



RHODODENDRONS 1984/5
with Magnolias and Camellias

The Royal Horticultural Society
London

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RHODODENDRONS 1984/85

with

Magnolias and Camellias

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
VINCENT SQUARE
LONDON

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Among the giants and dwarfs of Sikkim

BARRY N. STARLING

Lest the reader imagine he or she is about to read a Himalayan Gulliver's travels let me make it clear that the giants and dwarfs of the title are, of course, rhododendrons. In west Sikkim, within a distance of forty kilometres, those sound of wind and limb can climb 9850 ft, starting at 6500 ft, among 50 ft high rhododendrons whose main performance remains aloft and unseen to few but birds and monkeys, and rising to the high scree and meadows approaching 16,500 ft where sheep keep the young shoots nibbled back so that plants form spreading carpets like heather on a moorland.

While spring comes to the lower altitudes in March, it can be early July before the highest alpine meadows lose their snowy blanket and their plants respond to the ample supply of water at the roots. Once the monsoon starts, growth begins in earnest so that from June to September the alpine flora is at its best. Following advice to this effect we planned to have two teams of Alpine Garden Society members in the field for two three-week periods during that time, the first to visit in June and early July and the second in September. Our aims were to survey the alpine flora above 1000 ft and to collect seed of worthwhile plants to distribute to members. On 15 June, 1983 our first team set off. It consisted of Chris Brickell and Brian Mathew, both skilled botanists as well as excellent plantmen; Michael Upward, Secretary of the Alpine Garden Society, and myself. We two had spent nearly two years planning the expedition and were enthusiastically, if a little anxiously, determined that it should succeed.

As it happened the first visit proved to be a good time for rhododendrons in the upper half of the altitude range for, of a total of twenty species seen, thirteen were in flower. During the second trip green capsules of most species were collected and these completed the ripening process to yield good seed.

Our route was one followed by trekkers in recent years, from Yoksum at a little under 6500 ft, via Dzongri at 13,000 ft to Thangshing, Chemathang and on to Gocha-La, the 17,000 ft pass beyond which lie the cold, barren slopes of magnificent Kanchenjunga. A diversion to the west of this route took us into the Bikbari Valley which impressed us firstly because it was comparatively unexplored botanically and secondly, it was the only place where we saw the sun for longer than twenty minutes.

Of the first two species of rhododendron we encountered, *R. arboreum* and *R. grande*, we could do little more than admire the trunks as they soared up to become lost in the dark canopy above, that was yet another plane of vegetation. Tree grew upon tree and it was often difficult to tell if the foliage one could see was of the dominant trees or the epiphytes upon them. Frequent sprinklings of scarlet tubular corollas on the path gave away the presence of *Agapetes* above but it was often impossible to see the plants from whence they came. Doubtless *R. ciliatum*, *dalhousiae*, *edgeworthii*, *lindleyi*, *maddenii* and *pendulum* could be found way up in the treetops and I longed to shin up and explore this second flora but a thousand leeches reached out to fasten themselves to anyone who left the beaten track. Hardened travellers of sub-tropical woodlands would have scraped them off with a kukri leaving the severed heads to release their grip in the course of time but we were stopped at frequent intervals to examine each other for attached leeches like monkeys searching companions for fleas.

Of *Rhododendron arboreum* we learned that the hard wood of its trunks had its uses. Handles were made for the precious kukris, the knives without which no self-respecting sherpa would be seen. Pack saddles, too, were made from this timber to fit astride the backs of yak or dzo, the main freight transport of the region.

Sharing this forest belt with the tree rhododendrons was *Acer campbellii*, in places sending forth strong, erect rods of new shoots from cut stumps. The leaves towards the young tips were a blazing red, cooling in due course to amber and then soft green. Magnolias, too, were here, together with a large, yellow fruited sorbus, *S. vestita*, *Tsuga dumosa* and a number of huge sub-tropical trees whose identity remained a mystery to us gardeners from temperate climates.

Above 9,850 ft the flora became of greater interest as here was a good chance that species from this vegetation belt would be hardy in much of Britain. Here *R. barbatum* and *R. falconeri* were over flowering but the contorted trunks, as tree wrestled with tree, made their own surrealistic picture of reds and browns smudged with grey-green lichens against a background of depthless mist. *Rhododendron cinnabarinum* had been prolific in flower and was just shedding dusky red corollas which on some glowed with a hint of orange between the lobes. Though we did not have the opportunity to sample or even see any, we learned that a preserve is made of the flowers of *R. cinnabarinum*. This surprised us in view of the reputed toxicity of rhododendrons, even down to their pollen, but possibly the toxin is broken down by boiling. *Rhododendron thomsonii*, too, was almost over but there were sufficient flowers left for us to notice that the clear, blood-red trusses were pretty uniform throughout. Later we were to notice that the finest, most glaucous new growth appeared on plants at the higher altitude, which for *R. thomsonii* was about 12,800 ft. Yet another red, the scarlet *R. fulgens* appeared just once at a little over 13,100 ft with its final flowers dropping as we reached up to examine them closer. This was growing in a thicket on the sheltered side of a ridge, facing south and overlooking a small meadow.

In the dense rhododendron forest below, only *Primula scapigera* and the small, bright yellow *P. prenantha* find a home along the path but as

the solid woodland breaks up into thickets from 12,500 to 14,000 ft, the area of each group is delineated by wine-red *P. calderana* or creamy white *P. obliqua* seeking shelter under the lower rhododendron branches from grazing herds. Phedang, at 11,150 ft, was the first open glade to provide a home for such largely alpine genera as *Gentiana*, *Cyananthus* and *Cremanthodium*. It is named, not for any permanent settlement but because it boasts a tall, wooden observation tower, a hut and one other timber-built "convenience" for trekkers. The importance of this landmark, from our point of view, was firstly that we could at last plunge into the forest without finding, or being found by leeches, and secondly that as a result of this we came across some very fine specimens of viburnum, sorbus and rhododendrons immediately below Phedang. The viburnum was *V. cordifolium* bearing pure white, 3-inch diameter corymbs followed by bright, attractive fruits in autumn. *Sorbus himalaicus* was the sorbus species with pink tinged flowers giving way to ox-blood red berries, while one of the best forms of *Rhododendron campylocarpum* we were to see overhanging the path together with a long-belled, smoky-red *R. cinnabarinum*. In general the plants of a species of rhododendron with the most desirable horticultural attributes — hardiness, compact habit, greater clarity or depth of flower colour — were to be found at the highest altitude of that species distribution, as one would expect. In the case of *R. campylocarpum*, however, though the plants were straggly throughout, flower colour — a good butter yellow — size and texture were superior on plants at 11,500 ft to that of plants 1,500 ft higher, which bore thin-textured, creamy yellow corollas. *Rhododendron hodgsonii*, the toughest of the larger leaved species, produced uncharacteristically clear pink corollas in handsome, compact trusses. Lower down this species had finished flowering and nowhere did we see the typical lilac-purple with a hint of magenta which is predominant in cultivation.

It was not until several days later, as we dropped down from Dzongri to cross the Prek-chu, the river we were then to follow northwards to our next camp at Thangshing, that we were to discover one of the most exciting plants of the trip. At 3,700 ft we were just clipping the top of the altitude range for *R. hodgsonii* so that it was about to taper out as the height of the river valley increased to the north. Here, within 160 ft of the path, there was just one ancient and poorly, collapsing tree of *R. hodgsonii* with but four trusses of flower. Nothing was lacking in the quality of these inflorescences their colour being an outstanding crimson, the fifteen to eighteen 2½ in. long, 2 in. broad, firm textured corollas forming a beehive shaped truss. With the possibility of other, inferior forms of *R. hodgsonii* in the vicinity it seemed prudent to self pollinate the flowers. As all were within reach this was soon achieved so that on our return in September we were able to collect sufficient seed to provide about a hundred rhododendron enthusiasts with a good sample.

Above 13,100 ft *R. lanatum* and *R. campanulatum* of the larger species were common either as tangled thickets 6½ to 10 ft high or as individual, compact specimens of slightly smaller stature. While it was difficult to enthuse over the wishy-washy lilac of the campanulatum, the quality of flower of *R. lanatum* seemed to improve with each upward step. In places whole hillsides were painted yellow by this species to such

an extent that I could not help reflecting on the irony of the scene when I recalled the efforts of hybridists, over many years, to breed this illusive colour into the hardy hybrids. Here was a shrub which, when growing in an open, uncrowded situation, was of compact habit well clothed with bold, clean foliage which developed from young, fawn, woolly shoots, an attractive feature in their own right. Large, lax trusses of up to a dozen, 2 in. wide, yellow bells, lightly spotted with tiny crimson dots at the base, were borne in profusion. Some of the best specimens were to be found high on steep, exceedingly well-drained slopes where they were exposed to fierce winds and intensely cold nights in autumn before the insulating snow fell. The growing medium is a uniform pH7 and these plants would benefit little from the yak and sheep manure deposited so liberally on the alpine pastures. Taken from this harsh environment to the cushy atmosphere of a temperate zone garden one might think that *R. lanatum* would flourish magnificently. One vitally important factor though, is difficult, often impossible, to achieve if it does not occur naturally and that is the moisture content in the air. In the wild melting snow provides ample moisture at the roots to start the growing process and then for four months, even when rain is not falling, the air is saturated with moisture. Only in the autumn, when the young wood must ripen to withstand the sub-zero temperatures of winter, does the air become dry.

Our visit to the Sikkim highlands in late June coincided very well with the flowering of three of the four alpine, or small-leaved rhododendron species we were to find. *Rhododendron anthopogon* was probably at its best a week or two before our visit but there were still enough of those tight little daphne-like clusters for us to wonder at the colour range of this species. A glance at a distribution map for *R. anthopogon* will show west Sikkim to be almost at the most westerly point of that species' range. The pale yellow *R. hypenanthum*, on the other hand is, except for an outlying station in Bhutan, at the far east of its range just across the border in eastern Nepal. Botanically the only difference between the two species, apart from flower colour, is the persistence or otherwise of the bud scales. In the recent revision of the genus by Cullen and Chamberlain, the status of *R. hypenanthum* is reduced to that of a variety of *R. anthopogon*. Of the two herbarium collections we made, neither had persisting bud scales so were attributed to *R. anthopogon* although one was a form with a yellow corolla — a distinguishing feature of *R. hypenanthum*. Had we more time it would have been an interesting exercise to collect specimens from all of the various colour forms and plot their positions on a map of the locality. I have seen *R. hypenanthum* in Kashmir and on the Rhotang Pass, to the north of the Kulu Valley in northern India. In both instances the plants were smaller in habit, leaf and inflorescence than anything we saw in Sikkim. Is it possible that *R. anthopogon* gradually becomes *R. hypenanthum* as it moves west?; or were there, somewhere close to our field of operations in Sikkim, typical plants of the latter with which *R. anthopogon* had crossed to produce hybrid swarms, and it was these we were seeing along the way? Seeds were collected from each of the colonies so, in due course, the plants that these yield may throw some light on the problem.

At the lowest altitude of its distribution, about 12,150 ft, *R. anthopogon* had inflorescences of rose-pink, set above dark, matt green foliage bronzed by numerous scales, but by far the commonest form occurred considerably higher and displayed buds, pink at first, but with the colour tending to drain from the opening flower leaving it white with just a stain of pink at the base of the corolla tube. Great drifts of this form covered the valley floors at about 13,150 ft and eventually petered out as 6 in. high patches sparsely located on the hungry glacial grit at nearly 16,500 ft. Plunging the probe of our pH meter down among the rhododendron roots we found it a pretty constant pH⁷ there being very little organic matter present to reduce the pH and no limestone in the vicinity to push it up.

On our second visit in September we stumbled upon a thicket of *R. anthopogon* which we had missed earlier. This was located about three or four kilometres north of Dzongri in a wet hollow. The tangled branches scrambled to over 3 feet in height and bore oval leaves larger than those we had seen before. Flowering had been sparse which is probably why we missed it earlier but the diligent searching of our team eventually produced a sizeable haul of seed capsules.

In the fight for survival against grazing animals many herbaceous and bulbous plants fared better by casting their seed into the protective cover of the alpine shrubs. Apart from rhododendrons, both juniper and shrubby potentilla were the main guardians, with occasional outcrops of small, shrubby honeysuckles or willows here and there. *Fritillaria cirrhosa* had learned this protective dodge early in its evolutionary history and had developed leaflets with a tendril-like tendency near the top of the flower scape. By means of these it is able to steady the long, slender stem during its remarkably straight passage through the three-dimensional network of twigs, until once clear of the topmost branches the single, or occasionally there are two, pendent, oval buds swell to open greenish yellow blooms. Remaining beneath the canopy of branches, or sometimes venturing out into the turf by boulders, two lilies flower at the same time as the fritillaria. The 6 in. high *Lilium nanum* also dangles its single bloom from a slender scape but in this case the flower is cone shaped and dusky pink in colour while its slightly taller, more robust cousin, *L. nanum* var. *flavidum* has much larger, creamy yellow, egg-shaped flowers.

At Dzongri, around our camp, a tiny viola scrambled up through the scrub and peered out with sunny, yellow faces from between the foliage. A closer inspection revealed a reddish brown reverse to the petals, a characteristic which we later learned distinguished this as a previously unrecorded form of *Viola biflora*. Another denizen of these low shrub thickets was *Meconopsis simplicifolia* which formed a basal rosette of lanceolate leaves and a number of scapes 6 to 12 in. long, each bearing one, 2 to 3 in. wide, openchalic varying in colour from sky blue to muddy wine-purple. One curious, though strangely beautiful little plant was the Himalayan mandrake, *Mandragora caulescens*. This had good reason to hide among the bushes for once the tubby inch-wide, bright green flowers were over, the seed developed in a succulent, tomato-like fruit, about an inch in diameter. We proved that the legend attached to the Mediterranean mandrake did not apply to this species for in the absence of dogs to pull them out of the ground we were obliged to dig a number of

plants ourselves for herbarium specimens and I am pleased to say, we lived to tell the tale.

Sharing the alpine meadows with *R. anthopogon* were *R. setosum* and the later flowering *R. lepidotum*. The habit of the former species was fairly constant, the plants forming patches less extensive than those of *R. anthopogon* and only about a foot high. As it reached the topmost extent of its range the shrubs were reduced to low tabletops 6 in high. Oval, bristly-margined, mid-green leaves and bristled branchlets characterised the species but the most pleasant surprise was in the flower colour. Previously my only experience of *R. setosum* was of the not very attractive purplish pink form and references in rhododendron literature gave me no reason to suppose that there were better colours. Certainly the familiar form was there, but richer purples were more predominant, particularly in the Bikbari Valley, while most outstanding were just a few plants of claret-crimson with no hint of muddiness at all. One plant, on a ridge near our Dzongri camp, was clear, rose-pink and although we collected a few of the previous year's seed in late June, when we searched for the fresh crop in September we were unable to identify the plant positively. All of the *R. setosums* were free-flowering, their fat, round buds as trusses of up to eight, an inch wide, funnel-shaped corollas in such abundance as to obscure the foliage and turn large patches of mountainside into a soft, purple haze.

The third species in the 11,500 to 15,000 ft belt showed more variability of foliage and habit but was not yet sufficiently in flower to make any impact on the landscape. This was *R. lepidotum*, most prevalent in the diminutive yellow-flowered variety, *elaegnoides*. The receding glaciers had left high ridges of rock covered by gritty detritus heaped up to a knife edge often 650 to 980 ft above the valley floor. Frequently it was the fine, binding roots of the little yellow *R. lepidotum* that prevented the erosion of these sharp but unstable edges. In the most exposed positions the tiny deciduous shrublets had just decked themselves with up to ½ in. long, densely scaly, olive-green, elliptic leaves and the round terminal buds of every shoot were beginning to expand their flowers. Here the plants were barely 4 in. high but lower down the slopes larger colonies grew to nearer a foot. In just a few instances the rotate, one inch diameter flowers had opened to display firm-textured, clear yellow corollas with just a little green spotting at the base of the upper lobes.

Larger *R. lepidotum* with oblong, dark green leaves of up to just over an inch long by just under an inch wide, grew in patches on grassy alps or close to stream sides, often alongside the two alpine species already described. Only one plant had opened a few flowers during our first visit while in September the odd, out-of-season bloom was produced, just as *R. lepidotum* behaves in cultivation. These corollas were larger than those of the yellow variety but similarly shaped, varying in colour from wine-red to purple-red — not, in fact, different to forms already in cultivation.

Within five miles of the summit of Mt. Kanchenjunga, at 16,500 ft, where the range of plant species diminished dramatically, we discovered *R. nivale* as 4 in. high hummocks of densely tangled twigs bearing minute, elliptic leaves of under ½ inch in length. Flowering was just beginning here where the snow had recently receded to very few yards above us. Small, rose-purple, funnel-shaped flowers sprinkled the dark green foliage

less prolifically than one would have wished — maybe this was an off year. The altitude band for this species was not very wide — probably less than 55 yards — neither was there any variation in foliage, inflorescence or habit.

Two very beautiful but quite different blue-flowered plants shared the high screes with *R. nivale*. *Meconopsis horridula* was always a good blue so that it would have been pleasant to recount that it reflected the colour of the sky, had we seen the sky. The meconopsis could only serve to remind us of the heavens above constantly screened from us by grey mist and rainclouds. How my plants back home would have welcomed even a tenth of the rainfall we were experiencing! *Meconopsis horridula* produced a central scape up to 1 foot high bearing numerous 2½ to 3 in. diameter flowers over its length, while radiating from the base, single, unbranched, shorter stems held individual blooms. Both leaves and stems were thickly covered with sharp bristles easily capable of penetrating fingers and extremely difficult to extricate.

Growing in the most inhospitable medium of pure glacial grit we found an outstanding dwarf delphinium, possibly *D. glaciale* or closely related *D. nepalense*. Six-inch high, strong but wiry stems each bore two or three proportionately enormous hooded flowers of slatey-blue. These hoods an inch across, appeared on closer inspection to be like fine, blue gossamer stretched over a framework comprised of the veins of the inflorescence.

As we ascended to the Goecha-la our eyes were firmly fixed on the narrow trail ahead; as we puffed and gasped at this unfamiliar altitude our heads were too heavy to lift and look about us. On the downward journey, however, a glance upward was rewarded by the sight of a small colony of foot high, yellow cremanthodiums with heads mostly bowed as if in reverence to the gods of mighty Kanchenjunga. Botanically there can be very little difference between a cremanthodium and a dandelion and yet, while the dandelion has an air of vulgar brashness, cremanthodiums with their coyly down-turned blooms, appear elegant and demure.

By now we had seen all the alpine species of rhododendron that we could expect to see. I had hoped to find *R. glaucophyllum* but we were too far south for it. Away to the north-east, in the forbidden Zemu Valley we would have located it but no amount of negotiating and pleading would gain us entry to that militarily sensitive zone.

As we left the alpine moorland and entered the tunnel of vegetation that would lead us back to the blighted lands of telephones, computers and the internal combustion engine, we felt that from now on we would only see what we had seen before, so that it was a pleasant surprise to find *R. camelliaeflorum* sporting the odd creamy white 2-inch diameter bloom. The plant was growing epiphytically on a fallen forest giant and arching stems 2 feet or so in length, were clothed with 2½ in. long, broadly-lanceolate leaves. As far as we could see all the flowers had been borne solitarily and on our subsequent autumn visit we were able to gather plenty of the acorn-shaped, ½ inch-long capsules.

As usual we four had queued to take a photograph of this latest find and this time I was last in the queue. My companions had gone on, looking forward to our lunchtime break at Choka, the Tibetan settlement

about 650 yards ahead. I gathered up my camera and photographic clutter, checked for leeches and set off downwards again. Glancing upwards and to the left of the path, momentarily an exploding bunch of yellow sparks caught my eye. As my eyes focused on the source of the colour in that gloomy forest I was delighted to find that it was yet another rhododendron. The plant was 5 feet high, openly branched and sparsely leaved. It had an upright habit and grew from a rotting tree stump producing its clusters of bright flowers from terminal growth high on the shrub. Two-inch stiff pedicels bearing small, outward facing, openly-campanulate to saucer-shaped corollas gave the whole truss an open appearance reminiscent of some species of the vireya section of rhododendron. It was not like any rhododendron that I knew of and on catching up with my companions, they agreed that this was surely a new species. However, on our return to England Brian Mathew very quickly established, at Kew, that our find was *R. micromeres* and not a new species. Though disappointed we were most interested to find that *R. micromeres* had not been recorded from Sikkim before and was previously unknown west of eastern Bhutan. On our return visit in September another plant of this species was found within a few yards of the first, and a third growing at about 300 ft higher altitude. Good seed was collected from all three and it is to be hoped that the resultant plants will prove reasonably hardy as frost and snow are regular winter occurrences in the 10,000 to 10,500 ft zone in which *R. micromeres* grows.

Sikkim is but a small part of the vast Himalayan treasure chest of plants. Our area of exploration covered a fraction of that mountainous country's alpine region, but over both visits, we were able to record over seven hundred species or varieties, almost all from above 11,500 ft. Many of these are either rare or not in cultivation at all and it is to be hoped that much of the seed we brought back will serve to establish them in gardens. It is certainly heartening in this shrinking world to find that there are still accessible corners with a wealth of unfamiliar plants to draw on to challenge the plantsman's skill.

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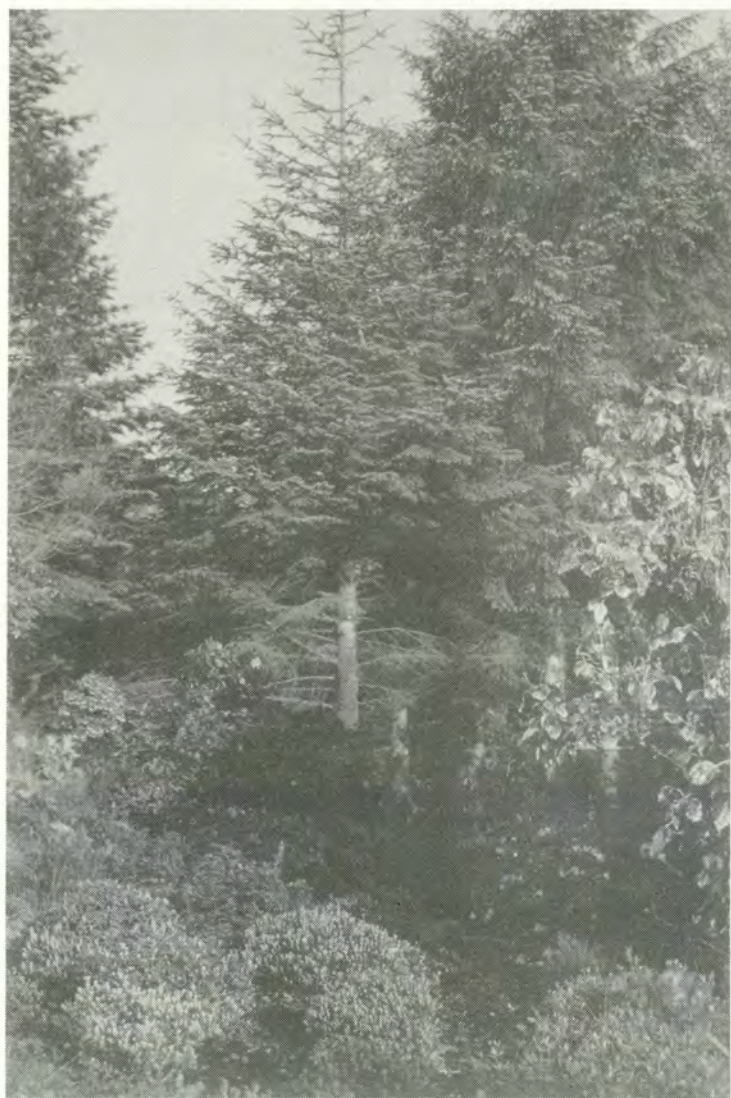


Fig. 1. Mixed dwarf Rhododendrons in the foreground, with Abies concolor and Rhododendrons 'Mayday', 'Vanessa' and 'Winsome' behind.

A highland hill-garden

LADY EDITH MACLAREN*

It is a fact of life that to cultivate a garden on the side of a mountain in the north-west of Scotland requires a great deal of dedication, unquenchable optimism — and a strong back. Nevertheless it is a most rewarding exercise, and the sheer pleasure of getting a tender shrub to grow, comfortably, in very difficult conditions, certainly makes all the effort worthwhile.

We bought Ard-daraich in 1971, and started the nursery a year later. The house had been empty for some years, so the initial work consisted of getting rid of vast quantities of weeds, wild raspberries, and enormous clumps of brambles and bracken; and clearing the ditches (most of which we discovered by falling into them). We enlarged the garden quite a lot in the first year, making new paths and manufacturing raised beds out of railway sleepers, which are an invaluable commodity. We were very lucky that British Rail were selling off their surplus stock in Fort William at that time.

The garden was originally created and for many years cared for by the Spry family, and we are eternally grateful to them for their judicious planting of pines, spruce and larch as wind protection, as well as some nice mature shrubs. Constance Spry referred to Ard-daraich as her Highland garden in one of her books. The garden occupies about an acre, on the side of a hill, facing east, on the shores of Loch Linnhe, nine miles south of Fort William. There is a huge amount of outcrop rock — a rock-garden enthusiast's dream — and otherwise the soil in the garden around the house consists of pockets of extremely soggy peat, to which we have added over the years great quantities of leaf-mould and compost. The making of compost is a vital part of gardening in the Highlands, and not a tea-leaf is wasted. Decent soil is like gold-dust.

We have a very high annual rainfall, averaging over 110 inches (2794mm), so moss is quite a problem, but surprisingly despite the wet conditions *Meconopsis* thrive with us, and *Lilium martagon* and *L. mackliniae* seed themselves all over the place.

Due to the lack of soil we have failed dismally with roses, except for *Rosa moyesii*, which seems to be quite happy. We have 'New Dawn' and 'Charles de Mille' against the wall of the house and they do produce flowers, but not in the profusion that one would like. *Erythronium* however loves our acid soil, and *Tropaeolum speciosum* grows up everything and spreads itself around the garden like a weed, albeit a welcome one. We have three lean-to greenhouses built in the place of old sheds, with two mist lines in which we propagate a large number of rhododendrons and camellias every year. There are now 19 varieties of parent plants of

*Ard-Daraich, Ardgour, by Fort William



Fig. 2. A scene in Lady Maclaren's garden.

C. × williamsii hybrids in the garden. Unfortunately *C. japonica* cultivars are quite hopeless in our northern climate, putting on good growth but very seldom flowering, whereas the *williamsii* hybrids produce a mass of flowers year after year, and for many weeks. The other advantage from a nursery point of view is that they flower from a very young age. People always seem to be astonished that camellias do so well as far north as this, and I must admit we were rather surprised ourselves when we only lost one large 'St. Ewe' in the appalling winter of 1981/2, when there were a couple of weeks of frost ranging between 11°F and 8°F (-14°C). A very testing time in the garden for anything even remotely tender.

The rhododendrons that we propagate are mainly dwarf species and hybrids, and we have nearly 200 varieties as stock plants in the garden. Of the larger growers we concentrate principally on *R. cinnabarinum*, 'Lady Chamberlain', *R. blandfordiae*florum, 'Youthful Sin', 'Everest', *R. roylei*, and 'Alison Johnstone' are among the most successful flowerers, and I must mention the white form of *R. yunnanense*, surely one of the most beautiful of all the rhododendron species.

By trial and error we have discovered which plants other than rhododendrons and camellias will flourish in our rather tricky conditions. *Hoheria lyallii* certainly does, and of the magnolias we have planted, *M. stellata*, *M. × soulangiana* and *M. sieboldii* are established and flower well, unless we get a late spring frost to knock their flower buds off. *Magnolia liliiflora nigra* and *M. wilsonii* have yet to show their paces. So far we have had a complete failure with *Embothrium lanceolata*. They don't die; they just don't grow with any enthusiasm, which is quite maddening, particularly as they grow beautifully in a garden not 20 miles from here. I wish someone would tell me how to encourage them. *Eucryphia × numansay* and *E. glutinosa* do very well indeed in this part of the world, and last year we planted *E. milliganii*, which so far looks

very healthy, but of course it hasn't had to face a hard winter yet. *Pieris forrestii* and *P. taiwanensis* are two of the great successes in this garden and survived the awful winter of 1981/2 with very little die-back; they have subsequently put on terrific growth. 'Forest Flame' and 'Flamingo' don't seem so hardy with us.

For some reason Japanese azaleas do not do well in this garden and rarely flower, but the deciduous varieties are a great joy, and appear impervious to the weather. We have a particularly nice specimen of *R. occidentale delicatissima* at the back of the house which was planted by the Sprys, and is covered every year with lovely apricot buds opening to cream, and smelling gorgeous.

We are growing a great variety of *Acer palmatum* and *A. japonica* from seed. A long slow process, and like most gardeners we wish we had started years ago. They seem to fit very happily into the Highland landscape. We have *Acer palmatum atropurpureum*, 'Osakasuki' and 'Bonfire' well established and giving wonderful colour all summer and autumn. *Styrax japonica* and *Stewartia pseudocamellia* both excelled themselves when flowering last year and obviously enjoyed the long hot summer.

We have recently acquired half an acre of the field in front of the house, in which we are aiming to concentrate on autumn-colouring plants. The soil there is totally different from that of the house garden, being part of a glacial bank, and very sandy and pebbly, so we have to dig in large quantities of peat when planting. We have planted shelter belts of birch, willows, \times *Cupressocyparis leylandii* and *Pinus sylvestris*, grown from seeds obtained from the old Caledonian Forest, but until they grow up this new garden is very open to biting east winds — so anything we plant has to be fairly tough. So far we have established *Sorbus* 'Joseph Rock', *S. decora*, *S. hupehensis*, *S. commixta*, *S. vilmorinii*, *S. cashmiriana*, *S. discolor*, *S. hupehensis* pink fruited form, *S. poshuashanensis*, *S. chamaemespilus*, *S. aria lutescens* and *S.* 'Orange King'; and of the growing maples, *Acer rubrum*, *A. platanoides*, *A. circinatum*, *A. ginnala*, *A. grosseri*, *A. aconitifolium*, *A.* 'Bloodgood' and *A.* 'Senkaki'; as well as *Aesculus parviflora*, *Quercus coccinea* and others too numerous to list.

We have a trial planting of blueberries, *Vaccinium* Herbert, Ivanhoe, Early Blue, Blue Ray, Berkeley and Collens planted mainly for their fabulous autumn colouring, with the added bonus of delicious fruit, if one can beat the birds to them. Hopefully, over the years this new bit of garden will develop as an interesting spot to visit. The view is quite spectacular, and the flatness of the ground rather easier for visitors, than the winding and in places slightly precipitous paths in the house garden. We do enjoy our visitors very much indeed, and it is pleasing when people come back year after year, both to the nursery and sometimes just to visit the garden, to see how things are growing.

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The ancient curse revisited

DAVID G. LEACH

Readers of this and other publications on rhododendrons may remember several articles on rhododendron poisoning which appeared a few years ago. One, published in *Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook, 1968*, entitled "The Ancient Curse of the Rhododendron", was a detailed account of the historical impact and medical record of lethal honey produced from rhododendron nectar, and of equally deadly rhododendron tea prescribed by eighteenth and nineteenth century doctors, mainly for the cure of arthritis.

I concluded that article, "... the hazard to humans from any source but honey is infinitesimal." The reassurance was not entirely justified, as later information has demonstrated.

One reason is that rhododendron poisoning is extremely difficult to diagnose, and even more unlikely to be identified by an autopsy. The poisonous compound is acetylandromedol, which produces a profound depression of blood pressure, shock and death. Such fatalities occur routinely each year overseas, especially on the shores of the Black Sea, where honey is produced by bees from the nectar of *R. flavum* (syn: *luteum*). In the United States, poisonous honey appears only intermittently in about six-year cycles when bees are repelled by flowers near ground level wet from protracted rains. Alternative sources of nectar are then sought, especially *R. occidentale*; the honey produced from the nectar of that azalea can be extremely dangerous. Each spring, in the doctors' lounges of some hospitals in the Pacific Northwest, bulletins are posted as reminders to consider rhododendron poisoning as a possibility for patients with undiagnosed illnesses.

The publication of the articles has continued to produce letters reporting cases of rhododendron poisoning, and accounts of allergic reactions suffered by propagators handling cuttings, especially of lepidotes and of azaleas; and of urticaria ("hives") contracted by susceptible persons removing faded flower trusses or even brushing against rhododendrons in flower. The cultivar, 'Pride of Leonardslee', derived from *R. fortunei* × *R. thomsonii* is particularly virulent in its concentration of acetylandromedol. Geoffrey Gorer, at Haywards Heath in Sussex, wrote that his gardener must avoid any contact with 'Pride of Leonardslee' lest he be afflicted with nettle rash of the utmost severity. There is no proof that acetylandromedol in rhododendrons also acts as an allergen, but there appears to be a strong association between species and hybrids known to contain a high concentration of it, and the appearance of urticaria among people who are exposed to these rhododendrons.

Professor Fang Wen-pei at Sichuan University has written me that *Rhododendron molle* has been known to be poisonous since some time before 800 A.D. An authoritative herbal published in the Han dynasty

refers to its use in China as a poison, and, in very small quantities, for medicinal purposes.

Natives of Appalachia often believe that rhododendron foliage is innocuous because deer browse on it when other forage is not available in the winter. However, deer produce in their stomachs an enzyme which renders acetylandromedol harmless. Horses which consume the more virulent species and hybrids die quickly, and most knowledgeable farmers are careful to keep their cattle away from rhododendrons when grazing is poor.

Perhaps the most dramatic account of contemporary human poisoning has been sent to me by Mr Robert Hebb, Director of Horticulture at the Cary Arboretum, Millbrook, New York. He was leading a group of American gardeners through the rhododendron collection at Inverewe, Scotland, when he stopped to take a close-up photograph of the pendent salmon-pink flowers of 'Lady Chamberlain'. As he jostled the branch on which they were borne, two drops of nectar fell on his finger. Although he had read at least one of the articles on rhododendron poisoning, he was preoccupied with his camera and he unthinkingly removed the sticky nectar by putting his finger in his mouth.

Hebb knew almost at once that he had inadvertently created a serious problem. Within one or two minutes the pleasant sweet tasting nectar produced a tingling "pins and needles" feeling in fingers and toes, accompanied by numbness and lack of control that occurs when a limb, deprived of blood circulation, "falls asleep". Within five minutes after ingestion of the nectar, his coordination was so impaired that he had great difficulty walking to a nearby bench to rest. He felt weighed down by an overwhelming depression.

Hebb's account suggests that his thought processes were seriously disassociated. He had a suffocating foreboding of death; irrationally, he dreaded discovery in his condition by his companions, but at the same time he imagined himself floating in space. He relates in his letter how he was unable to speak intelligibly. The syllables of words were not in correct sequence; "rhododendron" became "doderendron".

The acute hallucinations and weakness lasted 20 to 25 minutes. He then returned to his tour group, walking with some difficulty. Speaking slowly and with intense concentration, he was able to explain his pale and shaken appearance. In another 20 minutes he became extremely thirsty, and then hungry. His mind cleared. An hour and 40 minutes after the incident he became drowsy and a headache which had earlier developed, intensified. After sleeping for about one hour he awakened without symptoms of any kind.

Many of these are the classic symptoms of acetylandromedol poisoning, first described 2,400 years ago in *Anabasis* by Xenophon, after his soldiers had eaten poisonous honey.

'Lady Chamberlain' was doubtless named for a benign and gracious peeress of faultless character. But the Macbethian predilection makes her namesake truly a *femme fatale*. She was bred from *R. cinnabarinum*, a species so toxic in its tissues that browsing cattle, even goats, are commonly killed by it in its Sikkim homeland.

Acetylandromedol produces a narcotic action upon the higher centres of the brain, as it simultaneously and progressively causes dyspnoea, 16

paralysis, convulsions and, finally, respiratory failure. As little as 0.28 milligrams kills a rabbit in a few hours.

It is apparent that Mr Hebb was an involuntary practitioner of brinkmanship! Several more drops of ingested nectar would almost certainly have been fatal. His graphic account of his brush with death is unique among survivors of rhododendron poisoning.

As a matter of perspective, it seems appropriate to point out that many plant genera are poisonous in whole or in part, including those that are grown for ornamental purposes. The venomous monkshood is notorious; the common English yew contains an alkaloid, taxine, which is rapidly absorbed and causes sudden death; buxine, found in boxwood, causes respiratory failure; oleander is deadly in all of its parts. The list is long. Even the eating of green and sprouting parts of potatoes may cause severe poisoning.

So rhododendrons are far from alone as potential killers. The antidote, as always, is foreknowledge, and a continuing awareness of the peril of ingesting any part of them. Although not all species and hybrids are poisonous, and, in fact, the flowers of some are candied in honey by natives of the Himalaya, few hobbyists will want to play Russian roulette.

Catherine de Medici (1519-1589), Queen of France, provided an interesting footnote to the history of rhododendron poisoning. Daughter of the noble, and often notorious, Medici family in Italy, her forebears' court in Florence was a centre of debauchery, intrigue, treachery and sudden, silent death. Machiavelli, whose name became synonymous with sinister plotting, dedicated his book, *The Prince*, to her father, the Duke of Urbino. Her grandfather was known by the interesting name of Piero the Gouty. Catherine lived at the apogee of the Medicean reign.

The Queen was known for her fine gloves, which were produced by the royal glovemaker. If she wished to dispose of an opponent, she is said to have informed him that he must accept a pair of gloves as a gift from her, the gloves to be obtained directly from her expert glovemaker. When they were supplied, the glove lining had been impregnated with an extract of rhododendrons, and treated with herbs and spices to produce a heady fragrance. The unwary beneficiary of the royal gift absorbed the acetylandromedol through his skin, according to the account, and soon fell victim to an unknown illness which proved fatal.

Readers who are interested in obtaining a detailed history of poisoning by acetylandromedol in honey, and of the misuse of rhododendron extracts in medicine, are referred to in my articles in *Rhododendron Information*, published by the American Rhododendron Society and to *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook 1968*.

The gathering of this information was originally undertaken because of interest in an extract for the possible treatment of high blood pressure. Inasmuch as the Middle East was the repository of medical knowledge during the Middle Ages in Europe, I began the research at the library of the University in Istanbul. The trail led from there to the Library of the Palace of Rectors in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, and then to the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. Additional information was obtained in the Library of the British Museum in London; from the New York Public Library in New York; from the Library of the Museum of Natural History in Philadelphia;

and from the Library of the Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation in Pittsburgh. Most of the sources were named, with their authors, in the article but a complete bibliography was inadvertently omitted. The search required the services of translators in Greek, Latin, Arabic, mediaeval and modern German, French and Russian.

Indulge in azaleas

KENDALL W. GAMBRILL

The plight of azaleas is lamentable! Denied the status of genus rank by botanists, yet generally not accepted as members in good standing of the rhododendron club by the avid horticulturists, these popular and exemplary ornamentals must bear their aura of a sort of illegitimacy and suffer the further indignity of having their finest asset, that of floral display, either scorned as tasteless exhibitionism or brutishly misused to yield garish orgies beloved of punkers and burghers alike. Indeed botanical nomenclatural sleuths hold not only that these plants do not deserve a genus of their own, but even contend that the name "azalea" is incorrectly applied to them, belonging instead to *Loiseleuria*. Meanwhile formal horticulture, significantly the RHS and units of the ARS, conclude that the Edinburgh RBG revision of the Genus *Rhododendron* is ripe for adoption and use in show schedules, though lacking a review of the azaleas. And maintaining a sort of "separate-but-equal" policy, formal registration of rhododendron clones with identical names is permitted, so long as one is a "true" rhododendron and the other is an azalea — thus *Rhododendron* 'Pink Pearl' of blowsy flower fame and *Rhododendron* 'Pink Pearl' ('Azumakagami') a popular Kurume azalea.

Regrettably, gardeners tend to be no more understanding in their use of these plants. In domestic landscapes it seems that it is the azaleas which are the offending party: whether in western America where washy, pinkish orange Mollis or bluish red Evergreens visually quarrel with the ubiquitous greyed pinks of 'Cynthia' or *R. griffithianum* hybrids; or in eastern America where the bluish-red azalea, especially 'Hinodegiri', festers rampantly as the frontal pride of red brick houses and borders of yellow tulips; or in Britain on the Continent, where the same bright crimson buns keep popping up in rockery cauldrons of blue dwarf rhododendron hybrids and caution sign yellow mats of *Alyssum* and *Genista*, or the pure yellow *R. luteum* and brilliant orange Exbury azalea rudely upstage the quiet pinks of cherries and hawthorns.

On the other hand, azaleas can be a source of great beauty. Refinement in structure and detail is evident in *R. quinquefolium* and *R. pentaphyllum* and aged, tiered, and terraced specimens of 'Amoenum', such as those in the rock garden at Leonardslee. That azaleas can effect profoundly magical landscapes is the happy revelation to springtime visitors to the coastal gardens of the southeast United States, such as Middleton Plantation near Charleston, SC, and the Mt Hamilton hillside at the U.S. National

Arboretum in Washington, DC, and to those fortunate enough to have the opportunity to see azaleas in their native settings, particularly in the mountains of Japan, eastern America, and the Caucasus-southeast Europe region.

To be accepted into the rhododendron garden, azaleas have an obstacle to overcome beyond being accorded the status of respectable ornamentals. For there is a long standing prohibition against azaleas being planted with rhododendrons. From the justifiably admired, and altogether too little heeded, Gertrude Jekyll we read, "Azaleas should never be planted among or even within sight of Rhododendrons" and further, "... they are incongruous in appearance and impossible to group together for colour."¹ Other authors, including David G. Leach² and Peter A. Cox³ warn of the difficulty of combining azaleas and other rhododendrons. Unfortunately, among some serious gardeners it is only the broad generalized admonition which is remembered and observed. Two important points are made as Gertrude Jekyll continues on the subject. First, "This must be understood to apply to the two classes of plants of the hardy kinds, ... the so-called Ghent Azaleas, and the hardy hybrid Rhododendrons". And second, "There are tender kinds of the East Indian families that are quite harmonious ...".⁴ Her concern clearly is with the jarring mix of yellow-orange-salmon and magenta-based pinks and reds, which she perceives would not be a problem if other azaleas (and presumably other rhododendrons) are the landscape material. And other recent writers have little reservation about the use of azaleas in rhododendron gardens. Gerd Krussmann advises against too much mixing and urges that "... types should have flowering periods and colours that complement each other ...".⁵ Berg and Heft similarly urge groups of the same or similar plants such as *R. williamsianum* hybrids, *catawbiense* hybrids, or azaleas rather than mixing dissimilar foliage and flower types. They also warn of the liability of employing deciduous azaleas in the evergreen framework of a garden — since winter will turn them into awkward gaps in the design.⁶ A picture caption in Ted Van Veen's *Rhododendrons in America*, perhaps more broadly stated than seriously conceived, presents the antithesis to Gertrude Jekyll in declaring that "Azaleas always meld gracefully with rhododendrons, and the addition of a woodland environment lends even more fascinating harmony to the setting ...".⁷

It is evident from writings on gardening and on rhododendrons that the use of azaleas in the rhododendron garden is neither the subject of general agreement nor one which has been investigated exhaustively. For my part, I strongly believe that azaleas serve well as companions for the other rhododendrons. I hope to demonstrate their appropriateness by suggesting fairly specific combinations as examples of what might be realized through careful observation, planning, and selection.

Azaleas can contribute ornamentally in two major ways: first, with prodigious floral displays furnishing colour in greater quantity and variety than could be had with rhododendrons alone; second, with their character of lightness and delicacy in foliage and habit contrasting with typical rhododendron heaviness. Plus, for those newly planting a garden area, azaleas have the practical advantage of being less expensive (though the

least expensive usually are more of a landscape liability, being of loud colours and dumpy habit), and faster growing, and therefore are capable of more economically producing the garden scene which rhododendrons alone (especially the collectors' sorts which often can be obtained only as small, expensive plants), may take many years to create. Too, when the planting approaches maturity, it probably will be less wrenching to discard or at least transplant the crowding azaleas rather than the coddled rare rhododendron. And last, azaleas can be pruned to limit their size without destroying their character or creating the mutilated captive image which has been given to so many suburban rhododendrons.

I confess to giving first consideration to colour when planning combinations. In working out plantings and placing individual plants, I first try to have the flower and foliage colours work well together, and then consider other characteristics, such as leaf, branching pattern, and habit, and cultural requirements and site preferences. The following suggested rhododendron — azalea combinations are based primarily upon the appropriateness of the azalea's flower with either the rhododendron's flower or its foliage. After colour has suggested a combination, evaluation of other aspects of the plants' personalities further determine whether the planting should be tried.

No doubt the most profound essential difference offered by many azaleas is their deciduousness, and it is many of the deciduous azalea species which I find to be excellent garden companions for rhododendrons. In the American northwest, the first days of spring in late March and early April bring the flowering of *R. fargesii* with deep reddish pink buds opening to flowers of greyed-pink, a quiet shade complimented by the lavender of *R. canadense*, a very cold-tolerant North American azalea of low, and even stoloniferous spreading habit. Since the deeply cut azalea flowers yield a flutter of lavender clusters only 2 or 3 feet off the ground, it is best to plant the azalea as a group to the side or comfortably in front of the more substantial Chinese rhododendron. Underplanting the bare-bottomed *R. fargesii* with herbaceous plants of early spring, bright green foliage such as colchicum will furnish a unifying flooring and accentuate the renewal-of-life character of the season.

The use of lavenders as the accompaniment for pink shades is the basis for two other early season groupings. A pair of Japanese natives of medium to emphatically bright reddish pink flowers, *R. amagianum* an upright deciduous azalea and *R. degronianum* a rhododendron of low habit and medium-sized elliptic leaves, associate boldly with the small-leaved *R. russatum* whose bright, very decidedly purple, flowers will show off both the azalea and rhododendron in a mid-April celebration of spring.

Of quieter character and eventually larger scale, *R. schlippenbachii* in delicate large pink flowers and *R. campanulatum* in a lavender-flowered selection such as 'Knaphill' harmonize in lightly saturated flower colours, leaves of medium size and gently curving outline, and substantial plant stature. Thoughtful selection of the site for these species should place them where there is protection from spring frost and where the spring flowers and the azalea's autumn foliage display will be appreciated fully.

Pink and lavender flowers also offer numerous possibilities during the mid-season (late April to early May in the Pacific northwest). *Rhododen-*

dron fortunei's large fragrant flowers are so lightly coloured pink and lilac that at a distance they seem almost white. But they appear as a broad echo of the stronger greyed pink of the azalea 'Eureka' and the rather clear lavender of the Glen Dale azalea 'Merlin'. The corresponding hues of the azaleas' flowers to those displayed by the rhododendron harmonize the planting. And after flowering the denser smaller leaves of the azaleas continue to form a foundation mass while contrasting with and setting-off the large, cleanly smooth, rhododendron foliage.

Another trial at non-scaly (elepidote) rhododendron — Evergreen group azalea cohabitation for the mid-season involves light pink *R. anhweiense*, whose orderly dense growth recalls *R. yakushimanum* rather than the Maculiferum clan, and the tough little mountain azalea of various lavender shades, *R. kiusianum*, also of neat, disciplined growth, but perhaps altogether too diminutive as a companion.

One of the brightest associations, though better as separate groups of each rather than as an interplanted mass, is *R. rupicola* of a soft clean purple and *R. kaempferi* in lively salmon pinks. To much of the public, this will be simply an azalea bed, since *R. rupicola* and its Lapponicum relatives — indeed most of the scaly (lepidote) small-leaved rhododendrons — are perceived as such.

The use of white is similar to the use of azaleas as a contentious tenet of the theology of landscaping. Being a reformist in regard to the use of azaleas, I also condone the use of white. The thoughtfulness of its employment — or simply the unplanned happy result of its use, even if effortlessly obtained — can increase the range of ornamental expression, whether in springtime's magical transformation or summer's refreshing retreat. A stark, yet appealing, combination in early May pairs white *R. aberconwayi* (such as 'His Lordship' — some forms may bloom three weeks later) with reddish purple Gable azalea 'Purple Splendour'. Placed in a partly shady site, this group will attract the eye while preserving the sense of space through the cool character of the colours. The minor trait of dark green in the rhododendron foliage suits the purple of the azalea flowers, while the red spotting of the rhododendron's flowers allows for the acceptance of the brash azalea.

Two typically mauve-grey tainted native species, *R. catawbiense* and *R. nudiflorum*, normally would not be considered very appropriate plants to be seen in the hotly coloured height-of-spring garden. But the white forms of the rhododendron ('Catalgla' or 'LaBars White' among selected, uniformly rose-pink forms of the azalea (especially the low-growing Doughoregan strain)) produce a civil late May "made-in-America" display. Though I would not locate them next door to an orange Exbury 'Gibraltar', they can furnish a setting of respite without needing a half acre of intervening buffer to avoid embarrassment. Autumn brings an unexpected show of unity as the leaves of the deciduous azalea turn deep orange-red and the two-year-old leaves of the rhododendron sporadically follow suit in process and colour.

Towards the end of the bloom season white forms of *R. discolor* will float a stark canopy to set off the brilliant orange-red mid-June flowers of another American azalea *R. bakeri*. If the spectre of barrenness haunts as the rhododendron shows more trunk and the azalea annually disrobes,

respectable evergreen ferns under the tree-tending rhododendron will furnish comfortable substance.

Rhododendron thayerianum represents June white-flowering rhododendrons in a plant strikingly regulated branching and stiffly held, hard, narrow, leaves. Company in keeping can be found in the Japanese Satsuki azalea 'Warei Geisha', richly green and thick of foliage, which also waits until early summer to set out its heavily textured, deep pink flowers.

Yellow and orange deciduous azalea species tempt dually with their flower colour and their contrasting foliage habit culminating in the autumn display. Besides the already mentioned *R. bakeri* in the role of a brilliant stark contrast, there is the complementary natural pairing from the Caucasus and beyond of the fragrant clearly yellow *R. luteum* and the vigorous, at times invasive, lavender and purple *R. ponticum*. Though the rhododendron colour is dull compared to the azalea's, it commonly is furnished in great mass to compensate for its weakness in clarity.

A perfect example of comfortable affinity is given by the typical soft orange *R. calendulaceum*, the Appalachian mountain flame azalea, and the clear primrose yellow of good late flowering forms of *R. wardii* such as L&S 5679. Besides being harmonious in flower colour, these species agree in medium-sized orderly habit and degree of foliage interest, the azalea excelling in the autumn, and the rhododendron throughout the year with the rounded shape and in early summer with the glaucous blue new growth.

Pairing rhododendrons with azaleas of the same flower colour creates pleasing late May and June scenes partly because the world is so predominantly green at that season. The moderately proportioned *R. callimorphum* is rounded in habit, leaf and cup-shaped flowers. The Satsuki azalea 'Reika' offers sharp counterpoint of low horizontally branching habit, small lance-shaped leaves and funnel-shaped flowers. But the same hue of rose pink unites these disparate plants in an array of presentations — in the rhododendron lightened toward the corolla centre until the blotch of pink-red peers brightly forth and in the azalea the same pink, lightened by the white funnel interiors of the occasional sporting flowers and presented in deeper tones by unopened buds of tardy blooms. The manageable small scale of *R. callimorphum* (to 3 or 4 feet) is consistent with that of the Satsuki azalea (to 1 foot tall and 3 feet or more breadth) and makes this pairing suitable for small gardens and restricted spaces.

A combination founded upon the heavy colours of the high spring reverses roles with the rhododendron *R. ferrugineum* as the lower, more spreading partner, and the azalea *R. sanctum* as the upright-growing and larger-flowered counterpart. In both, the flower colour is a fairly even, immovable pink, though varying from plant to plant. The divergence in leaf size and quality and growth habit urges some separation, perhaps with neutral players such as medium sized ferns, evergreen grasses (the azalea is deciduous), or white-flowered perennials such as forms of *Iris douglasiana* and *I. sibirica* or *Lilium martagon album*.

The glorious fair days of June contain the fiery pinkish scarlet of *R. griersonianum*'s flaring trumpet flowers, offered in open trusses on the



A. Above: Camellia 'William Carlyon'
B. Below: Camellia 'Tregrehan'





Above: Magnolia 'Elizabeth'
Below: Magnolia 'Yellow Bird'



sprawling rhododendron, whose habit epitomizes summer's lassitude, and *R. nakaharae*'s broad funnels, which nearly flood the low, densely spreading evergreen azalea. Again, the considerable difference in plant and leaf size asks for a separating band of rich green foliage or non-partisan flowers.

A more subtle way of using azalea flowers is as a contrasting accent to newly emerged rhododendron foliage. An article of faith among rhododendron species enthusiasts is that expanding vegetative buds, elongating shoots — particularly when brightly bracted — and freshly unfurled leaves are as ornamental as flowers. But why not have ice cream with the pie? Though the rhododendron is barren, either because of immaturity or because it is past its blooming period, there are azaleas with flowers which will draw attention to the distinctive rhododendron foliage but not upstage it.

By early May, some of the most beautiful of soft blue, glaucous leaves have been produced by *R. clementinae* and *R. prunum* (spared the ravages of late spring frost, that is). No better examples of "love my leaves — not my flowers!" are to be found, since neither of these species is apt to flower unless near death, or very old, which may be the same thing. The quietly beautiful foliage, misted matt blue above and coated furry white, below, is complemented perfectly by the delicate pink, lightened to white, flowers of *R. canescens*, a deciduous American azalea of suitably restrained habit, which preserves the light touch in its own new foliage — a fresh delicate yellow-green.

Two other combinations of Asian rhododendrons with American azaleas are plausible. *Rhododendron williamsianum*, beloved for low spreading habit and charming pink floral bells, furnishes new growth in brownish tones, which, if the disparity in growth characteristics can be sufficiently buffered, should find a sympathetic partner in the straw-yellow, vaguely striped brownish red, honeysuckle flowers of *R. austrinum*. The brown-red new growth of *R. lutescens* and *R. augustinii* might be richly mixed with yellow to orange-yellow forms of *R. calendulaceum* to yield a colour display of grand scale similar in hues to that of wallflowers.

Cooler tones from flowers of Evergreen group azaleas are useful with rhododendron foliage too. Plants of *R. insigne* will produce their glistening knife blades of light green, prominently white-backed, leaves years before settling down to flowering. This early June feature can be accentuated by the long-lasting, clean white blossoms of the Glen Dale azalea 'Glacier'. Several weeks later, the glaucous lavender-green new growth of *R. cinnabarinum* will be given support by lavender selections of Satsuki type azaleas (the one I use came labelled "Glen Dale Purple" which is hardly definitive and likely altogether inaccurate).

In suggesting these combinations, I wish to further the use, as well as the appreciation and respect for azaleas. Certainly this listing is neither definitive nor necessarily fool-proof in furnishing examples of the happy uses of azaleas among rhododendrons. I look forward to hearing of others' uses of these plants and to discovering and attempting additional pairings myself. I think it correct to recognize that azaleas are different from the rhododendron of popular perception. Certainly we should be aware that they are colourful ornamentals tending towards flamboyance

in flower. But what a pity to segregate them as illegitimate or vulgar. There are pursuits enough which dictate self-denial and snobbery; surely gardening can console and delight by providing a realm for our curiosity and the setting for the joy of discovery and the appreciation of beauty.

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The effects of powdery mildew on rhododendrons (especially hybrids of *R. cinnabarinum*)

T. DIXON

When I bought my present house, called Swallowdale, at Woodgreen, in the north-west corner of the New Forest in 1966, it already possessed the nucleus of a collection of rhododendrons. These had been planted in the 1930s and consisted almost entirely of hardy hybrids fashionable at the time. They included 'Nobleanum coccineum', 'Handsworth Scarlet', 'Jersey Cream', 'Corry Koster', 'Cynthia', Slocock's 'Butterfly', 'Earl of Morley', 'Corona', 'Sappho' and several others, many of them already of appreciable size.

Several visits to Exbury aroused my interest in the late Lionel de Rothschild's modern hybrids, and I also became interested in the hybrids of *R. cinnabarinum* and *R. concatenans*. Among my earlier acquisitions were the "B" clone of Hawk, 'Carita Golden Dream', 'Biskra', *cinnabarinum roylei* and *concatenans*. Within a few years, I had added many more *cinnabarinum* hybrids to my collection, including several clones of Lady Chamberlain, and the beautiful 'Revlon' and 'Golden Gift'.

In the early days, my enthusiasm was matched only by my ignorance, and I used to go through nurserymen's catalogues in the hope of acquiring every possible *cinnabarinum* and *concatenans* hybrid. It was during this time that I ordered 'Concessum' in the belief that it must be a hybrid of *R. concatenans*. The catalogue in question gave no details of parentage. Imagine my surprise when I found myself the recipient of an old and rather uninspiring hardy hybrid instead. I had rather more success with 'Cinncrass', 'Cinzan' and 'Conyan', to name but a few. It was by this process that over a period I accumulated more than thirty of such hybrids.

For some years all went well and the shrubs grew steadily. During this period however, it became clear that many of them were very shy-flowering and indeed a minority of them have never flowered to this day. Examples of ones that flowered well in early life are 'Revlon', 'Olive Judson', 'Caerhays Yellow', 'Oreocinn', 'Comely' and 'Bodnant Yellow'. Non-flowerers included 'Cinnandrum Tangerine', 'Cinncrass' and 'Cock-of-the-Rock'. They were planted in 1972, 1973 and 1974 respectively and none of them has flowered yet, and none has flower buds for 1984.

Suddenly during the summer of 1983, a hitherto unknown disease attacked many of the *cinnabarinum* hybrids, and a number of other rhododendrons as well. Pale spots appeared on the tops of their leaves and brown blotches on the undersides. Worse still, in the case of the

cinnabarinum hybrids, their leaves dropped off, which is bad news for any shrub which regards itself as evergreen. On the other hand, the modern hybrids did not, save in a very few cases, lose their leaves in this way.

Examples of modern hybrids which were affected by the disease included 'Elspeth' (badly), 'Angelo', 'Arborfield', 'Earl of Morley' (badly), 'Icarus', 'Carita Golden Dream' (badly), 'Elizabeth de Rothschild' (badly); a badly affected species was *R. campylocarpum*. Among *cinnabarinum* hybrids which suffered were 'Lady Chamberlain Apricot', 'Gleam', 'Golden Queen' and 'Salmon Trout'. 'Bodnant Yellow' and 'Golden Orfe' lost a lot of leaves and 'Trewithen Orange' and 'Alison Johnstone' rather fewer. Specimens of *cinnabarinum roylei*, *concatenans*, *cinnabarinum* 'Nepal' and *concatenans* 'Orange Bill', all in overshadowed situations, did not suffer at all, nor did 'Conroy'.

There is no doubt at all that overshadowing and still air play a large part in the establishment and spread of powdery mildew. Each is bad enough on its own but together the effect is disastrous. The only way over this problem is to cut away all overhanging branches, and all solid hedges such as those of *R. ponticum* which prevent the free circulation of air among vulnerable specimens.

As soon as the disease was identified, I began to spray affected shrubs with Nimrod-T, and this has checked its spread considerably. However, several of the Lady Chamberlain hybrids are still largely leafless as at mid-April, and it remains to be seen whether their new leaves will be diseased or not. Only one, 'Chelsea', appears to be quite dead at the moment. 'Cock-of-the-Rock' also suffered very badly and its survival is a matter of doubt. Prophylactic spraying when the new growth develops should prove beneficial, and if July and August are fairly cool and wet, the disease may be less destructive and worrying than it was last year.

Having said all this; I am more than ever convinced that spraying is not the final answer. A better plan is to ensure that hybrids liable to the disease are not planted where they are overshadowed, or where they are in still air surrounded by solid hedges. Moisture-retentive soil may also play a part in enabling shrubs to resist the disease in the first place.

RHS Rhododendron and Camellia Group Spring Tour 1984 : Cheshire and North Wales

PATRICK HAWORTH

The camaraderie characteristic of the Group was rediscovered when an initial forty-three members assembled on the evening of 9 May at the Mercury Hotel near Chester.

On 10 May our first garden was at Penn, Alderley Edge, an elegant house built in 1912 and the home of Mr and Mrs Raymond Baldwin, members of the Group. The house is very close to the top of the Edge, and the garden, two and a half acres in extent, slopes to the west. A window of the salon where we had mid-morning coffee framed a *Desfontainea spinosa* in the lee of a spreading magnolia and they provided the theme of the enthusiasts' array of plants in the garden, which houses more than five hundred rhododendrons. There is a concentration of them on high wooded ground to the rear of the house and we had not walked far along one of the many convenient paths before noting the high standard of the labelling. Even the names of parents of hybrids are given in parenthesis, and it is clear that diligent reading has been done before new selections are made.

A perfectly elliptical plant of *R. orbiculare* with flowers of a less brash or strident pink than many caused much excitement, and was growing with *R. charitopes*, *R. racemosum* and *R. saluenense*. A very fine 'Marcia' (*campylocarpum* × 'Gladys') was more effective than the frequently seen 'Crest' due to its more compact habit. 'Gladys Rose' itself was present, and in another part of the garden one of those hardly credible contrasts which the genus provides was between the dainty *R. albrechtii*, with deep rose rotate-campanulate flowers on leafless shoots, and a stately *R. montroseanum*, not in flower. The appeal of large leaves was continued by a tall *Hydrangea sargentiana* and a similar hydrangea close by, both with pallid and papery bark.

The Baldwins seem surprisingly modest about their outstanding achievement at Penn, which shows erudition, diversity and a presentation which makes the most of the garden's congenial topography. A number of camellias had, for example, been planted in a narrow border at the foot of

a sandstone bluff which edges the drive, a place where moisture is assured. I thanked Mr and Mrs Baldwin on behalf of the Group for an entertaining morning, and they were presented with a coral bark maple (*Acer palmatum* 'Senkaki').

A welcome shower bringing the Manchester area's first rain for more than three weeks came and cleared as we left Alderley Edge on our way to Tatton Park, near Knutsford, which belongs to the National Trust. We were taken round by the head gardener, Mr Youd, to whom we later gave a rarity in the form of *Meliosma cuneifolia*. Tatton highlights were the impeccable presentation of the Tatton Park Garden Society's walled enclosure, and a mountainous red-flowered hybrid rhododendron close to a tranquil pool with fountain. Threatening skies gave the grounds a wintry aspect and a second squall drove us to refuge in the vast fernery, lush, cool and restful. A general cover of ferns with both simple and compound leaves was punctuated by near-hardy palms, tree ferns, and banks of *Clivia miniata* with their splendid orange flowers.

The rich representation of *Rhododendron* at Ness, the University of Liverpool Botanic Garden, was previewed by the Director, Mr Ken Hulme, in his slide-illustrated talk at our hotel in the evening. On the perfect morning of 11 May, a day devoted to Wirral gardens, Mr Hulme pointed out the salient features of the garden at Bracken Bank, Heswall. The house stands above a deep wooded chine and its terrace has an enviable view of the rhododendrons and camellias happily assembled below. Here even the sandy surface of the paths had been raked in the Japanese manner in preparation for our arrival. A pale *R. augustinii* was assertive and another nicely rounded *R. orbiculare* occupied a focal position. An object of admiration was *Rhododendron cinnabarinum* ssp. *xanthocodon* Purpurellum Group, and below the trees stood two superb complementary red-flowered hybrids, 'W.F.H.' and 'Siren', adjacent for comparison. We all spent a long time simply savouring the ambience of this woodland garden, and admiring the glimpses of the house through the trees. Our appreciation was expressed by the presentation of *Magnolia* 'Heaven Sent' to the owners, by Bruce Archibold.

Our second Wirral garden, Gildabrook, is a level one on the landward, as distinct from the estuarine, side of Heswall. Gildabrook, built in 1915, has been the home since 1957 of Mr and Mrs Norman Marsh, long-standing members of the Group, and they had invited us there in return for their rewarding participation in its activities. The principal rhododendron is a very dark and substantial *R. rex* ssp. *fictolacteum* in an introductory position immediately to the right of the main gate.

The central part of the garden, once a tennis court, is now an extensive lawn which is the foil for the trees of the Arboretum at the far end. The view to the north west from the windows of the lounge is described by Mr Marsh as 'heaven on earth' and is dominated by a tall and shapely *Larix kaempferi*. The most important tree historically is a dawn redwood, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, from the original (1948) introduction of seed. It was bought locally four years later. There are also exemplary *Picea likiangensis* and *P. omorika*, *Thuja plicata*, *Cedrus atlantica* and *C. libani*, and three *Calocedrus decurrens*. Their associates are well-developed *Cornus*, *Corylus*, *Salix* and *Viburnum* species and hybrids, and amongst

the willows, the clean-cut and comely *Salix fargesii*, with warm red-brown shoots and glossy oblong-elliptic leaves with impressed reticulation. Mr and Mrs Marsh were thanked for giving us a chance to see their garden by David Farnes, who presented them with a *Rhododendron* 'Naomi'.

At Ness, before any closer examination is made, one is compelled to gaze at the vast sweep of lawn with flanking rhododendron-edged pines, which also provide cover for such choice items as *Arbutus menziesii* and *Crinodendron hookerianum*. A rich company of rhododendrons, all in flower, was composed of *R. augustinii*, *R. baileyi*, *R. oreotrephes*, *R. wardii* and *R. yunnanense*, with, masquerading as *decorum*, the rare and entirely unrelated *Daphniphyllum macropodum*. The tonal contrast between its new growth and the previous season's leaves is sharp, and the latter, lanceolate, hang down in lugubrious distinction. Two other unusual Ness shrubs which represented the scoring of pleasurable 'firsts' by our Honorary Secretary Betty Jackson, were *Crinodendron patagua* and *Illicium floridanum*. The same area of terraces between soft red sandstone walls, offered an instructive botanical comparison between lianas of the Lardizabalaceae, namely *Holboellia coriacea* and *H. latifolia* and the closely-allied *Stauntonia hexaphylla*. The rhododendrons of the Rupert Ragg Bequest were fine forms of species, especially *R. rex* — pure white flowers with a central ribena-red stain — *R. calophytum* and *R. suchuenense*. A most presentable *R. lanigerum* was a few steps distant, but not of course in flower at this time. An extensive planting of small rhododendrons has been made on terraces adjacent to the conservatory, itself of much contemporary architectural interest. Many of these have blue flowers, such reds as 'Siren' again for contrast, and yellows — the deepest from a young *R. xanthostephanum* in the warmth of a wall. Such species of Indian deer as sambhar and chital would feel at home in this setting! The conservatory, to record one of many surprises, included the refined, *Elaeagnus*-like shrub with white flowers, *Trochetiopsis melanoxylo*, a euphonious name to remember. Of special interest at Ness at this time was a collection of very late flowering deciduous azaleas, the result of many years of hybridising by Mr Denny Pratt.

Mr Hulme was thanked for the informative part he had played by the Hon. Edward Boscawen, and three plants were presented to Ness, one of them a *Rhododendron sinogrande* seedling, and the others *Coronilla glauca variegata* and *Camellia reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'.

We went swiftly into Wales early on 12 May, and at Bodnant the main party was taken to the Dell by Mr Martin Puddle. The vivid red-flowered hybrids of Bodnant provenance were preponderant, and it was a pleasure to see the effect of the grandeur of the Dell and the insouciant Hiraethlyn stream on those who had not been before. On leaving Bodnant we crossed the River Conwy at Tal-y-cafn for lunch at the Ferry Hotel, where we enjoyed the view of the valley which was the setting of A. T. Johnson's *A Woodland Garden*. Afterwards we returned to Bodnant and made our selections at leisure in the nursery. Re-crossing the river, we assembled for an informal tea with Mr and Mrs Dale at Bryn Pydew, Tyn-y-groes. Their compact garden looks east to the Clwydian hills and the planting is full of riches. The rhododendrons are a catholic collection, and the smaller ones especially consort happily with *Daphne blagayana*, *Menziesia ciliicalyx*, *Celmisia longifolia* and 'Inshriach Hybrid', peonies and

Rheum palmatum whose leaves are in harmony with the granite wall of an outbuilding. *Rhododendron edgeworthii*, with a fragrance to be enjoyed for long, is there, and, close to the house for most enjoyment, is a luxuriant *R. concinnum*.

A souvenir of our visit (*Cornus nuttallii* 'Ormonde') was given to Mr and Mrs Dale by Bruce Archibald, thanking them for the pleasure they gave us.

Our fourth morning began on Anglesey at Plas Newydd, where the Marquess of Anglesey, in exuberant mood, flagged down our cars and coach on the drive opposite the Wild Garden. He escorted the party through the newly-restored woodland where regeneration of large-leaved rhododendrons occur. There is an exceptional *R. montroseanum* here which had been the subject of a photograph and letter sent by Lord Anglesey to *The Garden*. A gargantuan 'Tally Ho' in the lower part of the wood presented the largest single concentration of radiant scarlet flowers in my recollection. National Trust planting policy in the 'West Indies' the principal part of the garden to the west of the house, has been restrained in order not to distract one from the stupendous view of the Carneddau range seen across the Menai Strait. At the upper end of the West Indies a *Viburnum cinnamomifolium* stood above a complementary satellite planting of the closely related *V. davidii*, with blue fruit, and close at hand were tall *V. cylindricum* and *V. henryi*. There was a bevy of camellias in this area, with 'Donation' prominent at the edge. The star, however, stood discreetly at the edge of the trees, its size an unequivocal expression of the benign climate of this shore of Anglesey: *Schima khasiana*, with noble long elliptic leaves. I had been fortunate during the previous October in photographing this tree displaying its open light cream flowers with patrician panache.

A memorable Monterey pine stood on the lawn nearer to the house, and *Embothrium coccineum* was radiant against a foil of glaucous Atlas cedars. Lord Anglesey brought us to a halt near a tree which he was sure would "fox" us as to its identity. The label had been hidden from view and reversed. This tree tantalised those of us who search for rarities and was the Chilean *Maytenus boaria*, one of very few representatives of Celastraceae grown in the British Isles. Narrow elliptic leaves in a slender crown displayed a metallic glitter in the breeze.

At our next garden, Plas Meigan, above Beaumaris, we were welcomed by Sir Richard and Lady Williams-Bulkeley and a standing conference with tea and *bara brith* was held on the lawn. There is an attractive vista from the house down a broad avenue of lawn edged by select trees and shrubs recalling Trewithen but on a smaller scale. *Embothrium coccineum* was coming to flower, and a grand *Pieris formosa* on the lawn was aflame with scarlet shoots. A ponticum-edged bay, deep in oak leaves, contained three nicely rounded *Rhododendron yakushimanum*, all in flower. Gaps in the trees neatly framed such Carneddau as Llywtmor and Foel Fras due south across the Strait. Betty Jackson expressed our delight in Plas Meiga to Sir Richard and Lady Williams-Bulkeley and on behalf of the Group presented a plant of *Stuartia grandiflora*.

Monday, 14 May was our last full day and after breakfast we set off for Penrhyn Castle at Llandegai near Bangor. The Lady Janet Douglas

Pennant had very kindly invited us to visit the gardens at a time not usually set aside for public viewing. Most of Penrhyn Castle's rhododendrons are disposed to the west of a drive in the lee of a coniferous plantation. *Rhododendron arboreum*, and its ssp. *cinnamomeum* vars. *album* and *roseum* were present. An introductory group of *R. irroratum* was at the house end, and the drive took one past *R. rex* ssp. *arizelum*. *R. sinogrande*, small in leaf but floriferous, and notable specimens of *R. campanulatum*, *R. campylocarpum* and *R. decorum*. Whatever the season, the reposeful walled garden always satisfies the discerning, and on this day the flexuous kowhai, *Sophora tetraptera*, was in flower, as were *Distylium racemosum*, *Corokia virgata*, *Jasminum mesnyi* and various ceanothus and olearias. A colony of *Gunnera manicata* lurked on damp ground to the west of the walled garden, and the policies had a generous scatter of strawberry trees, honeyed tree heaths, and Chusan palms.

We left Penrhyn Castle about noon for the drive south west to Pwllheli and lunch at the Bryn Derwen Hotel, with a glimpse of Cardigan Bay and a big *Crinodendron hookerianum* in the garden there. After lunch we continued on to Nanhoron, near Llanbedrog.

We walked with many a pause through the semi-formal enclosed garden near the house to the woodland, noting on the way substantial accretions of lichen on shoots and a truly vast *Phormium tenax*, rewarding signs of copious rainfall. The numinous spectacle of countless hosts of bluebells in dappled sunlight induced a pensive mood. We left the faerie woodland and its rhododendrons with some reluctance and at the house a present of *R. barbatum* (grown from seed collected by Tony Schilling) was given to Major and Mrs Harden by Michael Harrison.

Our approach to Cefnamlwch ('ridge of land bordering a lake') was a hesitant and circuitous one, for we were lost in a skein of Lleyn by-ways between Botwnnog and Tudweiliog, giving a wholly representative cross-section of the peninsula. A kindly reception by Mr and Mrs Wynne Finch awaited us at Cefnamlwch. We had tea on the lawn and we all assumed recumbent postures — like a colony of seals! There is a carefully tended rectangular formal garden reached through a graceful gate across the lawn from the house, and beyond, the woodland contains immense sessile oaks and Monterey pines which show the exceptional growth attainable in Lleyn in those places sheltered from the prevailing wind.

In the quiet of early evening we drove *via* Chwilog and Criccieth to Portmeirion, near Portmadoc. We were helpfully issued at the Castell Deudraeth Hotel with a history of the rhododendrons at Portmeirion, and a list of those which have been positively or tentatively identified.

Portmeirion village and setting are magical, especially when seen by the light of a full moon or at dawn. The locality is so mild as to support many examples of the lordly viper's bugloss from the Canaries, *Echium pininana*, against an opposite context of buildings in the Spanish and Italian idioms. There are few places in the British Isles where one awakes to see a stand of *pininana* (the Spanish term) at the window. The bordering woodland of Gwylt ('wilderness', and hence the rhododendron Gwilt King), contains the Caton Haig rhododendron collection, now being restored from its post-1949 reversion to nature. I had to leave for Bangor before the main party was shown the progressing transition from disarray to order by Mr

Philip Brown. A highly prized walk with camera at first light, however, revealed the staggering stature of the rhododendrons here, where even *R. neriiflorum* ssp. *euchaites* was an arborescent plant.

Now is the time to record our thanks to Valerie Archibold for her competent administration of the tour; to David Farnes for his diligent attention to the financial aspects; and to Major Magor and Lady Cynthia Postan for preparing the ground for this chromatic progression through the gardens of Cheshire and North Wales.

Tour Secretary's Note

On the final afternoon some members were fortunate enough to be able to accept the kind invitation of Lady Cynthia Postan to visit her own garden at Ffestiniog. Rhododendrons and associated plants have been tastefully disposed on a fairly steep hillside over the years, creating a garden of great charm and interest.

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Obituaries

Lord Glenkinglas

It was with a great sense of loss that the gardening world learned of the death on May 15th of Lord Glenkinglas, so much better known to his many friends as Michael Noble.

Michael Antony Cristobal Noble was born on the 19th of March, 1913, the third and youngest son of Sir John Noble of Ardkinglas, and of his wife Amie, still so well remembered throughout Argyll for her sparkling vivacity and highly original sense of fun.

Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford, he joined the Royal Airforce Volunteer Reserve, with which he served throughout the 1939-45 war, attaining the rank of Squadron Leader. In 1940 he married Anne, daughter of Sir Neville Pearson Bt, and in 1947 they settled at Strone, a delightful and welcoming house on the Ardkinglas estate, where, at that time, Michael's ambition was to farm and to enjoy the excellent stalking and fishing, at both of which sports he excelled.

An outstanding successful farmer, he became, in due course, President both of the Blackface Sheep Breeders Association and the Highland Cattle Society, and for nearly ten years served the Argyll County Council.

Michael was already well aware of the gardening potential of Argyll's mild moist climate, for Sir John had started to plant rhododendrons in the Ardkinglas Arboretum beneath the vast silver firs, one of which is the tallest tree in Britain, in the late 1920s, encouraged, among others, by a young undergraduate staying nearby called Walter Magor, who saw that it would make an ideal site. Michael, while still a boy, enjoyed nothing better than helping his father with the planting, and thus early developed a love of the genus which never left him.

One of his greatest friends, both at school and university, was Charles MacLaren (now Lord Aberconway), whose father, impressed with Michael's knowledge and enthusiasm, sent him two truck loads of plants, many of which still flourish today. They became known to the family as the "Bodnant Chuck Outs"! Another enthusiasm was the *Narcissus* cultivars, the bigger flowered the better, which were grown on in lazy beds for naturalising at Ardkinglas and Strone and for distribution among his friends. At local functions he was often seen sporting in his buttonhole one of his favourites, such as red trumpeted 'Blarney' or the delicious palest yellow 'duo-tone' 'Binkie'.

Rhododendron hybridisation became a great interest at this period, and with the energy and ardour he put into anything he undertook, Michael set out, on the one hand to increase the range of hardy (at any rate on Lochfyneside) hybrids of the *Maddenii* and *Edgeworthii* series, and on the other to prolong the rhododendron blooming season, producing late and early flowering red hybrids with attractive foliage.

The only really successful result, in the first category, was a cross

between *R. johnstoneanum* and *R. bullatum* (*edgeworthii*) from seed sown in 1953. A mass of very variable seedlings resulted, flowering in 1956. Many were in no way superior to either parent, and some proved surprisingly tender, but a few were outstanding. The finest, registered in 1957 as 'John Bull', had pale pink flowers flushed with cream. In the second category, many distinguished hybrids were grown on at Strone, and at neighbouring Crarae. They may still be seen in both gardens. Among the early flowerers are *strigillosum* × *meddianum*, which, in a mild year, displays its large, deep red, waxy trusses in March, a very welcome harbinger of all the joys to come. For the later blooming crosses, such tender species as *elliottii* and *eriogynum*, were used as parents, with *griersonianum* and its hybrids.

It was not, however, to be expected that a man of such intellectual vigour would long remain content to farm, stalk and garden, however energetically, in the West Highlands. Always politically alert, Michael became disenchanted by the pettiness of some aspects of Local Government, and, in the 1958 Parliamentary General Election, he won Argyll for the Conservatives. Michael's eclectic mind, combined with unswerving honesty and a deep sense of duty, soon brought recognition, and, after being Government Chief Whip from 1960 and 1962, he was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland. During his all too short term of office, terminated by the Labour victory of 1964, he proved himself an outstanding success, though always modestly declaring that his triumphs were all due to the spade work of his predecessor in office, Lord Muirshiel.

The gruelling life of a Member of Parliament for the largest (though not the most populous!) constituency in the United Kingdom, along with the responsibilities of a Cabinet Minister, inevitably led to less time being available for the garden, but Michael and Anne, whose schedule was scarcely less hectic than her husband's, found their greatest relaxation working, whenever they could, in their own garden and in the adjacent Ardkinglas Arboretum, which, in a family adjustment, became Michael's property in 1965.

In 1963, an outstanding plant in a group of crosses between *R. griersonianum* and *R. 'Grosclaude'* flowered at Crarae. Others of the "Grex" had flowered before, all good bright reds, in habit tending to be straggly, but the selected clone showed strong upward growth, the leaves with a dusting of cinnamon indumentum, the blood red flowers in large regular trusses. It was registered in 1964, and given the name 'Secretary of State', as this was the post occupied by the breeder at that date!

The following year, in late May, an even more spectacular hybrid, resulting from a somewhat unlikely alliance between *R. elliottii* and *R. Sarita Loder*, flowered. It had huge trusses of what the *R.H.S. Handbook* calls "signal red", but which the layman might more easily visualise as "geranium", borne against shiny foliage, the individual leaves up to ten inches long. It was registered in 1966 when the Conservatives were in Opposition and was, therefore, given the clonal name of 'Shadow Secretary', though there was, and is, nothing shadowy about it!

No further crosses made by Michael have been registered, though many have proved excellent garden plants. The cross *R. strigillosum* × *forrestii repens* makes a compact bun-shaped bush, though unfortunately its scarlet (in some instances pink) flowers are very frost tender in bud, while, at the other end of the scale, are two deep red *haematodes* crosses with 'Break

of Day' and Fabia, 'Jan Steen' × 'May Day' produces cream flowers distinctly striped with coral pink, while 'May Day' × 'Ivanhoe' is vivid pillar box red, each corolla having sharply pointed lobes.

Others again, notably the many crosses made using *campylocarpum*, *souliei* and *wardii* provide annually, what Michael himself termed "Good background music".

With the return of the Conservatives to power in 1970, Michael was appointed President of the Board of Trade, holding that office until it was done away with in the same year, when he became Minister of Trade until the Government fell in 1972.

The first indications of an illness that was to become ever increasingly burdensome, made Michael decide that he would not fight the next election. But though his political career was at an end, he still remained active as Chairman of the British Agricultural Export Council and as a Director of Monteith Holdings. In 1974 he was created a life peer as Baron Glenkinglas, and became a regular attender in the House of Lords, where his deceptively *dégagé* style, penetrating insight and somewhat ironic wit were alike greatly appreciated. He remained, until his death, one of the most brilliant bridge players in the Palace of Westminster.

Retirement from public life meant, of course, a return to farming, gardening and, indeed, to active land management, as, by this time, a large part of the Glenkinglas estate had become Michael's property. It was a busy time for him and Anne, many improvements being done in the Arboretum and at Strone, tree felling, cutting back, dead wooding, clearing and burning, in all of which their four daughters, sons-in-law, grandchildren and visitors were pressed into service!

Though the progressive deterioration of his health gradually cut down, to his great regret, Michael's physical activity, his mind remained as clear as ever, and none of his friends will ever forget those happy dinner parties at Strone. Talk and laughter flowed, encouraged by Anne's delectable culinary offerings and Michael's inspired choice of wine!

Although rhododendrons remained his best loved genus, *R. cerasinum*, the *cinnabarinum* hybrids, Sherriff's *wardii*, being his favourites; Michael and Anne grew many other genera successfully. Camellias, especially the *Williamsii* hybrids, magnolias, cherries, eucalyptus, hoheria, styrax, embothrium, hamamelis, (their friendship with the de Belder family in Belgium bringing to Strone a number of their cultivars), osmanthus, dipelta and acer spp. to name but a few, all found a place in their garden, while Michael had a particular fondness for *Atherosperma moschatum*, a most attractive small South Australian tree, not common in cultivation, and often considered tender, though at Strone it flourishes.

When the end came, it seemed that the azaleas and later rhododendrons should be in full bloom. At the funeral, the coffin, as it stood in the austere beautifully octagonal Georgian Church at Cairndow, was adorned with some of Michael's favourites, including both 'Secretary of State' and 'Shadow Secretary' with 'Queen of Hearts' (*meddianum* × 'Mosers Maroon') in delicate allusion to his skill at the bridge table!

Our hearts go out to Anne, and to Kate, Marya, Tuggy, Rebecca and their families, as we mourn the passing of not only a great plantsman, but truly a man for all seasons.

Peter Ingall (1899-1984)

Few who visited Corsock in recent years would realise that when Peter and Rhona Ingall bought Corsock in 1951, Peter (to quote his own words) "didn't know a rhododendron from a rose". It was only when the rhododendrons burst into flower in the spring of 1952 that the love affair between Peter and the gardens at Corsock really began.

The original rhododendrons at Corsock were planted in the 1920s and 1930s by Brigadier General Douglas MacEwen who contributed to many of the Himalayan expeditions of the inter-war years, in particular Forrest's expedition of 1930-31 whence came the collection of subsect. *Taliensia* and the *R. lacteum* for which Corsock is famous. General MacEwen died in 1941 when most of his rhododendrons had never flowered and the house was subsequently empty for three years until 1951.

It was thus a rather neglected garden into which Peter threw his considerable energies and enthusiasm. He became a regular exhibitor at the Scottish Rhododendron shows and later at Vincent Square, thus making many friends in the gardening world, from whom he gradually accumulated a considerable knowledge of rhododendrons. His participation culminated in winning the Maclaren Cup three years running, in 1964, 1965 and 1966, and again in 1978.

Under Peter's guidance the gardens at Corsock were greatly extended. The wooded glades towards Corsock Loch were planted with rhododendrons, the temples and bridges were constructed and the statue garden was created.

As he grew older one of Peter's greatest joys was showing people round his garden. Anyone who showed interest could be sure of the most detailed tour. It was however his infectious enthusiasm which was appreciated by expert and novice alike, for which he will be chiefly remembered.

Corsock has been inherited by his son Micky, who hopes to continue the work which his father began.

MLI

Miss Edith Godman

With the death of Edith Godman, the era of South Lodge, presided over by Dame Alice Godman, and her two daughters, Eva and Edith, comes to an end.

South Lodge Garden lay at the southern extremity of the ridge of lime-free soil that runs east-west across Sussex, and on which stand many well-known gardens.

Since the last War, the two Godman sisters were frequent exhibitors at both the Camellia and Rhododendron shows with species, and gained several Award-of-Merits for plants in both these genera.

Always keen to share her extensive knowledge on many subjects, including horticulture and ornithology, she will be greatly missed by many friends both at home and abroad. Indeed it was while she was travelling to Chelsea Flower Show that she passed away.

G.L.

Hybrid deciduous azaleas

M. C. PRATT

It was between the years 1804 and 1834 that the first hybrid azaleas were produced by P. Mortier, the baker of Ghent. He worked in secret, but it is thought that he crossed *Rhododendron luteum* (*Azalea pontica*) with other species that were available at that time, namely *R. nudiflorum*, *R. viscosum*, *R. prinophyllum* (*R. roseum*), *R. speciosum* and *R. calendulaceum*. Nothing was heard of his hybrids until he sold his seedlings to Louis Verschaffelt in 1834. In 1835 Thomas Rivers, the nurseryman of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, visited Ghent to see Mortier's hybrids and wrote a glowing account of them in the *Horticultural Journal* in May of that year. Later in 1843 he advertised the hardy "Ghent Azaleas" in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. Rivers was unable to keep these seedlings going as the soil in his nursery contained a high proportion of lime — excellent for his roses and fruit trees — but not suitable for azaleas. Fortunately another nurseryman — Chandler of Vauxhall — had a stock and exhibited a red variety in May 1839. By the middle of the nineteenth century over 200 named varieties of Ghent azaleas were available. Very few Ghent azaleas are available at the present time and each year they are getting fewer. The Dutch nurserymen are giving them up because they cannot be propagated from cuttings, and grafted plants are too expensive to produce. So Ghent azaleas are becoming collectors pieces, and I am pleased to say that a collection is being built up in Sheffield Park Garden, a National Trust property in East Sussex. An outstanding Azalea, usually classified as a Ghent, is *R. coccinea speciosa*, worthy of a place in any azalea collection; this can be propagated by cuttings. It has a striking habit, growing in layers, with orange-red flowers in early June.

While the Ghent azaleas were being developed, two more species of *Rhododendron* were introduced from the Far East. In 1830 von Siebold introduced *R. japonicum* (*Azalea mollis*) from Japan. In 1843 Robert Fortune indeed *R. molle* (*Azalea sinensis*) from the hills near Ningpo, China. This had yellow to orange flowers. An earlier introduction of *R. molle* from South China (Canton) in 1823 was sent to Loddiges, a nurseryman in Hackney, but this did not prove hardy and was not propagated or distributed.

The first hybrids from *R. japonicum* were produced by Louis van Houtte, a leading nurseryman of Ghent. Orange, red and pink shades of colour were obtained first, then in 1852 Carl Maximowicz, the Director of the Botanic Gardens of St Petersburg (Leningrad) visited Japan and collected seed of a yellow *R. japonicum*, so that in a few years a full colour range was obtained. A few of Louis van Houtte's hybrids are still available e.g. 'Comte de Gomer', 'Pallas', 'Alphonse Lavalée'. It is difficult to be sure of getting correctly named varieties as the labels on the original plants were lost and they became mixed.

The next obvious step was the crossing of *R. japonicum* with *R. molle*. It is uncertain who was the first to do this, possibly it was Fred de Coninck of Ghent, but he sold his seedlings to Kusters of Boskoop, since by this time azalea hybrid production had shifted from Belgium to Holland. The leading nurserymen producing azaleas during the latter part of the nineteenth century were Koster and Sons of Boskoop. They produced the best Mollis azaleas, most of them derived from *R. japonica* × *R. molle*. Many are available at the present time e.g. 'Anthony Koster', 'Hugo Koster', 'Koster's Brilliant Red' and many more. They are early flowering and usually reach their peak in the first half of May before the leaves develop. They have large showy scentless flowers (their leaves have a slight scent not liked by everybody) in which the corolla tube is short, and the stamens shorter than the petals.

These Mollis azaleas were the chief ones grown in English gardens until the 1930s. A few new varieties still continue to appear from time to time e.g. 'Winston Churchill' — a brilliant coral red.

The Ghent azaleas flower later, the blooms usually opening with the leaves around the second half of May and into early June. This means that they may escape a late frost that would damage the blooms of the Mollis azaleas. They have a long corolla tube and stamens that protrude beyond the petals. Many Ghent azaleas are scented and some show fairly good autumn colour. Double flowered Ghents arose and these were crossed with Mollis azaleas to form a group of double (hose-in-hose) azaleas called Rusticas. Although produced in Belgium about 1880 a few are available today e.g. 'Il Tasso' and the almost identical 'Norma'. The double pink flowers last a long time and have strong scent.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century two outstanding hybrid azaleas were raised in England. The first was in 1858, the azalea we know today as 'Altaclarensis'; this name is the Latin imitation of Highclere, and it is possible that it was bred there, a cross between *R. luteum* and *R. molle*. However an azalea called 'Aurea Grandiflora' identical with 'Altaclarensis' was exhibited by William Young of Milford, Surrey. Lee of Hammersmith exhibited it as 'Altaclarensis' in 1862 and the R.H.S. gave it a First Class Certificate.

The second was 'Daviesii', raised by Isaac Davies of Ormskirk, Lancashire, by crossing *R. viscosum* with *R. molle*. This is unfortunately sterile whereas 'Altaclarensis' is fertile and has given rise to other good hybrids e.g. 'Goldball'.

A real break through in azalea breeding came when William Lobb introduced *R. occidentale* from California about 1850. The main purpose of Lobb's visit to North America was to introduce conifers, and it was almost as an afterthought that he went to California and collected seed of *R. occidentale*; he did not explore the full geographical range of this species. The form he introduced has small flowers, white or with slight pink shading and a pale yellow flare on the upper petal. The flowers are scented and open in early June. It first flowered in Veitch's nursery in 1857. Although it has a 'quiet beauty' it is not very decorative and certainly did not impress either Dr Lindley or Sir William Hooker, the Director of Kew at that time. They both said it was a plant 'of little horticultural value'. They have been criticised for expressing this view

but it must be remembered that they were not breeders. *Rhododendron occidentale* possesses two characters that made it extremely valuable as a parent — the large number of flowers in the truss (18 to 20 upwards) and the fact that they do not all open at the same time, so extending the flowering period.

Breeders in Holland and England recognised the potential of this species. Anthony Koster of Boskoop took an early lead with progeny from *R. occidentale* crossed with his Mollis hybrids. These are known as Occidentalis Hybrids and are among the strongest growing of all hybrid deciduous azaleas, reaching 10 feet or more in ideal conditions. In my view these are among the loveliest azaleas in the world. The flowers are deliciously fragrant, particularly in the evening, the colours are delicate pastel shades. The flowers are held in large trusses. Some of the original named varieties still persist with appropriate varietal names e.g. 'Exquiseta', 'Gloriosa', 'Superba', 'Irene Koster'. The only other nursery that I know of that made similar crosses at that time is The Sunningdale Nursery at Windlesham, Surrey. They sent out a hybrid called 'Harry White's Hybrid'. I was fortunate enough to receive a plant of this from a gardener in the 1930s. It has been propagated in the Liverpool University's Botanic Gardens, and is one of their most admired varieties — I have re-introduced it into commerce.

I am pleased to observe that a number of *R. occidentale* hybrids have recently been planted in a National Trust property at Leith Hill, Surrey.

The English breeder who used *R. occidentale* was Anthony Waterer of Knaphill Nursery. Like P. Mortier before him, he also worked in secret, nobody knows what he did except that he used *R. occidentale*, that was the only hint he ever gave. His plants are the Knaphill Azaleas which were first exhibited in London in 1894 by the Duke of Northumberland. At that time they were considered good, but not so fine as Anthony Koster's Occidentale Hybrids. However the Waterer (father and son) continued to raise Knaphill Azaleas until by about 1920 they had reached a very high standard indeed. They were not however propagated and distributed in the normal nurseryman's way, but were only sold to a very few favoured customers.

In the *Rhododendron Society Notes* for 1924 P. D. Williams wrote "Those who are fortunate enough to have the best of the Knaphill Azaleas may rest assured that they have the best azaleas". The fortunate few were very few indeed, but one favoured customer was Lionel de Rothschild who in 1919 had bought the Exbury estate. Here during the 1920s and 1930s Rothschild bred and selected the Knaphill azaleas. He was impressed by a very large flowered, buttercup-yellow Knaphill azalea which he named 'George Reynolds' after his former head gardener at Gunnersbury Park; it had flowers nearly 6 inches across; pollen from this was passed on to every possible azalea flower. This started the Exbury azaleas. After that we know that Rothschild was careful to keep the colours distinct — crossing a red with a red to get a better red, a yellow with a yellow to get a better yellow and so on. By the mid 1930s he had brought the Knaphill azaleas to near perfection. They were exhibited at Chelsea Show in 1937 where they won the Coronation Cup for the best exhibit staged by an amateur.

Since that time thousands of seedlings have been raised and many (perhaps too many) have been named. Since it is not possible to distinguish between Exbury and Knaphill varieties they are now all called Knaphill azaleas. They flower in the latter half of May until about the first week of June.

In addition to the above 'main stream' of deciduous azalea hybrids a small number of others have been produced.

Edgar Stead of Christchurch, New Zealand imported azaleas from England in the 1930s and started breeding; he produced the Ilam azaleas named after Ilam, a suburb of Christchurch, now part of the Canterbury University Campus. He obtained some extremely brilliant orange-reds among other colours; the flowers have short stalks making compact trusses admirably suited to withstand the wind and rain experienced in many parts of New Zealand. About 10 or 12 varieties are available from New Zealand nurserymen. They flower at the same time as the Knaphill azaleas.

From about 1958 to 1963 onwards Felix and Dijkhuis in Holland crossed *R. viscosum* with Mollis azaleas producing hybrids that flower about the first and second week of June, a little later than the Knaphills. They all possess the *viscosum* scent and have soft coloured pink or cream-yellow flowers. They are plants of great charm and well worth including in an azalea collection. Named varieties are: 'Antilope' and 'Chenel' with yellow flowers; 'Reve d'Amour' and 'Soir de Paris' with pink. Their work is still in progress and we look forward to further additions to this charming group of azaleas.

My own work on azalea breeding started in the late 1950s and at first consisted in raising a few good seedlings. One deep pink flowered hybrid, obtained by crossing the lovely Knaphill azalea 'Les Sylphides' with a pink flowered Mollis azalea, was taken up by W. de Jong and Sons of Boskoop and named 'Elsie Pratt' after my wife. This seedling won a silver medal at Boskoop in 1970 and later an Award of Merit after trial. At the present time it appears to be more popular in Holland than it is here; hundreds of plants being sold from de Jong's nursery each year. A large exhibit of it was staged at the Floriade at Amsterdam in 1982. Although most people admire 'Elsie Pratt', its strong carmine pink flowers are not liked by everybody; some think that its flowers are a little small. So about six years ago I crossed 'Elsie Pratt' with an Exbury azalea 'Cecile' with very large somewhat pale pink flowers. One seedling from this cross has been selected for propagation and is, I think, very beautiful. The flower colour is a softer pink than 'Elsie Pratt' and the flower lacks the somewhat coarse appearance of 'Cecile'. There is a slight tendency to doubling in the flower — coming from the 'Cecile' parent; some of the stamens becoming petaloides. This seedling will be registered and named 'Eunice Ann' after a great friend.

Another pink flowered seedling of mine was taken up by de Jong and also exhibited at the Floriade in Amsterdam. This plant with rose-pink flowers is named 'Marlies' after Fred de Jong's eldest daughter; I don't think it is as good as 'Elsie Pratt'. One of the best yellow-flowered seedlings I have produced was taken up by the Director of the University of Liverpool Botanic Gardens (Mr J. K. Hulme). It has golden yellow flowers in spring followed by brilliant coloured leaves in October. It will

be registered as 'Anneke', after Fred de Jong's younger daughter.

One of my favourite azaleas is the Knaphill 'Harvest Moon'. Its flowers are pale amber-yellow, a delicate colouring difficult to describe. The leaves are somewhat golden-green which blend beautifully with the flowers, but unfortunately, since they lack the full chlorophyll content, this makes the plant a weak grower so that many nurserymen have given it up. I crossed 'Harvest Moon' with the Occidentale hybrid, 'Superba' a very strong grower. Of the numerous seedlings which resulted I tried to select one with flowers almost identical with 'Harvest Moon' and with strong growth (it does not have the golden-green leaves). I understand this is being grown in Holland. I cannot pretend that this seedling has the unique charm of 'Harvest Moon' but it is easy to grow whereas 'Harvest Moon' is not. This situation has been so well expressed by Robert Browning "The little more and how much it is, the little less and what worlds away."

Scented flowers are one of the great delights of many deciduous azaleas; the best scented hybrid I have obtained so far resulted from the cross *R. luteum* × *R. occidentale*. The flowers are cream with a deeper yellow upper petal; the strong scent is a perfect blend of the scents of the two parents and is one of the loveliest scented azaleas I know. It has been registered as 'Summer Fragrance' and it flowers during the first half of June. It is unfortunately sterile.

Another seedling No. 6, was obtained by crossing the Ghent 'Chromatella' with the Occidentalis hybrid 'Exquisita'. The plant has charm with its delicate flowers, cream with a trace of pink and yellow. This seedling also flowers during the first half of June.

I have a few other seedlings, one with striking bright crimson flowers, which perhaps may be worth propagating; however I do not think that much more can be done with azaleas that flower at the normal season i.e. May until mid-June; certainly the Knaphill azaleas seem to have been brought to near perfection.

I did try hybridizing with other species. Many years ago I crossed *R. amagianum* with *R. reticulatum*. The F₁ from crosses made both ways, had purple flowers. The F₂ (obtained by selfing the F₁) had rose-pink (blue-pink) flowers of various shades and were quite pretty. They took a very long time to come into flower. Although they strike fairly readily from cuttings, the rooted cuttings tend to die off. I cannot see that these will ever become popular either with nurserymen or the general public.

I have also raised *R. atlanticum* from seed. One seedling with pink flowers and somewhat silvery leaves is attractive. Another (Seedling E.) is late flowering (last week in June) and has red flowers with the 'atlanticum scent'. As far as I am aware this is the only red flowered *R. atlanticum*.

I have heard that Mr George of Hydon Nurseries near Godalming, Surrey has crossed *R. atlanticum* with Knaphill azaleas but I have not come across any of his seedlings.

The obvious next stage in deciduous azalea hybridization is to extend the season of flowering beyond the middle of June. I have been working on this during the past eight or nine years and have, by now, produced azaleas that flower from mid-June until about the first week of August.

The method consisted of selecting the latest flowering varieties of the

Knaphill azaleas e.g. 'Sahara' with bright yellow flowers and 'Royal Lodge' with very fine deep red flowers. These, and others, were then crossed with late blooming *Rhododendron* species. These late flowering species are found chiefly in the south eastern United States of America mostly in Georgia and Alabama round the southern part of the Appalachian mountains and extending northward into Kentucky and Virginia. There are some five or six species, four of which I have used. These are:

R. arborescens with white tinged pink, flowers, very sweetly scented, flowering in late June.

R. bakeri (*cumberlandense*) with orange to red flowers in late June-early July. I used a fine form of this species, 'Kentucky Colonel', and also apparently a late-flowering form with crimson flowers.

R. prunifolium with rich crimson flowers in early July or later. I used a fine form of this species, 'Summer Sunset'.

R. viscosum 'Montanum'. This well known azalea with white or pale pink flowers in June-July has a fine scent and has been used by other workers (see above).

The result of crossing these species between themselves and with Knaphill azaleas, and later back-crossing and selfing any good hybrids, is that hundreds of seedlings have been obtained. Those that were not particularly late flowering, or had very small or poor coloured flowers were discarded. The best of those that remained and flowered from mid-June until as late as possible were selected for propagating.

When an azalea seedling flowers for the first time, its time of flowering may be different from when it flowers in subsequent years. So each seedling must be grown for two or three years before one can be certain of its season. After that it is remarkably constant irrespective of weather.

Up to now some twenty or thirty of these late blooming seedlings have been selected for propagation. This is probably too many, but after they have been assessed by various people, some can be dropped. At this stage I should like to record my deep gratitude to Mr Dan Mayers of the Lorien Arboretum at Wadhurst, East Sussex for allowing me to work there with his vast collection of azaleas, particularly with the fine forms of the American species mentioned above. Without these and his help and encouragement the work would have been impossible.

It would of course be too tedious to try and describe all the thirty or so late flowering seedlings. They are described under number, one has been named 'June Fire' with blood-red flowers. Between them they flower from mid-June to early August, but they are only a first step in trying to produce late flowering azaleas. Much remains to be done.

The seedlings suffer from certain defects — only the *viscosums* and the *arborescens* seedlings are scented. The colour range is not very great; there is a predominance of orange red. The flowers are rather small so the bushes are not very colourful until they grow quite large. There are only about 4 to 5 flowers in a truss so the flowering period of each one is short. My experiments now are an attempt to remedy some of these defects.

As mentioned earlier it was the introduction of *R. occidentale* which did so much for breeding. Originally the form introduced by William Lobb was all that was available to breeders, but two amateurs from

Washington State, Frank D. Mossman and Britt Smith studied a "population" of the species in north California and found 275 varieties, some of which were named. Many have finer flowers and larger trusses than Lobb's original introduction.

Rhododendron occidentale is the only azalea species which is hexaploid ($6n = 78$), the others are diploid. This accounts for its variability.

I have used one of the SM forms SM189 (from Peter Cox of Glendoick) in crosses with all my late-flowering hybrids. The seedlings are very vigorous and a few have formed flower buds in the second year from sowing — a phenomenon that I have not seen in azaleas before. At this stage I can only predict what the results will be. But on the basis of the law of geometric averages proposed by MacArthur and Butler in 1938, I forecast that the hybrids will have about 10 flowers in the truss, and the flower size will increase slightly, but this law is not exact. I hope to use other SM forms as they become available, then in the second or third generation after the original crosses I would hope to produce still more beautiful additions to the late-blooming azaleas.

Book Reviews

A Survey of the Genus *Rhododendron* in South China, by Tam Pui-Cheung, 120 pp. of text, 4 colour plates, 2 colour photographs, 9 black and white plates, and 29 black and white figures. Hardback, about £10. World-Wide Publications, Hong Kong, 1983.

A copy of this new publication was made available to me by courtesy of Mr Dan E. Mayers. It was prepared in Guangdong (Canton), and the author acknowledges the guidance and help given him by Professor Fang Wen-Pei of Sichuan University and Dr S. Y. Hu of the Arnold Arboretum.

The first 82 pages are given up to descriptions in Chinese of 102 species and 14 varieties endemic in the five provinces of south east China — Fujian (Fukien), Jiangxi (Kiangsi), Hunan, Guangdong (Kwangtung, in English Canton), and Guangxi (Kwangsi) which is described as autonomous. These descriptions are headed by the botanical name of each taxon in English characters, together with the names of any synonyms and the publication in which the original description appeared (all in English).

Immediately preceding the descriptions is a detailed key, in which the botanical name is given in English characters, with the name of the taxonomist who described it.

After these descriptions, the next 31 pages are in English characters. There is an English translation of Linnaeus's description of the genus *Rhododendron*, and a short survey of the genus in south east China, in which the author mentions that, region was formerly considered "poor", but recent survey reveals that it is in fact rather rich. This is so, but the majority of these species are what we know as azaleas, and of the other not many seem to be grown in this country.

The key to the species is then repeated in English and I found this far the most interesting part of the book, apart from the illustrations. The author follows the revised classification, including that of the subgenera

Pseudanthodendron, Anthodendron and Azaleastrum which, as far as I know, has not yet appeared in this country.

In subgenus Rhododendron (the lepidotes), he lists four species, three of them 'Q' (not known to be in cultivation in this country), from the Megacalyx subseries, now Maddenia Subsection, Dalhousiae Alliance. There are two species (Q) from Subsect. Pseudovireya, one of them newly described (sp. nov.); one species (*R. delavayi*) from Subsect. Arborea; five species and two varieties from Subsect. Argyrophylla (including two sp. nov. one var. and one Q); two species from Subsect. Auriculata (one Q); two from Subsect. Irrorata (one Q) and two from Maculifera. Subsect. Fortunea has six species including one sp. nov. and one Q, the very fine *R. faithae*, which probably has the largest flowers in the series and may have been seen by Wilson on his 1906-09 expedition (W1686); this forms one of the colour plates.

There is one species from subgenus Pseudanthodendron, the well-known azalea *R. molle* in Section Pentanthera, from what used to be the Luteum subseries. There are 18 species from subgenus Azaleastrum, of which six are from Section Euazaleastrum (formerly series Ovatum), including one Q and three sp. nov.; and 12 are from Section Choriastrum (formerly series Stamineum), including three Q and five sp. nov.

The remaining 59 species and nine varieties are azaleas, subgenus Anthodendron. Of these four, including two sp. nov., belong to Section Brachycalyx (formerly subseries Schlippenbachii), which are deciduous, and the other 55 are evergreen (formerly subseries Obtusum). These, the author has divided into two new Subsections, Dimorphica, with 48 species and nine varieties, of which four are Q and 26 are sp. nov., and Monomorphica, with seven species and one variety, in four sp. nov. and two Qs.

After these are 19 pages of descriptions in botanical Latin of 45 new species and 11 varieties, which the author has named; these show in each case the herbarium in which the type specimen is held. Besides these descriptions, a number of other new taxa which have been described in other publications, before the appearance of this book in 1983, notably by Dr Tam in *Bull. Bot. Res.*, 1982; by Wu and Tam in *Med. Met. Guangd.*, 1978, and by Chun and Fang in *Acta Phytolax (Sin.)*, 1957. In addition, *Rhododendrons of China* (reviewed at pp. 69-70 of *Rhododendrons, 1981-2, with Magnolias and Camellias*) contains English descriptions of three azalea species (*chrysoalyx*, *kwangsiense* and *minutiflorum*), named some years ago, of which only one is included in the *Rhododendron Handbook, 1980*.

Lastly there are a Chinese-Latin and a Latin-Chinese index of the names of the taxa described.

Even for those, who include the reviewer, who do not read Chinese, this is an important book, breaking new ground.

W.M.

The Rhododendron Species: Vol. I Lepidotes by H. H. Davidian. B. T. Batsford Ltd, 413 pp., 95 colour photographs, 9 pp. black & white photographs, 40 line drawings. £35. (Preliminary review at p.53 of *Rhododendrons, 1982/3, with Magnolias and Camellias*)

This is a beautiful book, essential for every rhododendron species enthusiast, but we have waited too long for it. Some of us were told over ten years ago that it had been completed, and that it only remained to find a publisher. For that reason, publication of a preliminary article on the Edinburgh revision in the 1974 yearbook was deferred, to allow this work and the new edition of the *R.H.S. Rhododendron Species Handbook* appear first.

Eventually, the Rhododendron Species Foundation in America sponsored publication by the Timber Press of Beaverton, Oregon, and it was announced that volume I would appear in late May 1982; soon afterwards, Batsford announced the publication of the present edition for the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, to appear in November 1982. It is understood that there were still delays in the preparation of the index, and copies began to be sent out to subscribers at the end of January, 1983.

The main part of the work is taken up by 347 pages of descriptions of 297 taxa (species, varieties and forms) under 25 series and 15 subseries. Each series begins with a key to the species included in it. The descriptions of species are very complete, each containing, where available, references to the first naming and to any illustration, together with a full botanical description, a note on distribution in the wild, discoverer, and date of finding and introduction, and habitat. There is also an account of the plant in cultivation, including hardiness rating and time of flowering.

This part is preceded by a list of lepidote *Rhododendron* species and varieties in alphabetical order of their series. Over the years, the author has described and named a number of species and variety taxa. For the purpose of this work, he now introduces (with appropriate descriptions in botanical latin) three new series: Ciliatae (formerly part of Maddenii, subseries Ciliicalyx), Tephropeplae (formerly Boothii, subseries Tephropeplum); and Uniflorae (Uniflorum; not new, but possible not previously described). He has also split the Glaucophyllum, Lapponicum and Lepidotum series, to form new subseries, and modified descriptions are now published.

After this, there is a key to the series and subseries. In his general introduction, the author explains the great difficulty that the preparation of this presented, owing to the degree of variation in some series, and the fact that the series merge into each other to such an extent. It was for this reason of course that the present Regius Keeper at Edinburgh felt that the time had come to introduce an hierarchical classification to replace Balfour's 'stopgap' measure.

At the end of the book is a general index, and a full index of rhododendrons; there is also a list of synonyms running to 6½ pages, the name used in this work appearing in block letters in the right hand column. Also, toward the end, the author's 'Synopsis of Lepidote Rhododendron Species' is a table of the species in subgenus *Rhododendron* (the lepidotes), arranged in alphabetical order, described in this book, showing the series and subseries to which the author assigns them, with their height, flower

colour, hardness and month of flowering. It is interesting to compare this with the R.H.S. *Alphabetical Checklist of Rhododendrons, 1981*.

The book is beautifully illustrated. There are eight of Dr Joseph Rock's black and white photographs of rhododendrons in the wild in China, in their natural habitats in beautiful scenery. There are 35 line drawings of *Rhododendron* species to accompany some of the descriptions. There are also five pages of line drawings of the various forms of lepidote and elepidote leaf and flower shapes, leaf scales and seeds. There is a short glossary covering most of the botanical terms used in the text.

Between pp. 48 and 49 are 95 beautiful colour photographs of lepidote rhododendrons, 74 of different taxa from transparencies taken by some of the author's friends; 15 of mainly dwarf rhododendrons in his friends' gardens in Scotland, and in Oregon and Washington States. Lastly, there are six pictures of uncommon dwarf rhododendrons growing in the wild.

Near the beginning of the book is a most valuable history of rhododendron introductions, expeditions, and collectors, starting with *R. hirsutum* in 1656, followed by three American azaleas in 1734; *R. ponticum* was brought in from Gibraltar in 1763 and *R. catawbiense* from North Carolina in 1809. *Rhododendron arboreum* was introduced in 1810 by Dr Hamilton, and both he and Dr Wallich sent seed of Himalayan rhododendron species more than 25 years before Dr Hooker's expedition to Sikkim. The first Chinese rhododendron was introduced by Robert Fortune in 1855; by the end of the nineteenth century some 280 species had been discovered, but only about 45 were in cultivation.

Some readers may not get beyond the author's general introduction, a rather laboured account of the taxonomic work at Edinburgh up to about ten years ago, and how an hierarchical classification was not attempted there before the appointment of the present Regius Keeper. Much is made of the distinction between the lepidote species (subgenus *Rhododendron*) and the elepidotes (subgenus *Hymenanthes*). Tribute is paid to the present Regius Keeper and to his various predecessors, but not including the last one, Dr Harold Fletcher, after whom the author named a species.

In some detail, the author then explains why, for the purpose of this volume, he does not accept some of the changes made in the Edinburgh revision, and also in one elepidote series. These instances were mentioned at some length in two articles in *Rhododendrons 1981-2, with Magnolias and Camellias*. The changes however have been accepted by the Royal Horticultural Society.

A lovely book, well worth getting, but what a pity it did not come out ten years ago, when it might have cost less. How soon may volume II appear, and what is that likely to cost?

W.M.

(Major Magor kindly prepared this Book Review for inclusion in the 1983/84 Year Book — the Hon. Editor apologises that it was not included in that issue).

Rhododendron Notes & Records. The Journal of the Rhododendron Species Foundation, Vol. I. 176 pp, 16 black & white photographs; 2 maps; 8 black & white drawings. Triad Press, Bellevue, Washington. U.S.\$ 15.00. £13.50 from R.H.S. Enterprises Ltd, plus 60p p&p.

This is an important new annual, of considerable interest to Rhododendron species lovers. The editor is Mrs Judy Young, the co-translator with Dr Lu-sheng Chong of the Species Descriptions and Key from volume III of *Iconographia Cormophytorum Sinicorum*, published jointly by the American Rhododendron Society and the Rhododendron Species Foundation in 1980, under the title 'Rhododendrons of China' (reviewed at pp. 69-70 of *Rhododendrons 1981-82, with Magnolias & Camellias*). Dr. David Chamberlain and Mr Peter Cox are among the 6 members of the Editorial Advisory Board, while Mr John Bond, Mr Cox and Mr Davidian are among the 9 Honorary Directors of the Rhododendron Species Foundation. The 16 contributions include 3 from China, 2 from Scotland, and 1 each from Canada, Papua New Guinea, Russia and West Germany. The Table of Contents is on the back of the outside cover.

The first article was contributed by Dr Chamberlain, and deals with Species Collections and the Classification of the Genus *Rhododendron*, explaining the reasons for the Edinburgh revision.

There is a 9-page letter with a 5-page covering note from the veteran Dr H. T. Skinner, a Vice President of the R.H.S. addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Spermatophyta of the International Association of Plant Taxonomists at Kew, over the confusion caused to the American Association of Nurserymen by the name *R. japonicum* (Blume) Schneider (*R. metternichii* Sieb. & Succ.) taking precedence over *R. japonicum* (A. Gray) Suringer (*R. molle* G. Don), which the author estimates will cost world users (sic) of this azalea about a million dollars.

In the introduction to the Revision of Subgenus Hymenanthes (the elipidotes), Dr Chamberlain mentioned that, since the completion of the taxonomic account, a dissertation had been published by Dr Wolfgang Spethmann of Hamburg University, proposing a radically new infrageneric classification of the genus *Rhododendron*, largely based on biochemical and anatomical evidence. Cullen and Chamberlain had simplified the Sleumer classification, dividing the genus into two subgenera *Rhododendron* (the lepidotes) and *Hymenanthes* (the elepidotes), with 3 small subgenera *Pseudanthodendron*, *Anthodendron* and *Azaleastrum*, covering the azaleas and a few other small elepidote series.

The next item in the Journal is an article by Dr Wolfgang Spethmann, based on his own work on the flavonoids and carotenoids of rhododendron flowers, on which he gave a talk to the New York International Rhododendron Conference in 1978, correlated with work done by other botanists on leaf, hair and other anatomical characters. A synoptical evaluation of all these characters has led him to the conclusion that the Edinburgh subgenus *Rhododendron* should be divided into 3 subgenera *Maddenodendron*, *Rhododendron* and *Vireya*; and that the *Azaleas* and *Azaleastrum* make up another six subgenera: *Pentanthera* (Balfour series *Azalea*); *Azaleastrum* (s. *Ovatum*); *Choniastrum* (s. *Stamineum*) *Mumeazalea* (s. *Semibarbatum*); *Candidastrum* (s. *Albiflorum* and ss. *Nipponicum*) and *Therorhodium* (s. *Camtschaticum*). The four classifications are set out in

a comparative table. Dr Spethmann and Dr Chamberlain seem to be agreed that the Edinburgh revision is not the last word, and that further research should be encouraged.

There is a short article by Peter Cox on the variability that can be found among rhododendron seedlings from wild collected seed from various sources, in which he suggests that the definition of the Foundation's purposes (on the inside front cover) may be too restrictive.

There are two articles on the relationships of three of the North American native deciduous azaleas, and some fine micrographs of the hairs and scales of rhododendron leaves, accompanied by an extremely modest note by Dr Spady and Mr Averill, putting the question: 'Can trichomas provide additional morphological marks for establishing discontinuities between various taxa?'

Then follow three articles by Chinese botanists, describing new taxa. These are translations by the Editor of articles which appeared in 1981 and 1982; two of them published by the Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica, Kunming, Yunnan; and one by the Northwest Forestry Institute, Harbin, Heilongjiang. In all three cases, the original paper in Chinese included parallel taxonomic descriptions in Latin, which the Editor has translated into English.

Ming Tienlu (T. L. Ming) described six new species from Yunnan-Sichuan in 1981, five of which were included in Dr Chamberlain's revision of *Hymenantes*; *R. lapidosum* (subsect. *Irrorata*); *R. huidongense* (subsect. *Parishia*); *R. bijiangense* (subsect. *Neriiflora*); *R. gratum* (which Dr Chamberlain considers synonymous with *R. basilicum*); *R. pubicostatum* (subsect. *Taliensia*); and *R. exquisitum* T. L. Ming (subsect. *Taliensia*), perhaps an unfortunate choice of name, but not connected with *R. exquisitum* Hutch., a synonym of *R. oreotrepes*.

Fang Rhuizheng (Ms R. C. Fang) records 22 new taxa from Yunnan in 1982, of which 3 are new species: *R. linearilobum* and *R. rhombifolium* (subsect. *Maddenia*) and *R. guangananense* (subsect. *Triflorum*). The descriptions of these were published after the revision of Section *Rhododendron* by Dr Cullen, so it cannot be said whether they would have been recognised. New subspecies are described of *R. longistylum* and *triflorum* of doubtful distinctiveness. The *longistylum* ssp. is named *decumbens*, NOT to be confused with *R. decumbens* D. Don, a synonym of *R. indicum*. Three taxa from subsect. *Helirolepida* and one from subsect. *Saluenensia* are reinstated (stat. nov.), which Dr Cullen had treated as synonyms. Two taxa given specific rank by Mr Davidian (*bergii* and *hardyi*), treated by Cullen, as subspecies of *R. augustinii*, are here described as forms of ssp. *chasmanthum*. *R. calostrotum* var. *riparioides*, a new subspecies created by Cullen, is downgraded to varietal status. Thirteen taxa are described as new varieties, in four cases with names identical with, or very similar to, ones already used to describe other taxa: *R. microphyton* (subgenus *Anthodendron*) var. *trichanthum* A. L. Chang, NOT to be confused with *R. trichanthum* Rehd. (subsect. *Triflora*); *R. rubiginosum* (subsect. *Helirolepida*) var. *ptilostylum* R. C. Fang, NOT to be confused with *R. ptilostylum* Balf. f., s synonym of *R. flavidum* (subsect. *Lapponicum*); *R. tutcheriae* (Sect. *Choniastrum*) var. *gymnocarpum* A. L. Chang, NOT to be confused with *R. gymnocarpum* Balf. f. ex Tagg (now *R. microgynum* Balf. f. & Forrest), (subsect *Neriiflora*, formerly *Taliensia*); *R. henryi*

(Sect. Chonistrum) var. *pubescens* Feng & Chang, NOT to be confused with *R. pubescens* Balf. f. & F. Forr. (subsect. *Scabrifolia*).

Part I of a Study of the Genus *Rhododendron* by Fang Wenpei (W. P. Fang) and He Ming-you (M. Y. He) contains descriptions of 9 new species, 6 of them evergreen azaleas, 2 from subsection *Euazaleastrum* (*Ovatum* series) and one from subsect. *Triflora*. Of these, there may be confusion between the new *R. glandulostylum* Fang & He (sect. *Tsutsutsi*), and evergreen azalea, and *R. glandulistylum* Komatsu, a synonym of *R. wadanum* Makino of section *Brahycalyx* (subseries *Schlippenbachii*).

There follows an account by Clive Justice from Vancouver, B.C. of a 3-week visit to China in 1981, which included a 5-day trip to Emei Shan (Mount Omei), where they saw several of the *rhododendron* species that Wilson found there seventy years earlier.

There is a translation of an article by Dr M. S. Aleksandrova of Moscow Botanical Garden written in 1973 on the rare *Rhododendrons* of the Caucasus, *Rhododendrons smirnowii* and *ungernii*.

The Rev. Canon Norman Crutwell has contributed an article on the Lipizauga Botanical Sanctuary, in Mount Gahavisuka Provincial Park in Papua New Guinea, the curatorship of which he took over on his retirement as a missionary. He mentions twelve species of *Bierya* *rhododendrons*, some of the epiphytes, and others growing in yellow clay on the ridges, culminating in *R. superbum*, both terrestrial and epiphytic, with a truss as big as a man's head, and thought to be pollinated by bats.

Mr Kelly L. Dodson, Horticulturist at the Foundation's garden, contributes a note on the propagation of the *Falconeri* and *Grande* series by stem cuttings, with mist and bottom heat.

W.M.

Introducing Magnolia 'Yellow Bird'

LOLA KOERTING*

Magnolia 'Yellow Bird' is the second yellow blooming magnolia developed and introduced by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. It was registered with the American Magnolia Society (Check List of the Cultivated Magnolias) in February 1981.

Many magnoliaphiles have been very enthusiastic about the showy yellow blooming hybrid magnolia 'Elizabeth', introduced by BBG in 1978, and spectacular in full bloom. 'Yellow Bird' is somewhat less showy but more dependable. Because of its later blooming time, it is not much affected by late frosts. The spring of 1981 did bring devastating frosts to many magnolia blossoms in the northeast. We are happy to report that 'Yellow Bird' exhibited its flowers despite these adversities. This deciduous magnolia surely is a fine candidate for our colder climates.

'Yellow Bird' is a cross between *M. × brooklynensis* 'Evamaria' and *M. acuminata*. In technical terms it is a backcross of *M. × brooklynensis* to its seed parent. The hybridization work was done by Doris Stone in 1967, at that time plant breeder at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The tree was selected from a group of seedlings of the same origin for its colour and shape of the blossoms and consistency of blooming.

The flowering period of 'Yellow Bird' is later than for 'Elizabeth' and *M. × soulangiana* in general but earlier than *M. acuminata*. The flowers appear simultaneously with the leaves. Their yellow colour (No. 12C on the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart) is sufficiently intense to be conspicuous. The slight greenish tinge on the outer tepals mostly disappears as the blossom opens. The tepals are 3 to 3½ inches long and 2 inches wide. The flowers hold their tapered erect shape during the entire blooming period, which lasts 2 to 3 weeks. The leaves are elliptic, dark green and glabrous when mature. The shape of the tree is narrow pyramidal, and the trunk has a furrowed bark.

'Yellow Bird' is being propagated at Kitchawan Research Station of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Rooting of softwood cuttings by the conventional method was not very successful. Several new techniques will be tested. At the present time grafting is the method of choice. *Magnolia acuminata* is a very compatible and readily available understock. Plants raised from the seed of 'Yellow Bird' are equally desirable as understock.

*Footnote: Reprinted from *Magnolia Vol. VXII, No. 2, Winter 1981*, Journal of the American Magnolia Society, by kind permission of the Society.

And a Yellow Magnolia is Born*

A breakthrough in Brooklyn Botanic Garden's Plant Breeding Program has rewarded the Garden with a new, uniquely beautiful magnolia named 'Elizabeth'. The Breeding Program was started by Eva Maria Sperber more than twenty years ago.

From its first flowering six years ago, magnolia specialists at the Kitchawan Research Station of the Botanic Garden were awed by the new offspring, which resulted from crossing the Chinese Yulan magnolia (*M. heptapeta*, formerly *denudata*) with the cucumber magnolia (*M. acuminata*) of eastern North America. The form of the tree is neat and loosely conical, but it is the shape and colour of the flower which sets this new plant introduction apart from any other magnolia presently grown. From finely tapering buds, petals unfurl to display flowers of the clearest primrose yellow. The parent tree has, in the past four flowering seasons, been a glorious spectacle from late April to mid-May, its boughs resplendent with hundreds of blossoms.

Two Carlyon camellias from Tregrehan

CHRISTIAN LAMB

When Gillian Carlyon chose the parents for her hybrids, it was often uppermost in her mind to improve the colour; *Camellia saluenensis* often throws a rather blue tinge in the pink, less attractive perhaps than a true baby pink. *Camellia saluenensis* is a natural choice for hybridising, so reliably does it set seed; it is also extremely hardy, elegant of habit and with beautiful small, tough and heavily veined leaves. The two big bushes at Tregrehan were quite likely among the early seedlings from George Forrest's packet of seed sent to England from Yunnan in 1924. The other parent chosen, 'Marjorie Magnificent' an American *japonica*, which although described in the nomenclature book as 'light pink', has in fact an apricot tint, is ideal for the purpose.

The seed pod resulting from this union produced three interesting camellias: 'Marjorie Waldegrave', semi-double, dog-rose pink; 'Rose Quartz', semi-double, rose pink with reflective glints, but first to flower and best was 'Tregrehan', double to semi-double, apricot pink.

'Tregrehan' flowers very late, thereby extending the camellia season; the fat round tightly packed buds unfurl tantalisingly half at a time, to reveal soft solid semi-double blossoms interspersed with massed yellow stamens among the petaloids. 'Tregrehan' is a camellia with all the good

*Footnote: Reprinted from *Plants and Gardens* Vol. 35, No. 4 Winter 1979-80.

attributes; high among them is its uniform habit of growing into a neat rotund bush, closely and heavily covered in dark green leaves. It makes a good hedge, slow growing but reliably covered in blooms in the late spring. It takes easily from cuttings and starts to flower early in life — in the cutting bed if allowed. 'Tregrehan' would be a credit to any garden and is especially suitable for a small garden, seeming to take up less room than many other camellias.

William Carlyon was the founder of Gillian Carlyon's garden. He died in 1830, having laid the foundation and spent a lifetime of loving creation at Tregrehan. So it had to be a very special camellia named after him. 'June' is one of the old *japonicas*, no longer mentioned in the nomenclature book, but is among many which are not well known, not because they lack merit but because of their rarity and the enormous number of other camellias more vociferously acclaimed. How can one remember them all? However it set seed very readily and crossed with 'Donation' was surely a likely winner. Crossed with 'Salutation' it produced another most unusual camellia named 'Hooker', with round pale green leaves and flat single pink flowers, most untypical of a camellia. 'William Carlyon' inherited the floriferous habit of 'Donation', and many of its other virtues; very vigorous growth, long flowering season, young blooming plants and easily struck from cuttings. Perhaps it is most striking for its large, vivid, hot pink single flowers budding all the way up the stems in an entirely enthusiastic way. The leaves are also particularly distinctive, and greatly enhance its charm. They are much larger than 'Donation' leaves, a bright glossy green and of a delicate leathery texture. These plants massed together in a woodland setting are an unforgettable sight and I think William Carlyon would have been proud of it.

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The Rhododendron Show

London, 1/2 May, 1984

PHILIP URLWIN-SMITH and BRIAN WRIGHT

1983 was a stupendous year for the flowering of rhododendrons, and so naturally the Rhododendron Show of that year in the Old Hall at Westminster was a magnificent display. In view of this it could hardly be expected that the year 1984 would turn out to be as good a year, and this, of course, is what happened. In addition to the comparative lack of flowers the flowering of rhododendrons was anything up to three weeks later than normal in most gardens. So consequently the 1984 Show in the New Hall was not as good as the 1983 performance. Nevertheless, there were many fine exhibits amongst the entries.

SPECIES

The Christie family from Blackhills were very successful once again this year, winning, amongst other prizes, the Lionel de Rothschild Challenge Cup for eight trusses, I believe for the tenth time, and it could be said that, apart from their fine exhibits, they thoroughly deserved their successes for the additional factor of their long journey from Morayshire. Mr Robert Stephenson Clarke and Borde Hill, Mr Edmund de Rothschild and Exbury, and the Countess of Rosse and Nymans, all exhibited their usual fine entries, and all three well deserved their many successes. I believe that the Society, all its members and the general public are most fortunate in being able to see the fine sprays and trusses that are displayed at the Show by the owners of these four famous gardens. It must, of course, be added that there were also many fine exhibits from lesser known gardens.

This year there were 172 entries in 48 classes in the species section, and Mr Robert Stephenson Clarke and Borde Hill won more prizes than any other competitor.

Class 1. As stated above the Lionel de Rothschild Challenge Cup for eight trusses was once again won by John Christie and Blackhills, and they showed *R. preptum* and *R. basilicum*, both of these were very excellent trusses, with *R. hodgsonii*, *R. phaeochrysum*, *R. thomsonii*, *R. campanulatum*, *R. roxieanum* and *R. lacteum*.

Second prize was won by The Countess of Rosse and Nymans with *R. lukiangense*, a very fine truss, *R. floribundum*, *R. neriiflorum*, *R. selense*, *R. aperantum*, *R. dasycladum*, a very good truss, *R. sperabile* var. *weihsiense*, a variety that is seldom seen, and *R. hylaeum*.

Third prize went to Mr Robert Stephenson Clarke and Borde Hill with *R. roxieanum*, *R. chaetomallum* (s.s. *Haematodes*) F25601, *R. vernicosum*, *R. campylocarpum*, *R. wightii*, *R. metternichii*, *R. caloxanthum* F25593A, and *R. coriaceum*.

There were four entries in this class, and all of them were of the usual high standard, Mr Edmund de Rothschild and Exbury being in fourth place.

Class 2 for three species, one truss of each, was won by Borde Hill showing their very fine *R. sinogrande* F25676, *R. falconeri* ssp. *eximium*, and *R. rex* ssp. *arizelum* F25608. Second was Mr R. J. Gilbert of Lancarffe, Bodmin, with *R. thomsonii*, *R. morii* and *R. crinigerum*, and third were Major A. E. Hardy and Mr G. A. Hardy of Sandling Park, Hythe, with *R. coriaceum*, *R. phaeochrysum* and *R. balfourianum*.

In *Class 3* there was only one entry, and first prize was awarded to the Hillier Arboretum, who showed *R. campanulatum*, *R. wasonii*, and *R. japonicum*.

Class 4 was for any species, one truss, and was for the McLaren Challenge Cup. It was won most convincingly by The Countess of Rosse and Nymans with a superb and finely coloured truss of *R. macabeanum*, and this was arguably the finest truss in the species section. Second was Mr John Christie and Blackhills with an excellent *R. basilicum*, and third were Hydon Nurseries with a good *R. metternichii*. There were 12 entries for this class, and there were several good trusses amongst the unplaced exhibitors.

Class 5 was for the Roza Stevenson Challenge Cup for one spray or branch of any species, and was won by Mr Robert Stephenson Clarke and Borde Hill with an excellent and finely coloured spray of *R. davidsonianum*. Second were Hydon Nurseries with their very good *R. metternichii*, and in third place were Mr Edmund de Rothschild and Exbury with a very fine *R. augustinii*. Fourth prize went to the writer with a pink *R. rubiginosum*. There were 9 entries for this class.

Class 6 was for one truss of *arboreum* or its variants. There were 3 entries for this class, and first prize went to Exbury with a good pink *R. arboreum*. Second were Borde Hill with *R. arboreum* ssp. *cinnamomeum* var. *roseum*, and in third place were Nymans with a white *R. arboreum*.

Class 7 was for one truss of any species of subsect. *Arborea* or subsect. *Argyrophylla*, other than *R. arboreum* or its variants. There were only 2 entries for this class, and both entries were trusses of *R. niveum*, first prize going to Blackhills and second prize going to Exbury.

Class 8 was for any species of subsect. *Barbata*, subsect. *Glischra* or *Maculifera*, one truss, and first prize went to Nymans with a good *R. crinigerum*, whilst second prize went to Exbury with a very good *R. barbatum*; these placings might conceivably have been reversed. Third was Blackhills with a good *R. pachytrichum*, and fourth was Mr R. J. Gilbert, Lancarffe, with *R. morii*. There were 8 entries.

Class 9 was for one truss of any species of subsect. *Campanulata*, subsect. *Fulgensia*, or subsect. *Lanata*, and was won by Blackhills with a good white *R. campanulatum*. Second prize went to Major A. E. Hardy and Mr G. A. Hardy with a good *R. campanulatum*, which was somewhat reminiscent of the Knaphill variety, and Blackhills was third with a good white tinged with mauve *R. wallichii*. There were 4 entries.

Class 10 was for any species of subsect. *Grandia*, one truss. Nymans here showed another truss of their superb *R. macabeanum*, and of course won once more and convincingly the first prize. However, as a close

second was another superb truss of *R. macabeanum*, and that was a compact white *R. grande* from Blackhills. Third prize went to Borde Hill with their very excellent *R. sinogrande* F25676. The above three trusses were the outstanding winning trio of trusses in the species section. A good *R. macabeanum* from Blackhills was also highly commended. There were 7 entries in this class.

Class 11. This was for one truss of *Falconera* or its variants, and there was only one entry, first prize being awarded to Borde Hill for their *R. falconerii* ssp. *eximium*.

Class 12 for one truss of *rex* or its variants, was won by Blackhills with a truss of *R. rex*. Second was Exbury, also with *R. rex*, and *R. rex* was third, also from Blackhills.

Class 13, for one truss of any species of subsect. *Falconera*, other than *R. falconeri* or *R. rex*, was won by Blackhills with their very good *R. basilicum*, and there were also second with *R. hodgsonii*. The family Hardy were third with *R. coriaceum*. There were 6 entries.

Class 14, for one truss of any species of subsect. *Fortunea*, was won by Nymans with *R. orbiculare*, and second prize went to Borde Hill with *R. vernicosum*. There were 3 entries.

Class 15 was for any species of subsect. *Fulva*, one truss, and first prize went to Exbury with *R. fulvum*, while second prize was won by Mr R. J. Gilbert, Bodmin. There were 3 entries.

Class 16 was for any species of subsect *Irrorata*, subsect. *Parishia*, or subsect. *Venatora*, one truss. First was Exbury with a good truss of *R. irroratum*, and second was Nymans with *R. venator*, and these were the only 2 entries.

Class 17, for one truss of subsect. *Taliensia*, was won by Blackhills with a good *R. roxieanum* var. *oreonastes*, and they were also second with *R. sphaeroblastum*. Third prize went to Borde Hill with a good yellow *R. wightii*, Exbury's *R. roxieanum* was highly commended, and there were 11 entries for this class.

Class 18 was for one spray of any species of subsect. *Neriiflora*. First prize went to Blackhills, second prize went to Nymans, and third prize went to Exbury, all 3 competitors showing sprays of *R. neriiflorum*. The judges probably had some difficulty in deciding the order of these 3 sprays. There were 9 entries.

Class 19 was for one truss of the subsect. *Pontica*. Deservedly first was Mrs Eunson of Chorley Wood with a very good truss of *R. hyperythrum*. Second was Hydon Nurseries with their good *R. metternichii*, and third was Blackhills with a good *R. degronianum*. There were 8 entries.

Class 20 was for a spray of *R. campylocarpum*. There were only 2 entries, first prize going to Exbury with the variety *elatum*, and second prize went to Borde Hill with *R. campylocarpum*. The placings here might quite easily have been reversed.

Class 21 was for one spray of any species of subsect. *Campylocarpa*. There was only one entry for this class, namely a spray of *R. caloxanthum*, and no prize was awarded to this entry, probably because the spray was mostly in bud.

Class 22 was for one spray of any species of subsect. *Selensia*. First prize was won by Nymans with a spray of *R. selense* ssp. *dasycladum*, a

good and well coloured spray. Second was Borde Hill with a spray of *R. dasycladum* R11269. These were the only 2 entries.

Class 23 was for one spray of *R. williamsianum*, and there were only 2 entries. First was Borde Hill with collectors' number W1350, and Nymans won the second prize.

Class 24 was for one truss or spray of any species of subsect. Edgeworthia, grown in the open or otherwise. There were 2 entries, and Borde Hill was first with *R. pendulum* LS & T6660, while the family Hardy were second with *R. edgeworthii*.

Class 25 was for one truss of a species of subsect. Maddenia, selected from *R. dalhousiae*, *R. lindleyi*, *R. megacalyx*, *R. nuttallii*, and *R. taggianum*. First were the family Hardy with a first class *R. lindleyi*, and they thoroughly deserved this win. Second was Borde Hill with *R. dalhousiae* LS & T6694, and third was Borde Hill again with *R. lindleyi*. These 3 entries were the only ones.

Class 26 was for one truss of any species of subsect. Maddenia other than those eligible for Class 25. There were 4 entries in this class, and Borde Hill was in great form sweeping the board by winning all three prizes, first with a good *R. cilicalyx*, second with *R. dendricola* KW00281, and third with *R. scopulorum* KW6354.

Class 27 was for any species of subsect. Thomsonia, one truss. There were 5 entries, and first prize was won by Nymans with *R. hylaeum*. Blackhills was second with *R. thomsonii*, and Exbury were third, also with *R. thomsonii*.

Class 28 was for one spray of *R. schlippenbachii*. There were only 2 entries, and Exbury were placed first, and the Hillier Arboretum was second.

Class 29 was for one spray of any deciduous species of the Azalea series, other than *R. schlippenbachii*. There were 3 entries, and first and second prizes were won by Borde Hill, being first with *R. albrechtii* W7638 and second with *R. reticulatum* W7694. Third prize went to Exbury with *R. canadense*.

Class 30 was for three deciduous species of the Azalea series, one spray of each. There was only one entry for this class, and first prize was awarded to Exbury with *R. reticulatum*, *R. canadense* and *R. vaseyi*.

Class 31 was for one spray of sect. Pogonanthum. First was Borde Hill with *R. primuliflorum*, and second was the family Hardy, also with *R. primuliflorum*, while Nymans was third with *R. anthopogon* ssp. *hypenanthum* light yellow in colour.

Class 32 was for one spray of subsect. Boothia or subsect. Tephropepla. There were 3 entries for this class, and the first prize went to Nymans with *R. leucaspis*. Second prize was won by Borde Hill with *R. sulfureum* F13512A, and the observation is made that to grow and flower *R. sulfureum* in open ground in any part of Sussex is a good performance; even though the flowers were, perhaps understandably, on the small side. Third were the family Hardy with *R. megeratum*.

Class 33 was for one spray of *R. campylogynum*. There was only one entry, and that was from Nymans, and they were awarded a first prize.

Class 34 was for one spray of any species of subsect. Cinnabarina. There

was only one entry for this class, and Borde Hill was awarded third prize for their *R. cinnabarinum* ssp. *concatenans*.

Class 35 was for one spray of any species of subsect. *Genestieriana* or subsect. *Glauca*, and first prize went to Nymans with *R. pruniflorum*. Both Nymans and Exbury showed *R. glaucophyllum*, but no second and third prizes were awarded. These were the only 3 entries.

Class 36, for one spray of any species of subsect. *Helirolepida*, was won by Nymans with a very fine spray of *R. rubiginosum* Desquamatum Group with large mauve flowers. Your reporter was second with a pink *R. rubiginosum* and Borde Hill was third with another *R. rubiginosum*. There were 3 entries.

Class 37, for one spray of any species of subsect. *Lapponica*, was won by Exbury with *R. scintillans*. Borde Hill was second with *R. cuneatum*, and also won the third prize with a good *R. hippophaeoides* F21248. The writer was fourth with *R. scintillans*. There were 8 entries.

Class 38 was for one spray of any species of subsect. *Baileya*, subsect. *Lepidota*, and subsect. *Uniflora*. There was only one entry, and that was from Mr R. J. Gilbert of Lancarffe, who was awarded a first prize for his *R. baileyi*.

Class 39 was for one spray of subsect. *Saluenense*. First prize was won by Borde Hill with *R. calostrotum*, and Nymans won the second prize also with *R. calostrotum*. The third entry of 3 entries was from Exbury also with *R. calostrotum*, but as this spray was mainly in bud only, no prize was awarded.

Class 40, for one spray of *R. racemosum*, was won by Borde Hill, and the second prize went to Exbury, and this spray was named 'White Lace'. These were the only 2 entries.

Class 41 was for any species subsect. *Scabrifolia* other than *R. racemosum*, one spray. For the second time in the Show, Borde Hill swept the board, for, out of 4 entries, they won all three prizes, being first with *R. hemitrichotum* KW4050, second with *R. pubescens* KW3953, and third with *R. scabrifolium* var. *spiciferum*.

Class 42 was for one spray of any species of subsect. *Trichoclada*. There was only one entry, and that was from Borde Hill, and they were awarded a first prize for their *R. mekongense*.

Class 43, for one spray of *R. augustinii*, was won by Exbury with a very good and well coloured spray. The Hillier Arboretum were second with a light coloured spray, and Nymans was third. There were 4 entries.

Class 44 was for one spray of any species of subsect. *Triflora*, other than the *yunnanense* agg. There was only one entry, and that was from Borde Hill who were awarded a first prize with their *R. ambiguum*.

Class 45, for which there were 4 entries, was for one spray of any species of subsect. *Triflora yunnanense* agg. and all three prize winners showed sprays of *R. davidsonianum*, first prize going to Exbury with a good pink spray, second prize going to Borde Hill, also with a good pink spray, and Nymans was placed third.

Class 46 was for one truss of any species of sect. *Vireya*. There was only one entry, and first prize was awarded to the family Hardy, who showed an interesting truss of *R. dielsianum*, grown under glass.

Classes 47 and 48. There were no entries.

The spring of 1984 was a difficult one for flowering rhododendrons and maintaining them in a good show condition. Bearing this in mind all the competitors deserve to be congratulated on their exhibits in the species section of the Show.

HYBRIDS

If anyone hoped that the return to the New Hall, and a schedule of classes that resembled something like its old self, would inspire a large entry, they they were disappointed. In the hybrids, including the restricted entry and miscellaneous sections, the turn-out averaged just over two exhibits per class — which left us with little alternative but to concede that all the talk about it being a poor year for flower was true after all.

Only Exbury in *Class 61* could muster the necessary eight trusses and were rightly rewarded with first prize. Their entry comprised the famous names of 'Fortune' (here a commanding exhibit bearing over forty flowers), 'Queen of Hearts', 'Lionel's Triumph', 'Adelaide', 'Ayesha', 'Mariloo', 'Boddaertianum' and 'Matador'; all, apart from the last two, being Exbury originals.

Class 62 for three trusses, was won by Mrs P. Eunson of Chorley Wood. Using a good yellowish 'Lionel's Triumph', a fine, more pink than red, 'Red Glow' and the white 'Caroline de Zoete' she again, as in previous years, demonstrated her nice sense of colour and choice.

Second was Hillier's Arboretum who showed 'Boddaertianum', 'Queen of Hearts' and the sweet pink *thomsonii* A.M. plant, 'Richard Gill'.

Third prize went to Sandling Park for 'Calfort', 'Fulbrook' and 'Halton' out of the Lionel's Triumph grex.

Hillier's Arboretum should have won *Class 63* (three trusses for exhibitors who had not won either of the two previous classes since 1981) but failed on an oversight. Their attractive trio was the only entry but contained a truss with more than one head which thus disqualified the exhibit.

Class 64 for three sprays brought Exbury a second success with 'Elizabeth', 'Matador', and 'Quaker Girl'.

Class 65 for the Loder Challenge Cup was, as usual, hotly contested — notwithstanding the season's paucity of bloom. Fourteen trusses (the largest entry in any class) competed for the trophy which was well won by Blackhills with 'Endeavour' — the Exbury *arboreum album* × *lacteam* hybrid.

Runner-up was Mrs Eunson's good 'Lionel's Triumph', third Borde Hill big-leaved 'Elsae' × *sinogrande* and fourth an unfortunately unrecorded plant from Sandling Park.

As some consolation for not being quite good enough to lift the Loder Cup, Borde Hill's unnamed 'Elsae' × *sinogrande* took first prize as a spray in *Class 66*. Displaying all the characteristics of its species' parentage ('Elsae' itself is an old Reuthe *grande/hodgsonii* cross) it would be hard to rate this an imposter in a species collection.

Second and third placed plants made no such pretension. They were the lovely Lionel de Rothschild 'Naomi'; 'Paris' entered by Exbury and, perhaps the best of them all, 'Exbury Naomi' entered by Hillier's Arboretum.

Classes 67 and 68, for plants raised by or in the garden of the exhibitor,

were won by Exbury, mainly on the strength of entries which had already done so well for them in earlier classes. They were required to show six trusses and three sprays respectively and did so unchallenged.

Class 69 for single trusses of *Arborea* or *Argyrophylla* parentage saw Exbury win again with the long-leaved, rich red 'Bibiani'. Second was Mrs A. M. Hooton from Loxwood, West Sussex with 'Boddaertianum' and third was Borde Hill with the same entry — a good year for this plant if for little else.

Class 70 for *Loderi*/*Kewense* trusses was best forgotten. Only Exbury took part — half-heartedly. Their *Loderi* truss, hardly worthy of their high-standards, just managed a second prize.

Class 71 was also a solo effort from an Exbury exhibit, which had to be content with second prize. This time for hybrids of *griffithianum* descent crossed with any other species apart from *fortunei* or *campylocarpum*. The selection here was 'Cornish Cross', a star-rated pink but unhappily off-colour in this instance.

Class 72 (the third of the *griffithianum* parentage classes) saw Exbury out of luck again. Once more they provided the sole entry and once more failed to collect first prize. Their 'Lady Montague' — pale to deep pink and betraying some *thomsonii* — had to settle for third place.

Exbury could do no better in *Class 73* for *williamsianum* offspring; third again with a 'Humming Bird' in no mood for song. By contrast, Borde Hill's entry of the same plant was in fine voice and earned first prize.

Class 74, for single trusses of *Fortunea* species parentage not covered in earlier classes, was also won by Borde Hill. They showed the bright pink 'Pride of Leonardslee' which edged Exbury's nice 'Naomi Paris' into second place.

Class 75, *Campylocarpa* species parentage, produced some quite nice 'yellows'. First was Mrs Eunson with 'Penjerrick'. Second Exbury with their their well-known 'Carita'. Fourth was Borde Hill with 'Edith'.

Class 76, *Neriiflora* species parentage, was won by your reporter showing 'May Morn' a *beanianum* (pink form) × 'May Day' hybrid with scarlet flowers and interesting bullate leaves lined with sandy indumentum.

Class 77 gave us a good show of *thomsonii* hybrids. It was won by Mrs Eunson with a fine 'Red Glow' the deep pink 'Halopeanum' cross made by Sir Giles Loder. Second was Hillier's Arboretum with an unnamed red of some quality. Third was Exbury with their waxy, red 'Adelaide'. Fourth came Borde Hill with 'Pride of Leonardslee'.

Two well-known Exbury entries took the prizes in *Class 78* for hybrids of *Thomsonia* subsect. species. They were the brilliant red 'Gibraltar' ('Bibiani' × *elliottii*), and the golden 'Joanita' (*lacteam* × *caloxanthum*) — first and second respectively.

The big leaves of *Class 79*, *Grandia* or *Falconera* species parentage, was won by Borde Hill with their outstanding cross of 'Elsae' and *sinogrande*.

Second was Exbury's formidable 'Fortune' and third was Sandling Park's 'Fulbrook'.

Class 80, for the popular red *griersonianum* hybrids, was won by Exbury, with 'Matador'.

Your reporter was second with 'Elizabeth' and third came Hydon Nurseries, also with 'Matador'.

Class 81, griersonianum parentage again but this time crossed with a hybrid, went to Exbury. They took first prize with the carmine 'Karkov', the only exhibit.

Class 82, for entries of *Taliensia* species parentage, inevitably paraded the *lacteum* hybrids. First prize went to 'Lionel's Triumph' from Mrs Hooton and second prize to the sulphurous 'Beatrice Keir' from Hydon Nurseries. Third prize went to 'Lionel's Triumph' from Exbury, the originators, and fourth prize to 'Beatrice Keir' from Borde Hill.

Class 83, for 'Elizabeth' sprays, attracted only two vases with that of Borde Hill's being successful over Exbury's.

Class 84, for sprays of *aperantum* or *forrestii repens* parentage excluding 'Elizabeth', attracted a somewhat sparsely flowered 'Gertrude Schale' from Exbury. This was the only exhibit, but could aspire to no more than third prize.

Class 85, for *yakushmanum* hybrids, was won by Hydon Nurseries. Their 'General Eric Harrison', the only exhibit, displayed a nicely rounded truss of cherry red flowers, no doubt inherited from 'Shilsonii' its other parent.

With the *Cinnabarina* species' hybrids not coming up to scratch in *Class 86*, the tender exhibits of *Class 87* had a wider berth than expected. Nine entries of *Maddenia* and *Edgeworthia* species parentage were staged. The prizes went to your reporter for two ancient crosses and to Exbury and Borde Hill for two modern crosses.

First was 'Countess of Haddington' (1862) tight trusses of lilac and white trumpets and second Exbury's American hybrid 'Dora Amateis' (1955), small neat white flowers from a carolianum, ciliatum liaison.

Third was the seldom seen huge, creamy yellow lilaceous 'Victorianum' (1879) — like 'Countess of Haddington' a *dalhousiae* cross. Fourth, Borde Hill's handsome 'Harry Tagg' (1958) 'Albescens' × *ciliicalyx*.

Unplaced, and unlucky, were several typically attractive delicats from Sandling Park — among them a notable 'Fragrantissimum' and a fine 'Tyermannii'.

Class 88, for the small leaved plants hybridised between *Triflora* and *Lapponica* species, gave us only 'St. Tudy' from Exbury which received first prize.

Class 89 asked for *Triflora* species hybrids again but without *Lapponica* species blood. Only Exbury responded with 'Phalarope' (second) and 'Candida' (third).

While *Class 90*, for alpinas, went strangely unsupported, *Class 91* for 'Yellowhammer' attracted three sprays. All won prizes: first Nymans, second Mr R. J. Gilbert of Bodmin, third Exbury.

There were no entries in *Class 92* for any hybrid between two species not previously provided for and only one in *Class 93* for any cross between a hybrid and a species earlier unprovided for. This came from Exbury and took first prize. It was a truss of the deep red, well calyxed, 'Gaul', and A.M. plant of some merit but on this occasion drooping.

Class 94, the sister class to 93 asking for sprays, produced four entries. Each was awarded a prize. First was the coral, blotched azaleodendron 'Dr. Masters' from Exbury. Second was an exceedingly attractive 'Blue Chip' from Hydon Nurseries who also gave us the third placed entry 'Song Bird'. And fourth came the brilliant 'St. Merryn' (another, albeit modern, 'blue') entered by Borde Hill.

Class 95, any hybrid between two hybrids, was won by a Hydon Nurseries' truss of 'Unknown Warrior'. Second was 'Caroline de Zoete' from Mrs Eunson and third 'Anchorage' from Exbury — a plant which was to win the subsequent class, unchallenged, as a spray.

Class 97 asked for any hybrid grown under glass excluding those eligible for Class 87 but provoked no response; perhaps not surprisingly, since the main effort for tender entries appeared to be devoted to the earlier class.

RESTRICTED ENTRY SECTION

There were two classes in this section, one for any species, and the other for any hybrid. The species (*Class 98*) was won by a good but rather twee, *neriiflorum* from Hillier's Arboretum. Much more impressive was the runner-up, a bright *glaucophyllum* from Mr & Mrs R. H. H. Taylor and The National Trust, Coletton Fishacre, Kingswear, Devon.

Class 99, for hybrids, brought together the same two entrants. Again Hillier's won (this time deservedly) with a blazing 'Scarlet O'Hara', a *thomsonii* cross which rather overawed the Devonians' 'Gill's Triumph' (*arboreum* × *griffithianum*).

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

These classes were monopolised by Exbury. They won *Class 100* for species evergreen azaleas with an *amoenum*, a cut above what one generally tends to see of this old garden plant.

Class 101 for hybrids also went to them for the dependably charming pink 'Kirin'. As did *Class 103* for three evergreen hybrid azaleas. Here they gave us a show of red, white and pink, respectively with 'Hinodegiri', 'Horozuyo' and, of course, 'Kirin'.

In *Class 103* for any dwarf rhododendron, they came second with 'Pink Drift', a delightful plant just pipped by Messrs Reuthe's dusky *repens* hybrid, 'Popocatepetl' — profound scarlet flowers on deep mat green leaves.

And finally, in *Class 104* for a specimen evergreen plant in bloom, they presented a largely unopened 'Elizabeth' but nevertheless made-off with first prize.

TRADE EXHIBITS

As ever there was Reuthe's making showmanship look easy and getting (quite rightly) a Silver Gilt Flora award for a most floriferous stand.

The Rhododendron Competition

London, 20 March, 1984

BRIAN WRIGHT

In 1984 Rhododendron Competition returned to the New Hall to be held under a new roof and new nomenclature; I am not sure which was the more welcome, probably the former. But whether your preference is for *glauca* or *glaucophyllum*, or *helirolepida* or *helirolepsis*, it did not alter the fact that the event was quite well supported with sixty entries coming from at least eight gardens — and this in a year reckoned to be poor for flower.

Certainly it was the largest display for several years and much of the credit for this must go to Borde Hill who dominated the affair. In fact, Mr Stephenson Clarke marshalled a veritable rout and with nineteen 'firsts' from the twenty-two awarded, it was clear that he was taking no prisoners. Indeed, only Major Hardy and Mr Holman from Truro prevented a white-wash.

Borde Hill's list of successes was as follows:

Class 1. Four species, trusses. First with *eclecteum*, *praeevernum*, *barbatum* and *mallotum*. Third with *vellereum*, *anthosphaerum*, *coelicum* and *ciliatum*.

Class 2. Any species, one spray. First with *praeevernum* showing attractive white/lilac pink flowers and much more majesty than it had been able to demonstrate as a truss in the previous class. Second with a superb scarlet *barbatum*, noticeably well displayed and sounding something of a purposeful note, one felt, about its entrant's serious intentions to do well in the Competition.

Class 3. Any species, one truss. First, again with *praeevernum* but better than the truss shown in the Class 1 quartet and obviously saved for this class. Second with the excellent *barbatum* staged in the previous class. Third with *arboreum* ssp. *cinnamomeum* var. *roseum* — a lovely pink with a thick rash of wine-coloured spots.

Class 5. *Arboreum* and variants, one truss. First with *arboreum* ssp. *cinnamomeum* var. *roseum* — deservedly improving on its previous third place.

Class 6. Any species subsect. *Arborea* or *Argyrophylla*, excluding *arboreum* and its variants, one truss. First with a delightful bright red *delavayi* now ssp. var. under *R. arboreum*. Not an easy plant but regularly and successfully exhibited by Borde Hill so perhaps a tribute to the garden's prowess.

Class 7. Any species subsect. *Barbata*, *Glischra* or *Maculifera*, one truss. First with *barbatum*. Second with *glischrum* ssp. *glischroides* — interesting, but not an over-appealing flower with its strange mauve/pink colouring and heavy-anthered stamens tumbling out of their corollas.

Class 9. Any species subsect. *Fortunea*, one truss. First with *praevernium*.

Class 10. Any species subsect. *Neriiflora*, one truss. First with an outstanding dark crimson *mallotum*, probably the A.M. form. A distinctive plant in every sense and, in this case, a fine example of how the dark green rugose foliage with its cinnamon indumentum can overawe the eye.

Class 11. Any species, *Campylocarpa*, *Selensia*, *Thomsonia* or *Williamsiana*, one truss. First with the variable *eclecteum*.

Class 12. Any species, one spray from the 'dwarf' range. First with *racemosum*.

Class 13. Any species not previously included, one spray. First with *irroratum*, an unendearing plant with its spotty, off-white, uncertain pink colour but this entry was in better shape than I have seen it in previous years. Second with *principis*, a pretty shell pink and white plant almost identically related to *vellereum*, its main attractions lying in its suede-like indumentum and many flowered trusses.

Class 14. Any species not previously included, one truss. First with *ramsdenianum* KW 6284 a not exactly hardy plant but looking healthy here with its good foliage and blood red flowers. Third with *principis* KW 5656 which was quite a darker shade from that seen in the previous class.

Class 15. Three hybrids, trusses. First with 'Werei' (said to be the result of *arboreum* × *barbatum* but hardly detectable) 'Blushing Beauty' and 'Cornsutch'.

Class 16. Any hybrid, one spray. Second with 'Bo-Peep' the charming pale primrose *lutescens* × *moupinense*.

Class 17. Any hybrid, one truss. First with 'Cornsutch', a plant born of 'Cornubia' and *sutchuenense* and to be recommended for its charming pink flowers.

Class 18. Any hybrid subsect. *Arborea* or *Argyrophylla* parentage, one truss. First with 'Anne Clarke' their own nice blush white cross which frequently graces the London show-bench.

Class 19. Any hybrid one parent being a species of subsect. *Fortunea*, one truss. First with 'Cornsutch'.

Class 20. Any hybrid of which one parent is a species of subsects. *Barbata*, *Campylocarpa*, *Glischra*, *Maculifera*, *Selensia*, *Thomsonia* or *Williamsiana*, one truss. First with 'Werei'.

Class 21. Any lepidote hybrid not included in previous classes, one truss. First with 'Middlemarch' a creamy hybrid with chocolate brown anthers which makes it almost delicious.

Class 22. Any lepidote hybrid, one spray. First with 'Bo-Peep'.

Classes 16, 23 and 24. (among the best supported in the whole event) were the only classes where Borde Hill was denied first prize.

Class 16 for any hybrid, one spray was won by Mr N. T. Holman whose fine, huge exhibit of 'Cilpinense' looked every bit as delightful as the easy Cornish temperatures from which it had journeyed so well.

Class 23 for any tender truss grown under glass was won quite decisively by Major A. E. Hardy, Sandling Park. He not only took first prize but also second, third and fourth. The triumphant quartet, in winning sequence, were: an enviable bright, white *cubittii*; a deep yellow, tending to apricot, 'R. W. Rye' (a *chrysodoron/johnstoneanum* cross) a good sulphur yellow

burmanicum and a snow-white 'Snow Lady' - *ciliatum* × *leucaspis*.

For good measure, Major Hardy, also succeeded in *Class 24*, for tender sprays. His *cubittii* gained another first while his 'Snow Lady' added a second to the fourth just won.

The remaining prizes were awarded as follows.

Mr J. Fox, Crowborough, Sussex — *Class 2*, third for a nice lemon *lutescens*. *Class 12*, second for the same plant. *Class 16*, third for a pretty pink and white 'Tessa' ('*Praecox* × *moupinense*'). *Class 18*, second for the durable 'Nobleanum Concinnum'. *Class 22*, second for the familiar 'Praecox'.

Nymans, the Countess of Rosse — *Class 10*, second for the attractive red *Neriiflora* plant, *pocophorum* var. *hemidartum*. *Class 14*, second for *principis* — a lighter shade than Borde Hill's in the previous class. *Class 17*, second for 'Nobleanum Album'.

Dr A. C. Richards, Wokingham — *Class 15*, second for a trio of 'Nobleanum Concinneum', 'Golden Oriole' and 'Bric a Brac'. *Class 17*, third for 'Golden Oriole'.

Mr & Mrs R. H. Taylor, The National Trust, Coleton, Fishacre, Kingswear, Devon — *Class 5*, second for a nicely-shaped truss of *arboreum*, apparently var. *roseum*.

Mrs E. Mackenzie, Diss, Norfolk — *Class 24*, third for an earlyish *ciliicalyx*.

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The R.H.S. Camellia Show

CICELY PERRING

For Camellias grown in the open
17 and 18 April, 1984

In spite of wind, rain and frost, there was a wonderful display, with flowers of superb quality, which shows how very forgiving the camellia is. I was particularly entranced by the small rose-pink japonica submitted by Dr Jimmy Smart, called 'Wilamina'. It would make a lovely dress decoration and was granted an Award of Merit.

'Satan's Robe' submitted by David Trehane was also granted an Award of Merit. This is a large deep red camellia of great quality. 'Mary Phoebe Taylor', also submitted by David Trehane and a *saluenensis* cross, was selected for trial at Wisley. This is a voluptuous pink with gold stamens and petaloids — a very lovely flower.

There was a splendid number of entries, making the overall appearance of the show bench very rich and colourful.

Class 1 was won by Miss G. Carlyon, from Tregrehan, Cornwall, with 'Debbie', 'Rose Quartz', 'Tristrem Carlyon', 'Nagasaki', 'Marjorie Magnificent' and 'Moshe Dayan'. Of these, it was 'Nagasaki' that took my eye — a truly beautiful flower.

Class 2 (any three — one spray of each) was won by Mrs P. Eunson who lives in Hertfordshire; she showed 'Waterlily', 'Debbie' and 'Henry Turnbull'. Hillier's Arboretum (Hampshire) came second with 'Kuron-Jura', 'Snowflake' and 'Dobrei'.

Class 3 (any three Japonica cultivars, one spray of each) was won by Hillier's Arboretum, with 'Tricolor', 'Billie McCaskill' and 'Dobrei'. Second came D. & R. Strauss (Sussex) with 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', 'Are-Jeshii' and 'Mathotiana Supreme' and third was Mrs M. E. McDonald (from Thames Ditton in Surrey) with 'Dobrei', 'Elegans' and 'Margherita Coleoni'.

Class 4 (any single-flowered Japonica cultivar, one spray). This too was won by Mrs. Eunson, who showed a beautiful specimen of 'Mattie Cole'. Hillier's Arboretum came second with 'Kimberley', and Mrs M. E. McDonald was third with a very choice 'Alba Simplex'.

Class 5 (any semi-double Japonica cultivar, one spray) was won by Mrs Marigold Assinder with one of my favourite camellias — 'Konron-Koku' — a superb rich dark red, which seemed to glow on the show bench. Messrs. D. & R. Strauss came second with 'Tricolor' and Mrs P. Eunson was third with 'Clarise Carleton'.

Class 6 (any anemone- or paeony-formed Japonica cultivar, one spray) was won by P. N. Buckley with 'Elegans'. George Mount came second with another 'Elegans' and D. & R. Strauss were third with 'Are-Jishii'.

Class 12 (any hybrid of, or descendent from, *Reticulata*, one spray). Miss G. Carlyon excelled with a beautiful 'Leonard Messel' and D. & R. Strauss came second with 'Howard Asper'.

Class 14 (any single cultivar \times Williamsii, one spray) was won by the Hillier Arboretum with 'Jermyns'. D. & R. Strauss came second with 'Mary Jobson'.

Class 15 (one spray of 'Donation') was won by Miss Carlyon, with Mrs M. E. McDonald coming second.

Class 16 (any semi-double \times Williamsii cultivar other than 'Donation') was won by Miss Carlyon with 'Marjorie Waldegrave'; D. & R. Strauss with 'Delia Williams' coming second.

Class 17 (any \times Williamsii cultivar other than a single or semi-double cultivar or 'Donation') was won by D. & R. Strauss with an exquisite spray of 'Anticipation'.

Class 19 (any other hybrid of or descendent from *saluensis*), Miss Carlyon excelled again with 'Tristrem Carlyon'.

There were no entries in **Classes 20 to 24**.

Class 25 The competition for The Leonardslee Bowl was won by Mrs Eunson, with a most beautiful collection of 12 blooms of 'Carters Sunburst Pink', 'Blaze of Glory', 'Henry Turnbull', 'Elegans Splendor', 'Debbie', 'Tiffany', 'Extravaganza', 'Grand Jury', 'Waterlily', 'Margherita Coleoni', 'Mattie Cole' and 'Elegans Supreme'.

Second came Mrs A. M. Hooton from West Sussex, with 'Francie L', 'Julia Hamiter' (good enough to eat), 'Grand Jury', 'Elegant Beauty', 'Mattie Cole', 'Sergeant Barrios', 'Jennifer Turnbull', 'Miss Charleston', 'Donation', 'Berenice Boddy', 'Inspiration' and 'Gloire de Nantes'.

And third were D. & R. Strauss with 'Anticipation', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'Mathotiana' (this was a superb flower), 'Inspiration', 'Berenice Perfection', 'Evelyn', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' (lovely as ever), 'Emmett Barnes', 'Blackburniana', 'Howard Asper', 'C. M. Wilson' and 'Gloire de Nantes'. Miss Carlyon was Highly Commended for her entry, which included superb blooms of 'Ville de Nantes' and 'Captain Rawes'.

All contestants deserve congratulations for their entries.

Class 26 for one bloom of 'Adolphe Audusson' was won by Marigold Assinder with a quite exquisite bloom. Second came Surgeon-Captain J. A. N. Lock from South Devon and third was Mrs R. M. Glass. Fourth was Mrs B. Kitson, whose entry had a particularly lovely deep colour.

Class 27 (one bloom 'Donckelarii') had only one entry and D. & R. Strauss were granted a second for their flower.

Class 28 (one bloom of 'Lady Clare') was won by Mrs B. Kitson of Cornwall. Second came Sir John Carew-Pole also of Cornwall and Edmund L. de Rothschild from Exbury was third.

Class 29 (one bloom of 'Elegans') P. N. Buckley from Kensington in London, came first, Mrs Barbara Griffiths second, and Pamela Sheridan who gardens in Chelsea was third. There were six entries and all the exhibits were very beautiful.

Class 30 for one bloom of 'R. L. Wheeler' had no entries.

Class 31 for any three single-flowered cultivars was won by Mrs A. M. Hooton with 'Fulgens', 'Jennifer Turnbull' and 'Mattie Cole'. Second came Mrs P. Eunson with 'Henry Turnbull', 'Gertrude Preston' and 'Mattie Cole' and third was Surgeon-Captain Lock with an unknown cultivar, 'Mattie Cole' and 'Alba Simplex'.

Class 32 (any single-flowered white cultivar) Mrs P. Eunson exhibited 'Henry Turnbull' for first prize, Edmund de Rothschild with 'Alba Simplex' came second and Surgeon-Captain J. A. N. Lock showed 'Devonia' for third prize.

Class 3 for any single-flowered self-coloured cultivar other than white. First came Mrs A. M. Hooton with 'Mattie Cole', second was Edmund de Rothschild with 'Red Cardinal' and third Sir John Carew-Pole with 'Jennifer Turnbull'.

Class 35 (any three semi-double cultivars). First prize went to Edmund de Rothschild with 'Lady Clare', 'Reg Ragland' and 'Adolphe Audusson'. Mrs P. Eunson was second with 'Blaze of Glory', 'Clarise Carleton' and 'Gloire de Nantes' and third was Miss Carlyon with 'Saturnia', 'Guilio Nuccio' and 'Nagasaki'.

Class 36 (any semi-double white cultivar) First was P. N. Buckley with 'Madame Victor de Bisschop'. Second came Sir John Carew-Pole with a blossom of 'White Nun', which was so beautiful. In third place came D. & R. Strauss with 'Emmett Barnes'.

Class 37 (any semi-double self-coloured cultivar other than white) First was Mrs Barbara Griffiths with 'Adolphe Audusson'. Second came Surgeon-Captain Lock who also showed 'Adolphe Audusson' and third was Mrs A. M. Hooton with 'Sergeant Barrios'; fourth prize was also won by Surgeon-Captain Lock, with 'Drama Girl' while 'Adolphe Audusson' exhibited by Marigold Assinder, was Highly Commended.

Class 38 (any semi-double variegated cultivar). The Strauss family came first with 'Robert Strauss', second was Edmund de Rothschild with 'Tricolor Sieboldi' and third Mrs Bunty Kitson with 'Drama Girl'.

Class 39 (any three anemone- and/or paeony-formed cultivars). First came D. & R. Strauss with 'Blackburniana', 'Gus Menard' and 'Faith', Second prize went to Mrs P. Eunson for 'Tiffany', 'Elegans Splendor' and an unknown cultivar. Third was Edmund de Rothschild with 'Altheaflora', 'Preston Rose' and 'Kelvingtoniana'. 'Elegans Splendor', 'Miss Charleston' and 'Jingle Bells', gained fourth prize for Mrs Hooton, while Miss Carlyon's entry was Highly Commended, comprising 'Are-Jishii', 'Elizabeth Hawkins' and 'Italiana'.

In **Class 40** (any anemone- or paeony-formed white cultivar) First was Sir John Carew-Pole with his exhibit of 'Silver Anniversary'. Second came D. & R. Strauss with 'Gus Menard' and Bunty Kitson was third with 'Sode-Gakushi'.

Class 41 for any anemone- or paeony-formed self-coloured cultivar other than white, was won by Mrs Hooton with 'Miss Charleston', with Mr Buckley and 'Preston Rose' in second place. Third was Edmund de Rothschild with 'Kramer's Supreme' while Sir John Carew-Pole's exhibit of 'Elegans' was Highly Commended.

Class 42 (any anemone- or paeony-formed variegated cultivar). First prize was won by D. & R. Strauss with 'Marguerite Gouillon' with Mrs Bunty Kitson's 'Professor Sargent' in second place. She also won third prize with 'Pink Cloud'. In fourth place was P. N. Buckley with 'Elegans'.

Class 43 (any three rose-formed and/or formal double cultivars). In Miss Carlyon's first prize entry one was not named, but, it had the most delightful pointed petals. Second came D. & R. Strauss with 'Mathotiana

Superb Red', 'Cheryl Lynn' and 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi'. Third prize was won by Surgeon-Captain J. A. N. Lock with 'C. N. Hovey', 'Augusto L. Gouveia Pinto' and 'Countess Lavinia Maggi' (red sport). In fourth place came Edmund de Rothschild with 'Diddy Mealing', 'Augusto Pinto' and 'Laurel Leaf'.

In **Class 44** for any rose-formed or formal double white cultivar, 'Alba Plena' shown by P. N. Buckley was first, and second was Mrs R. M. Glass with 'Nobilissima'. Edmund de Rothschild came third with 'Diddy Mealing'.

Class 45 (any rose-formed or formal double self-coloured cultivar other than white). Mr P. N. Buckley won this class too with 'Margherita Coleoni', a very beautiful example, Miss Carlyon was second with 'Tomorrow' and D. & R. Strauss were third with 'Berenice Perfection'.

In **Class 46** (any rose-formed or formal double variegated cultivar) there were six entries and all were good. First was Mrs A. Waterlow with superb 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', and Mrs Bunty Kitson came second, with 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. For third prize D. & R. Strauss also showed 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' and fourth came Ted Wearn with 'Principessa Clothilde'.

In **Class 47** for any six cultivars of *Camellia japonica* there were eight entries. First prize went to Miss Carlyon's collection of 'Italiana', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'C. M. Hovey', 'Blood of China', 'Thelma Dale' and 'Ae-Jishii'. Surgeon-Captain Lock's collection of 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi' (red sport), 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Tiffany', 'Adolphe Audusson' and 'Lady Clare' came second. The third prize collection was 'Lady Clare', 'Imbricata Alba', 'Jupiter', 'Tricolor Sieboldi', 'Dr Tinsley' and an unknown cultivar shown by Edmund de Rothschild. The fourth prize group included 'Madame Victor de Bisschop', 'Elegans', 'Preston Rose', 'Pink Champagne', 'Margherita Coleoni' and 'Mathotiana Alba' shown by P. N. Buckley. The entry by D. & R. Strauss was 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Blackburniana', 'Drama Girl', 'Gauntlettii', 'Cheryl Lynn' and 'Gloire de Nantes'.

Class 48 for any three cultivars of *Camellia japonica*, was won by Miss Carlyon who showed 'Guilio Nuccio'. Second prize went to Barbara Griffiths with 'Adolphe Audusson' and third to Hillier's Arboretum showing 'Dolbrei'.

First Prize in **Class 49** for any cultivar of *Camellia japonica* was won by 'Guilio Nuccio' shown by Miss Carlyon and second by 'Furon-An' shown by Hillier's Arboretum.

Class 50 for any four, other than cultivars of *japonica*. First came a 'Tristrem Carlyon', 'China Clay', 'Tregrehan' and 'Innovation' shown by Miss Carlyon. Second was Mrs Eunson with 'Debbie', 'Inspiration', 'Anticipation' and 'Grand Jury'. Third with 'Mary Phoebe Taylor', 'Debbie', 'Anticipation' and 'Elegant Beauty' was Surgeon-Captain Lock. Fourth prize was awarded for 'Grand Jury', 'Francie L', 'Elegant Beauty' and 'Inspiration' shown by Mrs Hooton, while the entry from D. & R. Strauss of a hybrid of 'Debbie', a hybrid of 'Anticipation', 'Howard Asper' and 'Inspiration' was Highly Commended.

Class 51 for any three \times *Williamsii* cultivars other than single cultivars was won by 'Anticipation', 'Water Lily' and 'Debbie' shown by Mrs Eunson. 'Debbie' appeared again with 'Charlean' and 'Tregrehan' in Miss Carlyon's

second prize group. 'Debbie' made a third appearance this time with 'Anticipation' and 'Blue Danube', gaining third prize for Mrs Griffiths.

Class 52 (any double, paeony-formed or semi-double reticulata cultivar) First prize went to 'Mandalay Queen' shown by P. N. Buckley, and second to 'Arch of Triumph' shown by D. & R. Strauss.

In **Class 53** for one bloom of *saluenensis*, there was only one entry from D. & R. Strauss, which was awarded a first prize.

Class 54 (any single cultivar of \times Williamsii) was won by 'Golden Spangles' shown by D. & R. Strauss. Second came 'J.C. Williams' shown by Barbara Griffiths, and third was 'William Carlyon', in a really exquisite flower from Miss Carlyon.

In **Class 55** for 'Donation' there were twelve entries. Three ladies won three prizes, in first place was Mrs Bearn (from Chelsea), then came Mrs Hooton, followed by Mrs Kitson.

Class 56 (any cultivar of \times Williamsii other than a single cultivar or 'Donation') was won by Mrs Eunson with 'Julia Hamiter', with 'Elsie Jury' shown by P. N. Buckley, in second place. Third was 'Debbie' from Exbury and fourth was 'Mary Phoebe Taylor' shown by Surgeon-Captain Lock.

In **Class 58** for 'Leonard Messel', one bloom, there was only one entry, from Surgeon-Captain Lock, which was awarded second prize.

Class 59 for one bloom of 'Grand Jury' was won by Mrs Eunson, with Mrs A. M. Hooton, in second place.

In **Class 60** for any hybrid not specified between Class 50 and 59, first was 'Francie L', shown by Mrs Hooton, with an unnamed cultivar shown by Mrs P. Eunson in second place. 'Belinda Carlyon' shown by Miss Carlyon was third and 'Satan's Robe' shown by Mrs Eunson was fourth.

I am sure that all the entries, that so richly deserved their awards, will prove to be an inspiration to many who have not yet made an entry in this Show, and given favourable weather it may well be that in 1985 we shall see an even larger and greater variety of blooms to be judged.

Wisley Trials, 1984: 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.

Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons

Rhododendron 'Airy Fairy' (*R. mucronulatum* 'Cornell Pink' × *R. lutescens*). (Raised by Mr A. Kehr; sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd., Glencarse, Perth, Scotland, PH2 7NS.) **A.M.** March 27, 1984. Plant 190 cm high, 167 cm spread, fairly vigorous, upright habit; free flowering; leaves 4.5 cm long, 2 cm wide, medium slightly glossy green. Flower truss 8 cm diameter, 4 cm deep, flat, lax, 8 flowers per truss; corolla 3.8 cm diameter, 2.7 cm long, openly funnel-shaped, margins very slightly waved, between Red-Purple Group 62C and Red-Purple Group 62D flushed at centre of segment and heavily flushed at upper margins with Red-Purple Group 62A lower half of upper segment spotted with either slightly redder than Orange-Red Group 32B, Yellow-Green Group 151A or between Greyed-Orange Group 163A and Greyed-Orange Group 163B. Flowering from March 2, 1984. (205)

Rhododendron 'Golden Torch' (*R.* 'Bambi' × (*R.* 'Grosclaude' × *R. griersonianum*)). (Raised, introduced and sent by John Waterer, Sons & Crisp Ltd., The Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey.) **A.M.** June 7, 1984. Plant 55 cm high, 90 cm spread, vigorous, upright compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 6 cm long, 2.6 cm wide, dark dull green. Flower truss 11 cm diameter, 7 cm deep, dome-shaped, compact, 15 flowers per truss; corolla 4 cm diameter, 3.5 cm long, campanulate-shaped, margins very slightly waved, Yellow Group 11D very lightly flushed with Yellow Group 13D, upper segment spotted with Yellow-orange Group 16D. Flowering from May 26, 1984. (**H.C.** 1977). (283)

Evergreen Azaleas

Rhododendron 'Eucharis' (Glenn Dale Hybrid). (Sent by L. R. Russell Ltd., Richmond Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey.) **H.C.** June 7, 1984. Plant 50 cm high, 70 cm spread, vigorous, spreading, slightly straggling habit; free flowering; leaves 5.5 cm long, 1.5 cm wide, medium glossy green. Flowers borne singly or in pairs; corolla 6 cm diameter, 5 cm long, very openly funnel-shaped, white, upper lobes very slightly flushed with a pale tinge of Yellow-Green Group 154D. Flowering from June 7, 1984. (134)

Rhododendron 'Panda' ('Everest' × *kiusianum* White Form). (raised by Mr P. A. Cox; introduced and sent by Glendoick Gardens Ltd.) **H.C.** June 7, 1984. Plant 27 cm high, 52 cm spread, vigorous, spreading, fairly compact habit; very free flowering; leaves 1.5 cm long, 1 cm wide, medium glossy green. Flower truss 8 cm diameter, 5 cm deep, dome-shaped, compact, 7 to 10 flowers per truss; corolla 3.5 cm diameter, 2.5

cm long, funnel-shaped, white, upper segment very lightly tinged greenish yellow in throat. Flowering from June 4, 1984. (12)

Cultivars of *Camellia* × *williamsii*

On the recommendation of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee, Council has made the following awards to cultivars of *Camellia* × *williamsii*, after trial at Wisley.

The number given in brackets after the description of the plant is that under which it was grown in the trial.

As cultivars for garden decoration

Coppelia. (Raised by Mr F. Hanger; sent by Hillier Nurseries (Winchester) Ltd., Ampfield House, Ampfield, Romsey, Hants.) H.C. March 27, 1984. Plant 250 cm high, 230 cm spread, vigorous, compact and erect habit; free flowering. Leaves 7.5 cm long, 5 cm wide, fairly dark slightly glossy green. Flowers 8.5 cm diameter, single. Red-Purple Group 62C very lightly flushed and veined with between Red-Purple Group 62A and Red-Purple Group 62B. Flowering from March 14, 1984. (17)

Hiraethlyn. (Raised by The Lord Aberconway; sent by Hillier Nurseries (Winchester) Ltd.) H.C. March 27, 1984. Plant 252 cm high, 228 cm spread, vigorous, erect fairly compact habit; free flowering. Leaves 9 cm long, 3 cm wide, fairly dark green. Flowers 9 cm diameter, single, very pale pink fading to white at midrib and base of petal. Flowering from March 20, 1984. (12)

AWARDS TO RHODODENDRONS AT VINCENT SQUARE

Rhododendron macrosepalum 'Linearifolium' A.M. 21 May, 1984, as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 3 to 5 flowered. Corolla broadly funnel shape, 5-lobed, up to 4 cm long and 7 cm across, divided almost to base with segments widely reflexed, Red-Purple Group 66 with some darker marking. Stamens 5, widely angled, filaments red-purple, anthers brown, style held free. Calyx 5 deeply divided lobes, variable in length, up to 2.3 cm; green. Calyx and base of corolla segments glandular-hairy. An azalea, sub-series Obtusum, semi-evergreen. Leaves dimorphic, lanceolate, dull green, up to 8 cm long and 8 mm across, and rugose above, sparsely glandular hairy above and below. Collector not recorded. Raised and exhibited by Edmund de Rothschild, Exbury Gardens, Exbury, Southampton, Hants.

Rhododendron 'Mugby Junction' (*minus* × unknown). A.M. 21 May, 1984 as a hardy flowering plant. Trusses 5 to 8 flowered. Corolla 5-lobed, funnel shape, and slightly scaly, up to 2.3 cm long and 3 cm across. Pink (close to Red-Purple Group 62B) with brown spots in throat. Stamens 6 to 8, variable in length, some held free, others within. Filaments white, anthers light brown, style short, held within. Calyx rudimentary, greenish scaly. Leaves ovate-elliptic, up to 5.5 cm long and 2.5 cm across, matt green, slightly scaly above; densely covered with red-brown scales below. Collector not recorded. Raised and exhibited by R. N. S. Clarke, Borde Hill Gardens, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

Rhododendron 'Nutcracker' (*nuttallii* × *polyandrum* = *maddenii* ssp. *maddenii* (pink form)). A.M. 21 May, 1984, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Trusses 7-flowered. Corolla 5-lobed, tubular campanulate, up to 8 cm long and 11 cm across, creamy white, tinged Greyed-Purple Group 186B and deep yellow in throat. Strongly fragrant. Stamens 10, held within, filaments greenish yellow, anthers brown, style held free. Calyx 5 deeply divided lobes, greenish yellow, slightly scaly, up to 2.2 cm long. Leaves elliptic, strongly bullate above, dark green, up to 19 cm long and 11 cm across, sparingly scaly above, densely scaly below. Crossed, raised and exhibited by G. A. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.

Rhododendron 'Sylvania' (*edgeworthii* × *formosum* var. *inaequale*), F.C.C. 17 April, 1984, as a flowering plant for the cool greenhouse. Trusses 3- to 6-flowered. Corolla broadly funnel-shaped, up to 6 cm long and 12 cm across, white with small yellow-orange blotch in throat; strongly fragrant. Stamens 10 to 11, held within, filaments white, anthers dark brown; style held free. Calyx 5 deeply divided, scaly, hair fringed lobes, variable in length to 15 mm; greenish white. Leaves lanceolate, up to 12 cm long and 4 cm across, dark shiny green above and scaly along veins; reverse light green, scaly. Crossed and raised by J. S. Basford, exhibited by G. A. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.

Rhododendron 'Tower Dainty' (*atlanticum* × unknown). A.M. 14 June, 1983, as a hardy flowering plant. A deciduous azalea, leaves ovate up to 6 cm long and 2.2 cm across, hair fringed, with scattered hairs on upper leaf surface, mainly along mid-rib. Trusses usually 11 to 12-flowered. Corolla tubular-funnel-shaped, up to 4 cm long and 5 cm across, 5-lobed, white, irregularly overlaid with shades of Red Group 56; reverse with paler margins and the darker colouring of Red Group 55A. Blotch of Yellow-Orange Group 23B in throat. Base of corolla glandular-hairy. Stamens 5, held free, filaments white, anthers orange-brown; style greenish, held free. Calyx 5 deeply divided lobes; green, hair-covered. Crossed and raised by Mrs R. Stevenson, introduced by Major A. E. Hardy and G. A. Hardy, Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.

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Additions to the International Rhododendron Register 1983/4

The following list contains names registered during the period 16 July 1983 to 30 June 1984. The absence of American registrations for a two year period, which has now been rectified, means that this list includes the equivalent of three years new registrations from the U.S.A.

The abbreviations employed are those explained in the 1982/3 supplement, with one addition: S = selected by . . . There is also a slight alteration in the interpretation of the dates associated with the various activities involved in raising a plant and registering a name. Thus in "I & REG (1983): R. K. Peters" the date refers only to the immediately preceding activity (registration), although both this and the plant's introduction were undertaken by Peters. If it had read "I & REG : R. K. Peters, 1983" then the date would refer to the year of registration *and* introduction.

Colour references in the following form: "Naples Yellow (HCC 403/3)" refer to the Horticultural Colour Chart (HCC), those such as "Red-Purple 58C" refer to the R.H.S. Colour Chart (1966), whilst references such as "light purplish pink (2.5RP 8/5)" refer to the Nickerson Colour Fan.

(m) = malesian (i.e. sect. *Vireya*).

'**Agateen**' cl. (*yakushmanum* (♀) × 'Henriette Sargent') **H** (1969) & **G** : F. Arsen **I** : 1974 **REG** : 1983. Fls 15/truss, c 40 × 60 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 55A in bud, opening Red 54B, fading to 54C, dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 153C, outside Red-Purple 58B. Calyx 3 mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs c 115 × 40 mm, narrowly elliptic, Yellow-Green 147A above, with a plastered brown indumentum below. Bush c 1.1 m in 13 years.

'**Amity**' cl. (('Grosclaude' × 'Britannia') ♀ × *yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada') **H** (1970) & **G** : J. A. Elliott **I** : 1978 **REG** : 1983. Fls c 15/truss, 40 × 65 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Rose Opal (HCC 022), fading to 022/1, spotted Jasper Red (HCC 018) on dorsal lobe. Calyx 30 mm long, Rose Opal (HCC 022/2). Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic or oblanceolate to narrowly obovate, 100 × 42 mm, Spinach Green (HCC 0960) with heavy Greyed-Brown 199D to Greyed-Orange 165C indumentum below. Young growth silvery tomentose. Bush c 1.0 m in 10 years.

'**Amy Jane**' cl. (*yakushmanum* (♀) × 'Earl of Athlone') **H** : D. B. Stanton, pre-1970 **G** & **I** (1980) : E. Anderson **REG** : 1983. Fls 11/truss, 50 × 50 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 58B in bud, opening Red 55C on lobes which have very narrow 58B edges, unmarked inside, outside with 58C stripes down centre of lobes. Calyx minute, edged red. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 100 × 40 mm, Yellow-Green 147B-C, with Greyed-Orange 164B indumentum below. New shoots greyish green tomentose. Bush c 1.1 m in 12 years.

- '**Annapolis Royal**' cl. (*falconeri* (♀) × *sinogrande*) **H** : L. de Rothschild, 1938 **N** : E. de Rothschild I : Exbury Gardens Ltd **REG** : E. de Rothschild, 1983. Fls 25/truss, 80 mm long, 11-lobed, Green-Yellow 1D, faintly striped Red-Purple 66A when young. Calyx minute. Lvs oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, 500 × 220 mm, with a woolly fawn indumentum.
- '**Anne Ione**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: parentage unknown) **H** : P. E. Girard c 1965 **G** & **REG** : (1983) R. K. Peters I : R. Carter. Fls 6/truss, 55 × 90 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, buds deep pink (2.5R 6/11), opening pale purplish pink (2.5RP 8/5), unevenly washed purplish pink over lobes, dorsal blotch of orange-yellow (10YR 8/10 to 5YR 6/11). Calyx 7 mm long, yellow-green (5GY 6/8). Lvs oblanceolate, 115-150 × 40-45 mm, yellow-green (5GY 5/6), hairy. Bush c 2.2 m in 17 years.
- '**Ann Elizabeth**' cl. (Seedling from open-pollinated *yakushimanum*) Seed collected (1970) and **G** (1973) : J. E. Ford **N** : Plant Name Committee, Ohio State University **REG** : J. E. Ford, 1984. Fls 11-15/truss, 40 × 48 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, strong reddish purple (2.5RP 5/10), shading to pale pink in throat, minor strong yellow-green blotch in dorsal throat, outside 2.5RP 5/10. Calyx 2 mm long. Lvs ± elliptic, 120 × 54 mm, with buff indumentum below; grey tomentum on young lvs. Bush to 0.8 m in 12 years.
- '**Arctic Snow**' cl. (*maximum* (white fld) ♀ × *brachycarpum* ssp. *brachycarpum* (as ssp. *tigerstedii*) **H** (1973) & **G** : R. Behring I : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 19/truss, 40 × 50 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, light pink in bud, opening white, considerable dorsal spotting of Yellow 13A. Calyx 4 mm long, Yellow-Green 154D. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 170 × 50-60 mm, Yellow-Green 146B, with a plastered, light tan indumentum below. Bush c 1.1 m in 8 years.
- '**Arctic Sun**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: 'Cecile' selfed) **H** (1956) & **G** : A. A. Childers **REG** : 1983. Fls 11-13/truss, 55 × 100 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, Yellow-Orange 16B in bud, opening White 155D, dorsal lobe almost wholly Yellow-Orange 17A-B, edged 16D, outside retains pink tinge. Calyx 3 mm long, Green 143C. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 110 × 35 mm, Green 135C/D, bronze-yellow in autumn. Bush c 2.5 m in 22 years.
- '**Arlequin**' Syn. of 'Dexter's Harlequin'.
- '**Ball**' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld) ♀ × ((*neriiflorum* × *dichroanthum*) × *fortunei* ssp. *discolor*) **H** (1952), **G** & **I** (1974) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 14-17/truss, 50 × 90 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Red 55C, throat Yellow 4D, outside 55A. Calyx minute, green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 115 × 50 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 2.0 m in 30 years.
- '**Bass River**' cl. (Probably a subset. *Fortuna* hybrid) **H** (pre-1943) & **G** : C. O. Dexter **N** : J. C. Wister & H. Howard I : Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation **REG** : John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1983. Fls 14/truss, 50 × 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, moderate purplish pink (2.5RP 7/8), dorsal spotting of strong greenish yellow (10Y 7/9). Calyx 3 mm long, light yellowish green. Lvs elliptic, 125-140 × 55-65 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), glabrous. Bush c 2.9 m in 20 years.
- '**Beau Bonnie**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Violaceum' (♀) × 'Teena Marie') **H** & **I** : D. Dossier **G** : 1982 **REG** : 1984. Fls Red 52b.
- '**Beat One**' cl. ('Marion' (♀) × 'Van Nes Sensation') **H** : V. J. Boulter **G** : 1973 **I** : F. Boulter **REG** : 1984. Fls 12-15/truss, campanulate, Red-Purple 67C, fading to Red-Purple 65C. Lvs elliptic, 120 × 40 mm. Bush c 2.0 m.
- '**Bebita**' cl. Deciduous azalea: 'Orangeade' (♀) × *austrium*) **H** : G. & T. Elmer Jr., 1966 **G** : 1976 **I** : 1982 **REG** : 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, open funnel-shaped, 55 × 55 mm, 5-lobed, Orange-Red 31A, dorsal blotch of Orange 24A. Lvs oblanceolate, 75-90 × 20-35 mm, ciliate, pubescent — especially on veins — few setae on midrib. Shrub 1.9 m in 15 years.
- '**Ben Brook**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Violaceum' (♀) × 'Teena Marie') **H** & **I** : D. Dossier **G** : 1982 **REG** : 1984. Fls Red 54b.
- '**Bengal**' Syn. of 'Madras'.
- '**Bermuda**' cl. ('Anna H. Hall' (♀) × 'Nestucca') **H** (1961) **G** & **I** (1975) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 13-14/truss, 45 × 50 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 63B in bud, opening Red-Purple 62B, with dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 153. Calyx minute, green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 100 × 35 mm, Yellow-Green 147B, glabrescent below — with a thin brownish indumentum at first. Bush c 1.4 m in 20 years.
- '**Betty Anderson**' cl. ('Van Nes Sensation' (♀) × ('Mars' × 'Purple Splendour')) **H** (1975) **G** & **I** : E. Anderson **REG** : 1983. Fls 8-10/truss, 25 × 100 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 6-7-lobed, reddish purple in bud, opening with Purple-Violet 81C edges, shading to Violet 84C to ± white in centre of lobes and in throat, dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 146D, outside darker, with broad reddish stripes down centre of lobes. Calyx with 2 prominent dorsal lobes, green to reddish green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 175 × 75 mm, Yellow-Green 147B. Bush c 1.2 m in 6-8 years.

'Blue Steel' cl. (Selection from selfed *impeditum*) R : G. H. White S (1956) N & I (1960) : J. P. C. Russell REG : 1983. Fls 3/truss, 25 mm wide, \pm flat-opening, Violet-Blue 89D. Calyx 2 mm long, green. Lvs 10 \times 5 mm. Dwarf.

'Blushing Angel' cl. (Evergreen azalea; 'Dainty Rose' (♀) \times unknown). Open pollinated seed collected 1974, G & I (1982) : S. McDonald REG : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 3/truss, 30 \times 40 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, buds white, tipped pink, opening white with moderate pink (2.5R 8/5) tips to lobes. Calyx 30 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 25 \times 13 mm, moderate yellow-green (5GY 5/6) to moderate olive green (5GY 4.3) — (some vivid yellow — 2.5Y 8/12 in autumn) — hairy. Bush 0.6 m in 6 years.

'Bob Peters Special' cl. (Close to *fortunei*) Seedling from Valley Evergreen Nursery (Maryland), mid-1950's, G & REG (1983) : R. K. Peters I : R. Carter. Fls 6-10/truss, 65 \times 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, pale purplish pink (10P 8/5), throat pale orange-yellow (7.5YR 9/4) with 2 dorsal areas of strong yellowish brown spots (7.5YR 5/7), outside moderate purplish pink (10P 7/7). Calyx minute. Lvs oblong to elliptic or narrowly obovate, 125 \times 65 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), glabrous. Bush c 2.5 m in c 26 years.

'Bob White' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Oakland' (♀) \times 'Doctor Bergmann') H (1968) G (1972) & N : R. D. Gartrell REG : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 2/truss, 30 \times 55 mm, 5 + 5-lobed, white, throat Yellow-Green 150D, unmarked. Calyx same length and colour as corolla. Lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic, 45 \times 25 mm, very slightly hairy. Bush c 0.9 m in 11 years. A Robin Hill azalea.

'Bonnie Babe' cl. ('Inca Gold' (♀) \times dwarf orange hybrid) H (1969) & G : J. A. Elliott I 1976 REG : 1983. Fls 10-14/truss, 40 \times 45 mm, open campanulate, 5-lobed, Yellow 10A shaded Red 51A-B in bud, opening 10A-B, distinctly veined, colour more intense in throat, dorsal spotting of Red 53A-B, outside irregularly flushed 51A-B on lobes. Calyx 5-17 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic, 75-90 \times 35-40 mm, Yellow-Green 147, glabrous. Bush c 1.0 m in 12 years. Syn. 'Cecil's Choice'.

'Bonnie Snaza' cl. ('Van Nes Sensation' (♀) \times ('Mars' \times 'Purple Splendour')) H (1975), G & I : E. Anderson REG : 1983. Fls 13-17/truss, 45 \times 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, Red-Purple 70B-C-D, with dorsal blotch of \pm black in throat prolonged as a red stain below and as heavy Red-Purple 59A spots above, outside with darker veins down centre of lobes. Calyx 3 mm long, yellowish green, edged red. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 140 \times 50 mm, Yellow-Green 146A. Bush c 1.0 m in 6 years.

'Bryce Canyon' cl. ('King of Shrubs' (♀) \times 'Idealist') H (1961) & G : A. A. Childers REG : 1983. Fls 10-14/truss, 40 \times 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-7-lobed, Red 47B-C in bud, opening Orange 29B, fading Yellow 11B, red dorsal blotch deep in throat, outside tinged 29B fading towards edges. Calyx minute, Greyed-Red 180A. Lvs oblanceolate, 110 \times 40 mm, Yellow-Green 146A, glabrous. New lvs bronze. Bush 1.5 m in 19 years.

'Burma' cl. ('Mars' (♀) \times 'Fanfare') H : D. G. Leach, 1958 G : 1964 I : 1982 REG : 1983. Fls 17/truss, 30 \times 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, near Red 53A, with heavy, black, dorsal spotting. Calyx minute, red. Lvs elliptic, 130 \times 55 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, glabrous. Bush up to 1.9 m in 19 years.

'Butter Brickle' cl. ('Hotei' (♀) \times 'Lem's Cameo') H : (1976) & G : J. G. Lofthouse I : 1982 REG : 1983. Fls 12/truss, 45 \times 65 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 6-7-lobed, Yellow-Orange 15D at edges, darkening to 15B-C in centre, throat and outside 15B, star-shaped Red 53B blotch in throat, dorsal spotting of 53B. Calyx up to 40 mm long, 15B, edged and spotted red. Lvs elliptic to lanceolate, 100 \times 50 mm, dark green, glabrous.

'Canadian Lilac' cl. ('Rocket' (♀) \times ('Catalga' \times 'Lady Bessborough')) H (1974), G (1980) & N : R. Behring I & REG : 1983. Fls 13/truss, 40 \times 50 mm, very deeply 5-lobed, lobes \pm triangular, square cut at tips, Purple 76D with a few light tan dorsal spots, outside 76B. Calyx 2 mm long, Yellow-Green 145A. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 110 \times 45 mm, with scattered light tan hairs below. Bush c 0.3 m in 9 years.

'Canadian Magenta' cl. ('Rocket' (♀) \times ('Catalga' \times 'Lady Bessborough')) H (1974), G (1980) & N : R. Behring I : 1982 REG : 1983. Fls 13/truss, 30 \times 50 mm, very deeply 5-lobed, lobes \pm triangular, square-cut at tips, Red-Purple 74D, with dorsal spotting of 74B. Calyx 2 mm long, Yellow-Green 145A. Lvs elliptic, 75 \times 40 mm, with a patchy tan indumentum below. Bush c 0.6 m in 9 years.

'Candle Gleam' cl. ('Denise' (♀) \times 'Chrysomanicum') H & G (1981) : V. Boulter I : F. Boulter REG : 1984. Fls 4-6/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 70 \times 50 mm, Yellow 4B, edged pink. Lvs ovate, 50 \times 30 mm. Bush 1.0 m.

'Capri' Syn. of 'Cyprus'.

- (m) 'Carillon Bells' cl. (*gracilentum* (♀) \times *laetum*) H, G (1972), N & I : G. L. S. Snell REG : 1984. Fls 2-3/truss, Red 54B, Orange 27A in throat.

- '**Carol Kitchen**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: parents unknown) **H** (1967) **G** (1972) **N** & **I** (1980) : G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose, 3-4/truss, 40 × 55 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Red-Purple 57C, with 57A dorsal spotting. Calyx 40 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic, 30-40 × 13-20 mm, ciliate, moderately setose. Shrub 0.7-0.8 m in 10 years.
- '**Castanets**' cl. ('Jan Dekens' (♀) × 'Point Defiance') **H**, **G** (1971) & **N** : J. G. Lofthouse **I** : pre-1975 **REG** : 1983. Fls 13-15/truss, 40-50 × 100-125 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 62D shading to Red-Purple 66C at lobe margins, dorsal spotting of Red-Purple 59C in throat, outside Red-Purple 68C with Red-Purple 57B ribs and prominent veins between ribs. Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic or ± oblanceolate, 175 × 65 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.9 m in 17 years.
- '**Cecil's Choice**' Syn. of 'Bonnie Babe'.
- '**Ceylon**' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld) (♀) × *fortunei*) **H** : J. B. Gable, pre-1950 **G** & **I** : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 12/truss, 45 × 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Purple 75D, with two dorsal Yellow-Green 154D rays in throat. Calyx minute, green. Lvs elliptic, 125 × 65 mm, Green 138A, with a scattered buff indumentum below. Bush c 3.2 m in 33 years.
- '**Charles**' cl. (*falconeri* (♀) × *sinogrando*) **H** : L. de Rothschild, 1938 **N** : E. de Rothschild **I** : Exbury Gardens Ltd **REG** : E. de Rothschild, 1983. Fls 25/truss, 60 × 65 mm, 8-lobed, Green-Yellow 1D, blotched Red-Purple 66B deep in corolla. Calyx minute. Lvs oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, 460 × 180 mm, with a woolly, fawn indumentum.
- '**Chattahoochee**' cl. (Mutation of *canescens*) Collected nr Chattahoochee river, W. of Atlanta, Georgia (USA), 1965 & **G** : Mrs N. K. Seiferle **REG** : 1983. Fls 5-7/truss, 17 × 30 mm, split to base into 5-7, 3 mm wide lobes, Red 49C. Lvs narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, 50-75 × 13-18 mm, bright green, hairy below. Bush c 2.5 m in 18 years.
- '**Chiara**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Pink Dawn' (♀) × 'Boudoir') **H** (1971), **G** & **I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls double, 3-4/truss, 40 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Red 50A in bud, opening Red-Purple 57C, dorsal blotch of Red 44C in throat. Calyx 7 mm long, Yellow-Green 144A. Lvs elliptic, 30 × 17 mm, Green 139B, sparsely setose above & below, especially along veins. Bush c 0.4 m in 4 years.
- '**Chinmar**' cl. ('China' (♀) × 'Margaret Findlay') **H** : K. Sifferman, c 1960 **G** & **N** : K. Sifferman & B. Nelson **I** : B. Nelson, c 1960 **REG** : D. K. McClure, 1983. Fls 13/truss, 45 × 75 mm, open campanulate, 6-lobed, Yellow 3D, with red dorsal rays and spotting. Calyx minute. Lvs elliptic, 100 × 50 mm, olive green, petiole maroon. Bush c 1.9 m in 15 years.
- '**Christabel Tomes**' cl. ('Tacoma' (♀) × pink Loderi g. seedling) **R**, **N** & **REG** (1984) : W. E. Glennie. Fls pale cream, marked pink. Lvs glabrous. Growth similar to 'Tacoma' but more erect.
- '**Chubbs Nook**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: self-sown seedling of unknown parentage) **G** : D. B. Fox, early 1970's **I** & **R** : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 2-3/truss, 43 × 56 mm, 5-lobed, white, shaded or suffused Red-Purple 61D & Red-Purple 62A-D, dorsal spotting of 61D. Calyx petaloid, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic to obovate, 50 × 18 mm, hairy.
- '**Citrine**' cl. ('Catanea' (♀) × 'Crest') **H** (1970) & **G** : A. A. Raustein **I** : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 13/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, buds Yellow-Green 1C, opening Yellow 2C, edged 2D, outside 2D. Calyx 5 mm long, Green 143B. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 100 × 40-50 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, glabrous. Bush c 0.8 m in 10 years.
- '**Claire**' cl. (*yakushimanum* (♀) × 'Coronation Day') **H** : H. L. Larson, 1969 **G** : J. A. Davis **I** : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 8-10/truss, 40 × 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 48B in bud, opening Red 56B, fading to nearly white, Red 51A blotch in throat, outside 51D. Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 100 × 45 mm, Green 137B, with a greyed-orange indumentum below. Bush c 0.4 m in 10 years.
- (m) '**Clare Rouse**' cl. (*christianae* (♀) × *laetum*) **H** : D. B. Stanton **G** : J. Rouse, 1979 **I** : J. Rouse **REG** : 1984. Fls 5-7/truss, tubular-campanulate, 50 × 40 mm, Yellow-Orange 17A, lobes Orange-Red 30A. Lvs ovate, 100 × 60 mm. Bush c 1.8 m.
- '**Colville**' cl. (Selection from *minus* Carolinianum Group) **R** : N. R. Colville **S** : 1961 **N** & **REG** : Mrs N. R. Colville, 1983. Fls 9-10/truss, 25 × 45 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 73C, suffused deeper shading of 73B & 73A, paling at base to 73D. Calyx 1 mm long, greenish. Lvs narrowly ovate, 65 × 40 mm, with pitted, reddish brown scales below. AM (RHS) 1968.
- '**Congo**' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld) (♀) × 'Goldfort') **H** : D. G. Leach, 1952 **G** : 1958 **I** : 1972 **REG** : 1984. Fls 16/truss, open funnel-shaped, 50 × 75 mm, 5-lobed, white, with divided blotch of Greyed-Yellow 162B at base of dorsal lobe. Calyx minute, green. Lvs ± elliptic, 140 × 60 mm, glabrous.
- '**Connetquot**' cl. ('Christmas Cheer' (♀) × 'Pygmalion') **H** (1971), **G** & **I** : A. A. Raustein

REG : 1983. Fls 15/truss, 45 × 55 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 53B in bud, opening Red-Purple 57A, Yellow-White 158D in throat, dorsal blotch of Greyed-Purple 187A spots. Calyx minute, yellowish green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, 100 × 40 mm, Green 137A, glabrous. Bush c 0.4 m in 11 years.

'Constance Burnett' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'White Swan' (♀) × 'Nancy Waterer') **H** (1968). **G & I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls double, 21-25/truss, 25 × 55 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Green-Yellow 1A in bud, opening Yellow 13C, slightly flushed Orange 24B, un-marked. Calyx 3 mm long, Yellow-Green 51B. No stamens. Lvs elliptic, 55 × 25 mm, Yellow-Green 144B, with numerous hairs and sparse setae below; Yellow-Orange 21D, flushed Yellow-Orange 15B in autumn. Bush c 0.8 m in 4 years.

'Coral Skies' cl. ('Lem's Cameo' (♀) × (a combination involving 'Fabia', *bureavii* and 'Crest')) **H** (1977), **G & I** (1981) : J. G. Lofthouse **REG** : 1983. Fls 7/truss, 65 × 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Red 50A in bud, opening Red 50C-D, with 5-6 radial stripes down each lobe (50B from throat to lobe edge), outside 50B-D with similar striping. Calyx 13-40 mm long, 50B. Lvs oblanceolate, 80-100 × 30-45 mm, Yellow-Green 146A, with very slight tan indumentum below. Bush 0.4 m in 4 years.

'Cougar' cl. (Seedling from open pollinated 'Loderi King George') Seedling grown by J. Drewry (c 1970) and then G. German **I** : C. Weeks, c 1979 **REG** : 1983. Fls 15/truss, 70 × 95 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, Red 53B in bud, opening Red 55A fading to 56A, dorsal rays of 55A spots at first. Calyx 10 mm long, Red 50A. Lvs lanceolate, 195 × 60 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, glabrous. Bush c 1.9 m in 6 years. Syn. 'Loderi Cougar'.

'Crete' cl. (*smirnowii* (♀) × *yakushimanum*) **H** : B. F. Lancaster, 1962 **G & I** (1976) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 12/truss, 40 × 70 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 64C in bud, opening Red-Purple 73D, soon ageing white with a few dorsal, ochre spots. Calyx minute, ivory. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 115 × 50 mm, Green 139A, with a heavy tan indumentum below. New shoots with a grey to tan tomentum. Bush c 1.5 m in 20 years.

'Crimson Stain' cl. ('Mars' (♀) × *yakushimanum*) **H** : A. F. Serbin, 1966 **G & I** : R. G. Shanklin **REG** : 1983. Fls 11-14/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, strong purplish red (10RP 4/12) in bud, opening diffused white to 10RP 4/12, fading to white; throat at first deep pink (10RP 6/12), lobe edges diffused strong purplish pink (10RP 5/12), outside 10RP 6/13 to strong pink (10RP 7/8). Calyx 7 mm long, white. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 125 × 45 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), with a buff indumentum below. Bush c 1.2 m in 14 years.

'Crimson Tide' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Homebush' (♀) × 'Red Letter') **H** (1969) **G & I** (1979) : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls 20-40/truss, 40 × 55 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 45C in bud, opening Red 47B, outside of tube Red 39A. Stamens 0-3; fls have a short, rather compact, petaloid centre. Calyx 3-5 mm long, Green 142C. Lvs elliptic, 65 × 40 mm, Green 139B, with hairs and setae below; Yellow-Green 151, marked Green 132A, in autumn. Bush c 1.0 m in 5 years.

'Cynthia Ann' cl. (Knap Hill azalea; parentage unknown) **H** P. E. Girard, c 1965 **G & REG** (1983) : R. K. Peters **I** : R. Carter. Fls 10/truss, 40 × 75 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, buds dark reddish orange (10R 4/9), opening moderate orange-yellow (7.5YR 8/8), washed strong orange (5YR 7/11), dorsal blotch of brilliant yellow (2.5Y 9/9). Calyx minute. Lvs oblanceolate, 125 × 45 mm, greyish olive green, hairy. Bush c 2.2 m in 17 years.

(m) **'Cyprian'** cl. (*zoelleri* (♀) × 'Clorinda') **H** (1970) & **G** : P. Sullivan **N & I** : W. A. Moynier **REG** : 1983. Fls 7-8/truss, 55 × 70 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow-orange 21B, broadly edged Orange 26B. Calyx minute. Lvs elliptic, 100 × 50 mm, Green 137A, with closely spaced ten scales below. Bush c 0.6 m in 4 years. Syn. 'Sebastian'.

'Cyprus' cl. ('Mrs Furnivall' (♀) × *catawbiense* (white fld **H** (1953), **G & I** (1973) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 19-20/truss, 40 × 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 65D in bud, opening white with bold dorsal, spotted blotch of Greyed-Red 179A. Calyx c 1.5 mm long, green, edged red. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 125 × 50 mm, Yellow-Green 146A. Bush c 1.9 m in 29 years. Syn. 'Capri'.

'Dancing Butterfly' cl. (Evergreen azalea; parentage unknown) **H** (1965), **G & I** (1980) : W. D. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 2-3/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, white, tinted red, in bud, opening white with heavy dorsal spotting of Red-Purple 60C and striped Purple 77B. Calyx 10 mm long, yellow-green. Lvs elliptic to ± narrowly obovate, 65 × 25 mm, Yellow-Green 146A-B, setose above, with longer, denser golden setae below. Bush c 1.5 m in 15 years.

'Deborah Alice' cl. (Knap Hill azalea; parentage unknown) **H** : P. E. Girard, c 1965 **G & REG** (1983) : R. K. Peters **I** : R. Carter. Fls 6-9/truss (several trusses together), 40 × 65 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, brilliant yellow (2.5Y 9/9) in bud, opening white with vivid yellow (2.5Y 8/12) dorsal blotch, shaded brilliant yellow (2.5Y 9/9) along sides of blotch and

at intersections of dorsal lobes, outside 2.5Y 9/9. Calyx 3 mm long, strong yellow-green (2.5GY 6/8). Lvs oblanceolate, 80 × 30 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), setose below. Bush c 1.2 m in 10 years.

'**Debra Tuomala**' cl. ('C.I.S.' (♀) × 'Noyo Chief') **H** (1971), **G** (1978) & **N**; C. Tuomala **REG**: E. R. German, 1984. Fls 8/truss, open funnel-shaped, 55 × 88 mm, 7-8-lobed, Red 53 D in bud, opening Yellow-White 158C, throat Yellow 3C, inside and outside with scattered flushes of Red 38B. Calyx 20 mm long, Yellow 4D, shaded Red 38B. Lvs narrowly oblanceolate, 83-150 × 23-47 mm. Bush 1.1 m in 8 years.

'**Dee Jay**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Violaceum' (♀) × 'Teena Marie') **H** & **I**: D. Dosser **G**: 1981 **REG**: 1984. Fls Red 45C. Bush 0.6 m.

'**Deer Dell**' cl. (Selection from *glaucophyllum*) **R** & **S** (1983): J. F. McQuire **N**, **I** & **REG**: 1984. Fls 4-7/truss, 30 × 25 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 64A. Calyx 7 mm long, light brown. Lvs elliptic, 30 × 10 mm, with scaly indumentum typical of *glaucophyllum*.

'**Delendich**' cl. (*catawbiense* hybrid seedling (♀) × *maximum*) **H** (1969), **G** & **I** (1979): W. D. Smith **REG**: 1983. Fls 18/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 71B-A in bud, opening 71D-C with dorsal spotting of 71A. Calyx 25 mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs between narrowly elliptic and elliptic, 125 × 50 mm, near Yellow-Green 146A. Bush 2.2 m in 10 years.

'**Dexter's Harlequin**' cl. (Involves 'Pygmalion', *haematodes* and 'Wellfleet') **H**: C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **G** & **I** (c 1950): Arthur C. Scott Horticultural Foundation **REG**: John J. Tyler Arboretum 1983. Fls 10-15/truss, 40 × 80 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, deep purplish pink (5RP 6/10) at edges, paling to pale purplish pink in lobe centres and throat (7.5RP 9/2), two small dorsal rays of strong purplish red (7.5RP 4/11) edged brilliant yellow-green (2.5GY 9/8), inconspicuously spotted 2GY 9/8, outside 5RP 6/10. Calyx 7 mm long, light yellowish green, edge tinged red. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 100-150 × 40-70 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), glabrous. Bush c 3.2 m in 21 years. Syn. 'Harlequin', 'Arlequin'.

'**Dimsdale**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1975), **N** & **I** (1982): G. A. Reid **REG**: 1984. Fls hose-in-hose, 3/truss, open funnel-shaped, 40 × 50 mm, 5 + 5-lobed, Red-Purple 68A, with Red-Purple 67B dorsal spotting. Calyx 40 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs narrowly obovate to ± elliptic, 25-40 × 13-20 mm, hairy. Shrub 1.0 m in 12 years.

'**Dinty Moores**' cl. (*yakushimanum* (♀) × 'Purple Splendour') **H**: R. C. Rhodes **G**: M. Wildfong & R. Behring **I** & **REG**: R. Behring, 1980. Fls 15-17/truss, 45 × 50 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Purple-Violet 80D in bud, opening white, heavy dorsal spotting of Red-Purple 59A. Calyx 3 mm long, light green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 80-120 × 30-40 mm, Green 137A, with a patchy reddish brown/golden indumentum below. Bush 0.5 m in 7 years.

'**Ditto**' cl. (('Fabia' × *yakushimanum*) ♀ × 'C.I.S.') **H** (1964) & **G**: A. A. Childers **I**: 1981 **REG**: 1983. Fls 5-7/truss, 55 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 42A in bud, opening Yellow-Orange 19D, overlaid and marbled Red 39B-D, throat Yellow 11C, unmarked. Calyx 48-54 mm long, coloured as corolla, but more overlay externally. Lvs narrowly oblong to narrowly elliptic, 105 × 40 mm, Green 137A-B, with vestigial indumentum below. Bush c 0.6 m in 16 years.

'**Doctor Bowman**' cl. (Selection from *arboreum* ex KW 21976) **R** & **N**: C. Tuomala **I**: E. Philp, 1977 **REG**: C. Tuomala, 1984. Fls 12/truss, 40 × 36 mm, campanulate, 5-lobed, Greyed-Purple 187A in bud, opening Red 53B with Red-Purple 79A nectaries. Calyx 3 mm long, Red 54B. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 80-90 × 28 mm, with heavy Orange-White 159A indumentum below.

'**Doctor James Hitchner**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1975), **N** & **I** (1982): G. A. Reid **REG**: 1984. Fls hose-in-hose, 2-3/truss, 30 × 55 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Red-Purple 68B, prominent blotch and peripheral spotting on dorsal lobes of Red-Purple 63B. Calyx 40 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, c 30 × 15 mm, ciliate, somewhat setose. Bush 0.8 m in 12 years.

'**Doctor Lee Shields**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: parentage unknown) **H**: P. E. Girard, c 1965 **G** & **REG** (1983): R. K. Peters **I**: R. Carter. Fls 9-17/truss, 40 × 75 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, buds deep yellowish pink (5R 6/11), opening pale orange-yellow (7.5YR 9/4), washed deep yellowish pink at edges, dorsal blotch of strong orange-yellow (7.5YR 7/11). Calyx 5 mm long, moderate yellow-green (5GY 5/6). Lvs oblanceolate, 125 × 45 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), hairy. Bush c 1.9 m in 17 years.

'**Donvale Pink Drift**' cl. (Crossbill g. (♀) × *scabrifolium* var. *spiciferum*) **H** & **I**: J. O'Shannassy **G**: 1978 **REG**: 1984. Fls 5-10/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, Red 55B. Lvs lanceolate, 40 × 15 mm. Bush c 1.0 m.

'**Donvale Ruby**' cl. ('Lamplighter' (♀) × *arboreum*) **H** & **I**: J. O'Shannassy **G**: 1973 **REG**:

1984. Fls 14-16/truss, 60 × 40 mm, tubular campanulate, Red 46B. Lvs elliptic, 150 × 50 mm. Bush c 1.0 m.
- '**Duchess of Rothesay**' cl. ('Hotei' (♀) × *decorum*) **H** (1972), **G** (1981), **N & REG** (1984) : E. de Rothschild. Fls 17/truss, 50 × 70 mm, 5-lobed, Yellow 12D, shading to centre of lobe deep in corolla Yellow 12B. Calyx 10 mm long, cream/yellow. Lvs ovate/elliptic, 165 × 65 mm, glabrous, AM (RHS) 1983.
- '**Earl J. Reed**' cl. ('Fair Lady' (♀) × 'Loderi Venus') **H** : G. W. Clarke, 1969 **G & I** : E. Anderson **REG** : 1983. Fls 13/truss, 40 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, pink in bud, opening white, shaded Red-Purple 68B-C especially near lobe edges, coloured veins from throat to lobe edges and narrow rays of Red 53B, outside 68B with darker stripes down centre of lobes. Stamens 0-4, aborted. Calyx minute, green. Lvs elliptic, 90-125 × 45-50 mm, Yellow-Green 148A. Bush c 1.5 m in 10 years.
- '**Early Days**' cl. (Red Admiral g. (♀) × unknown) **H** : V. J. Boulter **G** : 1978 **I** : F. Boulter **REG** : 1983. Fls 12-14/truss, 50 × 45 mm, campanulate, Red 53B, fading to Red 55C. Lvs oblanceolate, 120 × 45 mm. Bush c 1.5 m.
- '**Edith Brown**' cl. ('Mrs G. W. Leak' (♀) × unknown) **R, N & I** : W. E. Glennie **REG** : 1984. Fls 18-24/truss, similar to but darker than 'Mrs G. W. Leak'. Lvs glabrous. Bush up to 3.0 m.
- '**Ed Knight**' cl. ('Mars' (♀) × 'Loderi King George') **H** : Ben Briggs, 1963 **G & I** : E. L. Knight **REG** : 1983. Fls 19/truss, 65 × 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 66C, inconspicuous dorsal spotting of Greyed-Orange 171A. Calyx 2-4 mm long, light green, fringed red. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 150 × 65 mm, Green 137B. Bush 2.2 m in 17 years.
- '**Edmond Moulin**' cl. (*catawbiense* hybrid seedling × *maximum* hybrid seedling) **H** (1968), **G & I** (1979) : W. D. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 22/truss, 45 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 67A in bud, opening 67B-C, with prominent Greyed-Yellow 160A dorsal blotch. Calyx 25 mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, 115-125 × 40-50 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.9 m in 13 years.
- '**Ed's Red**' cl. ('Mars' (♀) × 'America') **H** (1957), **G** (1963) & **N** : H. E. Reiley **I** : 1981 **REG** : 1983. Fls up to 20/truss, 45 × 75 mm, 5-lobed, Red 53B, with dorsal blotch of light brown spots. Calyx minute, green. Lvs elliptic, 100 × 50 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.5 m in 25 years.
- '**Edward W. Collins**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1982) : G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose and doubled, 3/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 25 × 40 mm, with 15-20 lobes, Red 52C, unmarked and lacking stamens. Calyx 20-25 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic, up to 25 × 13 mm, ciliate, very sparsely setose. Bush c 0.8 m in 12 years.
- '**Elaine Rowe**' cl. (*macabeanum* (♀) × unknown) **R, N, I** (1982) & **REG** (1984) : G. Huthnance. Fls 12/truss, 60 × 75 mm, open funnel-campanulate, 7(-8)-lobed, Neyron Rose (HCC 623/1) in bud, fading on outside on opening to 623/3, inside cream with dorsal maroon flare and spots. Calyx 1 mm long, green, grey hairy. Lvs elliptic, 200 × 100 mm, with silvery grey, woolly indumentum.
- '**Elizabeth Scholtz**' cl. (*maximum* (♀) × *catawbiense* hybrid seedling) **H** (1962), **G & I** (1980) : W. D. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 22/truss, 50 × 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 63A in bud, opening 63B with narrow edging of 63A and dorsal spotting of Red-Purple 64A. Calyx 25 mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs elliptic, 115 × 50 mm, Green 137A. Bush c 2.5 m in 19 years.
- '**Emily Allison**' cl. (J. H. van Nes' (♀) × 'Loderi King George') **H** (1960) & **G** : H. Lem. Named and introduced under cv name by J. & J. E. Bailey **REG** : 1983. Fls 11/truss, 120-125 mm wide, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, Red 55C in bud, opening White 155B, with Red 46A ring in throat. Calyx 7 mm long. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 150 × 50 mm, Green 137A, glabrous. Bush c 1.7 m in 15 years.
- '**Eriedell**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Roberta Ann' × 'Boudoir') ♀ × 'Boudoir') **H** (1968), **G & I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls double, 4-5/truss, 25 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5+ 5-lobed, Red 55A in bud, opening 55B, unmarked. No stamens. Calyx 7 mm long, Yellow-Green 154A. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 45 × 17 mm, Green 137C, setose below. Bush c 1.0 m in 5 years.
- '**Evelyn Hart**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1974) **N & I** (1982) : G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose and doubled, 3-5/truss, 25 × 30 mm, 16-20-lobed, Red-Purple 68B, unmarked; no stamens. Calyx 20 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs obovate to oblanceolate or elliptic, 25-30 × 10-20 mm, ciliate, sparsely setose. Shrub 1.0 m in 12 years.
- '**Excalibur**' cl. ('Lem's Cameo' (♀) × 'Pink Petticoats') **H** (1976) & **G** : J. G. Lofthouse **I** : 1981 **REG** : 1983. Fls 28-32/truss, 45 × 70 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, Red-Purple 57C

at edges, shading to Red-Purple 65D in centre of lobes and in throat, conspicuous 57C ray down centre of each lobe and star-shaped blotch (between 57A & Red-Purple 58A) in throat. Calyx less than 7 mm long, pale rose. Lvs lanceolate, 165 × 70 mm, mid green, glabrous. Bush c 1.0 m in 6 years.

'**Fifty-fine**' cl. Syn. of 'Golden Gala'.

'**Fiji**' cl. ('Russell Harmon' (♀) × 'Goldsworth Orange') **H** (1950), **G & I** (1976) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 13/truss, 50 × 45 mm, campanulate, 5-lobed, buds dark red and yellow, opening Red 50B, with dorsal Greyed-Orange 165A spots and Yellow-Orange 20D rays in throat. Calyx 10 mm long, green, reddish at base. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 115 × 45-50 mm, Yellow-Green 148A, with slight, patchy, orange indumentum below. Bush c 1.2 m in 10 years.

'**Flamenco**' cl. ('Fanfare' (♀) × 'Gertrud Schäle') **H** (1956), **G & I** (1968) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 6-9/truss, 40 × 65 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 52A, with dorsal linear spotting of Red 45D. Calyx minute, green. Lvs elliptic, 65-80 × 25-35 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 0.4 m in 10 years.

(m) '**Flamenco Dancer**' cl. (*aurigeranum* (♀) × *macgregoriae*) **H** : T. Lelliot **G** : E. B. Perrott **N, I** (1983) & **REG** (1984) : G. F. Smith. Fls 20-22/truss, 32 × 35 mm, 5-lobed, tubular funnel-shaped, with deeply cut lobes (lobes ½ corolla length) giving a star-like form, Chrome Yellow (HCC 605/0), suffused Spanish Orange (HCC 010/1), deepening with age. Lvs elliptic 70-90 × 30-40 mm, with minute brown scales. Grown as "seedling no. 9".

'**Floppy Boy**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Violaceum' (♀) × 'Teena Marie') **H & I** : D. Dossier **G** : 1982 **REG** : 1984. Fls Red 54A. Bush c 1.0 m.

'**Florence Rinehimer**' cl. (*maximum* (♀) × *catawbiense* hybrid seedling) **H** (1971), **G & I** (1980) : W. D. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 16/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 67B in bud, opening Red-Purple 68A, with dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 153A. Calyx 25 mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs between elliptic and narrowly elliptic, 108-125 × 40-50 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 2.2 m in 10 years.

'**Forest Blaze**' cl. ('Elizabeth' (♀) × 'Helen Fox') **H & I** : K. van de Ven **G** : 1973 **REG** : 1984. Fls 8-10/truss, campanulate, 80 × 65 mm, Red 45A. Lvs ovate, 100 × 40 mm. Bush c 2m high.

'**Forest Flame**' cl. ('Britannia' (♀) × *arboreum* ssp. *delavayi*) **H & I** : K. van de Ven **G** : 1971 **REG** : 1984. Fls 16/truss, campanulate, 80 × 45 mm, Red 46A. Lvs lanceolate, 150 × 40 mm. Bush c 2.0 m high.

'**Frango**' cl. (*yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♀) × 'Noyo Chief') **H** (1963), **G & I** : D. Goheen **REG** : 1983. Fls 14-18/truss, 50 × 50 mm, open campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 52B in bud, opening Red 50D, with dorsal spotting of Orange 25B. Calyx minute, light green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 150 × 55 mm, Yellow-Green 146A-147A, with a plastered Orange-White 159A indumentum below. New shoots greyed-white tomentose. Bush c 2.9 m in 17 years.

'**Frank Heuston**' cl. ('Golden Belle' (♀) × 'Autumn Gold') **H** : W. Elliott, 1972 **G** : B. F. Heuston, 1981 **N & REG** (1983) : W. Elliott. Fls 10-14/truss, 65 × 75 mm, 6-lobed, Orange-Red 35C at margins shading to Yellow-Orange 22B in throat, dorsal spotting of Orange-Red 34B in throat. Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 90-125 × 30-40 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.2 m in 8 years.

'**Freckle Pink**' cl. ('Marion' (♀) × 'Midnight') **H & I** : K. van de Ven **G** : 1978 **REG** : 1984. Fls 12/truss, campanulate, 75 × 50 mm, Red-Purple 65B. Lvs elliptic, 100 × 40 mm. Bush 1.2 m high.

'**Gay Arsen**' cl. (*yakushmanum* (♀) × 'Henriette Sargent') **H** (1969) & **G F. Arsen I** : 1974 **REG** 1983. Fls 15/truss, 5 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 53D in bud, opening Red 55B, fading to 55C, dorsal blotch of Yellow-Green 150A spots, outside Red-Purple 57C. Calyx 3 mm long, red. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 120 × 40 mm, Green 137B, with traces of indumentum below. Bush c 1.1 m in 13 years.

'**George School**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1975), **N & I** (1982) : G. A. Reid **REG** 1984. Fls hose-in-hose, 3-5/truss, open funnel-shaped, 30 × 55 mm, 5 + 5-lobed, Red 55A, shading to 55C in throat, prominent spotting of Red-Purple 61C on dorsal lobes. Calyx 40 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs narrowly obovate to elliptic, 25-30 × 13-17 mm, ciliate, sparsely setose. Shrub 0.7-0.8 m in 12 years.

(m) '**Gilded Sunrise**' cl. (*aurigeranum* (♀) × *laetum*) **H** : T. Lelliot **G E. B. Perrot N, I** (1983) & **REG** (1984) : G. F. Smith. Fls 7-8/truss, 50 × 60 mm, 5-lobed, tubular funnel-shaped, Lemon Yellow (HCC 4/1), suffused Apricot (HCC 609/0) on lobes, darkening with age. Lvs elliptic, 100-120 × 45-55 mm, with minute dark brown scales.

'**Girard's Deep Salmon**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Roberta Ann' × 'Girard's Hot Shot' ×



Above: *Rhododendron hodgsonii*
Below: *Rhododendron lanatum*





*Top: Anneke
Middle: Eunice Ann
Below left: Elsie Pratt
Below right: Summer Fragrance*



- 'Roberta Ann') **H** (1971), **G & I**: P. E. Girard **REG**: 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 3/truss, 30 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 41B, unmarked. Calyx petaloid, coloured as corolla. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 40 × 17 mm, Green 139B. Bush c 0.6 m in 4 years.
- 'Girard's Parfait' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Homebush' (♀) × 'Cecile') **H** (1969) **G & I**: P. E. Girard **REG**: 1983. Fls 25-30/truss, 25 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 50B in bud, opening white, edged Red 49A, dorsal blotch of Yellow-Orange 14A, outside white, flushed 49A. Calyx c 10 mm long, Green 139D. Lvs broadly elliptic, 75 × 45 mm, Yellow-Green 149C; Yellow-Green 16B-22A in autumn. Bush c 1.0 m in 5 years.
- 'Girard's Pink' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Girard's Crimson' (♀) × 'Girard's Rose') **H, G & I** (1979): P. E. Girard **REG**: 1983. Fls 3-4/truss, 50 × 45 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 50B in bud, opening Red 52A, with Red-Purple 58A dorsal blotch. Calyx 7 mm long, Yellow-Green 154B. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 25 × 10 mm, Green 139B, sparsely setose below. Bush c 0.4 m in 4 years.
- 'Glenda Farrell' cl. (Probably a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H**: C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **N**: J. C. Wister **I**: W. Efinger, 1959 **REG**: John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1983. Fls 13/truss, 40 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, strong purplish red (7.5RP 5/12), with deep purplish red (7.5RP 3/9) dorsal spotting merging into blotch at base of dorsal lobe. Calyx 3 mm long, light yellow-green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic or narrowly obovate to oblanceolate, 100-125 × 45 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3). Bush c 1.9 m in 23 years.
- 'Glenrose Star' cl. ('Naomi' (♀) × red seedling) **R, N & REG** (1984): W. E. Glennie. Truss similar to 'Naomi', the fls cherry red in bud, opening white with red margins. Lvs glabrous. Habit similar to 'Naomi'.
- 'Golden Bee' cl. (*keiskei* 'Yaku-Fairy' (♀) × *mekongense* var. *melinanthum*) **H** (1971), **G & I**: W. E. Berg **REG**: 1983. Fls 5-6/truss, 22 × 35 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow 8A, throat Yellow 9B, unmarked. Calyx 3 mm long, Orange-Red 30D, with green lobes. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 50 × 17 mm, Green 138A, with dense, pale green scales below. Bush c 0.6 m in 10 years.
- 'Golden Gala' cl. ('Great Lakes' (♀) × 'Good Hope') **H** (1968), **G & I** (1981): D. G. Leach **REG**: 1983. Fls 14/truss, 45 × 65 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow 4D, with sparse dorsal Yellow-Green 145B spots. Calyx minute, green. Lvs elliptic, 110 × 55 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush 1.0 m in 13 years. Syn. 'Fifty-fine'.
- 'Golden Jubilee' cl. (Possibly a *decorum* hybrid) **H** (c 1930), **G, N & I**: R. A. Pearce **REG**: E. M. Watson, 1983. Fls 9/truss, 50 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, Red 55B in bud, opening 55C, edged Red 56D, with four dorsal Yellow-Green 152B rays and dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 151A, outside 56A. Calyx 3 mm long, Green 143C. Lvs narrowly elliptic to slightly oblanceolate, Yellow-Green 146A. Bush c 0.4 m in 6 years.
- 'Golden Pom Pom' cl. (Deciduous azalea: ('Homebush' (♀) × 'Klondyke') F2) **H** (1970), **G & I**: P. E. Girard **REG**: 1983. Fls double, 18-24/truss, 25 × 65 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Yellow-Orange 14B in bud, opening Yellow 9A, with dorsal blotches of Yellow-Orange 14B. No stamens. Calyx 7 mm long, 14B. Lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic, 80 × 40 mm, Yellow-Green 144B, hairy on veins below; Yellow-Orange 14C to 17B in autumn. Bush c 0.8 m in 5 years.
- 'Gold Incense' cl. ('Lemon Custard' (♀) × 'Crest') **H**: W. Elliott, 1970 **G**: F. Peste, 1980 **N & REG** (1983): W. Elliott. Fls 14-18/truss, 75 × 100mm, 7-lobed, Yellow-Orange 16C narrowly edged Red 55C, dorsal spotting of 55C. Calyx 13 mm long, 16C. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 155 × 55 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.9 m in 10 years.
- 'Golfer' cl. (*yakushmanum* (♀) × *pseudochrysanthum*) **H** (1966) & originally grown by W. E. Berg **I**: J. F. Caperci, 1980/81 **REG**: 1983. Fls 13/truss, 45 × 50 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 55A in bud, opening Red 56B, slight brown dorsal spotting, outside striped 55B. Calyx minute, pink. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 75 × 28 mm, Green 137A, with a heavy Greyed-White 156D indumentum below. Bush c 0.6 m in 15 years.
- 'Good Hope' cl. (*catawbiense* (red fld) ♀ × *wardii*) **H** (1955), **G & I** (1976): D. G. Leach **REG**: 1983. Fls 13/truss, 25 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 39B in bud, opening Yellow 9D, with faint dorsal blotch and spots of Yellow-Green 154D. Calyx minute, green. Lvs elliptic, 100 × 55 mm, Yellow-Green 148A. Bush 2.2 m in 26 years.
- 'Governor's Mansion' cl. (Parentage unknown). Cultivated near Western Governor's Mansion, Sunset Mt., Asheville, NC, USA **N**: H. Rogers **I**: Dexter Study Group, ARS, 1968 **REG**: 1983. Fls 11-15/truss, 55 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Purple 78A, with prominent Greyed-Orange 163A dorsal blotch and peripheral spotting. Calyx 3 mm long, light green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 140-165 × 50-65 mm, dark yellow-green. Bush c 2.9 m in 12-15 years.
- 'Great Eastern' cl. (Probably a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H** (pre-1943) & **G C. O. Dexter N**: D. Knippenburg **REG**: Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation, 1983. First distributed c 1955. Fls 16/truss, 45 × 70 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, deep purplish pink (7.5RP

6/12), paling to light purplish pink (7.5RP 8/5) and pale purplish pink (7.5RP 9/2) toward centre, with four dorsal rays of strong greenish yellow (10Y 7/9) & faint dorsal spotting of brilliant greenish yellow (10Y 9/9) becoming \pm solid near rays. Calyx 17 mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs elliptic, 115 \times 65 mm, moderate yellow-green (5GY 5/6). Bush c 1.9 m in 20 years.

'**Great Expectations**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Anytime Tetra' (\varnothing) \times 'Mariko') **H** (1974), **G** (1977) **N & I** (1984): A. E. Kehr **REG**: 1984. Fls 2-3/truss, funnel-shaped, 75 \times 75 mm, 6-lobed to doubled, Red 42C, with purplish dorsal blotch and 0-3 stamens. Calyx 10 mm long, green. Lvs \pm narrowly obovate, 50 \times 25 mm, hairy above and below. Bush 0.45 m in 10 years.

'**Greensprite**' cl. ('Golden Jubilee' (\varnothing) \times 'Crest') **H** (1971), **G & I**: E. M. Watson **REG**: 1983. Fls 10/truss, 80 \times 80 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 8-lobed, Green-White 157D, dorsal blotch of faint Yellow-Green 146D deep in throat with peripheral spots of 146D. No stamens. Calyx 3 mm long, 146B. Lvs elliptic, 145 \times 55 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 12 m in 10 years.

'**Gwen's Pink**' cl. ('Loderi King George' (\varnothing) \times 'Azor') **H** (1960) & **G**: G. E. Barefield **N & I**: M. W. Barefield **REG**: 1983. Fls 9/truss, 90 \times 115 mm, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, Red 52B in bud, opening Red 55C, shading to Red 56A in throat and on lobe edges, dorsal blotch and spotting of Red 50B. Calyx 3 mm long, Yellow-Green 145A. Lvs narrowly oblanceolate, 150 \times 40-50 mm, Green 137B. Bush c 3.8 m in 22 years.

'**Hachmann's Brasilia**' cl. ('Omega' \times *wardii*) \varnothing \times (*wardii* \times 'Alice Street') **H**: H. Hachmann, 1969 **G**: 1974 **I**: 1982 **REG**: G. Stück, 1983. Fls 16-18/truss, 40-45 \times 50-55 mm, 5-lobed, Red 54A-B and 54C(-D), outside 54A with darker pigmentation and veins, slight marking of Yellow 11A influenced with 54C(-D). Lvs ovate, 80-100 \times 30-45 mm, slightly hairy.

'**Hachmann's Constanze**' cl. ('Humboldt' (\varnothing) \times 'Kluis Sensation') **H**: H. Hachmann, 1959 **G**: 1964 **I**: 1975 **REG**: G. Stück, 1983. Fls 18-20/truss, 45-52 \times 65-75 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 64C at edges, 64D at base, mid-vein Red-Purple 61C, blotch Red-Purple 59A-B. Calyx 5-6 mm long, reddish green. Lvs elliptic, 100-120 \times 40-50 mm, hairy.

'**Hachmann's Juanita**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: 'Cecile' (\varnothing) \times 'Gibraltar') **H**: H. Hachmann, 1963 **G**: 1968 **I**: 1980 **REG**: G. Stück, 1983. Fls 9-12/truss, 50-60 \times 60-73 mm, 5(-6)-lobed, Red 52B-C, blotch Orange 25A with Yellow-Orange 21A. Calyx 2-3 mm long, Yellow-Green 144A (-143B). Lvs hairy.

'**Hachmann's Ornament**' cl. ('Humboldt' (\varnothing) \times 'Direktor E. Hjelm') **H**: H. Hachmann, 1957 **G**: 1962 **I**: 1978 **REG**: G. Stück, 1983. Fls 12/truss, 40-45 \times 60-70 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 72C, spotted Red-Purple 59A, blotched Greyed-Purple 187A. Calyx 7 mm long, Red-Purple 58D. Lvs elliptic, 80-100 (-160) \times 30-60 mm, slightly hairy.

'**Hachmann's Polaris**' cl. (*yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (\varnothing) \times 'Omega') **H**: H. Hachmann, 1963 **G**: 1968 **I**: 1978 **REG**: G. Stück, 1983. Fls 18-20/truss, 45-50 \times 50-60 mm, 5-lobed, Red Purple 67D at edges merging into Red-Purple 68D to Red-Purple 73D, marked Yellow-Green 144A-C, mid vein outside 67C. Calyx 3 mm long, Yellow-Green 145C-D. Lvs elliptic-oval, 100-120 \times 50 mm, strongly hairy.

'**Hachmann's Rosita**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Kermesina' (\varnothing) \times 'Jeanette') **H**: H. Hachmann 1961 **G**: 1964 **I**: 1975 **REG**: G. Stück, 1983. Fls 3-5/truss, 25-30 \times 35-45 mm, 5-lobed, Red 55A, marked Red-Purple 60C. Calyx 4-5 mm long, Yellow-Green 144C. Lvs 23-33 \times 13-19 mm.

'**Hachmann's Rosita**' cl. ('Kokardia' (\varnothing) \times ('Mars' \times *yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada')) **H**: H. Hachmann, 1969 **G**: 1974 **I**: 1982 **REG**: G. Stück, 1983. Fls 8-9/truss, 40-45 \times 50-55 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 68A on edges merging into 68B to Red-Purple 65D, outside 68A-B, marked Yellow-Green 145A-B. Calyx 2 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic, 80-120 \times 45-55 mm, hairy.

'**Hachmann's Violetta**' cl. (*russatum* (\varnothing) \times *impeditum*) **H**: H. Hachmann, 1963 **G**: 1966 **I**: 1977 **REG**: G. Stück, 1983. Fls 13-22/shoot, 25-30 mm wide, 5-lobed, Violet 86D. Lvs 40-43 \times 13 mm, scaly.

'**Halesite**' cl. (Probably a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H**: C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **G**: J. Parker **N**: P. Vossburg **I**: Westbury Rose Co., c 1960 **REG**: Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation, 1983. Fls 8/truss, 50 \times 75 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, strong purplish red (7.5RP 5/12), two purplish red (10RP 3/10) rays in throat and small area of strong purplish red (10RP 4/12) in heart of fl. Calyx 20 mm long, bright yellow green, lobes near white with suggestion of rose. Lvs elliptic, oblanceolate to narrowly obovate, 110-125 \times 40-70 mm, moderate yellow-green (5GY 5/6), with scattered, tan to colourless, woolly hairs below. Bush c 2.2 m in 18 years.

'**Harlequin**' Syn. of 'Dexter's Harlequin'.

'**Heart's Delight**' cl. ('Mrs A. T. de la Mare' (\varnothing) \times 'Britannia') **H** 91964), **G & I** (1973): A.

Manenica REG : 1983. Fls 14/truss, 50 × 115 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, China Rose (HCC 024/1) shading to Rose Red (HCC 724) at edges, Cardinal Red (HCC 822) blotch in throat becoming spots on dorsal lobes. Calyx uneven, up to 10 mm long, green, shading to pink. Lvs elliptic, 125 × 55 mm, dull green. Bush c 2.5 m in 13 years.

'Heather Boulter' cl. (Unknown ♀) × 'Chrysomanicum' **H & G** (1981) : V. Boulter **I** : F. Boulter **REG** : 1984. Fls 5-7/truss, funnel-shaped, 60 × 75 mm, Greyed-Yellow 160C, spotted Greyed-Yellow 162B. Lvs ovate, 75 × 35 mm. Bush 0.6 m.

'Helen Deehr' cl. ('Unknown Warrior' ♀) × 'Noyo Brave' **H** (1975), **G** (1981) & **N** : W. A. Moynier **REG** : 1984. Fls 14-16/truss, open campanulate, 30 × 55 mm, 5-lobed, Red 52A, unmarked. Calyx very small. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 108-140 × 40-55 mm, with tan indumentum below. Bush 0.45 m in c 5 years.

'Halloween' cl. (*fortunei* (plants grown as "*fortunei* aff." but appear to be the pure species) × unknown) **R, N & REG** (1984) : W. E. Glennie. Fls pale cream, flushed pink, similar to *fortunei*. Lvs glabrous.

'Hestia' cl. ('Tortoiseshell Wonder' ♀) × 'Goliath' **H** (1960), **G** (1968), **N & I** (1984) : Research Station for Woody Nursery Crops, Boskoop **REG** : 1983. Fls 11-16/truss, 80 mm wide, cardinal red (HCC 822/3) in bud, opening neyron rose (HCC 623/1) inside with a bronze yellow blotch and bronze dorsal spotting, outside HCC 623. Lvs elliptic, 120-140 × 40-50 mm, dark green, glabrous.

'Hillsdale' cl. ('Chesterland' ♀) × *fortunei* **H** (1967), **G** (1972), **N & REG** (1983) : H. R. Schroeder **I** : S. Schroeder, 1976. Fls 18/truss, 45 × 90 mm, 5-6-lobed, Red 56B, shading to 56D at margins, prominent dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 154B. Calyx 1-2 mm long, Green 143C. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 145 × 60 mm, glabrous. Bush 1.3 m in 11 years.

'Hindustan' cl. (*maximum* × 'Goldsworth Orange') ♀ × ('America' × 'Gertrud Schäle') **H** (1967), **G & I** : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 17/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, buds Red 51A developing to Red 48A, opening Yellow-Orange 20C, perimeter flushed Red 55D (-Red-Purple 62D), dorsal spotting of Yellow-Orange 17D, outside with 62C ribs. Calyx minute, greenish yellow. Lvs elliptic, 135 × 60 mm, Green 139A. Bush c 2.4 m in 14 years.

'Holmeslee Barndance' cl. ('Irene Stead' ♀) × M30 seedling) **R, N & REG** (1984) : A. G. Holmes. Fls 9-10/truss, 70 × 110 mm, 7-8-lobed, Chartreuse Green (HCC 663/3) in bud with flush of Dawn Pink (HCC 523/3) at centre of lobes, opening white with dawn pink flush on lobes, green and red dorsal flare in throat composed of lines and pale spots; scented. Calyx 3 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic, 120 × 50 mm, glabrous.

'Hong Kong' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld) ♀ × 'Crest' **H** (1956), **G & I** (1974) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 13/truss, 55 × 75 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Yellow 4D, with Green-Yellow 1B dorsal blotch deep in throat. Calyx minute, green, edged yellow. Lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic, 110 × 65 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush 2.9 m in 25 years.

'Hudson Bay' cl. (*minus* Carolinianum Group (white fld) ♀ × *dauricum* (white fld) **H** (1968), **G & I** (1979) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 3/truss, (3-4 trusses together), 20 × 45 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 65C in bud, opening white. Calyx minute, greenish yellow. Lvs elliptic, 45 × 20 mm, near Yellow-Green 147A, with almost contiguous, rusty brown scales below. Bush 1.2 m in 13 years.

'Ice Floe' cl. (Unknown) **H** : H. L. Larson, 1972 **G** (1980) & **N** : M. Wildfong **REG** : 1983. Fls up to 18/truss, 50 × 75 mm, 5-lobed, lavender, ageing to pure white, considerable dorsal spotting of chestnut which becomes green. Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic to ± oblanceolate, 125 × 45 mm with Greyed-Yellow 160B-161B indumentum below. Young shoots silvery tomentose. Bush c 1.0 m in 9 years.

'Ilam Cerise' cl. (Unknown parentage) **H & G** : E. Stead **I** : New Zealand Rhododendron Association **N & REG** (1984) : R. Stead. Fls 14-15/truss, 60 × 100 mm, 5-lobed, Crimson (HCC 22), blushed white in throat with small red eye, outside crimson; bracts large, pink. Calyx 1 mm long, pink. Lvs narrowly oblong, 160 × 60 mm glabrous.

'Irish Yaku' cl. (*yakushimanum* (Exbury form) ♀ × 'Mars' **H** (pre-1970) & **G** : Comerford's Nursery **I** : P. J. McGuinness **REG** : 1983. Fls 22/truss, 75 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, Red 55A in bud, opening 55D, outside 55B. Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 150 × 65 mm, Green 137A, with light brown ± floccose indumentum. Bush c 1.0 m in 10 years.

'Java' cl. ('Mars' ♀) × ('Mars' × *catawbiense* (red fld)) **H** (1958) **G & I** (1975) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 16-17/truss, 40 × 70 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, near Red 53B, throat Red 56B, nectaries 53A. Calyx minute, light red. Lvs elliptic, 125 × 55 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.5 m in 23 years.

(m) **'Java Light'** cl. (*laetum* ♀) × *javanicum*) **H** : D. B. Stanton **G** : E. B. Perrott, 1981 **N, I** (1983) & **REG** (1984) : G. F. Smith. Fls 12/truss, 50 × 65 mm, 5-lobed, funnel-shaped.

- Capsicum Red** (HCC 715), shading to **Orange** (HCC 12) in throat and on tube. Lvs ovate, 120 × 55 mm, with sparse golden brown scales.
- 'Jeanette Clarke'** cl. (Unknown) **H** : V. J. Boulter **G** : 1981 **I** : F. Boulter **REG** : 1984. Fls 10-12/truss, funnel-shaped, 40 × 70 mm, Red 56C, throat 56A. Lvs elliptic, 150 × 45 mm. Bush c 1.5 m.
- 'Jeanne Weeks'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: (('Louise Gable' × 'Tamagiku') ♀ × ('Kaigetsu' × 'Carol' (Gable's))) **H** (1960) & **G** : R. D. Gartrell **I** : 1974 **REG** : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 1-2/truss, 35 × 50 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Red-Purple 62A to Red-Purple 64A, with Red-Purple 63B spotting on dorsal lobes; variable number of petaloid stamens. Calyx petaloid. Lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic or narrowly obovate, 40 × 22 mm Green 137A, slightly hairy. Bush c 0.5 m in 20 years. A Robin Hill azalea.
- 'Jeremiah'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: (('Pink Dawn' × 'Girard's Rose') ♀ × 'Girard's Rose') **H** (1970), **G** & **I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 3-4/truss, 25 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Red 52C, unmarked. Calyx same length and colour as corolla. Lvs oblanceolate to obovate, 25 × 7 mm, Yellow-Green 146B. Bush c 0.8 m in 5 years.
- 'Johnathan'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Orangeade' (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1966), **G** (1977) & **N** : G. & T. Elmer, Jr **REG** : 1984. Fls 12/truss, flat saucer-shaped, 65 × 55 mm, 5-lobed, Yellow-Orange 23B, dorsal blotch of 23A, outside Orange-Red 32B. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 90-100 × 25-30 mm. Shrub c 2.2 m in 15 years.
- 'John Brockett'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1974), **N** & **I** (1982) : G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls semi-double, 3-7/truss, 30-40 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Red-Purple 61D, Red-Purple 68C in throat, prominent dorsal spotting of Red-Purple 57D. Stamens 0-3. Calyx 13 mm long, 61D. Lvs elliptic, 28-30 × 13-17 mm, ciliate, sparsely setose. Shrub 0.6 m in 12 years.
- 'Joyce'** cl. (*macabeanum* (♀) × 'Fortune') **H** : Mrs I. McKenzie, 1969 **G** : J. Joyce, c 1975 **N** & **REG** : Mrs W. J. Hayes, 1984. Fls 20-22/truss, 80 × 75 mm, 7-lobed, cream, suffused chartreuse, with small crimson blotch in throat. Lvs 220 × 120 mm, silvery grey below when young.
- 'Judy Clarke'** cl. ('Idealist' (♀) × 'Hawk') **H** (1965) & **G** : J. Clarke, **N** & **I** : The National Trust, Nymans Garden **REG** : 1983. Fls 8-12/truss, saucer-shaped, up to 100 mm wide, 5-lobed, Yellow 4D, deepening in throat to 4C. Calyx up to 6 mm long, green, flushed red-purple. Lvs oblong-elliptic, up to 90 × 50 mm, glabrous. **AM** (RHS) 1983.
- 'Julian Elmer'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Orangeade' (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1966), **G** (1977) & **N** : G. & T. Elmer, Jr **REG** : 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, saucer-shaped, 65-75 mm wide, 5-lobed, Yellow-Orange 23C, tips Orange 30A, dorsal blotch of 30A, fragrant. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 75-90 × 25-40 mm. Shrub c 2.2 m in 15 years.
- 'Katrina'** cl. ('Anna' (♀) × 'Purple Splendour') **H** (1969), **G** & **I** : E. M. Watson **REG** : 1983. Fls 10/truss, 65 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 64B, with prominent dorsal, black blotch and spots. Calyx 3 mm long, Green 139B. Lvs very narrowly elliptic, 175 × 50 mm, Green 139A. Bush c 1.5 m in 13 years.
- 'Kelley'** cl. (Involves 'Pygmalion', *haematodes* and 'Wellfleet') **H** : C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **N** : C. Herbert **G**, **I** (c 1955) & **REG** (1983) : Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation. Fls 10/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, strong purplish red (7.5RP 5/12), upper lobes spotted deep purplish red (5RP 3.9), lower lobes moderate purplish red (5RP 4/10). Calyx 3 mm long, medium yellowish green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 120 × 50 mm, moderate olive green (7.5GY 4/4), glabrous. Bush c 2.5 m in 21 years.
- 'King Bee'** cl. (*yakushimanum* (♀) × *tsariense*) **H** (1969), **G** & **I** : W. E. Berg **REG** : 1983. Fls 7-10/truss, 40 × 55 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 52B in bud, opening Red 49D (fades to white), dorsal spotting of Red 43B, stripes of 43D down centre of each lobe. Calyx minute, Orange 29D. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 55 × 20 mm, with a heavy, felt-like, Greyed-Orange 167A indumentum below. Young shoots tomentose. Bush c 1.0 m in 12 years.
- 'Kingston'** cl. ('Lem's Cameo' (♀) × 'Polynesian Sunset') **H** : A. Holmeide, 1977 **G** & **I** : A. P. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 8-10/truss, 90 × 90 mm, open funnel-campanulate, 7-lobed, Orange-Red 35A in bud, opening Orange 29C (becoming Yellow-Orange 20C after two weeks), edged Red 51A (becoming Red 44D with age), heavy dorsal spotting of Greyed-Orange 172A, Red 53A stain deep in throat, outside with broad ribs and edges of Red 51A (becoming 44D with age), paler between ribs. Calyx up to 40 mm long, 51A. Lvs oblanceolate, 140-150 × 50 mm, Green 137A; new lvs Greyed-Orange 173, with red bracts. Bush c 0.8 m in 4 years.
- 'La Belle Hélène'** cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Glacier' (♀) × 'Lady Louise') **H** (1961), **G** & **I** : R. D. Gartrell **REG** : 1983. Fls 1-2/truss, 25 × 75 mm, flat saucer-shaped, 5-lobed, throat white, irregular edges of Red-Purple 63C, faint dorsal blotch. Calyx 5 mm long, light green. Lvs

- elliptic, 70 × 27 mm, glossy Green 138A-B above. Bush c 0.4 m in 18 years. A Robin Hill azalea.
- '**Ladies Choice**' cl. ('Moonstone' (♀) × 'Hawk') **H** (1968) & **G** : J. A. Elliott **I** 1977 **REG** : 1983. Fls 9-10/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, Straw Yellow (HCC 604/2) in bud, opening Primrose Yellow (HCC 601/2), some red dorsalspotting. Calyx 3 mm long, light green edged red. Lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic, 75 × 45 mm. Spinach Green (HCC 0960/1 to 0960), glabrous, petiole noticeably maroon red above. Bush c 1.0 m in 12 years.
- (m) '**Lady Clare**' cl. (*phaeopeplum* × *lochiae*) ♀ × *leucogigas* **H** : P. Sullivan **G** : R. M. Withers, 1982 **I** : M. Baldwin **REG** : 1984. Fls 10-12/truss, tubular campanulate, 100 × 80 mm, Red 50D. Bush 2.0 m.
- '**Laurago**' cl. ('Moser's Maroon' (♀) × *yakushmanum*) **H** : B. Lancaster, 1962 **G** & **I** : G. Goheen **REG** : 1983. Fls 16-18/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 55A in bud, opening 55A at edges, shading through 55B to 55D in throat, dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 153A, outside 55B. Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic or oblanceolate, 125 × 45 mm, with a Greyed-Orange 164B indumentum below. Bush c 1.2 m in 10 years.
- '**Laurie**' cl. (*minus* Carolinianum Group (white fld) ♀ × (*minus* Carolinianum Group × *dauricum* Sempervirens Group)) **H** : E. V. Mexitt, 1957 **G** & **I** (1965) : Weston Nurseries **REG** : 1983. Fls 28-35/terminal cluster (trusses 2-3 fld), c 20 × 45 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed (occasionally semi-double), Red-Purple 70D in bud, spotted with gold on upper lobes, striped 70D on exterior. Calyx 1.5 mm long, green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 55 × 25 mm, dark green, with dense tan to golden scales below; coppery bronze in winter. Bush c 0.6 m in 10 years.
- (m) '**Lazarus**' cl. (*aurigeranum* × 'Dr. Herman Sleumer') ♀ × *konorii* **H** (1972) & **G** : P. Sullivan **N** : W. A. Moynier **I** : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 8-10/truss, 75 × 83 mm, 7-lobed, Red 38A, changing to Orange 26C in throat. Calyx minute, deep pink. Lvs elliptic, 115 × 45 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, with dense tan scales below. Bush c 0.8 m in 10 years.
- '**Lemon Girl**' cl. ("Yellowish" *minus* Carolinianum Group seedling (♀) × *lutescens*) **H** (1967), **G** & **I** (1978) : L. B. Mraw **REG** : 1983. Fls 7-14/truss (1-3 trusses together), 30 × 30 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow 13C in bud, opening Yellow 8D, dorsal spotting of Green-Yellow 1A to Yellow 13A. Calyx minute, yellowish green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 80 × 25 mm, Yellow-Green 147B to 148A, with moderately spaced golden brown scales below; Brown 200B in winter. Bush c 1.2 m in 13 years.
- (m) '**Lemon Minuet**' cl. (*laetum* × *gracilentum*) ♀ × *gracilentum* **H** & **G** (1983) & **I** : G. L. S. Snell **REG** : 1984. Fls 4-5/truss, tubular campanulate, with reflexed lobes, 30 × 30 mm, Yellow 9D. Lvs elliptic, 35 × 25 mm. Bush 0.4m.
- (m) '**Liberty Bar**' cl. *lochiae* (♀) × *aurigeranum* **H** : D. B. Stanton **G** : 1981 **I** : J. Rouse **REG** : 1984. Fls 10-15/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, Red 39B. Lvs elliptic, 90 × 40 mm. Bush c 1.5 m.
- '**Lillian Peste**' cl. (*yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♀) × un-named hybrid) **H** (1970), **G** & **I** : F. Peste **REG** : 1983. Fls 25-30/truss, 50 × 65 mm, tubular campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 38D at throat, shading to Orange 29C in throat, very narrow Red-Purple 61D edges to lobes, outside shaded pink. Calyx up to 20 mm long, Red 38D. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 110-120 × 25-40 mm, Green 137A, with a heavy Greyed-Orange 163D indumentum below maturing through 165C to near Greyed-Brown 199C. Bush c 0.6 m in 10 years.
- (m) '**Littlest Angel**' cl. (*lochiae* (♀) × *pauciflorum*) **H** & **I** : G. L. S. Snell **G** : 1983 **REG** : 1984. Fls 4/truss, tubular campanulate, 30 × 25 mm, Red 46C. Lvs elliptic, 40 × 20 mm. Bush c 0.4 m.
- '**Littleworth Flush**' cl. (Parentage unknown) **R** : J. H. Mangles, pre-1884 **N** & **REG** : Lady Adam Gordon, 1984. Fls c 11 in an open-topped truss, 60 × 50-60 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Red-Purple 57A in bud, opening 57C-D on dorsal lobes, paling to white below and in throat, heavily spotted Red-Purple 58A-B all round flower (heaviest and darkest on dorsal lobes), nectaries 58B. Calyx up to 7 mm long, regular, pale yellow-green, tinged red at base and tips. Lvs elliptic, up to 125 × 55 mm, mid green and dull above, with a very thin indumentum below.
- '**Littleworth Puffin**' cl. (Parentage unknown) Possibly raised by J. H. Mangles, pre-1884 **N** and **REG** : Lady Adam Gordon, 1984. Fls c 14 in an open-topped, ± flat truss, 50 × 50-55 mm, broadly tubular campanulate, 5-7-lobed, Red-Purple 72B-C on mid veins on outside (above), much paler below, lobes on inside edged Violet 84C, fading inwards to 84D, with very heavy dorsal spotting of Red-Purple 59B which shows through on outside; nectaries stained Red-Purple 60A. Calyx 3 mm long, with narrow, regular lobes, green, edged pink. Lvs oblong-elliptic, up to 170 × 60 mm, mid dull green above with impressed veins, silvery green below with numerous, minute pale brown hairs.
- '**Lockington Jane**' cl. ('John Dossier' (♀) × 'Unique') **H** & **G** (1980) & **I** : D. Dossier **REG** :

1984. Fls 15/truss, funnel-shaped, 80 × 40 mm, white, spotted Red-Purple 59C. Lvs obovate, 120 × 60 mm. Bush 1.0 m.

'**Loderi Cougar**' Syn. of 'Cougar'.

'**Lorna Carter**' cl. (Evergreen azalea) 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal' **H** (1970), **G** (1975), **N & I** (1982); G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose and doubled, 2/truss, 25 × 40 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5 + 5-lobed, Red 54B, minor dorsal spotting of Red-Purple 67B; no stamens. Calyx 20 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs narrowly obovate to elliptic, 30-40 × 20 mm, ciliate, moderately setose. Shrub 1.0 m in 12 years.

'**Lotta Burke**' cl. (Evergreen azalea) 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal' **H** (1970), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1982); G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose, 2/truss, open funnel-shaped, 40 × 55 mm, 5 + 5-lobed, Red 52C with heavy Red-Purple 57C spotting on dorsal lobes. Calyx 40 mm long, 52C. Lvs elliptic to ± narrowly obovate, 25 × 13 mm, very sparsely setose.

'**Luxor**' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld) ♀ × 'Goldfort') **H** (1952), **G & I** (1973); D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 14-15/truss, 50 × 70 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, Red 55B in bud, opening Yellow 11D, with dorsal Greyed-Orange 165C spots. Calyx minute, greenish yellow. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 125 × 50 mm, Yellow-Green 146A. Bush c 2.2 m in 30 years. Syn. 'Morocco'.

'**Luxury Rose**' cl. (Evergreen azalea) 'Roberta Ann' (♀) × 'Girard's Pink' **H** (1972), **G** (1976), **N & I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose, 3/truss, 65 mm broad, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5 + 5-lobed, Red 52B, unmarked; stamens 3-5. Calyx 7 mm long. Green 139D. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 40-50 × 22 mm, setose on both surfaces. Shrub 0.5 m in 5 years.

'**Lyminge**' cl. 'Alice' (♀) × unknown **H, G** (1950) & **N** : A. E. Hardy **REG** : G. A. Hardy, 1984. Fls bright pink, similar to 'Alice'. Lvs elliptic, c 125 × 45 mm, dark, slightly glossy green above, glabrous or with very sparse, minute hairs below.

'**Lynn Boulter**' cl. (Parentage unknown) **H** : F. J. Boulter **G** : 1982 **I** : F. Boulter **REG** : 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, 50 × 40 mm, funnel-shaped, Red 55A in bud, opening Red 56D inside, 55C outside. Lvs elliptic, 150 × 40 mm. Bush c 1.2 m.

'**Lyta Way**' cl. ('C.I.S.') (♀) × *macrophyllum* **H** (1969), **G** (1977) & **N** : C. Tuomala **REG** : E. R. German, 1984. Fls 13/truss, 45 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 50A in bud, opening Red 52C, fading to 50D, shaded 52B irregularly at lobe edges and on reverse, dorsal blotch of Red 53A & C. Calyx 16 mm long, Red 41B. Lvs narrowly elliptic, with patchy yellow-brown indumentum below. Shrub 1.1 m in 10 years.

'**Madison Hill**' cl. (*fortunei* hybrid) **H** : C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **N** : J. C. Wister **G & I** : Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation **REG** : 1983. Fls 15/truss, 50 × 100 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, strong purplish pink (7.5RP 7/10), shading to pale purplish pink (7.5RP 9/2) in throat, outside deep purplish pink (7.5RP 6/12); unmarked. Calyx 3 mm long, light yellowish green. Lvs elliptic, 125-150 × 55-70 mm, moderate yellow-green (7.5GY 5/7), glabrous. Bush c 1.9 m in 20 years.

'**Madras**' cl. ('Mars' (♀) × 'Fanfare') **H** (1958), **G & I** (1973); D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 19-21/truss, 25 × 70 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 53B, dorsal blotch Greyed-Purple 187A. Calyx minute, light red. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 120 × 50 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.5 m in 24 years. Syn. 'Bengal'.

'**Madrid**' cl. (Un-named Dexter hybrid (no. L-1) ♀ × 'America') **H** (1953), **G & I** (1973); D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 12-14/truss, 40 × 80 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Red-Purple 73A in bud, opening Red-Purple 68C, soon ageing to Red-Purple 62D, dorsal blotch Red-Purple 64A. Calyx minute, green. Lvs elliptic, 125 × 55 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.5 m in c 10 years. Syn. 'Seville'.

'**Mandarin Maid**' cl. (Open pollinated Knap Hill azalea) **G & I** : D. W. Hyatt **REG** : 1983. Fls 12/truss, 40 × 90 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, opens Orange 29A, soon fades to 29C, veined and suffused Red 37B, dorsal blotch of Yellow-Orange 21B on Orange 24C. Calyx 7 mm long, Green 138A. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic or narrowly obovate, 125 × 50 mm, Green 137A, surface glabrous, margins ciliate. Bush c 1.7 m in c 10 years.

'**Margaret Olive**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea : parentage unknown) **H** : P. E. Girard, c 1965 **G & REG** (1983) : R. K. Peters **I** : R. Carter. Fls 10/truss, 65 × 75 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, brilliant yellow (5Y 9/9), edged moderate orange-yellow (7.5YR 8/8) on two lobes adjacent to dorsal lobe which has a fan of vivid yellow (2.5Y 8/12) spots, outside moderate orange-yellow (7.5YR 8/8). Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly obovate, 100 × 45 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), setose above, more strongly setose and hairy below. Bush c 2.2 m in 17 years.

'**Margaret Victoria**' cl. (*decorum* × *griersonianum*) ♀ × 'America' **H** (1941) **G & I** : J. B. Gable **N & REG** (1983) : R. K. Peters. Fls 8-10/truss, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed,

strong reddish purple (2.5RP 5/10) in bud, opening moderate purplish pink (10P 7/7), small blotch of dark red (2.5R 3/7) deep in throat, dorsal spotting of dark orange-yellow (10YR 6/8). Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic to narrowly oblong, dark yellowish green (2.5G 4/6). Bush c 1.2 m in 15 years.

'**Marie Giasl**' cl. (*catawbiense* hybrid seedling (♀) × *maximum*) **H** (1969), **G & I** (1980) : W. D. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 17/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 61A shaded to 61C in bud, opening Red-Purple 63A with Red-Purple 71A dorsal spotting on a white ground. Calyx 25 mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs between narrowly elliptic and elliptic, 120 × 45 mm, Green 137A. Bush c 1.5 m in 11 years.

'**Marie's Choice**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: ('Hino-crimson' × *yedoense* var *poukhanense*) ♀ × 'Desirée') **H** (1961), **G** (1964), **N & I** (1974) : A. M. Shammarello **REG** : 1983. Fls 2-3/truss, 25 × 75 mm, 5-lobed, white. Calyx 10 mm long, strong yellow-green (5GY 7/10). Lvs ± elliptic to ± narrowly obovate, 45 × 20 mm, setose. Bush c 0.6 m in 10 years.

'**Marj Anderson**' cl. ('Anna' × 'Captain Jack') **H** (1966) & **G** : G. E. Barefield **N & I** : M. W. Barefield **REG** : 1983. Fls 11/truss, 100 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Red 36C with Red 48B dusting on top, edged Red 55B. V-shaped dorsal blotch and spotting of Orange-Red 33A, outside 55B. Calyx 30 mm long, 36C. Lvs narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, 150 × 50 mm, Green 137A. Bush c 1.2 m in 16 years.

'**Marketta**' cl. (Seedling from open pollinated *adenopodum*. Seed from University of Washington Arboretum, **G** (1964) & **I** (1976) : D. Goheen **REG** : 1983. Fls 16-18/truss, 50 × 75 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 57D in bud, opening Red 56C, fading to almost white with dorsal tan spotting. Calyx 3 mm long, light green. Lvs very narrowly oblanceolate, 175 × 40 mm, ± Yellow-Green 147A, with Greyed-Orange 164D indumentum below. New shoots with greyed-white tomentum. Bush c 1.9 m in 15 years.

'**Mary Oleri**' cl. ((*decorum* × *fortunei* ssp. *discolor*) ♀ × 'Tally Ho') **H** (1968) & **G** : A. A. Raustein **I** : 1981 **REG** : 1983. Fls 13/truss, 65 × 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, Red 38C in bud, opening Yellow-White 158C (with pink tinge at first), outside with 38D veins; unmarked. Calyx 3 mm long, Greyed-Red 180A. Lvs elliptic, 100-125 × 45-55 mm, Yellow-Green 146A, glabrous. Bush c 1.2 m in 11 years.

'**Marzo**' cl. ('Ruby Bowman' (♀) × *ririei*) **H** (1966), **G & I** : D. Goheen **REG** : 1983. Fls 10-14/truss, 65 × 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 66A in bud, opening Red-Purple 63B (fading to Red-Purple 68C), with a Purple 77A blotch deep in throat, outside with Purple 78A rays down centre of lobes. Calyx 3-7 mm long, Red-Purple 66C. Lvs narrowly elliptic to ± oblanceolate, 175 × 50 mm, between Green 139A & Yellow-Green 147A, with a very light, patchy, plastered white indumentum below. Bush c 2.5 m in 15 years.

'**Maud Corning**' cl. ('Britannia' (♀) × 'Skyglow') Seedling from C. O. Dexter, 1940 **G & N** : Holden Arboretum **REG** : 1983. Fls 8/truss, 50 × 80 mm, 7-lobed (lobes rounded, overlapping), Red 56C, shading to Red-Purple 62C at margins, throat Yellow-Green 150C with inconspicuous dorsal rays of Yellow-Green 151C spots. Stamens absent or present in a largely aborted state. Calyx 2 mm long, Yellow-Green 144C. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 130 × 45 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.9 m in 14 years.

'**May Moonlight**' cl. (Parentage unknown) Seed collected on Everitt Estate (NY) 1945 and first grown by G. Gillies **G** : Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation & J. C. Wister **N** : J. C. Wister **I** (c 1965) & **REG** : Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation. Fls 8-9/truss, 65 × 95 mm, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, moderate pink (2.5R 8/5) in bud, opening pale green in throat shading to paler than light yellowish pink (2.5YR 9/3), unmarked, outside flushed pale pink (2.5R 9/3). Calyx 7 mm long, light yellow-green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 115-175 × 45-75 mm, moderate yellow-green (2.5GY 5/5), glabrous. Bush c 1.9 m in 35 years.

'**Mildred Alfarate**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: parentage unknown) **H** : P. E. Girard, c 1965 **G & REG** (1983) : R. K. Peters **I** : R. Carter. Fls 6-10/truss, (usually several trusses together), 50 × 75 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, strong reddish orange (10R 5/11) in bud, opening brilliant yellow (2.5Y 9/9), dorsal blotch of vivid yellow (2.5Y 8/12), outside stained and ribbed 10R 5/11. Calyx 5 mm long, moderate yellow-green (5GY 5/6). Lvs oblanceolate, 115-125 × 40-45 mm, moderate olive green (7.5GY 4/4), hairy. Bush c 2.2 m in c 17 years.

'**Mist Maiden**' cl. (Selection from *yakushmanum*) Seed from RHS, Wisley, 1951 **G & I** (1962) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 14-17/truss, 50 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 68B in bud, opening Red-Purple 65C, fading to white, dorsal spotting of Greyed-Yellow 160A and dorsal lobes with single 68A stripes. Calyx c 1.5 mm long, greenish yellow. Lvs oblanceolate, 145 × 50 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, with chamouis-like, Greyed-Orange 164C indumentum below. New shoots greyish tan tomentose. Bush c 1.5 m in 31 years.

'**Molly's Red**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **G** (1977) & **I** : D. Dosser **REG** : 1984. Fls 6-8/truss, tubular funnel-shaped Red 45C. Lvs as in *R. molle*. Bush c 1.5m.

'**Monaco**' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld) ♀ × (*dichroanthum* × (*griffithianum* × *auriculatum*)))

- H** (1952), **G & N** : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1984. Fls 19/truss, 65 × 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow 5D shading to Red-Purple 63D edging, dorsal blotch and spotting of Yellow-Green 153B, outside 63D to Yellow 8D at base. Calyx c 1.5 mm long, green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, c 135 × 50 mm, glabrous. Shrub c 2.7 m in 31 years.
- 'Monique Behring'** cl. ('Rocket' (♀) × *yakushmanum* 'Pink Parasol') **H** (1974), **G** (1980), **N & I** (1982) : R. Behring **REG** : 1983. Fls 13-15/truss, 35 × 65 mm, 5-lobed, Red 56A, dorsal spotting of Red-Purple 73B, outside 73B with darker ribs. Calyx 2 mm long, Green-Yellow 1C. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 110 × 40-45 mm, with a Greyed-Yellow 162C indumentum below. Bush 0.25 m in 9 years.
- 'Montego'** cl. ('Sefton' (♀) × 'Purple Splendour') **H** : D. G. Leach, 1957 **G** : 1963 **REG** 1983. Fls 18/truss, 50 × 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Purple 77B, suffused 77A at edges, with dorsal blotch of Yellow-Green 144C on pale pink ground which ages Red-Purple 59B. Calyx up to 7 mm long, greenish white. Lvs elliptic, c 145 × 65 mm, black green (± Green 131A), glabrous. Bush 1.9 m in 26 years.
- 'Moonlight Rose'** cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Homebush' (♀) × 'Strawberry Ice') **H** (1972), **G & I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls 5-9/truss, 40 × 65 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 49A in bud, opening Red 50C, throat Yellow-Orange 15A, dorsal blotch 15A-C. Calyx 3 mm long, Green 143C. Lvs elliptic, 65 × 25 mm, Yellow-Green 144A, slightly setose and hairy below. Bush c 0.8 m in 5 years.
- 'Morocco'** Syn. of 'Luxor'.
- 'Mrs Alice Blyskal'** cl. ('Naomi Nautilus' (♀) × 'Catanea') **H** (1967) & **G** : W. Blyskal **I** : 1979 **REG** : 1983. Fls 12-17/truss, 65 × 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-7-lobed, Red-Purple 68B in bud, opening Red-Purple 65D, throat creamy white deepening to Red-Purple 69B, lobe edges 69B, two dorsal rays of Yellow-Green 149C in throat (Greyed-Orange 173C in upper fls). Calyx 1-2 mm long, green, rimmed red. Lvs narrowly oblong to narrowly elliptic or oblanceolate, 160 × 60 mm, Green 137C, glabrous. Bush 2.5 m in 14 years.
- 'Mrs Helen Dunker'** cl. ((*decorum* × *fortunei* ssp. *discolor*) ♀ × 'Crest') **H** (1970), **G & I** : A. A. Raustein **REG** : 1983. Fls 9/truss, 65 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, white. Calyx minute, yellowish green. Lvs oblanceolate, 140 × 50 mm, Yellow-Green 146A, glabrous. Bush c 0.9 m in 12 years.
- 'My Mary'** cl. (Deciduous azalea 'Nacoochee' (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1977), **G** (c 1981) & **N** : W. G. Beasley **I** : Wayside Gardens, 1983 **REG** : Mrs M. S. Beasley, 1984. Fls c 25/truss, 25 mm long, with narrow tube, 5-lobed, light golden yellow (Yellow 11A). Calyx very small, light green. Lvs obovate to elliptic, 30 × 20 mm. Fls scented. Bush stoloniferous.
- 'Myrtle Manson'** cl. ('Rubicon' (♀) × 'Kilimanjaro') **R, N, I** (1983) & **REG** (1984) : R. C. Gordon. Fls 25/truss, 70 mm wide, deep blood red, with some dark spotting. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 200 × 20 mm, glabrous.
- 'Nacoochee'** cl. (Deciduous "Choptank" azalea: ((*atlanticum* × *periclymenoides*) ♀ × (*atlanticum* × *periclymenoides*))) **H** (1975), **G** (c 1979) & **N** : W. G. Beasley **I** : Wayside Gardens, 1982 **REG** : Mrs M. S. Beasley, 1984. Fls c 15/truss, 25 mm long, with a narrow tube, 5-lobed, clear pink over white (Red-Purple 65C). Calyx 3 mm long, pale green. Lvs elliptic to obovate, 30 × 20 mm. Fls scented. Bush stoloniferous.
- 'Nancy Behring'** cl. (*smirnovii* × *fortunei*) ♀ × *yakushmanum* 'Mist Maiden') **H** : (1972), **G & I** : R. Behring **REG** : 1983. Fls 14/truss, 40 × 60 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 56D, lobe tips 56A, with 56A lines down centre of lobes on exterior, dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 149B. Calyx 3 mm long, 149C. Lvs elliptic, 100-120 × 45 mm, Yellow-Green 146A, with sparse yellowish indumentum below. Bush 1.0 m in 9 years.
- 'Nancy Evans'** cl. ('Hotei' (♀) × 'Lem's Cameo') **H** (1970), **G & I** : E. C. Brockenbrough **REG** : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 19/truss, 50 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, buds orange-red, opening Yellow-Orange 18A, shaded orange on lobes and reverse at first, nectaries red. Calyx up to 65 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, medium green, glabrous. New lvs brownish. Bush c 0.6 m in 6 years.
- 'Neat-O'** cl. (*campanulatum* (♀) × *yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada') **H** (1964), **G & I** (1979) : D. Goheen **REG** : 1983. Fls 20-25/truss, 30 × 30 mm, campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 55A in bud, opening with 55C edges, shading through 55D to almost white throat, dorsal spotting of 55A. Calyx minute, yellow-green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 125 × 50 mm; near Yellow-Green 147A and somewhat glaucous above, with a heavy Greyed-Orange 175B-D indumentum below. New shoots with greyed-white tomentum. Bush c 0.6 m in 7 years.
- 'Nelle S. Barefield'** cl. ((*decorum* × *fortunei* ssp. *discolor*) ♀ × (*lacteam* × *Loderi* g.)) **H** (1959) & **G** : G. E. Barefield **I** : 1973 **REG** : 1983. Fls 10-12/truss, 115 × 125 mm, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, Red 54B in bud, opening Red 56C, throat Yellow 8B, dorsal spotting of Greyed-Orange 172B, outside Red 55C to 56C. Calyx 3 mm long, Yellow-Green 145B. Lvs lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, 215 × 50 mm, Green 138A. Bush c 3.2 m in 14 years.

- '**New Loring**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Violaceum' (♀) × 'Teena Marie') **H & I** : D. Dossier **G** : 1981 **REG** : 1984. Fls Red-Purple 57C.
- '**Nigel Marshall**' cl. (Seedling from open-pollinated *wardii*) **H** : RHS, Wisley **G & I** : The National Trust, Mount Stewart **REG** : 1983. Fls light yellow.
- '**Nikko**' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld) × 'Crest') ♀ × ('Ivory Tower' × *catawbiense* (white fld) × (*wardii* × *decorum*))) **H** (1968), **G & I** : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 14/truss, 35 × 80 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, (5-) 6-lobed, Orange-Red 35C in bud, opening Yellow 4D, shading to 4B in throat. Calyx 5 mm long, green, edged reddish. Lvs very narrowly elliptic, 120 × 30 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.7 m in 13 years.
- '**Nile**' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld) ♀ × *wardii* (LS & T 5679)) **H** (1954), **G & I** (1973); D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 13-14/truss, 40 × 75 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow 4D, dorsal blotch of Red 46A. Calyx 3 mm long, yellow, edged red. Lvs elliptic, 95 × 50 mm, Yellow-Green 146A. Bush c 3.5 m in 28 years.
- '**Nirita**' cl. ('Midnight' (♀) × 'Carita') **H & I** : K. van de Ven **G** : 1983 **REG** 1984. Fls 15/truss, campanulate, 50 × 65 mm, white, spotted Red 43B. Lvs obovate, 100 × 65 mm. Bush 0.6 m high.
- '**Nissequoque**' cl. (*decorum* (♀) × 'Pygmalion') **H** (1971), **G** (1979) & **N** : A. A. Raustein **REG** : 1983. Fls 10/truss, 50 × 75 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 63B, prominent dorsal spotting of Grey-Brown 199C in throat. Calyx minute. Bush c 1.0 m in 11 years.
- '**Norfolk Johnny**' cl. ('Malabar' (♀) × 'Spanish Galleon') **H** : J. P. C. Russell, 1966 **G** : 1976 **I & REG** : 1983. Fls 9-10/truss, 50 × 87 mm, 6-lobed, Yellow 9B, deepening on upper petal to 9A; dorsal spotting of rich crimson, deepening in throat. Calyx 3 mm long, greenish yellow, edged red. Lvs 160 × 55 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.5 m in 27 years.
- '**Normandy**' cl. ('Newburyport Beauty' (♀) × 'Newburyport Belle') **H** : D. G. Leach, 1968 **G** : 1975 **I & REG** : 1983. Fls 17/truss, c 45 × 70 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Red-Purple 73C, flushed 73A at edges, dorsal spotting of Orange 24B. Calyx lobes up to 1.5 mm long, pink. Lvs elliptic, 125 × 55 mm, Yellow-Green 146A, bullate. Bush 1.5 m in 15 years.
- '**Noyo Maiden**' cl. (*yakushmanum* 'Koichiro Wada' (♀) × 'Noyo Chief') **H** (1962), **G & I** : C. C. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 15-19/truss, 50 × 65 mm, open campanulate, 5-lobed, clear pink in bud, opening White 155C, unmarked. Calyx minute, cream. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 100 × 40 mm, Green 135A, with a heavy, felt-like Greyed-Orange 165A indumentum below. Young growth silvery tomentose. Bush 1.2 m in 18 years.
- '**Nutcracker**' cl. (*nuttallii* (♀) × *maddenii* ssp. *maddenii* (as pink form of *polyandrum*)) **H** : G. A. Hardy, 1976 **G** : 1982 **N, I & REG** : 1984. Fls 7/truss, 80 × 110 mm, tubular campanulate, 5-lobed, creamy white, tinged Greyed-Purple 186B, deep yellow in throat; strongly scented. Calyx up to 22 mm long. Lvs elliptic, up to 190 × 110 mm, dark green above, densely scaly below, AM (RHS) 1984.
- '**Oakton**' cl. ('America' (♀) × *yakushmanum*) **H** : F. W. Schumacher, 1967 **G** : G. W. Ring **I** : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 13/truss, 45 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 66B in bud, opening Red-Purple 62B, ranging from 62A to 62D, centre of lobes 62D. Calyx very small, pale green. Lvs elliptic, 108-120 × 45-65 mm, very dark green, with a slight tan indumentum below. New shoots white tomentose. Bush c 1.5 m in 12 years.
- '**Ohio Pink**' cl. (Seedling from open-pollinated *yakushmanum*) Seed collected (1970) & **G** (1973) : J. E. Ford **N** : Plant Name Committee, Ohio State University **REG** : J. E. Ford, 1984. Fls 12-13/truss, 40 × 60 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, deep purplish pink (7.5RP 6/12), with minor dorsal pale purplish pink blotch and light olive brown spotting in throat, outside strong purplish red. Calyx 1 mm long, brownish-orange. Lvs ± narrowly elliptic, 90-125 × 35-45 mm, with patchy golden brown indumentum below. Young foliage with light brown indumentum. Shrub 0.9 m in 12 years.
- '**Ohio Pink Blush**' cl. (Seedling from open-pollinated *yakushmanum*) Seed collected (1970) & **G** (1974) : J. E. Ford **N** : Plant Name Committee, Ohio State University **REG** : J. E. Ford, 1984. Fls 7-13/truss, 40 × 60 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, pale purplish pink (2.5RP 9/2), irregular light purple edging and strong yellow dorsal spotting in throat. Calyx 4 mm long, dark orange-yellow. Lvs ± elliptic, 100-120 × 45-55 mm, with patchy, tan indumentum below. Young foliage with grey indumentum. Shrub c 0.8 m in 12 years.
- '**Ohio Pink Glo**' cl. (Seedling from open-pollinated *yakushmanum*) Seed collected (1970) & **G** (1973) : J. E. Ford **N** : Plant Name Committee, Ohio State University **REG** : J. E. Ford, 1984. Fls 15-18/truss, 40 × 52 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, strong purplish pink (7.5RP 7/10), light purplish pink blotch (7.5RP 8/5) and strong red spotting in throat, outside strong purplish red. Calyx 2 mm long, greenish pink. Lvs ± elliptic, 100-125 × 45-55 mm, with patchy yellow-brown indumentum below. Young foliage with light brown indumentum. Shrub 1.25 m in 12 years.
- '**Ohio White**' cl. (Seedling from open-pollinated *yakushmanum*) Seed collected (1970) &

G (1974) : J. E. Ford **N** : Plant Name Committee, Ohio State University **REG** : J. E. Ford, 1984. Fls 8-10/truss, 45 × 50 mm, broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, white, with vivid yellow dorsal blotch in throat. Calyx 3 mm long, dark yellow (5Y 6/7). Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 90-100 × 44-50 mm, with patchy yellowish indumentum below. Young foliage with brown indumentum. Shrub 0.9 m in 12 years.

'**Olga**' (ex Mezitt. Weston Nurseries). See 'Olga Mezitt'.

'**Olga Mezitt**' cl. (*minus* Carolinianum Group × *minus*) **H** : E. V. Mezitt, 1958 **G** & **I** (1975) : Weston Nurseries **REG** : 1983. Fls c 12/truss, 20 × 40 mm, open to tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 62B, dorsal blotch inconspicuous, gold green, ageing to reddish brown. Calyx 3 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs lanceolate, 50 × 25 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, with bronze scales below; mahogany in winter. Bush c 1.2 m in 15 years. Has been listed as 'Olga'.

'**Ooh Gina**' cl. ('Golden Bell' (♀) × 'Lem's Cameo') **H** (1976), **G** (1983) & **N** : C. R. Burlingame **REG** : 1983. Fls 15/truss, 65 × 90 mm, 7-lobed, Orient Pink (HCC 416/1), shading to Camellia Rose (HCC 622) margins, star-shaped Cardinal Red (HCC 822) dorsal blotch in throat, outside 622. Calyx minute, rose-coloured. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 125 × 50 mm, glabrous. Young lvs bronzed. Bush c 0.7 m in 7 years.

'**Open Dawn**' cl. (*davidsonianum* 'Exbury Pink' (♀) × 'Countess of Haddington'). **R, N, I** & **REG** (1984) : R. C. Gordon. Fls 4-5/truss, 70 × 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, rose opal in bud (HCC 022/1), flushed cream, opening camellia rose (HCC 622/3), fading to white with pink flush on upper tube, dorsal flare of bright greenish yellow spots; scented. Calyx 6 mm long, red. Lvs oblong 75 × 40 mm, with brown scales.

'**Orange Cloak**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: ('Gibraltar' × 'Klondyke') ♀ × 'Gibraltar') **H** (1970), **G** & **I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls 18-20/truss, 40 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Orange 29B in bud, opening Orange-Red 32B, with compact tuft of petals; stamens 2-4. Calyx 7 mm long, Green 142C. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 65 × 30 mm, Yellow-Green 144A, setose and hairy below; Yellow-Green 153C in autumn. Bush c 0.6 m in 4 years.

'**Orange Jolly**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Homebush' (♀) × 'Gibraltar') **H** (1971), **G** & **I** (1979) : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls double, 18-28/truss, 40 × 75 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Orange-Red 32B in bud, opening Orange 25A, flushed Orange 29B; no stamens. Calyx 5 mm long, Red 39D. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 80 × 30 mm, Green 139C, hairy and sparsely setose below; Green 151A marked with 153D in autumn. Bush c 0.8 m in 4 years.

'**Orange Marmalade**' cl. (*yakushmanum* (♀) × 'Mrs Lamot Copeland') **H** : H. L. Larson, 1969 **G** : J. A. Davis **I** : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 12/truss, 50 × 55 mm, campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 46C in bud, opening Yellow-Orange 34C & D especially at lobe edges, throat Yellow-Orange 20A. Calyx minute. Lvs elliptic, 115 × 50 mm, with very slight indumentum below. Bush c 1.0 m in 10 years.

'**Panama**' cl. (('Fanfare' × *catawbiense* (white fld)) ♀ × ((*dichroanthum* × *griersonianum*) × (*fortunei* ssp. *discolor* × 'Corona')) **H** (1962), **G** & **I** (1976) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 10-13/truss, 35 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 53B, with dorsal spotting of 53A. Calyx 10 mm long, blotched Red-Purple 62D. Lvs elliptic, 100 × 50 mm, Yellow-Green 147A; petioles dark red. Bush c 1.8 m in 19 years.

'**Paprika Spiced**' cl. ('Hoteli' (♀) × 'Tropicana') **H** : E. C. Brockenbrough, 1971 **G** (1975), **N** & **I** (1982) : B. V. Nelson **REG** : 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, broadly funnel-shaped, 50 × 100 mm, 6-lobed, Yellow-White 158D at edges, shading through Yellow 11D to Yellow-Orange 15D, heavily spotted Orange-Red 32B on dorsal lobes, more sparsely on ventral lobes. Calyx 25 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 90-100 × 40-45 mm, glabrous. Shrub c 1.1 m in 12 years.

'**Party Girl**' cl. (('Leo' × 'Britannia') ♀ × 'Loderi King George') **H** (1970), **G** (1981) & **N** : F. Peste **REG** : 1983. Fls 10-12/truss, 75 × 100 mm, 6-lobed, Red-Purple 63D, shading to Red 55B at margins, shaded Greyed-Orange 167B in throat, outside 63C. Calyx 3 mm long, yellowish green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 160 × 55 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.9 m in 10 years.

'**Patrick's Supreme**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: parentage unknown) **R** (mid 1960's) & **I** : P. J. McGuinness **REG** : 1983. Fls 15/truss, 50 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Orange 14C in bud, opening Yellow-Orange 14A, unmarked. Calyx minute, yellow. Lvs narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, 80 × 30 mm, Green 137B, hairy on veins below. Bush c 1.4 m in 14 years.

'**Pauline Bralit**' cl. (*fortunei* (♀) × *catawbiense*) **H** : E. V. Mezitt, 1958 **G** & **I** (1965) : Weston Nurseries **REG** : 1983. Fls 9-12/truss, 45 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, Red 51C in bud, opening White 155C, shading to Red 55D on dorsal margins, 3 dorsal Greyed-Orange 164A rays in throat, throat 55D on outside. Calyx 3 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic, 90 × 45 mm, Green 139A. Bush c 1.5 m in 20 years.

'**Peach Parfait**' cl. (*catawbiense* (white fld)) ♀ × (*dichroanthum* × (*griffithianum* × *auriculatum*))) **H** (1952), **G** & **I** : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 13-15/truss, 55 × 65 mm, open

funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 68B in bud, opening 68C (fading to Red-Purple 65D) with Yellow 4D stripes down centre of lobes, dorsal spotting of Yellow-Orange 16A. Calyx minute, green. Lvs elliptic, 90-115 × 40-50 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.2 m in 9 years.

'**Pearce's American Beauty**' cl. (Parentage unknown) **H** (c 1930), **G, N & I** (? late 1930's) : R. A. Pearce **REG** : E. M. Watson, 1983. Fls 18/truss, 90 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 71C-D, dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 153B and three white dorsal rays. Calyx minute, Yellow-Green 146C. Lvs elliptic, 175 × 75 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.9 m in 10 years.

'**Pearce's Golden Jubilee**' Syn. of 'Golden Jubilee'.

'**Persia**' cl. ('Mrs Furnivall' (♀) × *catawbiense* (white fld)) **H** (1953), **G & I** (1976) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 20/truss, 25 × 80 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 73A in bud, opening Red-Purple 69A, with bold dorsal spotting of Yellow-Green 153D. Calyx minute, yellowish green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 145 × 55 mm, Green 139A. Bush c 1.9 m in 29 years.

'**Phyllis**' cl. (*catawbiense* 'Powell Glass' (♀) × *yakushmanum*) **H** (1960), **G & I** : R. G. Shanklin **REG** : 1983. Fls 13-16/truss, 40 × 50 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, moderate purplish red (5RP 4/10) in bud, opening white, edged strong reddish purple (2.5RP 5/10) at first. Calyx 3 mm long, strong yellow-green (5GY 7/10). Lvs narrowly elliptic, 100-125 × 25-40 mm, moderate olive green (7.5GY 4/4), with patchy light brown indumentum below. Bush c 1.0 m in 20 years.

'**Pineapple Delight**' cl. ('Hoti' (♀) × unknown hybrid) **H** : E. C. Brockenbrough, 1971 **G & I** : G. H. Kesterson **REG** : 1983. Fls 12-14/truss, 50 × 100 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, Yellow-Orange 18A, shading to 18C at edges and Red 38A between lobes, throat Yellow 13A, slight dorsal Greyed-Yellow 162B spotting, outside Yellow-Orange 16C. Calyx 40 mm long, 18C above, Yellow 9A at base, spotted. Lvs elliptic 140 × 65 mm, Green 137A. Bush c 0.8 m in 10 years.

'**Pink Ice**' Syn. of 'Pink Sherbet'.

'**Pink Lights**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: *R* × *kosteranum* (♀) × *prinophyllum*) **H** (1957), **G & I** : H. Pellett **REG** : 1983. Fls 9-10/truss, 40 × 50 mm, open funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 54D, with dorsal spotting of Orange-Red 30C. Calyx 2 mm long, Green 139C. Lvs oblanceolate to elliptic, 64 × 25 mm, Green 138C, hairy above and below. Bush c 1.9 m in 24 years.

'**Pink Sherbet**' cl. (*yakushmanum* (Exbury form) ♀ × unknown) **H** : H. L. Larson, 1969 **G & I** (1979) : J. A. Davis **REG** : 1983. Fls 8-12/truss, 25 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 63B in bud, opening 63D, throat slightly paler, edged 63C, outside 63C; fades to near white. Calyx minute. Lvs elliptic and narrowly elliptic 125 × 50 mm, between Yellow-Green 146A and 147A, with a heavy Greyed-Orange 165C-D indumentum below. New shoots silvery tomentose. Bush c 0.6 m in 7 years. Syn. 'Pink Ice'.

'**Pink Wonder**' cl. (Seedling from open-pollinated *yakushmanum*) Seed collected (1970) & **G** (1973) : J. E. Ford **N** : Plant Name Committee, Ohio State University **REG** : J. E. Ford, 1984. Fls 12-13/truss, 30 × 40 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, strong reddish purple (10P 5/10), shading to large irregular light purplish pink area in throat, moderate yellow-green dorsal spotting in throat, outside strong purplish red. Calyx 4 mm long, strong greenish yellow. Lvs elliptic, 80-100 × 45-53 mm, with patchy grey brown indumentum below. Young foliage indumentum light brown. Shrub c 0.8 m in 12 years.

(m) '**Popcorn**' cl. (*macgregoriae* (♀) × *loranthiflorum*) **H & G** (1979) : J. Rouse **I** : Australian Rhododendron Society **REG** : 1984. Fls 10-14/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, 25 × 30 mm, Yellow-White 158B, lobes white 155D. Lvs ovate, 75 × 35 mm. Bush 1.0 m high.

'**President Point**' cl. (('Jalisco' × *yakushmanum*) ♀ × ('Lackamas Spice' × *lacteum*)) **H** : C. C. Smith, 1972 **G & I** : A. P. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 14/truss, 65 × 75 mm, open funnel-campanulate, 7-lobed, Red 54C in bud, eventually Yellow-White 158B with blotch of 54C & Red 53A, slight 53A spotting and rays in throat, outside striped and shaded 54C. Calyx minute, dark red. Lvs elliptic, 115 × 48 mm, Green 137A, with minute patchy orange-brown indumentum below. Bush c. 10 m in 9 years.

'**Prince of McKenzie**' cl. ('Elizabeth' (♀) × 'Earl of Athlone') **H** (1960), **G & I** (1975) : C. H. Phetteplace **REG** : E. & C. H. Phetteplace, 1983. Fls 4-6/truss, 60 × 50 mm, campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 46B. Calyx 2 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic, 60-70 × 30-35 mm, Green 132A, with sparse, light brown hairs below. Bush c 0.8 m in 10 years.

'**Pudding**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Orangeade' (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1966), **G** (1977) **N & N** : G. & T. Elmer Jr **REG** : 1984. Fls 15-16/truss, 65 × 65 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 38A, shading to Red 39B at edges, prominent Yellow-Orange 23A dorsal blotch, fragrant. Lvs narrowly elliptic, c 90-95 × 30-40 mm. Shrub c 2.7 m in 15 years.

'**Pure Perfection**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'White Gumpo' (♀) × 'Wakaebisu') **H** (1974), **G &**

- I**: S. McDonald **REG**: 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 1-2/truss, 40-65 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, white with very pale green throat. Calyx 40 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs narrowly obovate to \pm elliptic, 25×13 mm, Spinach Green (HCC 0960), strigose. Bush c 0.5 m in 6 years.
- 'Purple Anna'** cl. ('Anna' (\varnothing) \times 'Ole Olsen') **H** (1961) & **G**: G. E. Barefield **N** & **I** (1976): M. W. Barefield **REG**: 1983. Fls 11-12/truss, 90×90 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 70B, edged Purple-Violet 80B, dorsal blotch of Red-Purple 59B with peripheral spotting to lobe edging of Red-Purple 68B-59B, outside 70B. Calyx minute, rose. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 140×40 mm, Green 137C. Bush c 1.9 m in 20 years.
- 'Purple Opal'** cl. ('Purple Splendour' (\varnothing) \times unknown) **H**: V. J. Boulter **G**: 1981 **I**: F. Boulter **REG**: 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, 40×60 mm, campanulate, Purple-Violet 80A. Lvs elliptic, 100×30 mm. Bush c 1.0 m.
- 'Queen of McKenzie'** cl. ('Idealist' (\varnothing) \times 'Crest') **H** (1972) & **G**: C. H. Phetteplace **REG**: C. H. & E. Phetteplace, 1983. Fls 9-11/truss, $60-70 \times 120-140$ mm, flat saucer-shaped, 6-lobed, canary yellow (HCC 2/3) with sulphur yellow (HCC 1/2) throat and vein down centre of lobes, dorsal blotch of Garnet Brown (HCC 00918/3) deep in throat, outside Marigold Orange (HCC 11/3). Calyx 10 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic to broadly elliptic, 130×70 mm, Parsley Green (HCC 00962). Young petioles and stems Garnet Brown (HCC 00918/3), with white glandular hairs. Bush c 0.6 m in 7 years.
- 'Quetzal'** cl. ('Zillah' (\varnothing) \times 'Muy Lindo') **H**: C. Ingram **G** (1972), **N** & **I** (1980): G. A. Hardy **REG**: 1984. Fls 12/truss, 75×45 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, mauvish pink, fading to white, heavily spotted green on dorsal lobes. Calyx c 8 mm long, pale green. Lvs elliptic, 200×65 mm, dark green above, glabrous below. Bush c 3.8 m. AM (RHS) 1980.
- 'Quiet Quality'** cl. (Probably a subset. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H** (pre-1943) & **G**: C. O. Dexter **N**: C. Wister **I**: W. Efinger, 1959 **REG**: John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1983. Fls 9/truss, 50×75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, moderate purplish pink (10P 7/7) edges, shading to white in centre of lobes and in throat, dorsal spotting of brilliant yellow green (2.5 GY 9/8) on white area. Calyx minute, light yellow green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, $108-125 \times 40-50$ mm, moderate olive green (2.5GY 4/3). Bush c 2.9 m in 22 years.
- 'Red Carpet'** cl. ('America' (\varnothing) \times *forrestii* Repens Group) **H**: D. G. Hobbie, 1945 **G**: c 1950 **I**: 1967 **REG**: W. Schmalscheidt, 1983. Fls 4/truss, 40×55 mm, campanulate, Red 45A, tinged black around margins, changing to Red 45B towards throat, veined a deeper colour. Lvs oblong to oblong-elliptic, $60-78 \times 26-40$ mm, glabrous. Bush 0.3-0.4 m in 16 years.
- 'Red Frilled'** cl. (Selected red hybrid seedling from *catawbiense*) **F2 H**: E. V. Mezitt, pre-1960 **G** & **I** (1964): Western Nurseries **REG**: 1983. Fls 12-15/truss, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 60B in bud, opening 60D, with considerable dark red dorsal spotting, outside Red-Purple 57A. Calyx 7 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, $115-135 \times 50$ mm, dark green. Bush c 1.0 m in 8 years.
- 'Red Sea'** cl. ('Mount Mitchell' (\varnothing) \times ('Mars' \times 'Fanfare')) **H** (1967), **G** (1974) **N** & **I** (1983): D. G. Leach **REG**: 1984. Fls 20/truss, 25×60 mm broadly funnel-shaped, 5(6)-lobed, Red-Purple 60C, shading through Red-Purple 58B to \pm white in centre, dorsal spotting of Greyed-Yellow 162A on white ground, outside 60C shading paler near calyx. Calyx 3-10 mm long, pale green, tipped red. Lvs elliptic, 115×40 mm, with thin fawn indumentum below. Young foliage indumentum colourless. Shrub 1.5 m in 16 years.
- 'Red Throat'** cl. ('Marion' (\varnothing) \times 'Midnight') **H** & **G** (1978) & **I**: K. van de Ven **REG**: 1984. Fls 15/truss, campanulate, 40×80 mm, Red-Purple 65D, with blotch of Red-Purple 58B. Lvs elliptic, 130×40 mm. Bush 1.2 m.
- 'Relaxation'** cl. ('May Day' (\varnothing) \times *yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada') **H** (1966), **G** & **I**: C. C. Smith **REG**: 1983. Fls 15/truss, 50×50 mm, campanulate, 5-6-lobed, Red 53B, with dark red nectaries. Calyx minute, grey. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic or between oblanceolate and narrowly obovate, $90-100 \times 40$ mm, Green 139A, with a dense \pm Greyed-Orange 164D indumentum below. New shoots creamy tomentose. Bush c 1.0 m in 10 years.
- 'Rio'** cl. ('Newburyport Beauty' (\varnothing) \times 'Newburyport Belle') **H** (1968), **G** & **I**: D. G. Leach **REG**: 1983. Fls 16/truss, 40×80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Red-Purple 65D, with faint dorsal blotch and few spots of Yellow-Green 8D. Calyx minute, yellowish green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 130×55 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.1 m in 13 years.
- (m) **'Rob's Favourite'** cl. (*lochiae* (\varnothing) \times *macgregoriae*) **H** (1965), **N**, **I** & **REG** (1984): O. S. Blumhardt **G**: R. Small. Fls 10-12/truss, 25×45 mm tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Vermilion (HCC 18/2). Calyx red. Lvs elliptic, 80×45 mm, with scattered, light brown scales. Small shrub to 1.5 m.
- 'Rockhill Ivory Ruffles'** cl. (('Crest' \times 'Odee Wright') \varnothing \times 'Skipper') **H** (1972) & **G**: J. C. Brotherton **I**: 1980 **REG**: 1983. Fls 15/truss, 75×125 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, Primrose Yellow (HCC 601/1) shading to yellowish white at margins, dorsal spotting of

Turkey Red 721/3. Calyx 7 mm long, pale green. Lvs narrowly obovate to elliptic, 100-110 × 45-50 mm, Ivy Green (HCC 0001060/3), glabrous. Shrub c 1.4 m in 8 years.

'**Rockhill Parkway**' cl. (('Crest' × 'Odee Wright') ♀ × 'Skipper') **H** (1972) & **G** : J. C. Brotherton **I** : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 15-17/truss, 40 × 115 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, Sulphur Yellow (HCC 1/2 to 1/3) in throat, shading to creamy white at margins, Turkey Red eye (HCC 721/3) deep in throat and with yellow stripes down centre of each lobe. Calyx up to 7 mm long, pink and green. Lvs elliptic, 90-115 × 40-50 mm, Parsley Green (HCC 00962/2), glabrous. Bush c 1.2 m in 8 years.

'**Rockhill Sunday Sunrise**' cl. (('Crest' × 'Odee Wright') ♀ × 'Skipper') **H** (1972) & **G** : J. C. Brotherton **I** : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 13-15/truss, 50 × 125 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, throat and dorsal lobes Primrose Yellow (HCC 601/2) shading to 601/3 at margins, ventral lobes 601/3; Signal Red (HCC 719/1) blotch deep in throat. Calyx minute, green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 125 × 50 mm, Ivy Green (HCC 0001060), glabrous. Bush c 1.5 m in 8 years.

'**Rosina Lukach**' cl. (*decorum* (♀) × ('Prelude' × 'Crest')) **H** (1972), **G** & **I** : A. A. Raustein **REG** : 1983. Fls 8/truss, 40 × 50 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow 4C. Calyx 10 mm long, pale yellow-green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, Yellow-Green 147A, glabrous.

'**Royale**' cl. (Selection from *orbiculare*) **R** & **N** : Lady Adam Gordon **REG** : 1983. Fls 8/truss, 50-60 × 65-70 mm, 7-lobed, Persian Rose (HCC 628/2). Calyx 3 mm long, green. Lvs orbicular, 115 × 85 mm, glabrous. Tall shrub.

'**Ruby Glow**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Pink Dawn' (♀) × 'Girard's Hot Shot') **H** (1969), **G** & **I** (1979) : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 3-5/truss (but terminal truss often 1-fl'd), 25 × 65 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Orange-Red 34A in bud, opening Red 46C, with 46A dorsal blotch and 34A edging. Stamens 6. Calyx as corolla. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 40 × 13 mm, Green 137A, sparsely setose below. Bush c 0.4 m in 4 years.

'**Ruth Wick**' cl. ('Britannia' (♀) × *yakushimanum*) **H** : Mrs V. Manenica, 1966 **G** & **I** : Mr and Mrs R. H. Wick **REG** : 1983. Fls 12-14/truss, 40 × 45 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 54B in bud, opening Red 55A at edges and on central stripes, fading to 55C, paler in lobe centres and in throat, outside 55B; unmarked. Calyx 3 mm long, Red 38C. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 80 × 40 mm, Green 137B, with slight tan indumentum below. New shoots slightly tomentose. Bush c 0.5 m in 14 years.

'**Sagamore Bayside**' cl. (Probably a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H** (pre-1943) & **G** : C. O. Dexter **N** : J. C. Wister & H. Howard **I** : Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation c 1955 **REG** : John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1983. Fls 9/truss, 50 × 115 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, light purplish pink (2.5RP 8/5), brilliant yellow-green stripe (2.5GY 8/9) down centre of dorsal lobe flanked by spots, outside moderate purplish pink (2.5RP 7/8). Calyx 7 mm long, light yellowish green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 115-150 × 50-65 mm, moderate olive green (7.5GY 4/4), glabrous. Bush c 2.2 m in 21 years.

'**Saint Stanislaus**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Orangeade' (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1966), **G** (1977) & **N** : G. & T. Elmer Jr **REG** : 1984. Fls 15/truss, 50 × 50 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Orange-Red 31A with dorsal blotch of Yellow-Orange 23A, fragrant. Lvs elliptic, 75-80 × 30-40 mm. Shrub c 2.4 m in 15 years.

- (m) '**Saint Valentine**' cl. (*lochiae* (♀) × *gracilentum*) **H** : T. Lelliott **G** : P. Sullivan, 1983 **I** : Australian Rhododendron Society **REG** : 1984. Fls 3-5/truss, 40 × 30 mm, tubular campanulate, Red 45B. Lvs elliptic, 40 × 20 mm. Bush c 0.7 m.

'**Salmon Mound**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: seedling from open pollinated 'Dainty Rose') Seed collected (1974), **G** & **I** (1982) : S. McDonald **REG** : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 2-3/truss, 25 × 25 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, deep pink (2.5R 6/11) to deep yellowish pink (5R 6/11). Calyx petaloid, same length and colour as corolla, with white streaks externally. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 20 × 10 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), hairy above & below. Bush c 0.3 m in 6 years.

'**Salmon Sunrise**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: seedling from open pollinated 'Dainty Rose') Seed collected (1974), **G** & **I** (1982) : S. McDonald **REG** : 1982. Fls hose-in-hose, 3/truss, 30 × 30 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, deep pink (2.5R 6/11) to deep yellowish pink (5R 6/11), with dorsal spotting of strong red (2.5R 5/12). Calyx petaloid, same length and colour as corolla. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 30 × 15 mm, moderate olive green (5GY 4/3), hairy above & below; some lvs vivid yellow (2.5Y 8/12) in autumn. Bush c 0.4 m in 6 years.

'**Saybrook Glory**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Roberta Ann' (♀) × 'Fedora') **H** (1972), **G** & **I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls 3/truss, 50 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 58C, dorsal blotch Red-Purple 61C. Calyx 17 mm long, Yellow-Green 154A. Lvs elliptic, 40-50 × 20 mm, Green 137C, slightly setose below. Bush c 0.4 m in 4 years.

- (m) '**Sebastian**' Syn. of 'Cyprian'.

'**Secrest Pink**' cl. (Seedling from open pollinated *yakushimanum*) Seed collected (1970) &

- G** (1973) : J. E. Ford **N** : Plant Name Committee, Ohio State University **REG** : J. E. Ford, 1984. Fls 11-17/truss, 30 × 50 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, light purplish pink (2.5RP 8/5), with dorsal blotch of deep purplish red, outside strong purplish pink. Calyx 2 mm long. Lvs elliptic, 93-100 × 40-50 mm, with light, patchy golden to pale yellow indumentum below. Young foliage indumentum brown. Shrub c 0.7 m in 12 years.
- '**Señora Meldon**' cl. (*augustinii* 'Lackamas Blue' (♀) × 'Blue Diamond') **H** (1963), **G & I** (1975) : D. Goheen **REG** : 1983. Fls 2-5/truss (3-5 trusses together), 25 × 50 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Violet 87A in bud, opening Violet-Blue 90A at edges, shading to Violet-Blue 91B in throat, with a few green-brown dorsal spots. Calyx 3 mm long, green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 65 × 20 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, with tiny, widely spaced, golden brown scales below. Bush c 1.5 m in 10 years.
- '**Seora**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Violaceum' (♀) × 'Teena Marie') **H & I** : D. Dosser **G** : 1980 **REG** : 1984. Fls rose-bud-shaped, Red 46A. Bush c 0.45 m.
- '**Seville**' Syn. of 'Madrid'.
- '**Sherbrook**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: ((*Vervaeianum* × 'Lady Louise') ♀ × unknown) **H** (1967) **G & I** : R. D. Gartrell **REG** : 1983. Fls 2-3/truss, c 30 × 45 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Purple 78B, with prominent Red-Purple 74A dorsal spotting; some stamens petaloid. Calyx 10 mm long, Green 139C. Lvs elliptic, 50 × 25 mm, Green 138A, hairy. Bush c 0.7 m 14 years. A Robin Hill azalea.
- '**Shirley Creelman**' cl. ('C.I.S.' (♀) × 'Apricot Nectar') **H** : C. C. Barrett, 1972 **G & I** (1980) : A. P. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls 7-14/truss, 90 × 80 mm, open funnel-campanulate, 7-lobed, Red 46C in bud, opening Red 54B (fading to 54C), shading towards prominent 46C lower throat. Calyx 3 mm long, dark grey. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 125 × 40 mm, Green 137A, with a slight Greyed-Orange 172D indumentum below. Bush 1.0 m in 8 years.
- '**Shy Girl**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'George Reynolds' (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1966), **G** (1976) **N & I** (1982) : G. & T. Elmer Jr **REG** : 1984. Fls 14-16/truss, 65 mm wide, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow-Orange 18A, dorsal blotch of Yellow-Orange 23A, fragrant. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 80-100 × 25-40 mm. Shrub c 2.2 m in 15 years.
- '**Sia**' cl. (*catwabiense* (white fld) ♀ × *yakushmanum*) **H** (1952) & **G** : D. G. Leach **I** : 1975 **REG** : 1983. Fls 19-20/truss, 40 × 50 mm broadly funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 68A in bud, opening Red-Purple 62D, ageing to white, sparse Yellow-Green 150B spots. Calyx minute, green. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 100 × 40 mm, Yellow-Green 146A, with an orange-brown indumentum below. New shoots with a tan tomentum. Bush 1.2 m in 10 years.
- '**Sierra Beauty**' cl. ('Mrs Horace Fogg' (♀) × 'Point Defence') **H** (1966), **G** (1971), **N & I** (pre-1978) : J. G. Lofthouse **REG** : 1983. Fls c 18/truss, 50 × 125 mm, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 62D, darkening to Red-Purple 58C at margins, two dorsal rays of 58B in throat. Calyx minute. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 150-225 × 50-75 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.9 m in 17 years.
- '**Sierra del Oro**' cl. ('Crest' (♀) × *lacteam*) **H** (1967) & **G** : J. G. Lofthouse **I** : 1975 **REG** : 1983. Fls 15/truss, 40 × 90 mm, open campanulate, 5-lobed, Yellow 3D, with Greyed-Red 179A dorsal flare deep in throat. Calyx minute. Lvs broadly elliptic to elliptic, 75-150 × 50-75 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, with scattered, minute, almost colourless hairs below. Bush c 1.2 m in 14 years.
- '**Silent Surprise**' cl. (*japonicum* var. *pentamerum* (♂) × *aureum*) **H** (1969), **G & I** : B. C. Potter **REG** : 1983. Fls 7-9/truss, 55 × 55 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, pink in bud, opening Yellow 4D, unmarked. Calyx 3 mm long, Red 53C. Lvs oblanceolate, 55-75 × 20-25 mm, Green 137A, with light brown, floccose indumentum below. New shoots silvery tomentose. Bush c 0.2 m in 11 years.
- (m) '**Simbu Sunset**' cl. (*lacteam* (♀) × *zoelleri*) **H** : T. Lelliott **G** : E. B. Perrott **N, I & REG** : G. F. Smith. Fls 4-6/truss, 60 × 80 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, burnt orange (HCC 014) shading to maize yellow (HCC 607) in centre of lobes and in throat, outside of tube brilliant orange. Lvs elliptic, 80-100 × 40-80 mm, with sparse brown scales. Stems deep red in first year. Grown as "seedling no. 8".
- '**Sir Jamie Darling**' cl. (*falconeri* (♀) × *sinogrande*) **H** : J. S. Basford, 1961 **G** : 1961 **I** : 1983 **REG** : National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle, 1983. Fls 31/truss, 64 × 75 mm, 8-lobed, cream. Calyx 3 mm long, pale buff. Lvs obovate, 390 × 170 mm, with pale buff indumentum.
- '**Sir Robert**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: (('Glacier' × 'Tamagiku') ♀ × 'Getsutoku') **H** (1967), **G & I** : R. D. Gartrell **REG** : 1983. Fls usually 2/truss, 50 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, Red 55B, throat Red 55c, unmarked. Calyx 17 mm long, pale green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 65 × 20 mm, Green 137A. Bush 0.4 m in 12 years. A Robin Hill azalea.
- '**Snugbug**' cl. ('Sangreal' (♀) × *tsariense*) **H** (1972) & **G** : M. Wildfong **I** : 1980 **REG** : 1983. Fls 5-6/truss, 75 × 50 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, scarlet in bud, opening Red

45B, fades within to Red 52D, dappled deeper pink at edges, dorsal spotting of Red 47B, outside 47D. Calyx short. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 50 × 20 mm, Green 136B, with an intense orange-brown indumentum below. New shoots silvery tomentose. Bush c 1.0 m in 8 years.

'**Sparkling Burgundy**' cl. ('Purple Splendour' (♀) × *macrophyllum* 'Seven Devils') **H** : F. D. Mossman, 1973 **G & I** (1980) : J. C. Brotherton **REG** : 1983. Fls 17/truss, 40 × 50 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, lilac purple (HCC 031), throat with a touch of white, dorsal spotting of Aster Violet (HCC 38). Calyx up to 10 mm long, Violet (HCC 36/1). Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 115 × 45 mm, Ivy Green. Bush 1.2 m in 8 years.

'**Spiced Honey**' cl. (*macabeanum* (♀) × 'Unique') **H & I** : New Zealand Rhododendron Association **G** : Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust, 1980 **N & REG** (1984) : G. F. Smith. Fls 16-18/truss, 60 × 70 mm, obliquely campanulate, 7-lobed, Apricot in bud (HCC 609/2), flushed pink on tube, opening Barium Yellow (HCC 503/2) with deep maroon blotch at base. Calyx 2 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic, 150 × 60 mm, with grey woolly indumentum and a yellow petiole.

'**Spicy Lights**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: *prinophyllum* × unknown) **H** : H. Pellett, 1963 **G & I** (1983) : University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum **N** : H. Pellett & S. Moe **REG** : H. Pellett, 1984. Fls 11/truss, 32 × 54 mm, narrowly tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 37B with Greyed-Red 180B veining, dorsal blotch of Yellow-Orange 22B, outside of tube 180B. Calyx 2 mm long, Green 139C. Lvs between narrowly obovate and obovate to between elliptic and broadly elliptic, 87 × 52 mm. Shrub 1.8 m in 20 years.

'**Spicy Nutmeg**' cl. (*fortunei* hybrid) **H** : M. E. Hall, 1970 **G** (1976), **N & I** (1980) : E. J. Brown **REG** : 1984. Fls 8/truss, 55 × 90 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, Red-Purple 69A, with dorsal rays and spotting of Red-Purple 59C; stamens minute. Calyx very small. Fls very fragrant. Lvs ± narrowly elliptic, 125-150 × 50 mm, glabrous. Shrub c 2.4 m in 13 years.

'**Spun Gold**' cl. ('Mrs Lamot Copeland' (♀) × un-named, late, deep yellow) **H** : H. L. Larson, 1969 **G & I** (1980) : W. Robertson **REG** : 1983. Fls 12-14/truss, 65 × 75 mm, open campanulate, 5-6-lobed, Yellow-Orange 18A, two red rays in dorsal throat, small red spots on dorsal lobes. Calyx 25-40 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic, 90 × 40 mm, Green 137B. Bush c 1.0 m in 10 years.

(m) '**Star Posy**' cl. (*jasminiflorum* × unknown) **H** : T. Lelliot **R** : E. B. Perrott **N & REG** : O. Blumhardt, 1984. Fls 10-15/truss, 50-60 × 50 mm, salverform, light but vivid pink. Lvs oblanceolate, 70-100 × 20-30 mm, with scattered, small, dark scales on young lvs, glossy.

'**Sudan**' cl. (*catawbiense* (red fld) × 'Elizabeth') ♀ × 'Fanfare') **H** (1958) & **G** : D. G. Leach **I** : 1976 **REG** : 1983. Fls 14/truss, 40 × 55 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, ± Red 45C with dorsal blotch of Yellow 8D and a few red spots. Calyx minute, yellowish green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 100 × 40 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 1.1 m in 23 years.

'**Sumatra**' cl. ('America' (♀) × 'Gertrud Schäle') **H** (1956) & **G** : D. G. Leach **I** : 1973 **REG** 1983. Fls 8-10/truss, 30 × 65 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 53A, shading to Red 46B in centre. Calyx minute, red. Lvs elliptic, 80 × 35 mm, Yellow-Green 147A. Bush c 0.8 m in 26 years.

'**Sun Frolic**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Golden Oriole' (♀) × 'Nancy Waterer') **H** (1969), **G & I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls 15-18/truss, 40 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Orange-Red 30C in bud, opening Yellow-Orange 17B, flushed Orange 25B, tube Orange 29A on outside. Calyx 3 mm long, Yellow-Green 144B. Lvs elliptic, 75 × 30 mm, Yellow-Green 144A, hairy on midrib below; Greyed-Orange 164C in autumn. Bush 0.8 m in 4 years.

'**Sun Gleam**' cl. ('Parker's Pink' (♀) × 'Clara Raustein') **H** (1970), **G** (1979) & **N** : A. A. Raustein **REG** : 1983. Fls 12/truss, 40 × 50 mm, 5-lobed, Red 53C at margins, shading to White 155D in throat, slight dorsal spotting of 53A, outside Red-Purple 57B becoming paler below. Calyx 3 mm long, Greyed-Red 182D. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 115 × 40 mm, glabrous. Bush c 0.6 m in 11 years.

'**Sunlight**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: Selection from wild collected seed of *bakeri*) Collected by O. Holmsomback **G & I** : Mrs J. W. Hill **REG** : 1983. Fls 5-6/truss (usually two trusses together), 30 × 50 mm, narrowly tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, red in bud, opening Red 43B to 41B, edged Red 45D, throat Orange 24B, outside Orange 27B. Calyx 3-7 mm long, light green. Lvs narrowly obovate to elliptic, 55 × 30 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, hairy below. Bush c 1.9 m in 14 years.

'**Supergold**' cl. ('Hotei' (♀) × 'Joanita') **H** (1974), **G & I** : J. G. Lofthouse **REG** : 1983. Fls 15/truss, 40 × 65 mm, open campanulate, 5-6-lobed, orange-yellow in bud, opening with Yellow-Orange 15D edges, lobes Yellow-Orange 16C, throat 16B, dorsal red-orange blotch deep in throat, outside 16A; markings of Orange 29B-C on lobe edges or between lobes in 20% of fls. Calyx minute. Lvs elliptic, 90 × 45 mm, deep green, with sparse, appressed, light tan hairs below. Bush c 1.1 m in 7 years.

'Swamp Beauty' cl. ('Purple Splendour' (♀) × 'Loderi Superlative') **H** (1968), **G & I** (1976): J. A. Elliott **REG** : 1983. Fls 18/truss, 55 × 100 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, ± Magnolia Purple (HCC 030/1) in bud, opening Roseine Purple (HCC 629/1), shading to white in lower throat, dorsal spotting of Maroon (HCC 1030/2) coalescing to form blotch in dorsal throat to corolla base, remainder of corolla base with blotch near Ruby Red (HCC 827/3). Calyx minute, light green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 140 × 45 mm, Spinach Green (HCC 0960). Bush 1.5 m in 10 years.

'Sylvania' cl. (*edgworthii* (♀) × *formosum* var. *inequale* **R** : J. S. Basford **N & I** (1984) : G. A. Hardy **REG** : 1984. Fls 3-6/truss, 60 × 120 mm, white, with small yellow-orange blotch in throat; very fragrant. Calyx irregular, up to 15 mm long, ciliate, greenish white. Lvs lanceolate, up to 120 × 40 mm, dark, shiny green above, scaly below. FCC (RHS) 1984.

'Tamino' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Kaigetsu' (♀) × ('Nancy of Robinhill' × 'Ledifolia Rosea')) **H** (1967), **G** (1972) & **N** : R. D. Gartrell **REG** : 1983. Fls 2/truss, 30 × 80 mm, 5-lobed, white, suffused Red-Purple 63B-C at margins, faint dorsal spotting of Greyed-Yellow 160B; fls with a silvery iridescence. Calyx 7 mm long, Yellow-Green 144B. Winter lvs narrowly obovate, 25 × 13 mm; spring lvs elliptic, 50 × 25 mm; sparsely hairy. Bush c 0.4 m in 12 years. A Robin Hill azalea.

'Tamoshanter' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: parentage unknown) Grown from seed, J. F. Caperci, 1967, then by B. McDonald **I** : B. McDonald ± 1975 **REG** : 1983. Fls 16-17/truss, 50 × 75 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed. Orange 26B shading to 26A, dorsal flare of Yellow-Orange 23A, throat Yellow-Orange 18A. Calyx 3 mm long, Green 143B. Lvs elliptic, 75-100 × 35-40 mm, Yellow-Green 144A; rosy red with yellow shading in autumn. Bush 1.5 m in 15 years.

'Tan Dilly' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Lady Louise' (♀) × ('Kaigetsu' × 'Carol' (Gable's))) **H, G** (1972) & **N** : R. D. Gartrell **REG** : 1983. Fls 2/truss, 45 × 65 mm, 5-lobed, Red 49C, with often faint dorsal spotting of Red 54C sometimes fading to Greyed-Red 181D. Calyx 7 mm long, light green. Lvs elliptic, 30 × 17 mm. Bush c 0.3 m in 12 years. A Robin Hill azalea.

'Terre's Delight' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'George Reynolds' (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1966), **G** (1977), **N & I** (1982) : G. & T. Elmer Jr **REG** : 1984. Fls 15-16/truss, 55 mm wide, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Orange 57D, with prominent dorsal blotch of Yellow-Orange 23A, fragrant. Lvs elliptic, 90-100 × 40-55 mm. Shrub 1.9 m in 15 years.

'Terre's Yellow' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'George Reynolds' (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1966), **G** (1976) & **N** : G. & T. Elmer Jr **REG** : 1984. Fls 8-10/truss, 50 × 50 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, Yellow 13A, shading to Orange 24A in throat, dorsal blotch of Yellow-Orange 23A, fragrant. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 100 × 25 mm. Shrub 1.5 m in 15 years.

'Theodore S. Stecki' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1974), **N & I** (1982) : G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose and doubled, 3-6/truss, 25 × 45 mm, open funnel-shaped, 18-20-lobed, Red-Purple 61D, unmarked and without stamens. Calyx 25 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs ± narrowly obovate, 75-90 × 30-40 mm, ciliate, very sparsely setose. Shrub 1.0 m in 12 years.

'Thomas Rose' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** (1970), **G** (1975), **N & I** (1982) : G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose and doubled, 30 × 50 mm, 2/truss, open funnel-shaped, 5 + 5 + 5-lobed, Red 47C with Red-Purple 60B dorsal spotting; no stamens. Calyx 30 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic to ± narrowly obovate, 65-75 × 30-40 mm, sparsely setose. Shrub 0.6 m in 12 years.

'Tiffany Rose' cl. (*taylorii* (♀) × *leptanthum*) **H** : P. Sullivan **G** : R. M. Withers 1980 **I** : G. L. S. Snell **REG** : 1984. Fls 4-6/truss, 40 × 30 mm, tubular campanulate, Red 55B, shading to 55D. Lvs elliptic, 60 × 25 mm. Bush c 0.35 m.

'Tinicum' cl. (Evergreen azalea: parentage unknown) Seed collected from Everitt Estate (New York) by G. Gillies, 1945 **G** : Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation & J. C. Wister **N** : J. C. Wister **I** Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation, c 1965 **REG** : 1983. Fls 9/truss, 50 × 120 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 7-lobed, pale pink (2.5R 9/3) becoming brilliant yellow-green (2.5GY 9/8) in throat. Calyx 3 mm long, light yellow-green. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 115-130 × 50-65 mm, moderate olive green (2.5GY 4/3) above. Bush c 2.5 m in 36 years.

'To Bee' cl. ('Patricia' (♀) × *keiskei* 'Yaku Fairy') **H** (1972), **G** (1977) & **N** : W. E. Berg **REG** : 1983. Fls 3-5/truss, 25 × 40 mm, 5-lobed, Red 49B, shading to 49C in throat, dorsal spotting of Red 50A in throat, outside Red 47D to 50C (mostly Red 48D). Calyx 3 mm long, 50B. Lvs elliptic, 30 × 13 mm, scaly below. Bush 0.25 m in 10 years.

'Todmorden' cl. (Hybrid involving 'Pygmalion', *haematodes* and 'Wellfleet') **H** : C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **G** : Mrs A. H. Scott **N** : J. C. Wister **I** : Arthur H. Scott Horticultural Foundation, c 1963 **REG** : 1983. Fls 8-15/truss, 50 × 90 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, strong purplish red (7.5RP 4/11) in bud, opening with edges deep purplish pink

(7.5RP 6/12), shading to light purplish pink (7.5RP 8/5) in lobe centres and in throat (which fades to almost white), faint dorsal flecks of light yellow-green (2.5GY 8/9), few spots of deeper colour on lower lobes, outside 7.5RP 6/12. Calyx 3 mm long, green, with deep purplish pink lobes. Lvs elliptic to \pm oblong, 125 \times 65 mm, moderate yellow-green (5GY 5/6). Bush c 3.5 m in 21 years.

'**Tofino**' cl. ('Lem's Cameo' (\varnothing) \times ('Jalisco' \times 'Crest' \times 'King of Shrubs')) **H** (1976). **G** (1982) & **N**: J. G. Lofthouse **REG**: 1983. Fls 15-16/truss, 75-100 mm, 5-7-lobed, longitudinally striped Yellow 5D down centre of lobes, with Red 55B-C stripes in between. Calyx 13-20 mm long, yellow and ivory, flushed rose. Lvs elliptic, c 125-150 \times 75 mm, glabrous. Bush c 1.5 m in 7 years.

'**Tracigo**' cl. (*yakushimanum* (\varnothing) \times *sperabile*) **H** (1963). **G** & **I**: D. Goheen **REG**: 1983. Fls 12-15/truss, 40 \times 50 mm, open campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 53C in bud, opening Red 55B-C externally, inside and throat almost white, few 55D dorsal spots, ray of 55B down outside of each lobe. Calyx minute, Neyron Rose. Lvs elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 95 \times 45 mm, dark green, with a Greyed-Orange 169B indumentum below. Bush c 1.5 m in 17 years.

'**Trinidad**' cl. ('Calcutta' (\varnothing) \times 'Tahiti') **H** (1960). **G** & **I**: D. G. Leach **REG**: 1983. Fls 14/truss, 50 \times 70 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 63B in bud, opening Red-Purple 62D, edged Red-Purple 66C, sparse dorsal spotting of Greyed-Yellow 162B, outside Red-Purple 64C. Calyx lobes up to 45 mm long, Yellow 4D, striped 63D. Lvs elliptic, 130 \times 55 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, with scattered or dense golden brown hairs below. Bush c 1.2 m in 21 years.

- (m) '**Tropic Glow**' cl. (*laetum* \times *zoelleri*) **H**: T. Lelliot **R**: E. B. Perrott **N** & **REG**: O. Blumhardt, 1984. Fls 4-6/truss, 70-80 \times 80-90 mm, funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, golden yellow, shaded orange-red on lobes. Lvs elliptic, 80-100 \times 30-50 mm, with scattered minute brown scales on young lvs. Shrub to 2.5 m.

'**Tusacarora**' cl. ('America' (\varnothing) \times *maximum*) **H**: J. Finkelstein, pre-1968 **G**: C. G. Heller, 1971 **N**: J. Finkelstein & C. G. Heller **REG**: C. G. Heller, 1984. Fls 10/truss, 50 \times 70 mm, open funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 47A, with spots of Red 46A on dorsal lobes. Calyx very small. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 130-200 \times 45-60 mm with slight, patchy, light ochre indumentum below. Shrub c 2.2 m in 15 years.

'**Venice**' cl. ('Party Pink' (\varnothing) \times (*yakushimanum* \times 'Mars')) **H**: D. G. Leach, 1965 **G**: 1971 **REG**: 1983. Fls 22/truss, 45 \times 80 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 62D, flushed Red-Purple 73A, faint spotting of Yellow-Orange 16B, outside 73A along centre of lobes. Calyx minute, red. Lvs elliptic, c 135 \times 50 mm, Green 137A, glabrous. Shrub 1.5 m in 18 years.

'**Victor Boulter**' cl. ('Coronation Day' (\varnothing) \times unknown) **H**: V. J. Boulter **G**: 1981 **I**: F. Boulter **REG**: 1983. Fls 12-14/truss, 90 \times 60 mm, funnel-shaped, Red-Purple 66D inside, 66B outside, with a Red-Purple 60B dorsal blotch. Lvs elliptic, 90 \times 25 mm. Bush c 1.2 m.

'**Victoria Elizabeth**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: parentage unknown) **H**: P. E. Girard, c 1965 **G**: R. K. Peters **REG**: 1983 **I**: R. Carter. Fls 5/truss, 65 \times 65 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, strong reddish orange (7.5R 6/12) in bud, opening pale orange-yellow (7.5YR 9/4), in part washed strong reddish orange (10R 6/12) and with dorsal blotch of moderate orange-yellow (10YR 8/10), outside moderate orange-yellow (7.5YR 8/8). Calyx 5 mm long, strong yellow-green. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 75-100 \times 25-40 mm, strong yellow-green (5GY 6/8), hairy. Bush c 1.9 m in 17 years.

- (m) '**Vladimir Bukovsky**' cl. (*laetum* (\varnothing) \times 'Souvenir de J. H. Mangles') **H**: T. Lelliot, 1968 **G** (1972), **N** & **I** (1974): P. Sullivan **REG**: W. A. Moynier, 1984. Fls 7-12/truss, 45 \times 55 mm, long tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Orange-Red 30A, inside of tube Yellow-Orange 16A, unmarked, outside 16A. Calyx very small. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 90-115 \times 45-50 mm, with small moderately spaced, tan scales below. Shrub 0.7-0.8 m in 8 years.

'**Von's Surprise**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Violaceum' (\varnothing) \times 'Teena Marie') **H** & **I**: D. Dosser **G**: 1982 **REG**: 1984. Fls Red-Purple 57C.

'**Walt Elliott**' cl. ('Lemon Custard' (\varnothing) \times 'Crest') **H**: W. Elliott, 1969 **G** & **I**: F. Peste **REG**: 1983. Fls 7-10/truss, 95 \times 125 mm, open funnel-shaped, 6-lobed, Yellow 11B, throat Greyed-Yellow 160A, 25 mm wide edge of Red 49C, outside Yellow 7A. Calyx 7 mm long, Red-Purple 59C. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 175 \times 55 mm, Yellow-Green 147B. Bush c 1.9 m in 10 years.

'**Walter Hunnewell**' cl. (Parentage unknown) Brought from Hunnewell Estate to Weston Nurseries by W. Hunnewell, 1950's **N**: W. Hunnewell **I**: Weston Nurseries, 1976 **REG**: 1983. Fls 14-16/truss, 40 \times 55 mm, broadly funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, buds Red-Purple 58A, centre white, margin Red-Purple 60B, outside mostly 58A, paling towards base. Calyx 3 mm long, green. Lvs elliptic, 100-125 \times 50-65 mm, dark green, with prominent pale yellowish green midrib and veins. Young stems red. Bush c 1.0 m in 12 years.

- '**Walter Kern**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Nellie' (♀) × 'Opal') **H** : (1970), **G** : (1975), **N & I** (1982) : G. A. Reid **REG** : 1984. Fls hose-in-hose and doubled, 2-3/truss, open funnel-shaped, 30 × 30 mm, 16-18-lobed, Red-Purple 68A, without markings or stamens. Calyx 25 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs elliptic to ± narrowly obovate, 35-45 × 17-22 mm, ciliate and sparsely setose. Bush 0.45 m in 12 years.
- (m) '**Wattle Bird**' cl. (*laetum* (♀) × *aurigeranum*) **H & I** : J. Rouse **G** : 1979 **REG** : 1984. Fls 7-9/truss, 80-60 mm, tubular campanulate, Yellow-Orange 17A. Lvs ovate, 120 × 30 mm. Bush c 2 m high.
- '**Wedding Bouquet**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Homebush' (♀) × ('White Swan' × 'Persil')) **H** : (1970), **G & I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls 28-36/truss, 25 × 55 mm, open funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red 37B in bud, opening white, flushed Red 49B especially at margins, Yellow 8A dorsal blotch, throat and outside white; stamens absent but represented by a short tuft of petaloids up to 3/4 as long and coloured as corolla. Calyx 3 mm long, Green 141D. Lvs elliptic, 65 × 30 mm, Green 138A, midrib setose and hairy below; Greyed-Yellow 162A in autumn. Bush c 0.8 m in 4 years.
- '**Westbury**' cl. (Probably a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H** : C. O. Dexter, pre-1943 **G** : H. Phipps **N** : P. Vossberg **I** : Westbury Rose Co., 1958 **REG** : John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1983. Fls 12/truss, 50 × 70 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-7-lobed, strong purplish-pink (7.5RP 7/10), fading to near white, brilliant greenish yellow (10Y 9/9) dorsal spotting that coalesces to form two rays in throat. Calyx 3 mm long, light yellowish green. Lvs elliptic, 115-125 × 50 mm, moderate olive green (7.5GY 4/4). Bush c 1.9 m in 25 years.
- (m) '**Weston Glow**' cl. (*javanicum* × *lochiae*) ♀ × *laetum*) **H** : P. Sutton, 1977 **G** : 1979 **N & I** **REG** : 1983. Fls 7-12/truss, 60 mm long, 5-lobed, Nasturtium Red (HCC 14-14/1). Calyx minute, pale green. Lvs elliptic, 110-140 × 60 mm, glabrous. Bush to 1.0 m.
- '**Weston's Pink Diamond**' cl. (*minus* Carolinianum Group × *dauricum* Sempervirens Group) ♀ × *mucronulatum* ('Cornell Pink') **H** : E. V. Mezitt, 1964 **G & I** (1977) : Weston Nurseries **REG** : 1983. Fls 8-12/truss, 40 × 30 mm, flat saucer-shaped, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 57B in bud, opening Red-Purple 67D, with brown, orange tinted spots in dorsal throat; stamens absent but represented by a 20 mm long pom-pom centre of petaloids. calyx 3 mm long, green. Lvs lanceolate, 40 × 13 mm, Yellow-Green 147A, bronze scaly below. Bush c 1.1 m in 7 years.
- '**White Lights**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **H** (1969), **G & I** : H. Pellett **REG** : 1983. Fls 5/truss, 16 × 18 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Red 55C in bud, opening Red 56C, fading to nearly White 155D blotched Yellow-Orange 19A. Calyx 2 mm long, Green 138C. Lvs oblanceolate to elliptic, 60 × 25 mm, Green 138B, hairy above and below. Bush c 1.2 m in 12 years.
- '**White's Favourite**' cl. (Selection of *dichroanthum* from F6761) **G & S** (pre-1930) : **H** White **N & I** **REG** : J. P. C. Russell, 1983 **I** : Sunningdale Nurseries (un-named), c 1930, Fls 4-5/truss, 45 × 31 mm, 5-lobed, near Orange-Red 34B on tube, but yellower, edges of lobes 34A. Calyx 5 mm long, 34A. Lvs lanceolate, 90 × 30 mm, with silky grey indumentum when young. Bush 1.2-1.5 m.
- '**Windmill**' cl. (Evergreen azalea: 'Violaceum' (♀) × 'Teena Marie') **H & I** : D. Dossier **G** : 1981 **REG** : 1984. Fls Red-Purple 74C.
- '**Winning Ways**' cl. (Probably a subsect. *Fortunea* hybrid) **H** (pre-1943) & **G** : C. O. Dexter **N** : J. C. Wister **I** : W. Efinger, 1959 **REG** : John J. Tyler Arboretum, 1983. Fls 10/truss, 40 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-6-lobed, strong purplish red (7.5RP 4/11), with deep purplish red (7.5RP 3/9) rays in throat and dorsal spots of same colour on lobes becoming very faint flecks on remainder of inner corolla. Calyx 3 mm long, light yellow-green. Lvs elliptic, 140 × 55 mm, moderate olive green (2.5GY 4/3). Bush c 1.9 m in 22 years.
- '**Wren**' cl. (*ludlowii* (♀) × *keiskei* 'Yaku Fairy') **H** : P. A. Cox, 1971 **G** : 1973 **I** : 1979 **REG** : 1983. Fls 5-lobed, clear yellow. Lvs elliptic, 15-20 × 10 mm, deep shiny green above, scaly below. Prostrate, but mound forming.
- '**Yallaroo**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: parentage unknown) **G** (1974) & **I** : D. Dossier **REG** : 1984. Fls 13-15/truss, tubular funnel-shaped, Red 55B, dorsal lobe blotched Yellow 12A. Lvs as in *R. molle*. Bush c 1.0 m.
- '**Yates Treena**' cl. (('Catalpa' × *wardii* seedling) ♀ × (*wardii* × *yakushmanum*)) **H** : H. T. Yates, 1968 **G** (1978), **N & I** (1980) : Mrs M. Yates **REG** : 1984. Fls 12-14/truss, 55 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow 9C, with two small dorsal rays of burgundy spots in throat. Calyx up to 20 mm long, green to yellow. Lvs elliptic to narrowly obovate, 75-100 × 40-50 mm, glabrous. Shrub c 1.2 m in 15 years.
- '**Yates Velvet Charm**' cl. ('Yates' Sunset' (♀) × 'Pink Punch') **H** : H. T. Yates, 1968 **G** : (1977), **N & I** (1981) : Mrs M. Yates **REG** : 1984. Fls up to 22/truss, 45 × 70 mm, broadly

funnel-campanulate, 5-lobed, Red-Purple 58B, minor dorsal blotch of Greyed-Purple 184B in throat which fades to small circles and spots, edges slightly darker. Calyx minute. Yellow-Green 144D. Lvs narrowly obovate to narrowly elliptic, 80-120 × 30-55 mm, variable in size, with light golden brown indumentum below. Shrub c 1.0 m in 15 years.

'**Yellow Cloud**' cl. (Knap Hill azalea: parentage unknown) Seed collected, **G & I** (1980) : D. W. Hyatt **REG** : 1983. Fls 12/truss, 40 × 95 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5 (-6)-lobed, Yellow-Green 144B in bud, opening Yellow 10A, deepening to 12B on dorsal lobe, with ± Yellow-Orange 14A narrow blotches, on each side of dorsal midline. Calyx 7 mm long, Green 138A. Lvs elliptic to ± narrowly obovate, 125 × 60 mm, Green 137A-139A. Bush c 1.5 m in c 10 years.

'**Yellow Petticoats**' cl. ('Hotei' (♀) × ('Pink Petticoats' × *wardii*) selfed **H** (1974), **G & I** (1982) : J. G. Lofthouse **REG** : 1983. Fls 15/truss, 50 × 75 mm, open funnel-shaped, (5-) 6 (-7)-lobed, Yellow 7B shading to 7D at edges, unmarked. Calyx 13-25 mm long, coloured as corolla. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 100 × 40 mm, dark green. Bush c 1.1 m in 8 years.

'**Yellow Sand**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'George Reynolds') (♀) × *austrinum*) **H** (1966), **G** (1976), **N & I** (1982) : G. & T. Elmer Jr **REG** : 1984. Fls 10-14/truss, 70 mm wide, flat saucer-shaped, 5-lobed, Yellow 11B, with prominent Yellow-Orange 17A dorsal blotch, fragrant. Lvs narrowly elliptic, 75-95 × 25-30 mm. Shrub c 2.2 m in 15 years.

'**Yellow Saucer**' cl. (*aberconwayi* (♀) × (*yakushimanum* 'Koichiro Wada' × 'Fabia')) **F₂**, **H** (1972), **G & I** : C. C. Smith **REG** : 1983. Fls up to 8/truss, 75 mm wide, open funnel-shaped, but quite flat with short tube, 5-lobed, buds shaded orange-red, opening Yellow 12C at lobe edges, shading to 13B in throat; newly opened fls mottled Orange-Red 33B especially on outside; dorsal spotting of Red 45B, small red rim around ovary inside. Calyx 3 mm long, edged yellow. Lvs narrowly elliptic to elliptic, 70 × 17-27 mm, Green 136B. Bush 1.2 m in 10 years.

'**Yellow Stars**' cl. (Deciduous azalea: 'Narcissiflorum' (Ghent) ♀ × 'Nancy Waterer') **H** (1968), **G & I** : P. E. Girard **REG** : 1983. Fls hose-in-hose, 22-28/truss, 25 × 50 mm, tubular funnel-shaped, 5 + 5-lobed, Yellow-Green 144C in bud, opening Yellow 5A, flushed Orange 24C, outside similarly coloured. Stamens absent. Calyx 3-5 mm long, 144B. Lvs elliptic, 80 × 45 mm, 144A, with a few setae and hairs especially on midrib and veins above and below; Yellow-Orange 14C in autumn. Bush c 1.1 m in 5 years.

'**Young Chamberlain**' cl. ('Lady Chamberlain' (♀) × *yunnanense*) **H** : D. B. Fox, 1964 **G** : 1970 **I & REG** : 1983. Fls 7-9/truss, 68 × 74 mm, 5-lobed, white, lightly suffused pink (Red-Purple 66C & D), slight brown spotting behind corolla lobes. Lvs elliptic, 85 × 26 mm, glabrous. Truss pendant as in seed parent.

'**Yukon**' cl. (*minus* Carolinianum Group (white fld) ♀ × *dauricum* (white fld)) **H** (1968), **G & I** (1978) : D. G. Leach **REG** : 1983. Fls 3/truss (usually several trusses together), ± 40 × 40 mm, open funnel-shaped, 5-lobed, white, edges faintly flushed Red-Purple 65D, ageing to white. Calyx minute, yellowish green. Lvs elliptic, 45 × 22 mm, near Yellow-Green 146A, with dense, tan-coloured scales below. Bush c 1.9 m in 13 years.

Corrections to the Register

'Gabriele' Published in *Rhododendrons* 1983/4, p.88. This plant should be known as 'Hachmann's Gabriele'.

'Sharon Kathleen' This plant was raised, named, introduced and registered by G. Langdon, not R. James as stated in *Rhododendrons* 1980-81, p.84.

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