flousiana*. Altogether a remarkable collection of plants. It was a pleasure also to meet, staying at Mount Congreve, Mr and Mrs Philip Walker from Rosdohan and Mr and Mrs Robin Herbert from Monmouthshire, a member of the R.H.S. Council.

Next day was Saturday, and we went on to New Ross, fifteen miles north-east of Waterford, to the J. F. Kennedy Park, a further eight miles south. Opened in 1968, the arboretum occupies 270 acres of the 480 acre park, which commemorates the late President Kennedy, on the slopes of Slieve Coillte, overlooking Dunganstown in Co. Wexford, from where the Kennedy family originate. This project was initiated by Irish organisations in New York, and then handed over to the Irish Government. The arboretum is arranged in two circuits, one for gymnosperms (mainly conifers), and one for angiosperms (broad-leaved species). There is a maple collection, and ericaceous garden. In this about 250 rhododendron species are represented, and as many hybrids; of necessity the majority of these plants have not yet reached maturity, and in years to come this will be a very fine rhododendron collection. Each plot represents a different section of the genus, so it is possible to see allied species growing side by side and compare them. After lunch at the park cafeteria, we went on to Fernhill at Sandyford in Co. Wicklow, a few miles south of Dublin, where we were joined by Dr Nelson, after a lovely ninety mile drive up through Co. Wexford and Co. Wicklow, through some beautiful country with the Wicklow Mountains one side, and occasional views of the sea on the other.

Fernhill belongs to the Walker family, and we were taken round by Mr Robert Walker, Mr Philip Walker's nephew. This is a twenty acre garden, containing some very fine plants, with a good many fine rhododendrons. These include a massive tree of *R. arboreum* f. *roseum* 'Fernhill', a very good pink *arboreum* with silver undersides to the leaves, from which many of the pink *arboreum*s in Irish gardens originate. There are numerous *griersonianum* hybrids, *falconeri*, *montroseanum* and seedlings of *sinogrande*. Most notable perhaps were the tender rhododendrons, all growing in the open: *edgeworthii*, *polyandrum*, *lindleyi* and *dalhousiae*, which was in flower.

Mary Forrest went home for the weekend, whilst I stayed with Charles

Nelson at Celbridge in Co. Kildare. On Sunday morning, he and I went to see Mr David Shackleton's garden at Clonsilla, full of very interesting herbaceous plants, but not a rhododendron garden. Then, after lunch at the Dublin Zoo, we spent the afternoon at Kilbogget, a couple of miles south of Dun Laoghaire, with Mr and Mrs Sidney Maskell, a small garden (2½ acres) with a south western aspect, packed full of choice plants. Mr Maskell is President of the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, and has also been responsible for the preservation of the magnificent garden on Innacullin in Bantry Bay. Unusual plants at Kilbogget include *Olearia lacunosa* (a parent of *O. × zennorensis*), *Hakea acicularis*, *Cantua buxifolia*, *Cassia corymbosa*, 3 species of herbaceous *Grevillea*, and *Vallea stipularis* var. *pyrifolia*. The rhododendrons include a red calyxed *thomsonii*, *aberconwayi*, a pink *augustinii*, *glaucophyllum*, *luteiflorum*, and several of the Lapponicum species. Most notable however were the tender rhododendrons in this very sheltered garden: *megacalyx*, *burmanicum*, *crassum*, *formosum* and *iteophyllum*, and several of the old tender hybrids.

On the Monday morning, we left for Kilmacurragh, where we met Mary Forrest again. From Celbridge, this involved a lovely drive over the Wicklow Mountains, by the Sally Gap and down through Glendalough. Kilmacurragh is the historic garden made by Thomas Acton near Rathdrum in Co. Wicklow, and it now belongs to the Forest and Wildlife Service of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, whose Institute is nearby at Avondale. Kilmacurragh House is not occupied, and just north of the garden is the forest experimental nursery. The woodland garden itself is rather sad; overgrown, though not impenetrable. On entering, one comes first to a tall clump of large-leaved rhododendrons, which one would take at first for *R. falconeri*, but they have been labelled *R. rex*, after reference to Edinburgh; slightly surprising, until one remembers that *R. arizelum* is now classified *R. rex* ssp. *arizelum*, and there is a large leaved form of *arizelum*, which comes close to *falconeri*. There are two very good specimens of *R. grande*, *eximium*, *R. delavayi* (reputedly the first to flower in the British Isles), a large old *R. griffithianum*, plenty of *arboreum* hybrids, a very tall *R. triflorum*, and a tall *cinnabarinum* Roylei, squeezed in between other tree rhododendrons. Conifers include *Athrotaxis selaginoides* and *Fitzroya cupressoides*.

One wishes that a fraction of the money and effort that has gone into the J. F. Kennedy Park could have been used to preserve this historic garden and the fine old plants that it contains. After a picnic lunch in the car park at Avondale, we went north again to Ashford, a few miles north-west of Wicklow, where we spent the afternoon at Mount Usher. Not quite as old as Kilmacurragh, this fine garden is very much a contrast to it, as it has been continuously well maintained for the last 100 years. On the banks of the Vartry River, this garden was made by, and until recently has belonged to, the Walpole family. Mr Manning, the head gardener, has been there forty years, and is a real plantsman. The property now belongs to Mrs Madeleine Jay, who is a widow, and is evidently developing a real love for this garden and the splendid plants in it. With the main entrance in Ashford village on the N11, the good road south from Dublin to Wexford, this garden is ideally situated to attract tourists, with hotels at Bray to the north and Arklow to the south. There is a pleasant cafeteria, and an antique china shop, as well as

plants for sale.

The garden itself is a joy: some fine conifers including all three species of *Athrotaxis*, *Dacrydium franklinii*, *Pinus montezumae* and *Cunninghamia lanceolata*, as well as some tall embotriums, *Schizandra grandiflora rubrifolia*, and *Lapageria rosea*. The rhododendrons include *R. grande*, *R. eximium*, *R. arboreum* hybrids, *sutchuenense*, *fargesii*, *barbatum*, *crinigerum*, *beanianum*, *callimorphum*, *hookeri* and *edgeworthii*.

Next morning, we went first to the National Botanic Garden at Glasnevin where we were joined by Mary Forrest, and I had the pleasure of being introduced to the Director, Mr Aidan Brady. After seeing the rhododendron collection, Mary and I left for Kells, forty miles NW, to visit Headfort, which has recently been sold, and permission had only just been received for An Taisce to catalogue the trees and shrubs, so it was her first visit.

Sixty years ago, the 4th Marquess of Headfort was one of the leading plantmen in Ireland, and built up fine collections both of conifers and of rhododendrons. He was a member of the Rhododendron Society from 1917, and had a share in a number of the Chinese expeditions. I well remember attending his lecture on Conifers in Irish Gardens at the R.H.S. Conifer Conference in 1931, which was frequently interrupted by his wife, the former Rosie Boote of Gaiety fame. The present Lord Headfort has not lived there for some years, and the house has been a preparatory school, and the large woodland garden and (surprisingly) the drives too, have been badly neglected. We were directed to the American Garden, partly enclosed by a wall, where there are some fine magnolias, and through that we pushed our way into the woodland garden itself, where we saw traces of a fine rhododendron collection, but badly overgrown.

We saw many hybrids of the Fortunei series, together with some of the Parishii sub-series; plenty of *R. decorum*, and among less common species we recognised *R. wightii* and *R. stamineum*. The other side of the mansion, we found our way to The Island, where there is a very fine Pinetum, in a much better state of maintenance. Here we saw *Pinus montezumae*, many species of *Abies* and *Picea*, a large *Sciadopitys* coning freely, and both species of *Cephalotaxus*.

From Headfort, we drove on to Castlebellingham in Co. Louth, on the coast about twelve miles south of the Border, and stayed the night at the Bellingham Castle Hotel, a comfortable and surprisingly inexpensive hotel. I was woken at 5am next morning by the milk being delivered and after breakfast we drove on through Dundalk, over the border without the least formality, through Newry, to Castlewella in Co. Down, a drive of about forty miles.

Castlewella which gives its name to the town, is the original Annesley garden, and I have a book of lovely photographs, published by *Country Life* in 1903, by the 5th Earl of Annesley, entitled 'Beautiful and Rare Trees and Plants with 70 illustrations from photographs taken in the garden at Castlewella'. The late Mr Gerald Annesley, who had inherited the property through his mother, a daughter of the 5th Earl, died about 25 years ago, and the property now belongs to the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture Forest Service, and was opened in 1969. The fine castle is used as a conference centre, and the garden is now the National Arboretum.

The extensive walled garden contains a fine collection of conifers and

of uncommon trees and shrubs. We saw a large plant of *Telopea truncata* in full flower, and some fine embbothriums. Among the conifers there is a magnificent *Dacrydium franklinii*, now several times the size that it was when photographed for Lord Annesley's book 80 years ago. There is the original *Juniperus recurva* 'Castlewellan', a beautiful plant, and several younger ones; all three species of *Athrotaxis*, *Picea likiangensis* var. *purpurea*, three species of *Podocarpus* and, perhaps most curious of all, a small plant of the rare and tender *Pinus palustris*, a three-needled American pine with immensely long (up to 18 ins) needles and white fringed buds. In the woodland garden at the back, there is large number of rhododendrons, many hybrids including 'Crest', but among the species we saw *R. wightii*, *xanthocodon*, *sinogrande*, *fortunei* and *grande*.

From Castlewellan, we continued north, through Ballynahinch about twenty-two miles to Rowallane, whose entrance is just south of Saintfield on the A7. We arrived in a thunderstorm, and ate our picnic lunch in the car just inside the entrance gate. Rowallane was the home of the late Mr Hugh Armytage Moore, another famous plantsman of sixty years ago, related to the Annesleys, and a member of the Rhododendron Society. When the rain was over, we went on to the house, which is the regional headquarters of the National Trust in Northern Ireland, and there we found Mr Michael Lear, who is cataloguing the trees in the National Trust, and a few private, gardens, throughout the United Kingdom. We were taken round by Mr Michael Snowden, a patriarchal figure, who used to be at Bodnant, and we saw a fine collection of rhododendrons, as well as some good Acers and a fine *Davidia*.

Mr Armytage Moore had plants from most of the Wilson and Forrest expeditions, a number of them obtained from my father, who had grown them from seed given him by Mr J. C. Williams of Caerhays. We saw plants of *R. sinogrande*, *arizelum*, *praestans*, *griffithianum*, *calophytum*, *fulvum*, *thomsonii*, *meddianum* var. *atrokermesinum*, a good form of *wardii*, and a number of species of the Triflorum, Neriiflorum and Lapponicum series.

In the late 1920s, after Sir Frederick Moore had retired as Director of Glasnevin, he and Lady Moore and Mr Armytage Moore, did a tour of gardens in the south of England every spring, and I well remember their visits to Lamellen when I was a boy.

Over tea with Mr Snowden, after our tour of the Rowallane garden, I was therefore very interested to be shown bills for plants that Mr Armytage Moore had obtained from my father 55 years ago, averaging 7/6 per plant, bills sometimes totalling as much as £5 for about 10 plants.

From Rowallane, we went another twenty miles or so north, round the head of the Strangford Lough, to Mount Stewart, a large and beautiful house and magnificent garden laid out sixty years ago by the late Marchioness of Londonderry, whose daughter Lady Mairi Bury now lives in the house. The house and garden belong however to the National Trust and are beautifully maintained. We spent the following morning being taken round the garden by the head gardener, Mr Nigel Marshall, who went there from Trengwainton in Cornwall twelve years ago.

There is a series of gardens round the house: the Mairi Garden, the Italian Garden, the Spanish Garden, the Sunken Garden, the Shamrock Garden and the Dodo Terrace. In the Lily Wood are plants of *R.*



*falconeri*, *sinogrande*, *fortunei* and *wardii*. In the Sunken Garden is a collection of dwarf rhododendrons, including *baileyi*, *pemakoense*, *virgatum*, *russatum* and some of the blue dwarf hybrids. On the main avenue are some very tall specimens of *R. macabeanum*, *edgeworthii*, *augustinii*, and *yunnanense*, and a lot of old garden hybrids. In Ter na n'Og, the family burial ground, is a collection of plants of the Maddenii series, including *burmanicum*, *cubittii*, *johnstoneanum*, *lindleyi* and *polyandrum*. On the Rhododendron Hill is as fine a collection of species as we saw anywhere: *R. sinogrande*, many specimens of *magnificum* and *protistum* which previously I had only seen in such quantity at Brodick Castle; *decorum*, *fictolacteum*, *wightii*, *traillianum*, several forms of *arboresum*, *auriculatum*, both forms of *cerasinum*, *elliottii*, *facetum*, *mallotum*, *maddenii*, *crassum*,  *davidsonianum*, *yunnanense* and many others.

After lunch, we went on a few miles north through Newtownards, to a relatively small garden called Guincho, at Helens Bay, west of Bangor. A suburban house and apparently small garden, which had been considerably extended and planted with many choice and rare plants by the late Mrs Mackie in the last twenty-five years. Some of them were Tasmanian plants given her by the late Lord Talbot de Malahide. Notable plants at Guincho include *Agathis australis*, *Callitris oblonga*, *Dacrydium franklinii*, *Cleyera fortunei*, *Anopterus glandulosa*, *Gevuina avellana*, *Lomatia ferruginia* and *silaifolia*, *Melianthus major*, *Ilex insignis*, *Neopanax arboreus*, *Senecio brunonianus* and *bidwillii*, *Trochocarpa thymifolia* and a fine specimen of *Hakea saligna*.

There is very good collection of rhododendrons; down by the stream at the bottom of the garden are a number of the large leaved species, including *R. macabeanum* and *sinogrande*, though we did not actually spot the *R. magnificum* which Mrs Mackie grew from a Brodick cutting and which first flowered eight years ago. Other rhododendrons at Guincho include *auriculatum*, *hemsleyanum*, *smirnowii*, a good form of *thomsonii*, *barbatum*, *orbiculare*, *bureavii*, *litiense*, *megacalyx*, *iteophyllum*, *williamsianum*, *roxieanum* var. *oreonastes*, *sulfureum*, *campylogynum*, *trichostomum* var. *radinum*, and a plant of *R. lowndesii*, with its flat yellow flowers, grown from seed sent to Mrs Mackie by Colonel Lowndes, who collected it in Nepal.

This garden is up for sale, and is listed by the Northern Ireland Heritage Gardens Committee as a garden of outstanding importance on account of the remarkably fine collection of plants which it contains. The International Dendrological Society recently made a grant to enable it to be catalogued.

This was the last garden which we visited, and from there we went on to Bangor, where Miss Forrest caught the train into Belfast, to change for Dublin, while I drove back there, to wait on the docks for the car ferry for Liverpool that night.

I should like to express my thanks to Dr Charles Nelson for urging me to make this most enjoyable tour even without an expert, and in particular to Mary Forrest for planning it, and for her help in so many ways in the preparation of this article.

# The Rhododendron and Camellia Group Tour, May 1982

STEVEN THOMPSON

The pattern of taking the annual tour into areas less frequently visited by our Group was continued this year with a most successful visit to gardens in the Lake District and southwest Scotland. A substantial bonus of excellent warm sunny weather enabled us to see the lovely Lakeland and Solway Coast scenery at its best. The gardens that we visited formed a wide range in size and style; some were famous, others less well known outside their district, but all were excellent. A particularly pleasant element of the tour was that several of the gardens were owned by members of the Group, some of whom were well known friends from previous years.

So it was that we congregated at our hotel in Grange-over-Sands for dinner on Wednesday 5 May. There was much talk of the appalling winter and sadly most people seemed to have suffered losses among their plants. However, as the loss of a plant means a space for a new one and with the prospect of a very good tour ahead of us, we spent an enjoyable evening renewing friendships and making new ones. The length of the tour helps greatly with this as it provides plenty of time to get to know everyone well.

The next morning we assembled in eager anticipation at Holker Hall nearby on the coast. We were warmly welcomed by Mrs Hugh Cavendish who very kindly guided us round the gardens. Mr and Mrs Cavendish inherited Holker Hall ten years ago and their enthusiasm and love for the garden were immediately apparent. We entered by the formal garden and its very promising new extension and crossed over to the Muncaster Walk and its rhododendrons. These were mature plants growing in large island beds in fine lawns as well as forming borders to the wide path. Some of these rhododendrons came from Muncaster Castle early this century.

A fine fragrance drew us around a corner to the first Loderi of the tour, a large 'Pink Diamond'. An imposing 'Polar Bear' was situated nearby, a favourite plant of Mrs Cavendish. One particular island bed was composed solely of Triflorums. It was very interesting to see these related species growing next to each other in this way and we were able to compare their features easily. Some of the members had brought this year illuminated lenses of 30 magnifications. These were soon showing us the hairy midrib of *augustinii* or the dense narrow-rimmed scales of *davidsonianum*. Other species noted in this bed were *ambiguum*, *lutescens* and *concinnum* var. *pseudoyanthinum* with distinctive purple flowers.

Presently, we ascended the steps of the adjacent terrace. Mr and Mrs Cavendish propagate their rhododendrons and well established younger plants were in flower along the walk. Mrs Cavendish explained how they have also been 'liberating' as she neatly put it, the mature plants that have become crowded. The overall effect was very good and a *macabeum* and a Naomi were particularly noted. Higher up the slope was a mature planting with medium sized species at the front. An excellent rounded

*trichocladum* with plenty of its yellow flowers and distinct sea green leaves was admired as was the interesting *neriiflorum* ssp. *phoenicodum* with red flowers growing nearby. Leaving the path we proceeded upwards past a Naomi heavily laden with flowers and encountered an astonishing *Pieris formosa* about 30 feet high and about 35 or 40 feet across in perfect health.

We rejoined the path at the top of the garden which led past some choice trees. The evergreen *Laurelia serrata* from Chile was noted and also *Umbellularia californica*. A *Michelia doltsopa* indicates the favoured climate of the district. These trees were well spaced and with the bluebells and wood anemones in flower beneath made a very pretty picture in the sunshine. Turning down the hill we came to some more rhododendrons including a very healthy *malloatum* and a *sutchuenense*. Below were large tree magnolias and near the gate a big weeping holly. A group of Mollis and Ghent azaleas in tints of orange were very attractive near the house and we returned through the formal garden past a long border of *Primula* 'Garryarde Guinevere'. This was covered with its distinctive lilac pink flowers over dark leaves. At the house Lady Anne Cowdray thanked Mrs Cavendish on our behalf for an excellent start to our tour and presented a plant of *R. thomsonii*.

Continuing northwards along the coast we arrived at Muncaster Castle. We were very pleased to welcome some members of the Group living in the vicinity who had joined us for the visit to one or two gardens. As we filed through the entrance to walk up the drive to the Castle we passed a superb group of a scarlet hybrid completely laden with flowers. This may have been the *griersonianum* × *thomsonii* cross raised here called 'Red Dragon'. However, as lunch was waiting for us in the restaurant near the Castle, most of us, under the spur of a good appetite, quickened our step.

After a good lunch we regrouped outside. Mr Patrick Duff-Pennington introduced the garden on behalf of his father-in-law, Sir William Pennington-Ramsden, and gave an outline of its history up to the present day. Unfortunately Mr Duff-Pennington was unable to stay, but he left us in the capable hands of Mr Bob Godsall, the head gardener. We began our tour of the garden by rejoining the drive and encircling the Castle. A very large 'George Hardy' with plenty of its blush flowers was admired with a fine group of the deep pink 'Muncaster Hybrid'. A very nice *yunnanense* made an airy contrast. As we turned past the castle, we came upon the famous view of Eskdale, which must be the loveliest of any view from a rhododendron garden anywhere. We paused again at the eastern side of the castle where the well known tributary valley with massed rhododendrons, azaleas and other shrubs can be seen so well. The large red *arboreum* hybrids on the far slope were as fine as ever. Magnolias and birches provided scale, and the banks of azaleas were in full flower. Continuing round the head of the valley past the *arboreum* hybrids, we found one with white flowers spotted purple that could well have been 'Boddaertianum'.

At the beginning of the Terrace Walk were a group of medium sized rhododendrons. 'Bow Bells' and 'Cowslip' were noted with a large specimen of their parent, *williamsianum*. The very dark red flowered *sanguineum* ssp. *haemaleum* was close by near a big *dasyptalum*. The Terrace Walk

was constructed in the eighteenth century and is bordered at one side by clipped box and Irish yew. A wide variety of good trees and shrubs grow on the other side of the walk, which gradually rises along the flank of the hill. Some cloud began to obscure the view but the lure of pinkish red rhododendron flowers in Church Wood behind the terrace could be seen so we turned towards them. Labels showed these to be 'Muncaster Icicle'. There were a dozen or more of these with attractive smooth bark and they might have been sister seedlings from the same raising. The plants in parts of Church Wood are now rather congested but we saw various interesting species. A group of *hookeri* aroused much interest: the curious tufts of hooked hairs along the veins of the leaf underside were closely examined with the lenses. As these hairs are unique to this species, it was very good of Nuttall to make it so easy to remember, by naming it after Sir Joseph Hooker!

A tall specimen of a commoner but probably more beautiful species, *augustinii*, was one of a number of Triflorums we saw in flower. Some of these appeared to be very old with thick multi-stemmed trunks. Camellias were noted, and Mr Kenwyn Clapp pointed out *C. japonica* 'Elegans' with its distinctive twisted leaf. On returning to the castle, we thanked Mr Godsall for giving us his time to guide us round.

Fine plants of the tender *johnstoneanum* were seen in the quarry by the house, and all along this part of the garden were imposing groves of mature large leaved species, particularly *falconeri* and *sinogrande*, and also *giganteum* and *macabeanum*. Creeping along the very edge of the lawn at the edge of the drive was the minute native saxifrage, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*. The slopes above the drive on either side were clothed with a wide range of rhododendrons, and the various forms of growth and textures of foliage made a fine sight. Next to the drive we saw 'Muncaster Belle' with apricot yellow tubular flowers. A good bushy *zaleucum* was growing on the other side, and the late afternoon sun picked out the distinctive white undersides of the leaves as we approached it. Nearby was a very floriferous *tsangpoense* with pinkish purple flowers. Finally we reached our cars very happy at having seen this famous garden and its notable collections.

We drove along the coast and then inland via Cocker mouth and the edge of Bassenthwaite Lake to our hotel in Portinscale near Keswick. The evening discussion groups which were such a feature of the 1981 tour were held again this year with equal success. Dr Florence Auckland started an interesting discussion by showing slides of the hairs and scales of rhododendron leaves. Much knowledge was exchanged on the way in which these features assist the identification of the species.

The following morning we had only a mile to drive to Viscount Rochdale's gardens at Lingholm on the west bank of Derwentwater. We assembled in front of the house in bright sunshine amid superb views of the Lakeland hills and of Skiddaw itself with snow at its summit. Beatrix Potter used to stay here and wrote *Squirrel Nutkin* while doing so. It was thus entirely appropriate that as we assembled we saw a red squirrel running down the front of the house. Lord and Lady Rochdale welcomed us to the garden, and we learned that planting of rhododendrons was started between the wars and has continued to the present day. With the help of Mr S. Harrison, head gardener, we were led into the woodland. A fine group of

*barbatum* × *thomsonii* (*Shilsonii* g.) about 15 feet tall were very attractive with their reddish smooth bark. These were planted around sixty years ago. On the other side of the path were several bushy specimens of *russatum*. *Rhododendron niveum* was seen here and also the well-named remarkably densely scaly *polylepis* about 12 feet high. Nearby were well established propagations from this plant illustrating Lord Rochdale's policy of continuous development.

At this point we turned to an open area with plants of May Day and Elizabeth. A nice grove of adolescent plants of *auriculatum* from seed were very vigorous. We returned to the path past a very beautiful 'Golden Dream' in full flower and ascended the slope past 'Polar Bear' and *discolor* and a fine *yunnanense* of 15 feet. This had also been propagated. Sheltered places nearby contained 'Tally Ho' and *barbatum*. Continuing up the hill we found a wonderful *campylocarpum* covered with plenty of its sulphur yellow flowers. Seeing this species in flower it is easy to see why Sir Joseph Hooker admired it most of all those he saw on his famous expedition. A mixed group of mature large kinds were next to the path including *praeevernum*, *calophytum* and 'Marchioness of Lansdowne'. The contrasting textures of their trunks were very noticeable. A large *macabeum* had unfortunately suffered bark split in the winter but had carefully been treated with tree paint thus showing the care given to plants in this garden. The interesting leaves of *eximium* with tomentum on the upper surface were much discussed, as was an excellent bushy *crassum* of about 10 feet and looking extremely well despite the hard winter.

The path turned near the top of the slope to run down between large beeches occupied by the heronry. As we looked through the canopy of leaves, the warm sun was shining down and illuminating them to a beautiful light green. Below, in the valley planted with azaleas and containing a lovely *yunnanense*, the pale yellow green young foliage of a pair of *Quercus rubra* provided further accents. We paused for a moment entranced with the beauty of this view and of the extraordinary variety to be found in the colour green which is so often taken for granted. Mr Harrison was complimented on a pair of young *bureauvii* plants two feet tall which he had rooted from cuttings in 1977. Contrast in size was provided by an excellent 30 foot *Loderi* clothed to the ground, with plenty of room for future growth. We continued along the path and found the interesting *sperabile* var. *weihsiense* taller and with paler indumentum than the type.

On returning to the house, we were shown a long border in the formal gardens of superb *Meconopsis grandis* with hundreds of wonderful large rich blue flowers. This was most impressive and those of us from the drier parts of the country were quite astounded at their size and vigour. We noticed that the noble specimen of the American *Magnolia acuminata* near the house was just coming into leaf. Lord and Lady Rochdale then very kindly invited us into the house for coffee and we continued our discussion of their garden with them. Afterwards their vigorous propagation policy was again apparent as we walked along the terrace below the house. The beds here are stocked with young rhododendrons from their nursery.

In the woods beyond we came to a sunny glade with an island bed of

dwarf rhododendrons in excellent health. It is often difficult to look after these small kinds in large gardens as they can easily be overrun. However, when grown together and cared for as they were here they come into their own. The contrasting shapes and textures ranged from the blue young growth of *calostrotum* or the minute *radicans* to the larger shiny leaved 'Baden-Baden' and 'Canary'. In flower were 'Chikor' with plenty of its small yellow blooms, the purple 'Prostigiatum' and the pale pink *trichostomum*, with 'Curlew', 'Ptarmigan' and others. The pretty little ericaceous shrublet *Kalmiopsis leachiana* attracted much interest as did the miniature evergreen azalea *nakaharai* 'Mariko' with pale hairs on dark green leaves.

Retracing our steps we passed through a wrought iron gate into Bryony's Garden, the memorial to Lord and Lady Rochdale's daughter. Scented azaleas and other shrubs grow round seasonal borders planted with polyanthus and tulips. In the centre is a pool in the shape of a letter B surrounded by stone paving. The leaves of the waterlilies were already opening with the promise of a good display of flowers. There was a gentle sense of tranquility in this special part of the Lingholm gardens.

A range of well kept greenhouses led onto the nursery area which proved very tempting: several members were seen triumphantly returning to their cars carrying pots of *Meconopsis grandis* with the flower spikes nodding gently above their heads. Miss Mary Forrest, presenting a plant of *R. campanulatum* to Lord and Lady Rochdale thanked them and Mr Harrison for sharing the pleasure of their garden with us. Lingholm was new to most of us, and it was very good to see a large garden with a continuing development policy.

A short drive north to the lower slopes of Skiddaw led us to Mr and Mrs Clive Collins' garden of Fellside. Mr and Mrs Collins are well known "regulars" on our tours and it was a great pleasure to visit their garden. We thus arrived to a very friendly welcome and were provided with sherry, and we spread ourselves along the terrace and in the house, to eat our packed lunch and marvel at the view. The house is perched on a startling, almost vertiginous slope with an astonishing 180 degree view from Derwentwater right round to Bassenthwaite Lake. After coffee, we climbed up the flight of steps into the garden. The main work here has been done in the last five years, and Mr and Mrs Collins have planted an excellent collection of good species and hybrids, with other choice trees and shrubs. Along the back, among many others were *yakushmanum*, 'Hawk', *tsariense*, *Camellia* × *williamsii* 'Brigadoon', *thomsonii*, potentillas, 'Carmen', *Magnolia soulangiana* 'Alba Superba', 'Cilpinense' and pacific coast irises. Near the house was a very bushy good *litiense* in full flower and one of Mr Collins' favourites. Two dwarf hybrids, 'Curlew' and 'Princess Anne' continued the yellow theme nearby. It was very good to see the sadly rare double flowered *Rustica* azalea 'Freya'.

To the east of the house, the slopes of a small valley running down the hillside have been richly planted too, and they provided a good view of the rhododendrons on the opposite side. Others that were noted included Loderi, 'Cynthia', *glischroides*, *pachysanthum*, 'W.F.H.', 'Arthur Osborn', *fulgens*, *wightii*, *orbiculare*, 'Moonshine Bright', 'Jalisco Elect', *mallotum*, 'Golden Fleece', *ferrugineum*, *lepidostylum*, 'Pink Drift' and *macabeanum*. One can see from the range of sizes and types both new and old, how

complete is the breadth of variety in this garden. This was very refreshing in these days when so many people seem to specialise. The splendid sloping site also drew the comment that the area available for planting must be twice the area on plan! It was thus with regret that we had to take our leave of Mr and Mrs Collins' garden, but this was tempered by the fact that they were joining us for the rest of the tour. Mr David Farnes presented a plant of *R. leucaspis* as a memento of our visit.

Our route south via Keswick was again through the finest Lake District scenery. The perfect weather provided excellent views, as we travelled to the National Trust woodland garden of Stagshaw, beyond Ambleside. The garden was created by the late Cuthbert Acland from 1959. Those who know Killerton, where he was brought up, will have no surprise to find this is a delightful garden of glades and of shapely trees and carefully positioned groups of the finest shrubs.

Mrs Tomkinson met us at the gate, and provided us with the useful map of the garden. Unfortunately, Mr Tomkinson had had to go into hospital and he had been looking forward to meeting us. He wanted us to review the labelling, so Mrs Tomkinson provided us with a large stock of blank labels. Rising to the challenge we set off into the garden. Near the entrance is a large bank of the best red species and hybrids selected to provide a long display. 'Matador' was in full flower and 'May Day' was just coming out. We turned north past a fine *Magnolia sinensis* and other good trees. A very good densely compact 'Carmen' next to the path drew our eye as we made our way up to the Palette. This fine feature comprises massed dwarf species and hybrids and Japanese azaleas on a wonderful sloping site below a large outcrop of rock. Individual plants have now made good specimens; the distinctive lilac-pink funnel flowered *pemakoense* had just gone over but the pretty white *microleucum* made a good show. The massed planting accentuated the varying habits of growth and leaf colours from *scintillans* to *sargentianum* and *chryseum*. A jury system on naming developed and unanimous verdicts on several plants enabled us to put labels on them. At the top a very beautiful *aberconwayi* stood out, covered in its white saucer shaped flowers with crimson spots. Its stiff brittle leaves were completely typical but, unfortunately for our sense of achievement, it was already labelled correctly!

Above the Palette we came to a pretty glade with *williamsianum*, *campylocarpum* and other compact medium species. A great spread of the charming little *Maianthemum bifolium* grew all around and 'Carita' and *yunnanense* were in full flower. Various interesting species were closely discussed; the characteristically bristly *trichanthum* was found amongst an extensive group of Triflorums. Many of the groupings are by colour and one particularly fine one was of blue and yellow. Dwarf blue species and hybrids and the excellent *augustinii* contrasted superbly with 'Crest', 'Lady Bessborough', *wardii* (L and S) and many others. A long massive rock outcrop provided shelter for the tender 'Fragrantissimum'. Above this is the Moss Garden, an extraordinary expanse of domed mosses between the smooth boles of young trees, and with a solitary *sinogrande* at its head. This was a very well rounded specimen and its position, isolated from other rhododendrons and with the moss in front of it, gave a magical effect emphasizing the unique nature of this species.

Returning down the hill we passed some good trees; *Acer pennsylvanicum*

'Erythrocladum' and *Acer palmatum* 'Senkaki' had excellent decorative bark and beyond them were 'Damozel', 'Unique' and, the favourite of many, 'Penjerrick' in its cream form. A splendid young *Magnolia campbellii* var. *mollicomata* 'Lanarth' of 9 feet was just expanding its amazingly furry buds. Back at the house Mr Stephen Fox presented Mrs Tomkinson with a plant of *R. barbatum* and we all gave our best wishes for Mr Tomkinson.

An addition to the itinerary was provided at this point with a very kind invitation from Mr and Mrs Jim Fuller to those of us who were able to visit their garden a short distance away. They too have been on the tours for a long time so we were delighted. We entered the garden past the house built of the attractive blue grey local stone and, even after the best Lakeland scenery, were unprepared for the charm of the scene as we turned the corner at the back of the house. A large rounded outcrop of glacially smoothed rock lay in the foreground providing a natural rock garden surrounded by closely mown lawn. Colourful dwarf rhododendrons were planted in the pockets and hollows in the rock. The tower of the church next door was beyond amid trees with the fresh green leaves of spring and rising behind were the superb Lakeland hills. Mrs Fuller provided us with a delicious afternoon tea, and we examined the rock garden. A very good 'Chikor' was most attractive, and there were many others including *sargentianum* 'Whitebait', 'Curlew' and *saluenense*. The name of the pretty little white flowered *kiusianum* 'Chidori' was written into many notebooks. The garden undulates and the lower parts are more enclosed and Mr Fuller grows larger species there. A 7 feet tall *hemsleyanum* planted in 1968 was very good. As our time was passing we had to leave regretfully and return to our hotel. We had had a most enjoyable day, with four excellent gardens providing a splendid conclusion to the part of our tour in the Lake District.

In the evening Miss Mary Forrest of Glasnevin spoke to us of the wonderful gardens of Ireland, illustrating her talk with slides. These gardens are unknown to most of us and Miss Forrest's fine photographs showed the tremendous size and vigour of rhododendrons in the mild Irish climate.

We awoke on the morning of Saturday 8 May to the hard bright sun and cloudless sky, that signal danger at this time of year. With sinking hearts we scraped the thick layer of frost from our cars; had the curse of RHS tours followed us again? We set off on our journey round to the Solway Coast and congregated about noon at Barnhourie on the coast near Dalbeattie. Dr Paton and Miss King were typically very welcoming and provided us with refreshment. The frost had not occurred here so, with a sense of relief, we spread out rugs on the lawn by the burn in the warm sun. We ate our packed lunch watching trout coming up for flies and a grey wagtail further along. There can be few things better than the combination of fine weather and scenery and conversation with friends over lunch in a choice rhododendron garden.

The garden at Barnhourie has been created by Dr Paton and Miss King and has a very special collection of small and medium rhododendrons, mostly species. Miss King is an extremely skilled propagator and her record of success with the most difficult material is well known. The early arrivals were already combing the nursery intensively for its treasures by the time most of us got there!



The garden is undulating with informal beds containing the many rare species of rhododendrons among outcrops of rock. We noted *panteumorphum*, *eclectum* (white), *citriniflorum* ssp. *horaeum*, *tsariense* and *dichroanthum* ssp. *apodectum* (red). Lapponicums are a feature and include *compactum* F13905A, *tapetiforme* as well as a good form of *impeditum* and many others. The superb dark flowered form of *albrechtii* that grows here was in fine flower. Other beds had *piercei*, *viridescens*, *roxieanum* and *glaucophyllum*, showing again the remarkable variety of leaf and form to be found in the smaller rhododendrons.

All too soon our allotted time had expired and it was time to move on. Dr Florence Auckland thanked Dr Paton and Miss King and presented a plant of *R. chrysodoron*, its name being most suitable for the purpose.

We drove inland through the splendidly named village of Haugh of Urr and on to Corsock House. Mr Peter Ingall was there to welcome us in his friendly inimitable style. While we assembled he directed the early arrivals to a large piece of sculpture on the lawn by the house and invited us to see if we could identify it. Various theories emerged until Mr Ingall revealed that it was a pulpit attributed to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

We set off to the gardens and immediately came to a pair of young *lacteam*, the famous speciality of this garden. These had been grown recently from layers and were showing the typical good health that this species has in this garden; usually *lacteam* is regarded as difficult in cultivation. We passed into the garden by the wrought iron gate and beyond the cut leaf beech saw *balfourianum* var. *aganniphoides* with its thick woolly indumentum. The Talienses are very well represented in this garden and they came with the *lacteums* from seed of Forrest's last expedition. On the right were ostrich ferns just unfurling their fronds below a *basilicum* with its winged petioles. Dappled sunlight was shining on the beautiful smooth peeling bark of 'Shilsonii' and the more plum coloured but similar bark of its parent *barbatum*.

A new planting near the path including 'March Sun' a yellow hybrid from America and 'Carmen' showed Mr Ingall's work in maintaining and renewing these significant gardens. Behind were new plants of *desquamatum*, *prattii* and *taliense*. A perfectly lovely *fargesii* with *luteiflorum*, 'Polar Bear' and 'Earl of Morley' made an interesting planting. Further on we saw the 12 feet high *lacteam* which won the prize for the best spray at the 1965 show. This was growing near the path and led Mr Ingall to make a splendid remark "Well, the branch had to come off anyway, it was sticking out over the path!" This *lacteam* is on the edge of Mr Ingall's "colony" of this species. The fine stand has flowers with a red splash inside the base of the florets; many find this prettier than the rather "blind" appearance of the all-yellow form. The individual trees vary; some have green leaf buds and petioles, others have purple. Mr Ingall told us that the former is regarded as the better form. Layering from these *lacteums* is successful and rooted plants have been planted in various places in the garden.

We left the *lacteums* and turned down the hill past *maculiferum* and *phaeochrysum* to *taliense* 9 feet high and as much across and to the huge *prattii* 15 feet wide. Near here are massive trees of 'Loderi' with huge trunks. The occurrence here of mature specimens of this Sussex hybrid is due to John C. Millais who was agent at Leonardslee and brother-in-law

of General MacEwan who planted Corsock early this century. Over the stream are more Loderis and we saw a *roxieanum* 8 feet tall on the edge of the woodland. Nearby was a 7 feet high *insigne* with its beautiful pale coppery shining plastered indumentum.

Passing a large bank of azaleas, we entered the Statue Garden. An expanse of lawn sets off the lead statues at the far end. Tender shrubs grow against the side wall (the garden is 500 feet above sea level and 17 miles from the sea). There are mixed plantings in the border and Mr Ingall tested us with his "debunking plant", *Syringa pinnatifolia*, a trap for the uninitiated! Smaller rhododendrons grow in the border including *yakushmanum*, 'Dora Amateis' and *aperantum*. We returned to the woodland beyond, and found a very big *doshongense*, another of the notable Talienses grown here. This plant was over head height and was just dropping its white flowers after a good show.

On the other side of the path was an amazing collection of other Talienses: *adenophorum*, *adenogynum*, *taliense* itself, *clementinae* and *sphaeroblastum*. The strong foliage, often with good indumentum, of these plants is most impressive and it was very satisfying to see these mature specimens. They tend to be rather dismissed as they are slow to flower in many cases, but they deserve a place in any mixed planting because of their excellent foliage.

Mr Ingall then led us to more *lacteums*: two vigorous young specimens of about 5 feet height. We learned that one of these had surprisingly flowered already ("indecently young" as Mr Ingall put it). However, there was more to be seen, and we doubled back to a side path to a superb specimen which is regarded as the finest *lacteam* in the garden. An attractive 'Neriihaem' was noticed as we returned to the entrance gate. At the corner a large 'Duchess of Portland' was just starting to open its white buds with amethyst tints. We were provided with a most enjoyable afternoon tea in the house and we noticed a large colour photograph of the best *lacteam* in flower. It was very reassuring to see that this superb but rather difficult species is doing so well at Corsock, with a range of specimens from large mature plants down to new propagations. It was also a great pleasure to be in the company of Mr Ingall whose splendid enthusiasm is well known. Dr Robbie Jack offered our thanks for a memorable visit and presented a plant of *R. wiltonii* to Mr Ingall.

Our hotel was the Cally Palace, set in remarkable grounds near Gatehouse of Fleet. After an excellent meal, we gathered together and we had a discussion on propagation from cuttings and many useful ideas were exchanged.

The next morning we drove west to Galloway House garden on the coast south of Wigtown. The owners, Mr and Mrs E. A. Strutt, gave us a most charming welcome and after an introduction we entered the gardens. These are notable for their firm design, which is unusual for a rhododendron garden, and consequently it avoids the colourful jungle problem which many enthusiasts face. At the corner of the entrance to a wide lawn ride was a fine tall group of 'Altaclarensis' covered with red flowers. This venerable hybrid received its F.C.C. in 1865 and is still worth its place in the garden today. A rich array of choice trees and shrubs bordered the ride and an interesting *Pieris taiwanensis* was noted. A fine red unnamed *griersonianum* hybrid from Reuthe made a splendid display while the

holly-like *Itea ilicifolia* and the wrinkle-leaved *Viburnum rhytidophyllum* added variety.

The grassed area widens out at the junction of a cross ride and there is a large bank of 'Winsome' here. It was covered with buds just showing the distinctive pinkish red colour. Height was provided by a tall Douglas fir and a weeping beech. Keeping left we came to an open space with a young *Populus lasiocarpa* with enormous catkins 6 inches long. Mr and Mrs Strutt deserve congratulation on their restraint in leaving the glades unplanted. Open spaces are as important as the planted areas to the appearance of a garden but few of us can resist filling them up.

In the bluebell wood with lady ferns are various large rhododendrons including a fine old *arboreum* ssp. *cinnamomeum*, and also an *arboreum* var. *roseum*. There was a generous display of flowers on 'Billy Bud', 'May Day' and 'Naomi', all in perfect condition. The rich waxy red flowers of the smaller *haematodes* growing nearby were just as fine. A feature of the design of the garden are the glimpses of the sea provided by the grass rides running down to the shore as one crosses them on the circular path. Azaleas were in flower including the exquisite *vaseyi* with shell pink blooms. The vast beeches beyond are about 250 years old and their smooth grey trunks were very imposing.

Entering the walled garden we proceeded to the greenhouses. The intoxicating perfume of a remarkable 'Fragrantissimum' growing in a small annexe was delicious. We measured the flowers at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. across. 'Tyermannii' and *ciliicalyx* were also in flower. Besides rhododendrons there were many other tender plants. The huge 8 feet rosette of the Australian amaryllid *Doryanthes* was a surprise to most of us. A banana from Tenerife looked very vigorous but it was the amazing monocarpic *Echium pininiana* from the Canary Islands with a massive 12 feet spike of blue flowers (and clearly still growing) that caused the most astonishment.

As we entered the Camellia House we met more familiar foliage. The house contains a number of *Camellia japonica* plants including 'Althaeiflora', 'Emmett Barnes', and 'Jennifer Turnbull'. Beyond a second section had fine plants of others including 'Preston Rose' and the hybrid 'Leonard Messel', starting to develop its new growth. A conservatory against Mr and Mrs Strutt's house, the Steward's House, contained citrus fruits and a large specimen of *Leptospermum scoparium* 'Keatleyi', a good cultivar with plenty of large soft pink flowers. Out on the drive we found a number of rhododendrons in the borders; a nice bushy *orbiculare* was particularly noted. Under the trees towards the large house were drifts of a very old entirely white narcissus, and also *Saxifraga granulata* 'Plena' growing with the bluebells and other wild flowers in the grass. In thanking Mr and Mrs Strutt for showing us their excellent garden, Mr David Farnes presented a plant of *R.* 'Roza Stevenson'. It had been an excellent morning in a remarkable garden.

Continuing our journey southwestwards we arrived at Logan Botanic Garden for lunch. Afterwards we met Mr Colledge, our guide, who led us through to Sir Ninian Buchan-Hepburn's private garden where we were to start. The Botanic Garden is primarily devoted to the Southern Hemisphere plants that do so well in the special climate of the Rhinns of Galloway. The gardens certainly felt hot in the strong sun and the contrast as we entered the shade of Sir Ninian's garden was remarkable

and this clearly demonstrated the role of trees in providing the conditions favoured by rhododendrons. Large specimen trees and shrubs grow well spaced out in lawns around an ancient *Pinus radiata*. We saw the huge multi-stemmed *augustinii* in a bed of its own, which could well be the biggest in the country. The original 'Logan Belle' (*arizelum* × *hodgsonii*) was in flower, and plants taken from layers of it were well established. Other good specimens included 'Review Order', 'Cinnkeys' with flowers newly opened and 'Oreocinn'. The superb red 'Barclayi' was in full flower making an excellent display. The delightful *Eucryphia milliganii* was very pretty and we saw the original 'Logan Damaris' weighed down with flower. Near the steps leading up to the house a bank of 'Christmas Cheer' had saved a truss of its pink flowers for us. Huge tall specimens of 'Russellianum' with red flowers were on the other side of the path.

We passed in front of the house and up to Hen Knowe. Some medium sized specimens of *meddianum* and *macabeanum* were near the entrance, but on the other side was a massive *grande*, as big as a decent sized cottage. Close by were a group of very tall big leaved species including *falconeri* with splendid warm brown peeling bark glowing in the dappled sun. We gazed up spell-bound at these giants, each with 6 or 7 trunks springing from ground level, until the cricks in our necks forced us away.

Leaving this open area we continued into what can only be described as pure *sinogrande* forest, with an upper storey of oaks. There were many fine well-shaped specimens with the immense leaves they have in youth. We measured the leaves, and the largest we found was 2 feet 7½ inches by 10 inches. A very high-class leaf mould lay beneath them of oak and their own leaves. At one point we crossed a shallow gully and the more adventurous of us climbed over on a large log which was lying across. It was like being with Kingdon Ward in the Mishmi Hills! The biggest *sinogrande* of them all was a three stemmed specimen with a girth of 3 feet 4 inches at 3 feet from the ground. A wide area around was strewn with its fallen yellow flowers.

Somewhat dazed by this Brobdingnagian experience we retraced our steps to the Botanic Garden. Here a total contrast was provided by *patulum*, barely three inches tall growing in the Peat Garden. This area is historically significant as it was occupied by the first peat beds ever to be constructed for the purpose of growing dwarf rhododendrons. This led on to the popular development of peat gardening today. In front of the boundary wall were *luteiflorum*, *dichroanthum* ssp. *scyphocalyx*, *baileyi*, *griersonianum* and others. We gathered together for the presentation by Mr Clive Collins to Mr Colledge of a plant of *R. inaequale* for the Logan Botanic Garden and one of *R. campanulatum* for Sir Ninian.

Many of us then spread out into the remainder of the Botanic Garden in search of more rhododendrons. Of particular note were the tender kinds growing along the Centre Wall. 'Fragrantissimum' was in flower, and also 'Harry Tagg' with superb peach and pink tinted trusses. Unfortunately *rhabdotum* had been cut by the severe winter as had the rare *Camellia taliensis*. It is interesting to reflect that Sealy's *Revision of the Genus Camellia* contains 98 species and that the Chinese indicate that there may be almost 200 in mainland China alone. One can only hope that more of them will become available soon. An eye catching *exasperatum*, with expanding purple new leaves and palest green hairs and stems, was

growing in a border with 'Sesterianum' and 'Countess of Haddington'. A young *zeylanicum* about 4 feet high had a couple of bright red flower trusses and was already showing its remarkably fissured gnarled bark. However, our time had finally run out so we reluctantly returned to the cars and journeyed back to our hotel.

In the evening we met in the lounge and Dr Homer Salley of Grand Rapids described his fascinating research into rhododendron hybrids. His forthcoming book promises to be invaluable. We also had an interesting discussion on the new classification, and Mr Ralph Sangster of Melbourne and Dr Salley provided an international dimension.

Our last day of Monday 10 May also dawned sunny and warm and was ideal for our visit to Castle Kennedy and Lochinch. The 70 acre gardens are flanked by the Black and White lochs, and are laid out between avenues of trees in the 17th century French style. Lord and Lady Stair, and their head gardener Mr Collison, very kindly led our party round the garden near Castle Kennedy. We passed a large *rigidum* totally covered with a foam of white flowers and then came to a very tall *mallotum* of 18 feet. Close by was a specimen of the rare *leptothrium*. The area round this plant had recently been opened up and it had responded by obligingly providing a few of its purple flowers for us. The tall specimens of *arboreum* that are such a famous feature of the garden were admired as we turned towards the Cockpit. Here a superb bank of 'Review Order', with rich glowing red flowers made an excellent display. Behind was the remarkable and well known *arizelum* var. *rubicosum* with dark purple-red flowers.

We continued along the avenue towards the Round Pond. A fine *callimorphum* with pink flowers was seen above azaleas bordering the avenue. These included *reticulatum* and evergreen varieties. Near the pond were masses of deciduous azaleas, including a very pretty double flowered cream Ghent. The *Araucaria araucana* avenue beyond was most imposing and led us to an area with large leaved species. A large *falconeri* was particularly good. In the greenhouse near Lochinch Castle we saw 'White Wings' making plenty of new growth, and *jenkinsii*, a form of *maddenii*, equally vigorous. The excellent yellow 'R. W. Rye', which was raised here, was carefully noted along with *burmanicum*. We passed below the castle to the Sunken Garden with a fine pair of Japanese maples by the steps. Here we saw a fine variety of trees and shrubs including a splendid *Pieris formosa* var. *forrestii* with its red new growths. There were plenty of flowers on *aberconwayi* and in the corner were more plants of 'Review Order', their flowers lit by the sun. Finally, we retraced our steps to Castle Kennedy and Mr Geoffrey Daws presented a plant of *R. fulvum* to Lord and Lady Stair, and thanked them and Mr Collison for so kindly showing us round their unique gardens.

The daisy-spangled turf below the old castle was most inviting so we spread our rugs there in the sun to eat our packed lunch. We thought of Major Walter Magor whose reconnaissance and arrangements for us we appreciate so much, and which made the tour such a success. We thanked Nigel Glass our Tour Secretary for his skill in dealing with a party which often seemed about to divide into as many subgroups as people on the tour. Thanks also went to David Farnes our Treasurer, for handling the monies so efficiently and for his friendly welcome for

everyone on the tour. It was possible to thank Nigel in a more tangible way later, at the one day visit, by the presentation of a pair of Carlyon camellia hybrids.

Finally, we dispersed with the hope that those who had not been on our tours before, had enjoyed it as thoroughly as the others. We would urge those in the Group who have not yet joined a tour, or have not been on one recently, to try it — you will enjoy it!



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# The American Rhododendron Species Foundation and its British Debt

HERBERT A. SPADY, BETTY SPADY, KIMBERLEY SPADY

In the months of April and May of 1982 we visited thirty-six gardens in Great Britain. Our trip was related directly to our interest in species rhododendrons and our work with the Rhododendron Species Foundation. Our purposes were to evaluate species clones for possible acquisition by the Foundation, to publicize the work and goals of the RSF and to make additional contacts for the Foundation with owners, gardeners, and others that might benefit the Foundation's objectives.

The spring of 1982 probably represented the worst possible year to make such a visit. All over the island the plants had apparently exhausted themselves from a heavy bloom in the spring of 1981. Many plants were seen with no or very few flowers, yet covered with last year's seed capsule skeletons. In addition the winter of 1981-82 proved to be the coldest that many areas had suffered in one hundred years. Some temperatures dipped below 0°F. In the long run this may reveal some hardy clones of generally tender species, but the immediate effect was devastating in many gardens. In addition to the winter cold, the journey was accompanied by clear cool spring weather plagued by night frosts. In spite of the adversities, we learned and benefited from the tour, and we are grateful to the many people that made the trip a success.

The Rhododendron Species Foundation is in several ways a unique horticultural and botanical organization. It is perhaps one of the few such organizations devoted to the acquisition and preservation of a living collection of plants of a single genus and to the creation of a reliable source for those plants. It was organized in 1964 by a group of disgruntled species enthusiasts who had experienced disappointments in growing "species" from seed that too often proved to be open pollinated. After waiting many years for plants of blooming size, they proved to be hybrids. American species enthusiasts were able to take advantage of only the last expeditions into China. Increasingly they found it necessary to turn to Great Britain, where the early devotion to gardening and botany had resulted in the importation of large quantities of rhododendron seed. The group had difficulty in fulfilling its goals of collecting and distributing documented species until 1974. At that time the Weyerhaeuser Corporation offered the Foundation a wooded twenty-three acre corner of its headquarters campus as a permanent home. In addition, the Corporation spent about £250,000 on improvement. Through the ensuing years there has been steady growth and development. The site, between Tacoma and Seattle, in Washington State, is ideal and the facilities are impressive. At the present time, changes are being made according to a Master Plan. These changes will provide a better life both for the plants and visitors.

Except for a few stubborn species, the staff has been successful in developing vegetative propagating methods for species that have in the past been very reluctant to respond to these techniques. This has allowed the Foundation to engage in extensive distribution of these desirable

plants. Spreading them throughout the U.S. and the world has surely guaranteed their immortality.

The plant material has become an important source for scientific study. Although the Foundation does not have its own research programme, it does provide in a single area a large and concentrated amount of source material. This is not just the plants, but also the large and ever expanding library. It contains over five hundred volumes pertaining to rhododendrons and related plants.

It has not been the policy of the RSF to grow quantities of wild collected seed as a source of its plants, but rather to collect species clones propagated vegetatively. The Foundation considers documentation of the collection to be very important. Over one-third of the items in the planting are identified by collectors' numbers. Authenticity is additionally verified by the opinions of experts and comparisons to published descriptions. Plants are not collected just because they are true species but because they are highly desirable forms, i.e., forms with good garden habit, cold or heat tolerance, or other desirable features. These then are clones that have been proven to be of special merit. Because of this and in spite of relaxation of relations with China, Great Britain continues to be the mother-lode of proven Chinese material. The garden now contains over 475 species in 1300 clones. Regardless of this rather large collection, and previous collections in Great Britain, the Foundation continues to look for good forms of the species in the British Isles.

Our observations during the tour reinforced the need for that behaviour. Since the great collections of Chinese seed, there has been an ever diminishing gene pool of species plants in Great Britain. Thousands or perhaps millions of seedlings and small plants, many of which had good garden potential never matured to display their beauty. Hundreds or even thousands more have disappeared soon after flowering. Still the decades of social change, adverse weather, neglect and other features take their toll.

There would seem to be little point in reciting a list of the gardens that we visited and the plants that we saw. Rather we would like to make some general comments about the gardens.

Even the most financially fortunate gardens never seem to have enough money to do all the desirable things. The survival of the plants must, of course, be the primary consideration in every garden. The repetition of disasters of one type or another over the past several decades points up the fact that the survival of a particularly desirable plant may rest upon its existence in several gardens rather than in just one garden. Hence there is a need for efforts at wide distribution as practised by the RSF.

It would be wonderful if all gardens were as carefully documented as the RBG, Edinburgh. Documentation is expensive and time consuming, but lost documentation is not retrievable, hence infinitely expensive. We saw many fine plants that could not be traced. Many appeared very old, but one could not be sure that they were grown from wild collected seed. There is a serious need for a very durable plant label. Shall we say a hundred year label?

We were very impressed with the quality of the public gardens, both the Royal gardens and the National Trust gardens. No written word or photograph can really do justice to the magnificence of the British



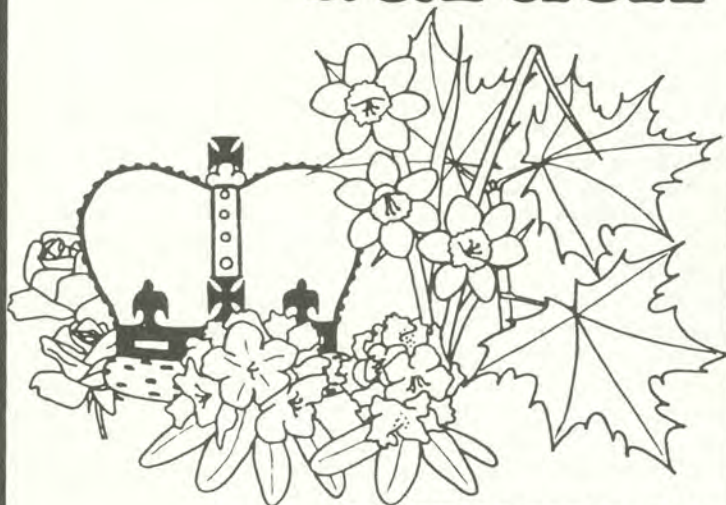
landscape garden. Many family gardens are being maintained obviously with great effort, sacrifice, and cost. One has to admire these efforts and wish the owners success. It was heartening to see some very fine old gardens being rescued from the wild, and to see some owners making efforts to collect material from gardens being abandoned to development.

Our message is to continue to try to preserve the gene pool of the species rhododendrons and to continue vigorous efforts at documentation.

We thank all whom we visited for their generous hospitality, for opening their gardens to us at often odd and we are sure inconvenient times, and for being so helpful in every way.

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# The Edinburgh Rhododendron Conference

11—13 May, 1982

Compiled from material contributed by  
ROBERT STEPHENSON CLARKE and PETER COX

The first Rhododendron Conference, postponed from 1940 on account of the war, was held in the R.H.S. New Hall in London at the end of April 1949, under the presidency of the 2nd Lord Aberconway. There were three sessions, and this was followed by three one-day excursions, and then a ten-day tour of rhododendron gardens. The President of the American Rhododendron Society, Mr John Henny, was among those taking part. The conference is described in *Rhododendron Year Book No. 4. Conference Number*, 1949. In May 1978, a three-day Rhododendron Conference was held in the New York Botanical Garden, and a review of the proceedings appeared in *Rhododendrons, 1980-81, with Magnolias and Camellias*, at pp. 35—39.

Primarily this was a conference on taxonomy. It was organised by Dr August Kehr, a former President of the American Rhododendron Society, and Dr David Leach, the author of *Rhododendrons of the World*. Winding up the conference, Dr Leach expressed the hope that a follow-up meeting might be held in Edinburgh four years later. It was accordingly held from the 11 to 13th May, 1982, at the Royal Botanic Garden there.

For the first morning's session, the Regius Keeper, Mr Douglas Henderson, was in the chair and opened the conference, referring to his predecessors from Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour to Dr Harold Fletcher, under whom Edinburgh Botanic Garden had been the world's centre of taxonomic study of the genus *Rhododendron* for eighty years, with a succession of fine taxonomists from Tagg, Wright Smith and Cowan to Davidian, with his unrivalled knowledge of rhododendron collections in Britain. In the last ten years, the classification of the genus had been under revision, with the Assistant Keeper, Dr James Cullen, taking the lepidotes (subgenus *Rhododendron*), and Dr David Chamberlain the elepidotes (subgenus *Hymenanthes*). Section *Vireya* had been revised by Dr Sleumer in 1966, and subsection *Lapponica* by the Philipsons in 1975, but there was scope for further work on both of these, and a whole day of the conference was being devoted to *Vireya*.

Dr Cullen then gave a general introduction, mentioning developments since the New York conference, including the 1981 expedition to Yunnan. For the purpose of the revision only specimens of wild-collected origin were used. Dr Chamberlain's revision of subgenus *Hymenanthes* (the elepidotes) had been published that morning. The Philipsons' revision of the *Azaleas* and their immediate allies was nearing completion in New Zealand. The *Vireya* section was not well known in Britain, but there were no political restrictions on studying its members in their natural habitats, while there was an area of western China which had not yet been well explored, and to which access was still difficult and new species might

well be found there yet.

Next came a lecture by Dr Chamberlain on the 'Distribution of subgenus Hymenanthes' (the elepidote rhododendrons), with special reference to Yunnan, where he had been in 1981. For the purpose of studying the distribution of rhododendron species on the borders of India and China, the map of the area had been divided into major zones, each made up of a varying number of subsidiary areas. The distribution of 75% of species fits neatly into the zonal divisions, 25% crossing borders.

The common origin of subgenera Hymenanthes and Rhododendron could be around Fortunea and Maddenia subsections. Both contain scented species, usually with 7-lobed corollas. Our knowledge of the Yunnan species was chiefly due to George Forrest's expeditions, but the province had not been exhaustively worked, particularly at its borders, as Dr Hu's 1947 expedition to North Yunnan had shown. Rhododendrons are being studied now by at least four teams of Chinese botanists, from Canton, Peking, Chengdu, and Kunming, and there is considerable scope for further 'in situ' studies.

The afternoon of the first day, under the chairmanship of Sir Giles Loder, chairman of the R.H.S. Rhododendron and Camellia Committee, was given up to rhododendrons in cultivation; Mr James Kelly, from Kinsealy in Ireland, gave a talk on the 'Propagation of Hardy Rhododendrons'. The traditional methods of grafting and layering are satisfactory for the vegetative propagation of most rhododendrons on a small scale, and rather slowly. For subgenus Rhododendron (lepidotes) propagation by cuttings, with controlled temperature and humidity, is satisfactory and the technique is now well known. Subgenus Hymenanthes respond less satisfactorily, some subsections better than others, rotting being the chief cause of failure. For this subgenus, the new technique of micropropagation — the culture of shoot tips on a nutrient solution under long hours of light — may turn out to be the most satisfactory method of propagating hardy rhododendrons vegetatively in quantity.

This was followed by a talk on 'The Presentation and Maintenance of Large Rhododendron Collections' by Mr John Bond, Keeper of the Gardens, Windsor Great Park. Mr Bond is responsible for the Valley Gardens, probably the finest collection of *Rhododendron* species in Britain, as well as the Savill Garden. He advocated a careful study before starting of the natural conditions, such as rainfall and the prevailing wind. The aim should be a natural presentation with the use of shelter belts, planting trees in a way that helps rather than hinders, leaving plenty of room for them to grow. These should be interspersed with plenty of easy shrubs and other plants, and fewer difficult or rare items. *Castanea sativa* (sweet chestnut) is a good canopy tree and makes good leaf mould. Magnolias, *Koelreuteria* and Acers associate well with rhododendrons. It is an advantage if ample water is available for young plants in a dry period; dead heading is especially important for young plants in dry areas. Mr Bond accompanied his lecture with some wonderful colour slides.

The last lecture on the first day was by Dr Alan Bennell of Edinburgh on the 'Taxonomic and Horticultural Implications of Rhododendron Rust'. The European rhododendron rust, *Chrysomyxa rhododendri*, also occurs in North America, where there are two pathogens, *C. piperiana*, which attacks *R. macrophyllum* in the western states, and *Pucciniastrum*

*myrtilli*, which attacks evergreen azaleas and rhododendrons in the eastern United States. The alternative host of the *Chrysomyxa* species is spruce, and that of the *Pucciniastrum* is hemlock (*Tsuga*). Rust is not a very serious disease in British gardens, but many different species and hybrids are susceptible, some more than others; particularly *R. ponticum* and some of the *R. maddenii/cinnabarinum* hybrids. Clearly spruce is not a tree that it is advisable to plant among rhododendrons.

The second day of the conference was Vireya day, with Sir George Taylor in the chair in the morning. The first lecture was by Dr George Argent of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden on the 'Vireya Rhododendrons in Borneo', with some attractive supporting slides. Forty three species have been recorded in Borneo, compared with 163 in New Guinea. Apart from the Vireyas, the only rhododendron known in Borneo is an evergreen azalea, and in Sarawak there is one Hymenantes species, found on four mountains. The mountain species of Vireya tend to be isolated, and on the whole are brighter coloured, while the lowland species have more opportunities to interbreed. All pollen is taken by pollinators as soon as the flowers open, so self pollination is unlikely to occur in the wild. The method by which leaves unroll can be a useful diagnostic character in Vireya. Dr Argent was not in favour of setting up study centres for Vireyas within their natural habitats, owing to the distortion of the environment that would result.

Next was a talk on the 'Floral Biology of Vireya Rhododendrons' by Dr Peter Stevens of Harvard University. Dr Stevens does not like the term 'Malesian' introduced by Sleumer, and prefers Leach's 'Indo-Pacific'. The Vireya section are lepidote, and scaly with no hairs; the seeds have wings or tails at each end.

An increase in lobe numbers seems to be a derived rather than a primitive character. Corolla lobes tend to be longer in comparison to the length of tube in west, as compared with eastern Malaysia. Little is known so far on pollinators; red flowered species are probably pollinated by birds; some may be pollinated by birds or butterflies, while the long-tubed whites are pollinated by moths. Echoing Dr Argent, Dr Stevens stressed the importance of examining live material, so as not to miss important characters not noticeable on herbarium specimens. He also thought Sleumer's division of Vireya into subsections misleading, and considers it essential to combine all species together and re-examine relationships of all species.

After that, Dr John Rouse of Melbourne University read a paper by Professor Bruce Knox of the same university and Dr Elizabeth Williams of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the 'Barriers to Compatibility within Rhododendron', with particular application to Vireya. Excellent photographs were shown of how pollen penetrates the stigma and germinates and grows down the style into the ovary. Various crosses had been made of both compatible and incompatible plants, and slides were shown of how the pollen responded. The pollen may fail at any stage from germination on the stigma to fertilisation of the ovule and the development of viable seed.

Pollen from *R. santapauui* (subsect. Pseudovireya) germinates but does not penetrate the tube of non-mainland Vireyas. Pollen from *R. kawakamii* (also subsect. Pseudovireya) reaches the ovary on Vireyas but fails to

fertilise. *Kalmia* pollen gets further on *Vireyas* than that of *R. santapauii*. Pollen from subgenus *Pentanthera* (deciduous azaleas) does produce viable seed from *Vireyas*. *Vireyas* have proved to be more successful as seed, rather than pollen, parents. In Holland, *Vireyas* have been successfully crossed with *Obtusum* azalea and with *R. keiskei*. High temperatures and humidity aid hybridisation. Attempts are to be made to break incompatibility barriers by using high temperatures and stylar grafting.

In the afternoon of the second day, Dr David Leach was in the chair, and Dr Paul Kores of Bishop Museum, Hawaii, gave a talk on 'Observations on Floral Ecology of *Vireya* in Papua New Guinea'.

Rhododendrons are one of the most successful groups of plants in the mountains of New Guinea. Floral diversification among New Guinea rhododendrons may be one of the reasons for this success, enabling the genus to make use of a wide range of potential pollinators. Fairly rapid evolution has led to a large number of species, 160, of which only two are not endemic to the island.

Extensive natural hybridisation might be expected, but the large amount of fieldwork done to date indicates that there are few hybrids present. Each mountain has between ten and sixteen species, and yet these are kept apart by altitude and time of flowering, and different pollinators. However one bird was found to be carrying fourteen types of pollen of various genera.

Red flowers are usually pollinated by birds, white tubular flowers by hawk moths, wide open whites by bats and yellows by butterflies, bats and perhaps birds. Pollen eating mites are found only on red flowered species. These mites are carried from flower to flower on birds, but birds do not necessarily prefer red flowers.

This talk was followed by a lecture from Dr John Rouse of Melbourne University on 'Propagation of *Vireyas* from Seed'. Most species are self-fertile and seedlings are vigorous; low and high altitude species have no incompatibility. There is no apomixis in *Vireya*. The seed of *R. santapauii* is the longest tailed of any of the *Vireyas*. *Vireya* seed under normal conditions is only viable for a few weeks, but kept in a desiccator it will remain viable for 4 to 6 months. At  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a desiccator, it will keep for 3 to 5 years. Seed is sown on peat and high temperatures are desirable for rapid growth. Seedlings are fed every week with liquid feed once the true leaves appear. Air is stirred by ventilation or fans to avoid the necessity of fungicides. The seedlings are pricked out into 50% peat and 50% polystyrene foam, fertilised with John Innes base and gypsum and dolomite limestone. Some unknown inhibitors may occur in compost, stopping growth.

On the morning of the third day, Dr Chamberlain was in the chair for a talk by Dr Melva Philipson of the New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, on the rhododendron nectary. Many parts of a rhododendron have been studied to ascertain what, if any, significance they have in the classification of the genus. All this should eventually lead to more accurate taxonomy. Dr Philipson has made a study of the nectary. All rhododendrons have nectaries, which surround the base of the ovary. These nectaries vary considerably and some are very conspicuous to the naked eye. These variations do roughly fit into categories which correspond to the major sub-divisions of the genus. The likely route of secreted nectar would appear to be from intercellular spaces through

stomata to the nectary surface, rather than by way of the cuticle.

Dr Philipson's talk was followed by Dr Barbara Palser of Rutgers, U.S.A., speaking on 'Embryology and Ovary Anatomy in *Rhododendron*'. The ovary is variable in size, shape and characteristics. The number of cells in an ovary is important to taxonomy; the ovary walls vary greatly in thickness in different species. The ovules also vary greatly in scale and measurement. All these variations are of taxonomic value in arranging groups of species.

Dr Palser was followed by Professor William Philipson of Christchurch University, New Zealand, on 'Shoot Morphology in *Rhododendron*'. Professor Philipson talked about plant habit, then leaves with their scales, petioles and veins, and then buds. Hymenanthus is a derived advanced group because of the multiple nerves in the petiole, which only occur here in the whole of the Ericaceae. One way of separating elepidote from lepidote is the arrangement of leaves within the buds. These are revolute in the former and simple in the latter. It is a popular misconception that *R. camschaticum* is unique in forming its flowers on the current season's growth, but in fact this is not so: the so-called floral shoots are just pedicels with leafy bracts, and no subsequent growth develops from them. For this reason, it is understood that the elepidote series *Camschaticum* will remain in the genus *Rhododendron*, and not be transferred after all to a separate genus *Therorhodium* (pace Bean, vol IV, 1980, pp. 576-7; and the *Rhododendron Handbook 1980*, p. 65), though the resulting status of that taxon is uncertain.

In the afternoon of the third day, Dr Cullen was in the chair, and Dr Alan Leslie of Wisley spoke about the registration of the names of *Rhododendron* cultivars, for which the Royal Horticultural Society is the International Registration Authority.

After that, Mr Ralph Sangster, former Chairman of the Australian *Rhododendron* Society, reported on progress with the formation of an International *Rhododendron* body, and appealed to those present to subscribe towards the £250 needed for expenses; the response was very encouraging.

Summing up, Dr Cullen read out Dr Cronquist's conclusion at the New York conference, and said that classification will never be a closed book, and work will continue, albeit on a lower scale in Edinburgh, with immediate work mostly on *Vireya*. The possibility of another conference in 1986 was mentioned; offers to stage it had been received from Ireland and Japan.

The conference had been an opportunity for people interested in rhododendrons from all over the world to meet, even if the subject of the revision of the classification was avoided. Mr Davidian did not actually take part in the conference, but he was much in evidence in the Botanical Garden, and he was entertained to dinner one night by the American visitors, and subsequently led a party visiting the rhododendron collection formed by the late Sir James Horlick at Achamore on the Isle of Gigha.

The conference ended with dinner at the Edinburgh Zoo, beginning with kangaroo soup, and ending with haggis; a good time was had by all.

# George Forrest V.M.H., 1873—1932

## A Note on the Gold Medal exhibit at the Rhododendron Show

TONY SCHILLING, Assistant Curator, Wakehurst Place.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of George Forrest, an exhibit, comprising many of the species he was personally responsible for introducing from the Yunnan province of western China, was staged at the 27/28 April 1982 R.H.S. Show at Vincent Square in London. The exhibit was timed to complement the annual Rhododendron Show, and was staged by various members of the staff of The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew and Wakehurst Place, and received a Gold Medal in the Lindley range. The three illustrated panels of the exhibit read as follows:—

“George Forrest was born in Falkirk, Scotland, in March 1873 and educated at Kilmarnock Academy, Ayrshire. On leaving school he worked in a pharmaceutical chemists where he not only acquired some knowledge of medicine and simple surgery — of great help in his later life — but also something of botany and a love of plants. After a few years he went to Australia and worked mainly on sheep stations and it was here he developed the great sturdiness and stamina so often remarked. He returned to Scotland in 1902 and obtained a post in the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, where he compensated for an indoor job by standing to his work (9 am — 5 pm), and daily walking the twelve miles to and from his home.

In 1904 Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour, then Regius Keeper at Edinburgh, recommended Forrest to A. K. Bulley of Nesford, Cheshire, who wanted someone to go to west China to collect plants. From then on, plant collecting became Forrest's life. His expeditions were financed first by Bulley and then by J. C. Williams of Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, and later by syndicates. Syndicate members obtained material according to the amount of money they put into the expedition.

Forrest differed from many of the other great collectors in that he trained local men to do much of his collecting for him. He sent the men to selected areas and they sent back specimens and seed to the base camp; they rarely let him down, but their expertise was dependent on his great knowledge and flair for the subject.

Forrest was collecting at a time when China and Tibet were in a ferment and he was extremely lucky not to be killed on his first expedition, as were most of his companions. He made friends with many of the local people and did what he could to help them, but all his strength and determination was directed to collecting and in this he was outstanding. Forrest collapsed and died in January 1932 at the end of what was to have been his last journey, an end made doubly tragic in that he had written very little of his life and adventures but had intended to do so in retirement.

George Forrest was one of our greatest plant collectors and sent back vast amounts of material, but unfortunately much has been lost, largely



Fig. 6 The George Forrest exhibition staged by Wakehurst Place at the R.H.S. Rhododendron Show, 27 April, 1982

owing to the two world wars when it did not receive the care needed. However, very many well-known plants remain as his memorial."

This text was complemented by an interesting range of black and white and colour photographs as well as selected botanical plates reproduced from archive material loaned by The Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. Species figured included *Thalictrum dipterocarpum*, *Roscoea humeana*, *Codonopsis melegris*, *Nomocharis pardanitha* and *Aster forrestii*.

The three information panels were set amidst a wide variety of living plant material which made up the tiered exhibit measuring 30ft in length and 9ft in depth.

Ironically 1982 proved to be an exceptionally poor flowering year for rhododendron species and in consequence the collection of appropriate material from the Wakehurst collections was made most difficult. In the event, entire plants were balled-up to supplement the cut material which was insufficient in itself for our needs.

Many of the larger-leaved species such as *R. arizelum* and *R. sino-grande* were represented by foliage only, but happily the dwarf species especially *R. tephropeplum*, *R. hippophaeoides* and *R. impeditum* more than made up for such shortcomings.

A list of Forrest introductions used in the exhibit reads as follows:

<i>Abies delavayi</i> var. <i>forrestii</i>	<i>Rhododendron fimbriatum</i>
<i>Abies delavayi</i> var. <i>georgii</i>	<i>Rhododendron glischrum</i>
<i>Berberis replicata</i>	<i>Rhododendron griersonianum</i>
<i>Camellia saluenensis</i>	<i>Rhododendron habrotrichum</i>
<i>Hypericum forrestii</i>	<i>Rhododendron hippophaeoides</i>
<i>Iris bulleyana</i>	<i>Rhododendron impeditum</i>
<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	<i>Rhododendron mallotum</i>
<i>Osmanthus suaveis</i>	<i>Rhododendron megeratum</i>
<i>Osmanthus yunnanensis</i>	<i>Rhododendron neriiflorum</i>
<i>Parasyringa sempervirens</i>	<i>Rhododendron orthocladum</i>
<i>Pieris formosa</i> var. <i>forrestii</i>	<i>Rhododendron orthocladum</i> var.
'Wakehurst'	<i>microleucum</i>



<i>Primula beesiana</i>	<i>Rhododendron habrotrichum</i>
<i>Primula forrestii</i>	<i>Rhododendron orthocladum</i> var.
<i>Primula helodoxa</i>	<i>Rhododendron radicans</i>
<i>Primula melanops</i>	<i>Rhododendron roxieanum</i>
<i>Primula sino-purpurea</i>	<i>Rhododendron russatum</i>
<i>Primula vialii</i>	<i>Rhododendron scintillans</i>
<i>Rhododendron arizelum</i>	<i>Rhododendron sinogrande</i>
<i>Rhododendron bureavii</i>	<i>Rhododendron tephropeplum</i>
<i>Rhododendron compactum</i>	<i>Rhododendron trichocladum</i>
<i>Rhododendron crinigerum</i>	<i>Rhododendron uvarifolium</i>
<i>Rhododendron drumonium</i>	<i>Rhododendron yungningense</i>
<i>Rhododendron fastigiatum</i>	

The glory of these plants reminded all who saw them of the great debt we all owe to George Forrest and others like him who, in the golden age of plant collecting, risked life and limb in their quest for beauty and scientific knowledge.

It is appropriate to conclude this note with a quote from a passage extracted from the *Gardener's Chronicle* of 30 January 1932:—

“George Forrest VMH — The sudden death of George Forrest, at Tengyueh on the 5th instant is a grim reminder that botanising in the shadows of the roof of the world probably tries the stoutest human frame as severely as any pursuit in which human beings engage. Forrest was no armchair explorer, and when on an expedition never spared himself. Therein, probably, lay the cause of his sudden collapse, which found his friends totally unprepared. His stocky, muscular frame, however, gave no indication of internal weakness and, assuredly, Forrest himself did not doubt his own ability to make this, his eighth and last expedition. The deaths of Henry, Farrer, Wilson and now Forrest, in the last few years brings to a close the opening chapter of botanical exploration in western China.”

I should like especially to acknowledge the contribution of the following members of staff to this commemorative exhibit:

- 1 Mr J. Lonsdale and various members of Wakehurst staff for the collation and setting up of the living material;
- 2 Miss R. Angel (Museums Department, Kew) for the exhibition text;
- 3 Mr P. Reid (Museums, Kew) for the exhibition graphics;
- 4 The Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, for the loan of negatives and library archive material.

# Re-listing the Rhododendron collection at The High Beeches, using the revised Edinburgh classification.

ANNE and EDWARD BOSCAWEN

Twenty years ago, when as novices we began to study the genus *Rhododendron*, we found the Balfourian series, set out in the then current *Rhododendron Handbook*, both puzzling and inadequate. We read the admirably lucid *Modern Rhododendrons* by Euan and Peter Cox, which explained the botanically and horticulturally important distinction between lepidotes and elepidote rhododendrons, but this was not reflected in any grouping of the series as far as we could see.

In 1973, we read *Rhododendrons and Azaleas* by Isobel La Croix, in which she gives a table showing Dr Sleumer's classification of the genus *Rhododendron*. This separated the lepidote rhododendrons from the elepidote *Hymenanthes*, and included the Malesian rhododendrons, which were not contained in the Balfourian system. Using Dr Sleumer's system, we now found it possible to compare the rhododendrons with other genera, magnolias for instance.

In 1977, we attended Dr Cullen's most interesting lecture to the Rhododendron Group of the R.H.S., and began to understand something of the huge task that he and Dr Chamberlain had undertaken. Computerized information, chemical analyses, and powerful microscopes all now play a part, but it is still obvious that no system devised by man will ever contain the plants exactly, and botany remains a very inexact science.

Dr Cullen explained that his work was largely based so far on the unique collection of herbarium material at the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh, but now that there is new, authentic wild material becoming available again, there will undoubtedly be many 'second thoughts' and more revisions.

Amongst so much of interest in Dr Cullen's lecture, the increased emphasis on geographical distribution was particularly welcome. His maps would have been extremely useful while we were helping to plan the Rhododendron Group exhibit at the R.H.S. show in June 1979, entitled 'The World Wide Distribution of Rhododendrons'.

The publication of the 1980 *Rhododendron Handbook*, with its table of comparison between the Balfourian system, and the Edinburgh revision, with the R.H.S. proposals for the retention of some of the horticulturally important entities, enabled us to transpose The High Beeches records, which followed the Balfourian system, into the new Edinburgh classification. This exercise proved enormously interesting, and is the basis for these notes.

Starting with Subgenus *Rhododendron*, Section *Pogonanthum* (*RHS Handbook 1980, p.4*), we have a plant under F.27122, labelled *R. cephalanthum* var. *nmaiense*. Forrest's Field Notes give F.27112 as rose pink in colour. As var. *nmainse* has been sunk, we hopefully call our plant *R. cephalanthum* ssp. *cephalanthum* 'Pink Form' — and wait for it to produce a flower!

Incidentally, we find that the repetition of the specific name to indicate the type form is a welcome clarification.

In Section *Rhododendron*, Subsection *Boothia* (*Handbook*, p.26), *R. leucaspis* of the old *Boothia* series remains, but *R. tephropeplum*, which does not seem to us to resemble it closely, now has a new subsection *Tephropepla* (*Handbook*, p.23).

In subsection *Campylogyna* (*Handbook*, p.25), the completely enchanting and horticulturally distinct and desirable varieties *myrtilloides*, *charopaeum*, and others are all sunk. Now that it is once again possible to collect and study them in the wild, many more intermediate forms will become known, and it will be impossible to distinguish these botanically. However, no gardener wants to lose these delightful selected forms, long known in cultivation. Several clones are already registered and named, 'Thimble' A.M., 'Bodnant Red' A.M. among others, but let us have many more as soon as possible.

An objection could be raised that we have too many similar registered clones, but we doubt that. Once named, the best will become generally known and, both for genetic and horticultural reasons, the more the merrier. The immediately useful R.H.S. solution of forming 'Groups' must imply that the R.H.S. are willing to define the Groups, and to provide descriptions of the type forms.

Subsection *Cinnabarina* (*Handbook*, p.22) has been causing much distress among gardeners, as the lovely *R. concatenans* has been sunk completely. Significantly, the *Handbook* translates the name 'Concatenans' as 'Linking Together'. It would of course be unpardonably frivolous to quote Hilaire Belloc — 'Oh let us never never doubt, what nobody is sure about!' The herbarium and wild collected material includes already a very wide range of intermediate forms of *cinnabarinum* and *xanthocodon*. We see the registration of the best known clones as the most satisfactory solution. Although we lose *concatenans*, could we not regain our old friend 'Orange Bill' (Kingdon Ward's pet name for it)? This name was long used for the 1935 F.C.C. form of *concatenans* from Nymans.

*R. 'Conroy'*, registered as a hybrid, survives as a registered clone of *R. cinnabarinum*, but let us have 'Blandfordiiflorum' and 'Pallidum' as well.

In subsection *Glauca* (*Handbook*, p.24), *R. glaucophyllum* is undisturbed, and we are quite happy to elevate our charming *R. tsangpoense* var. *pruniflorum* to the rank of species — as *R. pruniflorum*. We can only regret that we do not have *charitopes*, in order to compare it with our *brachyanthum* ssp. *hypolepidotum*. Nor do we have *R. tsangpoense* var. *curvistylum*, seemingly of doubtful status, but interestingly championed by the R.H.S. against everyone else.

To understand the changes in subsection *Lapponica* (*Handbook*, p.15), it is necessary to have a copy of *Notes R.B.G., Edin. 34: 1—71, 1975*, and we have not yet studied these. Any simplification must be welcome, and we are at least relieved that we can now stop searching for *R. ravum*! However, we do hope that someone will soon register those delightful forms of *R. polycladum*, once known as *R. scintillans* Bodnant form A.M., and *R. scintillans*, Exbury clone F.C.C., and also please the charming miniature blue hybrid 'Edgarianum'.

It will, we feel, be some little time before the subsection *Maddenia*

(*Handbook*, p.6) finally settles down. We have two forms of *R. crassum*, now demoted to a subspecies of *R. maddenii*, but this does not worry us much. It is evident that Dr Cullen has had trouble with this subsection, and a number of well known species growing in warmer gardens than ours, such as *R. polyandrum*, have been sunk. The actual sinking of a species or a variety is a much more serious matter than a minor adjustment in botanical rank.

In the course of a long, delightful and truly memorable afternoon in the gardens here in 1970, with ourselves and Sylvester Christie, Mr Davidian identified or verified a great number of rhododendron species, among them *R. calostrotum* var. *riparium*, K.W.6903, now in subsection *Saluenensia* (*Handbook*, p.20) as *R. calostrotum*, ssp. *riparium*. This plant had not appeared in recent *Handbooks*, and we are glad to see it re-instated. With us it is a rather straggly, leggy shrub up to about 1m. high, in habit quite unlike *R. calostrotum* ssp. *calostrotum*, growing nearby.

We have nothing to complain of in the *Scabrifolia* and *Uniflora* subsections (pp. 13 and 21).

At the time of writing this, we have not yet seen the Edinburgh revision of *Rhododendron*, Part II, dealing with the subgenus *Hymenanthes*, so we have had to rely solely on the tables in the 1980 *Handbook*. To mention a few of the changes which affect us:

Subseries *Argyrophyllum* of series *Arboreum*, including *R. argyrophyllum* and its subspecies, as well as *R. insigne* and other species, becomes subsection *Argyrophylla*, separate from subsection *Arborea*.

The old series *Barbatum* has been completely revised, the subspecies *Glischrum* and *Maculiferum* becoming separate subsections *Glischra* and *Maculifera* (pp.39 and 45).

Similarly with the old *Campanulatum* series, separate subsections *Fulgensia* and *Lanata* have been made (*Handbook*., pp.39 and 44). *R. campanulatum*, and its subspecies *aeruginosum*, and *R. wallichii* remain in subsection *Campanulata*.

In the *Falconera* subsection (*Handbook*, p.34), *R. eximium* becomes a subspecies of *R. falconeri*, while *arizelum* and *fictolacteum* become subspecies of *R. rex*. All this concerns the botanists, and probably the Show Schedule Committee or the R.H.S., but does not bother us much.

The *Taliense* and *Lacteum* series have been merged into subsection *Taliensia* (*Handbook*, p.61). This now contains a very long list of species, many of them quite rare in cultivation, and also slow to flower, and obviously there will be many revisions and adjustments, as more wild material becomes known.

Hopefully, someone will soon register and name a clone of the horticulturally distinct *R. roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* (*Oreonastes* Group under the R.H.S. proposals). We have several forms of *R. roxieanum* here, one approaching nearly to *R. proteioides*, so we are sympathetic to Dr Chamberlain's decision to regard them all as one species.

In the subsection *Neriiflora* (*Handbook*, p.46), the distinction between the varieties of *R. forrestii* do seem to be horticultural rather than botanical. It is quite acceptable to us that *R. chaetomallum* is now considered a subspecies of *R. haematodes*. The *Handbook* tells us that the chief distinguishing character of *R. neriiflorum* var. *euchaites* was its height, but ours have never grown to more than 9 feet tall, so that we are

happy to sink var. *euchaïtes*. We are also not surprised that ssp. *phaedropum* has been maintained, and var. *phoenicodum* dropped. Mr Davidian himself was thinking on these lines in 1970 — there was some discussion on the subject then.

We are not quite happy with the new arrangements in the Pontica subsection (*Handbook*, p.54). *R. makinoi* was at one time regarded as a variety of *R. metternichii*, and we believe it still is by the Japanese — who must know both plants well. It is now classified as *R. yakushmanum* ssp. *makinoi*. We never could distinguish *R. metternichii* (now changed to *R. japonicum*) from *R. degronianum* (now *R. japonicum* var. *pentamerum*) however often we counted the corolla lobes; so that it comes as no surprise that both are now varieties of *R. japonicum*, but we do also think that some forms of *R. degronianum* are very close to *R. yakushmanum*.

It seems unfortunate that the Taxonomic Rule of Priority should have intervened here to make confusion worse confounded, by changing *R. metternichii* into *R. japonicum* var. *japonicum* (still shown in the *Handbook* as an azalea — pp. 70 and 161). However, the lovely form 'Ho Emma' A.M. is already safely registered as a clone.

In subsection Thomsonia (*Handbook*, p.63), we have a wide variety of *R. caloxanthum*, and some are very near to *R. campylocarpum*. Peter Cox says that *R. wardii* is very variable in the wild, which would account for the number of species merged with it over the years.

These notes, necessarily incomplete, as they refer only to plants we grow ourselves, are intended to give the horticultural point of view, and perhaps to encourage other non-botanists to take an interest in what the R.B.G., Edinburgh is doing.

The re-opening of vast areas of wild rhododendron territory has most exciting possibilities. The Chinese classification is also based on that of Dr Sleumer, and now that communication is being re-established, there is hope of a general agreement on most points. That this is so, after forty years of isolation, and many other very great difficulties, must be due to the very high level of scientific accuracy and scholarship, maintained both in China and at Edinburgh, during the whole of that time.

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# Some Thoughts on Propagation

ALAN J. CLARK

Rhododendron propagation is, at its best, a difficult and often frustrating business, many varieties being almost impossible to root as cuttings. Having caught the 'Rhododendron Bug' a few years ago, I have since carried out numerous experiments to find ways of overcoming the problems. Whilst not claiming that the two methods described are original, I have never seen them fully described in print, and so I felt that they might be of interest to readers.

## **Nurse, or cutting, grafting**

This simple method consists of joining the desired scion with a scion of an easily rooted variety. Both scions must be of equal thickness and, after heavily wounding both sides of both scions, should be carefully lined up to ensure cambium match, and carefully secured with a small elastic band. The two scions are then regarded as one cutting, treated with 0.8% IBA rooting powder, and can be placed in whatever equipment is available for rooting cuttings.

The two scions very quickly callus together, and roots will often form on the stock within twelve weeks. I have noticed with interest that the stock scions used have always rooted much quicker when treated as single cuttings, indicating that a rooting inhibitor passes between the two scions once callusing has taken place. As soon as a 1½ to 2 inch root ball has formed, the elastic band should be severed and as much of the stock removed as possible, leaving the lower inch of the stock intact. The unwanted portion can often be rooted for use in green grafting the following year. August and September have proved to be the best months for this type of propagation, using bottom heat. Stock scions of 'Elizabeth', 'Cunningham's White', 'Christmas Cheer', 'Sappho', and 'Jacksonii' have all proved suitable. I have also propagated *Camellia reticulata* and its hybrids by this method, using 'Kramer's Supreme' as the stock.

## **Green grafting**

I first read of Green Grafting in David Leach's fine book *Rhododendrons of the World*, but I found his method of using 2 to 3 year old seedlings impracticable. The main problem was that if the seedling was cut back to encourage new basal growth, it was difficult to induce a thick enough shoot to match most varieties needing grafting. Another problem was the space required to produce a continuous supply of suitable seedlings.

I now use cuttings struck the previous year, which are potted in a very open compost as soon as rooted. By changing the growing environment, the new growth can be advanced or retarded to suit the variety to be grafted. Different stocks can also be used which break into growth at different times naturally.

The cleft, or inverted saddle, is probably the easiest to perform, and this involves cutting off the stock to within approx. 1½ inches of its base. The stock is then split down its centre for approximately ¾ inch. The base of the scion is cut into a wedge, fitted into the stock and tied in

position using rubber strips. The completed graft should be placed in a grafting case, which can be easily constructed from wood and polythene. I have found July and August to be the best months to carry out this type of grafting although the new growth on some later flowering varieties may not be firm enough to handle until mid-September.

This method has many advantages over conventional practices, including:

- (1) the operation is best carried out during the time of year with the longest daylight hours;
- (2) heating and sophisticated equipment are not needed;
- (3) plants gradually harden themselves off as the season progresses;
- (4) valuable space is not tied up producing seedlings.

I have used numerous varieties as understocks, and I have found the following to be the most suitable: 'Christmas Cheer', 'Sappho', 'Ponticum Variegatum', 'Jacksonii', and 'Pink Pearl'. Rhododendrons successfully propagated in this way include *orbiculare*, *wardii*, *thomsonii*, 'Hawk Crest', and 'Lionel's Triumph', to name but a few.

I hope that readers of this Annual will try these methods and I should be interested to hear of their results.

## The Most Decorated Hybrid

WALTER MAGOR

A short article in *Rhododendrons, 1981-2, with Magnolias and Camellias* on the Original Naming of Rhododendron Hybrids, and a throwaway line in the Foreword, have aroused interest as to which Rhododendron cross (grex) has received the most awards from the Royal Horticultural Society.

A competitor would be the grex Beauty of Tremough, *arboreum* × *griffithianum*. Tremough was the Shilson property at Penryn near Falmouth, now a convent school, where Richard Gill was head gardener, and there he later had his famous nursery, but that was not where the cross was first made.

The first record seems to be from Heligan, the Tremayne property above Mevagissey Bay on the south coast of Cornwall, and the cross was first known as John Tremayne. A Miss Tremayne became Mrs Babington (mother of the late Air Marshal Sir John Tremayne), and a form of this cross was named 'Mrs Babington'. Other old Cornish properties had it too, and there are records of the same cross, as 'Scorrier Pink' from Scorrier and 'Carlyon's Hybrid' from Tregrehan.

It was the Gills however who made the cross famous, and Beauty of Tremough, rose pink fading to pale rose, was exhibited at the Truro Flower Show in 1902, and received the F.C.C. from the R.H.S. This became the grex name, though Professor Bayley Balfour would have called it 'Arbauck'. Unflowered seedlings of the original cross were distributed to other gardens, both in Cornwall and in Sussex, and many of course were grown on at Tremough.

Thus we have 'Trebah Gem', a soft pink, illustrated in the frontispiece to Vol. II of Millais's *Rhododendrons* in 1924; 'Trebianum', also at Trebah, white with a pink flush;

'Glory of Leonardslee' light strawberry red, fading;

'Glory of Penjerrick', A.M. 1904, deep strawberry red, fading to pink;

'Gill's Triumph', A.M. 1906, strawberry red fading to pink;

'Gill's Goliath', A.M. 1914, carmine pink;

'Gillii', A.M. 1919, soft rose.

Gill's award plants of this cross (clones) were distributed to other gardens as layers, and the cross had proved so good that other hybridisers repeated it, and in more recent years we have had:

'Bodnant Beauty of Tremough', registered 1948, pale rose pink and scented; and

'Treetops', A.M. 31.3.81 also from Bodnant; buds strongly flushed red-purple Group 63B; flowers white flushed and stained shades of red-purple Group 62.

Total awards: 1 F.C.C. and 5 A.M.s.

Loderi however has done even better with 2 F.C.Cs, 3 A.G.Ms and 5 A.Ms; anyone else in the running?

## Rhododendron and Classification — a Comment

© JEFFREY\*

I found it difficult to read without amusement the remarks by Paton & Horwood-King (1981) and Davidson *et al.* (1981) on the proposed new classification of *Rhododendron* by Chamberlain (1982), Cullen (1980) and Cullen & Chamberlain (1978, 1979) now in process of publication, for they exhibit so many misconceptions and misunderstandings that, to paraphrase Gogol, they would all be quite funny if they were not so sad.

Much of the difficulty appears to arise from a seeming lack of appreciation by these writers that we do not have species, or even subspecies, of *Rhododendron* in cultivation. What we do have in cultivation are individuals of selected clones, or at most lines, of particular species and subspecies, which each represent only a very small portion of the ranges of variation, and, therefore, of the total gene pools, of the wild taxa they represent. This is the reason why cultivation is such a poor substitute for habitat conservation in safeguarding the variability of living plants for future generations. Paton & Horwood-King, for example, enumerate several differences observed between different cultivated entities which have been taxonomically sunk in the new system, as if the existence of these differences *per se* made it requisite that the entities should be retained as distinct at the specific or even subspecific level. To assert such is as unjustifiable as it would be to assert that, because an Englishman had blonde hair, round blue eyes, and a pink skin, a Chinese straight black

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hair, slant brown eyes and a yellow skin, and a Negro curly black hair, round brown eyes and a black skin, they all therefore could not belong to the same species, *Homo sapiens*. Davidson *et al.* fall into the same error. The distinctness of entities in cultivation in itself is no sure guide to the taxonomic status of the wild populations of which they represent only isolated selected parts of the entire variation-range.

Paton & Horwood-King also do not seem to understand the meaning of natural and artificial as applied to the delimitation of series and sections. That a series or section is artificial or natural is not a property of a series or section *per se*; it is a property of how it is defined. If the members of a section or series are included in it solely on the basis of their possession of one (or a few) character-states, specially chosen, which is (or are) not correlated with variation in all other characters, then that section or series will be artificial; if, on the other hand, its members are included in it on the basis of their total overall resemblances, so that they possess a large number of correlated character-states in common, then, even if some usually diagnostic character-state be absent from any of the members so included, that section or series will be natural. There is no justification for the notion that a series or section in itself can have properties such as artificiality, naturalness, flexibility or 'having boundaries'. The difference between a series, a subsection and a section is merely one of taxonomic rank, as laid down by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. But whatever rank is accorded to such a taxon, to be of use taxonomically, all its members must resemble one another in the sum total of all their features more closely than they resemble any member of any other taxon given the same rank, and there should be a comparatively greater discontinuity of variation between any member of one such taxon and any member of any other such taxon, than between any two members of any one such taxon. It was because the series of Bayley Balfour were found not to fulfil these conditions that they had to be abandoned. A classification system is like any other scientific hypothesis, an approximation to the truth based on the evidence available at the time of its formulation. As more information is obtained, the classification must be able to take account of it and absorb it; if it cannot, then it must be modified in the light of that information so that it can then do so. The Stevenson (1930) classification was unable to do so; that is why it has been described as ossified, and why it became necessary to replace it by a newer one. Even so, the newer one is but a modification of the older one in the light of new experience; the sectional classification of *Rhododendron*, for example, long antedates the introduction of series, going back as it does to George Don in 1834.

It is a misconception, too, to imagine that a taxonomist would choose a name and then look for a plant to fit it. A taxonomist first ascertains the entire range of variation of a taxon, such as a species, which is defined, not *a priori*, but as a result of the process of classification itself; only then does he ascertain which types fall within that range of variation. The names corresponding to those types then apply to that taxon, and from among them, the correct name is chosen by application of the rules laid down in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. The other names applying to the taxon then constitute its synonymy.

I detect also a confusion between the features employed to construct a

natural, maximally predictive classification, which may well be cryptic, biochemical or cytogenetic (since they emerge from the process of classification itself and cannot be chosen in advance), and the features needed to construct a key for determining the names of unknown plants (which can and *must*, if the key is to be a good one, be specially chosen for ease of observation and clarity of contrast). But no matter how good and easy to use a key may be, the usefulness of the results it gives depends entirely on the quality of the underlying classification system that the key indirectly reflects, i.e., on whether or not plants referred to a particular taxon will always be essentially alike in all their aspects of morphology, structure, physiology, biochemistry, etc., and always essentially different from plants not referred to that taxon.

Another confusion, said by Paton & Horwood-King to be the fault of taxonomy, is merely the failure on those authors' part to understand a simple provision of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. It is the provision that a taxon is considered nomenclaturally to be the sum of all its subordinate taxa. Therefore the valid publication of the name of a subordinate taxon which does not include the type of the name of the higher taxon is considered automatically to establish a subordinate taxon which includes the type of the name of the higher taxon, the name of which repeats the name (or epithet, as appropriate) of the higher taxon. Thus, the valid publication by Franchet of the varietal name *Rhododendron scabrifolium* Franch. var. *pauciflorum* Franch. is considered automatically to have established the name *R. scabrifolium* Franch. var. *scabrifolium* for the type variety. When we write merely *R. scabrifolium* Franch., it is implied we are referring to the *whole* of the species *R. scabrifolium*, i.e., to var. *pauciflorum*, var. *scabrifolium* and *all* other varieties, such as var. *spiciferum* (Franch.) Cullen, as there may be. If we wish to refer to *only* that part of *R. scabrifolium* Franch. that is considered varietally (as opposed to specifically) identical with the type specimen of the specific name *R. scabrifolium* Franch., then we must write *R. scabrifolium* Franch. var. *scabrifolium*. As all the varieties of a species, for example, are taxonomically and nomenclaturally equivalent, it would be absurd to leave the type variety in a kind of nomenclatural limbo. As it is, the Code of Nomenclature ensures it has a distinct and readily-ascertained name.

Much of the misunderstanding evinced by the authors cited seemed to stem from insufficient appreciation of the differing needs of scientists and horticulturists with respect to plants. The scientist needs a reference system which has the greatest predictive value and is therefore as flexible as possible. He is therefore prepared to tolerate the inevitable changes in classification and nomenclature that result. His aim is an understanding of the plant. The horticulturalist primarily requires a system which can provide him with unchanging names for the relatively distinct and stable entities with which he deals. His aim is to label his plants, often so that he can sell them and satisfy his customers. Both aims are equally valid, but they are so different it is not surprising that a system which satisfies one fails to satisfy the other. However, there is nothing to stop gardeners using another system of classification, if they so wish, but if they do so, they must be clear that they are using an artificial special-purpose system of classification, especially designed to serve certain horticultural purposes, and not try to persuade themselves that it is also the best

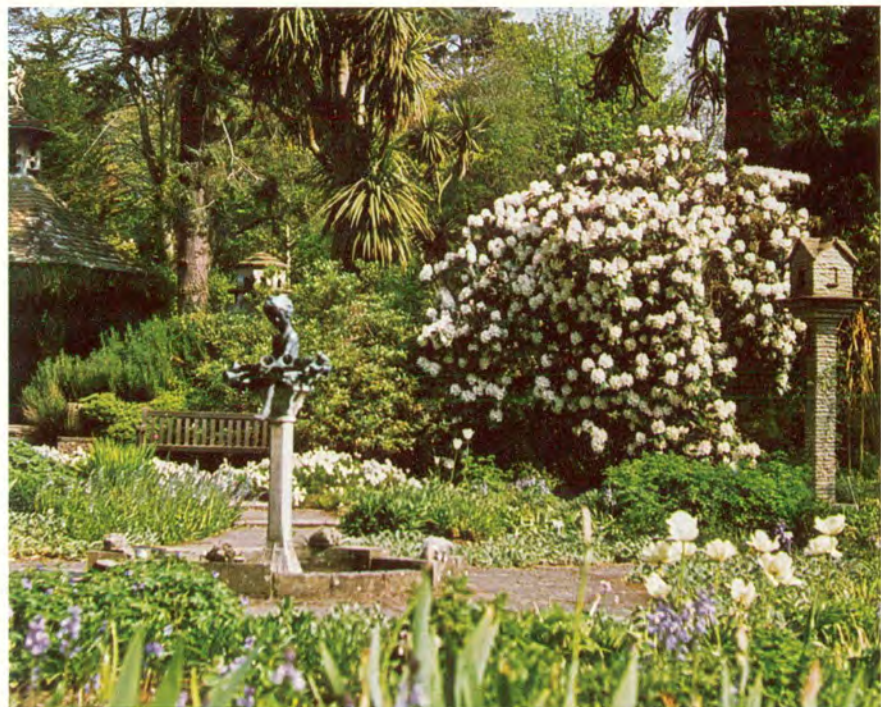


Fig. 7 (above) The Mairi Garden at Mount Stewart with  
*Rhododendron 'Loder's White'* in the background  
Fig. 8 (below) *Rhododendron thomsonii* at Annesgrove, Cork





Fig. 9 (above) *Rhododendron polyandrum* at Fernhill, Co. Dublin  
Fig. 10 (below) *Rhododendron albrechtii* at Barnhourie, Kirkcudbrightshire





*Fig. 11 (above) Rhododendron exasperatum at the Botanic Garden, Logan*  
*Fig. 12 (below) Rhododendron 'Chikor' at Lingholm*





*Fig. 13 (above)*  
*Rhododendron*  
*christii* on  
Mount Gilewe.



*Fig. 14 (left)*  
*Rhododendron*  
*aurigeranum*  
collected near the  
type locality,  
Zenag.

general-purpose system, summarising our knowledge of the plants as a whole, and serving the needs of all biological science.

That it was necessary to write this comment is perhaps the fault of taxonomists, for failing to make clear to others the points which have obviously caused confusion. But perhaps it is the fault of the gardeners themselves, for failing to read what has been written. The present writer at least feels that he has done his bit (Jeffrey 1968, 1977, 1982).

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## The Revision of *Rhododendron*

J. K. HULME\*

I read with some interest and at times a mixture of amusement and amazement the comments of Dr M. Paton and Miss E. M. H. King and W. D. Davidson and associates. I have been involved with *Rhododendron* collections at Edinburgh 1951—54 and at Ness for the last 25 years. I can remember walking through some gardens in Argyllshire in 1949 listening at one time to the identification of a plant by one of the *Rhododendron* experts of the day, then listening to the comment of another at the opposite end of the party. Had they been nearer it would have sounded just as it was, a time of total disagreement. The subject became wrapped in mystery to many onlookers but now at last open discussion is taking place on a clear statement of the situation. Firstly let us welcome the open comments but consideration is necessary if we are to avoid the total disagreement with which I was confronted in 1949.

I am greatly encouraged that we can recognise *Rhododendron cinnabarinum* as a large and variable species. Of course plants of one geographical extreme look very different from those at the opposite extreme. We can adopt cultivar names to indicate forms of horticultural significance, as is done with many species. Some of your correspondents are familiar with *Calluna vulgaris*, but no one has tried to suggest that

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*Calluna vulgaris* 'Mrs. R. Gray', *C. vulgaris* 'Tib', *C. vulgaris* 'Radnor' are anything other than variants of the same species, originally found growing wild in England, Scotland and Wales.

Conservation of the varying forms is of importance to horticulturists. Preserving names may be of no help at all, anyone with experience of botanic garden work could present another side of the story. A multiplicity of names for very closely related species or more particularly various forms of the same species can often lead to confusion. There are garden genera in which the species are very clearly defined but one species is frequently supplied in error for another. The same sort of mistakes occur with *Rhododendron*; they are bound to occur with far greater frequency when a taxonomic system is applied without regard to natural variation.

The emphasis at times appears to have been one of amplifying the significance of minor characteristics to create as many species as possible. Many growers are confused and lose interest.

The case has been stated for a new approach to the problems of the taxonomy of *Rhododendron*. A combination of linguistic ability, scientific training and a brain of computer precision is necessary to match the task. If anyone can suggest a person with this combination of qualities in greater measure than the leading taxonomist responsible for the recent "Revision of *Rhododendron*", I would very much like to meet the person.

## Book Reviews

*Rhododendrons and Azaleas*, by Mervyn Kessel. 176 pp. with 71 colour photographs and 20 black and white photos and pen and ink drawings. Hardback. £8.95. Blandford Press, Poole, Dorset.

This is a book for the practical rhododendron grower, by one who practises his skill in Argyll. In his foreword, Sir Ilay Campbell recalls his initial dismay when told that yet another book on rhododendrons was being written, but he goes on to say that his misgivings were quite unfounded, as this book contains a mass of valuable information in an easily digestible form. The author describes it as a 'beginner's guide to the mysterious world of the Rhododendron'. The long list of those people, nearly all in Scotland, who have helped the author, is almost as revealing by its omissions as by the names which it includes.

There are chapters on history of the genus; on cultivation, on pest and disease control; and on propagation, all in the broadest sense but concisely and clearly expressed. There are 9 appendices, with lists of species and hybrids generally obtainable; plants for particular purposes; plants to associate with rhododendrons; windbreaks; fertilisers; rhododendron societies in a number of countries; gardens open to the public and specialist rhododendron nurseries also in a number of countries; and a glossary of botanical terms adequate for most purposes.

There is a good selection of colour photographs of species and hybrids, though in a few cases the colour reproduction is not entirely happy. On the back of the dust cover is a nice picture of *R. campylocarpum*, and on the front a very untypical *R. arboreum*, reminiscent of an Exbury hybrid called 'Aztec'.

W.M.



*The Rhododendron Species, Vol. I — Lepidotes* by H. H. Davidian. (425 pp. Batsford, in co-operation with the Timber Press of Beaverton, Oregon, and the Rhododendron Species Foundation. \$59.95 in U.S.A., £35 in U.K.; hard back).

H. H. Davidian is, of course, the patron saint of rhododendron worshippers, and his long awaited book will be certain of a warm welcome. It presents in readable form the fruits of a lifetime's devotion to the species, and is undoubtedly the most authoritative and comprehensive work on the species ever produced. The second edition (1947) of the R.H.S. publication *The Species of Rhododendron* is now very much outdated, and the descriptions of the species in the recent edition of 'Bean' are of necessity much condensed. Here, we have in the first volume a full and authoritative account of the lepidote species in their series, with details of the date and place of discovery and of subsequent introductions, a meticulous description of leaf, flower and habit of growth, illustrated by admirable line drawings, particulars of notably good forms which have received awards, and of hardiness rating. For each series there is a key which will be of great help in the identification of members of the lepidote series. The book is very well illustrated, with 100 colour photographs, black and white photographs and maps illustrating the species in the wild, and some 50 line drawings.

Clearly, both author and publishers have endeavoured to produce a book which will appeal to professional and amateur, to botanist and grower. Happily, they have succeeded in avoiding the fate of falling between two stools, and the book should disappoint no one with a genuine interest in the species. For the practical gardener there is advice on the garden merit of individual species, with cultural recommendations. It is clear from the author's introduction that Mr. Davidian is not enamoured of the revision and new classification proposed by Drs. Cullen & Chamberlain, but the outcome of that controversy, whatever it may be, should in no way detract from the value of his work.

Publication of Volume II, dealing with the elepidotes, is planned for March 1983 and of Volume III on the azalea series for the following year.

W. D. DAVIDSON

*An Alphabetical Checklist of Rhododendron Species*, 50 pp. The Royal Horticultural Society, London, 1981. £2.95.

In this valuable document, the Wisley staff have prepared a simple guide to the revised (Edinburgh) classification of the genus *Rhododendron*. Arranged in alphabetical order, the species recognised under the Balfourian system followed hitherto, are shown in the series and subseries to which they belong under that system. Alongside each is shown the identity of the species under the revision, with its position in the new classification. To take a simple case: *R. thomsonii* belonged to series and subseries Thomsonii in the Balfourian series, and under its new classification it becomes *R. thomsonii*, subspecies *thomsonii*, in subsection Thomsonia, and subgenus *Hymenanthes*.

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The introduction to this publication explains why it became necessary to introduce a hierarchical classification, on the lines set out by Sleumer in 1949, and why the R.H.S. have proposed the adoption of Group names, in order to retain existing names for certain horticulturally important assemblages of plants. The second half of this introduction explains how the checklist works. All the species given in the Series lists on pp. 69–92 of the *Rhododendron Handbook* (1980), together with those of uncertain relationship on pp. 66–67, including all the listed botanical varieties, but excluding cultivars and all the Malesian species (section *Vireya*), are shown in the first column, and in the second is given their position in the Balfourian series. The third column lists the name used for each species in the Edinburgh revision, together with any R.H.S. horticultural modification, and the fourth column gives the position of each species in the new classification. To take another example, *R. caloxanthum* belonged to series *Thomsonii*, subseries *Campylocarpum* in the Balfourian series, and under the new classification, it becomes *R. campylocarpum*, subspecies *caloxanthum* in subsection *Campylocarpa*, section *Hymenanthes*. Another yellow, *R. litiense* of series *Thomsonii*, subseries *Souliei* becomes *R. wardii*, var *wardii*, *Litiense* Group, of subsection *Campylocarpa*, section *Hymenanthes*.

In the third paragraph of the article entitled 'The Classification of *Rhododendron*', at p.1 of the *Rhododendron Handbook* 1980 the Wisley staff say that their horticultural revision is put forward for consideration, and that there may be a case for further Groups, or the deletion of some of those included, and that suggestions will be welcomed.

W.M.

*American Rhododendron Hybrids*, edited by Meldon Krasberger. 244pp. 22 colour photos in text, and on front and back covers; paper back. The American Rhododendron Society, 1980. \$7.50 to A.R.S. members, plus \$1 mailing.

This volume is the result of several years' work by a committee. The central section consists of 140 pages listing the registered American hybrids (about 1300) with, in most cases a short description of each. This is followed by a 15-page list of names of rhododendron hybrids which had not been registered with the American Rhododendron Society up to the time of publication; many of these however appeared in the 1979/80 and 1980/81 lists of Additions to the International Rhododendron Register, to which I could find no reference in this publication. There are then 5 pages of the names of American rhododendron hybridisers, past and present. Hybridisation in America did not really begin until the 1930s.

Interspersed through the descriptions of registered hybrids are colour photos of some of them. These are not usually on the same page as the description and, although all are beautiful portraits, their colours do not always match the descriptions of the hybrid on another page. Thus *R. Windbeam* (among the *Ls*) is a pale lavender, but the description calls it "apricot, fading to light salmon"; *R. Henry R. Yates* (among the *Rs*) is a clear primrose yellow, but the description calls it "ivory with bold flare".

There are articles on rhododendron hybridising in six different regions in the United States; an article on 'How to succeed in producing Rhododendron Seed', and one on 'Rhododendrons in Landscape Design'. There are tables of rhododendron hybrids grouped by height, flower colour, and season of bloom; these are not limited to American hybrids. There are four pages listing rhododendrons which since 1951 have received awards from the American Rhododendron Society, just one of these is a species — *R. degronianum* in 1956 — Superior Plant Award (SPA); 2; Award of Excellence (AE) 29; Conditional Award (CA) 23 and Preliminary Award (PA) 106.

A useful and interesting feature for American gardeners are the lists prepared by 20 of the 42 Chapters of the A.R.S. of rhododendrons (species as well as hybrids), found to be 'good doers' in the areas concerned; *R. yakushmanum* appeared in the largest number of lists, exceeding even the native species.

The pages of this publication are gummed together, not sewn or clipped, and after thumbing through it for a couple of hours, I found my copy disintegrating, as did my copy of the 16th edition of the Southern California Camellia Society's 'Camellia Nomenclature'; the new 17th Historical Edition is sewn, I am glad to see.

W.M.

*Rhododendrons and Azaleas for your Garden* by Christopher Fairweather. 128 pp; 187 colour plates; 11 black and white. Floraprint Ltd., Nottingham, printed in France 1979; hardback.

This is a lovely picture book for the suburban gardener beginning to take an interest in rhododendrons. Much of the author's career in horticulture has been spent at or near Exbury, and this is evident from what he writes.

There is a valuable chapter on the suburban garden and the azaleas, dwarf and hybrid rhododendrons and associated plants suitable for growing in it. A chapter on hybrid rhododendrons contains colour plates of some 70 rhododendrons, half of them hardy hybrids, but even where their parentage is known it is not often given. All too often, a lovely photograph has opposite it the description of some entirely different hybrid, which may be confusing for some of the readers for whom this book is intended.

There is a much shorter chapter with 18 plates of rhododendron species, including two of *R. ponticum*, and here we have the description of *R. augustinii* opposite a picture of *R. bureavii* and a description of *R. williamsianum* opposite foliage of *R. sinogrande*. Then follow chapters on the deciduous azaleas (25 plates), with no mention of the Schlippenbachii and Canadense subseries; and one on the Evergreen Azaleas (27 plates), and again all hybrids. Surprisingly, considering the title of the book, next comes a chapter on Camellias, with 26 plates. At the end is a short list of 12 gardens, 1 in Scotland and 1 in Wales, in which rhododendrons may be seen growing.

A beautiful book, expensively produced, which could have been so good, if only the author had asked help from someone knowledgeable, to

read his proofs and advise on what to include. Then perhaps, we should not have been told that Linnaeus was a Dutchman (p.8), or that *Camellia Salutation* was a single *williamsii* cross (p.111); specific names would all have been spelt with a small initial, '*macabeanum*' and NOT '*Wardii*' or '*Elliottii*' (p.10). There is no hybrid with the registered name '*Damaris Logan*' (p.41); the Logan Damaris is the clone of *R. Damaris* raised at Logan 20 years after the original cross was made, and is not named after a Miss Logan (the original grex was named after Damaris Magor).

W.M.

*A Revision of Rhododendron. II Subgenus Hymenanthes* by D. F. Chamberlain. Notes from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, Vol. 39, No. 2, 1982. H.M.S.O. 277 pp. £8.60.

Part I of this revision was reviewed last year in '*Rhododendrons, 1981-2, with Magnolias and Camellias*' at pp. 70-73, and the background to the revision was explained there. The present publication, which came out in time for the Edinburgh Rhododendron Conference in May, follows exactly the same pattern, and deals with the elepidote rhododendrons, belonging to subgenus *Hymenanthes*, while Part I had dealt with the lepidotes, subgenus *Rhododendron*.

The Preliminary Synopsis (*Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb.* 36: 105-126, 1978 and 37 no. 2: 327-338, 1979) had put the elepidotes all into subgenus *Hymenanthes* (B1.) K.Koch (Subg. *Eurhodendron* Sleum) and into a single Section of the same name; in the final revision this Section is now renamed *Ponticum*, the name given it by George Don in 1834, which seems logical. 24 subsections are recognised in this Section covering 217 species; some of these subsections are given in detail in each part of the synopsis, and in the present publication they are helpfully given in the form of a key, each subsection having a Roman number. It may be useful however to set these out in the sequence in which the descriptions are arranged in the taxonomic account, as this does not seem to have been done elsewhere:

	<b>Subsection</b> (Revision)	<b>Equivalent Series</b> (Balfour)
I	<i>Fortunea</i>	<i>Fortunei</i>
II	<i>Auriculata</i>	<i>Auriculatum</i> , less <i>griersonianum</i>
III	<i>Grandia</i>	<i>Grande</i> , plus <i>wattii</i> (from <i>Arboreum</i> )
IV	<i>Falconera</i>	<i>Falconeri</i>
V	<i>Williamsiana</i>	<i>Thomsonii</i> ss. <i>Williamsianum</i> (NOT <i>Williamsia</i> , as in <i>Rhododendron Handbook</i> (1980))
VI	<i>Campylocarpa</i>	<i>Thomsonii</i> ss. <i>Campylocarpum</i>
VII	<i>Maculifera</i>	<i>Barbatum</i> , ss. <i>Maculiferum</i> , plus <i>cookeanum</i> from ss. <i>Parishii</i>
VIII	<i>Selensia</i>	<i>Thomsonii</i> ss. <i>Selense</i> less <i>eurysiphon</i> , plus <i>bainbridgeanum</i> and <i>hirtipes</i> from <i>Barbatum</i>
IX	<i>Glischra</i>	<i>Barbatum</i> ss. <i>Glischrum</i> less <i>erosum</i> , plus <i>crinigerum</i> , and also <i>recurvoides</i> from <i>Taliense</i>
X	<i>Venatora</i>	From ss. <i>Parishii</i>
XI	<i>Irrorata</i>	<i>Irroratum</i> less ss. <i>Parishii</i>

XII	Pontica	Ponticum, less <i>adenopodum</i> ( <i>makinoi</i> becomes ssp. of <i>yakushimanum</i> ; <i>metternichii</i> and <i>degronianum</i> become vars. of <i>japonicum</i> , Blume)
XIII	Argyrophylla	Arboreum ss. <i>Argyrophyllum</i> plus <i>adenopodum</i> from Ponticum
XIV	Arborea	Arboreum ss. Arboreum, less <i>wattii</i>
XV	Taliensia	Lacteum and Taliense, less <i>circinnatum</i> Q to Lanata; <i>recurvoides</i> to Glischra; <i>microgynum</i> and syns <i>gymnocarpum</i> and <i>perulatum</i> to Neriiflora; <i>purdomii</i> unplaced
XVI	Fulva	Fulvum
XVII	Lanata	2 species from Campanulatum and 1 from Taliense; 1 sp.nov.
XVIII	Campanulata	Campanulatum less Fulgensia and Lanata
XIX	Griersoniana	<i>griersonianum</i> from Auriculatum
XX	Parishia	Irroratum ss. Parishii less <i>venator</i> and <i>cookeanum</i>
XXI	Barbata	ss. <i>Barbatum</i> plus <i>erosum</i> from ss. Glischrum and <i>succothii</i> from Campanulatum
XXII	Neriiflora	Neriiflorum plus <i>microgynum</i> from Taliense
XXIII	Fulgensia	3 species from Campanulatum
XXIV	Thomsonia	ss. Thomsonii and Cerasinum, plus <i>eurysiphon</i> from ss. Selense

Subsection Floribunda, Sleumer, mentioned in the Synopsis, remains in Argyrophylla. The Vireya Section was revised by Dr Sleumer in 1966, and this only leaves to be done the Azaleas (subgenera *Anthodendron* and *Pseudanthodendron*); and the Albiflorum, Ovatum, Semibarbatum and Stamineum series (subgenus *Azaleastrum*); the Camschaticum series (subgenus *Therorhodion*) and the Vacciniodes series (subsect *Pseudovireya*).

Part I contained greatly enlarged photographs of the scales of twelve different lepidote taxa, and drawings of corolla shapes and of seeds. Part II has diagrams of 17 different lepidote hair types, also greatly enlarged, as well as drawings of corolla shapes.

A short chapter (pp. 459–461) on the Relationships of the subsections of subgenus *Hymenanthes* explains in outline the reasons for the changes in classification that have been made. An interesting discussion comparing specific distribution areas refers to Zones, and for these one has to turn to map 58 at p.191 of Part I; the highest concentration of taxa appears to be just north of the junction of the boundaries of Burma, Tibet and China, the area of Kingdon Ward's Triangle expedition of 1953; to the north of this there appears to be an empty void, which seems to support what one had always heard, that there is an area in Eastern Tibet, in the upper reaches of the Salween, Mekong and Yangtze rivers, which the great collectors never reached, which is the real source of the *Rhododendron* genus where there may well be a number of species not yet discovered elsewhere. With the increasing 'rapport' between Chinese and Western botanists, one hopes that this area may one day be explored.

One minor mystery has been cleared up for me. At the *Rhododendron* Show in 1981, the stewards were puzzling over an exhibit in Class I, the 8

Species, a deep pink truss with a fleshy red calyx, which they thought must be a hybrid, and I was consulted. Happily, before I could express an opinion, the exhibitor came up and explained that it was *R. diphrocalyx* and, turning to me, said "You ought to know that". This puzzled me, but at p.287 I see why, as it is there recorded that the type is a cultivated species of unknown origin grown by Major Magor, flowered 1919. It was in that year that I first went to school aged 8, but I see from Millais' *Rhododendrons*, Second Series, where there is a coloured plate of *R. diphrocalyx*, that it was sent to Edinburgh by my Father in that year, but sadly no longer at Lamellen, and that it was a rogue in seed of *R. habrotrichum*, of which Dr Chamberlain thinks it is a hybrid, so perhaps the stewards had a point. The exhibitor however was perfectly correct in showing it in this class, as the taxon is included as a species in the *Rhododendron Handbook*, 1980.

Latin descriptions of five new taxa named by Dr Chamberlain appear at the end. A new subsection *Williamsiana*, 3 new species *barkamense* allied to *lacteum*, from Barka Xian; *lanatoides* allied to *lanatum*; *roxieoides* allied to *roxieanum*, and a variety, *oreodoxa*, var. *shensiense*.

W.M.

*Camellias of Yunnan*, edited by Feng Kuo-mei, 207 pp. 170 coloured plates; drawings and indices. Tokyo: Nippon Hoso Shuppan Kyokai, 1981, yen 4000 (approx. £10).

This is a companion volume to *Rhododendrons of Yunnan*, which was reviewed in *Rhododendrons, 1981-82, with Magnolias and Camellias*, at p.68, and it follows exactly the same layout and style. Professor Feng, who incidentally was the joint leader of the very successful rhododendron collecting expedition to Cangshan, also described in last year's Annual, has given us another real treat.

The province of Yunnan has been famous for centuries for the cultivation of camellias and the species principally grown is *C. reticulata*, which is endemic in the hills round Tengyeh in the west of the province, while *C. japonica* is not a native of China. Over the years, a large number of cultivars of *C. reticulata* has been raised (the 'Kunming Reticulatas'). This book contains beautiful coloured photographs of 106 different named cultivars of *C. reticulata*, which grow in Yunnan, as well as of 13 more species and 4 varieties which can be seen in the province, 7 of them only in cultivation; these include a beautiful picture of the yellow *C. chrysantha*. Professor Feng lists 57 species of *Camellia* and 5 varieties under 4 subgenera; subgenus *Camellia* contains 5 sections, of which most of the species familiar in cultivation belong to section *Camellia*, except for *C. cuspidata*, which comes under section *Theopsis*, and *C. sasanqua* section *Oleiferae*, H. T. Chang (*Paracamellia*, Sealy). *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* are not included in this list, as they do not occur in the wild in Yunnan, though *C. japonica* is commonly grown in parks, and temple and private gardens.

The text of this book is mainly in Japanese, but with some exceptions, valuable for those who do not read Japanese. The title of the photographs of the *Camellia* species and of the *C. reticulata* cultivars is in Roman script, the botanical name in Latin, and cultivar name in Chinese, with

English versions, some of them delightful (Zuijiaohong becomes 'Charmingly-Drunk-Red' and Tungtzemian 'Young Boy's Face'). There is a bibliography in English, together with references to the authorities for the other taxa illustrated. The classification is in Roman and Japanese scripts, as is the table of *C. reticulata* cultivar names, but there is also a table in English of the English names for these cultivars.

Of the 106 *C. reticulata* cultivars illustrated, only 24 are contained in the Reticulata section of The Southern California Camellia Society's *Camellia Nomenclature*, Historical (17th revised) Edition, 1981. This also included 112 named seedlings of these cultivars, and 28 hybrids between them, as well as another 127 hybrids involving another species besides *C. reticulata*. Of these 24 cultivars known in western gardens, twelve were introduced into the U.S.A. by Descanso and Peer in 1948, and Mr Findlay has recorded (*Yearbook, 1964*) that a set of these was generously presented to the Crown Estate at Windsor by the late Ralph Peer in 1956. Another four 'Kunming Camellias' were introduced into New Zealand by Colonel T. Durrant in 1964, and two of course were introduced into England last century: 'Captain Rawes' (Guixia) in 1820 and 'Robert Fortune' (now Pagoda) (Sungtzelin) in 1857.

A lovely book, and very moderately priced, though possibly not of quite the same practical value to gardeners in Britain as the companion *Rhododendron* volume, as the *C. reticulata* cultivars are less hardy than those of *C. japonica*. Obtainable, like the earlier book, from Kunming, or Tokyo; members of the *Rhododendron* and *Camellia* Group however have been generously offered copies by Mr Dan E. Mayers.

W.M.

*Selected Rhododendron Glossary and Botanical Terms*, compiled by Pat Nelson, Nadine Henry and Marlene Buffington, who contributed the drawings. 64 pp. including 5 pages of pen and ink drawings and 24 drawings in the text. 3-D Publications, 30207 52nd Avenue E, Graham, Washington 98338, U.S.A. In the Lindley Library.

This useful pamphlet consists of a glossary of 36 pages, giving the meanings of most of the botanical terms encountered in descriptions of rhododendrons, with line drawings in the text of some of them. This is followed by an appendix of 22 pages, giving the meaning of the specific names of most of the rhododendron species in cultivation, or the persons or places after whom they were named.

Lastly, there are drawings of rhododendron and azalea flower types, of the parts of a flower, of leaf and flower buds, and of leaf shapes, bases, tips and margins, to illustrate the terms used to describe them.

The authors pay tribute to their husband's (sic) understanding, patience and tolerance; to the teaching of Mrs Esther Avery; and to the *Rhododendron* Species Foundation. So many horticultural and botanical books are without a glossary, or only have an incomplete one, that this pamphlet should be very useful to all *Rhododendron* students. I must confess however to be still guessing as to the meaning of such terms as 'holotype', 'paratype', 'phenology' and 'speciation', which have appeared in publications which I have reviewed in recent years.

W.M.



# The Australian Rhododendron Society Tour to Papua, New Guinea

DR. R. M. WITHERS

\*By kind permission of the Australian Rhododendron Society, abridged from an article in their Journal 'The Rhododendron', vol. 21 no. 1

A party of fourteen members of the Australian Rhododendron Society left Sydney on the 31st August 1981 for Port Moresby, where they were joined by two friends from Vancouver and one from Seattle, for a tour led by John Womersley, formerly Chief of the Division of Botany, Department of Forests in Lae. From Port Moresby, the party flew over the rugged mountains and dense forests of the Owen Stanley Range to Bulolo, and from there in a light aircraft to Wau, where they spent their first night at the Wau Ecology Institute, and were welcomed by the Director, Dr Lyn Gressitt. Here they saw their finest rhododendrons in Papua, New Guinea, a number of plants of *R. aurigeranum* growing happily in the ground.

Next morning, after a night's heavy rain, the party set off in four-wheel drive vehicles up the steep rough drive to Mt. Kaindi, near the summit of which they were able to see a plant of the rare *R. solitarium*. Also on Mt. Kaindi, they found *R. leptanthum* with small pink flowers, *R. nummatum* with small leaves and small red flowers, *R. gracilentum*, growing as an epiphyte on the sides of tree fern trunks or fallen trees, or on sphagnum and, also on sphagnum, probably *R. lindaueanum*.

Descending from Mt. Kaindi, the party followed Meri Creek down to its junction with Edie Creek, the site of the famous alluvial goldfield of 1925-6. This is long since worked out, but the diggings have been colonised by rhododendrons, and here the party saw *R. invariorum*, *R. nummatum*, *R. luteosquamatum*, *R. gracilentum*, *R. macgregoriae*, *R. herzogii* and *R. konori*, and a natural hybrid between the last two.

That evening, the party returned by bus from Wau to Bulolo, and from there passing the Markham River, and the type locality of *R. aurigeranum* sloping down to the Snake River, went on to Lae. There they were welcomed at the Lae Herbarium and Botanical Garden by the Director, Mr Michael Galore, and saw specimens of many of the rhododendrons in which they were interested. After spending the night at Lae Lodge, the party flew to Goroka, where they were met by the Rev. Canon Norman Cruttwell. On the way, they could see the Herzog Range, on the top of which *R. retrosipilum* grows, as well as the Finisterre Range and in the distance Mt. Wilhelm. Canon Cruttwell took them to see the rhododendrons at Gahavisuka Park on Mt. Gahavisuka, an eight-hour walk through the mossy forest, up and down the mountain, from which they returned fairly tired. On the way, they saw a few plants of *R. dielsianum*, and a narrow leaved form of *R. macgregoriae*. On the way to the top, a number of large rhododendrons were passed, *R. multinervium*, and hybrids of *R. pleianthum*, *R. scabridibracteatum* and of *R. superbum*, as well as *R. majus* and *R. culminicolum*. On their return,

the party went by bus to Kundiawa the following day and stayed the night at the Chimbu Lodge; next morning, they went on by way of the Chimbu Gorge and the Waghi Valley to Mt. Hagen, where they stayed the night at the Kimininga Hostel.

The following day, the party visited the Baiyer River Bird Sanctuary, where they saw many species of New Guinea birds and animals, including several different Birds of Paradise. The day after the party travelled along the Mt. Hagen — Tambul Road, stopping at the Mur Mur Pass at an altitude of 8600 feet, where they found large plants of *R. macgregoriae*, *R. superbum*, *R. inconspicuum*, *R. phaeochitum* and *R. herzogii* among tall *Miscanthus* grass. *R. rarum* with very dark red flowers was growing flat along the ground on a carpet of moss. From there, the party went on to the Kaiap Orchid Lodge, on a high peak above Wabag, for the night.

Next morning, still at this high altitude, they drove towards Laiagam and at Tambi Tanis in the Sirunke area, were met by Mr Tom Reeve, who took them to an area by the roadside where a number of species and hybrids were growing. Here they saw *R. inconspicuum*, and *R. macgregoriae*, and also *R. blackii*, which Mr Reeve said he had only seen flower as an epiphyte, never as a terrestrial plant.

From there, passing a large alpine meadow where Mr Reeve had found plants of *R. commonae* with bright yellow and with pink flowers as well as the usual dark red, the party arrived at the Laiagam Orchid Nursery, which Mr Reeve manages for the Department of Primary Industry. Here the party were able to see an extensive collection of New Guinea native orchids, and also many rhododendron species in cultivation: the three colour forms of *R. commonae* in flower, the red and yellow forms of a species close to *R. hooglandii*, a plant of *R. macgregoriae* with red flowers, the typical form of *R. konori* with large white flowers, *R. blackii* not in flower and, in another garden, a very fine plant of *R. zoelleri*. Mr Reeve told us that, in his experience, many species with bright red flowers also had varieties with yellow flowers. Returning to the Kaiap Orchid Lodge, we were shown a wide range of rhododendron species; most interesting perhaps was a plant of *R. rubiniflorum*, epiphytic on a stump.

Next morning the party returned to Mt. Hagen, to be met by Pundia, who had been collecting for them on Mt. Giluwe. He brought beautiful plants of *R. saxifragoides* which had been growing in bog conditions and have a deep tap root and, near the surface, also have fibrous roots spreading out into the surrounding moss. He also brought *R. womersleyi*, *R. culminicolum*, and *R. christii* cuttings in flower, and also cuttings of what appeared to be *R. beyerinckianum* and *R. stevensianum*.

On September 11th, the party flew out of Mt. Hagen to Port Moresby, and from there back to Sydney, after a very rewarding tour.

# The Rhododendron Competition

London, 16 and 17 March, 1982

BRIAN WRIGHT

In last year's Competition (1981) there were 180 entries. In this year's only 57. Last year Arduaine, Bodnant, Exbury, Hydon Nurseries, Lamellen and Leonardslee took part. This year they did not. These facts in themselves explain how a ferocious winter followed by a series of debilitating frosts put paid to this year's Competition as either a spectacle or a challenge; mind you, one can't help wondering whether two rhododendron shows in a season, in recessionary times, is also a discouraging factor.

As things stood, all entries — save those from Sandling Park — came from Sussex gardens. It was really no surprise therefore to see Borde Hill scoop the pool, although there was some spirited resistance from Crowborough's Mr John Fox, which surely would not have been so obvious in a good year. Nevertheless, records will show that of the 43 prizes awarded, he took eleven against Mr Stephenson Clarke's twenty-three.

In the species classes, Class 1 for four trusses was won without challenge by Borde Hill. They showed *montroseanum* (formerly *mollyanum*), *irroratum* and that pleasing red *meddianum* F. 24219.

Class 2 for single sprays also went to Borde Hill with a good early red *sperabile* K.W. 7124. The same garden took second place as well with the Forrest collected *fulvum* which was shown in Class 1. Third place was awarded to John Fox with a nice *calophytum*.

Class 3 for single trusses was simply a re-arrangement of the prizewinners from the two previous classes. First was *calophytum* from Mr John Fox. Second and third were *meddianum* and *montroseanum*, both from Mr Clarke. The Arboreum classes (4, 5 and 6) were a write-off. There were no entries apart from a respectable Borde Hill *delavayi* truss in Class 6, which was disqualified as 'Not According to Schedule'. Under the new classification this a sub-species of *arboreum*, so the judges must have regarded it as a variant, and therefore felt that its proper place was in Class 5. The Regulations to the Schedule did not make clear whether exhibitors should follow the classification of species at pp. 68—92, or the comparative table at pp. 3—65 of the Rhododendron Handbook, Part One (1980).

Class 7. Quite rightly there was no first prize awarded in this Barbatum series class, although a generous second was given to a *barbatum* truss from Borde Hill, which was still struggling to open.

Class 8 (Falconeri or Grande series trusses) was won by Borde Hill's *montroseanum*. There were no other entries.

Class 9 (Fortunei series). Again only a solitary Borde Hill entry and again good enough to take first prize. *R. praevernum* was the exhibit and quite attractive too with its large, pale cerise flowers.

Class 10. In this class for Neriiflorum series trusses was a good *sperabile* from Borde Hill given N.A.S. I'm not sure why, but a pity since there was nothing else worth mentioning, even though a puny, lax truss of *neriiflorum* from the same garden scraped a second prize. There was nothing, outside the *sperabile*, good enough for first place. (Possibly a hybrid? Ed.)

Class 11 for Thomsonii series trusses was won by Nymans' *cyanocarpum* with Borde Hill's strong pink, and rarish, *hylaenum* K.W. 6833 second. Borde Hill also took third place with their now recurring *meddianum*.

Class 12 the honours for alpine sprays were shared. Again it was Mr Robert Stephenson Clarke and Mr John Fox who were in contention. First, a neat *racemosum* from the former. Second a bright *lutescens* from the same entrant. Third, Mr. Fox's *leucaspis*.

Class 13 for species trusses not previously covered was won by one of the Competition's better entries — an unopposed Borde Hill spray of *fulvum* F. 24314. Not fully out but none the less good; and for a change, well displayed. Quite a number of entries this year were little more than stuck in vases, some showing the sopping newsprint on which they were supported. Surely blooms that have beaten the vagaries of our climate to reach the showbench are deserving of more careful presentation; as are the paying public of seeing such.

Class 14 for species trusses not previously included saw Borde Hill take the first three places unchallenged. It wasn't a particularly inspiring trio but no doubt held some interest for the real enthusiast. First — *irroratum*, second — *eritimum persicinum*, (now *anthosphaerum*), third *vellereum*.

The hybrids section got off to a bad start:

Class 15 called for three hybrid trusses. There was no response.

Class 16 for any hybrid spray fared better. There were five entries and the three prizewinners were quite delightful. Nymans first with a 'Nobleanum Album' which was indeed noble — erect, proud and not a blemish to its milky blooms. Second was the same garden with a lovely 'Christmas Cheer' closely packed with rotund heads of blush flowers. Third was a nice 'Seta' from Mr John Fox.

Class 17 was won by an outstanding *williamsianum*(?) hybrid called 'Rottenburg'. It was raised in Germany by Bruns of Oldenburg and shown as a truss, by Mr John Fox. Largish lunar green flowers against dark green leathery leaves make this a really attractive garden plant. It was rather enthused over by a Dutch visitor to the show who counted it as his favourite plant from his claimed collection of more than 700 rhododendrons.

Second and third was Borde Hill with an *arboreum* cross and a pretty pink and white striped *calophytum* × 'Duchess of Cornwall'.

Class 18 (Arboreum series parentage) saw John Fox gain another first with a 'Nobleanum' truss. On this occasion I felt that he was somewhat fortunate to beat Borde Hill's good *arboreum* hybrid, runner up to Mr Fox's entry in the previous class. The honours went back to Mr Fox for third place; his 'Cornubia' getting some consolation for unluckily failing in Class 17.

Class 19 for plants with Fortunei series parentage had only one entry — Borde Hill's *calophytum* × 'Duchess of Cornwall'. Their truss was awarded second prize.

Class 20 (Barbatum or Thomsonii series parentage) was a repeat of Class 19 with Borde Hill taking second prize, but this time with a *thomsonii* hybrid.

Class 21. Yet again it was left to Borde Hill to provide the only entry and yet again collect only a second prize. Any elepidote truss (not Arboreum, Barbatum, Fortunei or Thomsonii series parentage) was asked for and they presented a *campanulatum* hybrid with appealing pale mauve wavy edged corollas spotted like birds' eggs.

Class 22 for lepidote sprays was the best supported class in the Competition. There were eight exhibits all refreshingly well presented. The winner was Nymans with 'Seta'. Second, third and fourth was John Fox with 'Cilpinense', 'Praecox' (a good old favourite that was dense with flower) and 'Seta'. Borde Hill received a Highly Commended for 'Chink'. Nymans also showed an excellent 'Praecox' — superb twiggy habit and glowing colour but rather harshly judged and so unplaced.

Class 23 for tender plants was won by a sweet smelling exotic from Major A. E. Hardy. It was a *nuttallii* L.S.E. 12117 × *lindleyi* L.S. 1205 truss and, as might be expected from such parents, the flowers had inherited huge green calyces, and stigmas with attractive nut brown anthers.

Second was Major Hardy again, with a nice deep sulphur yellow *burmanicum*. Sandling Park's were the only two entries.

Class 24 for tender sprays saw another success for Major Hardy. This time with *cubittii* — marked but still full of charm. Second was the writer with a doubtfully named *burmanicum*, third was Major Hardy again, with *ciliicalyx* K.W. 20681 and fourth was John Fox with 'Leucacil' — no prizes for guessing the parents.

## The Rhododendron Show

London, 27th/28th April, 1982

BRIAN WRIGHT

The severity of the winter had all but wrecked the Rhododendron Competition six weeks earlier and there was really no way that the Show was going to escape the drubbing without noticeable casualties. As it happened, the number of exhibits compared with 1981 was cut by nearly half; as was their quality in several cases. There was also the disappointing sight of an abnormally thin entry from Bodnant, which brought them only four prizes (when did this ever happen before?). But, in spite of everything, the exhibitors displayed a stoic attitude: only ten per cent of classes were uncontested and only ten per cent had prizes withheld. So in the end the Show went on, as good an event as could be expected under the circumstances.

Borde Hill dominated the species classes, taking over a quarter of the available prizes. Only Nymans were within shouting distance. Exbury inevitably led the hybrids with 27 prizes out of the 98 given; a deserved success since their team, under Doug Harris, worked hard to get all their exhibits on view.

### SPECIES

Class 1, the Lionel de Rothschild Challenge Cup, was won by eight good trusses from Mr Christie (Blackhills, Morayshire). His entry comprised plants remembered for previously gracing this class such as *vernicosum*, *thomsonii*, *niveum* and the "Cherry Tip" clone of *fictolacteam* R. 11395. There were also the heavy headed *falconeri*, a *rex*, a good *prattii*, and the

rare *recurvoides*. Runner-up was Exbury with *metternichii*, *hyperythrum*, *niveum*, *makinoi*, *orbiculare*, *rex* and an *arboreum*. There were only two entrants.

Class 2, for three trusses, had four exhibitors, all of whom won prizes. They were: Borde Hill (*arizelum*, *iodes* A.M. 'White Plains', *metternichii* FCC 'Ho Emma'); 2nd: Sandling Park (*campylocarpum*, *galactinum*, *hyperythrum*); 3rd: Blackhills (*arizelum*, *crinigerum*, *roxieanum* var. *oreonastes*); 4th: J. A. Fox (*hardingii*, *metternichii*, *tephropeplum*).

Class 3, open to those who had not succeeded in either Class 1 or 2 since 1978, was won by Mr R. J. Gilbert from Lancarffe near Bodmin, showing his nice trusses of *rex*, *thomsonii* and *morii*. This, I am told, was his first London show appearance, so he is to be congratulated, particularly since he collected two other prizes in later classes. No other prizes were awarded in this class.

Class 4, for the McLaren Challenge Cup was well won by Nymans with a handsome truss of *sidereum*. There were eleven other entries, but this was the best, with its full head of creamy yellow flowers and lance-like leaves stiffly plastered with that unusual silvery fawn indumentum. Brodick, half seriously, put in their one and only Show entry and came second. It was the 'Geordie Sherriff' A.M. clone of *lindleyi*. Normally, this rose coloured form would run any plant close, but this particular truss had been 36 hours without water and not surprisingly was beginning to wilt.

Third prize went to Sandling Park's *galactinum*, while Blackhills earned an H.C. for *fictolacteum*. There was also an attractive pale rose *metternichii* from Hydon Nurseries which was unplaced.

Class 5, for the Roza Stevenson Challenge Cup, attracted seven entries and was won by Borde Hill's 'Ho Emma' clone of *metternichii*. Presumably this is where it also won its F.C.C. as, by the time I reached this class, the spray had been removed from the bench to go up before the committee.

In second place was an unforgettable  *davidsonianum* from Nymans. This spray was of tree-like proportions, but what a picture it made — packed with pale mauve flowers. Third came Blackhills' nice looking, nicely presented *sphaeroblastum*; the feature of this plant being its olive green foliage with cinnamon indumentum.

Class 6. There were three entries in this Arboreum class and all had outstandingly good leaves. The winning truss came from Borde Hill (var. *roseum*), the runner-up from Exbury (also rose coloured) and the third (a red) from Nymans.

Class 7, for Arboreum series plants, was won by Exbury with what would have been a good round truss of *niveum*, had it not suffered somewhat at the hands of the weather. The only challenger was a *delavayi* from Borde Hill which was awarded second prize.

Class 8, (Barbatum series trusses) displayed nine entries. Blackhills was first and second, the respective exhibits being *crinigèrum* and a lilac pink *habrotrichum*. Nymans was third with their *crinigerum*, which had a decidedly darker blotch and speckles to its white flowers than that of Blackhills.

Class 9, for Campanulatum series trusses was won unopposed by the white form of the type plant from Blackhills.

Class 10. Again only one entry and again it came from Blackhills. This time a *falconeri* truss, but rather tired looking.

Class 11, for *fictolacteum* or *rex* trusses, was better supported than the previous two classes. From the five exhibits on view, Exbury's *rex* was given the verdict over Blackhill's nice "Cherry Tip" *fictolacteum*. Mr Gilbert's *rex*, bigger but paler than Exbury's, was third.

Class 12, for any of the Falconeri series barring the type plant, *fictolacteum* or *rex*, saw Borde Hill take first and second places from the six trusses shown. Their winner was the attractive pale yellow *arizelum*, possibly a Forrest number and one of the trio which had earlier won Class 2. Second was their *galactinum*, just ahead of Nyman's *arizelum*, which differed from the winner in that the edges of the flowers were pale rose.

Class 13, (Fortunei series) saw first, second and third prizes awarded to *orbiculare* trusses. Nymans' fine plant triumphed over the Peter Cox and Exbury offerings. The Exbury version was potentially quite interesting being darker than its rivals, but unfortunately four of its ten flowers were closed.

Nothing was shown in Class 14 (Fulvum series).

Class 15, (Grande series) had only one entry, but at least gave us the consolation of taking another look at the McLaren Cup winning plant, viz. Nymans' excellent *sidereum*. Inevitably, it collected another first prize.

Class 16, for Irroratum series trusses, was contested by a pillar box red *venator* K.W. 6285 from Borde Hill, a *laxiflorum* that was in no way lax from Sandling Park and a sorry-looking *venator* from Nymans. The judged order of merit was as written.

Class 17, (Lacteum series trusses) produced a quartet of *wightii*'s. The best was Borde Hill's, with Hydon Nurseries' second and Sandling Park's third.

Class 18, introduced the sprays with Haematodes sub-series plants. There was only one entry, a good crimson *beanianum compactum* (now *piercei*). Entered by Exbury, it was awarded first prize.

Class 19, the Neriiflorum sub-series, was won by Borde Hill's *neriiflorum* ssp. *euchaites* L.S. 1352. I am sure that it was a worthy winner, but how were we to know since it was more hung-over than a bridegroom the morning after his stag night. Swaying from a vaseful of newsprint, all that we had was a good view of the underside of the leaves. A pity, since I am told that, under its number, it is rare and therefore surely deserving of much better presentation; although I concede its habit wasn't altogether conducive to this. Nymans' *neriiflorum* could be seen however and, unmarked and showing fine colour, must have done better if it wasn't for some unopened flowers. In third place came another Borde Hill entry. It was labelled *floccigerum*, but its foliage showed no trace of the characteristic indumentum. Expert opinion suggested that it might be *sperabiloides*.

Class 20, (Sanguineum or Forrestii sub-series) attracted no entries.

Class 21, the Ponticum series, was won by Sandling Park showing a truss of *hyperythrum*. Second was a quite appealing *metternichii* from Borde Hill, with rather noticeable cream anthers. Third was another *metternichii* — a paler interpretation from John Fox.

Class 22 for Roxieanum or Wasonii sub-series trusses produced another Borde Hill success. Their delightful *iodes* 'White Plains' A.M. (off-white and maroon flowers on needle leaves) beating the pert *roxieanum* var. *oreonastes* exhibited by Nymans. Only two prizes were awarded out of

the five entries on view.

Class 23 saw Taliense trusses from Blackhills claim all three prizes. They were *prattii* first, *sphaeroblastum* second and *clementinae* third.

Class 24. Exbury was first and second here with *campylocarpum* sprays — commendable but was it legitimate? Do not the rules say that entries in the same class from one exhibitor must all be different? Or are they specially relaxed in classes like this where only one type of plant is asked for? Whatever the position, the result was that Exbury beat Borde Hill into third place.

Class 25, for any species of the *Campylocarpum* sub-series other than *campylocarpum* was supported by only two entries. Neither were considered good enough to take first prize. Second place was awarded to Nymans with an unopened *callimorphum* and third place to Borde Hill with *caloxanthum*.

There were no entries in Class 26 for Selense sub-series sprays.

Class 27, for Williamsianum sprays was easily won by a large flowered exhibit from Mr John Fox. Borde Hill was second and, although there were two other entries, no further prizes were awarded.

The Edgeworthii series (Class 28) was won by the charming little epiphyte *pendulum* L.S.T. 6660 from Borde Hill. The white flowers with a cream touch to them are small and rotate but against the woolly, bullate leaves they give the plant a dainty appeal. No other entries were shown.

Class 29, the Maddenii series other than the Megacalyx sub-series, saw the writer take first prize with a *ciliicalyx* truss. Grown in an unheated conservatory, it was way behind Major Hardy's plant (presumably heat assisted) which had earlier gained a prize in the Rhododendron Competition. In second and third spots came Borde Hill with *cubittii* and *scopulorum* K.W. 6354 respectively.

The Megacalyx sub-series (Class 30) was a Sandling Park, Borde Hill affair, with the former coming out on top. They collected first prize with a *lindleyi* possessed of huge Persil white trumpets, and third prize with *sinonuttalii*. In between, and making a fight of it, came Borde Hill's ex-Brodick *lindleyi*. This impressed because of its unusually large number of flowers — nine to the truss, whereas four to six is more the norm.

Class 31, for sprays of the Souliei sub-series which might have been something to look forward to, produced nothing.

Class 32, Thomsonii sub-series trusses, was contested by two very ordinary type plants. In what must have been little more than a toss-up, Blackhills nudged Nymans into second place.

Class 33, for Schlippenbachii sprays reproduced last year's result as far as first and second places were concerned, Bodnant again beating Exbury, but this time with exhibits that were dropping flowers like confetti and nowhere as good as the previous year's entries.

Class 34, the deciduous azaleas (not open to Schlippenbachii) produced something of a contest with eight entries on display. It was worthily won by a superb mauve *reticulatum* from Hydon Nurseries, which went on to win an F.C.C. and has been given the clonal name 'Sea King'. High Beeches' nice *quinquefolium* was second, with Bodnant's *reticulatum* third. A rather advanced *albrechtii* W. 7638 from Borde Hill collected fourth prize.

No first prize was awarded in Class 35 for three deciduous azalea sprays



but Bodnant and Exbury, the only contestants, did well to keep the class alive. As in Class 33, Bodnant again pipped Exbury. The former showed *schlippenbachii*, *albrechtii* and *reticulatum*; the latter *vaseyi*, *schlippenbachii* and *reticulatum*.

Class 36, for the pigmy Anthopogons consisted of only three sprays. They were delightful, however, with *sargentianum* 'White Bait' A.M. and *laudandum* var. *temoense* making it a good double for Peter Cox. Unfortunately there was no card on the third placed entry.

Class 37, the Boothii series, saw *tephropeplum* sprays win first and second places for Nymans and John Fox respectively. Third place went to an *auritum* K.W. 6278 from Borde Hill.

There were only two entries in Class 38 for Campylogynum sprays; Borde Hill's getting the decision over High Beeches.

Class 39, for Cinnabarinum series sprays, saw High Beeches take first prize with their attractive amber version of the very variable type plant. Second was Exbury with var. *blandfordiiflorum* and third Peter Cox with *xanthocodon* K.W. 5874.

The Glaucophyllum series (Class 40) comprised nine entries. Four prizes were awarded which was perhaps indicative of the high standard. They were shared between Borde Hill and Nymans: first, Borde Hill with a good form of the type plant (It will be remembered for its large, rich pink flowers). Runner-up, Nymans with *tsangpoense* var. *pruniflorum*. Third, Borde Hill with a fine clear yellow *luteiflorum*. Fourth, Nymans with *glaucophyllum*.

Class 41, for Helolepis series sprays went unsupported.

Class 42, (Lapponicum series) staged fifteen entries, the largest number in the species section. It was won by an electric blue *russatum* from Mr John Fox, who also showed the runner-up — neatly flowered, nicely presented *rupicola*. Third and fourth was Peter Cox with *polycladum* (*scintillans*) and *impeditum*.

Class 43, Lepidotum or Uniflorum series, was won by a Borde Hill *lepidotum* which moved expert opinion to suggest that it would have been more at home in the previous class as *dasypetalum*. Second was R. J. Gilbert with *baileyi*. Only two prizes were awarded, although three sprays were shown.

In Class 44 (the Saluenense series) the *calostrotum*'s achieved a 'hat trick'. First was the consistently good 'Gigha' F.C.C. form from Peter Cox, second was Borde Hill's offering and third that from High Beeches.

Class 45, for Racemosum sprays, produced two easily forgettable entries. Sandling Park's was first over Borde Hill's lighter colour, which could only manage a third prize.

Exbury was awarded first prize in Class 46 (Scabrifolium series) for an odd-looking *spinuliferum* with a vermilion capsule-like flower. Second was Borde Hill with a dainty *pubescens* K.W. 3953 — a smaller but nicer spray. There were only two entries.

Only one spray was shown in Class 47 for the Trichocladum series. It was from Borde Hill's A.M. plant of *mekongense* var. *mekongense* 'Yellow Fellow'.

In spite of the winter's severity, Class 48 for Augustinii sprays still managed to put on a show of outstanding beauty. There weren't as many exhibits as last year, but what there was was breathtaking. First prize went

to Nymans — an indescribable blue, faintly striped in carmine. Second prize went to Ascot's Philip Urlwin-Smith — a paler blue but a treasure of a plant. Third prize went to Bodnant — a beautiful lavender blue. This was probably the most impressive class in the whole Show.

In Class 49, for the Triflorum sub-series, there was no first prize awarded. Peter Cox managed second place, however, with *keiskei* 'Ebino' and Borde Hill third with *ambiguum*.

Class 50 (Yunnanense sub-series) featured that splendid mauvy/lilac  *davidsonianum* from Nymans. Inevitably it was awarded first prize from seven other challengers. Second was a fine *rigidum* R11288 from Borde Hill and third a lighter, but more floriferous *rigidum* from Exbury.

This was the last contested class in the species section, classes 51 to 53 being bare.

#### HYBRIDS

Exbury began the hybrids section in the same way that they did a year ago — by winning Class 61 with a fanfare of colour. But not since 1977, when nothing was shown, has the opening class seen so few contestants; which is really a remarkable record if you agree that eight exhibits are not so easy to come by even at the best of times. As it was, only two gardens competed: High Beeches taking on the victors with an interesting group that wasn't far short of toppling them. Exbury's eight were 'Aurora', 'Gaul', 'Gibraltar', 'Anchorage', 'Susan', 'Ayton', 'Golden Dream', 'Ilam Alarm'. High Beeches were 'Dainty', 'Unique', 'J. G. Millais', 'Earl of Athlone', 'Luscombei', 'Beauty of Tremough' and two Loderi crosses — one with 'Dutch King George' and the other with *irroratum*.

Although Sandling Park's winning entry in Class 62 (three trusses) comprised all familiar names, one could not but admire their condition and class. Their 'Idealist', 'Lionel's Triumph' and 'Calfort' × 'Idealist' outshone Exbury's 'Hope', 'David Rockefeller' and 'Baron Phillippe de Rothschild' placed second. John Fox with 'Aurora', 'Queen of Hearts' and 'Carita Inchmery' was third.

Only two took part in Class 63 for three trusses, restricted to those not fortunate enough to gain a first in the previous classes since 1979. The outcome was a success for John Fox (showing a repeat of his class 62 entry) over the writer, who offered 'Popacatapetl', 'Queen of Hearts' and 'Unique'.

Class 64, for three sprays suffered no serious setback as a result of the winter. The exhibits, as usual, were a lesson in good hybridisation, with last year's campaigners, Exbury and High Beeches again respectively taking first and second prizes. Borde Hill replaced Bodnant, however, for third place.

The Loder Challenge Cup (Class 65) for the best hybrid truss was won by 'Queen of Hearts' from Sandling Park. A reasonable enough exhibit, but as a cup-winner very déjà vu. Perhaps the Class is now wide open to the prospect of an 'Elizabeth' lifting the trophy. And why not, particularly as someone had the temerity (or desperation) to enter one this year. However, 'Queen of Hearts' it was, with 'Mariloo' second (Sandling Park again), 'Moonshine Supreme' third (Hydon Nurseries) and 'Carita Inchmery' fourth (Mrs A. M. Hooton). Altogether there was a good display of

eighteen entries.

Class 66, for any spray under 30 in. was won by a first-rate plant from Bodnant — the result of a *thomsonii/fortunei* alliance. Second was a fine Loderi cross ('Loderi King George' × 'Dutch King George') from High Beeches, which was given an A.M. as 'Two Kings'. Third from Borde Hill, was 'Logan Damaris'.

Only Exbury competed in Class 67 for six 'self raised' plants. They were rightly awarded first prize for 'Queen of Hearts', 'David Rockefeller', 'Jubilant', 'Gibraltar', 'Anchorage' and 'Inchmery'.

Class 68, the sister class to the above but asking for three sprays, was won by Peter Cox showing a trio of well-known dwarf types, viz. 'Chiff Chaff A.M.', 'Eider' A.M. and 'Curlew' F.C.C. High Beeches were runners-up with 'Mansfields Blue', *campylocarpum* × 'Mrs. W. C. Slocock' and their Loderi × 'Dutch King George' that was in a state of collapse. Exbury were third with 'Queen of Hearts', 'Carita Kowloon' and 'Naomi Pink Beauty'.

In Class 69, for Arboreum series parentage, it was good to see prizes picked up by that good old garden favourite 'Boddaertianum'. Sandling Park's just gaining second place over High Beeches, with first place going to a spruce 'Colonel Rogers' from Exbury.

Only Exbury exhibited in Class 70 for Loderi or Kewense crosses — their limp truss of 'Loderi Astarte' somehow managing a first.

Class 71, for plants of which one parent is *griffithianum* and the other any species except *fortunei* or *campylocarpum*, also produced only a solitary truss — 'Cornish Cross' from Borde Hill. Again, it was just good enough to extract first prize.

The following class was also for exhibits of *griffithianum* descent with any hybrid eligible as the other parent. Only two prizes were awarded, although three took part. First was Sandling Park, second was Exbury. Both showed trusses of the subtle pink 'Yvonne'.

Class 73 for Williamsianum crosses attracted six good sprays. First place went to Exbury's 'Moonstone', with second and third places going to Lamellen, who showed 'Thomwilliams' and an attractive pink seedling.

Class 74, for plants of Fortunei series stock not covered by classes 71 and 72 was won by a good truss of 'Calfort' from Sandling Park. Second was the lovely pink 'Naomi Glow' from Exbury and third was Bodnant with a nice *thomsonii/fortunei* cross (Luscombei gr.).

Twelve trusses competed in Class 75 for plants of *Campylocarpum* or *Souliei* sub-series parentage. The winner was an entry from Mrs A. M. Hooton, claimed to be 'Penjerrick', but disputed by the cognoscenti as being rather too strong on the yellow side to be accepted as such. However, it was an attractive exhibit and hopefully from the right background to be able to deserve its success. Second and third was Mr John Fox with 'Dairymaid' and 'Carita Inchmery'. Fourth was Mrs. Hooton again, this time with 'Roza Stevenson'. Highly commended and commended was Exbury with its famous 'Crest' and 'Prelude' — the last cross, incidentally, that Mr Lionel de Rothschild was to make.

Class 76, for *neriiflorum* crosses, saw the judges award first place to John Fox, for an unnamed entry, second place to the writer for 'May Morn' and third place to Exbury, also for an unnamed plant. But the officials were duped (quite unintentionally) into setting up a farce, since

both the unnamed exhibits originated from Mr Fox. How this came about was that, during staging, one of the trusses got left on the bench in error. Then, inexplicably, an Exbury card got placed against it and hey presto it was voted third — as if Exbury needed such charity.

Properly, of course, John Fox was illegal with two of the same exhibit in one class, Exbury was wrongly awarded (the best prize they'd never won) and Brian Wright, as the only rightful entrant, should have been declared the winner. Oh well, that's show business (P.S. John Fox says that Exbury may keep the 'Third Prize' card with his compliments, as it will make a nice story to tell his gardening friends and grandchildren someday).

Class 77, for *thomsonii* crosses was much less eventful, but much more attractive, with eight impressive exhibits, of which five were rewarded. They were: first — 'Vantom' from Sandling Park (a Van Nes hybrid made by Major Hardy back in '38); second — the prize red 'Chanticleer' from Exbury; third — 'Aurora' from Mr John Fox; fourth — 'Luscombei' from High Beeches and highly commended — 'Pride of Leonardslee' (a clone of Luscombei) from Borde Hill.

'Queen of Hearts' turned up trumps in Class 78 (Thomsonii sub-series parentage) by taking the first three places. In order of merit the entries came from John Fox, Exbury and Sandling Park.

In Class 79, for *griersonianum* crosses with another species, Mr Fox again took first prize — his entry was 'Elizabeth' which has featured so well for him in recent years. In second place was Sandling Park with 'Matador' and third was Exbury's 'Tasco'.

Nothing was shown in Class 80 for *griersonianum* crossed with any hybrid.

Class 81, for Lacteam series crosses was a straight contest between two 'Lionel's Triumphs'. Sandling Park's was bigger, bolder and finally better than Exbury's.

Class 82 (Elizabeth sprays) was won for the third year running by John Fox. Bodnant, Borde Hill, Exbury and Nymans have all failed to get the better of this particular entry, although this year Nymans (second) and Exbury (third) came close.

Two entries were shown in Class 83 for *repens* or *aperantum* hybrids. The judges thought little of either since no prizes were awarded, apart from a highly commended given to Exbury's 'Carmen'.

Hydon Nurseries, unsurprisingly known for their *yakushmanum* hybrids, provided the only two exhibits in Class 84 for 'yak' crosses, and deservedly walked off with two prizes: first for 'Georgette' mated with 'Cornish Cross' and awarded an H.C. in 1977, and second for 'General Eric Harrison', joined with *Shilsonii* and attractively inheriting that parent's red colour.

Class 85, for plants of *cinnabarinum* parentage, was won by John Fox with 'Alison Johnstone'. Second was Borde Hill's own cross 'Cock of the Rock', an attractive A.M. plant but less well known commercially. Exbury's good 'Lady Chamberlain' was third.

A dozen vases were shown in Class 86 for tender plants. It wasn't as visually exciting as one might have supposed, but at least the fragrance was good. First and third places went to Borde Hill for 'Harry Tagg' and 'Countess of Haddington', second place to Philip Urlwin-Smith for 'Lady Alice Fitzwilliam'.

In Class 87, for *triflorum lapponicum* crosses, the prizes went to popular blues, viz. 'St. Study' from Borde Hill (first), 'Blue Chip' from Hydon Nurseries (second) and 'St. Breward' from Lamellen (third).

Class 88, for Triflorum series crossed with any species except those from the Lapponicum series, saw honours shared between Peter Cox and John Fox. The former gained first and second places, for *keiskei*, 'Yaku Fairy' × *racemosum*, and 'Princess Anne', the latter third for 'Alison Johnstone'.

There were only two entries in Class 89 for lepidote crosses. Both, from Peter Cox, took prizes: first 'Maricee', a fine *sargentianum* hybrid and second the F.C.C. plant 'Curlew'.

The 'Yellowhammer' sprays didn't turn up, so Class 90 specifically for them was empty.

Class 91, for the offspring of two species not previously provided for gave us five delightful sprays, four of which were awarded prizes. The first went to a very pleasant *hyperythrum* crossed *aberconwayi* from Philip Urlwin-Smith, the second to Lamellen for 'Blewbury', the third to a beautiful pink (striking yellow stamens) 'Razo' from Peter Cox and the fourth also to Peter Cox for 'Ramapo'.

An impressive truss of *irroratum* crossed Loderi won first prize for High Beeches in Class 92 for any hybrid between a species and a hybrid not previously provided for. Not far behind were good trusses from second-placed Exbury ('Gibraltar') and Philip Urlwin-Smith ('Gaul').

Class 93, the spray category of the above, was won by Philip Urlwin-Smith, who produced 'Queen of Hearts'. Runner-up was Mrs. Hooton with 'Blue Diamond' and third was Borde Hill with the brash red 'Billy Budd'.

Class 94, for trusses of any cross between two hybrids gave victory to John Fox for 'Arborfield', a nice pastel yellow brown hands cross between 'Crest' and 'Loderi Julie'. Second was High Beeches with Loderi × 'Dutch King George'. Third Exbury with 'Anchorage'.

'Ayton' from Crest × 'Carita Golden Dream' was the only entry (a spray) in Class 95 for any hybrid between two hybrids. It came from Exbury, but managed only a third place.

There were no entries in Class 96 for any hybrid grown under glass, but not eligible for Class 86. Sadly, this has been a poorly supported class for some years, so perhaps it's time to adjust the schedule.

In the 'Restricted Entry' section there was a most welcome exhibit in Class 97, for any species (truss or spray). It came from Brother Vincent, the monk from North Wales who last year, in the same section, showed an unopened 'Fragrantissimum'. This year he got it right with a charming *oreotrephe*s which quite properly took first prize. Well done Brother Vincent!

In the eight classes comprising the 'Miscellaneous' section, there was a total of only eleven entries on view. They were: Class 100 (Obtusum sub-series) 'Amoenum Splendens' from Exbury — third prize. Class 101 (evergreen hybrid azaleas) 'Kirin' from Exbury — first prize. Class 102 (three evergreen hybrid azaleas) 'Nimrod', 'Kirin', 'Mizu-no-Yamabuki' from Exbury — second prize. Class 103 (rhododendron for foliage) *hemidartum* from Exbury — first prize, and *ludlowii* × *keiskei* 'Yaku Fairy' from Peter Cox — second prize. Class 105 (any evergreen rhododendron

plant in bloom) 'Harvest Moon' — a super exhibit from Reuthes — first prize and *orbiculare* from Exbury — second prize. Class 106 (leaves) again reached fairly high standards. The winner was High Beeches with a fine display, made up of *beanianum*, *makinoi*, *arizelum*, *mallotum*, *campanulatum* and *fulvum*. Close behind was Exbury with *mallotum*, *crinigerum*, *calophytum*, that excellent amber backed *bureavii*, *orbiculare* and a queried *sinogrande* (indumentum not plastered). In third place was John Fox with *bureavii*, *bullatum*, *basilicum*, *coriaceum*, an *ungernii* hybrid and *sinogrande*.

### George Forrest Display — R.B.G. Wakehurst

For many this was the high spot of the Show, and Wakehurst must be congratulated for the way in which they produced a very professional exhibit to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the great plant hunter. It evocatively reminded us of where, what and how George Forrest collected and of the immense debt that gardeners throughout the world owe him. One was left feeling that 'they don't make 'em like that any more' and I suppose that's some sort of measure of just how good Wakehurst's display was.

## The Camellia Competition

London, 16 and 17 March, 1982

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. A. N. LOCK

Sadly there were very few entries for the early Camellia Competition this year. It has brought home very forcibly to us all how much this Competition has owed to Sir Giles Loder and Leonardslee in the past. We hope that his son will feel able to take part next year, while the rest of us must realise that there is a better chance to win a few prizes and so enter more material.

In spite of this there were some entries of very high standard, particularly amongst the hybrid and *reticulata* classes which have been reorganised and given more emphasis this year.

There were 85 entries in 47 classes (251 last year), viz.,

### Division I

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

Class 1. Japonica, any three cultivars, one spray of each, two entries, both from Messrs. D. & R. Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly. First, Berenice Perfection, Masterpiece, Drama Girl. Second, Lady Clare, Rogetsu, Cheryl Lynn.

Class 2a. Japonica, any single cultivar, one spray, one entry. First Mr G. Mount, Preston House, East Preston, Sussex; Alba Simplex.

Class 2. Japonica, any semi-double cultivar, two entries. First Mr Strauss; Hana Fuki. Second Mr G. Mount; Guilio Nuccio.

Class 3. Japonica, any anemone-formed or paeony-formed cultivar, one spray, one entry. First Mr Strauss; Elegans.

Class 4. Japonica, any rose-formed or formal double cultivar, one spray, one entry. First Mr Strauss; Twilight.

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Classes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. No entries.

Class 10.  $\times$  williamsii, any single-flowered cultivar, two entries. Mr Mount took first place with J. C. Williams and second with St. Ewe.

Class 12.  $\times$  williamsii, any paeony or rose-formed or formal double cultivar, one entry. Mr Strauss' spray of Debbie, first prize.

Class 13. Any hybrid other than  $\times$  williamsii, one spray, one entry. First Mr Strauss with a very nice spray of the reticulata hybrid, Forty-niner.

*Division II. Plants in bloom.* There were no entries in this division.

*Division XIII. Blooms.*

Section A. Cultivars of *Camellia japonica*.

*Sub-section I Single cultivars.*

Class 15. Any three single-flowered cultivars, two entries. First Mr Strauss; Clarissa, Sylva, Rogetsu. Second His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth House; Jupiter, Rogetsu, Sieboldii.

Class 16. Any single-flowered white cultivar, six entries. First The Duke of Devonshire; Alba Simplex. Second Mr Strauss; Rogetsu. Third Mr R. S. Hood, The Grange, High Street, Bursledon; Charlotte Rothschild.

Class 17. Any single-flowered cultivar other than white, three entries. Mr Strauss took first and second prize with Sylva and Apple Blossom, The Duke of Devonshire was third with Jupiter.

Class 18. Any single-flowered variegated cultivar, three entries. First Mrs E. Mackenzie, Hill Cottage, Fressingfield, Diss; an unnamed bloom which looked very like Clarissa. Second Mr Strauss; Clarissa. Third The Duke of Devonshire; Sieboldii.

*Sub-section II. Semi-double cultivars.*

Class 19. Any three semi-double cultivars, one bloom of each, two entries. First The Duke of Devonshire; Giulio Nuccio, Mrs D. W. Davis, Lady Clare. Second Mr Strauss; Wildfire, Lady Clare, Apollo.

Class 20. Drama Girl, one bloom, one entry from Mr Strauss was awarded first prize.

Class 21. Mrs D. W. Davis, one bloom, one entry. First prize The Duke of Devonshire.

Class 22. Any semi-double cultivar, three entries. The Duke of Devonshire took first and third prizes with Gauntletti and Haku-rakuten, Mr Hood's Lulu Belle was second.

Class 23. Any semi-double cultivar other than white, not specified above, four entries. First The Duke of Devonshire; Giulio Nuccio. Second Mr Hood; Wildfire. Third Mr Strauss; Hana Fuki.

Class 24. Any semi-double variegated cultivar, two entries. Only one prize awarded. Mr Strauss got first prize for a nice variegated bloom of Apollo.

Under the revised rules for the Competition blooms are now to be entered and judged according to individual form and colour, instead of being restricted in accordance with published descriptions of varieties. In view of the variation in flower-form of many varieties when grown in different countries and under glass or in the open, this change should make both staging and judging exhibits simpler.

*Sub-section III. Anemone and paeony-formed cultivars.*

Class 25. Any three anemone and/or paeony-formed cultivars, one bloom of each, two entries. Both were very nice well balanced trios and must have taken a lot of judges' time to separate. First Mr Strauss; Touchdown,



Gus Menard, Ballet Dancer. Second The Duke of Devonshire; Tomorrow, Ozorah, Grand Slam.

Class 26. Any anemone or paeony-formed white cultivar, three entries. First Mrs Mackenzie; an unnamed bloom. Second Mr Strauss; Gus Menard. Third The Duke of Devonshire; Canon Boscawen.

Class 27. Any anemone or paeony-formed self-coloured cultivar, other than white, six entries. First and second Mr Strauss; Kramer's Supreme and Faith. Third and fourth Mrs Mackenzie with an unnamed bloom and Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes.

Class 28. Any anemone or paeony-formed variegated cultivar, one entry. First Mrs Mackenzie; Marguerite Gouillon.

*Sub-section IV. Rose-formed and formal double cultivars.*

Class 29. Any three rose-formed and/or formal double cultivars, one bloom of each, two entries. First The Duke of Devonshire; Grand Sultan, Mathotiana, Betty Sheffield Supreme. Second Mr Strauss; Masterpiece, Contessa Lavinia Maggi, Cheryl Lynn.

Class 30. Any rose-formed or formal double white cultivar, three entries. First Mr Strauss; Masterpiece. Second The Duke of Devonshire; Alba Plena. Third Mrs Mackenzie; Nuccio's Gem.

Class 31. Any rose-formed or formal double self-coloured cultivar other than white, eight entries. First Mr Strauss; Berenice Perfection. Second The Duke of Devonshire; Mathotiana. This very old formal double still holds its own with the best of the newer varieties. Third Mrs Mackenzie; unnamed cultivar. Fourth Mr B. E. Wright, Picket Post, Rannoch Road, Crowborough; Berenice Perfection.

Class 32. Any rose-formed or formal double cultivar, one entry. First Mr Strauss; Cardinal Variegated.

*Sub-section V. Mixed types of Camellia japonica.*

Class 33. Any six cultivars, two entries. First Mr H. G. Ayling, Swiftena, Westhorpe, Stowmarket; a very nice collection; Swan Lake, Matterhorn, Lovelight, Elsie Ruth Marshall, Red Rogue and Amabel Lansdell. Second Mr Strauss; Rogetsu, Gus Menard, Cardinal Variegated, Ballet Dancer, Lady Clare, Berenice Perfection.

Class 34. Any three cultivars; restricted to competitors who do not enter class 33, four entries. First Mrs Mackenzie; three unnamed cultivars, one probably Debutante. Second The Duke of Devonshire; Guest of Honour, Mrs D. W. Davis, Betty Sheffield. Third Mr Hood; Wildfire, Charlotte Rothschild, Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto.

*Section B. Reticulata.*

Class 36. Reticulata, wild single form, two entries. The Duke of Devonshire was awarded second prize.

Class 37. Reticulata, Captain Rawes, one entry. First prize The Duke of Devonshire.

Class 38. Reticulata, any three cultivars, one entry. First prize a splendid entry from Mr Hood; Purple Gown, Loloma, Notre Dame.

Class 39. Reticulata, any form not specified above, four entries. First Mr Strauss; Arch of Triumph. Second Mr Hood; Mouchang. Third Mr Strauss; Red Emperor. Fourth Mr P. J. Urlwin Smith, Magnolia Cottage, Earlydene, Ascot; Lion Head.

*Section C. Hybrids*

Class 40. Any three hybrids, three entries. First Mr Strauss; Valentine

Day, Interval, Howard Asper. Mr Strauss also took second prize with Forty Niner, Debbie and Julia Hamiter. Third The Duke of Devonshire; Leonard Messel, Water Lily, Bartley Pink.

Class 41. No entry.

Class 42. Any hybrid, not single-flowered, of which only one parent is *reticulata*, three entries. First Mr Strauss; Forty Niner. Second The Duke of Devonshire; Francie L. Third Mr Wright; Forty Niner.

Classes 43 & 44. No entry.

Class 45. Any paeony or anemone-formed  $\times$  *williamsii*, one entry. Mr Strauss took first prize with a very nice bloom of Debbie.

There were no entries for class 46, any three *williamsii*.

It seems a little odd that there were no classes for single or formal double *williamsii* blooms. The singles would be a very extensive one and include most of the early classic *williamsii* hybrids.

The International Camellia Society put on a very interesting exhibit tracing the development of hybrids of *Camellia reticulata* and the work being done on these in various countries.

I hope that readers will not be bored with the numerous lists of names in this report. I feel that they will indicate to those who would like to take part in future Shows the varieties which are likely to be most successful.

## The R.H.S. Camellia Show for Camellias grown in the open

London 14 and 15 April, 1982

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. A. N. LOCK

Both numbers and quality of entries were again below those of last year. All the exhibitors to whom I spoke said that the two severe cold spells, one before and another after Christmas had done a great deal of damage, making it very difficult to find show material.

In spite of this it was very encouraging to find several new names among the prizewinners. It was also very obvious that camellias do extremely well in small London gardens. Shelter from wind and the warmth from the almost universal central heating combine to give early growth and top quality flowers. In all there were just over 100 entries, compared with 322 in an exceptional show last year.

In contrast it may interest members to hear that the camellia exhibits at Truro at the end of April were, I think, the best I have seen in the past ten years and I was told that Cornwall, west of Truro, was almost frost-free throughout the winter.

### *Division I. Sprays.*

Class 1. Any six, one spray of each, two entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen of High Beeches; Alba Simplex, J. C. Williams, Donation, Leonard Messel, Water Lily, Adolphe Audusson. Second D. & R. Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly.

Class 2. Any three, one spray of each, two entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen; Lady Clare, Tricolor, Donation. Second D. & R. Strauss.

Class 3. Japonica, any three cultivars, one spray of each, two entries. First

D. & R. Strauss. The other entry from The Hon. Edward Boscawen was N.A.S. the hybrid Leonard Messel having escaped the notice of both exhibitor and stewards.

Class 4. Japonica, any single-flowered cultivar, one spray, two entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Second Ms M. A. Tame, Harley Ford, Woodside Road, Northwood, Middlesex.

Class 5. Japonica, any semi-double cultivar, one spray, five entries. First Mr P. N. Buckley of Albert Place, Kensington, London; Mme Victor de Bisschop. Second The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Third Mrs Marigold Assinder, Deodar Road, London SW1.

Class 6. Japonica, any anemone-formed or paeony-formed cultivar, one spray, three entries. First Mr Buckley; Elegans. Second D. & R. Strauss. Third Mrs Pamela Sheridan, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London.

Class 7. Japonica, any rose-formed or formal double cultivar, one spray, three entries. First Mrs Waterlow, Paultons Square, Chelsea. Second Mr Buckley.

Classes, 8, 9, 10 & 11. No entries.

Class 12. Any hybrid of, or descendant from *C. reticulata*. one spray, two entries. First D. & R. Strauss; Inspiration. Second The Hon. Edward Boscawen; Leonard Messel.

Class 13. Saluenensis, one spray, one entry. First D. & R. Strauss.

Class 14 × *williamsii*, any single cultivar, one spray, one entry. First D & R. Strauss; Mary Jobson.

Class 15 × *williamsii* 'Donation', one spray, one entry. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen.

Classes 16, 17, 18. No entries.

Class 19. Any other hybrid of, or descendant from *C. saluenensis*. one spray, one entry. First Mrs Helen Hilliard, 99 Gales Drive, Three Bridges, W. Sussex; Brigadoon.

### *Division II. Blooms.*

Class 25. Any twelve. This class in which the winner is awarded the Leonardslee Bowl, and which must be the most sought-after prize among our exhibitors was again won by Mrs Eunson, for the third year in succession. Her twelve were: Grand Jury, Elegans Supreme, Kick Off, Brigadoon, Tiffany, Inspiration, Henry Turnbull, Royalty, Freedom Bell, Gloire de Nantes, Berenice Perfection, R. L. Wheeler. Messrs Strauss were second with: *saluenensis*, Lady de Saumarez, Extravaganza, Elegans, Anticipation, Gauntletti, Gloire de Nantes, Grand Prix, Cheryl Lynn, Mattie Cole, Nagasaki, Rubescens Major. Third Mr Buckley; Unknown cultivar, Preston Rose, Alba Plena, Elegans, Pink Champagne, Mme Victor de Bisschop, Helenor, Otome Pink, Mathotiana Alba, Donckelarii, Betty Sheffield Supreme, Margherita Coleoni.

#### *Sub-division A. Named cultivars of C. japonica.*

Class 26. Adolphe Audusson, four entries. First Ms Tame. Second Mr R. S. Hood, The Grange, Bursledon, Hampshire. Third D. & R. Strauss.

Class 27. Donckelarii, one entry. Second The Hon. Edward Boscawen.

Class 28. Lady Clare, two entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Third Mrs Eunson.

Class 29. Elegans, four entries. First Mr Buckley. Second D. & R. Strauss.

Classes 30 & 31. No entries.

*Sub-division B. Single cultivars of C. japonica.*

Class 32. Any single-flowered white cultivar, two entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Second Ms Tame.

Class 33. Any single-flowered self-coloured cultivar other than white, three entries. First D. & R. Strauss; Evelyn. Second Mrs M. A. Hooton, Paddock Farm, Loxwood, W. Sussex; Mattie Cole.

Class 34. No entry.

*Sub-division C. Semi-double cultivars of C. japonica.*

Class 35. Any three semi-double cultivars, three entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen; Adolphe Audusson, Lady Clare, Tricolor. Second D. & R. Strauss; Gloire de Nantes, Gauntletti, Tricolor. Third Mrs Hilliard; Magnoliaeflora, Nigra, Erin Farmer.

Class 36. Any semi-double white cultivar, two entries. First Mr Buckley; Mme Victor de Bisschop. Second D. & R. Strauss; Gauntletti.

Class 37. Any semi-double self-coloured cultivar other than white, six entries. First Mrs Hooton; Grand Prix. Second D. & R. Strauss; Gloire de Nantes. Third The Hon. Edward Boscawen; Lady Clare.

Class 38. Any semi-double variegated cultivar, two entries. First Mr E. D. Wearn, 14 Wellmeadow Road, W7; Princess Clothilde. Second D. & R. Strauss; Nagasaki.

*Sub-division D. Anemone-formed & paeony-formed cultivars of C. japonica.*

Class 39. Any three anemone-formed & or paeony-formed cultivars, three entries. First Mr Buckley; Betty Sheffield Supreme, Preston Rose, Elegans. Second Mrs Eunson; Tiffany, Elegans Supreme, Kick Off. Third D. & R. Strauss; Elegans, Extravaganza, Mathotiana Supreme.

Class 40. Any anemone-formed or paeony-formed white cultivar, two entries. First Mrs Eunson; Unknown cultivar. Third Mr D. W. MacLeary, Bunyans Cottage, Wain Wood, Preston, Hitchin, Herts.

Class 41. Any anemone-formed or paeony-formed self-coloured cultivar other than white, seven entries. First Mr Buckley; Pink Champagne. Second Mrs Hooton; Miss Charleston. Third Mr Buckley; Elegans.

Class 42. Any anemone-formed or paeony-formed variegated cultivar, one entry. Second D. & R. Strauss; Extravaganza.

*Sub-division E. Rose-formed and formal double cultivars of C. japonica.*

Class 43. Any three rose-formed and/or formal double cultivars, two entries. First D. & R. Strauss; Flowerwood, Duchesse de Caze, Rubescens Major. Second Mr Buckley; Alba Plena, Margherita Coleoni, Otome Pink.

Class 44. Any rose-formed or formal double white cultivar, two entries. Mr Buckley took first and second with Mathotiana Alba and Alba Plena.

Class 45. Any rose-formed or formal double self-coloured cultivar other than white, six entries. First Mr Buckley; Margherita Coleoni. Second D. & R. Strauss; Rubescens Major. Third Mrs Hooton; Rubescens Major.

Class 46. Any rose-formed or formal double variegated cultivar, four entries. First Mrs Assinder; Contessa Lavinia Maggi. Second Mr. Buckley; Otome Pink. Third D. & R. Strauss; Duchesse de Caze.

*Sub-division F. Mixed types of Camellia japonica.*

Class 47. Any six cultivars, six entries. First Mr Buckley; Betty Sheffield Supreme, Elegans, Margherita Coleoni, Otome Pink, Pink Champagne, Mme Victor de Bisschop. Second Mrs Hooton; Mattie Cole, Adolphe Audusson, Berenice Boddy, Grand Prix, Sergeant Barrios, Miss Charleston.

Third The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Fourth D. & R. Strauss. Mrs Hilliard's exhibit was Highly Commended.

*Classes restricted to exhibitors who have not won a prize in this show in the last three years.*

Class 48. Any three cultivars, one entry. First Mrs Hilliard.

Class 49. No entry.

*Sub-division G. Miscellaneous.*

Class 50. Any four, other than cultivars of *C. japonica*, three entries. First Mrs Eunson; Rose Parade, Grand Jury, Debbie, Freedom Bell. Second Mrs Hooton; Elegant Beauty, Inspiration, Donation, Francie L. Third Mrs Hilliard; Debbie, Hiraethlyn, Bow Bells, Brigadoon.

Class 51. × williamsii, any three cultivars, other than single cultivars, two entries. First Mrs Hooton; Debbie, Anticipation, Donation. Second Mrs Eunson; Waterlily, Brigadoon, Debbie.

Class 52. No entry.

Class 53. *saluenensis*, two entries. First D. & R. Strauss; *C. saluenensis*. Second Mr Hood; Merry Galworthy.

Class 54. × williamsii, any single cultivar, two entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen; J. C. Williams. Second D. & R. Strauss; Mary Jobson.

Class 55. × williamsii Donation, five entries. First The Hon Edward Boscawen. Second Mrs A. Beam, Paulton Square Gardens, Chelsea, London. Third D. & R. Strauss.

I am fairly certain that there are two different clones in cultivation under the name "Donation". One has fairly narrow petals; the other, better form has broader petals producing a much fuller flower. I have discussed this with several people and have found general agreement. It is usually easy to distinguish the two when they are together on a show bench.

Class 56. × williamsii, any cultivar, other than a single cultivar or Donation, five entries. First Mr Hood. Second Mrs Hooton. Third Mrs Waterlow. All showed Elegant Beauty. Fourth Mr MacLeary.

Class 58. Leonard Messel, two entries. First The Hon. Edward Boscawen. Second Mr Hood.

Class 59. No entry.

Class 60. Any hybrid not specified above, five entries. First D. & R. Strauss; Inspiration. Second Mrs Eunson; Freedom Bell. Third Mrs Hooton; Inspiration.

There were no entries in Class 61 for an arrangement of camellias. The International Camellia Society staged a display showing camellias used in various aspects of flower decoration.

About six years ago, my wife and I organised a similar display for the I.C.S. At that time I tried to locate two very beautiful bonsai camellia plants which were shown about ten years ago at the right hand side of the award staging on the dais at the entrance end of the New Hall. I should be most grateful if their owner, or anyone who knows of them would get in touch with me.

# AWARDS AT LONDON SHOWS, 1980-82

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

## Rhododendrons 1980-81

**Rhododendron aurigeranum 'New Guinea Gold'**. A.M. 22nd September, 1981, as a tender flowering shrub for the temperate greenhouse. An evergreen shrub or small tree from New Guinea, belonging to the section *Vireya*. Young shoots with a dense covering of rufous scales. Leaves usually in more or less 5-merous whorls, elliptic, short-petiolate, 7.5–12.5 by 3–5cm, sparsely scaly or glabrous above, refescent scaly beneath. Flowers in trusses of 8–10, on pedicels to 5.5cm long; flowers funnel-shaped, waxy, 6.5–7cm long, Yellow-Orange Group 21B. Exhibited by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond Surrey.

**Rhododendron 'Chough'** (*R. wardii* 'Ellestee' × 'Carolyn Hardy'). A.M. 18 May, 1981, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in loose trusses of 10–12. Corolla 5-lobed, funnel-campanulate, Yellow Group 1D, darkening in throat to 1C and with blotch of Red-Purple Group 59A in upper throat. Stamens 10, irregular, held within; filaments greenish-white, anthers orange-brown. Calyx 5 irregular joined lobes, to 5mm, green, glandular. Leaves elliptic to broadly elliptic, up to 12cm long and 6.5cm across. Crossed, raised and exhibited by Captain Ingram, The Grange, Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent.

**Rhododendron 'Sarah Hardy'** ('Zella' × 'Muy Lindo') A.M. 17 June 1980, as a hardy flowering plant. Truss full, rounded, 11–12 flowered. Corolla 5-lobed, openly funnel shaped, up to 6.5cm long and 9cm across, white, lightly flushed pink, Red Group 56D, with green dorsal markings. Stamens 10, variable in length, held within; filaments white, anthers light brown. Style of equal length, greenish, glandular towards base. Calyx 5-deeply divided reflexed lobes to 14mm in length, green, glandular-hairy. Leaves narrowly elliptic, up to 26cm long and 8cm wide, dark matt green above, reverse paler, free from indumentum. Crossed and raised by Captain Collingwood Ingram, exhibited by G.A. Hardy, Hillhurst Farm, Hythe, Kent.

**Rhododendron 'Jane Hardy'** (*nuttallii* LSE 12117 × *lindleyi* LS 2744) P.C. 28 April, 1981, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Flowers in trusses of 3–6. Corolla tubular-campanulate up to 10cm long and 13cm across. Colour Yellow-Orange Group 16A in throat, fading to creamy white towards corolla rim, the latter being flushed shades of Red Group 70D. Calyx 6 deeply divided rounded, reflexed, hair-fringed lobes, up to 3cm long, greenish-yellow, flushed red. Leaves ovate-elliptic, up to 9cm long and 4.2cm across, dark green, veined above, sparsely scaly beneath. Crossed, raised and introduced by G. A. Hardy.

## Magnolias 1981

**Magnolia liliiflora 'Nigra'** F.C.C. 18 May, 1981 as a hardy flowering shrub. Deciduous shrub, leaves ovate, oblong or obovate, 7 to 20cm long, 5 to 13cm wide, tapering rather abruptly to a point, dark green above, downy beneath. Flowers borne mainly in May and early June, tepals to 11cm long, dark purple without (Red Purple Group 64A), white flushed and veined purple within (Red Purple Group 70B). Exhibited by Mr and Mrs Martyn Simmons, Quarry Wood, Burghclere, Newbury, Berks.

**Magnolia 'Eric Savill'**, P.C. 31 March, 1981, as a hardy flowering tree. Deciduous tree. Flower buds ovoid, hairy. Flowers produced in early spring before the leaves, 8½ in. (22 cm) diameter with C.14 tepals: outer tepals Red Purple Group 61C on the back, 61A at the base, inner tepals Red Purple Group 64C at the base, becoming paler and fading to white at the tip; stamens ¾ in. (16 mm) long, cream with a red stripe on the back. Exhibited by The Crown Estate Commissioners, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, Berkshire.

## Camellias, 1982

**Camellia 'Fragrant Pink'** (*rusticana* × *hutchuensis*) A.M. 16 February, 1982, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Crossed and raised by Dr W. L. Ackerman; exhibited by Mrs

Bernardine Gallagher, Oldfield, Verwood, Dorset.

**Camellia japonica 'Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes'** A.M. 16 February, 1982, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Raised by J. M. da Silva of Oporto, Portugal, exhibited by Mrs Elizabeth Mackenzie, Hill Cottage, Fressingfield, Eye, Suffolk.

### Rhododendrons 1982

**Rhododendron 'Egret'** (*campylogynum* × *racemosum* 'White Lace') A.M. 27 April, 1982, as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers nodding on long pedicels, in trusses of 2–6. Corolla 5-lobed, tubular-campanulate, up to 1.5 cm long and 1.3 cm across. White, Group 155A. Stamens 10, irregular, held within or of equal length; filaments white, anthers golden brown. Style white, held free; stigma greenish yellow. Calyx 5 joined lobes, up to 2 mm long, green, scaly. Leaves broadly elliptic, up to 1.8 cm long and 1.5 cm across; green, glossy above, paler beneath; both surfaces lightly scaly. Crossed, raised and exhibited by P. A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd, Perth.

**Rhododendron japonicum var. japonicum 'Ho Emma'** (R. *metternichii* 'Ho Emma') F.C.C. 27 April, 1982, as a hardy flowering plant. For description see *Rhododendrons, 1976, with Magnolias and Camellias* p.79 (as R. *metternichii* 'Ho Emma'). Exhibited by R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

**Rhododendron 'Lady Romsey'** (*yakushmanum* × 'Elizabeth de Rothschild'), A.M. 17 May, 1982, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses full 17–20 flowers. Corolla 7-lobed, broadly funnel-shaped, up to 5 cm long and 8 cm across; colour White Group 155A with faint spotting, close to Yellow-Green Group 153, in upper throat. Stamens 14, irregular in length, held within; filaments white, anthers light brown. Style and stigma greenish; style held within. Calyx 7-lobed, to 2 mm, reddish, glandular, fringed. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, up to 13 cm long and 5.3 cm across; dark green above paler beneath and very sparingly covered with brown indumentum. Crossed, raised and exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild, Exbury, Southampton, Hants.

**Rhododendron 'Marianne Hardy'** (*lacteam* × *discolor*) F.C.C. 17 May, 1982, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses full, 11–15 flowers. Corolla 7-lobed, funnel shaped, up to 6 cm long and 9.5 cm across; colour a creamy white between White Group 155A and Yellow Group 4D, with blotch of yellow-orange in upper throat. Stamens 14, irregular, held within or of equal length; filaments creamy yellow, anthers pale brown. Style greenish, held free; stigma blackish green. Calyx rudimentary, green. Leaves elliptic, up to 26.5 cm long and 10 cm across, darker green above, paler, free of indumentum beneath. Crossed and raised by Lionel de Rothschild, exhibited by Major A. E. Hardy and G. A. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.

**Rhododendron reticulatum 'Sea King'** F.C.C. 27 April, 1982, as a hardy flowering plant. A deciduous shrub, with flowers solitary or in pairs opening before the leaves. Corolla 5-lobed, rotate funnel shaped, up to 1.8 cm long and 6 cm across; Red-Purple Group 74A, with upper lobe slightly paler and sparingly spotted. Stamens 10, irregular, some held free; filaments red-purple, anthers grey-purple. Style red-purple, held free; stigma orange-red, calyx 5, joined lobes, 4 rudimentary, uppermost lobe to 8 mm; covered and fringed with long silky white hairs. Raised, from seed of Japanese origin, and introduced by Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey.

**Rhododendron 'The Clown'** (*glaucophyllum* × unknown), A.M. 17 May, 1982, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses loosely held, comprising 3 to 9 flowers. Corolla 5-lobed, campanulate, up to 2.2 cm long, 3 cm across; white, flushed Greyed-Purple Group 186C predominantly in upper corolla, with darker spotting of Greyed-Purple Group 186A in upper throat. Stamens 10, irregular in length, held within or held free; filaments white, hairy at base; anthers brown; style greenish, held free; stigma green. Calyx 5 deeply divided green scaly, reflexed lobes. Leaves oblong/ovate, dull green and sparingly scaly above; glaucous and sparingly covered with greenish or dark brown scales below. Exhibited by R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Borde Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

**Rhododendron 'Two Kings'** ('Loderi King George' × 'King George') A.M. 27 April, 1982 as a hardy flowering plant. Flowers in trusses of 12–13; corolla 7-lobed, widely funnel

campanulate; up to 6.5 cm long and 7.5 cm across, white in throat, lobes flushed shades of Red-Purple Group 62. Stamens 14—15, irregular, held within; filaments white, anthers brown; style and stigma green, held within. Calyx up to 11 mm long, reddish, fringed. Leaves elliptic, up to 17 cm long and 8 cm across; dark green above, reverse pale green and free from indumentum. Crossed 1930, raised and exhibited by the Hon. H. E. Boscawen, The High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex.

**Rhododendron 'Wigeon'** (*carolinianum* × *calostrotrum* 'Gigha') P.C. 27 April, 1982 as a hardy flowering plant. Crossed, raised and exhibited by P. A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth, Scotland.

## Awards after trial at Wisley Rhododendrons

On the recommendation of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee, Council has made the following awards to Rhododendrons, after trial at Wisley. The number in brackets after the description of the plant is that under which it was grown in the trial. (Colour references are to the R.H.S. Colour Chart 1966).

### Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons

**'China'** (*R. fortunei* × *R. wightii*). (Raised and sent by Walter C. Slocock Ltd., Barrs Lane, Knaphill, Woking, Surrey). F.C.C. May 6, 1982. Plant 2.8m high, 3.4m spread, vigorous, fairly spreading habit; free flowering; leaves 14cm long, 6.5cm wide, medium dark dull green. Flower truss 18cm diameter, 14cm deep, dome-shaped, compact, 12 flowers per truss; corolla 7.5cm diameter, 6cm long, widely funnel campanulate-shaped, margins waved, creamy white, throat at upper segments feathered with Red Group 53C. Flowering from April 24, 1982. A.M. 1948). [150]

**'Grenadine'** (*R. griersonianum* × *R. 'Pauline'*). (Raised by the late Mr Lionel de Rothschild; introduced and sent by The Crown Estate Commissioners, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, Berks.) F.C.C. May 21, 1982. Plant 1.46m high, 1.84m spread, fairly vigorous, upright habit; free flowering; leaves 12cm long, 4cm wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 18cm diameter, 15cm deep, conical-shaped, compact, 12 flowers per truss; corolla 8.5cm diameter, 6.5cm long, tubular funnel-shaped, margins waved, a colour nearest to but brighter than Red Group 46D becoming deeper in throat, upper segment lightly flecked with dull dark red at throat. Flowering from May 15, 1982. A.M. 1956). [212]

**'Morning Magic'** (*R. yakushmanum* × *R. 'Springbok'*). (Raised by Mr A. F. George; introduced and sent by Hydon Nurseries Ltd., Hydon Heath, Godalming, Surrey). A.M. May 21, 1982. Plant 53cm high, 60cm spread, vigorous, upright compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 9cm long, 3.5cm wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 15cm diameter,



12.7cm deep, globular shaped, compact, 16 flowers per truss; corolla 5 to 6.3cm diameter, 5.5cm long, campanulate slightly funnel shaped, margins notched, and slightly wavy, white, spots of Yellow-Orange Group 22C on upper segment. Flowering from May 16, 1982 (H.C. 1977) [296]

**'Percy Wiseman'** (*R. yakushmanum* × *R. 'Fabia Tangerine'* selfed). (Raised, introduced and sent by John Waterer, Sons and Crisp Ltd., The Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey). A.M. May 21, 1982.. Plant 53cm high, 90cm spread, vigorous, fairly upright compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 7.5cm long, 3cm wide, dark dull green. Flower truss 12.7cm diameter, 12.7cm deep, globular shaped, compact, 13 to 15 flowers per truss; corolla 5cm diameter, 3.8cm long, funnel shaped, margins slightly lobed, cream getting darker towards base, very lightly flushed with a colour slightly paler than Red Group 55D spotted with Greyed-Orange Group 167B on upper segment. Flowering from May 17, 1982. (H.C. 1977) [288]

**'Surrey Heath'** ((*R. facetum* × *R. 'Fabia'*) × (*R. yakushmanum* × *R. 'Britannia'*)). (Raised, introduced and sent by John Waterer, Sons & Crisp Ltd). A.M. May 21, 1982. Plant 80cm high, 1.33 m spread, vigorous, upright habit; very free flowering; leaves 7.5cm to 9.5cm long, 3cm wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 13cm diameter, 9cm deep, globular-shaped, crowded, 16 flowers per truss; corolla 4.5cm diameter, 4cm long, funnel-shaped, margins very slightly waved. Red Group 49C flushed with Red Group 48D becoming deeper at margins, speckling of Greyed-Orange Group 164B on either side of midrib towards throat, colour slightly deeper in the young stage. Flowering from May 15, 1982. [96]

**'Anne George'** (*R. 'Daydream'* × *R. 'Ice Cream'*). (Raised by Mr A. F. George; introduced and sent by Hydon Nurseries Ltd.) H.C. June 3, 1982. Plant 1.12m high, 1.25m spread, vigorous upright habit; free flowering; leaves 13cm long, 5m wide, medium dull grey green. Flower truss 20cm diameter, 14cm deep, dome-shaped, lax, 14 flowers per truss; corolla 6cm diameter, 6.5cm long, tubular funnel-shaped, margins waved. Orange Group 29D flushed with Red Group 55C, either side of midrib having a yellow tinge, upper segment spotted with Red Group 45C. Flowering from June 3, 1982. [18]

**'Arctic Tern'** (*R. trichostomum* × *R. Unknown*). (Sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Perth). H.C. May 6, 1982. Plant 61cm high, 72cm spread, fairly vigorous, upright habit; fairly free flowering; leaves 2.2cm to 3cm long, 7mm wide, dark dull green. Flower truss 2.5cm diameter, 2.5cm deep, dome-shaped, crowded, 20 flowers per truss; corolla 1.5cm diameter, 8mm long, openly funnel-shaped, margins waved, white slightly tinged green in throat. Flowering from April 30, 1982. [127]

**'Buckland'** (*R. 'Vanessa'* × *R. yakushmanum*). (Raised, introduced and sent by the late Mr L. S. Fortescue, The Garden House, Buckland Monachorum, Yelverton, Devon). H.C. May 6, 1982. Plant 1.34m

high, 1.53m spread, fairly vigorous, upright habit; free flowering; leaves 9.5cm long, 4cm wide, medium fairly glossy green tinged red. Flower truss 14cm diameter, 12cm deep, globular-shaped, fairly compact, 10 flowers per truss; corolla 9.5cm diameter, 5.5cm long, openly funnel-shaped, margins very slightly waved. Red Group 56D very lightly flushed with Red-Purple Group 62A becoming deeper on upper half of segment, throat tinged with yellow. Flowering from April 24, 1982. [162]

'**Olga**' (*R.* 'Mrs. Lindsay Smith' × *R.* 'Dido'). (Raised and introduced by Walter C. Slocock Ltd; sent by Mr J. A. Slocock, Charles Hill Nursery, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey). **H.C.** May 21, 1982. Plant 76 cm high, 88cm spread, fairly vigorous, upright habit; free flowering; leaves 10cm long, 4cm wide, medium fairly glossy green. Flower truss 14cm diameter, 7cm deep, globular-shaped, compact, 12 flowers per truss; corolla 6cm diameter, 5cm long, openly funnel-shaped, margins waved, Yellow-Orange Group 20D flushed with Red Group 39D becoming heavier towards margins, throat at upper segments flecked with nearest to Orange-Red Group 34B becoming slightly greener than Greyed-Yellow Group 162A petals; calyx reflexed, Yellow-Orange Group 20D, two upper segments flecked with Orange-Red Group 34C paling towards margins. Flowering from May 17, 1982. [189]

'**Raspberry Ripple**' (*R.* *yakushmanum* × *R.* 'Pauline'). (Raised at The Royal Horticultural Society's Garden, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey). **H.C.** May 21, 1982. Plant 1.36m high, 1.96m spread, fairly vigorous, fairly upright habit; free flowering; leaves 10cm long, 3.5cm wide, medium fairly glossy green. Flower truss 12cm diameter, 13cm deep, globular-shaped compact, 16 flowers per truss; corolla 5cm diameter, 4cm long, openly funnel-shaped, margins slightly waved, white lightly flushed with pink towards wide margins of between Red-Purple 58B and Red-Purple Group 58C, centre of upper segment finely flecked with Red-Purple Group 60A. Flowering from May 21, 1982 [81]

'**Sweet Sue**' (*R.* *facetum* × *R.* 'Fabia') × (*R.* *yakushmanum* × *R.* 'Fabia Tangerine')). (Raised, introduced and sent by John Waterer, Sons and Crisp Ltd.) **H.C.** June 3, 1982. Plant 74cm high, 1.16m spread, vigorous, upright habit; free flowering; leaves 11cm long, 4cm wide, medium dull green. Flower truss 14cm diameter, 10cm deep, dome-shaped, compact, 11 flowers per truss; corolla 7cm diameter, 5cm long, campanulate-shaped, margins waved, very pale pink almost white heavily flushed with a shade between Red Group 52A and Red Group 52B becoming paler towards margins, upper segment sparsely spotted with Red Group 46B towards throat. Flowering from May 24, 1982 [119]

'**Woodchat**' (*R.* *brachyanthum* × *R.* *ludlowii*). (Raised by Mr P. A. Cox; introduced and sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd.) **H.C.** May 21, 1982. Plant 18cm high, 24cm spread, fairly vigorous, upright habit; free flowering; leaves 2.7cm long, 1.5cm wide, medium fairly glossy green. Flower truss 4cm diameter, 4cm deep, lax, 3 flowers per truss; corolla 2.5cm diameter, 2.5cm long, campanulate-shaped, margins

very slightly waved, Yellow-Green Group 154D, upper segments in throat dotted with nearest to Yellow-Green Group 151B. Flowering from May 17, 1982 [38]

## Evergreen Azaleas

**'Lily Marleen'** (*R.* 'Little Ruby' × *R.* 'Dr. W. F. Wery'). (Raised, introduced and sent by Messrs. Vuyk van Nes, Zijde 11, Boskoop, Holland). **A.M.** May 21, 1982. Plant 32cm high, 92cm spread, vigorous, fairly upright habit; very free flowering; leaves 2cm long, 1cm wide, light glossy green. Flower truss compact, 3 flowers per truss; corolla 4cm diameter, 3cm long, broadly funnel-shaped, double hose within hose, margins very slightly waved, nearest to Red-Purple Group 58B. Flowering from May 13, 1982 [103]

**'Velvet Gown'** (*R.* 'Pink Perfection' × *R.* Kurume mauve seedling). (Raised, introduced and sent by John Waterer, Sons and Crisp Ltd). **A.M.** May 21, 1982. Plant 66cm high, 1.14m spread, upright habit; very free flowering; leaves 2.5cm long, 1cm wide, dark green. Flower truss compact, 2 flowers per truss; corolla 4cm diameter, 3cm long, tubular funnel-shaped, margins very slightly brighter than Red-Purple Group 72C very finely speckled with Red Group 46A at centre of upper segment. Flowering from May 21, 1982. (H.C. 1966) [11]

**'Pooh-Bah'** (*R.* Kirishima × *R.* Malvatica). (Sent by Hydon Nurseries Ltd). **H.C.** May 21, 1982. Plant 68cm high, 75cm spread, upright habit; very free flowering; leaves 3cm long, 1.5cm wide, light glossy green. Flower truss fairly compact, 3 to 4 flowers per truss; corolla 4cm diameter, 2.5cm long, tubular funnel-shaped, margins very slightly waved, Red-Purple Group 72C, centre of upper segment finely flecked with Greyed-Purple Group 185A. Flowering from May 20, 1982 [136]

## ADDITIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL RHODODENDRON REGISTER 1981/82

The following list contains names registered during the period 16th July, 1981, to 15th July, 1982.

- Anchorage (Idealist  $\times$  *fortunei* ssp.) Truss 9 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Green Group 150D, deepening to 154C in eye, fading Green-White 157D. Speckles on upper lobes Red-Purple Group 58A. Introduced (1981) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Annie Dosser (Marion  $\times$  unknown). Truss 13 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55B, shading to white in the centre. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by D. Dosser, Australia.
- Arctic Fern (though to be *trichostomum*  $\times$  unknown). Corolla pure white. Raised and introduced by Mr H. L. Larson, and registered by P. A. Cox.
- Ayton (Crest  $\times$  Golden Dream). Truss 12 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 154C, fading to 154D, on upper half. Crossed (1954), raised, introduced (1982) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Baron Lionel (*yakushmanum* ssp. *yakushmanum* (Exbury form)  $\times$  *yakushmanum* ssp. *yakushmanum*). Truss 14—17 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 62C, opening to White Group 155D, with speckles on upper central lobe. Yellow-Green Group 145B. Introduced (1934) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Belinda Beekman (*macabeanum*  $\times$  unknown). Truss 17—20 flowered. Corolla white, spotted purple on the upper lobes. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by J. Beekman, Australia.
- Chough (*wardii* Ellestee  $\times$  Carolyn Hardy). Truss 10—12 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 1D, darkening in throat to 1C and with blotch of Red-Purple Group 59A in upper throat. Crossed, raised and exhibited as a seedling by Captain Collingwood Ingram, and registered by G. A. Hardy. A.M. 18 May, 1981.
- Craig Faragher  
Sect. Vireya (*gracilentum*  $\times$  *jasminiflorum*). Truss 6—8 flowered. Corolla Red Group 54C; lobes Red Group 56B. Crossed and raised by Craig Faragher, introduced and registered by Graham Snell, Australia.
- Crazy Joe (Marion  $\times$  Radium). Truss 15 flowered. Corolla Red Group 53B. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by G. Langdon, Australia.
- David Rockefeller (Karkov  $\times$  Gipsy King). Truss 10 flowered. Corolla Red Group 45B, speckled 45A. Crossed (1955), raised, introduced (1982) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Delicious (Rosabel  $\times$  *arboreum*). Truss 20 flowered. Corolla Red Group 52D. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by G. Langdon.

Dr Ans Heyting	(Goldsworth Orange × Stanley Davies). Truss 12–14 flowered. Corolla Deep Salmon-Pink (HCC 020/1 to HCC 0022 and HCC 619), blotch orange-brown. Raised, introduced and registered by Boskoop Research Station for Arboriculture.
Egret	( <i>campylogynum</i> (a white-flowered form) × <i>racemosum</i> White Lace). Corolla white. Crossed (1972), raised, introduced (1982) and registered by P. A. Cox. A.M. 27 April, 1982.
Flaming Ball	( <i>laetum</i> × <i>javanicum</i> ). Truss 8 flowered. Corolla Orange-Red Group 33A, shading to Orange Group 25B in throat. Crossed and raised by D. Stanton, and introduced and registered by G. Langdon.
Foxy	(a form of <i>fortunei</i> ssp. <i>fortunei</i> ). Truss 11–13 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group tinged 65A through 65C to 65D. Raised by W. S. Reuthe, introduced (1982) and registered by J. A. Fox, 'Woodhatch', Harlequin Lane, Crowborough, Sussex.
Frou Frou	(Bambi × <i>arboreum</i> ). Truss 22 flowered. Corolla Red Group 50C with darker stripes. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by R. Cutten, Australia.
Gardis	(Gladys Rillstone × <i>fortunei</i> ssp. <i>discolor</i> ). Truss 13–14 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55D, with maroon eye and speckles Greyed-Red Group 180A. Crossed (1950's), raised, introduced (1982) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
Graham Holmes	(a chance seedling from U.S.A. seed). Truss 15 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 58C, small red mark in throat. Raised, introduced and registered by A. H. Holmes, 'Holmeslee'.
Holmeslee Greeneyes	(un-named Loderi type seedling × unknown). Buds Red-Purple Group 65A. Corolla opens Red-Purple Group 65C, fading to bluish white, prominent green throat and flare. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by A. G. Holmes.
Holmeslee Missie	(seedling × C.I.S.). Truss 11–12 flowered. Buds Cream overlaid Red Group 49A. Corolla opens Yellow Group 11C, flushed Pink, Red in throat. Raised, introduced and registered by A. G. Holmes.
Holmeslee Sunrise	(seedling × Little Pudding). Truss 7 flowered. Corolla Red Group 54C, fading to cream in base, red flare in upper lobe. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by A. G. Holmes.
Hot Wonder	(Rosabel × <i>arboreum</i> ). Truss 13 flowered. Corolla Red Group 52B with Red Group 52A in throat. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by G. Langdon.
Jancio	( <i>fortunei</i> ssp. <i>fortunei</i> × Crest). Truss 10–14 flowered. Corolla Green-Yellow Group 1D, deepening in centre to Group 1C. Small red eye Group 46A. Crossed (1951), raised, introduced (1981) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
Jane Hardy	( <i>mutallii</i> LSe 12117 × <i>lindleyi</i> LS 2744). Truss 3–6 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 16A in throat, fading to creamy white towards corolla rim, the latter being flushed shades of Red Group 70D. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by G. A. Hardy. P.C. 28 April, 1981.

- Janet Baker  
(deciduous Azalea) (parentage unknown). Truss 12—14 flowered. Corolla Yellow White Group 158D, with flare of Yellow-Orange Group 23A. Raised, introduced (1982) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Jeanne Church (*macabeanum* × Unique). Truss 20—21 flowered. Corolla Primrose Yellow (HCC 601/3), with pink flush on lobes and 3 red flares inside base. Raised by N. Z. Rhododendron Association, introduced and registered by Mrs. Wynne Rayner.
- J. Hutton Edgar (*nivale* hybrid) from Forrest 16450. Truss 3 flowered. Corolla Blue (Lavender) Purple. Collector Forrest, raised by Col. G. H. Loder, introduced (1919) and registered by The Hon. H. E. Boscawen, High Beeches, Handcross, Sussex.
- June Fire  
(deciduous Azalea) (*prunifolium* × Royal Lodge (Knap Hill azalea)). Truss 4—5 flowered. Corolla Red Group 45D. Crossed (1975), raised, introduced and registered by M. C. Pratt.
- Lady Malmesbury (*Carita* × *wardii* var. *wardii*). Truss 12—14 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 4D, deepening to Group 4C in throat. Deeper green-yellow eye Group 154B. Crossed (1950's), raised, introduced (1982) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Lady Romsey (*yakushmanum* ssp. *yakushmanum* × Elizabeth de Rothschild). Truss 17—20 flowered. Corolla White Group 155A with faint spotting, close to Yellow-Green Group 153, in upper throat. Crossed (1965), raised, introduced (1982) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild. A.M. 17 May, 1982.
- Laraine Langdon (*Marion* × (Unknown Warrior × *arboreum*)). Truss 19 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55B. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by G. Langdon.
- Lemur (*nakaharæ* Mariko × Vuyk's Scarlet). Corolla Red Group 52A. Crossed (1973), raised, introduced (1979) and registered by P. A. Cox.
- Longbow (*burmanicum* × *johnstoneanum*). Truss 8—12 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 8D; upper lobe flare Yellow Group 12B. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by R. Scorbio.
- Marianne Hardy (*lacteam* × *discolor*). Truss 11—15 flowered. Corolla a creamy white between White Group 155A and Yellow Group 4D, with blotch of yellow-orange in upper throat. Crossed and raised by Lionel de Rothschild, introduced and registered by Major A. E. Hardy and G. A. Hardy, F.C.C. May, 1982.
- Marilyn Kay (Elsa Karga × Red Ruffles). Corolla red between Groups 42A and 42B. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by D. Dosser.
- Mrs Eddy (Jibuti × Gladys Rillstone). Truss 15 flowered. Corolla Purple Red Group 63C, heavily speckled Group 60B (variable) with deepest Greyed-Purple eye Group 187A. Crossed (c.1952), raised, introduced (1980) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Mrs Ena Agius (Aurora × Idealist). Truss 10 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Green Group 150D. Crossed (1955), raised, introduced (1982) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.

- Nan Cutten  
(Sect. *Vireya*) (*aurigeranum* × Dr Herman Sleumer). Truss 9 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 16C; lobes Yellow-Orange Group 15B. Crossed and raised by Tom Lelliot, raised and introduced by Ron Cutten.
- Nasca Blossom (Blue Diamond × unknown). Truss 4–5 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 69C to Purple Group 75D with Orange-Brown spots on top segment. Originated 1972 (open pollinated). Raised, introduced and registered by I. A. Hayes.
- New Guinea Gold  
(Sect. *Vireya*) (a form of *aurigeranum*). Truss 8–10 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 21B. Raised and introduced by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, A.M. 22 September, 1981.
- Nubar (*Aurora* × *campylocarpum*). Corolla Red Group 51C in bud, opening Yellow-Green Group 150D, deepening Yellow-Green Group 154C, with centre speckles in upper part of corolla Red Group 50A. Introduced (1981) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Oriental Orange (*aurigeranum* × unknown). Truss 15 flowered. Corolla Orange Group 24A. Crossed and raised by R. Lelliot, and introduced and registered by R. Cutten.
- Panda (*Everest* × *kiusianum* (a white-flowered form)). Corolla White Group. Crossed (1973), raised, introduced (1979) and registered by P. A. Cox.
- Penrice (Sect. *Vireya*) (parentage unknown). Truss 14 flowered. Corolla Orange Group 29C; lobes Red Group 48D. Crossed and raised by Don Stanton, introduced and registered by J. Clyde Smith.
- Perla Rosa (*mucronulatum* × *ciliatum*). Truss 1–5 buds, 2–3 per bud. Corolla soft Lilac-Pink (HCC 630/2); inside (HCC 630/3). Raised, introduced and registered by Research Station for Arboriculture.
- Posy (*yakushmanum* var. *yakushmanum* (*yakushmanum*) × College Pink). Truss 22 flowered. Corolla Rose Pink fading to Rose Madder (HCC 23/2) to Neyron Rose (HCC 623/3). Red spotting in upper lobe. Crossed (1965), raised, introduced and registered by Mr. R. C. Gordon.
- Princess Margaret of Windsor  
Azalea (parentage unknown). Truss 14 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 21C, flushed Yellow-Orange Group 21A. Raised, introduced (1981) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Proud Cis (*Joan Langdon* × (*Rosabel* × *arboresum*)). Truss 17 flowered. Corolla Red Group 55A. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by Mr. G. Langdon.
- Rachel Dacre  
(deciduous Azalea) (parentage unknown). Truss 14 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 14C, with blotch of Yellow-Orange Group 21A. Raised, introduced (1982) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Raspberry Ripple (*yakushmanum* ssp. *yakushmanum* (*yakushmanum*) × Pauline). Truss 16 flowered. Corolla white, lightly flushed with pink towards wide margins of a shade between Red-Purple Group 58B–58C, and centre of upper segment finely flecked with Red-Purple Group 60A. Crossed (1951) and

- raised by R.H.S. Garden, Wisley, introduced (1982) and registered by The Director, Royal Horticultural Society's Garden.
- Robert Withers  
(Sect. *Vireya*) (*christianae* × *aequabile*). Truss 5—7 flowered. Corolla and lobes Orange Red Group 30C. Crossed and raised by R. M. Withers, Esq., introduced and registered by Graham Snell.
- Sarah Hardy (*Zella* × *Muy Lindo*). Truss 11—12 flowered. Corolla White, lightly flushed pink, Red Group 56D, with green dorsal markings. Crossed and raised by Capt. Collingwood Ingram, F.L.S., V.M.H., introduced and registered by G. A. Hardy.
- Scarlet Beauty  
(Sect. *Vireya*) (*laetum* × *Triumphans*). Truss 13 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 22B; lobes Orange-Red Group 33A. Crossed and raised by Don Stanton, Esq., introduced and registered by Geo. Langdon.
- Sea King (a form of *reticulatum*). Flowers solitary or in pairs. Corolla Red-Purple Group 74A, with upper lobe slightly paler and sparingly spotted. Originated in Japan and collected by Dr. Rokujo, and raised and introduced (1982) and registered by Hydon Nurseries Ltd.
- Snow Mantle (*dalhousiae* var. *dalhousiae* × *Fragrantissimum*). Truss 3 flowered. Corolla White, with gold throat fading out. Crossed (1968), raised, introduced and registered by R. C. Gordon.
- Squirrel (*Galathea* × *nakaharae* Mariko). Corolla Red Group 42A. Crossed (1970), raised, introduced (c. 1979) and registered by P. A. Cox.
- Stanley (*falconeri* ssp. *falconeri* × *sinogrande*). Truss 27—28 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Green Group 150D, fading Green-White Group 157C. Basal blotch on upper petals Red-Purple Group 60B. Introduced and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Stantons Glory  
(Sect. *Vireya*) (*christianae* (a form known as *grandiflora*) × *aurigeranum*). Truss 8—10 flowered. Corolla Orange Group 28B, reverse Orange Group 24C. Crossed and raised by Don Stanton, introduced and registered by Graham Snell.
- Stephanie Wilson (*williamsianum* × unknown). Truss 9 flowered. Corolla Green White Group 157C, fading to Pink Group 56D. Introduced (1979) and registered by Edmund de Rothschild.
- Summer Fragrance (*occidentale* × *luteum*). Truss 10—12 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 13D with upper lobe blotched deeper Yellow Group 13A. Crossed (1963), raised, introduced and registered by M. C. Pratt.
- Sweet Mac (*inconspicuum* × *macgregoriae*) natural hybrid, seed collected in the wild. Truss 7—9 flowered. Corolla Red Group 41C. Raised by L. Searle, New Guinea, and introduced and registered by G. Snell.
- The Clown (a hybrid of *R. glaucophyllum*). Truss 3—9 flowered. Corolla white, flushed Greyed-Purple Group 186C predominantly in upper corolla, with darker spotting of Greyed-Purple Group 186A in upper throat. Origin unknown. Acquired from G. Reuthe Ltd. Introduced and registered by R. N. Stephenson Clarke, A.M. 17 May, 1982.



- Tropic Fanfare (*javanicum* × *lochiae*). Truss 8–10 flowered. Corolla Red Group 41C. Crossed and raised by D. Stanton, and introduced and registered by G. Snell.
- Tropic Summer (Sect. *Vireya*) (*aurigeranum* × *macgregoriae*). Truss 10–12 flowered. Corolla Yellow-Orange Group 21C, lobes Orange-Red Group 30C. Crossed and raised by D. Stanton and introduced and registered by G. Snell.
- Two Kings (*Loderi* King George × King George). Truss 12–13 flowered. Corolla white in throat, lobes flushed shades of Red-Purple Group 62. Crossed (1930), raised, introduced (1982) and registered by The Hon. H. E. Boscawen, A.M. 27 April, 1982.
- Vivia Ward (a chance seedling from U.S.A. seed). Truss 12 flowered. Corolla Red-Purple Group 65B, deep Red-Purple flare in throat. Raised, introduced and registered by A. G. Holmes.
- Wigeon (*carolinianum* × *calostrotum* Gigha). Corolla pink with deeper spots. Crossed (1971), raised, introduced (1980) and registered by P. A. Cox, A.M. 27 April, 1982.
- Wombat (*nakaharae* Mariko × *Gaiety*). Corolla Red Group 55A. Crossed (1970), raised, introduced (1979) and registered by P. A. Cox.
- Woodchat (*brachyanthum* ssp. *hypolepidotum* × *ludlowii*). Corolla yellow. Crossed (1968), raised, introduced (c. 1978) and registered by P. A. Cox.
- Yellow Dream (*campylocarpum* × *wardii* var. *wardii*). Truss 14 flowered. Corolla Yellow Group 5D with deeper centre spotted red. Crossed, raised, introduced and registered by G. Langdon.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS  
1981/82

- Sunrise-Sunset Registered 1980/81 (See Yearbook 1981/82) Delete. Name to be Sunup-Sundown.

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