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RHODODENDRON, CAMELLIA & MAGNOLIA GROUP

July 2018
THE
Rhododendron Handbook
1998

Rhododendron Species in Cultivation

The Royal Horticultural Society
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Bibliographical note
The present handbook is the successor to the Year Books of the Rhododendron Association, which were published annually from 1929 to 1939 and available to members of the Association. This Association became the Rhododendron Group of the Royal Horticultural Society, and since 1947 the Society has undertaken publication of the Handbook. There were revised editions published in 1947, 1952, 1956, 1967, 1980 and now 1997.

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The publishers would like to thank Dr George Argent, Dr David Chamberlain, Mr Kenneth Cox, 
Mr Peter Cox and the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, for their kind permission in allowing 
the reproduction of their photographs as listed above.
Foreword

Since the publication of the last *Rhododendron Handbook* in 1980 there has been a period of considerable activity in the study of the genus. As China opened its boundaries, it again became possible for Western scientists to study rhododendrons in the field. Exchange agreements have facilitated collaboration with Chinese scientists and this has led to significant advances in the study of the genus. Moreover, research methods have been refined and developed, especially DNA analysis and the application of molecular and information technology to studies of classification and evolutionary biology.

A further factor has been a renaissance, since 1980, of interest in the cultivation of the tropical rhododendrons of Sect. Vireya. This, in turn, has coincided with a period of active field studies in South East Asia, leading to significant new information about the biology and classification of the group.

For all of these reasons, the Royal Horticultural Society considered that it was time to update the 1980 edition of the Handbook. The Society, through Alan Hardy and John Bond, commissioned the production of the present edition to build on the expertise of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh in studies of *Rhododendron* in the field and in the laboratory, embracing both the temperate and tropical members of the genus. While the major authors, Dr David Chamberlain, and Dr George Argent, both of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, have prepared the text, advice on the species in cultivation has been sought from the Royal Horticultural Society itself, and from Mr Peter Cox of Glendoick, Perthshire.

Indeed, the Handbook would not have been possible without active collaboration between scientists with a technical knowledge of classification and horticulturists with an in-depth knowledge of the species in cultivation.

The 1980 edition of the Handbook marked the transition from the old Series Classification to one with Subsections, Sections and Subgenera. The latter is based on the classification proposed by Sleumer in 1949 and revised in a series of monographic treatments of *Rhododendron* written at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh. The present handbook is now firmly anchored onto this 'Edinburgh' system of classification. A comprehensive list of accepted species, subspecies, and varieties is published up to the end of 1996. The classification used incorporates the findings of much recent experimental research, not only in Edinburgh but elsewhere in the world.

The Handbook also attempts to include all the species of *Rhododendron* in general cultivation in Europe and America and, for the first time, includes a significant proportion of the tropical species. The accounts have been redrafted and up-to-date distributions are included. This information is supplemented with a comprehensive list of synonyms published up to the end of 1996. The lists of collectors' numbers cover the many expeditions to India and China that have taken place since 1980.

The new Handbook therefore represents a major contribution to the literature dealing with the genus *Rhododendron*, not only summarising the scientific advances in *Rhododendron* taxonomy, but marrying this to clear practical information that will
be of great value to Rhododendron cultivators around the world. It is thus a milestone publication, drawing together the threads of 100 years of Rhododendron research at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, the Royal Horticultural Society, and elsewhere. It paves the way for significant future publications on Rhododendron taxonomy, including the in-depth monographic treatments of both temperate and tropical rhododendrons that will be produced from Edinburgh in subsequent years.

I wish to thank Alan Hardy for all his hard and patient work as project coordinator and editor, David Chamberlain and George Argent who have borne the huge job of compiling and writing all the entries, and John Bond and Peter Cox who have worked closely with David Chamberlain and George Argent in compiling the descriptions and nomenclature. Finally, we are all grateful to the Iris Darnton Foundation for the donation which has contributed to the cost of the colour illustrations.

DAVID S INGRAM
REGIUS KEEPER OF THE
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH,
PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE OF THE
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
The last edition of the *Rhododendron Handbook*, published in 1980 marked the transition from the essentially artificial Balfourian Series to a classification substituting Subgenera, Sections and Subsections, based on a system proposed by Sleumer in 1949. Since 1980 the deliberations of four international conferences on rhododendrons have been published, alongside a considerable amount of scientific research using experimental techniques, from analysis of chemical constituents and DNA sequencing to anatomical, electron microscopic and embryological studies.

These studies have led to the refined Sleumer classification proposed here. However, it should be realised that the integration of future research will undoubtedly lead to a continuing stream of modifications. Furthermore, there are recent classifications that to some extent conflict with that used here, notably those proposed by Spethmann (1987) and by the Chinese Authors of the *Rhododendron* accounts in the *Flora of China* (Hu & Fang, 1994).

There has been a burgeoning of interest in Vireya rhododendrons in cultivation, particularly in the USA, Australia and New Zealand. Many new hybrids have appeared very recently as a result of the large number of species that have been brought into cultivation in the last 30 years. This increasing interest is reflected in the larger entry of Vireya species.

Over the past 17 years travel within China has become possible, resulting in a number of international expeditions. This has allowed *Rhododendron* populations to be studied in the wild. From these studies it has become clear that some taxa traditionally recognized as species represent selections from hybrid swarms. A number of recent expeditions to SE Asia, including the Philippaes, Borneo and Indonesia have also added much to our knowledge of *Rhododendron* Sect. Vireya in the field.

This classification has gained acceptance in the horticultural world and has been used in some of the more popular recently published accounts of the genus, for example the well illustrated publication by Cox, P.A. & Cox, K.N.E. (1997 - see Selected Bibliography, p. 351).

Thus the classification and species accounts presented here incorporate some of the knowledge gained over the past 17 years, justifying the final break with the Series and Subseries of the Balfourian System.
The Classification of Rhododendron

Subgenus Azaleastrum

Planch.

Shrubs, to 8m, indumentum, when present, composed of simple or glandular hairs. Scales absent. Leaves evergreen. Inflorescence lateral below terminal or subterminal vegetative buds. Calyx obsolete or large. Corolla 5-lobed, rotate to tubular-campanulate. Stamens 5 or 10. Seeds with or without appendages.

Section Azaleastrum (Planch.)

Maxim.


C. R. hangzhouense W.P.Fang & M.Y.He
C. R. hongkongense Hutch.
C. R. leptothrium Balf.f. & Forrest
C. R. medoense W.P.Fang & M.Y.He
C. R. ngawchangense M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C. R. ovatum (Lindl.) Maxim.
C. var. ovatum
C. var. setuliferum M.Y.He
C. R. sanidodeum P.C.Tam
C. R. tianlinense P.C.Tam
C. R. uwaense H.Hara & T.Yamanaka
C. R. vialii Delavay & Franch.
C. R. xinganense G.Z.Li

Section Choniastrum Franch.


C. R. cavaleriei H.Lév.
C. R. championiae Hook.f.
C. var. championiae
C. var. ovalifolium P.C.Tam
C. R. detampullum Chun ex P.C.Tam
C. R. esquirolii H.Lév.
C. R. feddei H.Lév.
C. R. hancockii Hemsl.
C. R. henryi Hance
C. var. dunnii (E.H.Wilson)
C. M.Y.He
C. var. henryi
C. var. pubescens K.M.Feng & A.L.Chang
C. R. huguangense P.C.Tam
C. R. kaliense W.P.Fang & M.Y.He
C. R. latoucheae Franch.
C. var. latoucheae
C. var. ionanthum (W.P.Feng)
C. G.Z.Li
C. R. linearicupulare P.C.Tam
C. R. mitriforme P.C.Tam
C. var. mitriforme
C. var. setaceum P.C.Tam
C. R. moulmainense Hook.f.
C. R. shiwandashanense P.C.Tam
C. R. stamineum Franch.
C. var. lasiocarpum R.C.Fang & C.H.Yang
C. C. R. subestipitatum Chun & P.C.Tam
C. R. taiense Hutch.
C. R. taishunense B.Y.Ding & Y.Y.Fang
C. R. tutcherae Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson
C. var. gymnocarpum A.L.Chang
C. var. tutcherae
Subgenus Candidastrum
(Sleumer) N.M. Philipson & Philipson


C R. albiflorum Hook.

Subgen. Hymenanthes
(Blume) K.Koch

Dwarf shrubs to large trees, glabrous or with an indumentum composed, at least partly, of compound hairs. Scales absent. Leaves generally evergreen, rarely deciduous. Flowers in a terminal inflorescence; rhachis present or absent. Calyx obsolete or well-developed. Corolla 5-10-lobed, open- to tubular-campanulate, sometimes ventricose, with or without nectar pouches. Stamens 10-20, declinate. Ovary densely tomentose, occasionally also glandular; style glabrous.

Unplaced Names of Uncertain Affinity

R. blumei Nutt.
C R. chlorops Cowan
R. chrysoplepis Hutch.
R. dimidiatum Balf.f.
C R. dimitrium Balf.f. & Forrest
C R. inopinum Balf.f.
R. kansuense Millais
R. magorianum Balf.f.
R. maximowiczianum H.Lév.
C R. paradoxum Balf.f.
C R. peregrinum Tagg
C R. planetum Balf.f.
R. potaninii Batalin
C R. purdomii Rehder & E.H. Wilson
R. pyrrhoanthum Balf.f.
C R. serotinum Hutch.
R. venosum Nutt.

Subsect. Argyrophylla Sleumer

Shrubs or small trees, to 11m. Lower surface of leaves covered with a thin one-layered indumentum composed of rosulate hairs, or with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer of ramiflorous hairs. Inflorescence lax or dense, 4-30-flowered;
rhachis 3-40mm. Calyx usually minute, rarely to 15mm. Corolla 5-lobed, open- to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches usually absent (present in R. ririei). Stamens usually 10(-20). Ovary glabrous or with a thin white to dense rufous indumentum; style glabrous or glandular to tip.

C R. adenopodium Franch.
C R. argyrophyllum Franch.
C subsp. argyrophyllum
C subsp. hypoglaucum (Hems.) D.F.Chamb.
C subsp. nankingense (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.
C subsp. omeiense (Rehder & E.H. Wilson) D.F.Chamb.
R. brevipetiolatum M.Y.Fang
C R. coryanum Tagg & Forrest
C R. denudatum H.Lév.
R. ebianense M.Y.Fang
R. fangchengense P.C.Tam
R. farinosum H.Lév.
C R. floribundum Franch.
C R. formosanum Hems.
C R. haofui Chun & W.P.Fang
C R. hunnewellianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson
C subsp. hunnewellianum
subsp. rockii (E.H.Wilson) D.F.Chamb.
C R. insigne Hems. & E.H.Wilson
var. hejiangense (W.P.Fang) M.Y.Fang
var. insigne
C R. longipes Rehder & E.H.Wilson
var. chienianum (W.P.Fang) D.F.Chamb.
C var. longipes
R. oblanclifolium M.Y.Fang
C R. pingianum W.P.Fang
C R. ririei Hems. & E.H.Wilson
R. shimenense Q.X.Liu & C.M.Zhang
C R. simiarum Hance
var. deltaoidum P.C.Tam
C var. simiarum
var. versicolor (Chun & W.P.Fang) M.Y.Fang
C R. thayerianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson

Subsect. Auriculata
Sleumer

Small tree, to 6m; young shoots densely glandular-setulose. Leaves with rounded to cordate base, lower surface with scattered hairs or a pubescence that does not persist. Inflorescence dense, 6-15-flowered. Calyx minute. Corolla 7-lobed, funnel-shaped or infundibular-campanulate. Stamens 14-15. Ovary densely stalked-glandular; style glandular to tip.

C R. auriculatum Hems.
R. chihsinianum Chun & W.P.Fang

Subsect. Barbata Sleumer

Shrubs or small trees; young shoots setose or glabrous. Leaves elliptic to broadly obovate, lower surface glabrous or with coarse bristles or stalked glands, sometimes also with a thin continuous dendroid indumentum. Inflorescence dense, 10-20-flowered. Calyx minute to large and cupular. Corolla 5-lobed, red, fleshy, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary glabrous to densely stalked-glandular, with or without a rufous dendroid indumentum.

C R. argipeplum Balf.f. & R.E.Cooper
C R. barbatum Wall. ex G.Don
C R. erosum Cowan
C R. exasperatum Tagg
C R. succothii Davidian

Subsect. Campanulata
Sleumer

Shrubs or small trees. Leaves ovate to broadly elliptic, lower surface covered with a dendroid indumentum, to (rarely) more or less glabrous. Inflorescence lax or dense, 5-15-flowered. Calyx small. Corolla 5-lobed, whitish to pale mauve, open- to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches absent. Stamens 10. Ovary and style glabrous.

C R. campanulatum D.Don
C subsp. aeruginosum (Hook.f.)
The Rhododendron Handbook

D.F.Chamb.

C subsp. campanulatum
R. gannanense Z.C.Feng & X.G.Sun
C R. wallichii Hook.f.

Subsect. Campylocarpa

Sleumer

Shrubs or small trees, 0.6-6.5m; young shoots shortly stalked-glandular or glabrous. Leaves narrowly obovate to orbicular, both surfaces glabrous when mature. Inflorescence loose or dense, 4-15-flowered. Calyx minute to well-developed and cupular. Corolla 5-lobed, yellow or pink to white, campanulate to saucer-shaped, nectar pouches absent. Stamens 10. Ovary stalked-glandular; style glabrous or glandular to tip.

C R. callimorphum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C var. callimorphum
C var. myiagrum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C R. campylocarpum Hook.f.
C subsp. caloxanthum (Balf.f. & Farrer) D.F.Chamb.
C subsp. campylocarpum
R. henanense W.P.Fang
subsp. nenanse
subsp. lingbaoense W.P.Fang
R. longicalyx M.Y.Fang
C R. souliei Franch.
C R. wardii W.W.Sm.
C var. puralbnum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb.
C var. wardii

Subsect. Falconera

Sleumer

Large shrubs or trees, 2.5-12m. Leaves large, oblanceolate to broadly obovate, lower surface covered with a white to rufous indumentum composed of cup-shaped hairs, sometimes also with a compacted lower layer. Inflorescence dense, 10-25-flowered. Calyx minute. Corolla (5-)7-10-lobed, yellow or white to pink, funnel- to oblique- or ventricose-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking. Stamens (10-)14-18. Ovary tomentose, glandular or glabrous; style glabrous.

C R. arizelum Balf.f. & Forrest
C R. basilicum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C R. coriaceum Franch.
C R. falconeri Hook.f.
C subsp. eximium (Nutt.) D.F.Chamb.
C subsp. falconeri
C (R. fictolacteum Balf.f.
C var. miniforme Davidian)
C R. galactinum Balf.f. ex Tagg
C R. hodconeri Group
C R. hodgsonii Hook.f.
C R. preptum Balf.f. & Forrest
C R. rex H.Lév.
C subsp. fictolacteum (Balf.f.) D.F.Chamb.
subsp. gratum (T.L.Ming) M.Y.Fang
C subsp. rex
C R. rothschildii Davidian
C R. semnoides Tagg & Forrest
C R. sinofalconeri balf.f.

Subsect. Fortunea

Sleumer

Shrubs or trees, to 18m. Leaves oblanceolate to orbicular, lower surface usually glabrous when mature, though sometimes with a floccose indumentum on midrib, rarely with a thin covering of stellate hairs on lamina. Inflorescence lax or dense, 5-30-flowered, rhachis sometimes well-developed, to 70mm long. Calyx minute or well-developed. Corolla 5-7-(8)-lobed, white to pink, funnel- to open-campanulate, nectar pouches usually absent. Stamens 10-16. Ovary stalked-glandular or glabrous; style glabrous or glandular to tip.

R. asterochnoum Diels
var. asterochnoum
var. brevipedicellatum W.K.Hu
C R. calophytum Franch.
C var. calophytum
var. jinfuense M.Y.Fang
C var. openshawianum (Rehder & E.H.Wilson) D.F.Chamb.
C var. pauciflorum W.K.Hu
C R. davidii Franch.
C R. decorum Franch.
subsp. cordatum W.K.Hu
C subsp. decorum
C subsp. diaprepes (Balff. & W.W.Sm.) T.L.Ming
subsp. parvistigmatis W.K.Hu
R. faithae Chun
C R. fortunei Lindl.
C subsp. fortunei
C subsp. discolor (Franch.) D.F.Chamb.
C R. x geraldii Ivens
C R. glanduliferum Franch.
R. gonggashanense W.K.Hu
C R. griffithianum Wight
C R. hemseyanum E.H.Wilson
var. chengianum W.P.Fang ex Ching
C var. hemseyanum
C R. huianum W.P.Fang
R. jingangshanicum P.C.Tam
R. magniflorum W.K.Hu
R. maorense W.P.Fang & G.Z.Li
R. miyienense W.K.Hu
R. nymphaeoides W.K.Hu
C R. orbiculare Decne.
subsp. cardiobasis (Sleumer) D.F.Chamb.
subsp. oblongum W.K.Hu
C subsp. orbiculare
C R. oreodoxa Franch.
var. adenostylosum M.Y.Fang & H.K.Hu
C var. fargesii (Franch.) D.F.Chamb.
C var. oreodoxa
C var. shensiense D.F.Chamb.
R. platypodum Diels
C R. praeteritum Hutch.
var. hirsutum W.K.Hu
C var. praeteritum
C R. praevernum Hutch.
C R. serotinum Hutch.
C R. sutchuenense Franch.
C R. vernicosum Franch.
R. verruciferum W.K.Hu
R. wolongense W.K.Hu
R. xiaoxidongense W.K.Hu

Subsect. Fulgensia Sleumer
Shrubs or small trees, 1.5-6m. Leaves elliptic to broadly obovate, lower surface covered with a dense reddish-brown indumentum composed of fasciculate hairs. Inflorescence lax or dense, 4-14-flowered. Calyx minute to well-developed. Corolla 5-lobed, crimson, fleshy, funnel- to tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary and style glabrous.
C R. fulgens Hook.f.
R. miniatum Cowan

Subsect. Fulva Sleumer
Large shrubs or small trees, 2-10m. Leaves elliptic to oblong, lower surface covered with a dense one- to two-layered indumentum, the lower composed of denticate hairs, the upper, when present, of capitellate hairs. Inflorescence dense, 6-30-flowered. Calyx minute. Corolla 5-lobed, white to pale pink, usually with a basal blotch, campanulate. Stamens 10. Ovary and style glabrous.
C R. fulvum Balff. & W.W.Sm.
C subsp. fulvoides (Balff. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C subsp. fulvum
C R. uvariifolium Diels
C var. griseum Cowan
C var. uvariifolium

Subsect. Glischra (Tagg) D.F.Chamb.
Shrub or small tree, 2-6m; young shoots glandular-setose. Leaves ovate to oblanceolate, lower surface covered with stalked glands and bristles, or with a dense matted indumentum composed of ramiform hairs. Inflorescence lax, 6-14-flowered. Calyx well-developed, 5-15mm. Corolla 5-lobed, white, sometimes flushed pink, usually with a basal blotch, campanulate to funnel-campanulate, lacking nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary densely stalked-glandular; style glabrous, glandular at base or setose-glandular
C R. adenosum Davidian
Subsect. Grandia Sleumer

Large shrubs to large trees, to 30m. Leaves large, oblanceolate to broadly elliptic, lower surface covered with a one- to two-layered usually compacted indumentum, the upper layer, when present, composed of rosetulate or dendroid hairs. Inflorescence dense, 12-30-flowered. Calyx minute. Corolla 6-10-lobed, white or yellow to rosy-purple, tubular- to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches usually absent. Stamens 12-18. Ovary tomentose, glandular or glabrous; style glabrous.

C R. crinigerum Franch.
C var. crinigerum
C var. euadenium Tagg & Forrest
C R. diphrocalyx Balf.f.
C R. glischroides (Tagg & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C R. glischrum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C subsp. glischrum
C subsp. rude (Tagg & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C R. habrotrichium Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C R. recurvoides Tagg & Kingdon-Ward
C R. spilotum Balf.f. & Farrer
C R. vesiculiferum Tagg


Shrub, 1.5-3m. Leaves herbaceous, elliptic, lower surface covered with a dense whitish to pale brown tomentum composed of dendroid hairs. Inflorescence lax, 5-12-flowered. Calyx minute. Corolla 5-lobed, deep rose to scarlet, tubular- to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches absent, outer surface densely hairy. Stamens 10. Ovary with a dense dendroid indumentum intermixed with a few glands; style glabrous.

C R. griersonianum Balf.f. & Forrest

Subsect. Irrorata Sleumer

Shrubs or small trees. Leaves ovate to oblanceolate, elliptic or oblong, lower surface usually glabrous when mature though with persistent hair bases, occasionally with a thin veil of dendroid hairs. Inflorescence lax or dense, 4-20-flowered. Calyx minute or cupular. Corolla 5-7-lobed, white or (rarely) yellow to mauve or deep crimson, tubular- to open-campanulate, with or without nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary glabrous to tomentose and/or stalked-glandular; style glandular to tip.

C R. aberconwayi Cowan
C R. annae Franch.
C R. anthosphaerum Diels
C R. ariaphyllum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C var. ariaphyllum var. lapidosum (T.L.Ming) M.Y.Fang
C R. brevinerve Chun & W.P.Fang
C R. excelsum A.Chev.
C R. gongshanense T.L.Ming
C R. guizhouense M.Y.Fang
C R. irroratum Franch.
C subsp. irroratum
C subsp. kontumense (Sleumer) D.F.Chamb.
C subsp. pogonostylum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb.
C R. kendrickii Nutt.
Subsect Lanata D.F.Chamb.
Shrubs or small trees, to 7.5m. Leaves obovate to elliptic, lower surface covered with a dense one-layered, light brown to rufous, lanate or crisped tomentum composed of dendroid hairs. Inflorescence lax or dense, 3-15-flowered. Calyx minute. Corolla 5-lobed, yellow or white to pink, campanulate to open-campanulate, lacking nectar pouches. Ovary densely tomentose or (rarely) predominantly glandular; style glabrous.

Subsect. Maculifera Sleumer
Large shrubs or small trees; young shoots tomentose or glandular-setose. Leaves elliptic or oblong to obovate, lower surface with a more or less persistent to evanescent, tomentum composed of flagellate, folioliferous, long-rayed or stellate hairs. Inflorescence lax or dense, 5-20-flowered. Calyx usually minute, rarely to 10mm. Corolla 5-lobed, white to pink or deep red, with or without a basal blotch, narrowly to widely campanulate, with nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary tomentose to stalked-glandular; style glabrous or at least partly glandular.

Subsect. Neriiflora Sleumer
Shrubs, sometimes dwarf and creeping, or small trees. Leaves narrowly elliptic to orbicular, lower surface glabrous to densely covered with a whitish or buff to rufous indumentum that is either compacted or lanate, composed of rosulate, dendroid or ramiform hairs. Inflorescence lax or dense, 1-12(-20)-flowered. Calyx minute to well-developed and cupular, often coloured. Corolla 5-lobed, white or yellow to pink or deep red, usually fleshy,
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tubular-campanulate to campanulate, with nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary tomentose, with or without stalked glands, or glabrous; style glabrous.

C R. albertsenianum Forrest
C R. aperanum Balf.f. & Kingdom-Ward
C R. beanianum Cowan
R. bijiangense T.L.Ming
C R. catacosum Balf.f. ex Tagg
C R. chamaeathomsonii (Tagg & Forrest)
    Cowan & Davidian
    var. chamaedoron (Tagg & Forrest)
    D.F.Chamb.
C var. chamaethauma (Tagg) Cowan
  & Davidian
C var. chamaethomsonii
C R. chionanthum Tagg & Forrest
C R. citriniflorum Balf.f. & Forrest
C var. citriniflorum
C var. horaeum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
  D.F.Chamb.
C C R. coelicum Balf.f. & Farrer
C R. dichroanthum Diels
subsp. apodectum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) Cowan
C subsp. dichroanthum
C subsp. scyphocalyx (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan
C subsp. septentrionale Cowan
R. erastum Balf.f. & Forrest
R. euchroum Balf.f. & Kingdom-Ward
C R. eudoxum Balf.f & Forrest
C var. brunneifolium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C C var. eudoxum
C var. mesopolium (Balf.f. & Forrest)
  D.F.Chamb.
C R. floccigerum Franch.
C R. forrestii Balf.f. ex Diels
C subsp. forrestii
C subsp. papillatum D.F.Chamb.
C R. haematodes Franch.
C subsp. haematodes
C subsp. chaetomallum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C C R. × hillieri Davidian
C R. mallotum Balf.f. & Kingdom-Ward
C R. microgynum Balf.f. & Forrest
C R. neriiflorum Franch.
C subsp. agetum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
    Tagg
C subsp. neriiflorum
C subsp. phaedropum (Balf.f. & Farrer) Tagg
C C R. parmulatum Cowan
C R. piercei Davidian
C R. pocophorum Balf.f. ex Tagg
C var. hemidartum (Tagg) D.F.Chamb.
C var. pocophorum
C R. sanguineum Franch.
C subsp. didymum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
    Cowan
    subsp. sanguineum
C var. cloiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C C var. didymoides Tagg & Forrest
C var. haemaleum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
  D.F.Chamb.
C C var. himertum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
  D.F.Chamb.
C var. sanguineum
C R. sperabile Balf.f. & Farrer
C var. sperabile
C var. weihsiense Tagg & Forrest
C R. sperabiloides Tagg & Forrest
C R. temenium Balf.f. & Forrest
C var. dealbatum (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.
C C var. gilvum (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.
C var. temenium
C R. trilectorum Cowan
R. × xanthanthum (Tagg & Forrest)
  D.F.Chamb.

Subsect. Parishia Sleumer

Shrubs or small trees, 2-10m. Leaves elliptic to broadly obovate, lower surface glabrescent or with a thin tomentum composed of stellate hairs and sometimes also a few stalked glands, that persists, especially around the midrib. Inflorescence lax, 5-15-flowered. Calyx usually small (though to 17mm and cupular in R. schis-tocalyx). Corolla 5-lobed, fleshy, deep red, tubular- to funnel-campanulate, with nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary densely tomentose, usually also with stalked glands; style glabrous.

C C R. elliottii Watt ex Brandis
Subsect. Pontica Sleumer
Shrubs or small trees. Leaves linear to broadly elliptic or obovate, lower surface glabrous or with a one-layered indument composed of dendroid hairs. Inflorescence lax or dense, 5-20-flowered. Calyx 1-9mm. Corolla usually 5-lobed (-7-lobed in R. degronianum), lobes divided to half the length of the corolla, yellow or white to pink or lilac-purple, campanulate to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking. Stamens 10. Ovary glabrous or glandular and/or tomentose; style glabrous.

Subsect. Selensia Sleumer
Shrubs or small trees; young shoots stalked- to setulose-glandular. Leaves obovate to elliptic, lower surface glabrous or with a thin indument composed of dendroid hairs. Inflorescence lax, (1-)5-10-flowered. Calyx 1-10mm. Corolla 5-lobed, white or pale yellow to pink, not fleshy, funnel-campanulate to campanulate, nectar pouches lacking. Stamens 10. Ovary stalked-glandular, sometimes also with dendroid hairs; style glabrous.

Subsect. Taliensia Sleumer
Shrubs, sometimes dwarf, to small trees. Leaves linear to broadly elliptic, lower surface covered with a dense one- or two-
layered, lanate, felted or compacted indumentum composed of radiate, ramiform or fasciculate hairs, or (more rarely) sparse or lacking. Inflorescence usually dense, 5-20-flowered. Calyx minute, to 12 mm. Corolla 5(-7)-lobed, white or yellow to pink or purplish, campanulate or funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking. Stamens 10(-14). Ovary glabrous to densely tomentose, sometimes also glandular, style glabrous or glandular.

C R. adenogynum Diels
C R. aganniphum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward
C var. aganniphum
C var. flavorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb
C R. alutaceum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C var. alutaceum
C var. iodes (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C var. russolitum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C R. balfourianum Diels
var. aganniphoides Tagg & Forrest
C var. balfourianum
R. barkamense D.F.Chamb.
C R. × batailhpyllum Balf.f. & Forrest
C R. beesianum Diels
R. bhutanense D.G.Long & Bowes Lyon
C R. bureavii Franch.
C R. bureavioides Balf.f.
C R. clementinae Forrest
subsp. aureodorsale W.P.Fang ex J.Fu
C subsp. clementinae
R. codonanthum Balf.f. & Forrest
C R. coeloneuron Diels
R. comisteum Balf.f. & Forrest
R. danbaense L.C.Hu
R. detersile Franch.
C R. dignabile Cowan
C R. × detonsum Balf.f. & Forrest
R. dumicola Tagg & Forrest
C R. elegantulum Tagg & Forrest
C R. faberi Hems.
C R. lacteum Franch.
R. lulangense L.C.Hu & Y.Tateishi
C R. mimetes Tagg & Forrest
C var. mimetes
C var. simulans Tagg & Forrest
R. montigeanum T.L.Ming
C R. nakotilum Balf.f. & Forrest
R. nhatrangense Dop
C R. nigroglansulosum Nitz.
C R. phaeochrysum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C var. agglutinatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C var. levistratum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
C var. phaeochrysum
R. pomense Cowan & Davidian
R. potaninii Batalin
C R. prattii Franch.
C R. principis Bureau & Franch.
C R. pronum Tagg & Forrest
C R. proteoides Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C R. przewalskii Maxim.
subsp. chrysohyllum W.P. Fang & M.Y.Hu
C subsp. dabanshanense (W.P.Fang & Wang) W.P.Fang & Wang
subsp. huazhuense W.P.Fang & S.X.Wang
C subsp. przewalskii
subsp. yushuense W.P.Fang & S.X.Wang
R. pubicostatum T.L.Ming
R. pugeense L.C.Hu
R. punctifolium L.C.Hu
C R. roxieanum Forrest
C var. cucullatum (Hand.-Mazz.) D.F.Chamb.
C var. oreonastes (Balf.f.) T.L.Ming
C var. parvum Davidian
C var. roxieanum
R. roxieoides D.F.Chamb.
C R. rufum Batalin
R. shanii W.P.Fang
C R. sphaeroblastum Balf.f. & Forrest
C var. sphaeroblastum
C var. wumengense K.M.Feng
C R. taliense Franch.
R. torquatum L.C.Hu, nom. illegit.
C R. trallianum Forrest & W.W.Sm.
C var. dictyotum (Balf.f. ex Tagg) D.F.Chamb.
Subsect Thomsonia Sleumer
Shrubs or small trees. Leaves orbicular to elliptic, lower surface glabrous at maturity, sometimes with fasciculate hairs overlying the veins, or covered with a thin dendroid indumentum. Inflorescence lax or dense, 1-15-flowered. Calyx usually well-developed and cupular, to 15mm. Corolla 5-lobed, white or cream to deep blackish-crimson, funnel- to tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary glabrous, tomentose and/or stalked-glandular, style glabrous or glabrous to tip.

R. bonvalotii Bureau & Franch.
C R. × candelabrum Hook.f.
C R. cerasinum Tagg
C R. cyanocarpum (Franch.) W.W.Sm.
C R. eclecteum Balf.f. & Forrest
C var. bellatulum Balf.f. ex Tagg
C var. eclecteum
C R. eurysiphon Tagg & Forrest
C R. faucium D.F.Chamb.
C R. hookeri Nutt.
C R. hylaeum Balf.f. & Farrer
C R. meddianum Forrest
C var. atrokermesinum Tagg
C var. meddianum
R. megalanthum M.Y.Fang
R. populare Cowan
R. rampilosum T.L.Ming
C R. sherriffii Cowan
C R. stewartianum Diels
C R. subansiriense D.F.Chamb. & P.A.Cox
C R. thomsonii Hook.f.
C subsp. lopsanganianum (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.
C subsp. thomsonii
C R. viscidifolium Davidian

Subsect Venatora D.F.Chamb.
Straggling shrub, 2-3m. Leaves elliptic, glabrous except for a thin indumentum composed of folioliferous hairs overlying the lower surface of the midrib. Inflorescence 7-10-flowered. Calyx with broad lobes 3-5mm long. Corolla 5-lobed, fleshy, crimson, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary densely tomentose and stalked-glandular, style glabrous.

C R. venator Tagg

Subsect. Williamsiana
D.F.Chamb.
Dwarf shrub; young shoots setose-glandular. Leaves ovate-orbicular to broadly oblong, lower surface with lamina glabrous though with some glands, midrib sometimes setulose. Inflorescence lax, 2-3(-5)-flowered. Calyx small. Corolla 5-lobed, pink to purple, campanulate, lacking nectar pouches. Stamens 10. Ovary stalked-glandular to setulose-tomentose, style glabrous or glandular to tip.

R. leishanicum W.P.Fang & X.S.Chang
C R. williamsianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson

Subgen. Mumeazalea
(Sleumer) M.N.Phillipson & Philipson
Deciduous shrubs; scales lacking; indumentum of simple hairs. Inflorescence lateral, below vegetative buds, 1-flowered. Calyx with gland-fringed lobes. Corolla rotate. Stamens 5, strongly dimorphic, the three lower long, divergent, slightly pubescent below, and with large anthers, the upper two shorter, erect, densely pilose, and with small anthers. Ovary subglobose, impressed below the style. Capsule subglobose. Seeds without appendages.

C R. semibarbatum Maxim.
Subgen. Pentanthera (G.Don) Pojark.
Deciduous shrubs or small trees; scales lacking; indumentum, when present, of simple hairs. Inflorescence terminal, racemose, 1-15-flowered. Calyx minute to well-developed. Corolla tubular- or rotate-campanulate to broadly funnel-shaped, zygomorphic or actinomorphic. Stamens 5-10 usually declinate. Ovary with a variable amount of indumentum; style usually declinate. Capsule ovoid to cylindrical. Seeds with or without terminal appendages and/or fringes.

Sect. Pentanthera G.Don
Corolla zygomorphic, outer surface covered with multicellular and/or unicellular hairs. Stamens 5. Seeds lacking tails, the coat usually more or less loose.

Subsect. Pentanthera
Corolla narrowly funnel-shaped, outer surface with both unicellular and multicellular hairs, upper lobe sometimes with a blotch but lacking spots. Stamens strongly exerted.

C R. alabamense Rehder
C R. arborescens (Pursh) Torr.
C R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder
C R. austrinum (Small) Rehder
C R. x bakeri (Lemon & McKay) Hume
C R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
C R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
C R. cumberlandense E.L.Braun
C R. flammeeum (Michx.) Sargent
C R. luteum Sweet
C R. occidentale (Torr. & A.Gray) A.Gray
C R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners
C R. prinophyllum (Small) Millais
C R. prinoulium (Small) Millais
C R. viscosum (L.) Torr.

Subsect. Sinensia (Nakai) K.Kron
Corolla broadly funnel-shaped, outer surface with unicellular hairs only, the upper corolla lobe spotted. Stamens not or only slightly exerted.

C R. molle (Blume) G.Don
C subsp. japonicum (A.Gray) Kron
C subsp. molle

Sect. Rhodora (L.) G.Don
Corolla zygomorphic, two-lipped as a result of the fusion of the three upper lobes, the outer surface glabrous; Stamens (5-)7-10. Seeds with a tail at each end and a conspicuous wing-like fringe, the coat tightly appressed to the seed body.

C R. canadense (L.) Torr.
C R. vaseyi A.Gray

Sect. Sciadorhodion Rehder & E.H.Wilson
Corolla zygomorphic, not 2-lipped, the outer surface glabrous. Stamens 10. Seeds lacking tails and a wing-like fringe, the coat tightly appressed to seed body.

C R. albrechtii Maxim.
C R. pentaphyllum Maxim.
C var. pentaphyllum
var. shikokianum Y.Yamaz.
C R. quinquefolium Bisset & S.Moore
C forma quinquefolium
forma speciosum N.Yanez.
C R. schlippenbachii Maxim.

Sect. Viscidula Matsum. & Nakai
Corolla regular, tubular-campanulate, the outer surface glabrous. Stamens 10, included. Seeds with tessellate tails at either end, the coat tightly appressed to the seed body.

C R. nipponicum Matsum.

Subgen. Rhododendron
Shrubs, sometimes dwarf, to trees; leaves persistent or (occasionally) deciduous.
Indumentum, when present, of simple or
dendroid hairs; scales always present.
Inflorescence terminal, or if lateral then
borne in the axils of the upper leaves.
Calyx rotate to funnel-shaped, campanulate or
tubular. Stamens 5-10. Ovary scaly,

**Sect. Pogonanthum G.Don**
Aromatic shrubs, generally dwarf. Scales
with lacerate margins. Hairs fringing
inflorescence bud scales dendroid. Corolla
hypocrateriform. Capsule valves soft, usually twisted on dehiscence; seeds
with long caudate appendages that are
usually longer than the body of the seed.

C R. anthropogon *D.Don*
   subsp. anthropogon
C var. album *Davidian*
C var. anthropogon
C subsp. hypenanthum *(Balf.f.)
   Cullen*
C R. anthropogonoides *Maxim.*
C subsp. anthropogonoides
   subsp. hoi *(W.P.Fang) W.P.Fang &
   Xiong*
R. atropunicum *H.P.Yang*
C R. cephalanthum *Franch.*
C subsp. cephalanthum.
C subsp. platyphylhum *(Franch. ex
   Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward) Cullen*
C R. collettianum *Aitch. & Hemsl.*
R. fragrans *(Adams) Maxim.*
C R. hedysosmum *Balf.f.*
R. heteroclitum *H.P.Yang*
C R. kongboense *Hutch.*
C R. laudandum *Cowan*
C var. laudandum
C var. temoense *Kingdon-Ward ex
   Cowan & Davidian*
R. luhusense *H.P.Yang*
R. mainilingense *S.H.Huang &
   R.C.Fang*
R. nyingchiense *S.H.Huang &
   R.C.Fang*

**Sect. Rhododendron**
Shrubs or trees, only occasionally aromatic.
Scales entire, crenulate or undulate.
Corolla very rarely hypocrateriform. Hairs fringing
inflorescence bud scales simple. Capsule valves hard and woody at
dehiscence; seeds variously winged,
rarely with caudate appendages that are
shorter than the body of the seed.

C R. afghanicum *Aitch. & Hemsl.*

**Subsect. Baileya Sleumer**
Small shrub. Leaves evergreen, scales on
lower surface crenulate, overlapping and
flaky. Inflorescence terminal, with an
elongate rachis. Calyx well-developed.
Corolla campanulate; stamens 10,
regularly arranged; ovary impressed below the
sharply deflexed style. Seeds unwinged
and obscurely finned.

C R. baileyi *Balf.f.*

**Subsect Boothia Sleumer**
Free-growing or epiphytic shrubs; young
growth setose. Leaves evergreen, lower
surface whitish-papillose, scales rimmed
or vesicular, deeply sunk in pits.
Inflorescence terminal, 1-many-flowered.
Calyx well-developed. Corolla broadly campanulate; stamens 10, regularly arranged, not declinate; ovary tapering into the sharply deflexed style. Seeds prominently winged and finned.

_subsection Camelliiflora_ Sleumer

Shrubs, often epiphytic. Leaves evergreen, scales on lower surface broad-rimmed, touching. Inflorescence terminal, 1-2-flowered. Calyx conspicuous. Corolla open-campanulate; stamens 11-16; regularly arranged; ovary tapering into the sharply deflexed style. Seeds conspicuously winged and finned.

C R. boothii Nutt.
C R. chrysdoron Tagg ex Hutch.
R. dekatanum Cowan
C R. leptocarpum Nutt.
C R. leucaspis Tagg
C R. megeratum Balf.f.
R. nanjianense K.M.Feng & Z.H.Yang
C R. sulphureum Franch.

C R. camelliiflorum Hook.f.

_subsection Campylogyna_ Sleumer

Dwarf, usually prostrate shrubs; young growth scaly, glabrous or pubescent. Leaves evergreen, lower surface papillose, often whitish, scales for the most part deciduous, distant, vesicular. Inflorescence terminal, 1-3-flowered. Corolla campanulate; stamens 10, regularly arranged; ovary tapering into the sharply deflexed style. Seeds lacking wings and only obscurely finned.

C R. campylogynum Franch.

_subsection Caroliniana_ Sleumer

Shrubs, 2-5m; young growth scaly. Leaves evergreen, lower surface with dense small-rimmed scales. Inflorescence terminal, several-flowered. Corolla narrowly to openly funnel-shaped. Stamens 10, declinate; ovary impressed below the declinate style. Seeds unwinged and very obscurely finned.

C R. minus Michx.
C var. chapmanii (A.Gray) W.H.Duncan & Pullen
C var. minus

_subsection Cinnabarina_ Sleumer

Shrubs, to 7m; young shoots scaly. Leaves evergreen or partly deciduous, scales on lower surface dense but not touching, small, broadly or narrowly winged. Inflorescence terminal or axillary, 2-5-flowered. Calyx inconspicuous. Corolla fleshy, tubular to campanulate; stamens 10, declinate; ovary impressed below the declinate style. Seeds unwinged and obscurely finned.

C R. cinnabarinum Hook.f.
subsp. cinnabarinum
C var. cinnabarinum
C var. breviforme Davidian
C subsp. tamaense (Davidian) Cullen
C subsp. xanthocodon (Hutch.) Cullen
C R. keysii Nutt.
R. lateriflorum R.C.Fang & A.L.Zhang
R. tenuifolium R.C.Fang & S.H.Huang

Subsect. Edgeworthia Sleumer

Shrubs, epiphytic or scrambling over rocks; young shoots hairy. Leaves evergreen, often bullate above, lower surface covered with a relatively thick indumentum, scales distant, small. Inflorescence terminal, 2-3-flowered. Calyx well-developed. Corolla funnel-campanulate or campanulate; stamens 10, regularly arranged or declinate; ovary densely tomentose, style decline or sharply deflexed downwards. Seeds winged and finned.
Subsect. Fragariiflora Cullen
Small shrubs. Leaves evergreen, minute, crenulate, lower surface with distant vesicular scales. Inflorescence terminal, 2-3-flowered. Calyx conspicuous. Corolla open-campanulate; stamens 10, declinate; ovary impressed below the declinate style. Seeds without wings or fins.

C R. fragariiflorum Kingdon-Ward

Subsect. Genestieriana Sleumer
Free-growing shrubs; young shoots scaly, glabrous. Leaves evergreen, lower surface white-papillose, scales distant, small. Inflorescence terminal, many-flowered, racemose. Calyx rim-like. Corolla campanulate; stamens (8-)10, regularly arranged; style impressed, sharply deflexed. Seeds unwinged and obscurely finned.

C R. genestierianum Forrest

Subsect. Glaucar Sleumer
Shrubs, to 2m. Leaves evergreen, small, lower surface whitish-papillose, with dimorphic scales, the smaller more numerous, the larger long-stalked. Inflorescence terminal, 3-10-flowered. Calyx well-developed. Corolla campanulate to tubular-campanulate; stamens 10; style impressed, sharply deflexed or (rarely) declinate. Seeds unwinged, with obscure appendages.

C R. brachyanthum Franch.
C subsp. brachyanthum
C subsp. hypolepidotum (Franch.) Cullen
C R. charitopes Balf.f. & Farrer
C subsp. charitopes
C subsp. tsangpoense (Kingdon-Ward) Cullen

Subsect. Heliolepida Sleumer
Shrubs or small trees, 1-10m; young shoots scaly, glabrous. Leaves evergreen, often aromatic, scales on lower surface dense, large. Inflorescence terminal 4-10-flowered. Calyx funnel-shaped, sometimes openly so; stamens 10, declinate; ovary impressed below the declinate or straight style.

C R. bracteatum Rehder & E.H.Wilson
C R. heliolepis Franch.
C var. brevistylum (Franch.) Cullen
C var. heliolepis
R. hirsutipetiolatum R.C.Fang & A.L.Zhang
R. invicium Balf.f. & Farrer
C R. rubiginosum Franch.
C var. ptilosystylem R.C.Fang
C var. rubiginosum Franch.

Subsect. Lapponica Sleumer
Small shrubs; young shoots scaly, glabrous or (in R. setosum) setose. Leaves evergreen, usually papillose beneath, scales on lower surface of one or two types, distant or dense, broadly rimmed. Inflorescence a terminal umbellate raceme, 1-several-flowered. Calyx minute to conspicuous. Corolla usually open-campanulate, rarely hypocrateriform. Stamens 5-10(-11), usually regularly arranged. Style impressed, straight or declinate. Seeds unwinged and obscurely finned.

R. amundsenianum Hand.-Mazz.
C R. bulu Hutch.
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R. burjaticum Malyschev
C R. capitatum Maxim.
C R. complexum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C R. cuneatum W.W.Sm.
C R. dasypetalum Balf.f. & Forrest
R. dawuense H.P.Yang
R. declivatum Ching & H.P.Yang
C R. × edgarianum Rehd & E.H.Wilson
C R. fastigiatum Franch.
C R. flavidum Franch.
C var. flavidum
var. psilostylum Rehder & E.H.Wilson
C R. hippophaeoides Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C var. hippophaeoides
C var. occidentale M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C R. impeditum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C R. intricatum Franch.
R. joniense Ching & H.P.Yang
R. labolengense Ching & H.P.Yang
C R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. lungchiense W.P.Fang
C R. × lysolepis Hutch.
R. maowenense Ching & H.P.Yang
R. minyaenae M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C R. nitidulum Rehd & E.H.Wilson
C var nitidulum
C var. omeiense M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C R. nivale Hook.f.
C subsp. australie M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C subsp. boreale M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C subsp. nivale
C R. orthocladum Balf.f. & Forrest
var. longistylum M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C var. microleucum (Hutch.) M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C var. orthocladum
C R. polycladum Franch.
R. qinghaiense Ching & W.Y.Wang
C R. rupicola W.W.Sm.
C var. chryseum (Balf.f & Kingdom-Ward) M.N.Philipson & Philipson
C var. multiense (Balf.f. & Kingdom-Ward) M.N.Philipson & Philipson

Subsect. Ledum Kron & Judd
Small shrubs, to 2m; young shoots scaly, covered with a ferrugineous indumentum, or puberulous, sometimes also with glands. Leaves evergreen, usually strongly revolute, lower surface with epidermis white-papillate and often also with a white setulose indumentum, sometimes also with a varying amount of ferrugineous tomentum. Inflorescence a many-flowered terminal corymb. Calyx obsolete or small. Corolla rotate, 4-10mm; stamens 7-12, regularly arranged; style straight.

C R. groenlandicum (Oeder) Kron & Judd
C R. hypoleucum (Kom.) Harmaja
C R. neoglandulosum Harmaja
C R. tolmachevi Harmaja
C R. tomentosum (Stokes) Harmaja
C subsp. subarcticum (Harmaja) G.Wallace
C subsp. tomentosum

Subsect. Lepidota Sleumer
Small shrub, to 2m; young shoots scaly, setose and pubescent to glabrous. Leaves evergreen or deciduous, scales on lower surface distant or touching, with broad
translucent rims. Inflorescence terminal, 1-5-flowered. Calyx well-developed. Corolla campanulate; stamens 10, regularly arranged; ovary impressed below the very short, sharply deflexed style. Seeds unwinged and obscurely finned.

R. cowanianum Davidian
R. lepidotum Wall. ex G.Don
C var. album Davidian
C var. lepidotum
C var. minutiforme Davidian
C R. lowndesii Davidian

Subsect. Maddenia Sleumer
Shrubs, sometimes epiphytic, or small trees, to 12m; young shoots scaly, often also seiso. Leaves evergreen, lower surface whitish- or greyish-papillose, scales distant or dense, sometimes with crenulate margins. Inflorescence 1-7-flowered. Calyx usually conspicuous. Corolla funnel-campanulate to campanulate; stamens 8-27 though usually c.10, declinate; ovary tapering into style or impressed below the declinate style. Seeds winged and finned.

R. amandum Cowan
C R. burmanicum Hutch.
C R. carneum Hutch.
C R. changii (W.P.Fang) W.P.Fang
C R. chunienii W.P.Fang
C R. ciliatum Hook.f.
C R. ciliicalyx Franch.
C R. ciliipes Hutch.
C R. coxianum Davidian
R. crenulatum Hutch. ex Sleumer
C R. cuffeeanum Hutch.
C R. dalhousiae Hook.f.
C var. dalhousiae
C var. rhabdotum (Balf.f. & R.E.Cooper) Cullen
C R. dendricola Hutch.
C R. excellens Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson
C R. fletcherianum Davidian
R. fleuryi Dop
C R. formosum Wall.
C var. formosum
C var. inaequale C.B.Clarke
C R. goreri Davidian
C R. grothausii Davidian

Subsect. Micrantha Sleumer
Shrubs, to 2m; young shoots scaly, puberulent. Leaves evergreen, scales on lower surface touching or overlapping, broad-rimmed. Inflorescence terminal, a many-flowered raceme. Calyx small. Corolla funnel-campanulate, 5-8mm; stamens 10, more or less straight; ovary impressed below the straight style. Seeds prominently winged and finned.

R. brevicaudatum R.C.Fang & S.S.Chang
R. liaoxigensis S.L.Tung & Z.Lu
C R. micranthum Turcz.
Subsect. Monantha Cullen
Epiphytic or free-growing shrubs; young shoots scaly, otherwise glabrous. Leaves evergreen, scales on lower surface dense, broad-rimmed. Inflorescence terminal, 1-3-flowered. Calyx minute. Corolla tubular-funnel-shaped to tubular-campanulate, with scarcely spreading lobes; stamens 10; style impressed, straight. Seeds winged and finned.

R. concinnoides Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward
R. flavantherum Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward
R. kasose Haht. & Kingdon-Ward
R. monanthum Balf. & W.W.Sm.

Subsect. Moupinensia Sleumer
Epiphytic or free-growing shrubs, to 1m; young shoots scaly and setose. Leaves evergreen, scales on lower surface dense, medium-sized to small. Inflorescence terminal, 1-2-flowered. Calyx conspicuous. Corolla open-funnel-campanulate; stamens 10, declinate; ovary tapering into the declinate style. Seeds winged and finned.

C R. dendrocharis Franch.
C R. moupinense Franch.
R. petrocharis Diels

Subsect. Rhodorastra (Maxim.) Cullen
Small to moderately sized shrubs, to 1.5m; young shoots scaly and puberulous; new vegetative growth from bud below those that produce the inflorescences. Leaves partially or entirely deciduous, rarely all evergreen, lower surface densely or laxly covered in medium-sized scales. Inflorescence axillary, at the end of the branches, 1-flowered. Calyx rim-like. Corolla open-funnel-shaped; stamens 10, declinate; ovary impressed below the declinate style. Seeds unwinged and obscurely finned.

C R. dauricum L.
C R. ledebourii Pojark.
C R. mucronulatum Turcz.
C var. mucronulatum var. taquetii (H.Lév.) Nakai
R. sichtense Pojark.

Subsect. Saluenensia Sleumer
Prostrate to erect shrubs, to 1.5m; young shoots densely scaly, glabrous, or if setose then the setae quickly deciduous. Leaves evergreen, scales on lower surface of leaves overlapping, arranged in several tiers, the upper tier sometimes with stalks. Inflorescence terminal, 1-3(-5)-flowered. Calyx deeply 5-lobed. Corolla open-funnel-campanulate; stamens 10, declinate; ovary impressed below the declinate style. Seeds unwinged and obscurely finned.

C R. calostrotum Balf. & Kingdon-Ward
C subsp. calostrotum
C subsp. keleticum (Balf. & Forrest) Cullen
C subsp. riparioides Cullen
C subsp. riparium (Kingdon-Ward) Cullen
C R. saluenense Franch.
C subsp. chameunum (Balf. & Forrest) Cullen
C subsp. saluenense
Subsect. Scabrisfolia Cullen
Small shrubs, to 3m; young shoots scaly, pilose and/or setose. Leaves evergreen, usually with a persistent indumentum on the upper surface, lower surface sometimes white-papillose, covered with vesicular glands, sometimes also setose, at least on midrib. Inflorescence axillary, 2-3(-5)-flowered. Calyx rim-like or with lobes to 3mm. Corolla open- to funnel-campanulate, or tubular; stamens (8-)10, declinate; ovary impressed below the usually declinate style. Seeds unwinged, fins small and obscure.

C  R. hemitrichotum Balf. & Forrest
C  R. mollicomum Balf. & W.W.Sm.
C  R. pubescens Balf. & Forrest
C  R. racemosum Franch.
C  R. scabrisfolium Franch.
C  var. pauciflorum Franch.
C  var. scabrisfolium
C  var. spiciferum (Franch.) Cullen
C  R. spinuliferum Franch.
  var. glabrescens K.M.Feng
C  var. spinuliferum Franch.

Subsect. Tephropepla Sleumer
Small to moderately sized shrubs; young shoots scaly. Leaves evergreen, lower surface papillose, scales broad-rimmed, sometimes sunk in pits, uniform or of two kinds. Inflorescence usually terminal, occasionally axillary. Calyx conspicuous. Corolla campanulate or funnel-campanulate; stamens 10, declinate; ovary tapering into the declinate style or ovary impressed below the style. Seeds unwinged, with obscure fins.

C  R. auritum Tagg
C  R. hanceanum Hemsl.
C  R. longistylum Rehder & E.H.Wilson
  subsp. decumbens R.C.Fang
C  subsp. longistylum
C  R. tephropeplum Balf.f.
  R. tslingense W.P.Fang & J.Q.Fu
C  R. xanthostephanum Merr.

Subsect. Trichoclada (Balf.f.) Cullen
Small shrubs, to 2m; young shoots often setose. Leaves evergreen or deciduous, glabrous or pilose, scales on lower surface distant, vesicular, large. Inflorescence terminal, 2-5-flowered. Calyx rim-like to clearly lobed. Corolla funnel-campanulate; stamens 10, regularly arranged; ovary impressed below the sharply deflexed style. Seeds unwinged and obscurely finned.

C  R. caesium Hutch.
C  R. lepidostylum Balf.f. & Forrest
C  R. mekongense Franch.
C  var. mekongense
C  var. rubrolineatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cullen
C  R. trichocladum Franch.
C  var. longipilosum Cowan
C  var. trichocladum
C  R. viridescens Hutch.

Subsect. Triflora Sleumer
Shrubs, often large, to 10m; young shoots scaly, sometimes setose. Leaves usually evergreen, occasionally deciduous, sometimes pubescent, especially on midrib and veins, scales on lower surface lax or dense, rimmed or rimless, sometimes of two kinds. Inflorescence terminal and axillary, 1-3-flowered, occasionally with several inflorescences coalescing to form a compound inflorescence. Calyx usually minute. Corolla strongly zygomorphic, openly funnel-shaped; stamens 10, declinate; ovary impressed below the declinate style. Seeds unwinged and with very small obscure fins.

C  R. ambiguum Hemsl.
C  R. amesiae Rehder & E.H.Wilson
C  R. augustinii Hemsl.
C  subsp. augmentii
C  subsp. chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen
C  subsp. hardyi (Davidian) Cullen
C  subsp. rubrum (Davidian) Cullen

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R. brachypodum W.P.Fang & P.S.Liu
C R. concinnum Hems.
C R. davidsonianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson
R. gemniferum M.N.Philipson & Philipson
R. guangnanense R.C.Fang
R. kangdingense Z.J.Zhao
C R. keiskei Miq.
var. hypoglaucum Suto & Suzuki
C var. keiskei
var. ozawae T. Yamaz
C R. lutescens Franch.
C R. oreotrephes W.W.Sm.
C R. pleistanthum Balf.f. ex Wilding
C R. polyplepis Franch.
C R. rigidum Franch.
C R. searsiae Rehder & E.H.Wilson
R. seguiniii H.Lév.
R. shaanxiense W.P.Fang & Z.J.Zhao
R. shimiense W.P.Fang & P.S.Liu
C R. siderophyllum Franch.
C R. tatsienense Franch.
var. nudatum R.C.Fang
C var. tatsienense
C R. trichanthum Rehder
C R. triflorum Hook.f.
subsp. multiflorum R.C.Fang
subsp. triflorum
C var. bauhiniiflorum (Watt ex Hutch.) Cullen
C var. triflorum
R. wongii Hems. & E.H.Wilson
R. xichangense Z.J.Zhao
C R. yunnanense Franch.
C R. zaleucum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
C var. flaviflorum Davidian
var. pubiflorum R.C.Fang
C var. zaleucum

Subsect. Uniflora Sleumer
Small shrubs, often prostrate; young shoots scaly, sometimes also pubescent. Leaves evergreen, revolute, margins sometimes crenulate, scales on lower surface dense, unequal or equal, rimless or with undulate rims. Inflorescence terminal, 1-3-flowered, leaves beneath inflorescence bract-like. Calyx with definite lobes. Corolla funnel-campanulate; stamens 10, decline; style impressed, declinate, or straight.

C R. ludlowii Cowan
C R. pemakoense Kingdon-Ward
C R. pumilum Hook.f.
C R. uniflorum Kingdon-Ward
C var. imperator (Kingdon-Ward) Cullen
C var. uniflorum

Subsect. Virgata (Hutch.) Cullen
Small shrubs; young shoots scaly, otherwise glabrous. Leaves evergreen, lower surface papillose, the dense scales unequal and flaky. Inflorescence borne in the axils of the upper leaves, the terminal bud vegetative, each 1(-2)-flowered. Calyx lobes 2-3mm. Corolla funnel-shaped; stamens 10, decline; ovary impressed below the decline style. Seeds unwinged but caudate-appendaged at both ends.

C R. virgatum Hook.f.
subsp. oleifolium (Franch.) Cullen var. glabriflorum K.M.Feng
C var. oleifolium
C subsp. virgatum

Section Vireya (Blume) H.F.Copel.
Small creeping shrubs to trees to 10m. Flowers solitary to many together in an umbellate inflorescence which never has a rachis. Corolla very variable but never with spots of colour (although they may be spotted with scales). Stamens 5 or 10-14. The ovary normally tapering gradually into the style. Seeds with a long tail at both ends.

Subsection Albovireya Sleumer
Scales very dense, large, not markedly different in size and without dark centres, touching or overlapping to form a continuous layer on the undersurface of at least
submature leaves and usually fairly persistent. Corolla shape various but the lobes more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total length of the flower.

**Subsection Malayovireya**

**Sleumer**

Scales very dense, usually of two, or at least very different sizes, at least some touching and mostly overlapping to completely cover the underside of submature leaves and usually very persistent there. Corolla shape various but the lobes more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total length of the flower.

**Subsection Phaeovireya**

**Sleumer**

Scales more or less dendroid, each on top of a distinct and persistent epidermal tubercle, the scales themselves often quickly falling off. Corolla shape various, but the lobes always more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total length of the flower.
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R. revolutum Sleumer
R. rhodochroum Sleumer
R. rubellum Sleumer
C R. schoddei Sleumer
C R. solitarium Sleumer
R. spondylophyllum F. Muell.
R. stelligerum Sleumer
R. stolleanum Schltr.
C R. superbum Sleumer
R. thaumasiantum Sleumer
R. truncicolum Sleumer
R. tuberculiferum J.J.Sm.

Subsection Pseudovireya
(Clarke) Sleumer
Scales disk-shaped with a relatively large swollen centre and narrow entire to slightly lobed margin or flange, sometimes on persistent stalks; dense to sparse on the underside of the leaves but rarely touching and never overlapping in the submature state. Corolla shape various but never white and trumpet-shaped and the lobes generally more than ¾ of the total length of the flower.

R. adinophyllum Merr.
R. asperulum Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward
C R. borneense (J.J.Sm.)Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
subsp. angustissimum (Sleumer) Argent
C subsp. borneense
C subsp. villosum (J.J.Sm.)Argent A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. buxoides Sleumer
R. capellae Koren
R. ciliilobum Sleumer
C R. cuneifolium Stapf
R. cyrtophyllum Wernh.
R. datianingense Z.J.Zhao
R. densifolium K.M.Feng
R. djeznerianum Sleumer
C R. emarginatum Hemsl.& Wilson
C R. ericoides Low ex Hook.f.
R. erosipetalum J.J.Sm.
C R. gaultheriifolium J.J.Sm.
var. expositum Sleumer
var. gaultheriifolium
R. hameliiflorum Wernh.
R. insculptum Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward
C R. kawakamii Hayata
R. leiboense Z.J.Zhao
R. lindaeuman Koord.
var. bantaengense J.J.Sm.
var. lindaeuman
R. maguanense K.M.Feng
C R. meliphagidum J.J.Sm.
R. nanophyton Sleumer
var. nanophyton
var. petrophilum Sleumer
R. nummatum J.J.Sm.
R. oreites Sleumer
var. chlorops Sleumer
var. oreites
C R. perzakens King & Gamble
R. pulleanum Koord.
var. maiusculum Sleumer
var pulleanum
C R. quadrasionum Vidal
var. davaoense (H.F. Copel.)Sleumer
var. intermediam Merr.
C var. malindangense (Merr.)Sleumer
C var. marivelesense (H.F. Copel.)Sleumer
C var. quadrasianum
C var. rosmarinifolium (Vidal)H.F.Copel.
var. selibicum J.J.Sm.
C R. retusum (Blume)Bens.
var. epiolsum J.J.Sm.
C var. retusum
var. trichostylum Sleumer
R. rapivalleculatum P.C.Tam
C R. rushforthii Argent & D.F.Chamberlain
C R. santapau Sastry et al.
R. saruwagedicum Foerster
R. schizostigma Sleumer
R. scortechinii King & Gamble
R. seimundii J.J.Sm.
R. sororium Sleumer
R. spathulatum Ridl.
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Subsection Siphonovireya

Sleumer

Scales disk-shaped with a relatively large swollen centre and narrow entire to slightly lobed margin or flange, dense to sparse on the undersides of the leaves but rarely touching and never overlapping in the mature state. Corolla trumpet-shaped, the tube narrow and elongate with the lobes less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length of the flower, white or white flushed pink.

R. agathodaemonis J.J.Sm.
R. cinchoniflorum Sleumer
R. habbemae Koord.
R. herzogii Warb.
R. incommodum Sleumer
R. inundatum Sleumer
R. protandrum Sleumer

Subsection Solenovireya

H.F. Copel.

Scales deeply lobed, star-shaped or subdendroid, sometimes minute and then hardly lobed, rarely touching in the submature state. Corolla trumpet-shaped, the tube narrow and elongate with the lobes less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length of the flower, white or pink.

C R. alborugosum Argent & J.Dransf.
R. amabile Sleumer
R. archboldianum Sleumer
C R. armittii F.M.Bailey
R. brachypodarium Sleumer
C R. carrii Sleumer
C R. carringtioniae F. Muell.
R. carstensense Wernh.
R. chamaepitys Sleumer
R. cinerascens Sleumer
C R. cruttwellii Sleumer
R. edanoi Merr.
C R. goodenoughii Sleumer
R. hartleyi Sleumer
C R. jasminiflorum Hook.

C var. copelandii (Merr.)Sleumer
C var. heussneri (J.J.Sm.)Sleumer
C var. jasminiflorum
C var. oblongifolium Sleumer
C var. punctatum Ridl.
C R. loranthiflorum Sleumer
R. macrospohon Sleumer
C R. maius (J.J.Sm.)Sleumer
C R. multiavercum Sleumer
R. natalicum Sleumer
C R. oriculaum Ridl.
R. oliganthum Sleumer
R. oreadum Wernh.
C R. pleianthum Sleumer
C R. pneumonanthum Sleumer
R. pseudotrichanthum Sleumer
R. pubitubum Sleumer
R. radians J.J.Sm.
var. minahasaeh Sleumer
var. radians
R. retrorsipilum Sleumer
R. rhodoleacum Sleumer
R. rhodosalpinx Sleumer
R. roseiflorum P.F.Stevens
C R. ruttenii J.J.Sm.
C R. searleanum Sleumer
C R. stapfianum Hensl. ex Prain
C R. suaveolens Sleumer
C forma roseum Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
C forma suaveolens
R. syringoideum Sleumer
C R. tuba Sleumer

Subsection Vireya H.F. Copel.

Scales irregularly lobed to star-shaped, mostly widely spaced in submature leaves and with small centres. Corolla various but the lobes more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length of the flower.

C R. abietifolium Sleumer
C R. acrophilum Merr. & Quisumb.
R. alternans Sleumer
C R. alticolum Sleumer
C R. anagalliiolorum Wernh.
R. angulatum J.J.Sm.
R. arfakianum Becc.
C? R. atropurpureum Sleumer
C R. aurigeranum Sleumer
C R. baconii Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
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C R. baenitzianum Laut.
C R. bagobonum H.F.Copel.
R. banghamiorum (J.J.Sm.)Sleumer
R. beccarii Sleumer
C R. blackii Sleumer
R. bloembergenii Sleumer
R. brachygynum H.F.Copel.
C R. brassii Sleumer
R. brevipes Sleumer
C R. brookeanum Low ex Lindl.
C subsp. brookeanum
var. cladetricrum Sleumer
var. extraneum Sleumer
C var. kinabaluense (Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps)Argent
var. moultonii (Ridl.)Argent
C subsp. cockburnii (Argent, A.L. Lamb & Phillipps)Argent
C subsp. gracile (Lindl.)Argent
C R. burttii P.Woods
R. buruense J.J.Sm.
C R. buxifolium Low ex Hook.f.
var. buxifolium var. robustum
C R. caespitosum Sleumer
R. calosanthes Sleumer
K. celebicum (Blume)DC.
R. chevalieri Dop
C R. christi Foerster
C R. christianae Sleumer
C R. citrinum (Hassk.)Hassk.
C var. citrinum
var. discoloratum Sleumer
C R. coelorum Wernh.
R. coelorum Sleumer
C R. comparabile Sleumer
R. cornu-bovis Sleumer
C R. crassifolium Stapf
C R. culminicolum F. Muell.
C var. angiense (J.J.Sm.)Sleumer
C var. culminicolum
var. nubicola (Wernh.) Sleumer
C R. curviflorum J.J.Sm.
R. cuspidellum Sleumer
R. disterigmoideus Sleumer
R. englerianum Koord.
C R. exuberans (Sleumer)Argent
R. flavrovinide J.J.Sm.
R. frey-wysslingii J.J.Sm.
R. glabroflorum J.J.Sm.
C R. gracilentum F. Muell.
R. hatamense Becc.
R. helodes Sleumer
R. hirtolepidotum J.J.Sm.
R. impositum J.J.Sm.
R. impressopunctatum J.J.Sm.
C R. inconspicum J.J.Sm.
C R. intranervatum Sleumer
C R. javanicum (Blume)Benn.
C subsp. javanicum
C var. javanicum
var. teysmannii (Miq.)King & Gamble
C subsp. schadenbergii (Warb.)Argent
R. kemulense J.J.Sm.
C R. kochii Stein
C R. laetum J.J.Sm.
R. lamii J.J.Sm.
C R. lanceolatum Ridl.
R. leptobrachion Sleumer
R. leptomorphum Sleumer
C R. leucogigas Sleumer
R. leytense Merr.
var. loheri (H.F. Copel.)Sleumer
var. leytense
R. loboense H.F.Copel.
C R. lochiae F.Muell.
R. loerzingii J.J.Sm.
R. lompokense J.J.Sm.
C R. longiflorum Lindl.
var. bananum Sleumer
C var. longiflorum
C var. subcordatum (Becc.)Argent
C R. lowii Hook. f.
C R. luraluense Sleumer
R. luteosquamatum Sleumer
C R. macgregoriae F. Muell.
var. glabriiforum (J.J.Sm.)Sleumer
var. mayrii (J.J.Sm.)Sleumer
var. macgregoriae
C R. maxwellii Gibbs
C R. meijieri Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. microphyllum J.J.Sm.
C R. mindanaense Merr.
R. mollianum Koord.
C R. multicolor Miq.
R. muscicola J.J.Sm.
R. myrsinoides Sleumer
C R. nervulosum Sleumer
C R. nieuwenhuisii J.J.Sm.

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Subgen. Therorhodion
(Maxim.) Gray

Dwarf, evergreen or deciduous shrubs; indumentum of simple, sometimes glandular, hairs, scales absent. Inflorescence buds terminal, opening to produce a 1-3-flowered raceme; peduncles bearing leaf-like bracts. Calyx lobes well-developed. Corolla 5-lobed, rotate, divided to base on the lower side. Stamens 10. Ovary pubescent; style base impressed. Capsule ovoid. Seeds without appendages.

C R. camtschaticum Pall.
C subsp. camtschaticum
subsp. glandulosum (Small) Hultén
R. redowskianum Maxim.
Subgen. Tsutsusi (Sweet)

Pojark.

Shrubs, sometimes dwarf; indumentum of simple hairs or bristles that are sometimes ribbon-like and flattened or of stiff glandular hairs. Leaves persistent and/or deciduous. Leaves and inflorescence arising from within the same bud scales; inflorescence terminal, 1–several-flowered. Calyx lobes minute to well-developed. Coreila rotate to tubular-campanulate. Stamens (4–)5–10(–12). Ovary strigose to glandular. Seeds unornamented, without appendages.

Sect. Brachycalyx Sweet

Leaves rhombic to rhombic-ovate, arranged in pseudowhorls of (2–)3 at the ends of the branches, of one kind, deciduous in winter; flowers appearing before or with the leaves, corolla funnel-shaped to funnel-campanulate.

C R. amagianum (Makino) Makino ex H.Hara
R. amakusaense (Takada ex T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
R. dainyunicum P.C.Tam
C R. decandrum (Makino) Makino
C R. dilatatum Miq.
C forma dilatatum forma hypopilosum Sa.Kurata
C R. farrerae Tate
C R. hidakanum H.Hara
R. huadingense B.Y.Ding & Y.Y.Fang
R. hyugaense (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
C R. kiyosumense (Makino) Makino
C R. lagopus Nakai
C var. lagopus
var. nipphirom (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
C R. mariesii Hems. & E.H.Wilson
C R. mayebarae Nakai & H.Hara
C R. nudipes Nakai
var. kirishimense T.Yamaz.
var. nusanakianum (Nakai) T.Yamaz
C var. nudipes
R. osuzuyamense T.Yamaz.
C R. reticulatum D.Don

Sect. Tsutsusi

Leaves linear to broadly ovate, scattered along the stems (pseudo-whorled in R. tashiroi), usually of two kinds, the spring leaves larger and deciduous, the summer leaves smaller and persistent through the winter, sometimes with all the leaves apparently uniform and persistent. Corolla rotate to tubular-campanulate.

R. adenanthum M.Y.He
R. apricum P.C.Tam
R. arunachalense D.F.Chamb. & S.J.Rae
C R. atrovirens Franch.
R. bellum W.P.Fang & G.Z.Li
R. bicorniculatum P.C.Tam
R. boninense Nakai
R. chaoanense D.C.Wu & P.C.Tam
R. chrysocalyx H.Lév. & Vaniot
var. chrysocalyx
var. xiushanense (W.P.Fang) M.Y.He
R. chunii W.P.Fang
R. crassistylum M.Y.He
R. cretaceum P.C.Tam
C R. eriocarpum (Hayata) Nakai
R. florulentum P.C.Tam
R. flosculum W.P.Fang & G.Z.Li
C R. flumineum W.P.Fang & M.Y.He
R. fuchsiifolium H.Lév.
R. fuscipilum M.Y.He
R. gratiosum P.C.Tam
R. hainanense Merr.
R. hejiangense M.Y.He
R. huiyangense W.P.Fang & M.Y.He
R. hunanense Chun ex P.C.Tam
The Classification of Rhododendron

C R. indicum (L.) Sweet.
R. jasminoides M.Y.He
R. jinpingense W.P.Fang & M.Y.He
R. jinxiuense W.P.Fang & M.Y.He
C R. kaempferi Planch.
C var. kaempferi
C var. macrogemma Nakai
var. saikaiense (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
var. tubiflorum Komatsu
C R. kanehirae E.H. Wilson
C R. kiusianum Makino
C var. kiusianum
C var. sataense (Nakai) D.F.Chamb.
& S.J.Rae
R. kwangtungense Merr. & Chun
R. lasiostylum Hayata
R. litchifolium T.C.Wu & P.C.Tam
R. longifalcatum P.C.Tam
R. longiperulatum Hayata
R. longiperulatum P.C.Tam
R. malipoense M.Y.He
R. mariae Hance
subsp. kwangsiense (P.C.Tam)
D.F.Chamb.
subsp. mariae
R. matsumurai Komatsu
R. meridionale P.C.Tam
var. meridionale
var. minor P.C.Tam
C R. microphyton Franch.
R. minutiflorum Hu
C R. raucronatum (Blume) G.Don
R. myrsinifolium Ching ex W.P.Fang
& M.Y.He
R. naamkwanense Merr.
var. cryptonerve P.C.Tam
var. naamkwanense
C R. nakaharae Hayata
R. nanpingense P.C.Tam
C R. noriakianum Suzuki
C R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planch.
R. octandrum M.Y.He
C R. oldhamii Maxim.
R. petilum P.C.Tam
R. pinetorum P.C.Tam
R. polyaphidoideum P.C.Tam
var. montanum P.C.Tam
var. polyaphidoideum
R. pulchroides Chun & W.P.Fang
R. qianyangense M.Y.He
R. rhodanthum M.Y.He
R. rhuyuenense Chun
C R. ripense Makino
R. rivulare Hand.-Mazz.
C R. rubropilosum Hayata
C var. brevipetulatum (Hayata)
T.Yamaz.
var. grandiflorum T.Yamaz.
C var. rubropilosum
R. rufo-hirtum Hand.-Mazz.
R. rufulum P.C.Tam
C R. saisiuense Nakai
R. saxatile B.Y.Ding & Y.Y.Fang
C R. saxicolium Sleumer
C R. scabrum G.Don
C subsp. amanoi (Ohwi) D.F.Chamb.
& S.J.Rae
C subsp. scabrum
R. sepalavii Maxim.
C R. serpylliflorum (A.Gray) Miq.
R. sikayotalsanense Masan.
C R. simii Planch.
var. mesembrinum (Balf. & Forrest) Rehder
C var. simii
R. sparsifolium W.P.Fang
R. subcerinum P.C.Tam
C R. stenopetalum (Hogg) Mabb.
R. subenerv P.C.Tam
R. subflumineum P.C.Tam
C R. subsessile Rendle
R. taiwaense T.C.Wu & P.C.Tam
R. taiwanalpinum Ohwi
C R. tashiroi Maxim.
var. lasiophyllum Hatus. ex T.Yamaz.
C var. tashiroi
R. tenuilaminare P.C.Tam
C R. tosaense Makino
C R. tischonoskyi Maxim.
var. trinerve (Franch.) Makino
C var. tischonoskyi
R. tsoi Merr.
C R. tsusiophyllum Sugim.
R. unciferum P.C.Tam
R. viscidum C.Z.Guo & Z.H.Liu
R. viscidigemmatum P.C.Tam
R. yangningshanense P.C.Tam
R. yaoshanicum W.P.Fang & M.Y.He
C R. yedoense Maxim.
C var. poukhanense (H.Lév.) Nakai
C var. yedoense
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

Synonyms, Invalid and Unpublished Names

The list contains all traced synonyms published up to the end of 1996, each with the corresponding accepted name following the = sign (excl. those found in the species descriptions (p.81). It also contains those names that are not validly published, usually as there is no accompanying description. Wherever possible the corresponding accepted names are also given.

Some names published in Latin and referring to garden hybrids, or only known in horticulture, are also included, with the corresponding cultivar names, so that as complete a list as possible is available.

For an explanation of the form of these names see Introduction to Temperate Rhododendrons (p.74).

Anthodendron
A. ponticum (L.) Rchb. =
R. luteum Sweet

Azalea
A. alabamense (Rehder) Small =
R. alabamense Rehder
A. albrechtii (Maxim.) Kuntze =
R. albrechtii Maxim.
A. amagiana Makino =
R. amagiana (Makino) Makino ex H.Hara
A. amoena Lindl. =
R. kiusianum Makino ‘Amoenum’
A. arborescens Pursh =
R. arborescens (Pursh) Torr.
A. arborescens Pursh var.
richardsonii (Rehder) Ashe =
R. arborescens (Pursh) Torr.
A. atlantica Ashe =
R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder
A. atlantica Ashe var. luteo-alba
Coker =
R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder
A. aurantiaca F.Dietr. =
R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
A. austriana Small =
R. austrinum (Small) Rehder
A. bakeri Lemmon & McKay =
R. x bakeri (Lemmon & McKay)
Hume
A. bicolor (Aiton) Pursh =
R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
A. brookeana (Low ex Lindl.)
Kuntze =
R. brookeanum Low ex Lindl.
var. brookeanum
A. calendulacea Michx. =
R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
A. calendulacea Michx. var. crocea
Michx. =
R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
A. calendulacea Michx. var. flammea
Michx. =
R. flammeum (Michx.) Sargent
A. californica Torr. & A.Gray ex
Durand =
R. occidentale (Torr. & A.Gray)
A.Gray
A. canadensis (L.) Kuntze =
R. canadense (L.) Torr.
A. candida Small =
R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
A. canescens Michx. =
R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
A. canescens Michx. var. candida
(Small) Ashe =
R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
A. citrina Hassk. =
R. citrinum (Hassk.) Hassk. var.
citrinum
A. coccinea Lodd. =
R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
A. crispiflora Hook.f. =
R. ‘Crispiflorum’
A. crocea Hoffmanns. =
R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
A. cumberlandensis (E.L.Braun)
Copel. =
R. cumberlandense E.L.Braun
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Accepted Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. danielsiana Paxton =</td>
<td>R. 'Danielsianum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. dianthiflora Carrière =</td>
<td>R. 'Dianthiflorum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. farrerae (Tate) K.Koch. =</td>
<td>R. farrerae Tate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. fastigifolia Lemmon =</td>
<td>R. × fastigifolium (Lemmon) Hume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. flava Hoffmanns. =</td>
<td>R. luteum Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. fragrans Adams =</td>
<td>R. fragrans (Adams) Maxim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. furbisshii Lemmon =</td>
<td>R. × furbisshii (Lemmon) Leach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. glauca Lam. =</td>
<td>R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. glauca Lam. var. hispida (Pursh) Heynh. =</td>
<td>R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. hispida Pursh =</td>
<td>R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. indica L. =</td>
<td>R. indicum (L.) Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. indica L. var. calycina Lindl. =</td>
<td>R. 'Omurasaki'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. indica L. var. lateritia Lindl. =</td>
<td>R. 'Lateritium'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. japonica A.Gray =</td>
<td>R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp. japonicum (A.Gray) Kron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. jasminiflora (Hook.) Kuntze =</td>
<td>R. jasminiflorum Hook. var. jasminiflorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. javanica (Blume) Kuntze =</td>
<td>R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. subsp. javanicum var. javanicum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. kaempferi (Planch.) André =</td>
<td>R. kaempferi Planch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. kiyosumensis Makino =</td>
<td>R. kiyosumense (Makino) Makino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. lamponga (Miq.) Kuntze =</td>
<td>R. lampongum Miq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. lapponica L. =</td>
<td>R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ledifolia Hook. =</td>
<td>R. ripense 'Mucronatum' (Blume) G.Don var. mucronatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. ledifolia Hook. var. phaenicea Hook. =</td>
<td>R. 'Phoeniceum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. liliiflora Poit. =</td>
<td>R. ripense 'Mucronatum' (Blume) G.Don var. mucronatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. lutea L. =</td>
<td>R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. macrocalyx Bunge =</td>
<td>R. 'Macranthum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. makinii (Tagg) Makino =</td>
<td>R. makinii Tagg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. makinii (Tagg) Makino var. muranoana Makino =</td>
<td>R. makinii Tagg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. malayana (Jack) Kuntze =</td>
<td>R. malayanum Jack var. malayanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. mollis Blume =</td>
<td>R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp. molle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. mollis Blume var. glabrior Miq. ex Regel =</td>
<td>R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp. japonicum (A.Gray) Kron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. mucronata Blume =</td>
<td>R. ripense 'Mucronatum' (Blume) G.Don</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. multicolor (Miq.) Kuntze =</td>
<td>R. multicolor Miq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. myrtifolia Champ. =</td>
<td>R. hongkongense Hutch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. neglecta Ashe =</td>
<td>R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. nipponica (Matsum.) Copel. =</td>
<td>R. nipponicum Matsum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. nitida Pursh =</td>
<td>R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. nudiflora L. var. alba Aiton =</td>
<td>R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. nudiflora L. var. bicolor Aiton =</td>
<td>R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. nudiflora L. var. calycosa Wood =</td>
<td>R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. nudiflora L. var. carnea Aiton =</td>
<td>R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. nudiflora L. var. ciliata Kellogg =</td>
<td>R. occidentale (Torr. &amp; A.Gray) A.Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. nudiflora L. var. coccinea Aiton =</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
R. flammeum (Michx.) Sargent

A. nudiflora L. var. glandulifera
Porter =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. nudiflora L. var. papilionacea
Aiton =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. nudiflora L. var. partita Aiton =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. nudiflora L. var. periclymenoides
(Michx.) Heynh. =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. nudiflora L. var. polyandra
(Pursh) DC. =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. nudiflora L. var. rosea
Hoffmanns. =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. nudiflora L. var. rutilans Aiton =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. oblongifolia Small =
R. viscosum (L.) Torr.

A. obtusa Lindl. =
R. Obtusum Group

A. occidentalis Torr. & A.Gray =
R. occidentale (Torr. & A.Gray) A.Gray

A. ovata Lindl. =
R. ovatum (Lindl.) Maxim.

A. parvifolia (Adams) Kuntze =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.

A. pennsylvanica Gable =
R. × pennsylvanicum (Gable) Rehder

A. pentaphylla (Maxim.) Copel. =
R. pentaphyllum Maxim.

A. periclymena Pers. =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. periclymenoides Michx. =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. periclymenoides var. alba
Pursh =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. periclymenoides Michx. var. carnea Pursh =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. periclymenoides Michx. var. coccinea (Aiton) Pursh =
R. flammeum (Michx.) Sargent

A. periclymenoides Michx. var. papilionacea (Aiton) Pursh =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. periclymenoides Michx. var. partita (Aiton) Pursh =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. periclymenoides Michx. var. polyandra Pursh =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. periclymenoides Michx. var. rutilans (Aiton) Pursh =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

A. pontica L. =
R. luteum Sweet

A. pontica L. var. autumnalis
K.Koch =
R. luteum Sweet

A. pontica L. var. sinensis (Lodd.) Lindl. =
R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp. japonicum (A.Gray) Kron

A. prinophylla Small =
R. prinophyllum (Small) Millais

A. prunifolia Small =
R. prunifolium (Small) Millais

A. panicea Sweet =
R. × punicum (Sweet) Planch.

A. quinquefolia (Bisset & S.Moore) Olmsted, Coville & H.P.Kelsey =
R. quinquefolium Bisset & S.Moore

A. ramentacea Lindl. =
R. ‘Album’

A. retusa (Blume) Kuntze =
R. retusum (Blume) Benn. var. retusum

A. rosmarinifolia Burm. =
R. mucronatum (Blume) G.Don var. mucronatum

A. schlippenbachii (Maxim.)
Kuntze =
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. schlippenbachii Maxim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. semibarbata (Maxim.) Kuntze = R. semibarbatum Maxim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. serpyllifolia A.Gray = R. serpyllifolium (A.Gray) Miq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. serrulata Small = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. serrulata Small var. georgiana (Rehder) Ashe = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sinensis Lodd. = R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp. japonicum (A.Gray) Kron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. sinensis Lodd. var. glabrior (Miq.) Maxim. = R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp. japonicum (A.Gray) Kron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. speciosa Wild. var. aurantia Lodd. = R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. squamata Lindl. = R. farrerana Tate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. stenopetala Hogg = R. stenopetalum (Hogg) Mabb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. teysmannii (Miq.) Kuntze = R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. var. teysmannii (Miq.) K. &amp; G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. tubiflora Blume ex DC. = R. malayanum Jack var. malayanum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. vaseyi (A.Gray) Rehder = R. vaseyi A.Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. viscosa L. = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. viscosa L. var. aemulans (Rehder) Ashe = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. viscosa L. var. floribunda Aiion = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. viscosa L. var. glauca Aiton = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. viscosa L. var. montana (Rehder) Ashe = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. viscosa L. var. nitida (Pursh) Britton = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. viscosa L. var. rubescens Lodd. = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Azaleastrum
| A. albiflorum (Hook.) Rydberg = R. albiflorum Hook. var. albiflorum |
| A. warrenii A.Nelson = R. albiflorum Hook. var. warrenii (A.Nelson) M.A.Lane |

Biltia
| B. vaseyi (A.Gray) Small = R. vaseyi A.Gray |

Cladothamnus
| C. campanulatus Greene = R. albiflorum Hook. |

Hochenwartia

Hymenanthes
| H. japonica Blume = R. degronianum Carrière var. heptamerum (Maxim.) Sealy |

Ledum L.
| = R. Subsection Ledum (L.) Kron & Judd |
| L. californicum Kellogg = R. tolmachevii Harmaja |
| L. columbianum Piper = R. columbianum (Piper) Harmaja |
| L. glandulosum Nutt. = R. neoglandulosum Harmaja |
| L. groenlandicum Oeder = R. groenlandicum (Oeder) Kron & Judd |
| L. hypoleucum Kom. = R. hypoleucum (Kom.) Harmaja |
| L. macrophyllum Tolm. = R. tolmachevii Harmaja |

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L. palustre var. decumbens Aiton =
R. tomentosum (Stokes) Harmaja
var. subarcticum (Harmaja)
G. Wallace
L. palustre var. diversipilosum
Nakai =
R. hypoleucum (Kom.) Harmaja
L. palustre var. palustre =
R. tomentosum (Stokes) Harmaja
var. tomentosum
Rhododendron crouxii Croux =
R. × crouxii (Croux) Rehder

Rhododendron
R. aberrans Tagg & Forrest =
R. trillianum Forrest & W.W.Sm. var. trillianum
R. acroanthum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. rupicola W.W.Sm. var. rupicola
R. acrarium Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. primuliflorum Bureu & Franch.
R. acroline Sleumer =
R. culminicolum F.Muell. var. nubicola (Wernham) Sleumer
R. adamsii Rehder =
R. fragrans (Adams) Maxim.
R. adansonii Pépin =
R. ponticum L.
R. adenostemonum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. × irroratum Franch. subsp. pogonostylum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb.
R. admirabile Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. lukiangense Franch.
R. adoxum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. vernicosum Franch.
R. adroserum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. lukiangense Franch.
R. aechmophyllum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. yunnanense Franch.
R. aemulorum Balf.f. =
R. mallotum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward
R. aeruginosum Hook.f. =
R. campanulatum D.Don subsp. aeruginosum (Hook.f.) D.F.Chamb.
R. aganniphum Balf.f. &
Kingdon-Ward var. aganniphum
R. aganniphum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. schizopeplum (Balf.f. & Forrest) T.L.Ming =
R. aganniphum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. aganniphum
R. agatsum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. kyawii Lace & W.W.Sm.
R. × agastum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. pennivenium (Balf.f. & Forrest) T.L.Ming =
R. tanastylum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. pennivenium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. agathodaemonis J.J.Sm., non J.J.Sm. 1913 =
R. herzogii Warb.
R. agatum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. agatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg
R. aiolopeplum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. phaeochrysum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. levistratum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. aiososalpinx Balf.f. & Farrer =
R. stewartianum Diels
R. ischropeplum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. roxieanum Forrest var. roxieanum
R. × albicans Waterer ex Zabel =
R. Albicans Group
R. albecaule H.Lév. =
R. fortunei Lindl. subsp. fortunei
R. albrechtii Maxim. forma canescens
Sugim. =
R. albrechtii Maxim.
R. album Buch.-Ham. ex D.Don =
R. arboreum Sm. forma album Wall.
R. album Hoffmanns. =
R. albiflorum Hook.
R. album Ridl., non Blume =
R. aequabile J.J.Sm.
R. album Zoll., non Blume =
R. zollingeri J.J.Sm.
R. algarvense Page =
R. ponticum L.
R. alpicola Rehder & E.H.Wilson var. strictum Rehder & E.H.Wilson =
R. nivale Hook.f. subsp. boreal
M.N.Phillipson & Phillipson
R. × altaclarens R. Lindl. =
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

R. 'Altaclarense'

R. amamiense Ohwi =
R. latoucheae Franch. var. latoucheae

R. amanoi Ohwi =
R. scabrum G.Don subsp. amanoi
(Ohwi) D.F.Chamb. & S.J.Rae

R. amaurophyllum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. saluenense Franch. subsp. saluenense

R. amoenum (Lindl.) Planch. =
R. kiusianum Makino 'Amoenum'

R. andersonii Ridl. =
R. variolosum Becc. var.
andersonii (Ridl.) Sleumer

R. angiense J.J.Sm. =
R. culminicolum F.Muell. var.
gangiense (J.J.Sm.) Sleumer

R. angustiflorum Hoppe =
R. hirsutum L.

R. annae Franch. subsp. laxiflorum
(Balf.f. & Forrest) T.L.Ming =
R. annae Franch.

R. × anneliesii Rehder =
R. Anneliesi Group

R. anthopogon D.Don var.
haemonium (Balf.f. & R.E.Cooper)
Cowan & Davidian =
R. anthopogon D.Don subsp.
anthopogon

R. anthopogon D.Don var.
hypenanum (Balf.f.) H.Hara =
R. anthopogon D.Don subsp.
hypenanum (Balf.f.) Cullen

R. anthosphaerum Diels var.
eritimum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.)
Davidian =
R. anthosphaerum Diels

R. aperantum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward
var. subpilosum Cowan =
R. aperantum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward

R. apiculatum Rehder & E.H.Wilson =
R. concinnum Hemsl.

R. apodectum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
R. dichroanthum Diels subsp.
apodectum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.)
Cowan

R. apricum P.C.Tam var. falcinellum
P.C.Tam =
R. rufulum P.C.Tam

R. araliiforme Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. vernicosum Franch.

R. arborescens (Pursh) Torr. var.
richardsonii Rehder =
R. arborescens (Pursh) Torr.

R. arboresum Sm. subsp. kingianum
(Watt ex Hook.f.) Tagg =
R. arboresum Sm. subsp.
zeylanicum (Booth) Tagg

R. arboresum Sm. subsp. windsorii
(Nutt.) Tagg =
R. arboresum Sm. subsp. arboresum

R. arboresum Sm. var. kingianum
Watt ex Hook.f. =
R. arboresum Sm. subsp.
zeylanicum (Booth) Tagg

R. × arbutifolium Rehder =
R. Arbutifolium Group

R. argenteum Hook.f. =
R. grande Wight

R. argyi H.Lév. =
rigens 'Mucronatum'(Blume)
G.Don

R. argyrophyllum Franch. subsp.
hejiangense W.P.Fang =
R. insignae Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson
var. hejiangense (W.P.Fang)
M.Y.Fang

R. argyrophyllum Franch. var.
cupulare Rehder & E.H.Wilson =
R. argyrophyllum Franch. subsp.
argyrophyllum

R. argyrophyllum Franch. var.
leiandrum Hutch. =
R. argyrophyllum Franch. subsp.
nankingense (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.

R. argyrophyllum Franch. var.
nankingense Cowan =
R. argyrophyllum Franch. subsp.
nankingense (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.

R. argyrophyllum Franch. var.
omeiense Rehder & E.H.Wilson =
R. argyrophyllum Franch. subsp.
omeiense (Rehder & E.H.Wilson)
D.F.Chamb.

R. arizelum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
rubicosum Cowan & Davidian =
R. arizelum Balf.f. & Forrest

R. artosquameum Balf.f. & Davidian =
R. oreotrehes W.W.Sm.

R. ashleyii Coker =
R. maximum L.

R. asmenistum Balf.f. & Forrest =
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R. sanguineum Franch. var.
cloiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. asparagoides Wernham =
R. zoelleri Warb.

R. asteium Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
mesopolium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. astrapiae Foerster ex Schltr. =
R. konori Becc. var. konori

R. atensis Hand.-Mazz. =
R. dendricola Hutch.

R. atjehense Sleumer =
R. irroratum Franch. subsp.

R. atletsiense Hand.-Mazz. =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest
var. mesopolium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder
forma confusum Fernald =
R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder

R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder forma
luteo-album (Coker) Fernald =
R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder

R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder forma
neglectum (Ashe) Rehder =
R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder

R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder forma
tomolobum Fernald =
R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder

R. aucklandii Hook.f. =
R. griffithianum Wight

R. aucubaefolium Hemsl. =
R. stamineum Franch. var.

R. augustinii Hemsl. forma
grandifolia Franch. =
R. augustinii Hemsl. subsp.
chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen

R. augustinii Hemsl. forma hardyi
(Diels) R.C.Fang =
R. augustinii Hemsl. subsp.
chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen

R. augustinii Hemsl. forma rubrum
(Ashe) R.C.Fang =
R. augustinii Hemsl. subsp.
rubrum (Diels) Cullen

R. augustinii Hemsl. forma subglabra
Franch. =
R. augustinii Hemsl. subsp.
chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen

R. augustinii Hemsl. var.
chasmanthum (Diels) Davidian =
R. augustinii Hemsl. subsp.
chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen

R. augustinii Hemsl. var. rubrum
Davidian =
R. augustinii Hemsl. subsp.
rubrum (Davidian) Cullen

R. augustinii Hemsl. var. yui
W.P.Fang =
R. augustinii Hemsl. subsp.

R. aureum Franch. =
R. xanthostephanum Merr.

R. australe Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. leptothrium Balf.f. & Forrest

R. austrokiusianum Hatus. =
R. kiusianum Makino var. sataense
(Nakai) D.F.Chamb. & S.J.Rae

R. axium Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. selense Franch. subsp. selense

R. baeticum Boiss. & Reut. =
R. ponticum L.

R. balsaminaeflorum T.Moore =
R. 'Balsaminiflorum'

R. barbatum Wall. ex G.Don forma
imberbe (Hutch.) H.Hara =
R. x imberbe Hutch.

R. basirotundatum J.J.Sm. =
R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. subsp.
javanicum var. teysmannii
(Miq.) King & Gamble

R. batangense Balf.f. =
R. nivele Hook.f. subsp. boreale
M.N.Philipson & Philipson

R. baumii G.Watt ex Hutch. =
R. triflorum Hook.f. var.
bauhiniflorum (G.Watt ex Hutch.)
Cullen

R. beanianum Cowan var. compactum
Cowan =
R. piercei Davidian

R. beimaense Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. x erythrocalyx Balf.f. & Forrest

R. benthamianum Hemsl. =
R. concinnum Hemsl.

R. bergii Davidian =
R. augustinii Hemsl. subsp.
rubrum (Davidian) Cullen

R. beyerinckianum Koord. var.
longipetiolatum J.J.Sm. =
R. beyerinckianum Koord.
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

R. bhairopatium Ham. ex Madden = R. lepidotum Wall. ex G.Don
R. bottanicum C.B.Clarke in Hook.f. = R. lindleyi T.Moore
R. bicolor P.C.Tam = R. simii Planch. var. simii
R. bicolor (Aiton) Sweet = R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
R. bilsianum Hort. ex Lavallée = R. 'Bilsianum'
R. blandfordiiiflorum Hook.f. = R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. subsp. cinnabarinum
R. bodenii Wernham = R. habbemae Koord.
R. brachyandrum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. eclecteum Balf.f. & Forrest var. eclecteum
R. brachyanthum Franch. var. hypolepidotum Franch. = R. brachyanthum Franch. subsp. hypolepidotum (Franch.) Cullen
R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don forma normale Kitam. = R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don subsp. brachycarpum
R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don subsp. tigerstedtii Nitz. = R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don subsp. brachycarpum
R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don var. lutescens Koidz. = R. × nikomontanum (Komatsu) Nakai
R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don var. nematoanum Makino = R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don subsp. fauriei (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. forma nematoanum (Makino) Murata
R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don var. nematoanum Makino forma fauriei (Franch.) Murata = R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don subsp. fauriei (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. forma nematoanum (Makino) Murata
R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don var. nematoanum Makino forma nematoanum = R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don subsp. fauriei (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. forma nematoanum (Makino) Murata
R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don var. roseiflorum Miyoshi = R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don subsp. fauriei (Franch.) D.F.Chamb.
R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don var. roseum Koidz. = R. brachycarpum D.Don ex G.Don subsp. brachycarpum
R. brachystylum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward = R. trichocladum Franch. var. trichocladum
R. brevistyllum Franch. = R. heliopis Franch. var. brevistyllum (Franch.) Cullen
R. brevitubum Balf.f. & Cooper = R. maddenii Hook.f. subsp. maddenii
R. brevitubum J.J.Sm. = R. crassifolium Stapf
R. brookeanum Low ex Lindl. var. gracile (Low ex Lindl.) G.Henslow = R. brookeanum Low ex Lindl. subsp. gracile (Lindl.) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Philpps
R. brookeanum Stapf., non Low ex Lindl. = R. retivenium Sleumer
R. bullatum Franch. = R. edgeworthii Hook.f.
R. burmannii G.Don = ripense 'Mucronatum'(Blume) G.Don
R. buficifolium Low ex Hook.f. var. robustum Sleumer = R. buficifolium Low ex Hook.f., non Low ex Lindl.
R. caeruleo-glaucum Balf.f. &
Forrest =
R. campylogynum Franch.

R. caespitulum P.C.Tam =
R. myrsinifolium Ching ex W.P.Fang & M.Y.He

R. calceolarioides Wernham =
R. macgregoriae F.Muell. var. macgregoriae

R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
form aurantiacum (Dietr.) Rehder =
R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.

R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
form croceum (Michx.) Rehder =
R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.

R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr. var.
aurantiacum (Dietr.) Zabel =
R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.

R. californicum Hook.f. =
R. macrophyllum D.Don ex G.Don

R. calleryi Planch. =
R. simsi Planch. var. simsi

R. callichilioides Wernham =
R. wentianum Koord.

R. callichilioides Wernham var. minor
Wernham =
R. wentianum Koord.

R. calocodon Ridl. =
R. pauciflorum King & Gamble var. calocodon (Ridl.) Sleumer

R. calophytum Franch. subsp.
jinfense M.Y.Fang =
R. calophytum Franch. var. jinfense M.Y.Fang & W.K.Hu

R. calostrotum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward
var. calpichilium (Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward) Davidian =
R. calostrotum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward subsp. riparioides (Kingdon-Ward) Cullen

R. calostrotum R.C.Fang var.
riparioides (Cullen) R.C.Fang =
R. calostrotum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward subsp. riparioides Cullen

R. calycium (Lindl.) Planch. =
R. 'Omurasaki'

R. campanulatum D.Don var.
aeruginosum (Hook.f.) Cowan & Davidian =
R. campanulatum D.Don subsp. aeruginosum (Hook.f.) D.F.Chamb.

R. campanulatum D.Don var.
campbellii Millais =
R. arboreum Sm. x R. wallichii

R. campbelliae Hook.f. =
R. arboreum Sm. var. cinnamomeum (Wall. ex G.Don)

R. campylocarpum Hook.f. subsp.
teiopoeum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
D.F.Chamb. =
R. campylocarpum Hook.f. subsp. caloxanthum (Balf.f. & Farrer)
D.F.Chamb.

R. campylogynum Franch. var. celsum
Davidian =
R. campylogynum Franch.

R. campylogynum Franch. var.
charopoaeum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Davidian =
R. campylogynum Franch.

R. campylogynum Franch. var.
cremasterum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Davidian =
R. campylogynum Franch.

R. campylogynum Franch. var.
eupodium Ingram =
R. campylogynum Franch.

R. campylogynum Franch. var.
leucanthum Ingram =
R. campylogynum Franch.

R. campylogynum Franch. var.
myrtilloides (Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward) Davidian =
R. campylogynum Franch.

R. canadense (L.) Torr. forma
albiflorum (E.L.Rand & Redf.)
Rehder =
R. canadense (L.) Torr.

R. canadense (L.) Torr. forma album
Voss =
R. canadense (L.) Torr.

R. canadense (L.) Torr. forma
viridifolium Fernald =
R. canadense (L.) Torr.

R. candidaplicatum Wernham =
R. pusillum J.J.Sm.

R. candidum Rehder =
R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet

R. canescens Porter =
R. prinophyllum (Small) Millais

R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet forma
subglabrum Rehder =
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet var. candidum (Small) Sweet =
R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
R. cantabile Balf.f. ex Hutch. =
R. russatum Balf.f. & Forrest
R. capitatum Franch., non Maxim. =
R. fastigiatum Franch.
R. cardiobasis Sleumer =
R. orbiculare Decne. subsp. cardiobasis (Sleumer) D.F.Chamb.
R. cardioeides Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. oreotrephes W.W. Sm.
R. carringtoniae (F.Muell.) Lane-Poole =
R. herzogii Warb.
R. carringtoniae F.Muell. var. maius J.J.Sm. =
R. maius (J.J.Sm.) Sleumer
R. caryophyllum Hayata =
R. rubropilosum Hayata
R. catanduanense Merr. =
R. nortoniae Merr.
R. catapastum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. rubiginesum Franch. var. rubiginosum
R. catesbianum Dum.Cours. =
R. 'Catesbaei'
R. caucasicum Pall. var. stramineum Hook. =
R. caucasicum Pall.
R. caucasicum H.Lév. var. chaffanjonii H.Lév. =
R. stamineum Franch. var. stamineum
R. cephalanthoides Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. primuliflorum Bureau & Franch.
R. cephalanthum (Franch.) Cowan & Davidian var. crebreflorum (Hutch.& Kingdon-Ward) Cowan & Davidian =
R. cephalanthum Franch. subsp. cephalanthum
R. cephalanthum Franch. var. nmaiense (Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward) Cowan & Davidian =
R. cephalanthum Franch. subsp. cephalanthum
R. ceraceum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. lukiangense Franch.
R. cerasiflorum Hayata =
R. rubropilosum Hayata
R. catanduanense Merr. =
R. nortoniae Merr.
R. catesbianum Dum.Cours. =
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R. campylogynum Franch.
R. cerinum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. sulfurum Franch.
R. chaetomallum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. haematodes Franch. subsp. chaetomallum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. chaetomallum Balf.f. & Forrest var. chamaephytum Cowan =
R. forrestii Balf.f. ex Diels x haematodes Franch.
R. chaetomallum Balf.f. & Forrest var. glaucescens Tagg & Forrest =
R. haematodes Franch. subsp. chaetomallum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. chaetomallum Balf.f. & Forrest var. hæmigynnum Tagg & Forrest =
R. x hemigynnum (Tagg & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. chaetomallum Balf.f. & Forrest var. xanthanthum Tagg & Forrest =
R. x xanthanthum (Tagg & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. chalarocladum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. selense Franch. subsp. selense
R. chamaecystus L. =
Rhodothamnus chamaecistus Rchb.
R. chamaetortum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. cephalanthum Franch. subsp. cephalanthum
R. chapaense Dop =
R. maddenii Hook.f. subsp. crassum (Franch.) Cullen
R. charianthum Hutch. =
R. davidsonianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson
R. charidotes Balf.f. & Farrer =
R. saluense Franch. subsp. chamaunum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cullen
R. charitostreptum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. brachyanthum Franch. subsp. hypolepidotum (Franch.) Cullen
R. charopoem Balf.f. & Farrer =
R. campylogynum Franch.
R. chartophyllum Franch. =
R. yunnanense Franch.
R. chartophyllum Franch. forma
praecox Diels =
R. yunnanense Franch.

R. chasmanthoides Balf. & Forrest =
R. augustinii Hems. subsp.
chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen

R. chasmanthus Diels =
R. augustinii Hems. subsp.
chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen

R. chawchiense Balf. & Farrer =
R. anthosphaerum Diels

R. chasmanthum Balf. & Forrest =
R. augustinii Hems. subsp.
chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen

R. chawchiense Balf. & Farrer =
R. anthosphaerum Diels

R. chengshienianum W. P. Fang =
R. ambiguum Hems.

R. chienianum W. P. Fang =
R. longipes Rehd. & E. H. Wilson
var. chienianum (W. P. Fang) D. F. Chamb.

R. chionophyllum Diels =
R. argyrophyllum Franch. subsp.
argyrophyllum

R. chlanidotum Balf. & Forrest =
R. citriniflorum Balf. & Forrest
var. citriniflorum

R. christi Foerste =
R. christii Foerste

R. christi Foerste var. loniceroides
Schltr. =
R. christii Foerste

R. chrysanthisum Pall. =
R. aureum Georgi var. aureum

R. chrysanthisum Pall. var.
nikomontanum Komatsu =
R. × nkomontanum (Komatsu) Nakai

R. chrysopeledon Sleumer =
R. beyerinckianum Koord.

R. ciliato-pedunculatum Hayata =
R. henryi Hance var. henryi

R. ciliicalyx Franch. subsp. lyi
(H. Lév.) R. C. Fang =
R. lyi H. Lév.

R. cinereoserratum P.C. Tam =
K. farrerae Tate

R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. var.
aestivale Hutch. =
R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. subsp.
cinnabarinum

R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. var.
blandfordii Hook.f.) hort. =
R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. subsp.
cinnabarinum

R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. var.
pallidum Hook.f. =
R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. subsp.
xanthocodon (Hutch.) Cullen

R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. var.
purpurellum Cowan =
R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. subsp.
xanthocodon (Hutch.) Cullen

R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. var. roylei
(Hook.f.) hort. =
R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. subsp.
cinnabarinum

R. cinnamomeum Wall. ex G. Don =
R. arboreum Sm. var.
cinnamomeum (Wall. ex G. Don) Lindl.

R. citriniflorum Balf. & Forrest
subsp. aureolum Cowan =
R. citriniflorum Balf. & Forrest
var. horaeum (Balf. & Forrest)
D. F. Chamb.

R. citriniflorum Balf. & Forrest
subsp. horaeum (Balf. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. citriniflorum Balf. & Forrest
var. horaeum (Balf. & Forrest)
D. F. Chamb.

R. citriniflorum Balf. & Forrest
subsp. rubens Cowan =
R. citriniflorum Balf. & Forrest
var. horaeum (Balf. & Forrest)
D. F. Chamb.

R. cinnamomeum Miq., non (Hassk.) Hassk. =
R. citrinum (Hassk.) Hassk. var.
discoloratum Sleumer

R. citrinum (Hassk.) Hassk. forma
albiflorum Miq. =
R. citrinum (Hassk.) Hassk. var.
citrinum

R. clementis Merr. =
R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. subsp.
schadenbergii (Warb.) Argent

R. × elvianum J. F. Sm. =
R. ‘Clivianum’

R. clivicolum Balf. & W. W. Sm. =
R. primuliflorum Bureau & Franch.

R. cloiophorum Balf. & Forrest =
R. sanguineum Franch. var.
cloiophorum (Balf. & Forrest)
D. F. Chamb.

R. cloiophorum Balf. & Forrest
subsp. asmenistum (Balf. &
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

Forrest) Tagg =
R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. sanguineum var. cloiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. cloiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg
subsp. leucopetalum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. sanguineum var. cloiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. cloiophorum Balf.f. & Forrest
subsp. mannophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. didymoides Tagg & Forrest
R. cloiophorum Balf.f. & Forrest
subsp. roseotinctum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. sanguineum var. didymoides Tagg & Forrest
R. coccinopeplum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. roxieanum Forrest var. cucullatum (Hand.-Mazz.) D.F.Chamb.
R. coenenii J.J.Sm. =
R. culminicolium F.Muell. var. nubicola (Wernham) Sleumer
R. colletum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. beesianum Diels
R. commutatum Sleumer =
R. longiflorum Lindl. var. longiflorum
R. concinnum Hems. var. benthamianum (Hems.) Davidian =
R. concinnum Hems.
R. concinnum Hems. var. pseudo-yanthinum (Hems.) Davidian =
R. concinnum Hems.
R. confertissimum Nakai =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. coniferum Wernham =
R. correoides J.F. Sm.
R. convexum Sleumer =
R. culminicolium F.Muell. var. culminicolium
R. coombense Hems. =
R. concinnum Hems.
R. cooperi Balf.f. =
R. camelliflorum Hook.f.
R. copelandii Merr. =
R. jasminiflorum Hook. var copelandii (Merr.) Sleumer
R. cordatum H.Lév. =
R. souliei Franch.
R. coreanum Rehder =
R. yedoense Maxim. var. poukhanense (H.Lév.) Nakai
R. coriifolium Sleumer =
R. × coriifolium (Sleumer) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. corruscum Ridl. =
R. wrayi King & Gamble
R. coryi Skinners =
R. viscosum (L.) Torr.
R. coryphaem Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. praestans Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
R. costatum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. saluenense Franch. subsp. chameunum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cullen
R. costulatum Franch. =
R. lutescens Franch.
R. crassmedium P.C.Tam =
R. polyraphidoideum P.C.Tam var. polyraphidoideum
R. cassinervium Ridl. =
R. crassifolium Stapf
R. crebreflorum Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. cephalanthum Franch. subsp. cephalanthum
R. cremastum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. campylogynum Franch.
R. cremnastes Balf.f. & Farrer =
R. lepidotum Wall. ex G.Don
R. cremnophilum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. primuliflorum Bureau & Franch.
R. crenatum H.Lév. =
R. racemosum Franch.
R. crispiflorum (Hook.f.) Planch. =
R. 'Crispiflorum'
R. cruentum H.Lév. =
R. bureavii Franch.
R. cucullatum Hand.-Mazz. =
R. roxieanum Forrest var. cucullatum (Hand.-Mazz.) D.F.Chamb.
R. cuneifolium Rendle, non Stapf =
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. rosmarinifoliium (Vidal) Copel.f.
R. cuneifolium sensu Ridl., non Stapf =
R. bornease (J.J.Sm.) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps subsp. villosum (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
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A.L.Lamb & Phillipps

R. cuneifolium Stapf var.
subspathulatum Merr., non Ridl. =
R. borneense (J.F.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps subsp.
villosum (J.F.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps

R. cuneifolium Stapf var.
subspathulatum Ridl. =
R. bagobonum Copel.f.

R. cuprescens Nitz. =
R. phaeochrysum Balf.f. &
W.W.Sm. var. phaeochrysum

R. curtanii Merr. =
R. whiteheadii Rendle

R. curtisi T.Moore =
R. multicolor Miq.

R. cuthbertii Small =
R. minus Michx. var. minus

R. cyanocarpum (Franch.) W.W.Sm.
var. eriphyllum Balf.f. ex Tagg =
R. cyanocarpum (Franch.)
W.W.Sm.

R. cyaheicolum Sleumer =
R. spondylophylum F.Muell.

R. cyclium Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. callimorphum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
var. callimorphum

R. cymbomorphum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. x erythrocalyx Balf.f. & Forrest

R. daiyuen shanicum P.C.Tam =
R. daiyunicum P.C.Tam

R. damascenum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. campylogynum Franch.

R. danieleanum (Paxton) Planchon =
R. ‘Danieleanum’

R. daphniflourum Diels =
R. rufescens Franch.

R. daphnoides hort. =
R. ‘Daphnoides’

R. dasycladum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. selense Franch. subsp.
dasycladum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.)
D.F.Chamb.

R. dasylepis Schltr. =
R. beyerinckianum Koord.

R. dariaicum L. subsp. ledebourii
(Pojark.) Alexandrova & Schmidt =
R. ledebourii Pojark.

R. dariaicum L. subsp. sichotense
(Pojark.) Alexandrova & Schmidt =
R. sichoienese Pojark.

R. dauristicum L. var. mucronulatum
(Turcz.) Maxim. =
R. mucronulatum Turcz. var.
mucronulatum

R. dauristicum L. var. sempervirens
Sims =
R. ledebourii Pojark.

R. davisi hort. ex Koehne =
R. ‘Daviesi’

R. decandrum (Makino) Makino forma
lasiocarpum H.Hara =
R. decandrum (Makino) Makino

R. decandrum (Makino) Makino var.
pilosum H.Hara =
R. decandrum (Makino) Makino

R. decandrum (Makino) Makino var.
viscistylum (Nakai) Halus. =
R. viscistylum Nakai

R. decumbens D.Don ex G.Don =
R. ‘Decumbens’

R. deflexum Griff. =
R. triflorum Hook.f. subsp.
triflorum

R. degronianum Carrière forma
spontaneum Nakai =
R. degronianum Carrière subsp.
degronianum

R. degronianum Carrière forma
variegatum Nakai =
R. degronianum Carrière subsp.
degronianum

R. degronianum Carrière var.
amagianum (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz. =
R. degronianum Carrière forma
amagianum (T.Yamaz.) H.Hara

R. degronianum Carrière var. nakaii
(Komatsu) Nakai =
R. degronianum Carrière subsp.
degronianum

R. degronianum Carrière var.
yakushimanum (Nakai) Kitam. =
R. degronianum Carrière subsp.
yakushimanum (Nakai) Kitam. var.
yakushimanum

R. delavayi Franch. var. peramoenum
(Balf.f. & Forrest) T.L.Ming =
R. arboreum Sm. subsp. delavayi
(Franch.) D.F.Chamb. var.
peramoenum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
D.F.Chamb.

R. deleiense Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. tephropeplum Balf.f. & Farrer
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

R. dendritrichum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. uvariifolium Diels var. uvariifolium
R. depile Balf.f. & Forrest = R. oreotrophes W.W. Sm.
R. devrieleanum Koord. = R. konori Becc. var. konori
R. devriesianum Koord. subsp. astriptae Foerste = R. konori Becc. var. konori
R. dianthiflorum (Carrière) Millais = R. 'Dianthiflorum'
R. dichroanthum Diels subsp. herpesticum (Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward) Cowan = R. dichroanthum Diels subsp. scyphocalyx (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan
R. dichroanthum Diels var. apodectum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) T.L.Ming = R. dichroanthum Diels subsp. apodectum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) Cowan
R. dichroanthum Diels var. scyphocalyx (Balf.f. & Forrest) T.L.Ming = R. dichroanthum Diels subsp. scyphocalyx (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan
R. dichroanthum Diels var. septentrionale (Cowan) T.L.Ming = R. dichroanthum Diels subsp. septentrionale Cowan
R. didymum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. didymum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan
R. dilatatum Miq. var. boreale Sugim. = R. hidakanum H.Hara
R. dilatatum Miq. var. decandrum Makino = R. decandrum (Makino) Makino
R. dilatatum Miq. var. glaucum Hatus. = R. osuzuyamense T.Yamaz.
R. dilatatum Miq. var. kiyosumense (Makino) Hatus. = R. kiyosumense (Makino) Makino
R. dilatatum var. lasiocarpum (H.Hara) T.Yamaz. = R. decandrum (Makino) Makino
R. dilatatum Miq. var. satsumense T.Yamaz. = R. decandrum (Makino) Makino
R. discolor Warb. = R. celebicum (Blume) DC.
R. doctersii J.J.Sm. = R. zoelleri Warb.
R. dolicum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. selense Franch. subsp. dasycladum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb.
R. dryophyllum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. phaeochrysum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. phaeochrysum
R. dubium King & Gamble = R. wrayi King & Gamble
R. durionifolium Stapf, non Recc. = R. fallacinum Sleumer
R. eclecticum Balf.f. & Forrest var. brachyandrum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan & Davidian = R. eclecticum Balf.f. & Forrest var. eclecticum
R. edgarii Gamble = R. campanulatum D.Don
R. x edinense Dummer = R. 'Edinense'
R. elaegnoides Hook.f. = R. lepidotum Wall. ex G.Don
R. elegans Ridl. = R. pauciflorum King & Gamble var. pauciflorum
R. ellipticum Maxim. var. leptosanthum (Hayata) S.S. Ying = R. mouliainense Hook.f.
R. elongatum Blume = R. jasminiflorum Hook. var. jasminiflorum
R. emaculatum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. beesianum Diels
R. marginatum Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson
var. eriocarpum  K.M.Feng =
R. euonymifolium  H.Lév.

R. ericoïdes  Burtt, non Low ex Hook. f. =
R. borneense  (J.J.Sm.) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps subsp. augustissimum  (Sleumer) Argent

R. ericoïdes  Low ex Hook. f. var. silvicolum  Sleumer =
R. × silvicolum  (Sleumer) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps

R. erileucum  Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. zaleucum  Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. zaleucum

R. eriocarpum  (Hayata) Nakai var. tawadae  Ohwi =
R. eriocarpum  (Hayata) Nakai

R. eriogynum  Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. facetum  Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward

R. × erythrocalyx  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. beimaense  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. × erythrocalyx  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. docimum  Balf.f. ex Tagg =
R. × erythrocalyx  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. eucallum  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. × erythrocalyx  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. truncatum  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. × erythrocalyx  Balf.f. & Forrest

R. euanthum  Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. vernicosum  Franch.

R. eucallum  Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. × erythrocalyx  Balf.f. & Forrest

R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. astenium  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest var. mesopolium  (Balf.f. & Forrest)
D.F.Chamb.

R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. glaphyrum  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. temenium  Balf.f. & Forrest var. dealbatum  (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.

R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. mesopolium  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest var. mesopolium  (Balf.f. & Forrest)
D.F.Chamb.

R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. pothinum  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. temenium  Balf.f. & Forrest var. temenium

R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. temenium  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. temenium  Balf.f. & Forrest var. temenium

R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. trichomiscum  (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =
R. eudoxum  Balf.f. & Forrest var. eudoxum

R. exquisitum  Hutch. =
R. oreotrophes  W.W.Sm.

R. exquisitum  T.L.Ming =
R. sikangense  W.P.Fang var. exquisitum  (T.L.Ming) T.L.Ming

R. falcinellum  P.C.Tam =
R. rufulum  P.C.Tam

R. farrerae Tate var. leucotrichum
Franch. =
R. farrerae Tate

R. fauriei  Franch. =
R. brachycarpum  D.Don ex G.Don subsp. fauriei  (Franch.) D.F.Chamb.

R. ferrugineum  L. subsp. kotschyi
(Simonk.) Hayek =
R. myrtifolium  Schott & Kotschy

R. ferruginosa  Pall. =
R. lapponicum  (L.) Wahlénb.

R. filamentosum  Wernham =
R. oreadum  Wernham

R. fissotectum  Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. aganniphum  Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. aganniphum

R. flaviflorum  Elmér ex Merr. =
R. leytense  Merr. var. leytense
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

R. flavorum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. aganniphum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. flavorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. flavum Pall. =
R. aureum Georgi var. aureum

R. flavum G.Don var. macranthum
Bean =
R. luteum Sweet

R. flocigerum Franch. var.
appropinquans Tagg & Forrest =
R. neriflorum Franch. subsp.
phaedropum (Balf.f. & Farrer)

R. flocigerum Franch. subsp.
appropinquans (Tagg & Forrest)
D.F.Chamb. =
R. neriflorum Franch. subsp.
phaedropum (Balf.f. & Farrer)

R. fongkaiense C.N.Wu & P.C.Tam =
R. kwangtungense Merr. & Chun

R. fordii Hemsli. =
R. simiarum Hance

R. formosum Wall. var. johnstoneanum
G.Watt ex Brandis =
R. johnstoneanum G.Watt ex Hutch.

R. formosum Wall. var. salicifolium
C.B.Clarke =
R. formosum Wall. var. formosum

R. formosum Wall. var. veitchianum
(Hook.f.) Kurz =
R. veitchianum Hook.f.

R. forrestii Diels var. repens (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan & Davidian =
R. forrestii Balf.f. ex Diels subsp.
forrestii

R. fortunei Lindl. var. kwangfuense
(Chun & W.P.Fang) G.Z.Li =
R. fortunei Lindl. subsp. discolor
(Franch.) D.F.Chamb.

R. foveolatum Rehder & E.H.Wilson =
R. coriaceum Franch.

R. fragrans Franch., non Maxim. =
R. trichostomum Franch.

R. fragrans hort. =
R. maximum L.

R. franchetianum H.Lév. =
R. decorum Franch. subsp.
decorum

R. franssenianum J.J.Sm. =
R. villosulum J.J.Sm.

R. fuchsi Sleumer =
R. × fuchsi (Sleumer) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Philipps

R. fuchsii H.Lév. =
R. spinuliferum Franch. var.
spinuliferum

R. fuchsoides Schltr. =
R. lindaeaneanum Koord. var.
lindaeaneanum

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest subsp.
epipastum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
mesopolium (Balf.f. & Forrest)
D.F.Chamb.

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest subsp.
esenoides (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
esenoides

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest subsp.
trichomiscum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
edesostrum

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest subsp.
trichophlebium (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
edesostrum

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest subsp.
trichophlebium (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
edesostrum

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest subsp.
trichophlebium (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
edesostrum

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest subsp.
trichophlebium (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
edesostrum

R. fumidum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. heliolepis Franch. var.
heliolepis

R. fuscum Blume =
R. malayanum Jack var.
malayanum

R. galoides J.J.Sm. =
R. bagobonum Copel.f.

R. gaultheroides Boiss. & Bal. =
Epigaea gaultherioides (Boiss. &
Bal.) Takht.

R. germanicum Tausch =
R. hirsutum L.

R. gibbsiae J.J.Sm. =
R. culminicolum F.Muell. var.
angiense (J.J.Sm.) Sleumer

R. gibsonii Paxton =
R. formosum Wall. var. formosum

R. giganteum Forrest ex Tagg var.
seminudum Tagg & Forrest =
R. protistum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
protistum

R. giganteum Forrest ex Tagg var.
seminudum Tagg & Forrest =
R. protistum Balf.f. & Forrest var.
protistum

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R. giraudissii H.Lév. =
R. decorum Franch. subsp. decorum

R. glabratum Hoppe =
R. hirsutum L.

R. glabriifilum J.J.Sm. =
R. macgregoriae F.Muell. var. macgregoriae

R. × gowenianum Sweet =
R. 'Gowenianum'

R. gracile Becc., von Low ex Lindl. =
R. longiflorum Lindl. var. longiflorum

R. gracile Low ex Lindl. =
R. brookeanum Low ex Lindl.

subsp. gracile (Lindl.) Argent

R. gracilescens (Nakai) Maekawa =
R. nudipes Nakai var. nudipes

R. gracilipes Franch. =
R. argyrophyllum Franch. subsp. hypoglaucum (Hems.) D.F.Chamb.

R. gratum T.L.Ming =
R. rex H.Lév. subsp. gratum

(T.L.Ming) M.Y.Fang

R. gregarium Sleumer =
R. culminicolium F.Muell. var. culminicolium

R. griffithianum Wight var. aucklandii (Hook.f.) Hook.f. =
R. griffithianum Wight

R. gymnanthum Diels =
R. lukiangense Franch.

R. gymnogynum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. anthropoerum Diels

R. gymnomicum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. primuliflorum Bureau & Franch.

R. haemaleum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. sanguineum var. haemaleum

(Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. haematocheilum Craib =
R. oreodoxa Franch. var. oreodoxa

R. haematodes Franch. var. calycinum

Franch. =
R. haematodes Franch. subsp. haematodes

R. haematodes Franch. var. hypoleucum Franch. =
R. haematodes Franch. subsp. haematodes

R. haematodes Franch. var. anthropogon D.Don subsp. anthropogon

R. haliaisanense H.Lév. =
R. yedoense Maxim. var. poukhanense (H.Lév.) Nakai
R. hamondi Hart. ex Lavallée = R. ‘Hammondii’
R. hannoense Nakai = R. indicum (L.) Sweet
R. hansemanni Warb. = R. macgregoriae F.Muell. var. macgregoriae
R. harrovianum Hemsl. = R. polylepis Franch.
R. hatamense Sleumer, non Becc. = R. culminicolum F.Muell. var. nubicola (Wernham) Sleumer
R. hedythamnum Balff. & Forrest = R. callimorphum Balff. & W.W.Sm. var. callimorphum
R. hedythamnum Balff. & Forrest var. eglandulosum Hand.-Mazz. = R. cyanocarpum (Franch.) W.W.Sm.
R. heishuiense W.P.Fang = R. tatsienense Franch. var. tatsienense
R. heliolepis Franch. var. fumidum (Balff. & W.W.Sm.) R.C.Fang = R. heliolepis Franch. var. heliolepis
R. heliolepis Franch. var. oporinum (Balff. & Kingdon-Ward) R.C.Fang = R. heliolepis Franch. var. heliolepis
R. hellwigii Koord., non Warb. = R. agathodaimonis J.J.Sm.
R. helvolum Balff. & Forrest = R. phaeochrysum Balff. & W.W.Sm. var. levistratum (Balff. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. hepaticum P.C.Tam = R. florulentum P.C.Tam.
R. heptamerum Balff. = R. anthosphaerum Diels
R. heptaster A.Gilli = R. konori Becc. var. konori
R. hesperium Balff. & Forrest = R. rigidum Franch.
R. hexamerum Hand.-Mazz. = R. vernicosum Franch.
R. himertum Balff. & Forrest = R. sanguineum Franch. var. himertum (Balff. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. hispidum D.Don = R. indicum (L.) Sweet
R. hoi W.P.Fang = R. anthropogonoides Maxim. subsp. hoi (W.P.Fang) W.P.Fang & Xiong
R. honbanianum A.Ch.v. ex Dop = Enkianthus quinqueflorus Loureiro
R. hortense Nakai = R. stenopetalum (Hogg) Mabb.
R. hunanense Chun ex P.C.Tam var. mangshanicum P.C.Tam = R. hunanense Chun ex P.C.Tam
R. hutchinsonianum W.P.Fang = R. concinnum Hemsl.
R. hyacinthiflorum Hort. = R. ponticum L.
R. hylocrea Balff. & W.W.Sm. = R. anthosphaerum Diels
R. hymenanthes (Blume) Makino = R. degrianon carrière subsp. heptamerum (Maxim.) H.Hara var. heptamerum (Maxim.) Sealy
R. hymenanthes (Blume) Makino var. pentamerum Makino = R. degrianon carrière subsp. degrianon
R. hypoblematosum P.C.Tam = R. polyraphidoideum P.C.Tam var. polyraphidoideum
R. hypolepidotum (Franch.) Balff. & Forrest = R. brachyanthum Franch. subsp. hypolepidotum (Franch.) Cullen
R. hypopytis Pojak. = R. aureum Georgi var. hypopytis (Pojark.) D.F.Chamb.
R. hypophracticum Balff. & Forrest = R. oreotrephes W.W.Sm.
R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. amoenum (Lindl.) Maxim. = R. kiusianum Makino ‘Amoenum’
R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. amoenum (Lindl.) Maxim. forma japonicum
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Maxim. =
R. kiusianum Makino var.
kiusianum

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. eriocarpum
Hayata =
R. eriocarpum (Hayata) Nakai

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var.
formosanum Hayata =
R. simsi Planch. var. simsi

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. ignescens
Sweet =
R. 'Ignescens'

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. japonicum
(Maxim.) Makino =
R. kiusianum Makino var.
kiusianum

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. kaempferi
(Planch.) Maxim. =
R. kaempferi Planch.

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var.
macranthum (G.Don) Maxim. =
R. 'Macranthum'

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var.
mikawanauna Makino =
R. × transiens Nakai

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. obtusum
(Planch.) Maxim. =
R. Obtusum Group

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. simsi
(Planch.) Maxim. =
R. simsi Planch. var. simsi

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. sinensis
Miq. =
R. scabrum G.Don subsp. scabrum

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. smithii
Sweet =
R. × pulchrum Sweet

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var.
sulcifoliatum (Miq.) Makino =
R. scabrum G.Don subsp. scabrum

R. indicum (L.) Sweet var. tamurai
Makino =
R. eriocarpum (Hayata) Nakai

R. inobeanum Honda =
R. decandrum (Makino) Makino

R. intortum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. phaeochrysum Balf.f. &
W.W.Sm. var. levistratum (Balf.f. &
Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. invasorium Sleumer =
R. inconspicuum J.J.Sm.

R. ioanthum Balf.f. =
R. siderophyllum Franch.

R. ixeroticum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. crinigerum Franch. var.
crinigerum

R. iyoense Nakai =
R. kaempferi Planch.

R. jaufreirii H.Lév. =
R. siderophyllum Franch.

R. jangtouense Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. dichroanthum Diels subsp.
apodectum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.)
Cowen

R. japonicum (A.Gray) J.V.Suringar =
R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp.
japonicum (A.Gray) Kron

R. japonicum (A.Gray) J.V.Suringar
forma aureum E.H.Wilson =
R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp.
japonicum (A.Gray) Kron

R. japonicum (A.Gray) J.V.Suringar
forma canescens (Sugim.)Sugim. =
R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp.
japonicum (A.Gray) Kron

R. japonicum (A.Gray) J.V.Suringar
var. canescens Sugim. =
R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp.
japonicum (A.Gray) Kron

R. japonicum (Blume) C.K.Schneid. =
R. degronianum Carrière var.
haptenum (Maxim.) Sealy

R. japonicum (Blume) C.K.Schneid.
var. pentamerum (Maxim.)
Hutch. =
R. degronianum Carrière subsp.
degronianum

R. japonoheptamerum Kitam. =
R. degronianum Carrière var.
heptamerum (Maxim.) Sealy

R. japonoheptamerum Kitam. var.
hondoense (Nakai) Kitam. =
R. degronianum Carrière var.
hondoense (Nakai) H.Hara

R. japonoheptamerum Kitam. var.
kyomaruense (T.Yamaz) T.Yamaz =
R. degronianum Carrière var.
kyomaruense (T.Yamaz.) H.Hara

R. jasminiflorum Sarasin, non Hook. =
R. radians J.J.Sm. var. minahaseae
Sleumer

R. jasminiflorum Hook. var.
maculatum Ridl. =
R. jasminiflorum Hook. var.
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

punctatum Ridl.
R. jasminiflorum Koord., non Hook. = R. citrinum (Hassk.) Hassk. var. citrinum
R. jasminiflorum Merr., non Hook. = R. jasminiflorum Hook. var. oblongifolium Sleumer
R. jasminiflorum Ridl., non Hook. = R. pneumonanthum Sleumer
R. javanicum C.B.Clarke, non (Blume) Sleumer = R. javanicum (Blume) Benn.
R. javanicum Koord., non (Blume) Sleumer = R. javanicum (Blume) Benn.
R. javanicum Merr., non (Blume) Sleumer = R. javanicum (Blume) Benn.
R. javanicum Ridl., non (Blume) Sleumer = R. javanicum (Blume) Benn.
R. javanicum = R. jenkinsii Nutt.
R. kaempferi Planch. var. iyoense (Nakai) Sugim. = R. kaempferi Planch.
R. kaempferi Planch. var. japonicum (Maxim.) Rehder = R. kiusianum Makino var. kiusianum
R. kaempferi Planch. var. komatsui Nakai = R. 'Komatsui'
R. kaempferi Planch. var. lusidesculum (Nakai) Sugim. = R. kaempferi Planch.
R. kaempferi Planch. var. macrostemon (Maxim.) Makino = R. 'Macrostemon'
R. kaempferi Planch. var. mikawanum Makino = R. × transiens Nakai
R. kaempferi Planch. var. purpureum Nakai = R. kaempferi Planch. 'Plenum'
R. kaempferi Planch. var. tubidorum Komatsu = R. kaempferi Planch.
R. kalmiaefolium hort. ex Lavallée = R. 'Kalmiaefolium'
R. kawakamii Hayata var. flaviflorum Liu & Chuang = R. kawakamii Hayata
R. keditii Sleumer = R. × keditii (Sleumer) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. keleticum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. calostrotum (Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward) subsp. keleticum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cullen
R. × kewense W.Wats. =
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R. Kewense Group
R. keysii Hook.f. var. unicolor
Hutch. =
R. keysii Nutt.
R. keysseri Foerster =
R. culminicolum F.Muell. var. culminicolum
R. kialense Franch. =
R. przewalskii Maxim.
R. keysseri Foerster =
R. culminicolum F.Muell. var. culminicolum
R. keysii Hook.f. var. unicolor Hutch. =
R. keysii Nutt.
R. kingdonii Merr. =
R. calostrotum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward subsp. riparium (Kingdon-Ward) Cullen
R. kjellbergii J.J.Sm. =
R. vanvuurenii J.J.Sm.
R. klossii Ridl. =
R. rouxii Makino
R. komiyamae Makino
R. kontumense Sleumer =
R. rizzinum (Sleumer) D.F.Chamb.
R. kotschyi Simonk. =
R. myrtifolium Schott & Kotschy
R. kouytschense H.Lév. =
R. chrysonalca H.Lév. & Vaniot
R. kwangsiense Hu ex P.C.Tam =
R. mariae Hance subsp.
kwangsiense (P.C.Tam) D.F.Chamb. & S.J.Rae
R. kwangsiense Hu ex P.C.Tam var.
obovatifolium P.C.Tam =
R. mariae Hance subsp.
kwangsiense (P.C.Tam) D.F.Chamb. & S.J.Rae
R. kwangsiense Hu ex P.C.Tam var.
salicinum P.C.Tam =
R. mariae Hance subsp.
kwangsiense (P.C.Tam) D.F.Chamb. & S.J.Rae
R. kwangsiense Hu ex P.C. Tam var.
subfalcatum P.C.Tam =
R. mariae Hance subsp.
kwangsiense (P.C.Tam) D.F.Chamb. & S.J.Rae
R. lacteum Stapf, non Franch. =
R. stapfianum Hemsli ex Frain
R. lacteum Franch. var.
macrophyllum Franch. =
R. rex H.Lév. subsp. fictolacteum (Balf.f.) D.F.Chamb.
R. x laetivirens Rehder =
R. Laetevirens Group
R. laetum J.J.Sm., non J.J.Sm. 1914 =
R. zoelleri Warb.
R. lagopus Nakai var. tokushimense
(T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz. =
R. tsurugisanense (T.Yamaz.)
T.Yamaz. var. tsurugisanense
R. lagopus Nakai var. tsurugisanense
(T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz. =
R. tsurugisanense (T.Yamaz.)
T.Yamaz. var. tsurugisanense
R. lamprophyllum Hayata =
R. ovatum (Lindl.) Maxim.
R. lanatum Hook.f. var. luciferum
Cowan =
R. luciferum (Cowan) Cowan
R. lancifolium Hook.f. =
R. barbatum Wall. ex G.Don
R. langbianense A.Chev. ex Dop =
R. irroratum Franch. subsp.
kontumense (Sleumer) D.F.Chamb.
R. lanigerum Tagg var. silvaticum
(Cowan) Davidian =
R. lanigerum Tagg
R. laoticum Dop =
R. moulmainense Hook.f.
R. lapidosum T.L.Ming =
R. araiophyllum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
subsp. lapidosum (T.L.Ming)
M.Y.Fang
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb. subsp.
paevifolium (Adans) T.Yamaz. =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb. var.
alpinum (Glechen) T.Yamaz. =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. lateritium Planch. =
R. "Lateritium"
R. lateritium Planch. var.
brachytrichum Nakai =
R. "Lateritium"
R. laticostum Ingram =
R. keiskei Miq.
R. latifolium Hoffmanns. =
R. maximum L.
R. latifolium Hemsli. ex Frain =
R. hirsutum L.
R. laureola Schltr. =
R. dielsianum Schltr. var. dielsianum

R. lauterbachianum Foerster =
R. macgregoriae F.Muell. var. macgregoriae

R. leachianum L.F.Henderson =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.

R. leclerei H.Lév. =
R. rubiginosum Franch. var. rubiginosum

R. ledifolium (Hook.f.) G.Don =
R. ripense 'Mucronatum' (Blume) G.Don

R. ledoides Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. trichostomum Franch.

R. leilungense Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. tatsienense Franch. var. tatsienense

R. leipo podium Hayata =
R. moulmainense Hook.f.

R. lemeei H.Lév. =
R. lutescens Franch.

R. lepidanthum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. primuliflorum Bureau & Franch.

R. leprosum Balf.f. =
R. rubiginosum Franch. var. rubiginosum

R. leptanthum Hayata =
R. moulmainense Hook.f.

R. leptocladon Dop =
R. lyi H.Lév.

R. leptosanthum Hayata =
R. moulmainense Hook.f.

R. leucanthrum H.Lév. =
R. siderophyllum Franch.

R. leucanthum Bunge =
R. ripense 'Mucronatum' (Blume) G.Don

R. leucobotrys Ridl. =
R. moulmainense Hook.f.

R. leucolasi um Diels =
R. hunnewellianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson subsp. hunnewellianum

R. leucopetalum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. clooiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. limprichtii Diels =
R. oreodoxa Franch. var. oreodoxa

R. lindaueanum Koord. var. cyclopicum Sleumer =

R. lindaueanum Koord. var. lindaueanum

R. lindaueanum Koord. var. latifolium J.J.Sm. =
R. lindaueanum Koord. var. lindaueanum

R. lindaueanum Koord. var. psilacrum Sleumer =
R. lindaueanum Koord. var. lindaueanum

R. linearifolium Siebold & Zucc. var. macrosepalum (Maxim.) Makino =
R. stenopetalum (Hogg) Mabb.

R. linearifolium Siebold & Zucc. var. forma rhodoroides (Maxim.) Makino =
R. 'Rhodoroides'

R. linnaeoides Schltr. =
R. anagalliflorum Wernham

R. liratum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. dichroanthum Diels subsp. apodectum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) Cowan

R. liukiuense Komatsu =
R. scabrum G.Don subsp. scabrum

R. lobbii hort. ex Veitch =
R. longiflorum Lindl. var. longiflorum

R. loheri Copel., =
R. leytense Merr. var. loheri (Copel,f.) Sleumer

R. lompo henese J.J.Sm. var. grandifolium J.J.Sm. =
R. buruense J.J Sm.

R. longiflorum Lindl. var. heusseri J.J.Sm. =
R. jasminiflorum Hook. var. heusseri (J.J.Sm.) Sleumer

R. longifolium Nutt. =
R. grande Wight

R. lophophorum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. phaeochrysum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. agglutinatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. loureirianum G.Don =
Ardisia loureiriana (G.Don) Merr.

R. lowii (Hook.f.) F.Muell. =
R. englerianum Koord.

R. lowii hort. =
R. ponticum L.

R. lucidum Franch., non Nutt. =
R. degronianum Carrière var. kyomaruense (T. Yamaz.) H. Hara forma amagianum (T. Yamaz.) H. Hara

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. forma angustifolium Makino = R. makinoi Tagg

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. forma latifolium Sugim. = R. degronianum Carrière var. heptamerum (Maxim.) Sealy

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. subsp. pentamerum (Maxim.) Sugim. = R. degronianum Carrière subsp. degronianum

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. subsp. yakushimanum (Nakai) Sugim. = R. degronianum Carrière var. heptamerum (Maxim.) Sealy

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. var. heptamerum Maxim. = R. degronianum Carrière var. heptamerum (Maxim.) Sealy

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. var. hondoense Nakai = R. degronianum Carrière var. hondoense (Nakai) H. Hara

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. var. intermedium Sugim. = R. degronianum Carrière subsp. yakushimanum (Nakai) H. Hara var. intermedium (Sugim.) H. Hara

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. var. kyomaruense T. Yamaz. = R. degronianum Carrière var. kyomaruense (T. Yamaz.) H. Hara

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. var. micranthum Nakai = R. degronianum Carrière var. heptamerum (Maxim.) Sealy

R. metternichii Siebold & Zucc. var. yakushimanum (Nakai) Ohwi = R. degronianum Carrière subsp. yakushimanum (Nakai) Kitam. var. yakushimanum


R. mirabile Kingdon-Ward = R. genestierianum Forrest


R. mjobergii Merr. = R. durionifolium Becc. var. durionifolium


R. molle (Blume) G. Don var. japonicum (A. Gray) Makino = R. molle (Blume) G. Don subsp. japonicum (A. Gray) Kron

R. mollicomum Balff. & W. W. Sm. var. rockii Tagg = R. mollicomum Balf. & W. W. Sm.

R. mollyanum Cowan & Davidian = R. montroseanum Davidian

R. mombeigii Rehder & E. H. Wilson = R. uvariifolium Diels var. uvariifolium

R. morsheadianum Millais = R. arboreum Sm. var. roseum Lindl. ‘Morsheadianum’

R. moszkowski Schltr. = R. zoelleri Warb.


R. moultonii Ridl. = R. brookeanum Low ex Lindl. var. moultonii (Ridl.) Argent

R. mucronulatum Turcz. var. albiflorum Nakai = R. mucronulatum Turcz. var. mucronulatum

R. mucronulatum Turcz. var. chejuense Davidian = R. mucronulatum Turcz. var. taquetii (H. Lév) Nakai

R. mucronulatum Turcz. var. ciliatum Nakai = R. mucronulatum Turcz.

R. mucronulatum Turcz. var. curtisii G. Hensl. = R. mucronulatum Turcz.


R. multicolor Sp. Moore, non Miq. = R. citrinum (Hassk.) Hassk. var. discoloratum Sleumer

R. murudense J. F. Sm., non Merr. = R. pseudomurudense Sleumer

R. murudense Merr. =
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R. crassifolium Stapf
R. × myrtilloides Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward = R. 'Myrtilloides'
R. nagasakianum Nakai = R. nudipes Nakai var. nudipes
R. nagasakianum Nakai var. gracilescens Nakai = R. nudipes Nakai var. nudipes
R. nakai Komatsu = R. degronianum Carrière subsp. degronianum
R. nanothamnum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense
R. narcissiflorum Planch. = R. mucronatum (Blume) G.Don var. mucronatum 'Narcissiflorum'
R. nebrites Balf.f. & Forrest = R. sanguineum Franch. var. himertum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. neglectum (Ashe) Ashe = R. atlanticum (Ashe) Rehder
R. nepalense hort. = R. arboreum Sm.
R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. euchaites (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg = R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. neriiflorum
R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. phoenicidum (Balf.f. & Farrer) Tagg = R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. neriiflorum
R. neriiflorum Franch. var. agatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) T.L.Ming = R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. agatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg
R. neriiflorum Franch. var. phaedropum (Balf.f. & Farrer) T.L.Ming = R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. phaedropum (Balf.f. & Farrer) Tagg
R. nervulosum Sleumer = R. × nervulosum Sleumer
R. nervulosum Sleumer var. exuberans Sleumer = R. exuberans (Sleumer) Argent
R. nikoense (Komatsu) Nakai = R. pentaphyllum Maxim.
R. nilagiricum Zenker = R. arboresum Sm. subsp. nilagiricum (Zenker) Tagg
R. ningyuenense sensu Sleumer, non Hønd.-Mazz. = R. irroratum Franch. subsp. kontumense (Sleumer) D.F.Chamb.
R. niphargum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward = R. uvariifolium Diels var. uvariifolium
R. niphobolum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. stewartianum Diels
R. nishiokae H.Hara = R. succothii Davidian
R. nitens Sleumer = R. commonae Foerste
R. nnaiene (Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward) = R. cephalanthum Franch. subsp. cephalanthum
R. × nobleanum hort. ex Lindl. = R. Nobleanum Group
R. nodosum C.H.Wright = R. culminicolum F.Muell. var. culminicolum
R. nubicola Wernham = R. culminicolum F.Muell. var. nubicola (Wernham) Sleumer
R. nudiflorum (L.) Torr. forma album Rehder = R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners
R. nudiflorum (L.) Torr. forma glanduliferum (Porter) Fernald = R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners
R. nudiflorum (L.) Torr. var. album (Pursh) C.Mohr = R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners
R. nudiflorum (L.) Torr. var. coccineum (Aiton) Sweet =
R. flammeum (Michx.) Sargent
R. nudiflorum (L.) Torr. var.
glanduliferum (Porter) Rehder =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.)
Shinners
R. nudiflorum (L.) Torr. var.
papilionaceum (Aiton) Zabel =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.)
Shinners
R. nudiflorum (L.) Torr. var.
roseum (Loisel.) Weigand =
R. canescens (Michx.) Sweet
R. nudipes Nakai subsp.
niphophilus T.Yamaz. var.
lagopus (Nakai) T.Yamaz. =
R. lagopus Nakai var. lagopus
R. nudipes Nakai subsp.
niphophilus T.Yamaz. =
R. lagopus Nakai var.
niphophilus (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
R. nudipes Nakai subsp.
yakumontanum T.Yamaz. =
R. yakumontanum (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
R. nudipes Nakai var. tokushimense
T.Yamaz. =
R. lagopus Nakai var.
tokushimense (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
R. nudipes Nakai var. tsurugisanense
T.Yamaz. =
R. tsurugisanense (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
R. nwaiense hort. =
R. cephalanthum Franch. subsp.
cephalanthum
R. oblongum Griff. =
R. griffithianum Wight
R. obovatum Hook.f. =
R. lepidotum Wall. ex G.Don
R. obscurentivum Merr. =
R. brookeanum Low ex Lindl.
subsp. gracile (Lindl.) Argent
R. obscurum Franch. ex Balf.f. =
R. siderophyllum Franch.
R. obtusum hort. =
R. ponticum L.
R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planch. forma
amoenum (Lindl.) E.H.Wilson =
R. kiusianum Makino ‘Amoenum’
R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planch. var.
japonicum (Maxim.) Kitam. =
R. kiusianum Makino var.
kiusianum
R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planch. var.
macrogemmum (Nakai) Kitam. =
R. kaempferi Planch.
R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planch. var.
mikawanum (Makino) T.Yamaz. =
R. x transiens Nakai
R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planch. var.
saikaiense T.Yamaz. =
R. kaempferi Planch. var.
saikaiense (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.
R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planch. var.
tosaense (Makino) Kitam. =
R. tosaense Makino
R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planch. var.
tubiflorum (Komatsu) Yamazaki =
R. kaempferi Planch. var.
tubiflorum Komatsu
R. occidentale (Torr. & A.Gray)
A.Gray var. paludosum Jepson =
R. occidentale (Torr. & A.Gray)
A.Gray
R. occidentale (Torr. & A.Gray)
A.Gray var. sonomense (Greene)
Rehder =
R. occidentale (Torr. & A.Gray)
A.Gray
R. ochrocalyx hort. =
R. x detonsum Balf.f. & Forrest
R. oldhamii Maxim. var. glandulosum
Hayata =
R. oldhamii Makino
R. openshawianum Rehder &
E.H.Wilson =
R. calophyrum Franch. var.
openshawianum (Rehder &
E.H.Wilson) D.F.Chamb.
R. oropinum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. heliolepis Franch. var.
heliolepis
R. oranum J.J.Sm. =
R. zoelleri Warb.
R. oreinum Balf.f. =
R. nivale Hook.f. subsp. boreale
M.N.Philipson & Philipson
R. oresbium Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. nivale Hook.f. subsp. boreale
M.N.Philipson & Philipson
R. oresterum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. wardii W.W.Sm. var. wardii
R. orion Ridl. =
R. scortechinii King & Gamble
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R. orion Ridl. var. aurantiacum Ridl. =
R. longiflorum Lindl. var. longiflorum
R. × ornatum Sweet =
R. 'Ornatum'
R. ovatum (Lindl.) Maxim. var. prismatum P.C.Tam =
R. ovatum (Lindl.) Makino
R. pachyphyllum W.P.Fang =
R. ziyuanense P.C.Tam var. pachyphyllum (W.P.Fang) G.Don
R. pagophilum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward =
R. selense Franch. subsp. selense
R. palustre (L.) Cron & Judd =
R. tomentosum (Stokes) Harmaja var. tomentosum
R. palustre Turcz. =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. pankimense Cowan & Kingdon-Ward =
R. kendrickii Nutt.
R. panteumorphum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. × erythrocalyx Balf.f. & Forrest
R. papuanum C.H. Wright, non Becc. =
R. giulianettii Lauterb.
R. papyrociliare P.C. Tam =
R. mariae Hance subsp. mariae
R. partitum J.J.Sm. =
R. lanceolatum Ridl.
R. parviflorum F.Schmidt =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. parviflorum Dum.Cours. =
R. ponticum L.
R. parvifolium Adams =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. parvifolium Adams forma alpinum Glehn =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. parvifolium Adams var. alpinum (Glehn) Busch =
R. lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb.
R. × pelargoniiflorum Van Houtte =
R. 'Pelargoniaeiflorum'
R. pentamerum (Maxim.) Matsum. =
R. degronianum Carrière var. degronianum
R. pentaphyllum Maxim. var. nikoense Komatsuz =
R. pentaphyllum Maxim.
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Skinners
form a album (Aiton) C.F.Reed =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Skinners
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Skinners
forma eglandulosum Seymour =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Skinners
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Skinners
forma glanduliferum (Porter) C.F.Reed =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Skinners
R. persicinum Hand.-Mazz. =
R. anthosphaerum Diels
R. petelottii Dop =
R. tanastylum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. pennivenium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. phaedropum Balf.f. & Farrer =
R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. phaedropum (Balf.f. & Farrer) Tagg
R. phaeochitum (F.Muell.) Wright =
R. rubellum Sleumer
R. phaeochlorum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. oreotrephes W.W.Sm.
R. phaeopeplum Sleumer =
R. koni Becc. var. phaeopeplum (Sleumer) Argent
R. phoeniceum (Sweet) DC. =
R. × pulchrum Sweet
R. × phoeniceum (Hook.) G.Don =
R. 'Phoeniceum'
R. phoeniceum (Sweet) DC. forma smithii (Sweet) E.H.Wilson =
R. × pulchrum Sweet
R. piceum P.C.Tam =
R. florulentum P.C.Tam
R. pictum Forbes =
R. 'Pictum'
R. pilicalyx Hutch. =
R. paciypodium Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
R. pilovittatum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. arboreum Sm. subsp. delavayi (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. var. delavayi
R. pittosporaeifolium Hemsl. =
R. stamineum Franch. var. stamineum
R. planecostatum Sleumer =
R. × planeostatum (Sleumer) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. planifolium Nutt. =
R. campanulatum D.Don
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Accepted Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. plebeium Balf.f. &amp; W.W.Sm. = R. heliolepis Franch. var. heliolepis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R. podocarpoides Schltr. = R. purpureiflorum J.J.Sm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. poeciloderum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. roxieanum Forrest var. roxieanum</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. poilanei Dop = R. eunonymifolium H.Lév.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. polifolium (L.) Scopoli = Andromeda polifolia L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. polioppeulum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. sanguineum Franch. var. himertum (Balf.f. &amp; Forrest) D.F.Chamb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. polyandrum Hutch. = R. maddenii Hook.f. subsp. maddenii</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. ponticum (L.) Schreb. ex DC. = R. luteum Sweet</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. ponticum L. subsp. baeticum (Boiss. &amp; Reuter) Hand.-Mazz. = R. ponticum L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. ponticum L. var. brachycarpum Boiss. = R. ponticum L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. ponticum L. var. cheiranthifolium hort. ex Millais = R. ponticum L. 'Cheiranthifolium'</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. porphyroblastum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. roxieanum Forrest var. cucullatum (Hand.-Mazz.) D.F.Chamb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. porphyrophyllum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. erastum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. porrosquameum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. helioplepis Franch. var. brevistylum (Franch.) Cullen</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. pothinum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. tenementum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest var. tenementium</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. poukhanense H.Lév. = R. yedoense Maxim. var. poukhanense (H.Lév.) Nakai</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. poukhanense H.Lév. forma acutifolium Komatsu = R. × transiens Nakai</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. poukhanense H.Lév. forma obtusifolium Komatsu = R. × transiens Nakai</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. prasinocalyx Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. wardii W.W.Sm. var. wardii</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R. primuliflorum Bureau &amp; Franch. var. cephalanthoides (Balf.f. &amp; W.W.Sm.) Cowan &amp; Davidian = R. primuliflorum Bureau &amp; Franch.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. primuliflorum Bureau &amp; Franch. var. lepidanthum (Balf.f. &amp; W.W.Sm.) Cowan &amp; Davidian = R. primuliflorum Bureau &amp; Franch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. principis Hemsli. = R. flavidum Franch. var. flavidum</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. principis Bureau &amp; Franch. var. vellereum (Hutch. ex Tagg) T.L.Ming = R. principis Bureau &amp; Franch.</td>
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<td>R. pritzelianum Diels = R. micranthum Turcz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. probum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. procumbens (L.) E.H.L.Krause = Loiseleuria procumbens (L.) Desv.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. prophantum Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. kyawii Lace &amp; W.W.Sm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. pseudocyrtanthus Hayata forma rufovelutinum T.Yamaz. = R. pachysanthum Hayata</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. pseudocyrtanthus Hayata var. rufovelutinum (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz. = R. pachysanthum Hayata</td>
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<td>R. pseudocyrtanthus Hayata var. rufovelutinum (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz. = R. pachysanthum Hayata</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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R. minus Michx. var. minus
R. puniceum Roxb. =
R. arboreum Sm. subsp. arboreum
R. purpureum Komatsu =
R. × komatsui T.Yamaz.
R. purpureum (Press) G.Don =
R. maximum L.
R. purpureum (Press) G.Don var.
tigrinum Steudel =
R. maximum L.
R. purshii G.Don =
R. maximum L.
R. pycnochlam Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. telmateium Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
R. quadrasianum Vidal forma
banahaoense Copel.f. =
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. rosinarifolium (Vidal) Copel.f.
R. quadrasianum Vidal forma
davaoense Copel.f. =
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. davaoense (Copel.f.) Sleumer
R. quadrasianum Vidal forma
halconense Copel.f. =
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. rosinarifolium (Vidal) Copel.f.
R. quadrasianum Vidal forma
marivelesense Copel.f. =
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. marivelesense (Copel.f.) Sleumer
R. quadrasianum Vidal forma
monodii H.J.Lam =
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. selebicum J.J.Sm.
R. quadrasianum Vidal forma
negrosense Copel.f. =
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. davaoense (Copel.f.) Sleumer
R. quadrasianum Vidal forma
pulogense Copel.f. =
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. rosinarifolium (Vidal) Copel.f.
R. quadrasianum Vidal forma
pulogense H.J.Lam, non Copel.f. =
R. cuneifolium Stapf var. cuneifolium
R. quadrasianum Vidal subsp.
angustissimum (Sleumer) Argent =
R. borneense (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps subsp.
angustissimum (Sleumer) Argent
R. quadrasianum Vidal var.
angustissimum Sleumer =
R. borneense (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps subsp.
angustissimum (Sleumer) Argent
R. quadrasianum Vidal var.
borneense J.J.Sm. =
R. borneense (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps var.
borneense
R. quadrasianum Vidal var.
cuneifolium (Staf) Copel.f. =
R. cuneifolium Stapf var. cuneifolium
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. villosum
J.J.Sm. =
R. borneense (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps subsp.
villosum (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. villosum
J.J.Sm. forma lutea H.J.Lam =
R. borneense (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps subsp.
villosum (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. quadrasianum Vidal var. villosum
J.J.Sm. forma rubra H.J.Lam =
R. borneense (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps subsp.
villosum (J.J.Sm.) Argent,
A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. quinquefolium Bisset & S.Moore var. roseum Rehder =
R. pentaphyllum Maxim.
R. racemosum Franch. var. rigidum
( Franch.) Rehnelt =
R. rigidum Franch.
R. radinum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. trichostorum Franch.
R. ramentaceum (Lindl.) Planch. =
R. ‘Album’
R. randaiense Hayata =
R. rubropilosum Hayata
R. ramosquameus Balf.f. =
R. rigidum Franch.
R. rasure Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. decorum Franch. subsp.
diaprepes (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.)
T.L.Ming
R. recurvum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. roxieanum Forrest var.
roxieanum
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Synonym</th>
<th>Accepted Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>R. repens</em> Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. forrestii Balf.f. ex Diels subsp. forrestii</td>
<td><em>R. rhombicium</em> Miq. = R. reticulatum D.Don ex G.Don</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. repens</em> Balf.f. &amp; Forrest var. chamaethauma Tagg = R. chamaetochnsonii (Tagg &amp; Forrest) Cowan &amp; Davidian var. chamaethauma (Tagg) Cowan &amp; Davidian</td>
<td><em>R. ripaeola</em> P.C.Tam = R. naamkwanense Merr. var. naamkwanense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. reticulatum</em> D.Don ex G.Don var. bifolium T.Yamaz. = R. reticulatum D.Don ex G.Don</td>
<td><em>R. rivulare</em> Kingdom-Ward = R. calostrotum Balf.f. &amp; Kingdom-Ward subsp. riparium (Kingdom-Ward) Cullen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. reticulatum</em> D.Don ex G.Don var. lagopus (Nakai) Hatus. = R. lagopus Nakai var. lagopus</td>
<td><em>R. rollisonii</em> Lindl. = R. arboreum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. reticulatum</em> D.Don ex G.Don var. nudipes (Nakai) Hatus. = R. nudipes Nakai var. nudipes</td>
<td><em>R. roseotinctum</em> Balf.f. &amp; Forrest = R. sanguineum Franch. var. didymoides Tagg &amp; Forrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. reticulatum</em> D.Don ex G.Don var. parvifolium T.Yamaz. = R. reticulatum D.Don ex G.Don</td>
<td><em>R. roseum</em> (Loisel.) Rehder = R. prinophyllum (Small) Millais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. reticulatum</em> D.Don ex G.Don var. wadanum (Makino) Hatus. = R. wadanum Makino</td>
<td><em>R. roseum</em> (Loisel.) Rehder forma albidium Steyerm. = R. prinophyllum (Small) Millais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. reticulatum</em> D.Don ex G.Don var. wadanum (Makino) Hatus. = R. wadanum Makino</td>
<td><em>R. roseum</em> (Loisel.) Rehder forma lutescens Rehder = R. austrinum (Small) Rehder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. reticulatum</em> D.Don ex G.Don var. wadanum (Makino) Hatus. = R. wadanum Makino</td>
<td><em>R. roseum</em> (Loisel.) Rehder forma plenum Rehder = R. prinophyllum (Small) Millais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. retusum</em> Steenis, non (Blume) Benn. = R. jasminiflorum Hook. var. heussieri (J.J.Sm.) Sleumer</td>
<td><em>R. rosmarinifolium</em> Dippel = R. mucronatum (Blume) G.Don var. mucronatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. retusum</em> Wernham, non (Blume) Benn. = R. lindaeanum Koord. var. lindaeanum</td>
<td><em>R. rosmarinifolium</em> Vidal = R. quadrasianum Vidal var. rosmarinifolium (Vidal) Copel.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. retusum</em> Steenis, non (Blume) Benn. = R. jasminiflorum Hook. var. heussieri (J.J.Sm.) Sleumer</td>
<td><em>R. rosthornii</em> Diels = R. micranthum Turcz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>R. roxtianum</em> Forrest var. globigerum (Balf.f. &amp; Forrest) D.F.Chamb. = R. rotundifolium David = R. orbiculare Decne. subsp. orbiculare</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
R. alutaceum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. alutaceum

R. roylei Hook.f. =
R. cinnabarinux Hook.f. subsp. cinnabarinux

R. rubiginosum Franch. var. tcicleroi (H.Lév.) R.C. Fang =
R. rubiginosum Franch. var. rubiginosum

R. rubrileufrum Kingdon-Ward =
R. campylolognum Franch.

R. rubripunctata T.L.Ming =
R. tanastylhum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. lingzhiense M.Y.Fang

R. rubripunctatum H.Lév. & Vaniot =
R. siderophyllum Franch.

R. rubropunctatum Hayata =
R. hyperthrum Hayata

R. rufescens P.C.Tam =
R. rufulum P.C.Tam

R. rubum Batalin var. pachysanthum (Hayata) S.S.Ying =
R. pachysanthum Hayata

R. rugosum Sleumer var. corilofium (Sleumer) Sleumer =
R. x corilofium (Sleumer) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps

R. x russelianum Sweet =
R. 'Russelianum'

R. saavedranum Diels =
R. beyerinkianum Koord.

R. sakawanum Makino =
R. reticulatum D.Don ex G.Don

R. salicifolium Blume =
R. multicolor Miq.

R. salignum Hook.f. =
R. lepidotum Wall. ex G.Don

R. saluenense Franch. var. prostratum (W.W.Sm.) R.C.Fang =
R. saluenense Franch. subsp. chameunum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cullen

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. aizoides Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. himertum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. atrorubrum Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. aff. var. haemaleum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. cloiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. cloiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. consanguineum Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. didymoides Tagg & Forrest

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. didymoides (Tagg & Forrest) Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. didymoides Tagg & Forrest

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. haemaleum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. haemaleum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. himertum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. himertum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. leucopetalum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. cloiophorum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. melleum Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. himertum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. mesaeum Balf.f. ex Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. haemaleum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. roseotinctum (Tagg & Forrest) Cowan =
R. sanguineum Franch. var. didymoides Tagg & Forrest

R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. sanguineoides Cowan =
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

R. sanguineum Franch. var. sanguineum

R. sanguineum Franch. var. didymum (Balf.f. & Forrest) T.L.Ming = R. sanguineum Franch. subsp. didymum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan

R. sarasinorum Warb. = R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. subsp. schadenbergii (Warb.) Argent

R. saravanense Dop = R. liyi H. Lév.

R. saruwagedicum Foerste var. alpinum Foerste = R. saruwagedicum Foerste

R. sasakii E.H. Wilson = R. lasiostylum Hayata

R. satanense Nakai = R. kiusianum Makino var. sataense (Nakai) D.F.Chamb. & S.J.Rae

R. scabrum G.Don forma linearisepalum Sugim. = R. scabrum G.Don subsp. scabrum

R. scabrum G.Don var. kaempferi (Planch.) Nakai = R. kaempferi Planch.


R. schadenbergii Warb. = R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. subsp. schadenbergii (Warb.) Argent

R. schlippenbachii Maxim. forma albiforum Y.N.Lee = R. schlippenbachii Makino


R. sclero cladum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. cuneatum W.W.Sm.

R. scyphocalyx Balf.f. & Forrest var. septentrionale Tagg ex Davidian = R. dichroanthum Diels subsp. septentrionale Cowan

R. selense Franch. subsp. axium (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense

R. selense Franch. subsp. chalaro cladum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg = R. selense Franch. subsp. chalaro cladum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg =

R. selense Franch. subsp. dasycladum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg = R. calvescens Balf.f. & Forrest var. dasycladum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. selense Franch. subsp. duseimatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg = R. calvescens Balf.f. & Forrest var. duseimatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. selense Franch. subsp. metrium (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense

R. selense Franch. subsp. nanothannnum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense

R. selense Franch. subsp. pagophilum (Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward) Tagg = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense

R. selense Franch. subsp. probum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Tagg = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense

R. selense Franch. var. dasycladum (Balf.f. & Forrest) T.L.Ming = R. selense Franch. subsp. dasycladum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb.


R. selense Franch. var. juccundum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) T.L.Ming = R. selense Franch. subsp. juccundum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb.

R. selense Franch. var. pagophilum (Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward) Cowan & Davidian = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense

R. selense Franch. var. probum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan & Davidian = R. selense Franch. subsp. selense

R. semilunatum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. mekongense Franch. var. mekongense

R. serpens Balf.f. & Forrest = R. erastum Balf.f. & Forrest
R. serrulatum (Small) Millais forma molliculum Rehder = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.
R. × sesterianum Nicholson = R. 'Sesterianum'
R. setiferum Balf.f. & Forrest = R. selense Franch. subsp. setiferum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.
R. sheilae Sleumer = R. × sheilae (Sleumer) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps
R. shimidzuanum Honda ex Makino = R. kiyosumense (Makino) Makino
R. shojoense Hayata = R. mariesii Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson
R. siamensis Diels = R. moumainenense Hook.f.
R. sieboldii Miq. = R. kaempferi Planch.
R. sieboldii Miq. var. serrulatum Miq. = R. indicum (L.) Sweet
R. silvaticum Cowan = R. janigerum Tagg
R. simiarum Hance subsp. youngae (W.P.Fang) D.F.Chamb. = R. adenopodium Franch.
R. simii Planch. var. yakuinsulare (Mazam.) T.Yamaz. = R. scabrum G.Don subsp. scabrum
R. simulans (Tagg & Forrest) D.F.Chamb., non Sleumer = R. mimetes Tagg & Forrest var. simulans Tagg & Forrest
R. simulans J.J.Sm. ex H.J.Lam = R. simulans Sleumer
R. sinense (Lodd.) Sweet = R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp. japonicum (A.Gray) Kron
R. sinense (Lodd.) Sweet var. rosea Itô = R. molle (Blume) G.Don subsp. japonicum (A.Gray) Kron
R. sinogrande Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. boreale Tagg & Forrest = R. sinogrande Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.
R. sinopleidotum Balf.f. = R. lepidotum Wall. ex G.Don
R. sleumeri A.Gilli = R. blackii Sleumer
R. sonomense Greene = R. occidentale (Torr. & A.Gray) A.Gray
R. sordidum Hutch. = R. pruniflorum Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward
R. spadiceum P.C.Tam = R. rufulum P.C.Tam
R. sparsiflorum Nutt. = R. camelliiflorum Hook.f.
R. speciosum (Willd.) Sweet var. major Sweet = R. calendulaceum (Michx.) Torr.
R. spectabile Merr. = R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. subsp. schadenbergii (Warb.) Argent
R. sphaeranthum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. = R. trichostomum Franch.
R. spiciferum Franch. = R. scabriolium Franch. var. spiciferum (Franch.) Cullen
R. spinigerum H.Lév. = R. chrysocalyx H.Lév. & Vaniot
R. × spinulosum hort. = R. Spinulosum g. 'Spinulosum'
R. spodopeplum Balf.f. & Farrer = R. tepheiropeplum Balf.f. & Farrer
R. spooneri Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson = R. decorum Franch. subsp. decorum
R. × standishii Paxton = R. 'Standishii'
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

R. stenophyllum Hook.f. ex Stapf var. angustifolium J.J.Sm. =
R. stenophyllum Hook.f. ex Stapf subsp. angustifolium (J.J.Sm.) Argent, A.L.Lamb & Phillipps

R. stenophyllum Makino =
R. makinoi

R. stenoplastum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. rubiginosum Franch. var. rubiginosum

R. stereophyllum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. tatsienense Franch. var. tatsienense

R. stewartianum Diels var. aiolosalpinx (Balf.f. & Farrer) Cowan & Davidian =
R. stewartianum Diels

R. stewartianum Diels var. tantulum Cowan & Davidian =
R. stewartianum Diels

R. stonori Sleumer =
R. commonae Foerste

R. subarcticum Harmaja =
R. tomentosum (Stokes) Harmaja var. subarcticum (Harmaja) G.Wallace

R. subcordatum Becc. =
R. longiflorum Lindl. var. subcordatum (Becc.) Argent

R. subenerve P.C.Tam var. nudistylum P.C.Tam =
R. tsioi Merr.

R. suberosum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. yunnanense Franch.

R. sublanceolatum Miq. =
R. scabrum G.Don subsp. scabrum

R. sublateritium Komatsu =
R. scabrum G.Don subsp. scabrum

R. subnikomontanum Sato & T.Suzuki =
R. keiskei Miq.

R. subpacificicum Sleumer =
R. loranthiflorum Sleumer

R. surugaense Sugim. ex Kurata =
R. tosaense Makino

R. sutchuenense Franch. var. geraldii Hutch. =
R. x geraldii Itens

R. sycnanthum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. rigidum Franch.

R. syncollum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. phaeochrysum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. agglutinatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. taiwanianum S.S.Ying =
R. kawakamii Hayata

R. tamaense Davidian =
R. cinnabarinux Hook.f. subsp. tamaense (Davidian) Cullen

R. tanakae (Maxim.) Ohwi =
R. tsusiophyllum Sugim.

R. tanakai Hayata =
R. mouliniiense Hook.f.

R. tapeinum Balf.f. & Farrer =
R. megeratum Balf.f.

R. tapelouense H.Lév. =
R. tatsienense Franch. var. tatsienense

R. taquetii H.Lév. =
R. mucronulatum Turcz. var. taquetii (H.Lév.) Nakai

R. tawadae (Ohwi) Ohwi =
R. eriocarpum (Hayata) Nakai

R. tawangense K.C.Sahni & H.B.Naithani =
R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. phaedropum (Balf.f. & Farrer) Tagg

R. taylori Veitch =
R. ‘Taylorii’

R. x tebotan Komatsu =
R. ‘Tebotan’

R. tectum Koidz. =
R. x transiens Nakai

R. tectum Koidz. var. purpureum (Komatsu) H.Hara =
R. x komatsui T.Yamaz.

R. temenium Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. albipetalum Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var. eudoxum

R. temenium Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. dealbatum Cowan =
R. temenium Balf.f. & Forrest var. dealbatum (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.

R. temenium Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. gliphryrum (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. temenium Balf.f. & Forrest var. dealbatum (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.
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**pothinum** (Balf.f. & Forrest)
Cowan =
R. temenium Balf.f. & Forrest var. temenium

**R. temenium** Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. rhodanthum Cowan =
R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var. eudoxum

**R. tenue** Ching ex W.P.Fang & M.Y.He =
R. fuchsiifolium H.Lév.

**R. tetramerum** (Makino) Nakai =
R. tschonoskyi Maxim. var. tschonoskyi

**R. teysmannii** Henders, non Miq. =
R. robinsonii Ridl.

**R. teysmannii** Miq. =
R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. var. teysmannii (Miq.) K. & G.

**R. theiochroum** Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. =
R. sulfureum Franch.

**R. thibaudense** hort. ex Dombr. =
R. cinnabarinum Hook.f.

**R. thomsonii** Hook.f. subsp. candelabrum (Hook.f.)
D.F.Chamb. =
R. × candelabrum Hook.f.

**R. thomsonii** Hook.f. var. candelabrum (Hook.f.)
C.B.Clarke =
R. × candelabrum Hook.f.

**R. thomsonii** Hook.f. var. cyanocarpum Franch. =
R. cyanocarpum (Franch.) W.W.Sm.

**R. thomsonii** Hook.f. var. lopsangianum (Cowan) T.L.Ming =
R. thomsonii Hook.f. subsp. lopsangianum (Cowan) D.F.Chamb.

**R. thomsonii** Hook.f. var. pallidum Cowan =
R. × candelabrum Hook.f.

**R. thunbergii** Planch. =
R. Obtusum Group

**R. thydocum** Balf.f. & Cooper =
R. baileyi Balf.f.

**R. timeteum** Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. oreotrephes W.W.Sm.

**R. tingwuense** P.C.Tam =
R. tsoi Merr.

**R. × torlonianum** hort. ex Lavallée =
R. 'Torlonianum'

**R. torquatum** Balf.f. & Farrer =
R. dichroanthum Diels subsp. scyphocalyx (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan

**R. torricellense** Schltr. =
R. macgregoriae F.Muell. var. glabrilifum (J.J.Sm.) Sleumer

**R. tovenae** F.Muell. =
R. konori Becc. var. konori

**R. trichanthum** Sleumer =
R. pseudotrichanthum Sleumer

**R. trichocalyx** Ingram =
R. keiskei Miq.

**R. trichocladum** Franch. subsp. nepalense H.Hara [synonym]} =
R. mekongense Franch. var. mekongense

**R. trichopodum** Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. oreotrephes W.W.Sm.

**R. trichostomum** Franch. var. hedyosum (Balf.f.) Cowan & Davidian =
R. hedyosum Balf.f.

**R. trichostomum** Franch. var. ledoides (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) Cowan & Davidian =
R. trichostomum Franch.

**R. trichostomum** Franch. var. radinum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.)
Cowan & Davidian =
R. trichostomum Franch.

**R. triflorum** Hook.f. var. mahagoni Hutch. =
R. triflorum Hook.f. subsp. triflorum

**R. trinerve** Franch. =
R. tschonoskyi Maxim. var trinerve (Franch.) Makino

**R. truncatulum** Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. × erythrocalyx Balf.f. & Forrest

**R. tsangpoense** Kingdon-Ward =
R. charitopes Balf.f. & Farrer subsp. tsangpoense (Kingdon-Ward) Cullen

**R. tsangpoense** Kingdon-Ward var. pruniflorum (Hutch.) Cowan & Davidian =
R. pruniflorum Hutch. & Kingdon-
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

Ward
R. tsarongense Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. primuliflorum Bureau & Franch.

R. tschonoskyi Maxim. forma
tetramerum Makino =
R. tschonoskyi Maxim. var. tschonoskyi

R. tschonoskyi Maxim. var.
tetramerum Komatsu =
R. tschonoskyi Maxim. var. tschonoskyi

R. tubiflorum DC. =
R. malayanum Jack var. malayanum

R. tubiflorum Low ex Lindl. =
R. longiflorum Lindl. var. longiflorum

R. tubiflorum Mor., non Blume =
R. zollingeri J.J.Sm.

R. tubiflorum Reinw. =
R. malayanum Jack var. malayanum

R. uliginosum J.J.Sm. =
R. laetum J.J.Sm.

R. umbelliferum H.Lév. =
R. mariesii Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson

R. undulatablyx J.J.Sm. =
R. arfakanum Becc.

R. undulatus Sweet ex Steudel =
R. arboreum Sm.

R. valentinianum Forrest ex Hutch. var. changii W.P.Fang =
R. changii (W.P.Fang) W.P.Fang

R. vanderursenii Sleumer =
R. vitis-idaea Sleumer

R. vaniotii H.Lév. =
R. esquirolii H.Lév.

R. vaseyi A.Gray forma album (Bean) Rehder =
R. vaseyi A.Gray

R. vaseyi A.Gray var. album Bean =
R. vaseyi A.Gray

R. velutinum Becc. =
R. verticillatum Low ex Lindl. forma velutinum (Becc.) Sleumer

R. venustum Salisb. =
R. periclymenoides (Michx.) Shinners

R. versicolor Chun & W.P.Fang =
R. simiarum Hance var. versicolor
(Chun & W.P.Fang) M.Y.Fang

R. verticillatum Koord., non Low =
R. radians J.J.Sm. var. minahasae Sleumer

R. verticillatum Becc., non Low ex Lindl. =
R. jasminiflorum Hook. var. oblongifolium Sleumer

R. verticillatum Low ex Hook.f. =
R. buxifolium Low ex Hook.f., non Low ex Lindl.

R. verticillatum Vidal, non Low ex Lindl. =
R. vidalii Rolfe

R. viburnifolium W.P.Fang =
R. simsii Planch. var. simsii

R. vicarium Balf.f. =
R. nivele Hook.f. subsp. boreale
M.N.Philipson & Philipson

R. vicinum Balf.f. & Forrest =
R. phaeochrysum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. levistratum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

R. × victorianum Cuvelier =
R. 'Victorianum'

R. villosum Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson =
R. trichanthum Rehder

R. viscistylum Nakai var.
amakusaense T.Yamaz. =
R. amakusaense (Takada ex T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.

R. viscistylum Nakai var. glaucum
(Hatus.) Sugim. =
R. osuzuyamense T.Yamaz.

R. viscistylum Nakai var. hyugaense
T.Yamaz. =
R. hyugaense (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz.

R. × viscosepalum Rehder =
R. 'Viscosepalum'

R. viscosum (L.) Torr. forma
coeulescens Rehder =
R. viscosum (L.) Torr.

R. viscosum (L.) Torr. forma glaucum
Fernald =
R. viscosum (L.) Torr.

R. viscosum (L.) Torr. forma
hispidum (Pursh) Voss =
R. viscosum (L.) Torr.

R. viscosum (L.) Torr. forma
rhodanthum Rehder =
R. viscosum (L.) Torr.

R. viscosum (L.) Torr. forma
eroseum Hollick =
R. viscosum (L.) Torr.
R. viscosum (L.) Torr. var. nitidum (Pursh) A.Gray = R. viscosum (L.) Torr.
R. vittatum Planch. = R. 'Vittatum'
R. vittatum Planch. var. punctatum Planch. = R. 'Vittatum'
R. vonroemeri Koord. = R. macgregoriae F.Muell. var. macgregoriae
R. wadanum Makino var. lagopus (Nakai) H.Hara = R. lagopus Nakai var. lagopus
R. wadanum Makino var. leucanthum Makino = R. wadanum Makino
R. warianum Schltr. = R. leptanthum F.Muell. var. warianum (Schltr.) Argent
R. warrenii (A.Nelson) Macbr. = R. albiflorum Hook. var. warrenii (A.Nelson) M.A.Lane
R. washingtonianum hort. = R. macrophyllum D.Don ex G.Don
R. x wellesleyanum Waterer ex Rehder = R. 'Wellesleyanum'
R. weyrichii Maxim. var. amagianum (Makino) Hatus. = R. amagianum (Makino) Makino ex H.Hara
R. weyrichii Maxim. var. sanctum (Nakai) Hatus. = R. sanctum Nakai
R. willmottiae hort. = R. hanceanum Hemsl.
R. x wilsonii Nutt. ex Hook.f. = R. Wilsoni Group
R. wilsoniae Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson var. ionanthum W.P.Fang = R. latoucheae Franch. var. ionanthum (W.P.Fang) G.Z.Li
R. wilsoniae Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson var. wilsoniae = R. latoucheae Franch. var. latoucheae
R. windsorii Nutt. = R. arboreum Sm. subsp. arboreum
R. wollastonii Wernham = R. wentianum Koord.
R. wrayi King & Gamble var. ellipticum Ridl. = R. wrayi King & Gamble
R. wrayi King & Gamble var. minor Ridl. = R. wrayi King & Gamble
R. wrightianum Koord. var. piliferum J.J.Sm. = R. papuanum Becc.
R. xanthinum Balf. & W.W.Sm. = R. trichocladum Franch. var. trichocladum
R. xiushanense W.P.Fang = R. chrysocalyx H.Lév. & Vanist var. xiushanense (W.P.Fang) M.Y.He
R. yakumontanum Masam. = R. nudipes Nakai var. nudipes
R. yakushimanum Nakai var. intermedium (Sugim.) T.Yamaz. = R. degronianum Carrière var. intermedium (Sugim.)H.Hara
R. yanthinum Bureau & Franch. = R. concinnum Hemsl.
R. yanthinum Bureau & Franch. var.
List of Synonyms with the Corresponding Accepted Names

lepidanthum Rehder & E.H.Wilson =
R. concinnum Hemsl.

R. yaragongense Balf.f. =
R. nivele Hook.f. subsp. boreale
M.N.Philipson & Philipson

R. yedoense Maxim. var.
hallaisanense (H.Lév.)
T.Yamaz. =
R. yedoense Maxim. var.
poukhanense (H.Lév.) Nakai

R. yedoense Maxim. f. poukhanense
(H.Lév.) Sugim.
R. yedoense Maxim. var.
poukhanense (H.Lév.) Nakai

R. zippelii Blume =
R. citrinum (Hassk.) Hassk. var.
citrinum

R. zollingeri J.J.Sm. var. latifolium
J.J.Sm. =
R. zollingeri J.J.Sm.

Rhodora
R. canadensis L. =
R. canadense (L.) Torr.
R. camschaticum (Pall.) Lindl. =
R. camtschaticum Pall. subsp.
camtschaticum

Therorhodion
T. camschaticum (Pall.) Small =
R. camtschaticum Pall. subsp.
camtschaticum

T. glandulosum Small =
R. camtschaticum Pall. subsp.
glandulosum (Small) Hultén

T. redowskianum (Maxim.) Hutch. =
R. redowskianum Maxim.

Tsusiophyllum
T. tanakae Maxim. =
R. tsusiophyllum Sugim.

Vireya
V. alba (Blume) Blume =
R. album Blume

V. celebica Blume =
R. celebicum (Blume)

V. javanica Blume =
R. javanicum (Blume) Benn. subsp.
javanicum var. javanicum

V. retusa Blume =
R. retusum (Blume) Benn. var.
retusum

V. tubiflora Blume =
R. malayanum Jack var.
malayanum
The Temperate Rhododendrons (excl. Section Vireya)
D.F. Chamberlain

Introduction
Since 1980 there has been a flood of new taxa (species, subspecies and varieties) described in *Rhododendron* by Chinese and Japanese authors, reflecting the considerable amount of material that has been collected recently in the field. The specimens on which these new taxa are based have not always been available for the research on which the accounts presented here are based. As a result, a significant proportion have not been fully assessed. Where there is any doubt the names have been accepted and included under the subsections and sections to which they have been assigned. However, it is not always clear whether any plants that are in cultivation are referable to these new species.

Group Names
The 1980 edition of the *Rhododendron Handbook* marked the transition from the Balfourian classification (based on series and subseries) to the Chamberlain & Cullen classification based on Sleumer’s proposals (using subgenera, sections and subsections). As a result, a significant number of species names for entities recognized in cultivation but not maintained for plants in the wild were in danger of being lost. A proposal was therefore made that these could be maintained as group names (now termed cultivar-groups) until such time as they could be assessed and either discarded completely or given formal recognition. Some of these entities represent no more than selections from wild populations that merge with the species under which they are described.

While it is not the intention to provide accounts of cultivars or cultivar-groups in this account, it is nevertheless recognized that some of these entities may be relevant in cultivation. It may therefore be appropriate to provide names for some of these. In a few instances the entities are not known in the wild; provision of formal species, subspecies or varietal names is then inappropriate. In the most extreme cases the name used to refer to plants in cultivation applies to a perfectly distinct and different entity for technical reasons. Continuation of the use of such names (e.g. *R. cubittii*) is actually confusing and is not to be advised.

The list that follows includes those groups that were listed in the 1980 Handbook with a statement, where possible, as to their proposed treatment.

**R. annae Laxiflorum Group** - the distinctions between *R. annae* and *R. laxiflorum* are very slight. As *R. annae* in the strict sense has been recently introduced into cultivation the validity of these differences should soon become clear.

**R. arboreum var. cinnamomeum Campbelliae Group** - Plants belonging to this group are distinguished from *R. arboreum* var. *roseum* by the colour of the indumentum on the under surface of the leaves. Wild populations of this taxon are variable, sometimes containing ‘Campbelliae’ forms next to typical var. *roseum*. If these forms require a name in cultivation then the Campbelliae Group is available.

**R. argyrophyllum subsp. argyrophyllum Cupulare Group** - the status of the Cupulare Group, with pink cup-
shaped flowers requires further study.

**R. boothii** Mishmiense Group - very little material of **R. boothii** is available, either as preserved or as live specimens. It is therefore not possible to be certain whether or not the range of variation is continuous between **R. boothii**, with unspotted corollas and bristly flower stalks and **R. mishmiense**, in which the flowers are strongly spotted and the flower stalks densely woolly. If a name is required for this group then **R. mishmiense** is available.

**R. calostrotum** subsp. **keleticum** Radicans Group - **R. radicans** is no more than an extremely dwarf form of subsp. **keleticum** and does not merit formal taxonomic status.

**R. campylocarpum** subsp. **caloxanthum** Telopeum Group - there is no clear cut boundary between **R. telopeum** and subsp. **caloxanthum**, though the former generally has smaller leaves; it is therefore not recognized in this treatment.

**R. campylocarpum** subsp. **campylocarpum** Elatum Group - this is an entity that is not known to me.

**R. campylogynum** Celsum Group, Charopeum Group, Cremastum Group & Myrtilloides Group - these are selections from the forms that make up this variable species; the variation however is not correlated morphologically, or with respect to distribution.

**R. cephalanthum** subsp. **cephalanthum** Crebreflorum Group Field observations have shown that the pink-flowered forms with glabrous stamens that are referable to **R. crebreflorum** intergrade with white-flowered forms typical of subsp. **cephalanthum**, and that a very similar variation pattern is exhibited by the closely related **R. primuliflorum**. If a name is required to distinguish these pink-flowered forms of **R. cephalanthum** then the Crebreflorum Group is available.

**R. charitopes** subsp. **tsangpoense** Curvistylum Group - is probably a natural hybrid between subsp. **tsangpoense** and **R. campylogynum**. If this is confirmed then **R. x curvistylum** would be the most appropriate nomenclature for this group.

**R. cinnabariformis** subsp. **cinnabariformis** Roylei Group & Blandfordiiflorum Group - wild populations of interbreeding individuals of this subspecies exhibit considerable variation in flower colour; those with deep rosy red flowers have been referred to the Roylei Group and those with bicoloured flowers, yellow and orange, to the Blandfordiiflorum Group.

**R. cinnabariformis** subsp. **xanthocodon** Concatenans Group, Pallidum Group & Purpurellum Group - this complex of forms requires thorough revision, especially as some exhibit resistance to the rhododendron mildew that can decimate most forms of subsp. **cinnabariformis**. In particular, there does seem to be justification for formal recognition of the Concatenans Group for some plants of wild origin.

**R. dauricum** Sempervirens Group - the degree to which the leaves over-winter varies from plant to plant; the Sempervirens Group represents no more than an extreme form with more persistent leaves.

**R. dendricola** Taronense Group - **R. dendricola** is a variable species. The smaller flowered forms (flowers 4.5-5.4cm), with large, widely spaced scales on the leaves have been referred to **R. taronense**. However, there is no correlation with distribution and the variation within **R. dendricola** is more or less continuous. If a name is required for the small-flowered forms in cultivation then the Taronense Group is available.

**R. dichroanthum** subsp. **scyphocalyx** Herpesticum Group - this group has been delineated on the basis of its dwarf habit (up to c.25cm tall) from the generally larger subsp. **scyphocalyx** (to 1.25m tall). Investigation of herbarium material indicates that there is continuous variation between the ‘herpesticum’ and ‘scyphocalyx’ forms and that **R. herpesticum** cannot be distinguished in wild populations.

**R. eythrocalyx** Panteumorphum Group - as **R. eythrocalyx** is now recognized as a hybrid, and therefore exhibits a wide range of variation, there is no value in maintaining **R. panteumorphum** as a dis-
tinct entity.

R. formosum var. formosum
Iteaphyllum Group - this represents no more than a narrow-leaved form of var. formosum.

R. forrestii subsp. forrestii Repens Group - in the juvenile state R. forrestii almost always have leaves that are purple below. The Repens Group is characterized by the mature leaves that are green below at maturity. This is an unreliable character as it is not always clear whether or not the plants are fully mature.

R. fortunei subsp. discolor
Houlstonii Group - those specimens that are referable to this group have the minute calyx more typical of subsp. fortunei, but the narrower leaf, with a cuneate base more typical of subsp. discolor. There is a more or less continuous variation pattern extending from the more extreme forms of subsp. discolor to the extreme forms of Houlstonii Group. If a name is required for plants in cultivation then the Houlstonii Group is available.

R. haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
Glaucescens Group - this is a distinctive entity on account of the glaucous upper leaf surfaces that probably requires a cultivar name.

R. hanceanum Nanum Group - if a name is required for the dwarf forms of R. hanceanum then the Nanum Group is available.

R. hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides Fimbriatum Group - the status of this entity, which is distinguished from var. hippophaeoides by its longer style (1.3-1.5cm long), is doubtful as the origin the garden plant from which it was described is unknown. R. hippophaeoides is a widespread species requiring further study as some of the variation within it is correlated with distribution. However, at this stage it is not clear whether R. fimbriatum represents a distinct entity in the wild worthy of formal recognition.

R. johnstoneanum Paryrae Group - see note under R. paryrae (see p.161).

R. lapponicum Parvifolium Group - R. parvifolium is no more than a large form of the generally more dwarf R. lapponicum, forming an upright shrub, to 1m and with larger leaves (to 2.5cm long) and larger flowers (to 13mm); it occurs in Soviet Eastern Asia and Alaska. This form is represented in the wild but it is not clear whether there is even a partial discontinuity between it and R. lapponicum in the strict sense.

R. mekongense var. mekongense
Viridescens Group - recent research has indicated that this entity merits specific rank (see p.149).

R. microgynum Gymnocarpum Group - there is no effective dividing line between R. gymnocarpum and R. microgynum in wild-collected material. As neither form is common in cultivation there is no need to recognize this as a distinct entity.

R. minus var. minus Carolinianum Group - the status of R. carolinianum Rehder is the subject of some debate, maintained as a distinct species by some authors, reduced by others to synonymy under R. minus. If this entity is to be maintained then the species name is available for use.

R. mollicomum Rockii Group - R. mollicomum var. rockii is no more than an extreme form with large flowers and not worthy of formal recognition. In any case there is some doubt as to whether this form is in cultivation.

R. neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
Euchaites Group - the larger, sometimes tree-like forms (to 6m tall) of R. neriiflorum have been delimited as subsp. euchaites. Some plants from the type locality of R. neriiflorum are referable to subsp. euchaites, indicating that the latter is not worthy of recognition.

R. pemakoense Patulum Group - this group should be abandoned as at least some of the plants grown as R. patulum are referable to R. imperator.

R. polycladum Scintillans Group - plants belonging to R. scintillans have a characteristic spreading habit with upright branches but otherwise resemble the more twiggy and compact R. polycladum closely. As both R. polycladum and R.
scintillans were described from the same mountain pass it is probable that they belong to the same entity. Plants in cultivation under the name R. scintillans should therefore be referred to R. polycycladum.

R. roxieanum var. roxieanum Oreonastes Group - recent field studies confirm that the name var. oreonastes should be formally retained (see p.173).

R. rubiginosum Desquamatum Group - the larger, more open-flowered forms of R. rubiginosum, (flowers 3.5-6cm across) have been referred to R. desquamatum. Herbarium material indicates that these two species merge with one another in the wild. Further research will be required to elucidate the problem.

R. saluenense subsp. chameumum Prostratum Group - this group is a selection of high altitude prostrate or spreading forms that are probably no more than ecological variants of subsp. chameumum. If a name is required for these forms, some of which are particularly marked in cultivation, then the Prostratum Group is available.

R. smithii Argipeplum Group - the treatment of R. argipeplum has been revised as a result of confusion with R. erosum (see p. 184).

R. temenium var. gilvum Chrysanthemum Group - R. temenium subsp. chrysanthemum falls within the natural variation of var. gilvum, the boundaries of which are imprecise due to hybridization in the wild with both R. sanguineum and R. citriniflorum.

R. trichocladum Lophogynum Group - this group falls within the natural variation of R. trichocladum and does not merit formal recognition at any level.

R. trilorum Mahogani Group - this group of plants is characterized by flowers that are suffused or spotted dark red. As this form occurs sporadically in wild populations among the more typical yellow variants, it is more appropriate that the name be retained under the Cultivated Plant Code.

R. veitchianum Cubitii Group - R. cubitii hort., a name that only applies to plants in cultivation, differs significantly from the wild-collected type of R. cubitii Hutch; which is a synonym of R. veitchianum. As R. cubitii hort. is distinctive but is not known in the wild, it requires a new name under the Cultivated Plant Code.

R. wardii var. wardii Litiense Group - this entity may deserve formal recognition as it has a restricted geographical distribution (see p. 198).

R. yunnanense Hormophorum Group - this includes those forms of R. yunnanense with deciduous leaves and probably represents no more than a low altitude form of this widespread species. If a name is required for this group of plants then the Cultivated Plant Code should apply.

Species distributions

The temperate species of Rhododendron (excluding Sect. Vireya) extend over the temperate and more humid parts of the Northern Hemisphere but with concentrations in the number of species in

1) The Sino-Himalayan Centre, including SW China, extending Westwards through Burma and along the Indo-Himalayan mountain chain and Eastwards as far as Eastern Sichuan and Guizhou,
2) Southern and Eastern China,
3) Japan and to a lesser extent in
4) the Eastern part of the United States.

The most significant, the Sino-Himalayan Centre of Distribution, includes N & W Yunnan, W Sichuan, NE Burma and SE Tibet, an area dominated by a markedly monsoonal climate, that has also undergone periods of intense mountain building. This is an area over which there has been a period of active speciation in the recent past, resulting in several species complexes, each containing a number of closely related species that are poorly defined from one another. These complexes are particularly well represented in Subsects. Neriiflora and Taliensia in Subgenus Hymenanthes and Subsects. Lapponica and Maddenia in
Subgenus Rhododendron.

The Southern Chinese and Japanese Centres of Distribution are dominated by members of Subgenus Tsutsusi (the evergreen Azaleas) and the Eastern United States Centre by members of Subgenus Pentanthera.

The list that follows includes those Biological Recording Units (BRUs) in which rhododendrons occur. These BRUs generally follow national, provincial or state boundaries and represent an internationally agreed geographical standard designed for recording plant and animal distributions. The number of species occurring in each BRU is cited. However, these numbers are approximate as they are dependent on species delimitations, and are only as complete as the published plant lists from which they are generated.

The accompanying map covers only the Sino-Himalayan, Southern Chinese and Japanese Centres of Distribution as these account for around 90 per cent of the temperate species.

List of the Number of Rhododendron Species by Biological Recording Unit (BRU)

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- KRA-OO Krasnoyarsk 2
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- MAG-OO Magadan 5
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- RUE-OO Russia East 1
- RUN-OO Russia North 1
- RUW-OO Russia West 1
- SAK-OO Sakhalin 7
- TCS-AB Abkhasiya 1
- YAK-OO Yakutiya 2

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Fig. 1: *R. puderosum*  
Fig. 2: *R. lanigerum*  
Fig. 3: *R. dignabile*
Fig. 4: R. calostrotum (left), R. wardii (centre) and R. primuliflorum (right)

Fig. 5: R. complexum
Fig. 6: *R. hongkongense*

Fig. 7: *R. lepidotum*
Fig. 8: *R. parmulatum* pink rimmed

Fig. 9: *R. parmulatum* white form

Fig. 10: *R. neriiflorum* subsp. *phaedropum*
Fig. 11: *R. fragariiflorum*

Fig. 12: *R. charitopes* subsp. *tsangpoense*

Fig. 13: *R. leptothrium*

Fig. 14: *R. fragariiflorum*, Temo La, SE Tibet

Fig. 15: *R. lowndesii*, Marsyandi Valley, Nepal
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Fig. 17: R. laudandum var. temoense

Fig. 18: R. glischrum subsp. rude
Fig. 19: *R. augustinii* subsp. *hardyi*

Fig. 20: *R. forestii*

Fig. 21: *R. wadanum*
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Fig. 22: *R. cinnabarinum* subsp. *xanthocodon* Concatenans Group

Fig. 23: *R. nobile* subsp. *nobile*

Fig. 24: *R. venator*

Fig. 25: *R. hirtipes*

Fig. 26: *R. primuliflorum*
**Description of Species in Cultivation**

The descriptions presented here are intended to include the diagnostic characters for those entities that are in cultivation and represent species, subspecies or varieties that occur in the wild. These descriptions are similar in format to those provided in the 1980 Handbook. The names are given with the authors to avoid possible confusion. Each is assigned to a subsection, section or subgenus, as appropriate. Relevant synonyms in common use are also included following the names. All other synonyms are listed separately.

Only those species that are known to be in general cultivation are described. All the other recognized names will be found in the section entitled The Classification of Rhododendron (see pps 9-35).

Hardiness ratings only give a rough guide to the hardiness of a particular species and only apply to plants that have reached an age of optimum hardiness (usually 5 years plus). As a consequence, the hardiness ratings of some species only recently introduced into cultivation are uncertain and can only be surmised from the respective geographical distributions. Prolonged, sudden or out of season frosts of a less severe nature than given below may cause damage. In many species the wood and foliage are considerably more hardy than the flower buds, which may be destroyed at temperatures higher than the ratings given. Some species only attain maximum hardiness if grown in regions with warm summers, such as some members of Section Pentanthera and many species in Section Tsutsusi. Ratings for species given in brackets apply to plants grown in areas with cool summers.

H1a Requiring stove conditions under glass.  

H1b Requiring the protection of a cool glasshouse where the outside temperature drops below -7°C (20°F).

H2 Only hardy in the most favourable sheltered coastal parts of the British Isles, with a winter minimum of -12°C (10°F).

H3 Hardy in sheltered gardens near the coasts, with a winter minimum of -15°C (5°F).

H4a Hardy at most low elevations in the British Isles provided that there is some shelter, with a winter minimum of -18°C (0°F).

H4b Hardy throughout the British Isles and most of Western Europe, in areas with a winter minimum of -21 to -24°C (-5 to -10°F).

H4c Hardy throughout Europe and all but the coldest parts of Eastern North America, in areas with a winter minimum of -29°C (-20°F).

The times of flowering are those appropriate to the British Isles. As with the hardiness ratings some of the more recently introduced species have not been in cultivation long enough to confirm the flowering time reliably; it should be noted that the flowering time in the field often differs significantly from that in cultivation in Britain.

The details of the awards given by the Royal Horticultural Society are given only where these relate to species or cultivars selected within them. The awards quoted are abbreviated as follows:

- **FCC** = First Class Certificate  
- **AM** = Award of Merit  
- **PC** = Certificate of Preliminary Commendation  
- **G** = the Award of Garden Merit given from 1992 onwards
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R. ABERCONWAYI COWAN - SUBSECT. IRORATA.
Shrub, 1.5-2.5m. Leaves coriaceous, 3-6 x 1.1-2.2cm, elliptic, apex acute, margin strongly recurved, lower surface glabrous though with persistent red punctate hair bases overlying the veins. Flowers 6-12, in a lax truss, white to pale rose, with purple flecks, open-campanulate, lacking nectar pouches, 28-35mm, ovary and style stalked-glandular. H3-4a. April-May. China (N Yunnan, Guizhou), 2,200-2,500m.

A distinctive species allied to R. annae and R. araiophyllum.

AM 1945 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'His Lordship', from McLaren T.41; flowers white with crimson dashes.

R. ADENOGYNUM DIELS (INCL. R. ADENOPHORUM BALF. & W.W. SM.) - SUBSECT. TALIENSIAS.
Shrub or small tree, (0.5-)1.3-4m. Leaves 6-11 x 2-4cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, apex acute, lower surface usually with a dense spongy to matted (rarely sparse), one-layered tomentum that is composed of ramiform and at least some gland-tipped hairs, and is yellowish at first, maturing to a rich olive brown; petioles glabrescent or tomentose, with at least some stalked glands. Flowers 4-12, generally in a dense truss; calyx (4-)8-15mm, lobes oblong; corolla white flushed pink or pale pink, sometimes with purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-45mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style usually glandular in the lower third. H4b. April-May. China (E Sichuan, Hubei), 1,500-2,200m.

There is a complete range of intermediates between those plants with a more strongly glandular leaf indumentum, that have been called R. adenophorum, and those that essentially lack glands, as in R. adenogynum. The two are therefore not maintained as separate species.

AM 1926 (G.W.E. Loder, Wakehurst Place, Sussex); flowers rose-pink, paler inside, with a few crimson spots.

R. ADENOSUM DAVIDIAN (INCL. R. KULUENSE D.F.CHAMB.) - SUBSECT. GLISCHRA.
Shrub, 2-3m; young shoots densely glandular-setose. Leaves coriaceous, 7-10.5 x 2.4-3cm, ovate to lanceolate or elliptic, apex acuminate, lower surface setose and sparsely evanescent-tomentose. Flowers 6-8, in a lax truss; calyx c.7mm; corolla pale pink or white, with purple flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-50mm; ovary densely glandular-setose. H4a. May. China (SW Sichuan, Hubei), c.3,500m.

This species is very local in the wild.

R. aeruginosum Hook.f. - is a synonym of R. campanulatum D.Don subsp. aeruginosum (Hook.f.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Campanulata).

R. AFGHANICUM AITCH. & HEMSL. - SECT. AFGHANICA.
Low shrub, to 0.5m; young growth scaly and sometimes puberulent. Leaves thick, 4.7-8 × 1.3-2.5cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, apex more or less obtuse, lower surface pale green, with scales 1-2x their diameter apart, translucent, yellowish, upper surface darker, with midrib puberulent below; petioles puberulent. Pedicels densely scaly. Flowers 12-16, in an elongated raceme with a conspicuous rhachis; calyx lobes 4-6mm; corolla white or greenish white, campanulate, tube 6-8mm, lobes c.5mm; stamens 10, regularly arranged; ovary puberulent below; ovary stalked-glandular, style glandular, usually almost to tip. H3. June. Afghanistan/Pakistan Border, 2,000-3,000m.

A distinctive species on account of the characteristic inflorescence.

R. aganniphum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward - Subsect. Taliensia. Shrub, 0.3-3m. Leaves 4-12 × 2-5cm, elliptic to broadly ovate-lanceolate, apex more or less acute; lower surface covered with a one-layered compacted to spongy tomentum that is continuous, or splitting and becoming patchy, and composed of ramiform hairs that are whitish or yellowish at first, sometimes turning deep reddish brown; petioles tomentose at first, later glabrescent. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss; calyx 0.5-1mm, lobes rounded; corolla white, often flushed pink, with purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-35mm; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,350-4,550m.


The two varieties merge into one another, even within a single population. However, those forms occurring at the highest altitudes are generally referable to var. aganniphum. Plants from the Western edge of the range of the species have a silver, more or less agglutinated indumentum and have been referred to R. doskongense, an apparently slight difference not meriting formal recognition of this species.

R. aganniphum hybridizes with R. phaeochrysum and with R. proteoides in the wild. The latter hybrid has been called R. bathyphyllum.


R. × agastum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a hybrid between R. arboereum Sm. Subsp. delavay (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. and R. decorum Franch. Shrub or small tree, 1.5-3(-4)m. Leaves coriaceous, 6-11 × 2.5-5cm, upper surface glabrous, with slightly impressed veins, lower surface with a thin veil of dendroid hairs embedded in a surface film, with numerous red punctate hair bases overlying the veins; petioles glabrous. Flowers 10-15, in a dense inflorescence; calyx 2-3mm; corolla 6-7-lobed, rose-pink, usually with darker margins and at least a few crimson flecks, campanulate or tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 40-50mm; ovary stalked-glandular, style glandular, usually almost to tip. H3. March-April. China (W Yunnan, S Guizhou), 2,200-3,350m.

This hybrid has been mistakenly placed in Subsect. Irorata, even though the collector of the type specimen, George Forrest, stated that he considered it to be a hybrid between R. delavayi and a species in Subsect. Fortunea. It may be distinguished by the 6-7-lobed corolla and by the leaves that are intermediate between those of the parents. Plants that are undoubtedly referable to R. × agastum occur with the parents at or close to the type locality and are clearly of hybrid origin. Some plants in cultivation under the
name *R. agustum* belong to *R. papillatum*.


Deciduous shrub or small tree, 3(-5)m; young twigs densely eglandular-hairy. Leaves 6.1-7.7(-9.4) x 1.9-2.4cm, ovate or obovate to elliptic, lower surface eglandular-hairy. Flower bud scales with outer surface glabrous or with a few unicellular eglandular hairs, margin ciliate. Pedicels sparsely to densely covered with a mixture of eglandular and gland-tipped hairs. Flowers with a sweet delicate fragrance, appearing before or with the leaves, 6-12 in a shortened raceme; calyx 1-2(-10)mm; corolla white with a yellow blotch on upper lobe, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into limb, both surfaces covered in gland-tipped hairs, 25-47mm. Capsules eglandular-hairy. H3-4a. April-May. SE USA, s.l. - 500m.

This species is closely allied to *R. canescens* but may be distinguished by the flower colour.

**R. albertsenianum** Forrest - Subsect. Neriiflora
Shrub, 1-2m. Leaves 8.5-9.5 x c.2.2cm, narrowly elliptic, lower surface with a continuous two-layered indumentum, the upper layer light brown, tomentose, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower felted and more or less compacted. Flowers 5-6, in a loose truss; calyx cupular, 3-4mm; corolla bright crimson-rose, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, c.30mm; ovary densely tomentose, tapering into the glabrous style. H4a. April-May. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu), 800-2,300m.

A distinctive species not closely related to any other. It is somewhat intermediate between the remaining members of Sect. Sciadorhodion and Sect. Rhodora.

**R. albisepalum** Hook. - Subgen. Candidastrum.
Deciduous shrub, to 2m. Leaves elliptic to oblanceolate, to 8 x 2.5cm, margin minutely toothed, midrib and margin ciliate at first, becoming glabrous. Flowers 1-2, spaced along the previous year’s shoots, white, bowl shaped, almost regular, 20mm across, tube short, lobes spreading; stamens 10(-12). H4c June-July. Canada, W USA, 1,200-2,300m.

A distinct species, perhaps distantly related to *R. nipponicum*; it is often difficult in cultivation.

**R. albrechtii** Maxim. - Sect. Sciadorhodion.
Deciduous shrub, to 2.5m; young twigs covered with gland-tipped hairs, later glabrescent. Leaves alternate, becoming more closely spaced in pseudowhorls towards apex of stem, 2.1-13.5 x 0.9-6.3cm, obovate to (rarely) elliptic, lower surface glabrous or covered with eglandular or gland-tipped hairs, midrib covered with straight to crisped unicellular hairs. Flowers fragrant, appearing before or with the leaves, 2-5, in an umbellate raceme; calyx 1-3.5mm; corolla pink to reddish purple, broadly rotate to funnelform, the short tube gradually expanding into the longer limb, 18-32mm. Capsule covered with gland-tipped multicellular hairs, occasionally with a few unicellular hairs at apex. H4b. April-May. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu), 800-2,300m.

A distinctive species not closely related to any other. It is somewhat intermediate between the remaining members of Sect. Sciadorhodion and Sect. Rhodora.

AM 1943 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant); flowers Phlox Pink.
FCC 1962 (Lord Aberconway and National Trust, Bodnant) to a clone ‘Michael McLaren’; flowers Solfenero Purple, spotted yellowish green.

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**R. alpicola** Rehder & E.H.Wilson - is a synonym of *R. nivale* Hook.f. subsp. boreale
Philipson & N.M. Philipson (Subsect. Lapponica).

**R. alutaceum** Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - Subsect. Taliensia.
Shrub, 0.6-4.5m. Leaves 5-17 x 2-4cm, oblong to oblanceolate, apex apiculate, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer more or less continuous, pale brown and lanate or mid- to reddish brown and felted, or partially detersile, then rufous, the lower layer whitish and compacted; petioles usually with a persistent brown tomentum. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss; calyx 0.5-1mm; corolla white flushed rose, with crimson flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-35mm; ovary sparsely glandular and tomentose to almost glabrous, style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan, Sichuan), 3,050-4,250m.

Var. **alutaceum** (incl. R. globigerum Balf.f. & Forrest). Leaf indumentum usually pale ochraceous brown, lanate, with long fine ramiform hairs, continuous; ovary with a few papillae, otherwise glabrous.

Var. **iodes** (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (R. iodes Balf.f. & Forrest). Leaf indumentum mid-brown, felted, with short fine hairs, continuous; ovary with a sparse indumentum of rufous hairs and glands.

Var. **iodes** is intermediate between and intergrades with the other two varieties.

AM 1978 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone 'White Plains'; flowers white, yellow-green at base externally, spotted red-purple within.


AM 1980 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone 'Easter Island', from Forrest 20425. Trusses compact, 10-12-flowered; corolla campanulate, white with dorsal red spotting.

This species closely resembles *R. phaeochrysum* but may be distinguished by its narrower leaves, etc. The leaves of some forms emit a characteristic musky odour.

**R. amagianum** Makino - Sect. Brachycalyx.
Tree, to 5m; young shoots covered with dense white hairs, later glabrescent. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 4-9 x 3-9cm, ovate-rhombic, apex acuminate, lower surface with adpressed brown pubescent hairs, especially on the midrib; petioles densely adpressed-brown-pubescent. Pedicels densely pubescent. Flowers solitary or up to 3 per inflorescence, appearing before the leaves; calyx minute; corolla reddish orange, upper lobe with darker flecks, open-campanulate, 25-40mm; ovary densely brown-pubescent. style with white pubescent hairs at base. H4a-b. June-July. Japan (Hondo, Idzu Peninsula), c.100m.

This very local species is closely allied to and possibly no more than a variant of *R. sanctum*. The chief difference between the two species is in the flower colour.

AM 1948 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant); flowers French Rose, suffused Neyron Rose, spotted red.

**R. ambiguum** Hemsl. - Subsect. Triflora.
Shrub, 1.5-5m; young shoots glabrous. Leaves 3-6(-8) x 1.5-3.2cm, narrowly ovate to narrowly elliptic, apex acute, upper surface pubescent for a short distance along midrib, otherwise glabrous, lower surface covered with large dark brown broadly rimmed touching or overlapping scales, midrib pubescent towards base. Flowers 3(-5), in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx obscurely lobed, sometimes ciliate; corolla yellow, often with greenish or darker yellow spots on upper lobes, openly funnel-shaped, strongly zygomorphic, 20-26mm, outer surface usually scaly, oth-
erwise glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate style that is usually glabrous (rarely puberulent) at base. H4b. April-May. China (C Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,600-4,500m.

Superficially similar to R. triflorum but differing in its bark, the larger, denser scales, and the lack of indumentum on the corolla.

AM 1976 (W.L. & R.A. Banks, Hergest Croft, Kington) to a clone 'Jane Banks'; flowers yellow-green, with greenish spots.

R. AMESIAE Rehder & E.H.Wilson - SUBSECT. TRIFLORA.
Upright shrub, 2-4m; young shoots densely scaly, setae present or absent. Leaves 2.8-7 x 1.5-3.4cm, ovate to elliptic, apex obtuse, upper surface glabrous or pubescent, midrib pubescent, lower surface pale green, scales unequal, up to their own diameter apart, yellowish brown to dark brown; petioles densely covered with hairs. Flowers 2-5, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx to 1mm, sometimes pubescent; corolla purple or dark reddish purple, with or without darker spots, widely funnel-shaped, zygomorphic, 28-40mm, outer surface scaly or not, sometimes hairy; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, impressed below the declinate glabrous style. H4b. May. China (NW Sichuan), 2,300-3,000m.

This species is closely allied to R. concinnum but differs in the more dense indumentum and in the larger corolla.

Both R. hardingii and R. laxiflorum, from W Yunnan, have larger flowers, c.40mm long, while in R. annae (from Guizhou) they are usually 25mm long. However, the type specimens of R. hardingii have flowers that span the whole range between these three entities.

AM 1977 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone ‘Folks Wood’, as R. laxiflorum; flowers white.

AM 1979 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill) to a clone ‘Anna Strelow’ of R. laxiflorum, from Forrest 27706; truss 14-16-flowered, corolla white, shading towards base to a yellowish white, lobes faintly flushed red-purple, stamens 11-12.

R. annamense Rehder - is a synonym of R. simsii Planch. var. simsii (Subsect. Tsutsusi).

R. ANTHOPOGON D.DON - SECT. POGONANTHUM.
Small shrub, to 1m; leaf bud scales persistent or deciduous. Leaves (1-)1.4-3.5 x 0.8-1.6cm, ovate to elliptic, rarely orbicular, apex rounded, mucronate, lower surface covered with 2-3 tiers of overlapping scales, the upper tier dark brown (rarely pale), those of the lowest tier at least as dark as the rest. Flowers 15-20, in a dense racemose umbel; calyx lobes 3.5-4.5mm; corolla white or pink (rarely yellowish), hypocrateriform, tube 6-12mm, densely pilose within, lobes 4-7.5mm, glabrous; stamens (5-)6-8(-10); ovary scaly. H4a-b. April-May.

Subsp. anthopogon. Leaf bud scales deciduous. Nepal, N India (Uttar Pradesh to Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 3,350-4,900m.

AM 1955 (Mrs L.C.R. Messel & National Trust, Nymans Garden); flowers Fuchsine Pink.


Subsp. hypenanthum (Balf.f.) Cullen (R. hypenanthum Balf.f.). Leaf bud scales persistent. NW India (Kashmir to Uttar
Pradesh), Nepal, Bhutan, 3,350-4,500m.

AM 1974 (Glendoick Gardens Ltd, Perth) to a clone ‘Annapurna’, as R. hypenanthum, from S., S. & W. 9090; flowers yellow, with darker staining.

Subsp. hypenanthum is a western vicariant of subsp. anthopogon. Var. album Davidian is a white-flowered variant of subsp. anthopogon.


Shrub, to 1.6m; leaf bud scales deciduous. Leaves (2-)2.5-4 x 1-2cm, ovate-elliptic, apex rounded, mucronate, lower surface covered with one tier of pale brown overlapping scales that are plastered to the surface and have domed well-developed centres and narrow, scarcely lacerate rims. Flowers many, in a dense racemose umbel; calyx lobes 3-4.5mm, margin erose; corolla white or greenish white, rarely flushed pink, hypocrateriform, tube 5-10mm densely pilose at throat, lobes 1.5-3mm; stamens 5; ovary scaly, sometimes also pubescent. H4a-b. April-May. China (Qinghai, Gansu), 3,050-3,350m.

A distinctive species on account of the form of the scales, the characteristic calyces, etc. Only subsp. anthopogonoides has been recorded in cultivation, and then only rarely.


Shrub or small tree, 3-12m. Leaves 6-16 x 2-4.5cm, elliptic-oblong to oblong, apex acute to acuminate, lower surface glabrous though with a few red punctate hairs overlying the veins. Flowers 6-7-lobed, 10-15, in a dense truss, rose-magenta to crimson or magenta-blue to pale peach, sometimes with purple flecks and/or a basal blotch, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 30-45mm; ovary usually glabrous, style glabrous. H2-3. March-April. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, Yunnan), 2,700-4,000m.

This species differs from all others in the subsection in its 6-7-lobed corolla.

The flower colour is particularly variable. R. eritimum is said to differ in its rounded, not acute leaf apex. There is however, gradation from one form to the other, making this an unreliable diagnostic character.


A rounded shrub, 1-3.5m; vegetative buds globose. Leaves 3-8.5 x 1.5-3.5cm, elliptic to oblong-elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, lower surface glabrous or with minute black hairs that sometimes arise from a red punctate base; petioles floccose, with whitish hairs. Flowers 6-12, in a lax truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla white tinged pink to pink, sometimes with purple flecks, funnel-campanulate, without nectar pouches, 25-35mm, glabrous or with a few long hairs. H4b. April-May. E China (Anhui), 1,500-1,800m.

This species has been placed in Subsect. Irrorata where it is anomalous in having a floccose indumentum on the petioles. The globose leaf buds are characteristic and distinguish this species from R. maculiferum, with which it has also been allied. This is a geographically isolated species with a very restricted distribution.


Dwarf shrub, 0.3-0.6(-1.5)m; bud scales persistent. Leaves 3-6.5 x 1.4-2.4cm, obovate to oblongate, lower surface with a glaucous, papillate epidermis, usually glabrous at maturity though sometimes with vestiges of a red-brown or whitish dendroid indumentum that usually persists on the main veins and midrib. Flowers 4-6, in a lax truss; calyx cupular, 3-6mm; corolla thin, white, yellow flushed rose to orange or red to crimson, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 30-40mm; ovary coarsely rufous-tomentose, with a few gland-tipped setae, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a. April-May. NE Burma, China (NW
Yunnan), 3,600-4,500m.

AM 1931 (Marquess of Headfort, Kells); flowers crimson.

This high altitude, relatively dwarf species is difficult in cultivation. The persistent bud scales are an unusual feature in this subsection. The wide range in flower colour may have arisen through hybridization with related species in Subsect. Neriiflora.


Shrub or small tree, 1.5-6.5m. Leaves subcoriaceous, 5.5-13 x 1.8-3.2cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex acute to cuspidate, lower surface glabrous, punctate hair bases apparently lacking. Flowers 5-10, in a lax truss, white flushed rose, with a basal blotch, sometimes also with purple flecks, open-campanulate, lacking nectar pouches, 28-35mm; ovary with a sparse covering of short white hairs, style glabrous. H2-3. April-May. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 2,300-3,350m.

Closely allied to R. annae but distinguished by its glabrous style.

AM 1971 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) to a clone 'George Taylor'; flowers white, with blotch and spots of red-purple.

R. arboreum Sm. - Subsect. Aeborea.

Small to large trees, 5-30m, with a well-defined trunk. Leaves leathery, 6.5-19 x 1.8-6cm, narrowly to broadly elliptic or ovate, upper surface with more or less deeply impressed veins, lower surface with a compacted to dense and spongy white to fawn indumentum composed of dendroid hairs, occasionally also with a loose floccose rufous upper layer. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss, white or pink to deep crimson-red, with dark purple flecks and nectar pouches, fleshy, tubular-campanulate, 30-50mm.

This is one of the most widespread and variable species of Rhododendron. Subsp. arboreum. Leaves 10-19 x 2.5-5cm, with a white to silvery compacted indumentum beneath, reticulate above; flowers crimson. H2-3. January-May. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 2,300-3,350m.

This is the common subspecies across the Indo-Himalayas. In cultivation it is relatively tender.

Subsp. cinnaomeum (Wall ex G. Don) Tagg. Leaves 6.5-11 x 2.2-4.5cm, with a white to cinnamon compacted indumentum beneath, sometimes also with an upper layer of rufous hairs, reticulate above; flowers white to crimson. H3-4a. March-May. E Nepal and China (S Tibet) to Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, 2,750-3,650m.

This subspecies tends to have a more Easterly distribution than does subsp. arboreum, and occurs at higher elevations. It is therefore rather harder in cultivation.

Var. cinnaomeum (Wall ex G. Don)

**Var. roseum** Lindl. Leaves lacking the upper layer of loose hairs. White-flowered forms from the highest elevations, particularly in Nepal, have been referred to var. *album* Wall.

FCC 1974 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Wakehurst) to a clone *R. arboreum* var. *roseum* ‘Tony Schilling’.  
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Subsp. *delavayi* (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. Leaves 7-18 × 1.8-3(-4.2)cm, with a thick and spongy white to fawn indumentum beneath, reticulate above; flowers clear red to crimson. H2-3. NE India, Burma, Thailand, SW China, 1,500-3,000m.

This subspecies is tender in cultivation, requiring considerable shelter. It replaces subsp. *arboreum* and subsp. *cinnamomeum* in the Eastern part of the range of the species.

**Var. delavayi** (*R. delavayi* Franch.). Leaves 2.8-4.4× as long as broad. FCC 1936 (Capt. A.M.T. Fletcher, Port Talbot, Wales), as *R. delavayi*; flowers deep red.

**Var. peramoenum** (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (*R. peramoenum* Balf.f. & Forrest). Leaves 4.5-6.5 × as long as broad.

Subsp. *albomentosum* (Davidian) D.F.Chamb. (*R. delavayi* Franch. var. *albomentosum* Davidian). Leaves 4-6 × 2-2.5cm, with a white spongy indumentum beneath, reticulate above; flowers a rich cherry red. H2-3. N Burma (Mt Victoria), 3,000m.

This tender subspecies, which apparently maintains its distinctive features in cultivation, is intermediate between subsp. *arboreum* and subsp. *delavayi*. It is only known in the wild from a single mountain and even then it may be distinguishable from more typical forms of *R. arboreum* that occur on the same mountain at lower altitudes.

Subsp. *nilagricum* (Zenker) Tagg. Leaves 8.5-12 × 3.8-6cm, apex rounded-apiculate, lower surface with a yellowish brown spongy indumentum, upper surface with deeply impressed veins; flowers carmine. H2-3. S India, c.2,250m.

This subspecies is intermediate between subsp. *zeylanicum* and subsp. *delavayi*.

Subsp. *zeylanicum* (Booth) Tagg (*R. zeylanicum* Booth). Bark deeply fissured; leaves 8-11 × 3.5-4.5cm, apex blunt to acute, margin strongly recurved; lower surface with a spongy brownish indumentum, upper surface with deeply impressed veins, flowers carmine. H2. Sri Lanka, 1,000-2,500m.

The characteristic leaves and bark will serve to identify this, the most distinctive of the subspecies of *R. arboreum*. It is a plant only for the mildest of British gardens.

AM 1964 (National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens) to a clone *R. arboreum* ‘Goat Fell’; flowers Cherry Red, with a few spots in the throat.

AM 1968 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone *R. arboreum* ‘Rubaiyat’; flowers red, with darker spots.

*R. arboreum* Sm. subsp. *campbelliae* (Hook.f.) Tagg - is a synonym of *R. arboreum* Sm. var. *cinnamomeum* (Wall ex G.Don) Lindl. (Subsect. Arborea).

*R. argipeplum* Nuttall ex Hook.f. (incl. *R. smithii* Nuttall & *R. macrosmithii* Davidian) - Subsect. Barbata. Large shrub or small tree, 1.5-10m; bark smooth and flaking, reddish brown; young shoots and petioles with long stiff bristles. Leaves 8-13 × 2.7-4cm, elliptic to obovate-lanceolate, apex acute to slightly rounded, base rounded to cordate, upper surface with deeply impressed veins, lower surface with a thin layer of pale brown dendroid hairs that may become whitish with age. Flowers fleshy, 15-20, in a dense truss, scarlet to crimson, with darker nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, 30-45mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, also with some hairs, style glabrous. H3-4a. NE India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, S Tibet (Tibet), 2,700-3,600m.
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R. argipeplum is intermediate between the more Easterly R. erosum and the more westerly R. barbatum, but is sufficiently distinct from either to be maintained as a separate species.

AM 1978 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone R. smithii 'Fleurie'; trusses to 25-flowered, corolla red.

R. ARGYROPHYLLUM FRANCH. - SUBSECT ARGYROPHYLLA.
Shrub or tree, 2-12m. Leaves 6-16 x 1.8-6cm, narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, apex acute, upper surface reticulate, lower surface covered with a one-layered thin silvery or fawn compacted indumentum that is usually embedded in a surface film. Pedicels 20-25mm. Flowers 4-10, in a loose inflorescence, white to pink, with purple flecks, open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-55mm; ovary with a glandular or eglandular indumentum, style glabrous. H4a-b. May. China (N Yunnan, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Guizhou), 1,600-3,650m.

Subsp. argyrophyllum. Leaves 6-12 x 2-3cm, indumentum white or silvery; flowers white to pink, 30-35mm; ovary lacking glands. China (N Yunnan, Sichuan, Shaanxi).

Those forms with more open-campanulate, pink flowers have been referred to var. cupulare Rehder & E.H.Wilson. There is however a complete overlap with the more frequent form with funnel-campanulate white flowers.

AM 1934 (G.W.E Loder, Wakehurst Place, Sussex); flowers white flushed rose, with deeper pink spots.

Subsp. hypoglauum (Hems1.) D.F.Chamb. (R. hypoglauum Hems1.). Leaves 7-11 x 2.5-4cm, indumentum white; flowers white, 30-35mm; ovary glandular. C China (E Sichuan, Hubei).

1972 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone 'Heane Wood', as R. hypoglauum; flowers pink in bud, opening white, suffused red-purple and spotted red-purple.

This subspecies may be distinguished by the glandular ovaries.

Subsp. omeiense (Rehder & E.H.Wilson) D.F.Chamb. Leaves 6-8.5 x 1.5-2cm, indumentum fawn; flowers white; ovary without glands. China (W Sichuan).

This subspecies, which has a restricted distribution in the wild, may be recognised by the relatively small leaves, with a fawn indumentum.

Subsp. nankingense (Cowan) D.F.Chamb. Leaves 11-16 x 0.4cm, coriaceous, indumentum white; flowers pink, 40-55mm; ovary without glands. China (Guizhou, Sichuan).

AM 1957, (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Chinese Silver'; flowers Persian Rose, with darker flushes.

This subspecies may be recognised by the large stiff leaves and by the large pink flowers.

Large shrub or more commonly a small tree, 2.5-12m; bark rough. Leaves 12-21 x 4.5-11cm, obovate, lower surface densely covered with a two-layered red-brown indumentum, the upper layer composed of strongly fimbriate cup-shaped hairs, the lower compacted; petioles terete. Flowers 12-20, in a tight truss, 7-8-lobed, yellow or cream to (more rarely) pink, with a basal blotch and flecks, obliquely to regularly campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-45mm; stamens 14-16; ovary densely brown-tomentose. H3-4a. April-May. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, W Yunnan), 3,000-4,000m.

Intermediates (possibly hybrids) between R. arizelum and R. rex subsp. fictolacteum, occur where the range of the two taxa meet. Forms, with pink (often relatively intense) flowers have been referred to var. rubicosum Cowan & Davidian. The status of this taxon in the wild is, however, uncertain.

AM 1963 (National Trust for Scotland,
Brodick Castle Gardens) to a clone 'Brodick'; flowers Solferino Purple, with a crimson-black blotch.

AM 1963 (Earl of Stair, Stranraer) to var. rubicosum; flowers Rose Red, with a more or less black blotch.

R. astrocalyx Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. wardii var. wardii (Subsect. Campylocarpa).

Deciduous shrub, 1(-3)m; strongly rhizomatous; young twigs covered in a mixture of eglandular and glandular hairs. Leaves ovate or obovate to elliptic, 3.2-5.2 × 0.8-2cm usually glabrous, lower surface pale to glaucous, with eglandular and/or gland-tipped hairs. Flower bud scales glabrous or covered with unicellular hairs, margin unicellular-ciliate. Pedicels covered gland-tipped or eglandular hairs. Flowers with a sweet musky fragrance, appearing before or with the leaves, 4-13, in a shortened raceme; calyx 1-3(-10)mm; corolla white to pale pink, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into limb, outer surface covered with eglandular and gland-tipped hairs, 25-50mm. Capsules covered with unicellular and multicellular gland-tipped hairs. H4b-c. April-May. Eastern Coastal Plain of the USA, s.l.-150m.

R. atlanticum is allied to R. viscosum and R. arborescens. It is distinguished from both by the flowers appearing before the leaves and from the former by its generally less dense indumentum.

AM 1964 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Seaboard'; flowers white, with pale pink corolla tube.

R. atrovirens Franch. - Sect. Tsutsusi.
Large shrub or small tree; young shoots covered with adpressed flattened brown hairs. Leaves of one kind, persistent, 2-8 × 1-3cm, elliptic, apex acuminate, lower surface covered with adpressed brown hairs, densely so on midrib. Flowers 2-4 per inflorescence; calyx 2-4mm, densely covered with flattened shining brown hairs; corolla red, with darker flecks at base of upper lobes, funnelf-campanulate, 15-30mm, glabrous; stamens 10; ovary densely covered with adpressed flattened shining brown hairs; style glabrous. H2-3. China (NE Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou), 750-1,800m.

This distinctive species, which has only recently been introduced into cultivation, is almost certainly frost-sensitive

R. augustinii Hemsl. - Subsect. Triflora.
Shrub, to 10m; young shoots scaly and usually pilose. Leaves (4-)5-10(-11) × 1.8-3(-4)cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, apex acute to acuminate, upper surface glabrous or with a few hairs overlying the midrib, lower surface sparsely covered with distant golden to brown scales, midrib pilose, the hairs sometimes extending along the petioles. Flowers (2-3 (-5), in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx disc-like or with lobes to 3mm, puberulent and often ciliate; corolla blue to purple, or white, with greenish or brown spots, zygomorphic, open-funnel-campanulate, 28-40mm, outer surface with tube sometimes scaly and/or pilose; stamens 10; ovary scaly, apex pilose, impressed below the declinate style. H3-4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet, N Yunnan, Sichuan, Hubei), 1,300-4,000m.

Subsp. augustinii (incl. R. vilmorini-anum Balf.f.). Leaves evergreen, upper surface with hairs overlying the veins, lower surface with indumentum extending along petioles, consisting of filiform acicular hairs; corolla blue or lavender, tube scaly. China (C & E Sichuan, Hubei), 1,300-3,000m.

Subsp. chasmanthum (Diels) Cullen (incl. R. hirsuticostatum Hand.-Mazz.). Leaves evergreen, upper surface glabrous or hairs restricted to midrib, lower surface with indumentum hardly extending along petioles; corolla blue or lavender, often relatively pale, tube lacking scales usually pilose. China (SE Tibet, N Yunnan, W
Subsp. *rubrum* (Davidian) Cullen (*R. augustinii* Hemsl. var. *rubrum* Davidian & incl. *R. bergii* Davidian). Leaves evergreen; petioles with hairs of two kinds, filiform-acicular as well as loriiform; corolla reddish purple. China (NW Yunnan), c.4,000m.

AM 1978 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone *R. bergii* 'Papillon'; flowers red-purple, paler at rim, with darker bars on reverse, spotted.


This is a variable species; of the four subspecies recognized above, subsp. *augustinii* is only poorly differentiated from subsp. *chasmanthum*. The leaf indumentum will distinguish this species from all but *R. trichanthum*.

AM 1926 (Dame Alice Godman, Horsham); flowers lilac-mauve with greenish dots.

AM 1930 and FCC 1932 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) to var. *chasmanthum*; flowers bluish purple, with ochraceous spots.

**R. AUREUM** GEORGII - **SUBSECT. PONTICA**. Dwarf shrub, 0.2-1m; young shoots more or less glabrous; bud scales usually persistent. Leaves 2.5-15.5 × 1.2-7cm, ovate to broadly elliptic, apex rounded, upper and lower surface glabrous when mature. Flowers 5-8, in a lax truss; calyx 2-3mm; corolla yellow, usually with a least a few flecks, broadly campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-30mm; ovary rufous-tomentose. H4b-c. April-May. Eastern Russia, Japan, N China (Jilin), 1,500-2,700m.

Var. *aureum*. Leaves 2.5-6.5cm; bud scales persistent.

Var. *hypopitys* (Pojarkova) D.F. Chamb. Leaves 9-15.5cm; bud scales usually deciduous.

The status of var. *hypopitys* is uncertain as it may be no more than a shade form of var. *aureum*. A difficult species in cultivation.

R. **AURICULATUM** HEMSL. - **SUBSECT. AURICULATA**. Small tree, 2-6m; young shoots setose-glandular. Leaves 15-30 × 4.5-10cm, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, apex rounded, apiculate, base auriculate, lower surface glabrous or with scattered villous hairs, especially on the veins and midrib. Flowers fragrant, 6-15, in a loose inflorescence; calyx c.2mm; corolla 7-lobed, white or cream to rosy pink, with greenish colouring inside at base, funnel-shaped, nectar pouches lacking, 80-110mm; stamens 14; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glandular to tip. H4a-b. July-September. China (E Sichuan, W Hubei, E Guizhou), 600-2,000m.

**R. AURITUM** TAGG - **SUBSECT. TEPHROPEPLA**. Shrub, 1-3m; bark flaking, coppery red. Leaves 2.7-6.6 × 1.2-2.7cm, oblong to lanceolate, apex obtuse to acute, green above, lower surface pale glaucous green, papilllose, scales touching or overlapping, unequal, the smaller sunk in pits. Flowers 4-7, in a terminal inflorescence with a 1.2mm rhachis; calyx lobes reflexed, 3-5mm, not ciliate; corolla pale yellow or cream, sometimes with a pale pink flush, tubular-campanulate, 18-25mm, outer surface scaly, glabrous; stamina 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate style that is scaly in the lower half. H2-3. April-May. China (SE Tibet), 2,150-2,600m.

This species is closely allied to *R. xanthostephanum* but differs in the pale flowers and in the reflexed calyx lobes.

AM 1931 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers sulphur yellow.

**R. AUSTRINUM** (SMALL) REHDER. - **SUBSECT. PENTANTHERA**. Deciduous shrub or small tree, to 5m:
young shoots densely covered with gland-tipped hairs. Leaves 4.7-10 × 2.1-3.9cm, ovate or obovate to elliptic, lower surface densely covered with unicellular hairs sometimes also with multicellular gland-tipped hairs. Flower bud scales with outer surface covered with unicellular hairs, margin glandular. Pedicels covered with unicellular and gland-tipped multicellular hairs. Flowers with a musky-sweet fragrance, appearing before or with the leaves; calyx 1-2mm; corolla yellow to orange with a dark pink, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into limb, both surfaces densely covered in unicellular hairs, outer surface also with gland-tipped multicellular hairs, 28-45mm. Capsules covered with unicellular and multicellular gland-tipped hairs. H3-4b. March-April (-May). SUSA, s.1.-100m.

This species resembles R. canescens morphologically but differs in its consistently glandular bud scale margins, etc.


R. BAILEYI Balf.f. - Sect. Baileya. Shrub, 0.5-2m. Leaves (2-)3-5 x (1-)1.4-1.9(-2.6)cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, apex obtuse to rounded, lower surface usually with dark brown overlapping crenulate scales. Pedicels 12-22mm, scaly. Flowers 4-8 per inflorescence, racis elongate; calyx lobes 1.5-4mm; corolla magenta to purple, often with darker spots, campanulate, 12-15mm; stamens 10, regularly arranged; ovary scaly, style sharply deflexed. H3-4a. April-May. India (Sikkim), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 3,050-4,250m.

A distinctive species distinguished by a combination of crenulate scales and sharply deflexed style.

AM 1960 (A.C. & J.F.A. Gibson, Glenarn, Dunbartonshire); flowers Doge Purple, with purple spots.

R. BAINBRIDGEANUM Tagg & Forrest - Subsect. Selensia. Shrub, sometimes dwarf, 0.6-2m; young shoots covered with glandular setae. Leaves 8-12 × (2.5-)3-4cm, ovate to elliptic, lower surface covered with a continuous felted dark brown indumentum composed of dendroid hairs, also with some stalked glands that are prominent on the midrib towards the base; petioles stalked-glandular. Flowers 4-8, in a lax truss; calyx 3-6mm; corolla white to creamy yellow, usually flushed with pink, with a basal blotch and purple flecks, campanulate, without nectar pouches, 30-35mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style usually glandular at base. H4a. April. Chira (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,500-4,000m.

An unsatisfactory species close to R. selense. Some plants in cultivation as R. bainbridgeanum are almost certainly hybrids of R. selense.

R. balangense Fang - Subsect. Grandia. Small tree, c.3m; bark rough. Leaves thick, 6-10 × 3.5-5cm, ovate to elliptic-ovate, apex acute; lower surface covered with a white or pale yellowish partially flocose indumentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles thick, more or less flattened. Flowers 13-15, in a dense truss, 5-6-lobed, white, funnel-campanulate, with purple nectar pouches, 35-40mm; stamens 10-12; ovary glabrous. H4a. May. China (W Sichuan), c.2,000m.

R. balangense was originally placed in Subsect. Taliensia but is apparently allied to R. watsonii. It is restricted to a single mountain (Balang Shan), in W Sichuan.

R. BALFOURIANUM Diels - Subsect. Taliensia. Shrub, 1-4.5m. Leaves 4.5-12 × 2-4cm, ovate-lanceolate to elliptic, apex acute to acuminate, lower surface with a dense compacted to spongy one-layered lanate tomentum composed of ramiform hairs that are silvery white at first, sometimes turning pale pinkish cinnamon at maturity, usually shining and with a surface film; petioles glabrescent. Flowers 6-12, in a
dense truss; calyx 6-10mm, lobes elliptic; corolla pale to deep pink, with purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-40mm; ovary glandular; style glandular in the lower third. H4b. April-May. China (W Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,350-4,550m.

Var. balfourianum. Leaf indumentum compacted.

Var. aganniphoides. Leaf indumentum spongy, thick.

R. balfourianum is allied to R. adenogynum but may be distinguished by the leaf indumentum that is generally paler.

R. barbatum Wall. ex D.Don - Subsect. Barbata.
Large shrub or small tree, 1.5-6m; bark smooth and flaking, reddish brown; young shoots and petioles with long stiff bristles. Leaves 9-19 x 3.5-6.5cm, elliptic to obovate, apex acute to acuminate, upper surface without strongly impressed veins, lower surface glabrous when mature or with scattered dendroid hairs and stalked glands. Flowers fleshy, 10-20, in a tight truss, crimson to blood-red, with darker nectar pouches (rarely pure white), tubular-campanulate, 30-35mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, also with some hairs, style glabrous. H4a. March-April. N India, Nepal, Bhutan, S Tibet (Tibet), 2,700-3,700m.

Closely allied to R. argipeplum (q.v.) but differing in the less hairy leaves.

AM 1956 (Col Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset) from Forrest 24139; flowers pale whitish cream, with a crimson blotch.

R. bathyphyllum Balf.f. & Forrest - is a hybrid between R. proteoides Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. and R. aganniphum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward (Subsect. Taliensia). It is intermediate in stature and in leaf size; it may be distinguished from the latter by its densely tomentose ovaries. It occurs in mixed populations with the parents in the mountains on the border of NW Yunnan and Tibet.

R. basilicum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - Subsect. Falconera
Shrub or small tree, 3-10m; bark rough. Leaves 17-25 x 8.5-13cm, obovate to oblong-elliptic, upper surface with deeply impressed veins, lower surface covered with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer greyish at first, usually becoming rufous, composed of only slightly fimbriate cup-shaped hairs, the lower layer compacted; petioles strongly flattened and winged. Flowers 15-25, in a dense truss, 8-lobed, fleshy, cream or pale yellow, with a crimson blotch, obliquely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-50mm; stamens 10; ovary densely rufous-tomentose. H3-4a. April-May. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 3,000-3,700m.

The flattened petioles and yellow flowers distinguish this from the remaining species in the subsection.

AM 1956 (Col Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset) from Forrest 24139; flowers pale whitish cream, with a crimson blotch.

R. bauhiniiflorum Watt ex Hutch. - is a synonym of R. triflorum Hook.f. var. bauhiniiflorum (Watt ex Hutch.) Cullen. (Subsect. Triflora).

Straggling shrub, to 3m. Leaves 6-9 x 3.2-4cm, obovate to elliptic, upper surface rugulose, with impressed veins, lower surface with a dense one-layered fulvous tomentum composed of coarse dendroid hairs; petioles setulose to tomentose. Flowers 6-10, in a compact truss; calyx cupular, c.5mm; corolla fleshy, carmine to blood-red, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, c.35mm; ovary stellate-tomentose, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H3-4a. March-May. NE Burma, NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), 3,000-3,350m.

AM 1953 (Col. Lord Dibgy, Minterne, Dorset) from Kingdon-Ward 6805; flowers Cardinal Red.

R. beanianum is closely allied to R. piercei but may be distinguished by the coarse leaf indumentum.
**R. beesianum** Diels - Subsect. Taliensia.
Shrub or tree, 1.8-9m. Leaves 9-19 × 2.6-8.2cm, apex apiculate, lower surface with a thin one-layered compacted fawn to brown indumentum composed of stellate hairs; petioles sometimes winged, glabrous or floccose. Flowers 10-25, in a dense truss; calyx 0.5-1mm; corolla white flushed rose to pink, with or without purple flecks and/or a basal blotch, broadly campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; ovary densely white- to brown-tomentose, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,350-4,250m.

A distinctive species on account of the size of the leaves. In the wild it usually occurs in the shelter of trees; in cultivation it is prone to leaf snap if planted in an exposed position. It is a difficult subject in cultivation.

*R. bergii* Davidian - is a synonym of *R. augustini*ii Hemsli. subsp. *rubrum* (Davidian) Cullen (Subsect. Triflora).

**R. bhutanense** Long & Bowes Lyon - Subsect. Taliensia.
Shrub, 0.6-3m. Leaves 6-12.5 × 3-5cm, elliptic to elliptic-obovate, apex acute, lower surface covered with an adpressed brown one-layered tomentum composed of radiate hairs; petioles greyish-floccose above. Flowers 8-15(-22), in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla pale pink to almost white, with red flecks and a magenta basal blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. May-June. Bhutan, 4,145-4,570m.

A recently described species in Subsect. Taliensia.

*R. blepharocalyx* Franch. - is a synonym of *R. intricatum* Franch. (Subsect. Lapponica).

Usually an epiphytic shrub, to 2m; young growth with a dense indumentum of stiff twisted and matted hairs. Leaves 7.5-11.5 × 3.8-5.5cm, narrowly ovate to ovato-oblong, apex acuminate, upper surface with dense matted stiff hairs overlying the midrib, lower surface with dark brown close, more or less equal scales that are set in pits and have upturned rims. Pedicels stout, to 15mm, indumentum as for young growth. Flowers (3-4)6-10) per inflorescence; calyx lobes (7-)10-15mm; corolla dull to bright yellow, sometimes spotted, campanulate, tube c.15mm, lobes 10-12mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the declinate style. H1b-2. April-May. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (S Tibet), 1,800-2,450m.

This tender species is rare in cultivation.

**R. brachyanthum** Franch. - Subsect. Glauca.
Shrub, to 2m; shoots with a shredding coppery bark. Leaves 3.5-5.5 × 1.2-2(-3)cm, narrowly elliptic to narrowly obovate, apex acute to rounded, lower surface with scales more than 2× their own diameter apart, the smaller scales clear or milky. Pedicels scaly. Flowers 3-7(-10) per inflorescence; calyx lobes to c.8mm, apex rounded; corolla pale to greenish yellow, campanulate, 10-20mm; stamens 10, regular; ovary scaly, style sharply deflexed. H3-4a. May-July. NE Burma, China (Yunnan, SE Tibet), 3,050-4,000m.

Subsp. *brachyanthum*. Scales on mature lower leaf surface distant, sometimes entirely deciduous. China (C Yunnan), 3,050-3,350m.

AM 1966 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent) to a clone 'Jaune'; flowers Primrose Yellow.

Subsp. *hypolepidotum* (Franch.) Cullen. Scales much closer, 1-3× their own diameter apart. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet), 3,050-4,000m.

Subsp. *brachyanthum* has a very restricted distribution in the wild.

AM 1951 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) as *R. brachyanthum*, to a clone 'Blue Light'; flowers Aureolin.
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**R. brachycarpum** D.Don ex G.Don - Subsect. Pontica

Shrub, 2-3m; young shoots tomentose, soon glabrescent; bud scales deciduous. Leaves 7-11 x 3-4.5cm, oblong to obovate, apex more or less rounded, apiculate, lower surface glabrous or with a thin compacted greyish to fawn indumentum composed of dendroid hairs when mature. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss; calyx c.2mm; corolla white or pale rose-pink, with greenish flecks, broadly funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, c.25mm; ovary densely tomentose. H4a-b. June-July. Japan, Korea, to at least 2500m. Subsp. brachycarpum. Leaves with a persistent indumentum beneath. Japan, N Korea, c.2500m. Subsp. fauriei (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. (R. fauriei Franch.). Leaves glabrous beneath when mature. Japan, Eastern Korea. Apart from the relative persistence or the leaf indumentum there are no significant differences between the two taxa recognised here. A form with leaves 15-25cm long and flowers up to 70mm in diameter has been called var. tigertedtii. Since the only differences between this and subsp. brachycarpum are in the size of its leaves and flowers this entity is not formally maintained here. A very hardy species that will stand winter cold well.

**R. bracteatum** Rehder & E.H.Wilson - Subsect. Heliolepida

Shrub, to 2m; young shoots purplish, puberulous, leaf bud scales persistent. Leaves to 35 x 15mm, ovate to elliptic, apex more or less acute, lower surface with sparse large golden scales. Pedicels sparsely pilose at base. H4a-b. June-July. China (W Sichuan), c.3300m. This species is allied to R. heliolepis.

**R. brevistylum** Franch. - is a synonym of R. heliolepis Franch. var. brevistylum (Franch.) Cullen (Subsect. Heliolepida).


**R. bureavii** Franch. (Incl. R. cruentum H.Lév.) - Subsect. Taliensia

Shrub, 1-3(-6)m. Leaves 4.5-12 x 2-7cm, elliptic, apex acuminate, upper surface of leaves often with a thin covering of rusty red hairs, lower surface covered with a dense lanate tomentum composed of ramiflor hairs that are salmon-pink when young but soon becoming deep rusty red; petioles densely pilose and glandular. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss; calyx 5-10mm, lobes sometimes fleshy; corolla white flushed pink to pink, sometimes with purple flecks, tubular-campanulate, 25-40mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, sometimes also tomentose, style usually glandular, at least near the base. H4b. April-May. China (N Yunnan), 3350-4250m. A distinctive species on account of its attractive foliage. It resembles R. nigroglandulosum and R. bureaviioides (see under those species for the differences). It is also allied to R. elegantulum, from which it may be distinguished by its broader leaves.

AM 1939 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers at first flushed rose, fading to white, with crimson spots.

AM 1972 (Royal Botanic Gardens Wakehurst) as a foliage plant.

AM 1988 (P.A. Cox, Glendoick) to a clone 'Athrishaig'; trusses 10-11-flowered, corolla white, upper throat densely spotted, sometimes flushed red-purple.

**R. bureaviioides** Balf.f. - Subsect. Taliensia

Shrub, to 2.5m. Leaves 7-14 x 3.5-6cm,
elliptic to broadly obovate, apex acute to acuminate; lower surface covered with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer white at first, becoming rufous at maturity, composed of rufous hairs with stiff branches, the lower white and compacted; petioles densely rufous-tomentose. Flowers c.10, in a dense truss; calyx 7-12mm; corolla white suffused rose to rose, with crimson flecks and basal blotch, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 40-45mm; ovary and lower half of style stalked-glandular. H4b. May. China (W Sichuan - Kangding), 3,000-4,770m

This species clearly differs from R. bureavii in its two-layered leaf indumentum, a characteristic that suggests an affinity with R. rufum rather than with the former species.

Shrub, to 2m; young shoots densely covered with setae that are soon deciduous; vegetative bud scales broad and conspicuous. Leaves 5-5.5 x 2-2.5cm, obovate, apex obtuse, margin ciliate when young, more or less crenate above, upper surface with impressed midrib, lower surface with overlapping or touching scales. Flowers 4-6(-10), in a terminal inflorescence, scented; calyx disc-like; corolla greenish yellow, funnel-campanulate, c.18mm, outer surface scaly, otherwise glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style impressed, sharply deflexed, glabrous. H2-3. March-April. C Burma (Mt Victoria), 2,700-2,900m.

A distinctive species, with characteristic vegetative buds, and with a restricted distribution.

AM 1980 (Mrs E. Mackenzie, Fressingfield, Norfolk) to a clone 'Elizabeth David'; trusses 4-flowered; corolla campanulate, yellow within, outer corolla a deeper shade of yellow.

R. caesium Hutch. - Subsect. Trichoclada.
Shrub, 1-2m; young shoots sparsely scaly. Leaves more or less deciduous, 3-4.2 x 1.3-1.8cm, oblong-elliptic to (rarely) oblong-ovate, apex subacute to rounded, margin slightly revolute, lower surface white-papilllose, scales distant, equal, golden, sparsely covered with straight or slightly curved setae. Flowers (1-)2-3, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes to 2mm, ciliate; corolla yellow, funnel-campanulate, c.18mm, outer surface scaly, otherwise glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style impressed, sharply deflexed, glabrous. H3. May-June. China (Yunnan), 2,450-3,050m.


R. caeruleum H.Lév. - is a synonym of R. rigidum Franch.
AM 1965 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Burning Light'; flowers coral red, with orange throats.

AM 1989 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Amber Light'; trusses with up to 10-12 flowers; corolla with shades of orange darkening to red in throat and on lobes.

Small shrub, 0.5-3m. Leaves 3.5-7 x 3-5cm, broadly ovate to orbicular, base cordate, glabrous though occasionally glandular on midrib beneath. Flowers 4-8, in a lax truss, white to rose-pink, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-40mm; ovary stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H3-4a. April-May. China (W Yunnan), 3,000-4,000m.

Var. callimorphum. Flowers pink.

AM 1980 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Second Attempt'; trusses loosely held, of 4-5 flowers, corolla white with a large dorsal blotch of greyed-purple within, lobes and reverse flushed and rayed with shades of red-purple.


R. calophyllum Nutt. - is a synonym of R. maddenii Hook.f. subsp. maddenii (Subsect. Maddenia).

R. calophytum Franch. - Subsect. Fortunea.
Tree, (2-)5-12m. Leaves 14-30 x 4-7.2cm, oblong-ob lanceolate, base cuneate, glabrous when mature or with vestiges of juvenile indumentum persisting along underside of midrib. Flowers 5-30, usually in a lax truss, 5-7-lobed, pinkish white, with purple flecks and a basal blotch, open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; stamens 15-20; ovary and style glabrous, stigma conspicuous, discoid. H4a-b. March-April. China (Sichuan, NE Yunnan, Guizhou), 1,800-4,000m.

Var. calophytum. Leaves 18-30cm long, apex acuminate; flowers 15-30 in a truss.

AM 1920 (G. Reuthe, Keston, Kent); flowers white, heavily flushed pink.

FCC 1933 (Dame Alice Godman, South Lodge, Horsham); flowers pale pink.

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Var. openshawianum (Rehder & E.H.Wilson) D.F.Chamb. (R. openshawianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson). Leaves 14-18.5cm long, apex cuspidate; flowers 5-10 in a truss.

Plants referable to both varieties occur in cultivation.

From the description, var. peuciflorum W.K. Hu, which is said to be in cultivation, is only doubtfully distinct from var. openshawianum.

This is an imposing and very distinctive species.

Prostrate, matted or small erect shrub, to 1.5m; young shoots densely scaly, setae, if present, soon deciduous. Leaves 1-3.3 x (0.2-)0.4-2cm, suborbicular, to oblong-ovate, rarely oblong-ovate, margin ciliate, upper surface matt, with persistent dried-up scales, lower surface with dense overlapping scales, the outermost tier of which often have long stalks and cup-shaped discs. Flowers 1-5, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes unequal, 3-8mm, ciliate; corolla magenta or pink to purple, often with darker spots on upper lobes, very openly funnel-campanulate, 18-28mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly, glabrous, impressed below the declinate style that lacks both scales and hairs. H4a-b. April-June. N Burma, China (NW Yunnan, S Tibet), 3,850-4,550m.

Subsp. calostrotum. Erect or decumbent shrub. Leaves obtuse, 1.2-2.2 x (0.7-)0.9-2cm broad, scales on lower surface in 3-4 clearly defined tiers; flowers 1-2 per inflorescence; pedicels 16-27mm. N Burma, China (W Yunnan), 3,300-4,250m.

Subsp. riparium (Kingdon-Ward)
Cullen (incl. *R. nitens* Hutch. & *R. calciphilum* Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward). Erect or decumbent shrub. Leaves obtuse, 1.2-2.2x (0.7-)0.9-2cm broad, scales on lower surface in 3 clearly-defined tiers; flowers 2-5 per inflorescence; pedicels 10(-15)mm. India (Arunachal Pradesh), NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, S Tibet), 3,050-4,550m.

AM 1983 (Glendoick Gardens, Perth)

**Subsp. riparioides** Cullen. Erect or decumbent shrub. Leaves obtuse, 2.2-3.3 x (0.7-)0.9-2cm, scales on lower surface flat, tiers indistinct. China (W Yunnan, close to Weixi), 3,650-4,450m. AM 1935 (Lt-Col L.C.R. Messel, Nymans, Sussex) from Forrest 27065/27497; flowers deep rosy mauve to magenta.

**Subsp. keleticum** (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Campylocarpa). Prostrate shrub. Leaves acute, 0.7-2.1 x 0.2-0.7 (-0.9)cm, upper surface lacking scales. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet), 4,250-4,550m. AM 1928 (Messrs Gill, Falmouth) as *R. keleticum*; flowers lilac, darker inside, spotted red. AM 1926 (J.B. Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot) as *R. radicans*, from Forrest 19919.

This is a variable species. **Subsp. keleticum**, which is the most dwarf of the four recognized subspecies, apparently intergrades with, and replaces, subsp. **riparium** above 4,200m. It is closely allied to *R. saluenense* but may be distinguished by the totally glabrous ovary and by the shoots, pedioles and the lower surface of the midrib that lack bristles.


♀ 1993, to a clone ‘Gigha’.

**R. caloxanthum** Balf.f. & Farrer - is a synonym of **R. campylocarpum** Hook.f. subsp. **caloxanthum** (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Campylocarpa).

**R. calvescens** Balf.f. & Forrest - **Subsect. Selensia.**

Shrub, 1-2.5m; young shoots and petioles shortly stalked-glandular, also with a detersile dendroid indumentum. Leaves 6-10 x 2.5-4cm, elliptic to ovate, lower surface with a few stalked glands and a thin detersile indumentum that is sometimes restricted to the vicinity of the midrib at the base. Flowers c.5, in a lax truss; calyx 2-3mm; corolla white flushed rose, with a few crimson flecks, funnel-campanulate, without nectar pouches, c.35mm; ovary densely glandular, also with a varying proportion of rufous dendroid hairs, style glabrous. H4. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,350-4,550m.

Var. **calvescens**. Leaves 1.5-2.5 x as long as broad; pedicels 15-20mm.

Var. **duseimatum** (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. Leaves c.3x as long as broad; pedicels 20-28mm.

**R. calvescens**, which may well be a hybrid of *R. selense*, is rare in cultivation.

**R. camelliflorum** Hook.f. - **Subsect. Camelliflora.**

Shrub, often epiphytic, to 2m; young shoots scaly. Leaves (5.3-)6-10.5 x (1.6-)2-3(3.7)cm, narrowly elliptic to oblong-elliptic, apex bluntly acute, lower surface densely covered with almost touching broadly rimmed brown scales, a few of which are darker than the rest. Pedicels densely scaly. Flowers 1-2 per inflorescence; calyx lobes 5-8mm, oblong; corolla white to deep rose, open-campanulate, 14-18(20)mm, scaly outside, villose within; stamens 11-16; ovary with 5-10 cells, scaly, tapering into the short sharply deflexed style. H3-4a. May-June. Nepal, India (Sikkim) Blatan, 2,750-3,650m.

This species, the only member of its subsection, is distantly allied to species in Subsect. Boothia but is clearly distinct in its 12-16 stamens and multi-celled ovary, characters that suggest an affinity with Subsect. Maddenia.
R. campanulatum D.Don - Subsect. Campanulata.
Dwarf shrub to a small tree, 0.5-4.5m.
Leaves 7-14 x 3.8-7.5cm, ovate to broadly elliptic, upper surface glabrous, with a dense fulvous lanate tomentum composed of capitellate to ramiform hairs. Flowers 8-15 in a truss, white to pale mauve or deep plum purple, with purple flecks, open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-50mm; ovary and style glabrous. H3-4b. April-May. N India (Kashmir to Sikkim, Nepal, Bhutan), 2,700-4,500m.

Subsp. campanulatum. Shrub or small tree, to 4.5m; flowers white to pale mauve; leaves 9.5-14cm long without a metallic bloom when young. N India (Kashmir to Sikkim), Nepal, Bhutan, 2,700-3,500m.

Plants from NW India, typified by the clone 'Roland Cooper', differ from those from E Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan in having relatively large leaves.

Subsp. aeruginosum (Hook.f.) D.F.Chamb. (R. aeruginosum Hook.f.). Dwarf shrub, 0.5-2.5m; flowers pale mauve to plum purple; leaves 9.5-14cm long without a metallic bloom when young. N India (Kashmir to Sikkim), Nepal, Bhutan, 2,700-3,500m.

Plants from Bhutan, with deep plum purple flowers and a very thick leaf indumentum, which are very slow-growing in cultivation, are perfectly distinct from subsp. campanulatum. However, plants from E Nepal, known only to me from photographs, apparently have much paler flowers and are intermediate in stature. R. campanulatum is close to R. wallichii but can be distinguished by the more dense and paler leaf indumentum.

AM 1925 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone 'Knaphill'; flowers a fine lavender blue.

AM 1964 (Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh) to a clone 'Roland Cooper'; flowers white shaded mauve.

AM 1965 (Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh) to a clone 'Waxen Bell'; flowers purple, with darker spots.

© 1993, to a clone 'Knaphill'.

Shrub or small tree, 1-6.5m. Leaves 3.2-10 x 1.5-5 cm, orbicular to elliptic, base cor­date, glabrous though rarely with a few glands at base. Flowers 3-10(-15), in a lax to more or less dense truss, pale to sulphur yellow, sometimes tinged with red in bud, with or without a basal blotch, campylocarpate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-40mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H4a. April-May. Nepal, NE India, NE Burma, China (S Tibet, Yunnan), 3,000-4,600m.

Subsp. campylocarpum. Leaves elliptic 1.6-2.5 x as long as broad. Nepal, NE India, China (S Tibet), 3,000-4,600m.

FCC 1892 (Veitch & Sons, Chelsea) as R. campylocarpum; flowers Lemon Yellow.

Subsp. caloxanthum (Balf.f. & Farrer) D.F.Chamb. (R. caloxanthum Balf.f., & Farrer & incl. R. telopeum Balf.f. & Forrest). Leaves sub-orbicular, 1.1-1.7 x as long as broad. NE Burma, SW China (SE Tibet, Yunnan), 3,000-4,300m.

AM 1934 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as R. caloxanthum, from Farrer seed; buds pink, opening deep yellow, suffused red.

Subsp. caloxanthum is generally a smaller plant than is subsp. campylocarpum; the two apparently intergrade in Southern Tibet.

Dwarf prostrate shrub, to 0.6(-1)m; young shoots sparsely scaly, glabrous or pubescent. Leaves (1-)1.4-2.5(-3.5) x 0.4-0.7-1.2cm, apex obtuse to (rarely) subacute, upper surface pubescent along midrib, lower surface whitish- or silvery-papillose, glabrous but with scattered deciduous vesicular scales. Pedicels 25-50mm, elongating to 75mm in fruit, sparsely scaly and pubescent. Flowers 1-2(-3)-flowered; calyx lobes usually 4-7mm, oblong or obvate; corolla pink to red or purple, pruinose, campylocarpate, (10-)13-20(-23)mm, tube glabrous outside, sparsely pubescent within; stamens 10; ovary sparsely scaly impressed below the sharply deflexed
A distinct species, assigned to its own subsection.

AM 1973 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent) to a clone 'Baby Mouse'; flowers deep plum purple.

AM 1971 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Bodnant Red', as var. cremastum; flowers greyed-purple.

AM 1966 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent) to a clone 'Thimble', as var. cremastum; flowers salmon pink.

AM 1925 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as var. myrtilloides.

FCC 1943 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) as var. myrtilloides; flowers Magenta Rose.

AMs have been awarded to the clones 'Leucanthum' and 'Beryl Taylor'; both are now considered to be hybrids of R. campylogynum.

R. CAMTSCHATICUM PALLAS - SUBGEN. THERORHODION.

Prostrate or low shrub, usually less than 0.2m; bud scales persistent. Leaves 1-6 x 4-2.2cm, obovate or spatulate, apex rounded, with a glandular apiculus, margin toothed and ciliate, lower surface pubescent on veins, otherwise glabrous. Flowers solitary or to 3, in a raceme, the peduncle bearing leafy bracts; calyx 8-18mm, lobes oblong; corolla rose-purple (rarely white), with darker flecks, rotate, divided to the base on the lower side, 20-25mm; stamens 10; ovary pubescent, style pubescent at base. H4b-c. May-June. N Japan, E Russia, USA (Aleutian Islands, Alaska).

Subsp. camtschaticum. Corolla lobes pubescent outside, margin ciliate; leaves of vegetative shoots without or with sparse glandular hairs. Japan (N Honshu, Hokkaido), Russia (Kamtschatka, Kuriles), USA (Aleutian Islands, S Alaska).

Subsp. glandulosum (Small) Hultén (R. glandulosum Small). Corolla lobes glabrous outside, margins not ciliate; Leaves of vegetative shoots glandular-hairy. Russia (E Siberia), USA (W Alaska).

This species is very distinctive on account of the leafy peduncles and the form of the corolla. Both subspecies are probably in cultivation.

R. CANADENSE (L.) TORR. - SECT. RHODORA.

Deciduous rhizomatous shrub, to 1m; young twigs sparsely covered with eglandular and gland-tipped hairs. Leaves 1-8.3 x 0.4-3 cm, elliptic or oblong to obovate, often bluish, lower surface covered with eglandular and gland-tipped hairs. Flower bud scales usually covered with unicellular hairs. Pedicels usually sparsely covered with gland-tipped hairs. Flowers not fragrant, usually appearing before, occasionally with, the leaves, 3-9, in a terminal umbellate raceme; calyx 0.5-1.5mm; corolla rose-purple to pink, rarely white, with or without red flecks on upper three lobes, rotate-campanulate, twolipped, tube lacking, 12-22mm, capsule covered with unicellular and multicellular eglandular and gland-tipped hairs. H4c. April. Eastern Canada, NE USA, s.l.-1,900m.

A distinctive species without close relatives.

R. x candelabrum Hook.f. - is a hybrid between R. thomsonii and R. campylocarpum. It differs from subsp. thomsonii, (which it otherwise resembles), in its pink flowers, glandular ovaries and relatively shorter calyces, 2-8(-15)mm long. H3-4a.

R. CANESCENS (MICHX.) SWEET (INCL. R. ROSEUM [LOIS.] REHDER) - SUBSECT. PENTANTHERA.

Deciduous shrub or small tree, to 6m, young twigs sparsely to densely covered with eglandular multicellular hairs; occasionally some gland-tipped, rarely glabrous. Leaves (4.7-)5.9-8.5(-9.8) x (1.4)1.9-2.8(-3.6)cm, ovate or obovate, to elliptic, lower surface covered with a dense covering of eglandular hairs, rarely also with gland-tipped hairs. Flower bud scales with outer surface covered with
unicellular hairs, margin unicellular-ciliate occasionally also with gland-tipped hairs. Flowers with a musky sweet fragrance, appearing with or before the leaves; calyx 1-4mm; corolla pink, or the tube pale to deep pink and the lobes white to pale pink, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into the limb, outer surface covered with unicellular and gland-tipped multicellular hairs, 20-45mm. Capsules eglandular-hairy. H3-4a. March-May. SE USA, s.l.-500m.

This species is closely allied to R. periclymenoides and to R. prinophyllum but is distinguished from the former by its hairy bud scales and from the latter by its hairy capsules.

**R. capitatum Maxim. - Subsect. Lapponica.**

Upright rounded shrub, to 1.5m. Leaves (0.7)1-1.8(-2.2) x (0.3-)0.5-0.9cm, elliptic or oblong-elliptic, apex rounded without a mucro, lower surface covered with a mixture of touching or discontiguous colourless to straw-coloured scales with golden centres, and tan to dark amber scales with darker centres. Flowers 3-5 per inflorescence; calyx lobes to 6mm, unequal; corolla pale lavender to bluish purple or deep purple, broadly funnel-shaped, 10-15mm; stamens 10, about as long as the corolla, style usually longer than (rarely the same length as) the stamens, glabrous or pubescent towards the base. H4a-b. N China (N Sichuan, Qinghai, Gansu, Shaanxi), 3,000-4,300m.

This species resembles R. nitidulum, with which it possibly intergrades.

**R. carneum Hutch. - Subsect. Maddenia.**

Shrub, to 1m; young shoots lacking setae. Leaves 5-11 x 3-4cm, usually narrowly elliptic, apex acute, margin not ciliate, upper surface with impressed midrib, lower surface with scales their own diameter apart. Flowers 2-4, in a loose terminal inflorescence, slightly scented; calyx unequally lobed; corolla pink, funnel-shaped, 40-50mm, outer surface scaly throughout, pubescent at base; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, tapering into the scaly style. H2. April-May. This species is only known in cultivation.

This distinctive species is of uncertain provenance; it is generally grown under glass.

AM 1927 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers Magenta Rose.

R. carolinianum Rehder - is a synonym of R. minus Michx. var. minus (Subsect. Caroliniana).

**R. catacosum Balf. f. ex Tagg - Subsect. Neriiflora.**

Shrub, 1.3-3m. Leaves 8-10 x 4.2-5.5cm, obovate, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer loosely fulvous-tomentose, composed of dendroid hairs, the lower whitish and compacted; petioles tomentose. Flowers 6-9, in a tight truss; calyx 16-20mm, cupular; corolla fleshy, crimson, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, c.45mm; ovary densely tomentose, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a. April-May. China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet), 3,650-4,400m.

This species is closely allied to R. haematodes; it may however be distinguished by its larger leaves and calyces.

**R. catawbiense Michx. - Subsect. Pontica.**

Shrub, 2-3m; young shoots tomentose though soon glabrescent; bud scales deciduous. Leaves 6.5-11.5 x 3.5-5cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, apex more or less obtuse, upper and lower surfaces glabrous when mature though with persistent hair bases below. Flowers 15-20, in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla usually lilac-purple, with faint flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-45mm; ovary densely rufous-tomentose, style glabrous. H4c. May-June. Eastern N America, 50-1,000m.

This species differs from the closely allied R. ponticum in its more or less glabrous ovary. It has been used widely as
a parent in breeding programmes.

R. caucasicum Pallas - Subsect. Pontica.
Dwarf shrub, 0.3-1m; young shoots sparsely tomentose; bud scales deciduous. Leaves 4-7.5 x 1.3-3cm, obovate to elliptic, apex blunt to acicular, upper surface glabrous, lower surface covered with a compacted fawn to brownish tomentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles sparsely velutinous. Flowers 6-15, in a lax to dense truss; pedicels to 30mm in flower, elongating in fruit to 60mm; calyx 2-3mm; corolla whitish to yellow, sometimes flushed with pink, with greenish flecks, broadly campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-35mm; ovary densely dendroid-pilose, style glabrous. H4b. April-May. NE Turkey and adjacent parts of Caucas, 1,800-2,700m.

The hybrid R. x sochadzeae Char & Davlianidze (R. caucasicum x R. ponticum) is occasionally seen in cultivation. It occurs in the wild where the two species grow together.

Dwarf shrub, sometimes prostrate, 0.1-1.2m; leaf bud scales persistent and conspicuous. Leaves 1.2-4.7 x 0.7-2.3cm, broadly elliptic to suborbicular, apex obtuse or rounded; lower surface covered with 2-3 tiers of overlapping scales, the upper tier fawn to brownish (rarely dark brown), the lowest tier golden, paler than those of the upper tiers. Flowers 4-7 in a lax truss; pedicels (3-)4-7mm; corolla white to pink, rarely yellowish, tube 6.5-13mm, densely pilose at throat, lobes (3-)4-8mm; stamens 5(-7); ovary scaly. H4a-b. April-May. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet), 3,200-3,800m.

This is a distinctive species unlikely to be confused with any other.

R. cerasinum Tagg - Subsect. Thomsonia.
Shrub, 1.2-3.7m; bark rough; young shoots glabrescent. Leaves 4.5-7 x 1.8-4cm, narrowly obovate to elliptic, base rounded, upper and lower surfaces glabrous, lower epidermis shortly papillate, with some red sessile glands; petioles with a sparse covering of rufous dendroid hairs that extend up the midrib on the upper surface of the leaves. Flowers 4-7, in a lax truss; calyx c.1.5mm; corolla crimson to scarlet, or white with a crimson border, nectar pouches darker, campanulate, 35-45mm; ovary and style stalked-glandular. H4a. May-June. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet), 3,200-3,800m.

This is a distinctive species unlikely to be confused with any other.

R. cerochitum Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. tanastylum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. tanastylum (Subsect. Irrorata).

Dwarf shrub, 0.1-1m. Leaves 2-6 x 1.5-
3.2 cm, broadly obovate to broadly elliptic, lower surface glabrous (in cultivation); petioles tomentose and/or stalked-glandular. Flowers (1-2-5, in a lax truss; calyx 1-7(-15) mm; corolla fleshy, pink to deep crimson, campanulate, with nectar pouches, 25-45 mm; ovary very sparsely to densely rufous-tomentose, sometimes also with at least some glands, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a-b. March-May. China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan), 4,000-4,600 m.

Var. chamaethomsonii. Corolla crimson to carmine; calyx lobes to 7(-15) mm; ovary sparsely hairy, sometimes glandular. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan).

AM 1932 (Lady Aberconway and Hon H.D. McLaren, Bodnant) as R. repens var. chamaedoxa; flowers crimson.

Var. chamaethauma (Tagg & Forrest) D.F. Cham. Calyx minute, 1 mm or less; ovary densely hairy. China (S Tibet).

Var. chamaethomsonii may be no more than a hybrid of R. forrestii. Var. chamaethauma is however more distinctive and might be a species in its own right.

R. changianum Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. saluenense Franch. subsp. chameunum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cullen (Subsect. Saluenensia).


Shrub or small tree, to 8 m. Leaves elliptic to obovate, 7.15 x 2.5-5 cm, bristly, especially on veins below, apex acuminate. Flowers 4-6, clustered at end of a leafy shoot below the vegetative bud, pink at first, becoming white, with yellow markings, funnel-shaped, tube 12-15 mm, lobes 40-45 mm; stamens 10. H2. April-May. S China, 500-1,300 m.

Only the type variety of this species is in cultivation.

R. chapmanii A.Gray - is a synonym of R. minus Michx var. chapmanii (A.Gray) Duncan & Pullen (Subsect. Caroliniana).


Dwarf shrub, to 1.5 m; shoots with a smooth brown flaking bark. Leaves 3-5.5 x (1.4-1.8)-3 cm, elliptic to obovate, apex bluntly rounded to retuse, lower surface with scales of varying density. Pedicels scaly. Flowers (3-)4-5 per inflorescence; calyx (3-)5-7(-9) mm, ovate, rounded at apex; corolla pink to purplish, sometimes with flecks, campanulate, (15)-20-25 mm; stamens 10, regular; ovary densely scaly, style sharply deflexed, glabrous. H3-4a. April-May.

Subsp. charitopes. Calyx 6-9 mm; corolla pink. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan), 3,200-4,250 m.

AM 1979 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Parkside'; flowers in clusters of three, red-purple, with upper lobes suffused with darker shades, upper lobes extensively spotted with red-purple.

Subsp. tsangpoense (Kingdon-Ward) Cullen (R. tsangpoense Kingdon-Ward, & incl. var. curvishtylum Kingdon-Ward ex Cowan & Davidian). Calyx (3-)5-6 mm; corolla pink or purple. China (S Tibet).

There is no clear separation between the two subspecies, the distributions of which do not however overlap.

AM 1972 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone 'Cowtye', probably from Kingdon-Ward 7744; flowers purple, with darker spots and a waxy bloom.

R. chengianum Fang - is a synonym of R. hemsleyanum E.H. Wilson (Subsect. Fortunea).


Dwarf shrub, 0.6-1 m. Leaves 6-7.5 x 2.2-2.8 cm, obovate, lower surface with a discontinuous floccose tomentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles setose. Flowers 4-6, in a tight truss; calyx 2-3 mm; corolla white, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, c.35 mm; ovary densely rufous-tomentose abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4. April-May.
Burma, China (W Yunnan), c.4,400m. This species is allied to *R. haematodes* var. *chaetomallum* but differs in its white flowers and discontinuous leaf indumentum.

*R. chloranthum* Balf.f. & Forrest is a synonym of *R. mekongense* var. *mekongense* (Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward) Cullen (Subsect. Trichoclada).

*R. chlorops* Cowan - is almost certainly a hybrid of a species in Subsect. Fortunea. The type of this species was raised at Edinburgh from seed as Forrest 16463 (which is a species of *Acer*). The type sheet is annotated with the remark that it may have been a chance hybrid between *R. wardii* and *R. vernicosum*, a hybrid that does occur in the wild.


*R. CHRYSDORON* Tagg ex Hutch. - Subsect. Boothia. Dwarf shrub, perhaps epiphytic, to at least 1m in cultivation; young shoots bristly. Leaves to 8.8 x 4.5cm, oblong-elliptic, apex obtuse, lower surface papillose, with close golden-yellow scales slightly sunk in pits. Pedicels very short, densely scaly. Flowers 3-4 per inflorescence; calyx with obscure lobes 2-3mm long; corolla yellow, campanulate, c.30mm (to 40mm in cultivation); tube c.15mm, outer surface pubescent at base, pilose within; stamens 10, regular; ovary scaly, tapering into the sharply deflexed style. H2-3. March-April.

This is a tender plant, only suitable for gardens with a relatively frost-free climate. It is intermediate between and might be a hybrid of *R. yungchangense* and *R. sulfureum*.

AM 1934 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant); flowers clear yellow. This may be a hybrid.

*R. CILIATUM* Hook.f. - Subsect. Maddenia. Shrub, to 2m; young shoots with setae, the bases of which persist to maturity. Leaves 4.5-9 x 2-3.5cm, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, margin ciliate; upper surface setose, with midrib impressed, lower surface with scattered unequal scales. Flowers 2-5, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx conspicuous, lobes to 6-9mm; corolla white, sometimes flushed pink, campanulate to funnel-campanulate, 30-45mm, outer surface glabrous, lacking scales; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style impressed, glabrous. H3-4a. March-May. Nepal, India (Sikkim), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 2,400-4,000m.

This distinctive species, without close relatives, is one of the most hardy in sub-section Maddenia.

AM 1953 (Col Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset); flowers white, with a tinge of pink on the centre of the corolla lobes.

* R. CILIICALYX* Franch. - Subsect. Maddenia. Free-growing shrub; young shoots setose. Leaves 7-11 x 2.5-4cm, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex acute, margin often slightly ciliate, upper surface with impressed midrib, lower surface brownish. with dense but not touching scales. Flowers (2-)3-5, in a loose inflorescence, slightly scented; calyx lobes to 6mm, ciliate; corolla white or pink, broadly funnel-shaped, 50-60mm, outer surface usually lacking scales, pubescent below; stamens c.10; ovary scaly, impressed below the style that is scaly and pubescent towards the base. H2. March-May. SW & C China (Yunnan, Guizhou), c.2,400m.

This species is allied to *R. pachypodum* but may be distinguished by the corolla that usually lacks scales on the outer surface.

AM 1923 (Oxford Botanic Garden).

AM 1975 (G. Gorer, Sunte House,
Haywards Heath) to a clone ‘Walter Maynard’; flowers white, yellow-green externally, at base mid-ribs of corolla lobes soft red-purple, upper throat flushed yellow-green.

**R. cinnabarinux** Hook.f. - Subsect. Cinnabarina.
Straggling shrub, up to 7m; young shoots scaly, often also pruinose. Leaves sometimes deciduous, 3-9 × 2.7-5cm, broadly or narrowly elliptic, apex rounded, lower surface covered in fleshy narrowly rimmed, equal or unequal scales. Pedicels scaly. Flowers 2-7 per inflorescence, yellow or orange, to purple sometimes bicoloured, yellow and orange, usually with a waxy pruinose bloom, tubular to campanulate, 25-36mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly, sometimes also puberulous, style usually glabrous. H3-4a. April-May. India (W Bengal, Sikkim), China (S Tibet), N Burma, 2,750-3,950m.

Subsp. **cinnabarinux** (incl. R. blandfordiflorum Hook. & R. roylei Hook.f.). Corolla scaly outside, most leaves evergreen; leaves relatively narrow, more than 2.2 × as long as broad; corolla usually more or less tubular-campanulate. Nepal, India (W Bengal, Sikkim), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 2,750-3,950m.

AM 1918 (Messrs Reuthe, Keston, Kent) to a clone ‘Magnificum’, as var. roylei; flowers exceptionally large, orange-red.

AM 1953 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent) to a clone ‘Vin Rose’, as var. roylei; flowers Currant Red outside, Blood Red inside, with a waxy bloom.

AM 1945 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant) as var. blandfordiflorum; flowers vermilion at base externally, paler above.

AM 1978 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone ‘Triangle’ of R. tamaense; flowers white in throat, flushed purple, spotted red-purple.

Dwarf shrub, 0.2-1.5m. Leaves 4-7.5 × 1.5-2.3cm, obovate to elliptic, lower surface densely covered with a thick grey-brown tomentum composed of ramiform hairs; petioles often winged, glabrous or with a white floccose tomentum when mature. Flowers 2-6, in a tight truss; calyx 2-12mm, when well-developed cupular; corolla not fleshy, yellow or orange to carmine, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 32-45mm; ovary stalked-glandular, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a-b. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 4,000-4,600m.
Var. *citriniflorum*. Corolla yellow; calyx 2.5-(-10)mm; ovary and usually pedicels stalked-glandular.

Var. *horaeeum* (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (incl. *R. citriniflorum* Balf.f. & Forrest subsp. *aureolum* Cowan). Corolla yellowish red to carmine; calyx (2-)7-12mm, ovary and pedicels lacking glands. *R. citriniflorum* hybridizes with *R. sanguineum* and probably also *R. temenium* (q.v.); from both it may be distinguished by its thick tomentose leaf indumentum.


**R. clementinaceae** FORREST - SUBSECT. *Taliensia*.

Shrub, 1-3m. Leaves (6.5-)9.5-14 x (3-)4.5-8cm, ovate-lanceolate, apex rounded, obtuse, base rounded to cordate, lower surface with a thick whitish to buff two-layered indumentum, the upper layer lanate-tomentose, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower compacted; petioles glabrous when mature. Flowers 10-15, in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla 7-lobed, white to deep rose, with purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 40-50mm; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,350-3,950m.

The above description applies to subsp. *clementinaceae* as this is the only form in cultivation. This is a distinctive species on account of its 7-lobed corolla.

**R. coelicum** BALF.F. & FORRER - SUBSECT. *Neriiflora*.

Shrub, 1.3-3m. Leaves 8-10 x 4.2-5.5cm, obovate; lower surface covered with a fulvous tomentum, composed of dendroid hairs; petioles sparsely covered with shortly stalked glands. Flowers c.10, in a tight truss; calyx 5-7mm; corolla fleshy, crimson, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 38-45mm; ovary covered with shortly stalked glands, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a. April-May. NE Burma. China (W Yunnan), 2,750-4,400m.

Closely allied to *R. pocophorum* but differing in its broader leaves and non-tomentose pediels.

AM 1955 (Col Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset); flowers a dark shade of Orient Red.

**R. coeloneuron** DIELS - SUBSECT. *Taliensia*.

Tree 4-8m. Leaves 7.5-12 x 2.5-4cm, oblancoate, apex acuminate, lower surface covered with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer a persistent or evanescent rufous tomentum, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower compacted, whitish and embedded in a surface film; petioles densely rufous-tomentose. Flowers 6-11, in a lax to more or less dense truss; calyx c.0.5mm; corolla white to pale pink, with crimson flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 20-32mm; ovary densely reddish tomentose, with a few stalked glands below the style, style glabrous or with a few hairs at base. H4a. China (SE & W Sichuan, Guizhou), 1,200-2,300m.

There are apparently authentic introductions of this species from SE Sichuan.

**R. collettianum** AITCH. & HEMSL. - SECT. *Pogonanthum*.

Dwarf shrub, to lm; leaf bud scales deciduous. Leaves 3-4 x (1-)1.3-1.7cm, more or less elliptic, apex acute, mucronate, lower surface covered with one tier of plastered golden-brown scales. Flowers 16-20, in an elongate, dense, racemose umbel; calyx lobes 5-5.5mm; corolla white (often pink in bud), funnel-hypocrateriform, tube 10-13mm, pilose within, lobes 6-8mm, stamens 8-10; ovary scaly. H4a. May. Afghanistan, Pakistan, 3,050-3,900m.

This species has a very restricted distribution in the wild. It is difficult in cultivation.

PC 1980 (P.A. Cox, Glendoick), from Hedge & Wendelbo seed.
The Rhododendron Handbook

R. commodum Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. sulfureum Franch. (Subsect. Boothia).

R. compactum Hutch. - is a synonym of R. polycladum Franch. (Subsect. Lapponica).

Fastigiate or rounded dwarf shrub, 0.1-0.6m. Leaves 0.4-1.1 x 0.2-0.6cm, broadly or narrowly elliptic to ovate, apex obtuse or rounded, micro small or absent, lower surface covered with uniformly ferruginous, touching scales. Flowers 3-4(-5) per inflorescence; calyx to 1mm, minute; corolla pale lilac to rosy purple, usually narrowly funnel-shaped, 9-13mm; stamens 5-6(-8), included within the tube; ovary scaly, style short or long, glabrous or slightly pubescent at base. H4b. April-May. China (N Yunnan), 3,400-4,600m.

This species may be distinguished from allied species with which it might be confused by the number of stamens.

R. concatenans Hutch. - is a synonym of R. cinnabarinum Hook.f. subsp. xanthocodon (Hutch.) Cullen (Subsect. Cinnabarina).

Shrub, 0.5-2m; young shoots scaly, otherwise glabrous. Leaves 3.5-6 x 1.8-3.2cm, ovate to elliptic, apex acute to acuminate, upper surface scaly, hairy along midrib; lower surface covered with touching broad-rimmed scales that are golden and brown. Flowers 2-4, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx minute, ciliate; corolla rich reddish purple, rarely pale, zygomorphic, funnel-campanulate, 20-30mm, outer surface of tube scaly, otherwise glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, sometimes minutely pubescent at apex, impressed below the declinate style that is glabrous or puberulent. H4a-b. April-May. China (Sichuan, Hubei, Guizhou), 2,300-4,500m.

This species is closely allied to R. ame­siae (q.v.).

AM 1951 (RHS Garden, Wisley) as R. pseudoyanthinum; flowers Lilac Purple.

AM 1993 as R. concinnum Pseudoyanthinum Group.

R. cookeanum Davidian - is a synonym of R. sikiangense W.P.Fang (Subsect. Maculifera).

R. coriaceum Franch. - Subsect. Falconera.
Shrub or small tree, 2-7.5m. Leaves 12-25 x 4.8-6.2cm, oblanceolate, lower surface covered in a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer whitish or fawn, composed of scarcely fimbriate broadly cup-shaped hairs, the lower compacted; petioles terebra. Flowers 15-20, in a tight truss, usually 7-lobed, white, sometimes flushed rose, with a crimson basal blotch, sometimes also with flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-40mm; stamens usually 14; ovary densely rufous-tomentose. H3-4a. April. NE Burma, SW China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 2,300-4,500m.

AM 1953 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Morocco'; flowers white, with a crimson blotch and very few spots.

Shrub or small tree, 2.5-6m. Leaves 8.5-16 x 2.2-4cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex acute, lower surface with a thin compacted silvery to fawn indumentum intermixed with a few glands and embedded in a surface film. Flowers 20-30, in a dense inflorescence, whitish, with crimson flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-30mm; ovary glabrous or with a few white simple hairs, style glabrous. H4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,650-4,400m.

The glabrous ovary and many-flowered inflorescence are the distinguishing features of this species.

AM 1979 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill)
to a clone 'Chelsea Chimes', from Kingdom-Ward 6311. Flowers up to 8-9 per truss; corolla widely funnel-campanulate, white, with sparse red-purple spotting in upper throat.

**R. cowanianum** Davidian - Subsect. Lepidota.

Small shrub, 0.3-2.3m; shoots lacking scales. Leaves deciduous, 4.6-5.2 x 2.2-3.2cm, oblong-elliptic to broadly obovate, margin ciliate, lower surface with distant pale brown broad-rimmed scales. Flowers 3-5, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes 4-6mm; corolla purplish pink, campanulate, 14-20mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style very short, sharply deflexed. H4a. May. Nepal, 3,200-3,930m.

A distinctive species that is included in Subsect. Trichoclada by some authors.

**R. coxianum** Davidian - Subsect. Maddenia.

Upright shrub, 1-3m; young shoots setose. Leaves 5.5-11.5 x 1.5-3cm, oblanceolate, margin not setose, upper surface bristly (in the type specimen), midrib impressed; lower surface glaucous, the scales unequal, brown, 2-6 x their own diameter apart. Flowers c.3, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes 4-5mm, ciliate; corolla white, without or with a faint yellow basal blotch, tubular-funnel-shaped, c.75mm, outer surface scaly, pubescent towards base; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, tapering into the style that is scaly below. H2. April-May. India (Arunachal Pradesh), 1,650m.

This species may be a variant of *R. formosum* but is distinguished by the larger calyx, etc. There is some doubt about the status of cultivated plants as the leaves are significantly less setose than those of the type specimen.

**R. crassum** Franch. - is synonym of *R. maddenii* Hook.f. subsp. *crassum* (Franch.) Cullen.

**R. cuneiforme** Franch. - is synonym of *R. wardii* var. *wardii* (Subsect. Campylocarpa).

**R. cruentum** H.Lév. - is a synonym of *R. bureavii* (Subsect. Taliensia).

**R. cubittii** Hutch. - is a synonym of *R. veitchianum* Hook.f.

**R. cuffeanum** Craib ex Hutch. - Subsect. Maddenia.

Shrub, to 2m; young shoots scaly, stem swollen and tuber-like at base. Leaves 10-12.5 x 3-4cm, narrowly elliptic, apex acuminate, margin not strongly ciliate, upper surface with midrib impressed, lower surface with distant golden scales. Flowers c.5, in a loose inflorescence, not scented; calyx lobes unequal, to 7mm, ciliate; corolla white with a yellow blotch within, funnel-campanulate, 55-65mm, outer surface sparsely scaly throughout, pubescent towards base; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, style impressed, scaly below. H1. April-May. Only known in cultivation, possibly originating in Burma.

Characterized by the swollen stem base, this species remains somewhat obscure as the specimens now in cultiva-
tion (as described above) differ significantly from the type description.

**R. cumberlandense** E.L.BRAUN - SUBSECT. PENTANTHERA.
Deciduous shrub, to 2m; young twigs covered with eglandular hairs, rarely glabrous. Leaves (3-)4.5-7(-8.1) \( \times (1.3-)1.8-2.9(-3.5) \) cm, lower surface glaucous, glabrous or with a few eglandular multicellular hairs. Flower bud scales with outer surface glabrous, margin ciliate at apex, glandular below. Pedicels covered with eglandular hairs rarely with gland-tipped hairs. Flowers with an acrid fragrance, appearing after the leaves have expanded, 3-7, in a shortened raceme; calyx 1-3mm; corolla red, funnelform, tube expanding abruptly into the limb, 28-50mm, outer surface densely covered with unicellular hairs and sparsely covered with gland-tipped hairs. Capsule with eglandular hairs. H4a-b. E USA (Cumberland Mountains), above 900m.

This species is allied to *R. canescens* but may be distinguished by the flowers appearing after the leaves.

It has been confused with *R. x bakeri*, a hybrid of *R. flammeum* and *R. canescens* (see under *R. flammeum*).

**R. cyanocarpum** (FRANCH.) W.W.SM. - SUBSECT. THOMSONIA.
Shrub or small tree, 1-3.8m; bark rough; young shoots glabrous. Leaves 6.5-12.5 \( \times 4.2-9 \) cm, broadly elliptic to orbicular, base rounded; upper surface glabrous, lower surface more or less glaucous, with a mamillate epidermis, glabrous or with a few scattered hairs on the midrib towards the base. Flowers 6-11, in a lax truss; calyx (2-)7-15mm, cupular; corolla white or cream, to clear pink, with darker nectar pouches, campanulate to funnel-campanulate, (40-)50-60mm; ovary glabrous or rarely with a few glands, style glabrous. H4a. February-April. China (W Yunnan), 3,000-4,000m.

This species has a very local distribution. It apparently hybridizes in the wild with *R. lacteum*.

AM 1933 (Lady Loder, Leonardslee, Sussex); flowers white, flushed rose.


**R. dalhousiae** Hook.f. - SUBSECT. MADDENIA.
Usually an epiphytic shrub (in the wild), in cultivation 1-3m; young shoots setose. Leaves (7.5-)10-17 \( \times 3.5-7 \) cm, usually narrowly elliptic, apex acute to rounded, lower surface covered with uniformly fawn or deep rust, touching or overlapping scales. Flowers up to 6 per inflorescence; calyx (2-)5-8 (-12)mm; corolla rose-lavender to deep purple, often with darker flecks, rarely almost white, funnel-shaped, (12-)22-31mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style deciliate, pubescent towards base. H4a-b. March-May. China (N & W Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,000-3,650m

This is an anomalous and distinctive member of Subsect. Lapponica showing some affinities with species in Subsect. Heliolepida.

**R. cyanocarpum** (FRANCH.) W.W.SM. - SUBSECT. THOMSONIA.
Shrub or small tree, 1-3.8m; bark rough; young shoots glabrous. Leaves 6.5-12.5 \( \times 4.2-9 \) cm, broadly elliptic to orbicular, base rounded; upper surface glabrous, lower surface more or less glaucous, with a mamillate epidermis, glabrous or with a few scattered hairs on the midrib towards the base. Flowers 6-11, in a lax truss; calyx (2-)7-15mm, cupular; corolla white or cream, to clear pink, with darker nectar pouches, campanulate to funnel-campanulate, (40-)50-60mm; ovary glabrous or rarely with a few glands, style glabrous. H4a. February-April. China (W Yunnan), 3,000-4,000m.

This species has a very local distribution. It apparently hybridizes in the wild with *R. lacteum*.

AM 1933 (Lady Loder, Leonardslee, Sussex); flowers white, flushed rose.


**R. dalhousiae** Hook.f. - SUBSECT. MADDENIA.
Usually an epiphytic shrub (in the wild), in cultivation 1-3m; young shoots setose. Leaves (7.5-)10-17 \( \times 3.5-7 \) cm, usually narrowly elliptic, apex acute to rounded, lower surface covered with uniformly fawn or deep rust, touching or overlapping scales. Flowers up to 6 per inflorescence; calyx (2-)5-8 (-12)mm; corolla rose-lavender to deep purple, often with darker flecks, rarely almost white, funnel-shaped, (12-)22-31mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style deciliate, pubescent towards base. H4a-b. March-May. China (N & W Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,000-3,650m

This is an anomalous and distinctive member of Subsect. Lapponica showing some affinities with species in Subsect. Heliolepida.
Decription of Species in Cultivation

longitudinal lines. Nepal, India (Sikkim, W Bengal), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 1,800-2,450m.

AM 1930 (Vice Adm. A.W. Heneage-Vivian, Clyne Castle, Swansea); flowers soft yellow, shaded green in tube.

AM 1974 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone 'Tom Spring Smythe'; flowers green, fading to greenish white.

FCC 1974 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone 'Frank Ludlow', from L., S. & T. 6694; flowers white, stained yellow at base internally.

Var. rhabdotum (Balf.f. & Cooper) Cullen (R. rhabdotum Balf.f. & Cooper). Corolla with five longitudinal red lines. Bhutan, India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (S Tibet), 1,500-2,600m.

AM 1931 (Lady Aberconway & Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant).

FCC 1936 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury).

? 1993

This species is closely allied to R. lindleyi but may be distinguished by the pubescent pedicels. The small differences between the two varieties do not justify their recognition as separate species.

R. dasycladum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of R. selense Franch. subsp. dasycladum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Selensia).


Much-branched dwarf shrub, to 0.75m. Leaves 0.8-1.5 x 0.3-0.8cm, elliptic to oblong-elliptic, apex obtuse or rounded, mucronate, lower surface covered with uniformly tawny brown touching scales. Flowers 2 per inflorescence; calyx c.3mm, lobes broadly strap-shaped; corolla bright purplish rose, broadly funnelf-shaped, outer surface pilose, 12-15(-18)mm; stamens 10, about as long as corolla; ovary scaly, style longer than stamens, pubescent at base. H4a-b. April-May. China (NW Yunnan), 3,500m.

This species, which is only known from a single wild collection, may be distinguished from its immediate relatives by the pilose outer surface of the corolla.

R. dauricum L. - Subsect. Rhodorastra. Straggling shrub, 0.5-1.5m; young shoots scaly and puberulous. Leaves thick and leathery, some persisting, 1-3.5 x 0.5-2cm, elliptic to oval, apex rounded, mucronate, upper surface with midrib shortly puberulent, otherwise glabrous, lower surface densely scaly. Flowers solitary, axillary but at the ends of the branches; calyx rim-like; corolla pink or violet pink, openly funnel-shaped, 14-21mm, outer surface pilose towards base; stamens 10, ovary scaly, otherwise glabrous, impressed below the declinate style. H4c. January-March. Russia (Eastern Siberia), Mongolia, N China, Japan (Hokkaido), s.l.-1,600m.

This species is closely allied to R. mucronulatum but differs in the partially persistent leaves that are more densely scaly below, and in the smaller flowers.

AM 1990 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Hiltingbury'; flowers in clusters of 3-4, corolla purple within, reverse a darker purple.

? 1993, to an FCC clone 'Midwinter'.


Shrub, 0.6-5m; young shoots scaly. Leaves 2.7-6.2 x 1.1-2cm, lanceolate to oblong, apex acute, upper surface scaly, midrib sometimes hairy; lower surface densely covered in small brown, narrow-rimmed scales that are 1-2 x their own diameter apart. Flowers 3-6(-10), in a terminal inflorescence; calyx disc-like, sometimes ciliate; corolla usually pink to lavender, sometimes with darker spots, widely funnel-campanulate, zygomorphic, (19-)23-33mm, stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, impressed below the declinate style that is glabrous or puberulent at base. H(3-)4a. April-May. China (N Yunnan, W Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,000-3,300m.

This species may be recognized from
R. yunnanense and its immediate allies by a combination of the relatively dense narrowly rimmed leaf scales and the size of the flowers.

AM 1935 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant) and FCC 1953 (Lord Aberconway and National Trust, Bodnant) to a pale rose form.

AM 1993 (David Clulow, Tilgates, Bletchingly, Surrey) to a clone ‘Ruth Lyons’; trusses 8-10-flowered, corolla deep purplish pink with light red spotting in upper throat.

R. DECANDRUM (MAKINO) MAKINO - SECT. BRACHYCALYX.
Shrub or small tree; young shoots soon glabrous. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 2-3(-6) x 2-4cm, broadly rhombic, apex acuminate, lower surface with glands, especially on midrib and veins; petioles sparsely glandular, also with villose hairs. Pedicels villose, densely so at base, also glandular. Flowers solitary or up to 3 per inflorescence, appearing before the leaves; calyx minute; corolla magenta, with flecks, open-funnel-campanulate, 25-28mm; stamens 10; ovary glandular, with a few villose hairs, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku), c.800m.

Distinguished from the apparently allied R. dilatatum by the presence of 10 stamens.

R. x decipiens Lacaita - is a naturally occurring hybrid between R. hodgsonii and R. falconeri (Subsect. Falconera, see under R. hodgsonii).

R. DECORUM FRANCH. - SUBSECT. FORTUNEA.
Shrub or small tree, 1-14m. Leaves 5.5-19(-30) x 2.2-11cm, elliptic to ovate, base rounded, glabrous. Flowers 5-10, in a lax truss, 6-8-lobed, scented, white, sometimes flushed rose, sometimes also with purple flecks, open- to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 45-100mm; stamens 14-20, hairy below; ovary and style covered with stalked glands that are usually white. H3-4a. May-June.

Subsp. decorum. Flowers 45-60mm; leaves 5.5-15cm. NE Burma, SW China (Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou), (1,800-) 2,500-3,600m.

AM 1923 (Lt Col L.C.R. Messel, Nymans, Sussex) to a clone ‘Mrs. Messel’; flowers pure white, broad and open, in a truss of c.12.

Subsp. diaprepes (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) T.L.Ming (R. diaprepes Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.). Flowers 65-100mm; leaves 12-19(-30)cm long. NE Burma, China (S Yunnan), Laos, c.2,000m.

Subsp. diaprepes is larger in all its parts than is subspec. decorum but otherwise the two are very similar. It comes from the humid part of the range of the species and generally occurs at relatively modest altitudes.

AM 1926 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) to subspec. diaprepes; flowers white, tinged pink externally.

AM 1953 (Mrs R.M. Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot) and FCC 1974 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone ‘Gargantua’, as R. diaprepes, from Forrest 11958; flowers very large, white, with a green basal flush.

R. DEGRONIANUM CARRIÈRE - SUBSECT. PONTICA.
Shrub, 0.5-2.5m; young shoots sparsely tomentose to floccose-tomentose, lacking glands; bud scales generally not persistent. Leaves 6-14 x 2.5-3.5cm, elliptic to oblong-ovate, apex acute, upper surface glabrous, lower surface covered with a dense, compacted to lanate, white to fawn or reddish brown indumentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles usually densely floccose-tomentose. Flowers 9-12, in a tight truss; calyx 2-3mm; corolla 5-7-lobed, pink or soft rose, with conspicuous flecks, widely funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; ovary white-tomentose, style glabrous. H4a-c. April-May. Japan, 200-1,200m.

Subsp. degronianum (incl. R. metternichii Sieb & Zucc. var. pentamerum Max-
Description of Species in Cultivation

Corolla 5-lobed; leaves with a felted fawn to reddish brown indumentum below. C Japan.

AM 1974 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Wakehurst) to a clone ‘Gerald Loder’; flowers white, with shades of red-purple and spots.

Subsp. heptamerum (Maxim.) H.Hara (incl. R. metternichii Sieb. & Zucc. & R. japonicum (Blume) Schneider). Corolla 5-7-lobed; leaf indumentum tawny to reddish brown, velutinous to agglutinated below. C & S Japan.

Var. heptamerum (Maxim). Leaf indumentum felted, velutinous; corolla 6-7-lobed.

AM 1976, FCC 1982 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone ‘Ho Emma’, as R. metternichii; flowers white, flushed red-purple on veins and with spots in throat.

Var. hondoense (Nakai) Sealy. Leaf indumentum agglutinated, shining, usually red-brown; corolla 5-lobed.

Var. kyomarumense (T.Yamaz.) H.Hara. Leaf indumentum agglutinated; corolla 5-lobed.

Subsp. yakushimanum (Nakai) H.Hara. Leaf indumentum whitish to fawn, dense, lanate; corolla 5-lobed. S Japan (Yakushima), 500-2,000m.

Var. yakushimanum. (R. yakushimanum Nakai). Leaves 5-7cm long; bushes 0.5-1m high.

FCC 1947, (RHS Wisley) to a clone ‘Koichiro Wada’, as R. yakushimanum; flowers pink in bud, opening white.

FCC 1993, to a clone ‘Koichiro Wada’.

Var. intermedium (Sugim.) H.Hara. Leaves 8-12cm long; bushes to 2.5m high.

The present nomenclature of this species follows that proposed by Hara. The subspecies recognized have essentially different distributions within Japan. Var. yakushimanum is distinctive on account of its low stature and the thick leaf indumentum. It is restricted to Yakushima Island, in the south of the Japanese Archipelago; there it is a plant of exposed mountain tops. This is linked with subsp. degronianum, with which it shares a 5-lobed corolla, through var. intermedium, which occurs at lower levels on Yakushima and is generally larger, with larger leaves.

R. yakushimanum has been used as a parent to produce a series of garden hybrids that are relatively dwarf and retain its heat tolerance.

Subsp. heptamerum has been known as R. metternichii, which is an invalid name.

R. delavayi Franch. - is a synonym of R. arboreum Sm. subsp. delavayi (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. - (Subsect. Arborea).

R. delavayi Franch. var. albomentosum Davidian - is a synonym of R. arboreum Sm. subsp. albomentosum (Davidian) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Arborea).


Epiphytic or free-growing shrub, to 2m; young shoots usually lacking setae. Leaves 7-12 x 3-5cm, narrowly elliptic to narrowly obovate, apex abruptly acute, with a short drip tip, upper surface with impressed midrib, lower surface with a variably dense covering of scales. Flowers c.3, in a loose terminal inflorescence, not scented; calyx disc-like, not ciliate; corolla white to white flushed pink, often with yellow, orange or greenish blotch, sometimes flushed pink, 75-80mm, outer surface scaly, pilose at base, stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the style that is scaly below. Hlb. April-May.

India (Arunachal Pradesh), N Burma, China (SE Tibet, Yunnan), 1,200-1,400m.

This is a variable species, without close allies.

FCC 1935 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as R. taronense; flowers white, flushed pink, darker externally, especially on lobes.


Shrub, to 0.7m, often epiphytic; young growth setose. Leaves 1.3-1.7 x 0.6-1cm,
elliptic to obovate, apex rounded, margin ciliate, lower surface densely scaly. Flowers 1-2, terminal; calyx lobes to 3mm, pubescent; corolla rose-pink, open-funnel-campanulate, 20-22mm, outer surface glabrous, lacking scales; stamens 10; stamens longer than stamens, decline, sometimes pubescent at base. H4a. May. China (W Sichuan), 2,600-3,000m.

This species, which has only recently been introduced to cultivation, is closely allied to, and possibly conspecific with, _R. moupinense_. It is however consistently smaller in all its parts.

**R. denudatum** H. Lév. - Subsect. Argyrophylla. Shrub, 2-3m. Leaves 12.5-20 x 4-7cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex apiculate, upper surface with deeply impressed veins, lower surface with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer of loose woolly yellow to cinnamon ramiflorous hairs that ultimately rub off, the lower layer whitish, compacted. Flowers 8-10, in a loose inflorescence, rose to wine-red, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, c.40mm; ovary densely whitish-tomentose, style glabrous. H4a. May. SW China (N Yunnan, S Sichuan, Guizhou), c.3,200m.

*Only recently introduced to cultivation, this species is closely allied to _R. floribundum_ but differs in the impermanent upper layer of the leaf indumentum.*

**R. desquamatum** Balf. & Forrest - is a synonym of _R. rubiginosum_ Franch. (Subsect. Heliolepida).

**R. detonsum** Balf. & Forrest - is a hybrid of _R. adenogynum_ (Subsect. Taliensia). It may be distinguished from the parent species by the broader leaves that have a sparse 1-layered evanescent indumentum.

**R. diacritum** Balf. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of _R. telmateium_ Balf. & W.W.Sm. (Subsect. Lapponica).

**R. diaprepes** Balf. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of _R. decorum_ Franch. subsp. diaprepes (Balf. & W.W.Sm.) T.L.Ming (Subsect. Fortuinea).

**R. dichroanthum** Diels - Subsect. Neriiflora. Dwarf shrub, 0.3-2.3m. Leaves 4-9.5 × 2-4cm, oblanceolate to elliptic, lower surface with a continuous white to fawn, more or less loose to compacted indumentum composed of rosetulate hairs; petioles covered with a white floccose indumentum. Flowers 3-6, in a tight truss; calyx coloured, 3-15mm, cupular when well-developed; corolla fleshy, usually orange-red, occasionally yellow flushed red or carmine, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 35-50mm; ovary rufous-tomentose, with or without stalked glands, abruptly tapering into the glabrous style. H4a. May-June. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan).

*Subsp. dichroanthum.* Leaves 2.5-3× as long as broad, indumentum silvery; ovary lacking glands; young shoots not setose. China (W Yunnan).

*AM 1923 (Lady Aberconway and Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers brick red.*

*Subsp. epodectum* (Balf. & W.W.Sm.) Cowan. Leaves 1.9-2.5× as long as broad, indumentum silvery to fawn; ovary lacking glands; young shoots not setose. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan).

*Subsp. scyphocalyx* (Balf. & Forrest) Cowan. _R. scyphocalyx_ Balf. & Forrest, & incl. _R. herpesticum_ Balf. & Kingdon-Ward). Leaves 1.9-2.7× as long as broad, indumentum fawn; ovary stalked-glandular; young shoots often glandular-setose. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan).

*Subsp. septentroniale* Cowan. _R. scyphocalyx_ Balf. & Forrest var. _septentroniale_ Davidian). Leaves 3-3.3× as long as broad, indumentum whitish to fawn; ovary with or without stalked glands; young shoots not setose.

*Some of the variation of this species is correlated with geographical distribution. It is closely allied to _R. sanguineum_.

**R. dictyotum** Balf. ex Tagg - is a synonym

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**R. dignabile** Cowan - Subsect. Taliensia.
Shrub or small tree, 0.6-4m. Leaves 7.5-18 x 4.6-5.5cm, elliptic to obovate-lanceolate, apex acute to apiculate, lower surface with a thin discontinuous one-layered brown indumentum composed of the scattered remains of hairs and glands; petioles sparsely flocose or glabrescent. Flowers 5-15, in a lax to dense truss; calyx 0.5-3mm, corolla white to yellow, sometimes flushed pink, with or without purple flecks and/or a purple basal blotch, campanulate to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-45mm; ovary glabrous or with a brownish red flocose indumentum that is sometimes interspersed with glands, style usually glabrous, occasionally glandular below. H4b. China (E Tibet), 3,350-4,550m.

This variable species, which is apparently related to or a hybrid of *R. beesianum*, has been recently reintroducted. Although it has been recorded in living collections for some time there has been some doubt as to the authenticity of the plants.

**R. dilatatum** Miq. - Sect. Brachycaulyx.
Shrub or small tree, to 2m; young shoots glabrous. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 3-5 x 1.5-3.5cm, rhombic, apex acuminate, lower surface covered with adpressed pilose hairs, eglandular; petioles papillate. Flowers solitary or up to 3, appearing before the leaves; calyx minute; corolla rose-purple (rarely white), open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 20-30mm; stamens 5; ovary glabrous. H4a-b. Japan (S Honshu), c.1,000m.

Allied to *R. deciduum* (q.v.). Only the type form is in cultivation.

**R. dimitrium** Balf.f. & Forrest - is intermediate between the species of Subsect. Irrorata and those of Subsect. Neriiflora, with a corolla suggesting the former subsection and the large calyx of the latter. It may be a hybrid between species belonging to the two subsections.

Shrub, 1-5m; young shoots bristly. Leaves subcoriaceous, 9-14 x 3.5-5cm, elliptic to obovate, apex acuminate, lower surface with a few bristles at base of midrib, otherwise glabrous. Flowers c.10, in a lax truss; calyx fleshy, red, 8-20mm; corolla light to deep crimson, with poorly defined nectar pouches, funnel-campanulate, 30-40mm; ovary densely rufous-tomentose, with a few stalked glands. H3. April. China (W Yunnan), 3,000-3,350m.

An anomalous member of Subsect. Glischra on account of its calyx and red corolla. It may have originated as a hybrid between *R. habrotrichum* and a species in Subsect. Neriiflora.

**R. discolor** Franch. - is a synonym of *R. fortunei* Lindl. subsp. *discolor* (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Fortunea).

**R. dosongense** Tagg - is a synonym of *R. aganniphum* Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. *aganniphum* (Subsect. Taliensia).

**R. drumoniu** Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of *R. telmateium* Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. (Subsect. Lapponica).

**R. dryophyllum** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. phaeochrysum* Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. *phaeochrysum* (Subsect. Taliensia), but see also note under var. *levistratum*.


**R. eclecteum** Balf.f. & Forrest - Subsect. Thomsonia.
Shrub, 1-3(-4.5m); bark smooth and peeling; young shoots usually sparsely glan-
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dular. Leaves 4-14.5 × 3-5.6cm, obovate-
lanceolate (jargonelle-shaped), base acute
to rounded, upper surface glabrous, lower epidermis lacking papillae, glabrous
though often with some straight simple
hairs on either side of the midrib; petioles
4-10mm, narrowly winged, glabrous or
with a few stalked glands. Flowers 6-11,
in a dense truss; calyx 2-15mm, usually
cupular; corolla white or cream, or more
usually deep crimson, with darker nectar
pouches and sometimes also purple
flecks, campanulate to widely funnel-cam-
panulate, (30-)40-50mm; ovary densely
stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H3-4a.
February to April. NE Burma. China (SE
Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,000-
4,000m.

AM 1949 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury);
flowers Primrose Yellow.
AM 1978 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill,
Sussex) to a clone ‘Kingdom Come’,
Kingdon-Ward 6869; flowers white,
flushed yellow green, slightly spotted red-
purple.

R. eclecteum Balf.f. & Forrest var. bellatulum
Balf.f. ex Tagg is a hybrid between var.
eclecteum and R. selense. This natural
hybrid may be recognized by its paler
flowers, shorter calyces and longer peti-
oles. Plants with yellow flowers, but oth-
erwise resembling R. eclecteum occur in
the cultivation. It is not clear what status
these have.

R. × edgarianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson - is a hybrid of R. rivale Hook.f. subsp. boreale
M.N.Pilipson & Philipson (Subsect.
Lapponica). It is occasionally seen in cul-
tivation.

Shrub, to 2.5m, sometimes epiphytic.
Leaves 6-15 × 2.5-3.5cm, oblong-ovate to
(rarely) elliptic, apex acuminate, upper
surface strongly bullate, lower surface
with the small distant golden scales com-
pletely obscured by a dense indumentum.
Pedicels densely tomentose. Flowers usu-
ally fragrant, 2-3 per inflorescence; calyx
lobes conspicuous; corolla white, some-
times flushed pink and/or with a yellow
biotch at base, funnel-campanulate, (35-)
45-65mm; stamens 10, decline; ovary
densely tomentose; style decline. H2-3.
April-May. India (Sikkim, W Bengal,
Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, NE
Burma, China (S Tibet, Yunnan), 2,100-
3,300m.

This is a distinctive and attractive
species that requires protection from
frost.
AM 1923 (T.H. Lowinsky,
Sunninghill) as R. bullatum, from Farrer
842; flowers white.
AM 1946 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant
as R. bullatum; flowers bluish pink,
flushed rose externally.
FCC 1933 (Lt Col L.C.R. Messel,
Nymans); flowers white.
FCC 1937 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury)
as R. bullatum; flowers white.
FCC 1981 (Sir Giles Loder, Leonard-
slee, Horsham, Sussex) to a clone ‘Red
Collar’, from Kingdon-Ward 20840; truss-
es 3-5-flowered, corolla white, suffused
pink, usually on three upper lobes and
most strongly on reverse as a diffused cen-
tral band, some light to faint yellow-
orange spotting deep in upper throat.

R. elegantulum Tagg & Forrest -
Subsect. Taliensia.
Shrub 1-1.6m. Leaves 7-13 × 2.5-3.5cm,
elliptic-oblong, apex acute; lower surface
covered with a dense one-layered lanate
indumentum composed of ramiform hairs
that are deep pink when young, maturing
to a rich rufous brown; petioles tomentose
at first, later glabrescent. Flowers 10-20,
in a dense truss; calyx c.12mm, lobes
oblong; corolla pale purplish pink, with
crimson flecks, campanulate, nectar
pouches lacking, 30-40mm; ovary densely
stalked-glendular, style with a few glands
at base. H4b. May. China (border of
Sichuan and Yunnan, near Yungning),
3,650-3,950m.

This species, which has a very limited
distribution in the wild, is allied to R. bureavii and R. adenogynum.

**R. elliottii** Watt - Subsect. Parishia. Small straggling shrub or small tree, to 4.5m; young shoots and petioles reddish stellate-tomentose, also with stalked glands. Leaves 8.5-10 x 2.5-5.1cm, oblanceolate to elliptic, both surfaces glabrous and shining when mature. Flowers 6-10, in a lax truss; calyx 3-4mm; corolla rose-purple, with darker flecks, funnel-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 40-50mm; ovary densely rufous-stellate-tomentose, style tomentose and glandular to tip. H2-3. May-July. NE India (Nagaland), 2,700-3,000m.

This species is allied to R. facetum and to R. kyavii but differs from both in the corolla shape and in its smaller leaves.

AM 1934 (J.J. Crosfield, Embley Park, Romsey) from Kingdon-Ward 7725; flowers deep blood red, faintly spotted.

FCC 1937 (Adm. A.W. Heneage-Vivian, Clyne Castle, Swansea) from Kingdon-Ward 7725; flowers deep scarlet, with light chocolate spots.

**R. ellipticum** Maxim. - is a synonym of R. moulmainense Hook.f. (Sect. Choniastrum).

**R. epapillatum** Balf.f. & Cooper - is a synonym of R. papillatum Balf.f. & Cooper (Subsect. Irrorata).

**R. epipastum** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var. mesopolium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F. Chamb. (Subsect. Neriiflora).

**R. eriandrum** H.Lév. - is a synonym of R. rigidum Franch. (Subsect. Triflora).

**R. eriocarpum** (Hayata) Nakai (incl. R. tamurae [Makino] Masumune) - Sect. Tsutsusi. Dwarf shrub, to 0.4m or more; young shoots and petioles densely covered with broad flattened brown adpressed hairs. Leaves of one kind, persistent, 1.7-2.5 x 1.5cm, obovate to elliptic, apex bluntly mucronate, both surfaces stiffly hairy, especially on the midrib. Pedicels densely and stiffly adpressed-hairy. Flowers 1-2 per inflorescence; calyx 2-3mm; corolla white to purplish-pink, with darker flecks, broadly funnel-campanulate, c.30mm; stamens 9-10; ovary stiffly hairy, style glabrous. H2-3. S Japan, (Kyushu, Ryukyu Islands), c.300m.

This is a tender species that is affected by frosts. It rarely flowers in Britain when grown outside.

**R. eritimum** Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of R. anthosphaerum Diels (Subsect. Fortunea).

**R. erosum** Cowan - Subsect. Barbata. Large shrub or small tree, 3.5-6.5m; bark smooth and flaking, reddish brown; young shoots and petioles with long stiff bristles. Leaves 8-12.5 x 3.5-6.5cm, broadly elliptic to oblong, apex rounded, apiculate, base cordate, upper surface with strongly impressed veins, lower surface with a floccose dendroid indumentum. Flowers fleshy, 10-15, in a tight truss, crimson to blood-red, with darker nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, 30-35mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H3-4a. March-April. China (SE Tibet), 3,000-3,800m.

**R. erosum** is the most Easterly of a complex of three closely allied species, also including R. barbatum and R. argipeplum. Some cultivated plants of this species have been called R. argipeplum, but it may be distinguished from that species by the relatively broader (1.5-2x as long as broad) and more rounded leaves.

**R. erubescens** Hutch. - is a synonym of R. oreodoxa Franch. var. fargesii (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Fortunea).

**R. × erythrocalyx** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a natural hybrid between R. selesne and R. wardii. Shrub, 1-2.5m; young shoots stalked-glandular. Leaves 6-10 x 3.6-5cm, obovate to
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oblong, upper surface glabrous, lower surface punctulate, otherwise glabrous. Flowers 4-10, in a lax truss; calyx 3-7mm; corolla pale yellow or white flushed rose, with or without purple flecks and a basal blotch, campanulate to open-campanulate, 35-45mm; ovary stalked-glandular, style glabrous or stalked-glandular for half its length. H4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,350-3,950m.

This hybrid is seen occasionally in gardens and is morphologically intermediate between the parents. It occurs with them in NW Yunnan, especially around the type locality (Beima Shan).

Shrub, 1.5-2m; young shoots and petioles glabrous or with minute stalked glands. Leaves thick, 6-12 x 3-4cm, ovate to elliptic, lower surface with a thin adpressed indumentum of scattered dendroid hairs. Flowers 8-10, in a lax truss; calyx (1-)4-10mm; corolla white flushed rose, with or without purple flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-35mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glandular, at least near the base. H4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,000-4,250m.

As there is no direct connection between the few plants in cultivation and wild-collected herbarium specimens, there is some doubt as to their status. In any case R. esetulosum may be a hybrid between R. selense and R. vernicosum.

R. euchaites Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. neriiflorum (Subsect. Neriiflora).

Dwarf shrub, 0.3-1.2m. Leaves 3.5-9 x 1-3cm, elliptic, lower surface with a green epidermis and a thin discontinuous whitish to brown indumentum; petioles usually tomentose, sometimes also weakly setose. Flowers 2-6, in a tight truss; calyx 2-7mm, cupular when well-devel-
oped; corolla not fleshy, pink to rose-carmine, tubular-campanulate to campanulate, 25-40mm; ovary predominantly glandular to predominantly tomentose, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a. April-May. China border (between Tibet & Yunnan), 3,350-4,250m.


Var. brunneifolium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (R. brunneifolium Balf.f. & Forrest) Ovary predominantly tomentose; leaves 7-9cm, indumentum brownish; corolla c.40mm.

Var. mesopolium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (incl. R. epipastum Balf.f. & Forrest). Ovary predominantly tomentose; leaves 3.5-7cm, indumentum whitish; corolla 30-35mm.

A variable species that may have arisen as a hybrid of R. sanguineum. It is also allied to R. temenium (q.v.).

R. eurusiphon Tagg & Forrest - Subsect. Thomsonia.
Dwarf shrub, 1-1.8m; bark rough; young shoots minuteiely stalked-glandular. Leaves 3.5-5.5 x 1.8-2.1cm, elliptic to oblancoate, base rounded, upper and lower surfaces glabrous, lower epidermis glaucous but not papillate; petioles glabrous or stalked-glandular at maturity. Flowers solitary or up to 3, in a lax truss; calyx c.3mm; corolla creamy white flushed pale rose, with conspicuous flecks, campanulate, with nectar pouches, 30-40mm; ovary and most of style densely stalked-glandular. H4. May. China (SE Tibet), 4,000m.

This is a rare species, both in the wild and in cultivation, that may prove to be a hybrid of R. stewartianum.

Shrub or small tree, 2-5m; bark smooth,
reddish brown; young shoots and petioles densely covered with gland-tipped bristles. Leaves 11-13.5 × 6-7.5cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, apex and base rounded, upper surface with impressed veins, lower surface with gland-tipped stiff hairs or bristles. Flowers 10-15, in a dense truss, brick-red, with darker nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, 35-45mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H4a. April-May. Upper Burma and adjacent parts of NE India and SW China (Tibet), 3,000-3,700m.

A rare species that is difficult to cultivate. The newly flushed leaves are an attractive plum purple colour.

**R. excellens** Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson - Subsect. MADDENIA.

Shrub, to at least 3m; young shoots scaly. Leaves 15-19 × 4-5.5cm, oblong-elliptic, apex obtuse, margin not ciliate, upper surface with raised midrib, lower surface glaucous, with the scales their own diameter apart. Flowers 3-4, in a loose inflorescence; calyx conspicuous, lobes 5-15mm, glabrous; corolla white to cream, funnel-campanulate, 100-110mm, outer surface scaly; stamens 10(-15); ovary densely scaly, tapering into the style which is scaly at base. H1b-2. May. China (S Yunnan, Guizhou), Northern Vietnam, 1,800-2,500m.

While plants in cultivation and herbarium specimens recently collected in Vietnam generally have 10-11 stamens, the type has 15, suggesting an affinity with *R. maddenii*. Vegetatively there is a similarity with *R. nuttallii*, with which it grows in the wild, but the leaves are narrower than those of the latter species.


Shrub, 2-3m. Leaves 6-11 × 2.8-4.5cm, oblanceolate to elliptic, apex acuminate to apiculate, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer loose, composed of brown to rust-red deterisible ramiform hairs, the lower compacted, whitish; petioles 0.5-2cm, densely tomentose. Flowers 7-20, in a more or less dense truss; calyx 7-10mm, lobes broad; corolla white, occasionally flushed pink, sometimes with crimson flecks, campanulate or funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-40mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glabrous or glandular at base. H4b. April-May. China (C Sichuan), 2,650-3,350m.

This species is allied to *R. prattii* (q.v.).

*R. faieri* Hemsl. subsp. *prattii* (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. - is a synonym of *R. prattii* Franch. (Subsect. Taliensia).

*R. faberioides* Balf.f. - is a synonym of *R. faberi* Hemsl. (Subsect. Taliensia).

**R. facetum** Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward - Subsect. PARISHIA.

Shrub or tree, 2-10m; young shoots and petioles rufous stellate-tomentose. Leaves 10-18.5 × 3-7.2cm, oblanceolate to elliptic, both surfaces glabrous and shining when mature, or with vestiges of indumentum, especially on the midrib towards the base. Flowers c.10, in a lax truss; calyx 3-5mm; corolla deep rose to scarlet, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 40-50mm; ovary rufous stellate-tomentose; style with floccose stellate hairs and glands. H2-3. June-July. NE Burma. China (W Yunnan), 2,700-3,350m.

This species is allied to *R. kyawii* but lacks the setose glands on the young shoots that characterize the latter species.

AM 1924 (T.H. Lowinsky, Sunninghill); flowers reddish salmon, with darker spots.

FCC 1980 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone 'Eric Rudd', from Forrest 26045; truss loose, rounded, comprising up to 13 flowers, corolla red, with overall red mottling.
R. falconeri Hook.f. - Subsect. Falconera.
Tree, 6-12m; old branches with a smooth cinnamon bark. Leaves 18-35 x 8-17cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, upper surface rugulose with deeply impressed veins, lower surface densely covered with a twolayered indumentum, the upper layer rufous, composed of strongly fimbriate cup-shaped hairs, the lower compacted; petioles terete. Flowers 15-20, in a dense truss, 8(-10)-lobed, fleshy, whitish to cream or pale pink, with a purple basal blotch, obliquely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 40-50mm; stamens usually 16; ovary densely sticky-glandular. H3-4a. April-May. NE India (Bengal to Arunachal Pradesh), E Nepal, Bhutan, 2,700-3,750m

Subsp. falconeri. Flowers white to cream; leaves glabrous above at maturity. E Nepal, NE India (Bengal to Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan.

AM 1922 (Messrs Gill, Falmouth); flowers yellowish white, with a dark purple blotch.

Subsp. eximium (Nuttall) D.F.Chamb. (R. eximium Nuttall). Flowers pale pink with darker tips; leaves with a rufous scurfy indumentum above when mature. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh).

R. falconeri hybridizes with R. hodgsonii in the wild (q.v.). AM 1973 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Wakehurst) as a foliage plant, as R. eximium.

Prostrate or cushion-forming shrub, to 1.5m. Leaves often bluish, (0.5-)0.7-1.6 x 0.3-0.6(-0.9)cm, broadly elliptic or oblong to ovate, apex rounded to subacute, mucronate, lower surface covered with white or pinkish milky scales that are touching in groups or more scattered. Flowers 1-3(-4) per inflorescence; calyx 3-6mm, lobes oblong to bluntly triangular; corolla bright lavender-blue to rich purple, funnel-shaped, 10-16(18)mm; stamens (6-)10, as long as the corolla; ovary scaly, style longer than the stamens, glabrous (rarely scaly and pubescent at base). H4a-b. April-May. China (N & C Yunnan), 3,400-4,400m.

R. fastigiatum may be distinguished by the milky scales on the lower surface of the leaves.

AM 1914 (G. Reuthe, Keston, Kent); flowers bluish lilac.

R. faucium D.F.Chamb. - Subsect. Thomsonia.
Shrub or small tree, 1.5-6.5m; bark smooth; young shoots glabrous. Leaves 7-12 x 2.5-3cm, oblanceolate, base cuneate, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with a greenish epidermis, papillae lacking, also with a few weak fasciculate hairs near the midrib, and with persistent red punctate hair bases overlying the veins; petioles often winged, 7-15mm, stalked-glandular. Flowers 5-10, in a lax truss; calyx 3-5mm; corolla pink, white tinged pink or (rarely) sulphur yellow, with purple flecks, campanulate, with nectar pouches, 37-40mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H3-4a.
Description of Species in Cultivation

May, China (SE Tibet), 2,600-3,350m. This species is allied to R. hylaeum but differs in the smaller leaves that taper below, in the shorter petioles and in the glandular ovary.

R. fauriei Franch. - is a synonym of R. brachycarpum D.Don ex D.Don subsp. fauriei (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Pontica).

R. ferrugineum L. - Subsect. Rhododendron. Small shrub, to 1.5m; young shoots densely scaly, sometimes with a few hairs. Leaves 2.8-4 × 0.8-1.6cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, apex acute or mucronate, margin not ciliate, upper surface dark shining green, lower surface reddish brown, with dense overlapping scales. Flowers many, in a dense inflorescence; rhachis 10-20mm; calyx lobes to 1.5mm, scaly, ciliate; corolla deep pink, rarely pale pink or white, tubular-campanulate, 12-15(-17)mm, outer surface scaly and usually pubescent; stamens 10; style glabrous, up to 2x as long as ovary. H4b. June-July. Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland), 1,700-2,500m.

This, and the related R. hirsutum are known as the Alpenrose. It is also closely allied to R. myrtifolium (q.v.).

AM 1969 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) as var. album; flowers White.

AM 1990 (Valerie Finnis, Kettering, Northants); trusses 12-14-flowered, corolla red-purple, inner surface red-purple.

R. fictolacteum Balf.f. - is a synonym of R. rex H.Lév. subsp. fictolacteum (Balf.f.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Falconera).

R. fimbriatum Hutch. - is a synonym of R. hippophaeoides Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var hippophaeoides (Subsect. Lapponica).

R. flammeum (Michx.) Sargent - Subsect. Pentanthera. Deciduous shrub, to 2.5m; young twigs densely covered with eglandular hairs. Leaves (3-)3.9-6.3(-8.2) × 1.5-2.4(-2.7)cm, ovate or obovate to elliptic, lower surface densely eglandular-hairy or glabrous. Flower bud scales with outer surface covered with unicellular hairs, rarely glabrous. Flowers with an acrid fragrance, appearing before or with the leaves, 6-11, in a shortened raceme; calyx 1-3(-5)mm; corolla scarlet to orange, funnelform, tube abruptly expanding into the limb, outer surface of corolla covered with eglandular hairs, 27-45mm. Capsule with eglandular-hairs. H4a-b. April. SE USA, s1-500m.

R. flavium differs from the allied R. prunifolium and R. cumberlandense in the precocious flowers that appear before the leaves.

R. flavidum Franch. - Subsect. Lapponica. Erect shrub, to 2.5m. Leaves 0.7-1.5 × 0.3-0.7cm, broadly elliptic to oblong, apex rounded, shortly mucronate, lower surface with brown to dark brown scales that are 0.5-2x their own diameter apart. Flowers 1-3 per inflorescence; calyx 2-4(-7)mm, lobes strap-shaped or deltoid; corolla yellow, broadly funnel-shaped, pubescent outside and inside, scaly outside, 12-18mm; stamens 8-10, as long as corolla; ovary scaly, style longer than stamens, pubescent towards the base. H4a-b. April-May. China (NW Sichuan), 3,000-4,000m.

Var. psilostylum Rehder & E.H.Wilson, which differs from var. flavidum in having leaf scales of two kinds, some dark, the rest golden, is probably not in cultivation.


R. fletcherianum Davidian - Subsect. Maddenia. Compact shrub 0.6-1.2m; young shoots covered with setae. Leaves 2.3-5.5 × 1-2.8cm, elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, apex obtuse or acute, mucronate, margin dis-
tinctly crenate, upper surface with impressed midrib, lower surface with distant scales. Flowers 2-4(-5), in a loose inflorescence, not scented; calyx lobes 8-10mm, ciliate; corolla pale yellow, broadly funnel-shaped, 35-42mm, outer surface scaly or not, base glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, conspicuously setose towards apex. H4a. March-May. China (SE Tibet), 4,000-4,300m.

Closely allied to *R. valentinianum* but differing in the partially setose ovary and in the leaves that are crenulate, with distant scales below.

AM 1964 (E.H.M. & P.A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens, Perth) from Rock 22302, to a clone ‘Yellow Bunting’; flowers Primrose Yellow

*R. flinckii* Davidian - Subsect. Lanata.

Shrub, 1.5-2.5m. Leaves thin, 4-10 × 2-4.5cm, oblong-lanceolate to elliptic, apex rounded, apiculate, lower surface covered in a dense rufous, somewhat matted indumentum composed of dendroid hairs. Flowers 3-8, in a lax truss, pale yellow (to pink?), with purple flecks, campanulate, lacking nectar pouches, 35-50mm; ovary densely covered with a whitish to brown tomentum, without glands, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. E Bhutan, c.3,000m.

This species apparently hybridizes with *R. wallichii* and/or *R. campanulatum*. This may be the origin of the pink-flowered forms that have been reported from the wild and have been named *R. poluninii* Davidian.


Shrub, 0.6-3m. Leaves 3.5-11 × 1-2.7cm, narrowly oblong to narrowly elliptic, lower surface with a glaucous papillate epidermis, and with varying amounts of a rufous flocose, usually patchy, tomentum composed of ramiform hairs; petioles flocose-tomentose. Rarely also setulose-glandular. Flowers 4-7 per truss; calyx 1-4mm; corolla fleshy, crimson to scarlet, rarely yellowish to pink, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 30-40mm; ovary densely stellate-tomentose, lacking glands, tapering into the glabrous style. H3-4a. March-April. China (W Sichuan, Guizhou), 1,300-2,600m.

Allied to *R. neriiflorum*, *R. sperabile* and *R. sperabiloides* but distinguished from all three by the characteristic patchy leaf indumentum.

AM 1963 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone ‘Swinhoe’; flowers Roseine Purple, with a dark crimson blotch.

*R. flumineum* W.P.Fang & M.Y.He - Section Tsutsusi.

Shrub, 2-3m; young shoots densely adpressed-bristly. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 5.7-9 × 2.3-3cm, elliptic, apex acute to cuspidate, both surfaces with scattered adpressed hairs; summer leaves persistent, 1.2-2.5 × 0.8-1.5cm. Flowers 3-7 per inflorescence; calyx c.1mm, bristly; corolla pinkish white to red, with darker flecks, funnell-campanulate, c.18mm, outer surface glabrous; stamens 5; ovary densely bristly, style bristly...
towards base. H? China (S Yunnan), 1,400-1,750m.

This recently introduced species will almost certainly prove frost-sensitive.

R. fokiense Franch. - is a synonym of R. simiarum Hance (Subsect. Argyrophylla).

R. FORMOSANUM HemsI. - SUBSECT. ARGYROPHYLLA.
Shrub or small tree, 2-5.5m. Leaves 7-13 x 1.5-3cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex cuspidate, upper surface reticulate, lower surface with a one-layered compacted fawn indumentum intermixed with a few glands; petioles 1-2cm. Flowers 10-20, in an open inflorescence, white to pink, with purplish flecks, widely funnel-shaped, nectar pouches lacking, 30-40mm; ovary densely reddish-tomentose, style glabrous. H3-4a. April. China (Taiwan), 800-2,000m.

The relatively narrow leaves with a one-layered indumentum and short petioles will distinguish this from the remaining species in Subsect. Argyrophylla. It is little grown as some forms are tender.

R. FORMOSUM Wall. - SUBSECT. MADDENIA.
Erect free-growing shrub, to 2m; young shoots covered with setae. Leaves (2.5-)4-7.2 x 1-2cm, elliptic to linear-obovate, apex acute or acuminate, margin fringed with long white hairs, upper surface with midrib impressed, lower surface with unequal scales their own diameter apart. Flowers 2-3, in a loose inflorescence, not scented; calyx disc-like, weakly ciliate; corolla white, sometimes flushed pink, often with a yellow blotch, openly-funnel-campanulate, 40-55mm, outer surface pilose at base and varyscaly; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the style that is scaly below. H2-3. April-May. NE India, 1,450-2,300m.

Var. formosum (incl. R. iteaphyllum Hutch.). Leaves 10-16mm broad. India (Meghalaya).

AM 1960 (Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh); flowers white, pale orange in throat internally, slightly pink-stained externally.

AM 1979 (Mrs E. Mackenzie, Fressingfield, Norfolk) to a clone ‘Lucy Elizabeth’, as R. iteaphyllum. Flowers in trusses of 2-3; corolla white, flushed yellow, white in upper throat.

AM 1988 (P.A. Cox, Glendoick) to a clone ‘Khasia’, from Cox and Hutchison 320; trusses 3-4-flowered, corolla white, with slight flush of greyed yellow in throat, strongly fragrant. Y 1993

Those forms with linear leaves have been referred to R. iteaphyllum. However, in the wild there is a complete gradation between these forms and those that match the type of R. formosum.

Var. inaequale C.B. Clarke (R. inaequale Hutch.). Leaves 15-21mm broad. India (Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh).

The broad-leaved var. inaequale is more widespread in the wild than var. formosum.

AM 1947 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant) as R. inaequale; flowers white, with a yellow band on posterior lobe, sweetly scented.

FCC 1981 (Mrs E. Mackenzie, Fressingfield, Norfolk) to a clone ‘Elizabeth Bennet’, from Cox & Hutchison 301; truss 3-5-flowered, corolla white with a blotch of yellow-green in the upper throat.

R. FORRESTII Bal.f. ex Diels - SUBSECT. NERIIFLORA.
Dwarf creeping shrub; stems up to 60cm long though rarely more than 10cm high; bud scales persistent. Leaves 1-2.8 x 0.9-1.8cm, obovate to orbicular, lower surface glabrous or with a few stalked glands and branched hairs towards base. Flowers solitary or rarely up to 3 per truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla fleshy, crimson, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 30-35mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular and rufous-tomentose, abruptly contract-ed into the glabrous style. H4. April-May. China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan), NE Burma,
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3,050-4,500m.

*Subsp. forrestii.* Leaves 1.1-1.5(-2.2) x as long as broad, lower epidermis purple or green, not papillate, stalked glands absent. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), NE Burma.

FCC 1935 (J.B. Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot) as *R. repens* from KW 6832; flowers deep scarlet crimson.

AM 1957 (Mrs R.M. Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot) as var. *tumescens*, from Rock 11169 (= USDA 59174); flowers Cherry.

*Subsp. papillatum* D.F.Chamb. Leaves 2.2-2.6(-3.2) x as long as broad, lower epidermis glaucous, papillate, with conspicuous stalked glands. China (S Tibet).

*Subsp. papillatum* apparently intergrades with *R. chamaethomsonii* in S Tibet. *R. forrestii* Diels var. *tumescens* Cowan & Davidian is one of the intermediate forms.

1994, to a clone 'Seinghku'.

*R. FORTUNEI* LINDL. - SUBSECT. FORTUNEA.

Shrub or tree, 3-10m. Leaves 8-18 x 2.5-6cm, broadly obovate to obovate, base rounded, lower surface glabrous except for persistent punctulate hair bases. Flowers scented, 5-12, in a lax truss; calyx 1-3mm; corolla 7-lobed, pale rose, sometimes fading white, open- to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 55-70mm; stamens 14-16, filaments glabrous; ovary and entire style stalked-glandular. H4a-b. May-July. C, S & E China, 600-2,300m.

*Subsp. fortunei.* Leaves obovate, 1.8-2.5x as long as broad.


AM 1921 (Messrs Wallace, Tunbridge Wells) as *R. discolor*; flowers white, tinged pink externally.

AM 1922 (Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant) as *R. discolor*; flowers pale pink, with a dull crimson blotch.

AM 1974 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'John R. Elcock', as *R. houlstonii*; flowers purple, yellow in throat, with some spots in upper part.

FCC 1922 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) as *R. discolor*; flowers white, tinged pink externally.

AM 1981 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill) to a clone 'Random Harvest', as *R. houlstonii*, from an E.H. Wilson collection; flowers in trusses of 10-12, corolla white, tinged pink, with some yellow-green in upper throat.

1993 The two subspecies have partially overlapping distributions and apparently also overlap morphologically. *R. fortunei* can be confused with *R. decorum* but may be distinguished by the glabrous stamens. In cultivation it often has reddish petioles. *R. fortunei* has been much used as a parent in the generation of garden hybrids.

*R. FRAGARIIFLORUM* KINGDON-WARD - SUBSECT. FRAGARIIFLORA.

Dwarf shrub, to 40 cm; young shoots scaly and puberulent. Leaves 1-1.7 x 0.5-1cm, oblong-elliptic, rounded at base and apex, margin bluntly toothed, ciliate, lower surface with distant golden vesicular scales. Flowers 2-3, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes 5-7mm, reddish, apex rounded; corolla red to purple, open-campanulate, 13-18mm; ovary scaly, style dec- linate, glabrous. H4a-b. Bhutan, China (SE Tibet), 3,650-4,500m.

This species may be distantly related to *R. setosum* but is sufficiently distinctive to be placed in its own subsection.

*R. FULGENS* HOOK.F. - SUBSECT. FULGENSIA.

Shrub, 1.5-4.5m. Leaves (7)-9-11 x (4)-5-7cm, broadly ovate to obovate, apex and base rounded, lower surface with dense fulvous lanate indumentum composed of fasciculate hairs. Flowers 8-14, in a dense truss; calyx 1-2mm; corolla scarlet to blood-red, with darker nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, 20-35mm; ovary glabrous. H4a. March-April. E Nepal,
Bhutan, NE India (Sikkim, Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh) China (S Tibet), 3,200-4,500m.

A distinctive species unlikely to be confused with any other:
AM 1933 (G.W.E. Loder, Wakehurst Place, Sussex); flowers blood red.

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest - is intermediate between and probably a hybrid of R. temenium and R. sanguineum (Subsect. Neriiflora).

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest var. albipetalum Cowan - is an albino form of R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var. eudoxum (Subsect. Neriiflora).

R. fulvastrum Balf.f. & Forrest var. albipetalum Cowan - is an albino form of R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var. eudoxum (Subsect. Neriiflora).

R. fulvous Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. eudoxum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. subsp. fulvoides (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Fulva).

R. FULVUM BALF.F. & W.W.SM. - SUBSECT. FULVA.
Shrub or small tree, 2-8mm. Leaves 8-22 x 3.6-8cm, oblanceolate to elliptic, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer reddish brown to fulvous, largely composed of capitellate hairs, giving the surface a granular appearance. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss, white to pink, with a basal blotch, with or without purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-45mm; ovary glabrous. H4a. March-May. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, W Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,000-4,000m.

Subsp. fulvoides (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (R. fulvoides Balf.f & Forrest). Leaves (2.5-)2.8-3x as long as broad, indumentum fulvous to brown. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,350-4,000m.

The two subspecies apparently intergrade though there is at least partial geographical separation between them.

R. fulvous Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of R. heliolepis Franch. var. heliolepis (Subsect Heliolepida).

R. BALCACTUM BALF.F. EX TAGG - SUBSECT. FALCONERA.
Tree, 5-6m; bark rough. Leaves 14-20 x 5-6.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, upper surface reticulate, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer dense, cinnamon, composed of strongly fimbriate narrowly cup-shaped hairs, the lower compacted; petioles terete. Flowers 9-15 in a truss, 7-lobed, pale rose with a crimson blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, (30- )40-50mm; stamens 14; ovary glabrous or with a few rufous hairs. H4a-b. April-May. China (Sichuan), c.2,000m.

This species may be distinguished from the remaining members of the subsection by the almost glabrous ovary.

R. GENESTIERIANUM FORREST - SUBSECT. GENESTIERIANA.
Shrub, to Sm; bark of older branches smooth, purplish; young shoots glabrous. Leaves 6.5-12 x 2.5-4cm, narrowly elliptic to narrowly elliptic-oblanceolate, apex abruptly acuminate; lower surface with a white papillate epidermis, the scales distant, equal, golden-yellow to brown. Pedicels thin. Flowers c.12, in a lax raceme; calyx to 2mm; corolla fleshy, reddish purple, pruinose, campanulate, 12-17mm; stamens (8-)10, regular; ovary scaly, style sharply deflexed, glabrous. H2-3. April-May. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet), 2,450-4,250m.

This is a distinctive species that is
probably distantly allied to *R. campylogynum*. It is generally tender in cultivation and is only suitable for relatively frost-free sites.


Resembling *R. sutchuenense* in the leaf characters and flower shape but the corolla has a marked basal blotch. H4b. February-April.

While it is presumed to be the above mentioned hybrid, further fieldwork is required to confirm the status of this taxon.

AM 1945 (The Misses Godman, Horsham); flowers Amaranth Rose, with a Beetroot Purple blotch.

AM 1971 (G. Corer, Sunte House, Haywards Heath) to a clone ‘Sunte Rose’; flowers red-purple in bud, paling on opening, with red-purple basal blotch and some spotting.


**R. GLANDULIFERUM** Franch. - Subsect. Fortunaea.

Shrub; young shoots sparsely stalked-glandular. Leaves 12-16 x 2-4cm, oblong-lanceolate, glabrous below. Rhachis elongate. Flowers 5-6 in a truss; pedicels densely covered with long-stalked glands; calyx c.3mm; corolla 7-8-lobed, white, funnel-campanulate, 50-60mm, outer surface densely long-stalked-glandular; stamens 14-16; ovary and style stalked-glandular. H4a? China (NE Yunnan), 2,300-2,400m.

This species, which may be distinguished by the stalked glands on the corollas and flower stalks, has only recently been introduced into cultivation.

**R. glandulosum** Small - is a synonym of *R. ambistomaticum* Pall. var. *glandulosum* (Small) Hultén (subgen. Therorhodion).

**R. glaphyrum** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. temenium* Balf.f. & Forrest var. *dealbatum* Cowan (Subsect. Neriflora).

**R. glaucopelum** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. aganniphum* Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward var. *aganniphum* (Subsect. Taliensia).


Low shrub, to 1.5m; shoots with a peeling reddish brown bark. Leaves (3.5-)4-6 x (1.3-)1.5-2.5cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, lower surface with a glaucous papil late epidermis, the scales 1-3x their own diameter apart, unequal, the smaller golden, the larger brown. Pedicels scaly. Flowers (2-)4-6 per inflorescence; calyx lobes 6-9(-11)mm, acuminate, with a tuft of hairs inside at the apex; corolla pink or white flushed pink; rarely white, sometimes also with flecks; campanulate to tubular-campanulate, (18-)20-27(-32)mm; stamens 10, regular; ovary scaly, style sharply deflexed or declinate, glabrous. H(3-)4a?. April-May. India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 2,750-3,650m.

Subsp. *glaucophyllum*. Corolla campanulate; style sharply deflexed. Nepal, India (Sikkim) Bhutan, 3,050-3,350m

Subsp. *tubiforme* (Cowan & Davidian) D. G. Long (*R. tubiforme* [Cowan & Davidian] Davidian). Corolla tubular-campanulate; style declinate. India (Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 2,750-3,650m.

Subsp. *tubiforme* has a more Easterly distribution than subsp. *glaucophyllum*.

This species closely resembles *R. luteiflorum* (q.v.). White-flowered forms have been referred to var. *album* Davidian.


Shrub, 1.3-4.5m; young shoots setose-glandular. Leaves herbaceous, 8-11 x 2.8-5cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex cuspi-
date, upper surface rugulose, with deeply impressed veins, lower surface setose, especially on the veins, usually also with a thin whitish arachnoid tomentum on the veins. Flowers 7-12, in a lax truss; calyx 5-10mm; corolla white or pale rose, with purple flecks and a basal blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-40mm; ovary densely covered with stalked glands. H3-4a. April-May. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 2,700-3,350m.

*R. glischroides* is allied to *R. vesiculiferum*, with which it shares rugulose leaves. It can however be distinguished by the lack of vesiculate leaf hairs.

AM 1990 (E de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone ‘Glister’; trusses loosely borne with up to 12 flowers, corolla white with central part and lobe of each section flushed red-purple with a darker chocolate purple blotch in upper throat.

**R. glischrum** Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - Subsect. *Glischra*. Shrub or small tree, 2-8m; young shoots densely glandular-setose. Leaves herbaraceous, 11.5-30 x 3.3-8cm, obovate to elliptic, apex cuspidate, upper surface smooth, lower surface covered with glandular setae, especially on veins and midrib. Flowers 10-14 in a truss; calyx 5-10mm; corolla rose-pink to scarlet, with purple flecks and usually also a purple basal blotch, campanulate, 30-50mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular. H3-4a. April-May. China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan), 2,100-4,000m.

Subsp. *glischrum*. Leaves glabrous above at maturity though sometimes with a few setae above midrib at base. NE Burma, China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan).


**R. globigerum** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. alutaceum* Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. *alutaceum* (Subsect. *Taliensia*).

**R. glomerulatum** Hutch. - is a synonym of *R. yungningense* Balf.f. (Subsect. *Lapponica*).

**R. Goreri** Davidian - Subsect. *Maddenia*. Differs from the closely allied *R. nuttallii* in its leaves with lower surface greenish (not glaucous), the veins less prominent, and with the upper surface not or only slightly bullate. H1-2. China (S Tibet - Tsangpo Valley), 2,150-2,300m.

The status of this species is uncertain. As it grows with the related *R. nuttallii*, it could be a natural hybrid of the latter species. It does however have a distinctive appearance.

**R. Grande** Wight - Subsect. *Grandia*. Tree, 5-12m. Leaves 15-27 x 5-9.5cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, lower surface with a thin silvery compacted indumentum. Flowers 15-25, in a dense truss, 8-lobed, cream to pale yellow, rarely with a purplish tinge, with purple nectar pouches, ventricose-campanulate, 50-70mm; stamens 16; ovary covered with stalked glands, sometimes also with a dense pale brown tomentum. H2-3. February-April. E Nepal, NE India, Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 2,500-3,000m.

The glandular ovary will distinguish
this from the remaining species in Subsect. Grandia.

FCC 1901 (F.D. Godman, South Lodge, Horsham); flowers creamy white, with a purple blotch.

Shrub, 1.5-3m. Leaves 10-20 x 2-5cm, elliptic, apex acute to acuminate, lower surface covered with a dense whitish to pale brown lanate tomentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles densely setulose-glandular. Flowers 5-12, in a lax truss; corolla deep rose to scarlet, tubular- to funnel-campanulate, 55-80mm, outer surface of tube densely hairy; ovary densely covered with dendroid hairs. H3. May-June. China (W Yunnan), NE Burma, 2,150-2,700m.

A distinctive species that has been often used as a parent in garden hybrids. FCC 1924 (T.H. Lowinsky, Sunninghill and L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers fiery salmon, with striking red filaments.

**R. griffithianum** Wight - Subsect. Fortunea.
Shrub or tree, 1.3-10m. Leaves 10-19(-30) x 4.7-5(-10)cm, oblong, base rounded, glabrous. Flowers 4-5, in a lax truss; calyx 7-20mm long, lobes rounded; corolla 5-lobed, pale pink at first, soon fading white, open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 55-80mm; stamens 12-18; ovary and entire style glandular. H2-3. April-May. E Nepal, NE India (Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, 2,100-2,850m.

A distinctive species that requires a mild climate in Britain and is thus rare in cultivation. It has been used widely to produce many worthy garden hybrids. FCC 1866 (J. Standish, Ascot) as *R. griffithii*.

**R. groenlandicum** (Oeder) Kron & Judd (Ledum groenlandicum Oeder) - Subsect. Ledum.
Erect shrub, 0.5-2m; young shoots ferruginous-lanate. Leaves 1.2-6 x 0.5-1.5cm, linear-elliptic, margins revolute, upper surface dark green, lower surface with a thickly ferruginous lanate indumentum that usually conceals the midrib. Epidermis papillate covered with short white setulose hairs, scales dense, rimpled, golden, intermixed with red-brown glands; petioles 1-5mm. Flowers numerous, in a loose terminal umbellate corymb; calyx minute; corolla white, rotate, 4-8mm; stamens 7-10; ovary glandular, style glabrous. H4. May-June. Greenland, Canada, Northern USA, s.l.-1,800m.

**R. grothausii** Davidian - Subsect. Maddenia.
Diffs from *R. lindleyi* in its smaller flowers, 5-7.5cm long, and perhaps also in the bullate upper surfaces of the leaves. H2-3. China (S Tibet), Bhutan?
The status of this species is uncertain as at least some of the material cited in the type description falls outside the limits of the species as defined. The type itself is extreme but does not have the bullate leaves as described. It is treated as a synonym of *R. lindleyi* by some recent authors.

**R. gymnocarpum** Balf. ex Tagg - is a synonym of *R. microgynum* Balf.f. & Forrest (Subsect. Neriiflora).

Shrub, 1-4m; young shoots densely glandular-setose. Leaves subcoriaceous, 7-16 x 3-7.5cm, ovate to obovate, apex acute, lower surface with midrib and main veins glandular-setose. Flowers c.10 in a truss; calyx red, 10-15mm; corolla white flushed rose to pink, with or without purple flecks and a basal blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches absent, 40-50mm; ovary densely glandular-setose. H3-4a. April-May. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 2,700-3,350m.

Allied to *R. glischrum* but with broader leaves.
AM 1933 (R. White, Sunningdale); flowers pink.
**R. haematodes** Franch. - **Subsect. Neriiflora.**

Small shrub, 0.6-1.8m. Leaves 4.5-10 × 1.8-5.5cm, oblomite obovate, lower surface with a two-layered indumentum, and upper layer a fawn to red-brown densely matted tomentum, composed of dendroid hairs, the lower whitish, compacted; petioles densely tomentose or setose and tomentose. Flowers 4-8, in a tight truss; calyx 1-15mm, when well-developed cupular, but with irregular lobes; corolla fleshy, scarlet to deep crimson, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 35-45 (-50) mm; ovary densely rufous-tomentose, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a-b. March-June. China (SE Tibet, W Yunnan), 3,350-4,450m.

Subsp. *haematodes*. Petioles and young shoots predominantly tomentose, setae, when present, few and slender. China (W Yunnan). FCC 1926 (A.M. Williams, Launceston, Cornwall); flowers bright scarlet.


The two subspecies merge in NW Yunnan where the ranges of the two overlap, perhaps as a result of hybridization. However, only subsp. *haematodes* occurs in the Dali region of W Yunnan, and some populations in NW Yunnan contain only subsp. *chaetomallum*.

**R. hanceanum** Hemsl. - **Subsect. Tephropepla.**

Shrub, to 2m; bark smooth, bronze. Leaves 7-11.5 × 3.5-5.7cm, oblong-elliptic to narrowly ovate, apex acuminate, upper surface green, lower surface pale green, scales flat, golden-brown, distant. Flowers 5-15, in a loose or dense terminal inflorescence with a rachis up to 12mm long; calyx lobes c.5mm, not ciliate but fringed with scales; corolla white to yellow, narrowly funnel-campanulate, c.20mm, outer surface scaly, glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style impressed, declinate, glabrous. H3-4b. April-June. China (C Sichuan), 1,200-1,500m.

A dwarf form, no more than 0.2m high, with small leaves 2-3.5cm long is grown under the name Nanum Group...

This species is considered by some authors to belong to Subsect. Triflora.

AM 1957 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Canton Consul', as var. *nanum*; habit rather dwarf, flowers creamish green in bud, opening cream.

**R. haoftui Chun & W.P.Fang** - **Subsect. Argyrophylla.**

Shrub, 4-6m. Leaves leathery, 7-22 × 3-7cm, elliptic, upper surface shining, lower surface covered with a thick cinnamon tomentum that becomes greyish-white and thinner on maturity. Flowers 5-9 per inflorescence; calyx c.1mm; corolla white, sometimes flushed with rose and/or with a red basal blotch, broadly campanulate, without nectar pouches; stamens 18-21; ovary covered with a dense whitish to pale brown tomentum, style glabrous. H4a. May. C & S China (Guizhou, Guangxi, Hunan), 1,500m.

The large number of stamens and characteristic leaves make this a very distinctive species. It has only recently been introduced into cultivation but appears to be relatively hardy despite its provenance.

**R. hardingii** Tagg - is a synonym of **R. annae** (Subsect. Irrorata).

**R. hardyi** Davidian - is a synonym of **R. augustinii** Hemsl. subsp. *hardyi* (Davidian) Cullen (Subsect. Triflora).

**R. headfortianum** Hutch. - is a synonym of **R. taggianum** Hutch. (Subsect. Maddenia).

**R. hedyosmum** Balf.f. - is probably a hybrid
of *R. trichostomum* Franch. (Sect. Pogonanthum; see note under the latter species).

*R. heftii* Davidian - is a form of *R. wallichii* Hook.f. (Subsect. Campanulata).

**R. heliolepis** Franch. - SUBSECT. HELIOLEPIDA.

Shrub, to 3m; young growth scaly, purplish. Leaves strongly aromatic when crushed, (5-)5.7-10.5 × (1.8-)2-4cm, oblong-ovate to oblong-elliptic, apex acute, upper surface dark green and shining, lower surface with close but not touching conspicuous brownish scales. Flowers (4-)6-10 per inflorescence; calyx minute to 3mm; corolla white to pink or purple, usually with greenish or brownish flecks on upper lobes, funnel-shaped, (22-)24-34mm; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, usually pubescent above, style straight, pubescent below. H4a. June-July.

Var. *heliolepis* (incl. *R. fumidum* Balf. & W.W.Sm.). Leaves with base truncate or rounded, 2.2-2.8(-3.3)x as long as broad; inflorescence (4-)5-8-flowered. NE Burma, China (Yunnan, SE Tibet), 2,500-3,700m.

AM 1954 (Mrs R.M. Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot) from Forrest 26961; flowers white, spotted with green and brown.

Var. *brevistylum* (Franch.) Cullen (R. *brevistylum* Franch. & incl. *R. pholiatrum* Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.). Leaves cuneate at base, (2.2-)2.7-3.3(-3.6)x as long as broad; inflorescence (4-5)-8-flowered. NE Burma, China (Yunnan, SE Tibet), 2,500-3,700m.

AM 1933 (J.J. Crosfield, Kensington, London) from Kingdon-Ward 7108; flowers pink externally, white inside, with pink spots.

*R. hemidartum* Tagg - is a synonym of *R. mollicomum* Balf.f. ex Tagg var. hemidar­
tum (Tagg) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Neriiflora).

**R. HEMITRICHOTUM** Balf.f. & Forrest - SUBSECT. SCABRIFOLIA.

Shrub, 0.6-2m; young shoots scaly, also covered with filiform hairs. Leaves 2.5-4 × 0.7-1.3cm, narrowly elliptic, upper surface covered with filiform hairs only, lower surface shining, white-papillose, glabrous except for a few hairs along the midrib, scales scattered, rimless. Flowers 2-3, in an axillary inflorescence; calyx rim-like, scaly, ciliate; corolla pink or white edged with pink, openly funnel-shaped, 10-15mm, outer surface glabrous and lacking scales; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, sparsely pilose, style impressed, declinate. H4a. April-May. China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2,900-4,300m.

This species is closely allied to *R. mollicomum* but differs in its smaller flowers and in the less densely hairy leaf lower surfaces.

**R. HEMSLEYANUM** E.H.Wilson (INCL. *R. CHENGIANUM* Fang) - SUBSECT. FORTUNEA.

Shrub to tree, 2-8m; Leaves 10-20 × 4-10cm, ovate to ovate-elliptic, base cordate, margin undulate, lower surface with scattered punctulate hair bases and a few stalked glands at base, otherwise glabrous. Flowers 5-8, in lax trusses; calyx c.1mm; corolla 6-7-lobed, white, without flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 45-60cm; stamens c.14; ovary and style glandular. H4a. May-June. China (W Sichuan), 1,100-2,000m.

A distinctive species with a very restricted distribution in the wild.


**R. HIDAKANUM** H.Hara - SECT. BRACHYCALYX.

Shrub, to 3m; young shoots more or less glandular, later glabrescent. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 2.5-6 × 1.5-5cm, broadly rhombic-ovate, apex shortly cuspidate, lower surface pale, with adpressed hairs or glabrous except for minute papillate glands and long hairs on midrib; pedioles glandular. Pedicels glandular, pilose
below. Flowers 1-3 per inflorescence, appearing with the leaves; calyx c.3mm, lobes purple, ribbon-like; corolla magenta, funnel-campanulate, 25-30mm; stamens 10; ovary shortly stalked-glandular, with scattered pilose hairs, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. Japan (S Hokkaido), mountains, c.175m.

This species is probably allied to *R. decandrum* but it is distinguished from it and all the remaining members of the section by the conspicuous calyx. It is isolated from the related species and has a very restricted distribution.

*R. × hillieri* Davidian - is a hybrid of *R. temenium* Balf.f. & Forrest.


Erect shrub, to 1.7m. Leaves (0.6-)1.2-2.5 (-3) × 0.4-1.1cm, elliptic to oblong, apex obtuse to rounded, lower surface covered with uniformly yellowish buff overlapping scales. Flowers 4-7 per inflorescence, calyx to 2mm, the lobes often unequal; corolla bright rose to lavender blue, rarely white, broadly funnel-shaped, 11-15mm; stamens 10, shorter than corolla; ovary scaly, style glabrous. H4b-c. March-May.


AM 1927 (Lady Aberconway and Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers lavender blue.

Var. *occidentale* Phillipson & N.M.Philipson. Style 13-16mm.

The pale leaf scales and several-flowered inflorescence are distinguishing features of this species.

2’ 1993, to a clone ‘Haba Shan’.


**R. hirsutum** L. - Subsect. Rhododendron.

Small shrub, to 1m; young shoots sparsely scaly, pubescent and setose. Leaves 1.3-3 × 0.7-1.4cm, narrowly obovate to obovate-orbicular, apex acute, margin ciliate, glabrous above, lower surface with well-spaced golden scales. Flowers many, rhachis to 10mm; pedicels scaly and puberulent; calyx lobes 2-4mm, scaly, ciliate; corolla pink, tubular-campanulate, outer surface scaly and sparsely pubescent; stamens 10; style as long as ovary, sparsely pubescent at base. H4b. June-July. European Alps (Austria, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, mountainous regions, 400-1,900m.

Along with *R. ferrugineum*, this is known as the Alpenrose.

**R. hirtipes** Tagg - Subsect. Selensia.

Low shrub or tree, 0.5-8m; young shoots and petioles covered with glandular bristles. Leaves 5-11 × 3.5-6cm, broadly obovate, lower surface with scattered stalked glands and a sparse floccose indumentum. Flowers 3-5, in a lax truss; calyx 4-10mm; corolla white to pink, usually with a few purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, c.40mm; ovary and style base densely stalked-glandular. H4a. April. China (SE Tibet), 3,000-4,000m.

A distinctive species, more closely allied to *R. selense* subsp. *dasycladum* than to *R. glischrum*, with which it has been traditionally allied.

AM 1965 (A.C. & J.F.A. Gibson, Glenarn, Dunbartonshire) to a clone ‘Ita’; flowers Phlox Pink, stained and striped.

**R. hodgsonii** Hook.f. - Subsect. Falconera.

Tree, 3-11mm; bark smooth, peeling, reddish brown. Leaves 17-24 × 6.5-10cm, obovate to oblanceolate, upper surface smooth, reticulate, lower surface with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer silvery to cinnamon, composed of slightly fimbriate, broadly cup-shaped hairs, the lower compacted; petioles terete. Flowers 15-25, in a dense truss, 7-10-lobed, pink to magenta or purple, with a darker blotch, tubular-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; stamens 15-
18; ovary tomentose. H4a. April-May. E Nepal, N India (Sikkim, Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 3,000-4,000m.

The hybrid with *R. falconeri* (known as *R. Hodconeri Group* [or *R. × decipiens* Lacaita] which also occurs in the wild) may be distinguished by its paler flowers and often darker brown leaf indumentum.

AM 1964 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Poet's Lawn'; flowers white, shaded Rhodamine Purple.

**R. HONGKONGENSE** Hutch. - Sect. Azaleastrum.

Shrub, to 5m. Leaves 3-6.5 x 1.5-3.5 cm, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex notched. Flowers slightly scented, single, borne laterally below vegetative buds, white with purple spots on upper lobes, rotate, tube short, lobes spreading, c.50mm across; stamens 5. H1b-2?. March-April. S China (Hong Kong, Guangdong), c.1,000m.

Closely allied to *R. ovatum* and only doubtfully distinct.

**R. HOOKERI** Nutt. - Subsect. Thomsonia.

Shrub or small tree, c.4m; bark smooth; young shoots glabrous. Leaves 8-14 x 3-5cm, broadly oblanceolate, base rounded; upper surface glabrous, lower surface with epidermis lacking papillae, glabrous except for large fasciculate hairs overlying the veins; petioles slightly winged, glabrous. Flowers 8-15, in a dense truss; calyx (5-)10-20mm, cupular; corolla deep rose to crimson, with darker nectar pouches and a few flecks, tubular-campanulate, 35-45mm; ovary and style glabrous. H3 (4a). March-April. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), 2,500-3,700m.

The large fasciculate hairs on the veins of the lower surface of the leaves characterize this species. In cultivation the flowers are either a clear crimson or a muddy deep rose pink.

FCC 1933 (Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers of the darkest red, with a large, similarly coloured calyx.

**R. HORKICIANUM** Davidian - Subsect. Maddenia.

Epiphytic or free-growing shrub, to 3m; young shoots setose. Leaves 8.5-10 x c.3cm, narrowly elliptic, apex long-acuminate, margin ciliate, upper surface with midrib impressed, lower surface covered with lax dark scales. Flowers 2-3, in less disc-like, fringed with setae; corolla white flushed pink, with a yellow blotch inside, funnel-campanulate, 60-70mm, outer surface pubescent, especially on tube, scaly, more densely so on lobes; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, tapering into the scaly style. H1b-2. April. N Burma, 1,200-2,150m.

A distinctive species on account of its hairy corolla and long-acuminate leaves.

**R. Hormophorum** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. yunnanense* Franch. (Subsect. Triflora).

**R. houlstonii** Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson - is a synonym of *R. fortunei* Lindl. subsp. discolor (Franch.) D.F.Chamb.(Subsect. Fortunea).

**R. HUIANUM** Fang - Subsect. Fortunea.

Shrub or small tree, 2-9m; shoots soon becoming glabrous. Leaves 10-12.5 x 2-3cm, oblongate, apex cuspidate to acuminate, lower surface glabrous. Flowers 6-10, borne on a 3-6cm rachis; pedicels glabrous; calyx 5-10mm, lobes rounded; corolla 7-lobed, pale red to purplish or lilac, open-campanulate, 35-50mm, glabrous; stamens 12-14; ovary and style glandular. H4a. China (NE Yunnan & adjacent parts of Sichuan), 1,000-2,700m.

This species is allied to *R. davidii* but differs in the larger calyx. It has only recently been introduced into cultivation from seed collected in NE Yunnan.


Shrub or small tree, 2-6m. Leaves 7-15 x 1.6-2.8cm, narrowly oblongate, apex
acuminate, upper surface reticulate; lower surface with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer loose, white, persisting or rubbing off, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower compacted and whitish. Flowers 6-10, in a loose truss, white to pale rose or purple, with purple flecks, widely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 40-50mm; ovary densely and coarsely yellowish-tomentose, style glabrous. H4a-b. March-April. China (Sichuan, Gansu), 2,000-3,000m.

Subsp. hunnewellianum. Leaves (7-10-15cm long, upper layer of leaf indumentum remaining whitish. China (C Sichuan), 2,000-3,000m.

Subsp. rockii (E.H.Wilson) D.F. Chamb. (R. rockii E.H.Wilson). Leaves 7-12cm long, upper layer of leaf indumentum turning yellow. China (N Sichuan, S Gansu), 2,000-2,400m.

R. hyaleum Balf.f. & Farrer - Subsect. Thomsonia. Shrub or tree, 2.5-12m; bark smooth, peeling; young shoots more or less glabrous. Leaves 8.5-14.5 x 3.3-5.7cm, base rounded, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with epidermis greenish and lacking papillae, with scattered fasciculate hairs arising from red persistent hair bases on the veins, otherwise glabrous; petioles 1.5-2cm, narrowly winged, stalked-glandular when young, soon glabrous. Flowers 10-12, in a dense truss; calyx 2-8mm, cupular when well-developed; corolla fleshy, rose-pink, with dark flecks, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches; ovary and style glabrous. H3. May. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet), 2,700-3,700m.

This species is allied to R. faeicum (q.v.).

R. hypenanimum Balf.f. - is a synonym of R. anthropogon D.Don subsp. hypenanimum (Balf.f.) Cullen (Sect. Pogonanthum).

R. hyperythrum Hayata - Subsect. Pontica. Shrub. to 2.5m; young shoots and petioles with a floccose indumentum though soon glabrescent; bud scales deciduous. Leaves 8-12 x 2.5-3.5cm, elliptic, apex more or less cuspidate, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with persistent punctate hair bases, otherwise glabrous, or with some persistent dendroid hairs, especially towards base and on midrib. Flowers c.10, in a lax truss; calyx c.3mm; corolla white, with reddish flecks, funnel-campanulate, without nectar pouches, 35-45mm; ovary densely glandular, style glandular below. H4b. April-May. Taiwan, 1,000-1,300m.

R. hyperythrum is a distinctive species without close allies.

AM 1976 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent) to a clone 'Omo'; flowers white.

R. hypoglaucum Hemsl. - is a synonym of R. argyrophyllum Franch. subsp. hypoglaucum (Hemsl.) D.F.Chamb.

R. hypoleicum (Kom.) Harmaja (Ledum hypoleicum Kom., L. palustre L. var. diversipilosum Nakai) - Subsect. Ledum. Erect shrub, 0.5-1.1m; young shoots covered with a ferrugineous tomentum. Leaves 1.7-8 x 0.5-2cm, oblong-elliptic, apex acuminate, margins revolute, ciliate with long brown crisped hairs, upper surface dark green, with ferrugineous hairs, lower surface glaucous, more or less papillate, densely white-pubescent, scales rimless, golden, 1-3x their own diameter apart, midrib with long crisped ferrugineous hairs; petioles 2-7mm. Flowers numerous, in a loose terminal umbellate corymb; calyx lobes 1-2mm. orbicular; corolla white, rotate, 5-7mm; stamens 9-12; ovary ovoid, densely pubescent and scaly, style glabrous. H4. June-July. NE Russia, Japan.

R. hypoleicum may be distinguished from the remaining species in Subsect. Ledum by the pubescent undersurfaces of the leaves, on which the longer ferrugineous hairs are restricted to the midrib.

R. hypophaeum Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. tatsienense Franch. (Subsect. Triflora).

R. igneum Cowan - is a synonym of R. keysii Nuttall (Subsect. Cinnabarina).

R. inerbe Hutch. - is probably a hybrid between R. barbatum Wall. ex G.Don and R. arboreum Sm.

Compact, much-branched shrub, to 0.9 (-1.2)m. Leaves (0.4-)0.5-1.5 x 0.3-0.7cm, broadly elliptic to ovate or oblong, apex obtuse or acute, mucronulate, lower surface covered with uniformly rusty, markedly to slightly spaced scales. Flowers to 4 per inflorescence; calyx 2.5-4mm, lobes strap-shaped; corolla violet or purple to rose-lavender, rarely white, broadly funnel-shaped, 7-15mm; stamens usually 10, about as long as the corolla; ovary scaly, style variable in length shorter or longer than the stamens, glabrous or pubescent towards base. H3-4b. April-May. China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,300-4,600m.

This species is similar to R. polycladum but differs in the longer calyx, etc.

AM 1944 (Sunningdale Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey) from Rock 11469 (= USDA 59263); flowers violet.


R. inopinum Balf.f. - is a chance hybrid of R. wasonii (Subsect. Taliensia). It was raised at Edinburgh, along with typical R. wasonii, from seed as Wilson 1866.

Much-branched shrub, usually low and prostrate though sometimes to 2m; young shoots and petioles covered with adpressed flattened chestnut brown bristles. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 2-3 x 0.8-1cm, narrowly lanceolate to oblanceolate, apex acute, upper surface with scattered bristles, lower surface paler, with bristles restricted to midrib, summer leaves persistent, 1-1.8 x 0.3-0.5cm. Pedicels covered with stiff brown hairs. Flowers 1-2 per inflorescence; calyx c.1mm; corolla bright red to scarlet, occasionally rose-red, broadly funnel-shaped, 30-50mm; stamens 5; ovary densely covered with adpressed shining brown hairs, style glabrous. H3-4a. June-July. Japan (Honshu, Kyushu), 60-1,100m.

This is a widely cultivated species in its native Japan; selected forms are also to be found in gardens in Britain. It is closely allied to R. kiempeferi (q.v.).

AM 1975 (RHS Garden, Wisley) to a very free-flowering form, with flowers red speckled crimson.

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This species is similar to R. polycladum but differs in the longer calyx, etc.

AM 1944 (Sunningdale Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey) from Rock 11469 (= USDA 59263); flowers violet.
purple, and with numerous small spots of red in upper throat. © 1993


Compact shrub, to 1.5m. Leaves (0.4-)0.6-1.4 × 0.3-0.8cm, oblong or elliptic to rotund, apex rounded, usually mucronate, lower surface covered with uniformly buff to straw-coloured touching or overlapping scales. Flowers (1-)2-6(-8) per inflorescence; calyx 0.5-2mm; corolla pale lavender to dark blue, rarely yellowish, hypocrateriform, 8-12(-14)mm; stamens 10, included within tube; ovary scaly, style short, glabrous. H4a-b. March-May. China (N Yunnan, W Sichuan), 2,800-4,900m

The short stamens included within the corolla tube characterize this distinctive species.

FCC 1907 (Messrs J. Veitch, Chelsea); flowers rosy lilac.

**R. iodes** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of **R. alutaceum** Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. var. **iodes** (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Taliensia).

**R. irroratum** Franch. - Subsect. Irrorata.

Shrub or small tree, 1.5-9m. Leaves coriaceous, 7-14 × 2-3.7cm, oblanceolate to elliptic, apex acuminate, lower surface glabrous though with persistent red punctate hair bases overlying the veins. Flowers 12-17, in a dense truss, white or cream to deep pink (in cultivation), with at least a few greenish or more commonly purple flecks, campanulate or tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 35-50mm; ovary and style stalked-glandular. H3-4a. March-May. Extending from SW China to Tropical Malesia.

Subsp. **irroratum** (?incl. **R. ningyuennense** Hand.-Mazz.). Ovary and calyx stalked-glandular, not tomentose. China (W & C Yunnan, SW Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,500-3,350m.

AM 1957 (Col Lord Digby, Minterne); flowers white, faintly tinged pink.

**R. ningyuennense** is said to differ from subsp. **irroratum** in its more hairy leaf stalks and in the more open, unspotted corollas. Plants under that name have been introduced into cultivation recently; this should allow its status to be checked.

AM 1957 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone 'Polka Dot'; flowers white, heavily spotted deep purple, suffused pink.

Subsp. **pogonostylum** (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb. (R. **pogonostylum** Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.). Ovary and calyx tomentose and glandular. China (Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2,100-3,000m.

There is a complete range of variation from the white to cream-flowered forms with strong flecks and exclusively glandular ovaries and calyces that occur in the north of the range of the species to forms with pink flowers, with few flecks and ovaries that are glandular and tomentose, that occur further south. Some populations contain both forms.

**R. iteaphyllum** Hutch. - is a synonym of **R. formosum** Wall. var. **formosum** (Subsect. Maddenia).

**R. japonicum** (A.Gray) Valcken - is a synonym of **R. molle** (Blume) G.Don subsp. **japonicum** (A.Gray) K.Kron (sect. Pentanthera).

**R. japonicum** (Blume) Schneider - is a synonym of **R. degronianum** Carrière var. **heptamerum** (Maxim.) H.Hara (Subsect. Pontica).

**R. johnstoneanum** Watt ex Hutch. - Subsect. Maddenia.

Shrub, 1.2-3.7m; young shoots setose. Leaves 5.5-7.5 × 2.4-3cm, broadly elliptic, apex obtuse or subacute, margins variably ciliate, upper surface with impressed midrib, lower surface brownish, with touching or overlapping scales. Flowers 3-4, in a loose terminal inflorescence, not scented; calyx disc-like, ciliate; corolla white or cream, often with a yellowish blotch and pink or purplish flush, funnel-shaped, 48-55mm, outer surface pilose
only at base, scaly; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the style that is scaly below. H2-3. April-May. India (Manipur, Mizoram), 1,850-3,100m.

This is a distinctive species.

AM 1934 (Col S. Clay, Lingfield, Surrey and Lt Col L.C.R. Messell, Nymans): flowers creamy white, with a yellow blotch.

AM 1941 (Lt Col E.H.W. Bolitho, Penzance) to a probable hybrid clone 'Rubeo-tinctum' from Kingdon-Ward 7732; flowers white, with a deep pink stripe on each corolla lobe and a pink or yellow blotch.

AM 1975 (Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Sussex) to a clone 'Demi-john'; flowers white, throat flushed yellow-green.

VAR. 1993

R. jucundum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of R. selense Franch. subsp. jucundum (Balf.f. & W.W. Sm.) D.F. Chamb. (Subsect. Seiensa).

R. KAEMPFERI Planch. - Sect. TSUTSUSI.

Shrub, 1-3m; young shoots and petioles densely covered with adpressed flattened red-brown hairs. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 2-4(-5) x 1-2.5cm, lanceolate to elliptic, apex acute or obtuse, both surfaces covered with stiff hairs especially on midrib; summer leaves persistent or deciduous, 1-2 x 0.5-1cm. Pedicels densely covered with adpressed brown stiff hairs. Flowers 2-3 per inflorescence; calyx 3-5mm; corolla red (in cultivated forms from pink to salmon-red), funnel-shaped, 20-30mm; stamens 5(-6); ovary densely covered with stiff red-brown hairs, style glabrous. H4a-b. May-June. Japan (Hokkaido to Yakushima), 600-1,000m.

VAR. kaempferi. Flowers usually red; the smaller summer leaves usually deciduous

AM 1953, FCC 1955 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Eastern Fire'; flowers Camellia Rose, darker at tips

AM 1988 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Mikado'; flowers red, with some darker spotting in throat

VAR. macrogemma Nakai. Flowers usually light purple, only occasionally red; the smaller summer leaves usually persistent.

VAR. macrogemma is much less common in cultivation than is var. kaempferi.

R. kaempferi is only doubtfully distinct from R. indicum; it may be distinguished by its broader leaves and greater stature. In the wild it hybridizes with R. kiusianum where the ranges of the two species overlap (q.v.).

VAR. 1993

R. KANEHIRAE E.H.Wilson - Sect. TSUTSUSI.

Much-branched shrub, 1-2.5m; young shoots and petioles densely covered with adpressed stiff broad flattened chestnut-brown hairs. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 2.5-5 x 0.5-1.5cm, oblanceolate to narrowly obovate, apex acute, gland-tipped, both surfaces sparsely covered with stiff hairs, especially on midrib; summer leaves persistent, 1.5-3 x 0.2-0.6cm. Pedicels densely covered with stiff chestnut-brown hairs. Flowers 1(-2) per inflorescence; calyx c.1mm; corolla pink or carmine to scarlet, funnel-campanulate, 25-40mm; stamens 10; ovary densely covered with stiff grey or chestnut-brown hairs, style usually glabrous. H2?. March. N Taiwan, c.400m.

This species is apparently closely allied to R. tashiroi.

R. keiskei Miq. - Subsect. TRIFLORA.

Small shrub, (0.1-)0.3-3m; young shoots scaly, sometimes also puberulent. Leaves (2.5-)3.5-7.5 x (0.8-)1.1-2.8cm, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, apex acute or acuminate, upper surface with midrib puberulent, also hairy towards base of lamina, lower surface with large distant brown scales. Flowers 2-3(-4), in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx with lobes absent or to 2.5mm, frequently ciliate; corolla pale yellow, unspotted, zygomorphic, funnel-
campanulate, 18-24mm, outer surface scaly, sometimes also puberulent; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate, glabrous style. H4a-b. April-May. Japan, 600-1,850m.

Var. keiskei. Shrub, 1-2m; leaves 3-9 × 1.1-2.8cm; flowers yellow.

AM 1929 (H. White, Windlesham); flowers pale yellow.

Var. hypoglauca Suto & Suzuki. Dwarf shrubs 0.3-0.5m; leaves 2.4 × 1.5cm, glaucous beneath; flowers white tinged yellow.

Var. ozawae T.Yamaz. Dwarf shrubs, 10-15cm tall; leaves 1.5-2.5 × 1.5cm; flowers yellow.

AM 1970 (B.N. Starling, Epping Upland, Essex) to a clone of var. ozawae, 'Yaku Fairy'; habit very dwarf, flowers yellow.

\(\approx\) 1993, to a clone of var. ozawae, 'Yaku Fairy'.

The dwarf forms of this distinctive species, especially those of var. ozawae from Yakushima, are good rock garden subjects.


Straggling shrub, 1-3.5m; young shoots scaly. Leaves 10-13.5 × 2-3.5cm, narrowly elliptic to narrowly oblanceolate, apex acuminate, margin usually strongly undulate, lower surface with hairs on midrib, otherwise glabrous, punctate hair bases not persisting. Flowers fleshy, 10-20, in a dense truss, deep rose to scarlet, with darker flecks, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 30-40mm; ovary with a few dendroid hairs, eglanular, style glabrous. H2-3. April-May. Bhutan, NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (S Tibet), 2,300-2,800m.

Closely allied to R. ramsdenianum, which may be distinguished by its broader leaves.

R. shepherdii, which is not now in cultivation, is probably a form of R. kendrickii but material is not available to confirm this.


Large shrub or tree, 3-12m; bark rough. Leaves (15-)20-30 × (7-)10-16cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, apex rounded to more or less truncate and mucronate, lower surface covered with a dense white to silvery matted floccose indumentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles terete. Flowers 7-8-lobed, 20-25, in a dense truss, pale to deep pink, with a large purple basal blotch and nectar pouches, funnel-campanulate, 30-47mm; stamens 14-16; ovary densely glandular, with or without a sparse eglandular tomentum. H4a. April-May. Bhutan, 2,750-3,500m.

Var. kesangiae. Flowers rich purple.

Var. album D.G.Long. Flowers white.

A recently described species that is apparently quite common in C Bhutan.


Straggling shrub, 1-3m; young shoots scaly. Leaves 6-10(-15) × 1.9-3(-3.6)cm, elliptic, apex acute, lower surface densely covered with close to distant unequal flat broad-rimmed scales. Flowers pendulous, 2-5 per inflorescence, the individual inflorescences often fusing together; calyx minute; corolla tubular, deep red to salmon pink, lobes usually yellow, (14-)20-25mm; stamens 10, declinate; ovary scaly, slightly pubescent at top, style declinate, pubescent towards base. H3-4a. June-July. India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 2,440-3,650m.

A distinctive species without close allies.

AM 1933 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as var. unicolor, from Kingdon-Ward 6257; flowers Carthamus Red, tips of corolla lobes slightly yellowish.

R. kiusianum Makino - Sect. Tsutsusi.
Dwarf, much-branched shrub, 0.6-1m; young shoots covered with adpressed flattened red-brown hairs. Leaves of one kind, deciduous, 0.5-3 x 0.2-1.5cm, oval-obovate, apex acute, both surfaces, and petioles, covered with stiff red-brown hairs. Pedicels covered with stiff red-brown hairs. Flowers 2-3 per inflorescence; calyx 2-3mm; corolla usually rose-pink, occasionally rose to deep purple, funnel-shaped, 15-20mm; stamens 5; ovary densely covered with stiff red-brown hairs, style glabrous. H4a-b. May-June. Japan (Kyushu), 600-800m.

**Var. kiusianum.** Leaves 0.5-2 x 0.2-1cm, oval to obovate.

AM 1977 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent) to a clone ‘Chidori’; flowers white.

AM 1981 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone ‘Mountain Gem’; flowers in clusters of 2-3, corolla red-purple.

Var. sataense (Nakai) D.F.Chamb. Leaves 1.3-3 x 0.6-1.5cm, ovate-elliptic.

Var. sataense is intermediate between var. kiusianum and R. kaempferi and may have arisen as a hybrid. Hybrids with this parentage occurs in the wild and selected forms have almost certainly been cultivated for several hundred years, giving rise to at least some of the cultivars described under R. obtusum and also those known as the ‘Kurume’ azaleas. Hybrids with this parentage occurs in the wild and selected forms have almost certainly been cultivated for several hundred years, giving rise to at least some of the cultivars described under R. obtusum and also those known as the ‘Kurume’ azaleas.

R. kuluense D.F.Chamb. - is a synonym of R. adenosum Davidian (Subsect. Glischra).

R. kwangfuense Chun & Fang - is a synonym of R. fortunei Lindl. subsp. discolor (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Fortunea).


Shrub or small tree, 3-9m; young shoots densely stellate-tomentose and glandular-setose. Leaves 9-22(-30) x 4-9(-10)cm, elliptic to oblong, upper surface glabrous, lower surface glabrescent or with a more or less persistent stellate tomentum intermixed with a few glands. Flowers 10-15, in a lax truss; calyx 1-2mm; corolla bright crimson to scarlet, without flecks, tubular.
**Campanulate**, with nectar pouches, 45-60mm; ovary densely stellate-tomentose, also with setose glands, style floccose and stalked-glandular, at least in the lower half. H2(-3). July. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 1,800-3,650m.

This species may be distinguished from the allied *R. facetum* and *R. elliottii* by its setose hairs.

**R. lacteum** Franch. - Subsect. Taliensia.
Shrub or small tree, 2-7.5m. Leaves 8-17 x 4.5-7cm, elliptic to obovate, apex rounded, apiculate, lower surface covered with a thin one-layered compacted indumentum composed of grey-brown radiate hairs; petioles glabrescent. Flowers 15-30, in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla pure yellow, without flecks though a purple blotch is sometimes present, widely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 40-50mm; ovary densely tomentose, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. China (W & N Yunnan), 3,700-4,000m.

A distinctive species on account of its yellow flowers and stellate indumentum. In cultivation there are forms with a pink flush to the corolla. These may be hybrids with *R. cyanocarpum*.

FCC 1926 (A.M. Williams, Werrington Park, Cornwall); flowers Sulphur White, with a dark crimson blotch.

FCC 1965 (S.F. Christie, Blackhills, Elgin) to a clone ‘Blackhills’; flowers yellow, without a blotch or spots.

**R. lagopus** Nakai - Sect. Brachycalyx.
Shrub or small tree; young shoots glabrous. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 3.5-5 x 2.5-4cm, rhombic, apex acute, lower surface sparsely pilose, more densely so over lower part of midrib; petioles densely lanate. Pedicels covered with brown pubescent hairs. Flowers 1-2, appearing before or with the leaves; calyx minute; corolla rose-purple, funnel-campanulate, 20-30mm; stamens 8-10; ovary densely pale brown villose, style glabrous. H4. May.

Var. lagopus differs from the closely allied *R. nudipes* in the densely lanate petioles, etc. and is the only form of this species in cultivation.

**R. lampropeplum** Balf. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. proteoides* Balf. & W.W.Sm. (Subsect. Taliensia).

**R. lanatoides** D.F.Chamb. - Subsect. Lanata.
Shrub, 2-4m. Leaves coriaceous, 9-11 x 2-3.2cm, lanceolate, apex acuminate, lower surface covered with a dense thick dark fawn to light brown indumentum composed of dendroid hairs with long straight branches. Flowers 10-15, in a dense truss, white flushed pink, with a few flecks, campanulate, lacking nectar pouches, 35-40mm; ovary densely brown-tomentose, style glabrous. H4a-b?. February-April. China (SE Tibet), 3,200-3,650m.

This species is apparently quite distinct from all the remaining members of the subsection, though it is probably allied to *R. luciferum*.

**R. lanatum** Hook.f. - Subsect. Lanata.
Shrub, 0.5-3m. Leaves coriaceous, leathery, 6-12 x 1.8-5cm, elliptic to obovate, apex rounded, apiculate, lower surface covered with a dense thick, coffee-brown indumentum composed of dendroid more or less crisped hairs. Flowers 5-10, in a lax truss, creamy yellow, with crimson flecks, campanulate, without nectar pouches, 32-50mm; ovary densely tomentose, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. NE India (Sikkim), W Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 3,000-4,500m.

A difficult species to cultivate, apparently liking relatively dry sites. It is closely allied to *R. flinckii* but it is distinguished by the darker and thicker leaf indumentum.

Shrub or small multi-stemmed tree, 2.7-6m. Leaves 16-22 x 5-7cm, elliptic to
oblanceolate, lower surface with a two-layered white to fawn indumentum, the upper layer dense and woolly composed of dendroid hairs, the lower compacted. Flowers 20-25(-50), in a dense inflorescence, deep rose-pink to reddish purple, with darker nectar pouches, campanulate, c.35mm. H3-4a. March-April. China (S Tibet), NE India, 2,550-3,350m.

The red-flowered forms of this species have been referred to R. silvaticum.

AM 1949 (Col E.H.W. Bolitho, Trengwainton, Cornwall); flowers Carmine.

AM 1951 (Mrs R.M.Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot) as R. silvaticum, from Kingdon-Ward 6258.

AM 1951 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone ‘Round Wood’, as R. silvaticum, from Kingdon-Ward 6258; flowers crimson.

AM 1954 (R.O. Hambro, Logan House, Stranraer) to a clone ‘Sylvia’, as R. silvaticum; flowers pale crimson, suffused white, with a dark crimson ring in the throat.

AM 1961 (R. Strauss, Stonehurst, Ardingly, Sussex) to a clone ‘Stonehurst’; flowers a light shade of Cherry, in clusters of c.35.

AM 1961 and FCC 1967 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone ‘Chapel Wood’; flowers Neyron Rose, in trusses of up to 50.

R. LAPPONICUM (L.) WAHLENB. (INCL. R. PARVIFOLIUM ADAMS) - SUBSECT. LAPONICA.

Small shrub, usually to 0.6m; leaf bud scales persistent but not conspicuous. Leaves 1.1-1.7 x 0.6-0.9cm, oblong to ovate or almost orbicular, apex rounded, slightly mucronate; lower surface covered with 2-3 tiers of overlapping chocolate-brown scales, the lowest tier as dark as or darker than the upper tiers. Flowers many, in a dense racemose umbel; calyx lobes 5-6mm; corolla white or pink, rarely yellowish, hypocrateriform, tube 4.5-11.5mm, outer surface pilose, inner surface densely pilose at mouth, lobes 3-5mm; stamens 5-6; ovary scaly, sometimes also sparsely puberulent. H4a-b. March-April. China (SE Tibet), 2,900-4,700m.

Var. laudandum. Leaves 2 or more times as long as broad; corolla usually pink, tube densely pilose outside.

Var. temoense Kingdon-Ward ex
Cowan & Davidian. Leaves less than 2x as long as broad; corolla usually white, tube laxly pilose outside.

The two varieties intergrade; it is therefore not always possible to assign individual plants to a variety.

*R. laxiflorum* Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. annae* Franch. (Subsect. Irrorata).

*R. leei* Fang - is a synonym of *R. prattii* Franch. (Subsect. Taliensia).

**R. LEPIDOSTYLUM Balf.f. & Forrest - Subsect. Trichoclada.**

Shrub, 0.5-1.5m; young shoots scaly and densely setose. Leaves evergreen, thick, with a persistent bluish bloom, 3-3.5 x 1.5-1.8cm, obovate to obovate-elliptic, apex rounded, margin revolute, lower surface with equal golden scales. Flowers 2(-3) in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes 1-7mm, ciliate; corolla clear yellow, sometimes with orange spots, funnel-campanulate, 20-33mm, outer surface scaly and sparsely setose; stamens 10; ovary scaly and densely setose, impressed below the style that is strongly deflexed and usually glabrous, though rarely with a few scales at base. H4a-b. May-June. China (SW Yunnan), 3,050-3,650m.

The thick bluish leaves make this a distinctive species.

AM 1969 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent); flowers green-yellow.

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**R. LEPIDOTUM Wall. ex D.Don - Subsect. Lepidota.**

Small shrub, to 2m; young shoots densely scaly. Leaves semi-persistent or persistent, thick, 0.6-2.5(-3) x 0.3-1.2(-1.6)cm, narrowly elliptic to obovate, margin not ciliate, lower surface with distant to overlapping large brownish scales with translucent rims. Flowers 1-2, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes 2-4mm; flowers white, yellow or pink to purple, often with darker spots, campanulate, 10-17mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style very short, deflexed. H3-4b. April-May. N India (Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh), Nepal, Bhutan, N Burma, China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan), 2,450-4,500m.

A widespread and variable species, especially in respect to flower colour and leaf shape.

**R. leptocarpum** Nutt. (incl. *R. micromeres* Tagg) - Subsect. Boothia. Usually an epiphytic shrub, to 2m; young shoots scaly, glabrous. Leaves 5.5-7.5 x 1.8-2.5cm, elliptic or narrowly elliptic, apex rounded, mucronate, lower surface papillose, scales close, yellow, unequal, the smaller sunk in pits, their rims upturned. Pedicels thin, 25-35mm, scaly; Flowers 4-10 per inflorescence; calyx lobes 2-5mm, well-developed, spreading or reflexed; corolla yellow, campanulate, 9-13mm; tube 4-6mm, scaly outside, hairy within; stamens 10, regular; ovary scaly, tapering into the declinate style. H3-4a. April-May. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, S Tibet), 2,450-3,350(-4,300)m.

A distinctive species, without close relatives.


Shrub, to 8m. Bark red-brown, peeling. Leaves 3.5-12 x 1.5-3.5cm, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, apex acute to blunt. Flowers single, borne laterally below vegetative buds, rose to purple, with darker markings, rotate, c.50mm across, tube short, lobes spreading; stamens 5. H2-3. April-May. NE Burma, SW China, 2,150-3,300m.

This species is usually frost sensitive and hence difficult to grow outside in Britain.

**R. leucaspis** Tagg - Subsect. Boothia. Small shrub, to 1m; young shoots densely covered with straight bristles. Leaves 3-4.5 x 1.8-2.2cm, broadly elliptic, apex obtuse, upper surface densely covered with setae, lower surface with vesicular scales sunk in pits. Flowers 1-2 per inflorescence; calyx
lobes 7-8mm, obovate; corolla white, often tinged pink, broadly campanulate to rotate, 25-30mm; tube scaly outside, pilose within; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the sharply deflexed style. H3. March-April. China (S Tibet), 2,450-3,050m.

AM 1929 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) from Kingdon-Ward 6273; flowers with a touch of Sulphur Yellow at the base of the corolla internally. 1994

R. levistei Merr. - Subsect. Maddenia. Shrub, 3-4m; young shoots with or without setae. Leaves thick and coriaceous, 6-6.5 x c.3cm, oblong-ovate, apex rounded, mucronate; margin setose, upper surface with an impressed midrib, lower surface covered with slightly unequal golden scales. Flowers solitary or up to 3, in a loose terminal inflorescence, scented; calyx lobes c.8mm, scaly; corolla white, funnel-campanulate, c.45mm, outer surface without or with a few scales, glabrous or pubescent at base; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, tapering into the style that is scaly in the lower half. H2-3. Nepal, India (W Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 2,000-2,750m.

AM 1935 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers flushed rose magenta.

AM 1965 (G. Gorer, Sunte House, Haywards Heath) to a clone 'Dame Edith Sitwell'; flowers white, tinged pale pink. This may be a hybrid.

AM 1969 (A.C. & J.F.A. Gibson, Glenarn, Dunbartonshire) to a clone 'Geordie Sherriff'; flowers strongly flushed externally with red-purple.

FCC 1937 (Vice Adm. A.W. Heneage-Vivian, Clyne Castle, Swansea); flowers with a tinge of pink at the ends of the corolla lobes. 1993

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rufous tomentum composed of flagellate hairs covering the midrib. Flowers 4-6, in a lax truss; calyx 6-10mm, lobes lingulate; corolla rose-pink, with a basal blotch, open-campanulate, without nectar pouches, 40-45mm; ovary and lower half of style stalked-glandular. H4b. May. China (Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,300-3,350m.

A distinctive species without close allies.

**R. longipes** REHDER & E.H.WILSON - **SUBSECT. ARGYROPHYLLA.**

Shrub or small tree, 1-10m; young shoots pubescent. Leaves 5-11 × 1.5-3cm, oblong-elliptic, apex cuspidate, lower surface covered with a felted to compacted fawn or brownish indumentum that is intermixed with a few glands. Flowers 8-15, in a lax truss; calyx 1-2mm; corolla pinkish to pale purple, with darker flecks, funnelf-campanulate, 30-35mm; ovary rufous-tomentose and glandular, style glabrous. H4a-b. China (Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,000-2,900m.

This species has only recently been introduced into cultivation.

**R. longistylum** REHDER & E.H.WILSON - **SUBSECT. TEPHROPEPLA.**

Shrub, 0.5-2m. Leaves 3.5-5.2 × 1-1.5cm, apex acute, upper surface persistently scaly, lower surface pale green, papillose, scales distant, unequal, golden and brown, with broad rims. Flowers (1-)2-3, in a loose terminal inflorescence that has a 3-12mm rhachis; calyx lobes narrowly triangular, to 4mm, not ciliate but fringed with scales; corolla white, narrowly funnelf-shaped, c.20mm, outer surface lacking scales, glabrous; stamens 10; ovary impressed below the declinate, glabrous style. H3. April-May. China (C Sichuan), 1,300-2,300m.

This species has a restricted distribution in the wild and is rare in cultivation.

**R. lopshanganum** Cowan - is a synonym of **R. thomsonii** Hook.f. subsp. **lopsangianum** (Cowan) D.E.Chamb. (Subsect. Thomsonia).

**R. lowndesii** DAVIDIAN - **SUBSECT. LEPIDOTA.**

Creeping shrub, to 0.25m; young shoots glabrous. Leaves deciduous, thin, 1.5-2.5 × 0.6-1.1cm, narrowly elliptic to oblong-elliptic, margin slightly crenulate, ciliate, lower surface with distant yellow scales with broad translucent margins. Flowers 1-2, in a terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes c.3mm; corolla yellow, sometimes spotted or streaked with red, campanulate, 13-15mm, outer surface usually densely scaly; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style short, deflexed. H3-4a. May-June. Nepal, 3,800-4,550m.

**R. luciferum** (Cowan) Cowan - **SUBSECT. LANATA.**

Shrub or small tree, 1.5-7.5m. Leaves coriaceous, 8.5-11 × 3-4.5 cm, elliptic to ovate, apex acute to acuminate, lower surface covered with a thick rusty brown indumentum composed of dendroid hairs. Flowers 8-10, in a dense truss, pale yellow, with at least a few red flecks, funnelf-campanulate, without nectar pouches, 30-45mm; ovary densely covered with a pale brown tomentum; style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. China (SE Tibet), 3,350-4,000m.

This species is closely allied to **R. lanaimum** but it is usually a larger plant, with a reddish brown leaf indumentum. It also has a more Easterly distribution.

**R. ludlowii** Cowan - **SUBSECT. UNIFLORA**

Small spreading shrub, to 0.3m; young shoots scaly, glabrous. Leaves c.1.5 × 1cm, broadly obtuse or oblong-obovate, apex obtuse, margin crenate, lower surface with distant narrowly rimmed brown scales. Flowers solitary, terminal; calyx lobes c.7mm, ciliate, corolla yellow, drying greenish yellow, sometimes with red spots, broadly funnelf-campanulate, 20-
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23mm, tube c.14mm, outer surface densely scaly and pubescent; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate, glabrous style that is longer than the stamens. H4a. April-May. China (S Tibet), c.4,000m.

This is a distinctive species that is rare in the wild.

**R. ludwigianum Hosseus - Subsect. Maddenia.**

Free-growing shrub, to 1.5m; young shoots lacking setae. Leaves 3-7 x 1.5-3.5cm, obovate, apex rounded, margin not ciliate, upper surface with midrib impressed; lower surface covered with dense but not overlapping brownish scales. Flowers 2-3, in a loose terminal inflorescence, not scented; calyx disc-like, ciliate; corolla white and pink, funnel-campanulate, c.65mm, outer surface pubescent, with scales restricted to the lobes; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the style that is scaly and pubescent below. H1b. March-April. Thailand, 1,600-2,180m.

**R. luksiangense Franch. - Subsect. Irrorata.**

Shrub or small tree, 1-7.5m. Leaves coriaceous, 8-16.5 x 3-5.2cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex acuminate, lower surface of leaves glabrous though with persistent red punctate hairs bases overlying the veins. Flowers 6-15, in a truss, pale to deep magenta rose, darker on the lobe margins, with darker flecks and usually also a basal blotch; tubular-campanulate; ovary glabrous to sparsely rufous-tomentose, style glabrous. H2-3. March-April. China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2,100-3,350m.

This species is closely allied to *R. glaucophyllum* but differing in the obtuse elliptic leaves, the calyx lobes lacking a tuft of hairs at the apex, and in the bright yellow flowers.

AM 1960 and FCC 1966 (National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens) to a clone 'Glen Cloy'. from Kingdon-Ward 21555; flowers Dresden Yellow.

**R. lutescens Franch. - Subsect. Triflora.**

Straggling shrub, to 6m; bark brown, flaking; young shoots scaly, otherwise glabrous. Leaves 5-9 x 1.3-2.6(-3.7)cm, lanceolate to oblong, apex acuminate, with a long drip-tip, margins crenulate, upper surface scaly, usually glabrous; lower surface with large distant broad-rimmed golden scales. Flowers 1-3, in a loose, usually axillary inflorescence; calyx minute, ciliate; corolla pale yellow with greenish spots, zygomorphic, widely funnel-campanulate, 18-25mm, outer surface with tube pubescent, the hairs retrorse; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style sharply deflexed, glabrous. H3-4a. February-April. China (Yunnan, W Sichuan, Guizhou), (550-)1,750-3,000m.

This species is distinctive on account of its well-developed leaf drip-tip.

AM 1953 (Mrs R.M. Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot) to a clone 'Bagsot Sands'; flowers Primrose Yellow with darker spots.

FCC 1938 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone 'Exbury'; flowers clear Lemon Yellow.
\[93, to a clone 'Bagshot Sands'.

**R. luteum SWEET - SUBSECT. PENTANTHERA.**

Deciduous shrub, to 2m; young twigs densely covered with gland-tipped and/or eglandular multicellular hairs. Leaves 6.5-12(-14.5) × 1.6-3.4(-4.2) cm, ovoid or obovate to elliptic, lower surface sometimes glaucous, covered with glandular or eglandular hairs. Flower bud scales glabrous to (occasionally) covered with unicellular hairs, margins glandular. Pedicels densely covered with gland-tipped hairs. Flowers with a sweet fragrance, appearing before or with the leaves, 9-17, in a shortened raceme; calyx 1-4(-7) mm; corolla yellow, with a darker yellow blotch on the upper lobe, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into the limb, outer surface covered with unicellular and gland-tipped hairs, 25-50 mm. Capsule covered with unicellular and gland-tipped hairs. H4b. May-June.

Eastern Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, s.l.-2,300 m.

*R. luteum* may be distinguished from the allied *R. austrinum* by the yellow flowers with a darker blotch and by the less hairy capsules.

\[93.

**R. lysolepis Hutch.** - is a hybrid of *R. flavidum* Franch. (Subsect. Lapponica).

**R. macabeanum WATT EX BALF.F. - SUBSECT. GRANDIA.**

Tree, to 15 m; bark rough. Leaves 14-25 × 9-18.5 cm, broadly ovate to broadly elliptic, apex rounded, often apiculate, lower surface with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer lanate-tomentose, composed of rosulate and ramiform hairs, the lower compacted; petioles terete. Flowers 15-25, in a dense truss, 8-lobed, lemon yellow, with a purple blotch in the throat, tubular- to narrowly funnel-campanulate, with nectar pouches, c.50 mm; stamens 16; ovary densely rufous-tomentose. H3-4a. March-May.

NE India (Manipur, Nagaland), 2,500-3,000 m.

In cultivation the hybrids with *R. sinogrande* are often difficult to distinguish from this species, but usually can be separated by the floccose leaf indumentum that tends to rub off.

AM 1937 and FCC 1938 (Lt Col E.H.W. Bolitho, Trengwainton, Cornwall); flowers yellowish white, with a bright red stigma.

\[93.

**R. macrophyllum D.DON EX G.DON - SUBSECT. PONTICA.**

Shrub, 2-4 m; young shoots and petioles soon more or less glabrous. Leaves (6.5-) 8.5-12(-17) × 3.5-7.5 cm, broadly ovate, apex acute to minutely apiculate, lower surface brown, with dense, but not touching, scales. Flowers (2-)3-4, in a loose terminal inflorescence, scented; calyx lobes 1-2 mm, usually fringed with setae; corolla white, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into the limb, outer surface covered with unicellular and gland-tipped hairs, 25-50 mm. Capsule covered with unicellular and gland-tipped hairs. H4a-b. May-June.

Western seaboard of America, s.l.-150 m.

Closely allied to *R. maximum* though with relatively broader leaves, 2.5-2.8 times as long as broad.

**R. macrosepalum** Maxim. - is a synonym of *R. stenopetalum* (Hogg) Mabb. (sect. Tsutsusi).
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R. macrosmitii Davidian - is a synonym of R. argipeplum Balf.f. & Cooper.

Shrub or small tree, 1-10m; young shoots and petioles with an evanescent tomentum. Leaves 5-10 x 2.7-4.2cm, oblong to obovate, apex rounded, apiculate, lower surface with lamina glabrous at maturity though with a thick tomentum composed of folioliferous hairs overlying the midrib. Flowers 5-10, in a lax truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla white, sometimes suffused with pale pink, with a purple blotch and a few flecks, open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-30mm; ovary densely rufous-tomentose, style glabrous. H4b. April. N, C & S China, 1,200-3,000m.

A rare species in cultivation. It is probably allied to R. anwheiense.


Free-growing or epiphytic shrub, to 2.5m; young shoots lacking setae. Leaves 6-16 (-18) x 2.8-6(-8)cm, elliptic to broadly obovate, apex acute or obtuse, margin not ciliate, upper surface with midrib impressed; lower surface often brownish, the scales overlapping. Flowers (1-)2-5 (-7), in a lax terminal inflorescence, scented; calyx lobes (3-)5-12(-16)mm; corolla white, often flushed pink or purplish, rarely totally pink, usually with a yellow blotch at base. at first narrowly funnel-campanulate, later funnel-campanulate, (35-)60-85(-100)mm, outer surface scaly from base to middle of lobes; stamens (15-)17-27; ovary divided into (8-)10(-12) chambers, densely scaly, tapering into the scaly style. H2-3. May-June. N India, Bhutan, N Burma, SW China, N Vietnam.

Subsp. maddenii (incl. R. calophyllum Nuttall, R. brachysiphon Balf.f. ex Hutch. & R. polyandrum Hutch.). Leaves 6-11(-15) x 2.8-4(-5.5)cm, often obovate; filaments of stamens often glabrous; capsule ovoid-globose. apex rounded. India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (SE Tibet), 1,900-2,600m.

R. brachysiphon is distinctive, with small flowers, 45-48mm long, but is no more than an extreme among a series of forms that do not have clear morphological boundaries.

AM 1933 (Lt Col L.C.R. Messel, Nymanes) as R. polyandrum; flowers white, with a yellow blotch.

AM 1938 (Lt Col L.C.R. Messel, Nymanes) as R. polyandrum; flowers white, flushed pink.

AM 1938 (Lt Col E.H.W. Bolitho, Trengwaiston, Cornwall); buds greenish yellow, flushed pink, opening white, greenish within.

AM 1978 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone 'Ascreavie', from L. & S. 1141; flowers white, flushed red-purple externally.

%X 1993

Subsp. crassum (Franch.) Cullen (R. crassum Franch., and incl. R. manipurense Balf.f. & Watt & R. odoriferum Hutch.). Leaves 9-15(-18) x (4-)5.5-8cm, usually elliptic; stamen filaments usually pubescent; capsule obovng-cylindrical, apex abruptly rounded to truncate. India (Manipur), Burma, China (SE Tibet, Yunnan), Vietnam, 2,400-3,650m.

This is a very variable species as the synonymy quoted indicates. However, R. maddenii is consistently characterized by the large number of stamens and by the number of ovary chambers.

AM 1924 (T.H. Lowinsky, Sunninghill) to subsp. crassum; buds tinted pink, flowers white.

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Tree, 13-18m; bark rough. Leaves 20-32 x 10-14 (-17)cm, broadly obovate, apex rounded, lower surface with a thin continuous, apparently two-layered indumen-
tum, the upper arachnoid, buff, the lower compacted; petioles slightly flattened and winged. Flowers c.30, in a dense truss, c.8-lobed, rosy purple, with darker nectar pouches, funnel-campanulate, 45-60mm; stamens 16; ovary densely rufous-tomentose. H2-3. February-April. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 1,800-2,500m.

This species is rare in cultivation; as it is relatively tender; it is only to be found in the mildest gardens in Britain.

AM 1950 (Lt Col D.R. Carrick-Buchanan, Corsewell, Stranraer) from Kingdon-Ward 9200; flowers Fuchsine Pink, with darker veins.

FCC 1966 (National Trust for Scotland, Brodieck Castle Gardens) to a clone 'Kildonan', from Kingdon-Ward 9200; flowers Fuchsine Pink.

R. MAKINOI Tagg (R. YAKUSHIMANUM Nakai subsp. MAKINOI (Tagg) D.F.CHAMB.). - SUBSECT. PONTICA.

Shrub, 1-2.5m; young shoots floccose-tomentose; bud scales persistent. Leaves 7-18 x 1-2.5cm, narrowly lanceolate, apex acute, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with a thick white to fulvous tomentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles tomentose at first, usually soon glabrescent. Flowers 5-10, in a tight truss; calyx 2-5mm; corolla 5-lobed, pale rose, with or without flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-40mm; ovary densely whitish to brown-tomentose, style glabrous. H4b. May-June. C Japan (Honshu), to 2,000m.

Allied to R. degronianum but differing in the persistent bud scales and narrower leaves, 7.5-10 as long as broad.

2 1993

R. MALLOTUM BALF.F. & KINGDON-WARD - SUBSECT. NERIIFLORA.

Shrub or small tree, 1-3m; young shoots covered at first with adpressed yellowish hairs, later glabrescent. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 3-7.5 x 2-4.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, apex acute, lower surface glabrescent; petioles glabrous. Pedicels villose. Flowers 1-2 per inflorescence, appearing before the leaves; calyx minute; corolla rose-purple, upper lobe with flecks, funnelform, 25-30mm; stamens 10; ovary yellowish grey-villose, style glabrous. H3?. April-May. C, S & E China, incl. Taiwan, 200-1,300m.

Closely allied to R. farrerae (q.v.)
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Closely allied to R. selense but distinguished by its smaller leaves and fewer flowers per truss. In the wild it apparently has a narrower corolla but it is not certain whether this is a consistent diagnostic character.

R. MAXIMUM L. - SUBSECT. PONTICA.
Shrub or small tree, 1.3-3.5m; young shoots tomentose and stalked-glandular though soon glabrescent; bud scales deciduous. Leaves 10-16 × 3.5-5cm, oblanceolate to elliptic, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with a thin fugacious indumentum that is embedded in a surface film that usually persists towards the leaf base, especially near the midrib; petioles usually sparsely tomentose, even when mature. Flowers 14-25, in a dense truss; calyx 3-5mm; corolla white to rose-purple, with yellowish green flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-30mm; ovary pilose and stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H4c. July. Eastern USA & adjacent Canada, 300-1,700m.

Closely allied to R. macrophyllum but with narrower leaves, 3.3-4x as long as broad.

AM 1974 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Summer-time'; flowers white, suffused at tip with shades of red-purple, throat with yellow-green spots.

R. MAYBARAE NAKAI & H.HARA - SECT. BRACHYCALYX.
Shrub; young shoots glabrous. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 2.5-3 × 1.5-1.7cm, apex acute, lower surface with lamina glabrous, veins and midrib with brown hairs, especially towards base. Pedicels densely and stiffly brownish-pubescent. Flowers solitary, appearing before the leaves; calyx minute; corolla deep magenta, upper lobe with yellowish green flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-30mm; ovary pilose and stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H4c. April. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 2,700-3,600m.

Var. meddianum. Ovary more or less glabrous. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan).

Var. atrokermesinum Tagg. Ovary densely glandular and viscid. NE Burma.

AM 1954 (R.O. Hambro, Logan House, Stranraer); flowers light red, with a little dark spotting on upper lobes.

AM 1965 (National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens) to a clone 'Machrie'; this is now regarded as a hybrid of R. meddianum.

AM 1977 (National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens) to a clone 'Bennan'; flowers red, with darker markings.

This species resembles R. thomsonii but may be distinguished by characters of the lower leaf epidermis.

R. MEGACALYX BALF.F. & KINGDON-WARD - SUBSECT. MADDEINI.
Shrub, 1-3.5m; young shoots not setose. Leaves 10-16 × 4.5-7.5mm, elliptic to obovate, apex rounded, margin not ciliate, upper surface usually bullate with midrib impressed, lower surface brownish, with unequal more or less touching golden or brownish scales, the smaller of which are rimless. Flowers 2-6, in a loose terminal inflorescence, strongly scented; calyx lobes 22-30mm, whitish-pruinose, becoming papery in fruit, glabrous and lacking scales; corolla white or cream, rarely

and in the densely pubescent pedicels

R. MEDDIANUM FORREST - SUBSECT. THOMSONIA.
Shrub, 1-2.3m; bark slightly rough; young shoots glabrous. Leaves 8-11(15) × 4.5-5.2(8.2)cm, obovate to broadly elliptic, base rounded to more or less cuneate, entirely glabrous, lower epidermis green and lacking papillae; petioles glabrous. Flowers 6-10, in a lax truss; calyx fleshy, 3-12(-18)mm, cupular, reddish; corolla fleshy, deep rose to deep blackish crimson, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 40-65mm; ovary glabrous to densely glandular and viscid, style glabrous. H3-4a. April. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 2,700-3,600m.
flushed pinkish purple, funnel-campanulate, with an oblique mouth, 65-95mm, outer surface sparsely scaly; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, tapering into the style that is scaly at base. H2-3. April-June. India (Arunachal Pradesh), NE Burma, China Yunnan, SE Tibet), 2,000-3,350m.

This is a very distinctive species.

AM 1937 (Vice Adm. A.W. Henage-Vivian, Clyne Castle, Swansea); flowers pure white.

Small shrub, sometimes epiphytic, 0.3-1m; young shoots with setae persisting for at least one year. Leaves 2.35 × 1.2-2cm, elliptic to more or less orbicular, apex obtuse, upper surface glabrous except for a few setae at the base of the midrib, lower surface whitish-papillose, with vesicular scales sunk into pits. Pedicels short, more or less lacking scales, covered with setae. Flowers 1-3 per inflorescence; calyx lobes 6-10mm, obovate; corolla yellow or (rarely) cream, broadly campanulate, 16-23 mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the strongly deflexed style. H3. March-April. India (Arunachal Pradesh), NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,050-4,150m.

R. megeratum is probably allied to R. leucaspis.

AM 1935 (Lord Swaythling, Townhill Park, Southampton); flowers deep yellow.

AM 1970 (Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Bodnant); flowers yellow-green.

R. mekongense Franch. - Subsect. Trichoclada.
Shrub, to 2m; young shoots scaly and variably setose. Leaves deciduous, obovate to obovate-elliptic, 2.5-4.5(6.5) × 1.4-2.1(-2.7)cm, apex rounded, margin ciliate, upper surface usually lacking setae at maturity, lower surface with a varying number of setae that are sometimes restricted to the base of the midrib and the margins, the scales of two kinds, the smaller tend to become greyish to purple or even black and are half the size of the larger. Flowers precocious, 2-4, in a terminal and sometimes also axillary inflorescence; calyx small; corolla yellow to greenish, 17-23mm; stamens 10, ovary scaly, style sometimes puberulent at base. H4a-b. May. Nepal, China (S Tibet, W Yunnan), NE Burma, 2,900-4,400m.


Var. mekongense has a surprisingly disjunct range, extending from SW China to Nepal.

AM 1979 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill) to a clone ‘Yellow Fellow’; flowers in trusses of 3-5, yellow, with yellow-green spotting in throat on upper 3 lobes.


R. mekongense is closely allied to R. trichocladum (q.v.).

R. mekongense Franch. var. longipilosum (Cowan) Cullen - is a synonym of R. trichocladum Franch. var. longipilosum Cowan (Subsect. Trichoclada).

R. melinanthum Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward - is a synonym of R. mekongense Franch. var. mekongense - Subsect. Trichoclada.

R. mekongense Franch. var. longipilosum (Cowan) Cullen - is a synonym of R. trichocladum Franch. var. longipilosum Cowan (Subsect. Trichoclada).

R. metternichii Sieb. & Zucc. - is a synonym of R. degronianum Carrière var. heptamerum (Maxim.) H.Hara (Subsect. Pontica).

R. metternichii Sieb. & Zucc. var. pentamerum Maxim. - is a synonym of R. degronianum Carrière subsp. degronianum (Subsect. Pontica).
**R. micranthum** Turcz. - **Subsect. Micrantha.**

Shrub, to 2.5m; young shoots scaly and puberulent. Leaves (1.6-)3-4(-5.6) × (0.5-)1-2.5cm, oblong-elliptic, sometimes narrowly so, apex acute, midrib sparsely puberulent above, lower surface with brown broad-rimmed touching or overlapping scales. Flowers usually more than 20, in a dense terminal inflorescence with a conspicuous rhachis; pedicels puberulent; calyx lobes 1-2mm, triangular, ciliate; corolla white, unspotted, funnel-campanulate, 5-8mm, outer surface densely scaly; stamens 10, longer than corolla; ovary scaly, impressed, below the straight style that is shorter than the stamens, and glabrous or with a few hairs at base. H4a-b. May-July. N & C China (Heilongjiang, Jilin, Hebei, Hubei, Gansu, Shanxi, Shandong, Sichuan), Korea, 1,600-2,600m.

A distinct species, though in some respects resembling members of Subsect. Ledum.

**R. microgynum** Balf.f. & Forrest (incl. R. gymnocarpum Balf.f. ex Tagg & R. perulatum Balf.f. & Forrest) - **Subsect. Neriiflora.**

Shrub, usually dwarf, 0.6-2m. Leaves 5.5-7.5 × 1.5-2(-3)cm, elliptic, lower surface covered with a dense felted, cinnamon to buff indumentum composed of rosulate hairs; petioles glabrescent. Flowers 3-7, in a tight truss; calyx 2-10mm; corolla fleshy, pale rose to deep crimson, sometimes with crimson flecks, 30-35mm; ovary brown-tomentose and glandular, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 1,600-2,600m.

Allied to *R. sanguineum* but generally a larger plant, with a thicker leaf indumentum.

AM 1940 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as *R. gymnocarpum*; flowers deep rich crimson.

**R. microleucum** Hutch. - is a synonym of *R. orthocladum* Balf.f. & Forrest var. microleucum (Balf.f. & Forrest) N.M.Philipson & Philipson (Subsect. Lapponica).

**R. mimetes** Tagg - is a synonym of *R. leptocarpum* Nuttal (Subsect. Boothia).

**R. microphyton** Franch. - **Sect. Tsutsus.**

Upright, usually dwarf shrub, 1.3-2m; young shoots covered with adpressed flattened brown hairs. Leaves of one kind, persistent, 1-4 × 0.5-1.5cm, apex obtuse to acute, mucronulate, both surfaces with adpressed red-brown hairs, lower surface paler; petioles covered with brown bristles. Pedicels covered with shining chestnut-brown hairs. Flowers 3-6 per inflorescence; calyx 1-2mm; corolla usually purple-rose, occasionally white flushed pink, with crimson flecks, funnel-campanulate, 10-15(-22)mm; stamens 5; ovary densely covered with shining chestnut-brown hairs, style glabrous. H2-3. April-May. NE Burma, China (Yunnan, SW Sichuan, Guizhou), Thailand, 1,800-3,050m.

This species has no obvious allies. It is frost sensitive in Britain.

**R. mimetes** Tagg & Forrest. - **Subsect. Taliensia.**

Shrub, 1-2.2m. Leaves 8.5-11 × 3-4.5cm, lanceolate to oblanceolate, apex acute to apiculate, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer fulvous, lanate-tomentose and often detersile by maturity, or cinnamon, persistent, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower whitish, compacted and persistent; petioles glabrescent by maturity. Flowers 6-10 in a lax to dense truss; calyx 3-10mm, lobes broad, rounded, or narrow and reflexed, irregular; corolla white to rose, with crimson flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-45mm; ovary densely rufous-tomentose and stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H4b. May. China (SW Sichuan), 3,350-4,450m.

Var. mimetes. Leaf indumentum with upper layer often detersile, fulvous; calyx with broad lobes.

Var. simulans Tagg & Forrest (R. sim-
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ulans [Tagg & Forrest] D.F.Chamb.). Leaf indumentum persistent, cinnamon; calyx with narrow reflexed lobes.

Both varieties may have a hybrid origin with R. adenogynum as one parent. The other parent of var. simulans could be R. sphaeroblastum.


Shrub, 2(-5)m; young shoots sparsely scaly. Leaves (1-)5.5-8(-11) x (1.8-)2.5-3.5 (-5)cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, lower surface densely covered with small-rimmed brownish scales. Pedicels scaly. Flowers 5-8, in a dense inflorescence; calyx lobes 1-2mm; corolla white to pink, usually with greenish flecks, (21-)25-30(-35)mm, tube scaly, occasionally also hairy on outside, pubescent within; stamens 10: ovary scaly, style more or less glabrous. H3-4a. May-June. E & S USA.

Var. minus (incl. R. carolinianum Rehder). Leaf apex acute or acuminate; branches usually not erect and rigid. E & S USA (Tennessee to Alabama).

AM 1968 (Col N.R. Colville, Launceston, Cornwall) as R. carolinianum; flowers Red-Purple.

Var. chapmani (A.Gray) Duncan & Pullen (R. chapmani A.Gray). Leaf apex obtuse or retuse; branches erect and rigid. SE USA (Florida).

R. mishmiense Hutch. & Kingdon-Ward - is a synonym of R. boothii Nuttall (Subsect. Boothia).

R. miyazawae Nakai & Hara - is a synonym of R. tosaense Makino (sect. Tsutsusi).

R. molle (Blume) G.Don. - Subsect. Sinensia.

Deciduous shrub, to 2m; young twigs with eglandular hairs. Leaves (4-)5-9.5 (-13.2) x 1.7-2.9(-4.3)cm, ovate or obovate to elliptic, sparsely covered with eglandular hairs. Flower bud scales with outer surface covered with unicellular hairs, margin ciliate. Pedicels densely covered with eglandular and gland-tipped hairs. Flowers with a sweet fragrance, appearing before or with the leaves, 3-13, in a shortened raceme; calyx to 1-4mm; corolla yellow to red, with flecks on the upper corolla lobe, broadly funnel-shaped, tube broadly expanding into limb, both surfaces usually covered with eglandular hairs, 30-70mm. Capsules eglandular-hairy. H3-4a. May. China, Japan, s.l.-2,500m.


This is the most distinctive of the species in Sect. Pentanthera.


Small shrub, 0.5-2m; young shoots scaly, pubescent, with or without setae. Leaves 1.2-3.5 x 0.3-1.5cm, lanceolate or rarely oblong, upper surface covered with filiform hairs, usually without setae; lower surface green, not shining, lamina densely pubescent, the setae restricted to midrib, the scales their own diameter apart. Flowers 1-3, in an axillary inflorescence; calyx rim-like, ciliate; corolla pale to deep pink, narrowly funnel-shaped, 19-30mm; outer surface glabrous and lacking scales; stamens 10; ovary scaly and sparsely pilose, style impressed, often slightly pilose at base. H3-4a. April-May. China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2800-3800m.

This species is closely allied to R. hemitrichotum (q.v.).

AM 1931 (Lady Aberconway and Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers bright rose.

R. monosematum Hutch. - is a synonym of R. pachytrichum Franch var. monosematum (Hutch.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Maculifera).

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Tree 12-15m; bark rough. Leaves 20-30 (-50) x 5.5-10(-20)cm, ob lanceolate, apex rounded, apiculate, lower surface covered with a thin one-layered silvery compacted indumentum; petioles terete. Flowers c.20, 8-lobed, in a dense truss, rose-pink, with a crimson blotch at base, ventricose-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, c.50mm; stamens 16; ovary densely rufous-tomentose. H3. March-May. ?NE Burma, China (S Tibet), c.2,600m.

This species may be distinguished by the pink flowers and the silvery leaf indumentum.

FCC 1957 (Younger Botanic Garden, Argyll) to a clone 'Benmore' from Kingdon-Ward 6261a; flowers Fuchsine Pink, with deep pink staining and a crimson blotch.


Shrub or tree, to 15m. Leaves 6-17 x 2-5cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, glabrous when mature, apex acuminate. Flowers 3-5 (rarely solitary), clustered at end of a leafy shoot below the vegetative buds, white or pink to magenta, with a yellow blotch, funnel-shaped; tube 16-22mm; lobes 30-40mm, broad, spreading; stamens 10. H1b-2. March-April. Widespread in SE Asia, from E India to Cambodia, China and Malaya, 100-3,000m.

A cool glasshouse subject in temperate regions. A widespread and variable species in the wild.

AM 1937 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury & Earl of Stair, Stranraer) as R. stenaulum; flowers silvery lilac, with violet tinge, dark on lobes, spotted pale brown, tube pale crimson externally.

R. moupinense Franch. - Subsect. Moupinensis.

Shrub, 1-1.3m, often epiphytic; young shoots setose. Leaves 3-4 x 1.6-2.2cm, narrowly ovate to elliptic or obovate, apex rounded, margin ciliate, lower surface densely scaly. Flowers 1-2, terminal; calyx lobes 2mm, pubescent; corolla white, often flushed pink, usually with dark red spots, open-funnel-campanulate, 30-35mm, outer surface glabrous, lacking scales; stamens 10; style longer than stamens, declinate. H3-4a. February-March. China (W Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,000-4,000m.

This species is closely allied to R. pseu dochrysan thum, the two apparently merge with one another in some wild populations. It is therefore treated by some as a synonym of the latter species, but the differences in leaf shape and general size of plant are maintained in cultivation.

AM 1956 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent); flowers white, blotched and spotted crimson.

* 1993
**R. mucronatum (Blume) G.Don** - is presumed to be an artificial hybrid of *R. ripense* Makino and *R. stenopetalum* (Sect. Tsutsusi).

**R. mucronulatum** Turcz. - Subsect. Rhododrastra

Straggling shrub, to 2m; young shoots scaly and puberulous. Leaves thin, completely deciduous, 4-6 × 1.5-3cm, elliptic to lanceolate, apex mucronate, upper surface puberulent on midrib, with strigose hairs towards the margin, lower surface sparsely scaly. Flowers solitary, axillary, but at the tips of the branches, opening before the leaves; calyx rim-like; corolla bright mauve pink, rarely white, very openly funnel-shaped, 21-26mm, outer surface pilose near base; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style impressed, declinate. H4b-c. January-March. Russia (E Siberia), China (Hubei, Shandong), Mongolia, Korea, Japan (Honshu, Kyushu), 300m upwards.

This species is closely allied to *R. dauricum* (q.v.).

A dwarf form, 10-50cm high, from Cheju Island & the mainland of S Korea, has been given the name var. *taquetii* (H.Lév.) Nakai (syn. var. *chejuense* Davidian).

AM 1924 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew); flowers rich purplish rose.

AM 1935 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) to a clone 'Roseum'; flowers bright rose.

AM 1965 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Winter Brightness'; flowers a rich purplish rose.

♀ 1993, to a clone 'Cornell Pink'.

♀ 1993 to a clone 'Winter Brightness'.

**R. myiagrum** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. callimorphum* Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. subsp. *myiagrum* (Balf.f.& Forrest) D.F.Chamb.

**R. myrtifolium** Schott & Kotschy - Subsect. Rhododendron.

Small shrub, to 0.5m; young shoots densely scaly, sometimes with a few hairs. Leaves 1.4-2.3 × 0.5-0.8cm, narrowly obovate, apex obtuse; margin not ciliate, obscurely crenulate, upper surface dark green, shining, lower surface scaly but not densely so. Flowers many, in a dense inflorescence; rhachis 10-20mm; pedicels scaly and pubescent; calyx lobes to 2mm, narrowly triangular, usually fringed with scales and a few hairs; corolla pink, tubular-campanulate, 15-17mm, outer surface sparsely scaly, densely pubescent; stamens 10; style shorter than to as long as the ovary. H4a-b. Mountains of E Europe (Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, W Russia), 1,200-2,400m.

This species is closely allied to *R. ferrugineum*, replacing it in the East. It differs in its hairy pedicels, paler flowers and shorter style.

**R. nakaharae** Hayata - Sect. Tsutsusi.

Much-branched prostrate shrub, rarely more than 0.3m high; young shoots covered with adpressed flattened shining brown hairs. Leaves of one kind, persistent, 0.5-1.2 × 0.2-1.2cm, elliptic to elliptic-obovate, apex acute or mucronulate, upper surface with scattered pilose hairs borne on raised pustules, lower surface paler, with scattered adpressed shining brown hairs; petioles densely bristly. Pedicels covered with flattened brown shining hairs. Flowers 2-3 per inflorescence; calyx c.2mm; corolla dark red, funnel-campanulate, 20-25mm; stamens 10; ovary densely bristly, style glabrous. H4a. June-August. N Taiwan, 350-2,300m.

This is a distinctive species on account of its dwarf, creeping habit.

AM 1970 (Hydon Nurseries, Godalming) to a clone 'Mariko'; flowers red, flushed deeper in centre of upper throat.

**R. nakothlum** Balf.f. & Forrest - Subsect. Taliensia.

Shrub, 1-3.5m. Leaves 8-11 × 3-4.3cm, elliptic, apex acute, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer loose and fawn, composed of long-
rayed stellate hairs, the lower compacted; petioles glabrescent. Flowers 12-15, in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla white flushed rose to pale pink, with purple flecks and sometimes also a basal blotch, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-35mm; ovary densely rupeous-tomentose, style glabrous. H4. May. China (NW Yunnan), 3,350-4,000m.

This is a rare species, both in the wild and in cultivation. There is some doubt as to the authenticity of cultivated plants as none can be linked for certain with any of the available preserved material.

*R. nakotaisanense* Hayata - is a synonym of *R. pseudochrysanthum* Hayata var. *nakotaisanense* (Hayata) T.Yamaz. (Subsect. Maculifera).

**R. neoglandulosum** Harmaja (*Ledum glandulosum* Murr.) - Subsect. *Ledum*. Erect shrub, 0.5-2.0m; young shoots puberulent, gland-dotted. Leaves 1.5-3.5 (-4) × 0.5-2cm, broadly elliptic-oval, apex acuminate, margins flat or slightly incurved, upper surface dark green, lower surface lighter green, papillate, glabrous or more or less pubescent, scales rimless, golden, 1-2x their own diameter apart; petioles 4-10mm. Flowers many, in a loose terminal umbellate corymb; calyx small, lobes rounded, margins ciliate; corolla white, rotate, c.6mm; pedicels 1.5-4cm, often glandular; stamens 8-12; ovary densely glandular and scaly, style sparsely glandular. H4. May-August. NW USA.

Intermediates (that occasionally occur in cultivation) between this species and *R. groenlandicum*, with leaves 4-6 × 1-2cm, slightly revolute and sometimes with a few ferrugineous hairs on the lower surfaces, have been called *R. × columbiae* (Piper) Harmaja (*Ledum columbianum* Piper).

**R. neriiflorum** Franch. - Subsect. *Neriiflora*. Shrub or small tree, 1-6m. Leaves 4-11 × 1.9-3.2cm, elliptic to oblong or oblanceolate, lower surface glabrous with a glaucous, strongly papillate epidermis; petioles sparsely floccose-tomentose or glabrescent, rarely setose-glandular. Flowers 5-8(-12), in a tight truss; calyx 2-15mm, cupular when well-developed; corolla fleshy, crimson to light red, occasionally straw yellow, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 35-45mm; ovary densely tomentose, sometimes also with at least some glands, tapering into the glabrous style. H3-4a. April-May. Bhutan, NE India, China (S Tibet, W Yunnan), NE Burma, 275-3,350m.

Subsp. *neriiflorum* (incl. *R. euchaites* Balf.f. & Forrest & *R. phoenicodum* Balf.f. & Farrer). Pedicels, calyx and ovary lacking glands; leaves 4-9cm, 1.7-3x as long as broad, plane below, lacking reticulations. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet; W Yunnan).

AM 1929 (Lady Aberconway and Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant) as subsp. *euchaites*; flowers a rich ruby red.


Subsp. *phaedropum* (Balf.f. & Farrer) Tagg. Pedicels, calyx and ovary with at least some glands; leaves 8-11cm, 3-5(-7)x as long as broad, plane below. Bhutan, NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (S Tibet, W Yunnan).

The status of subsp. *agedum* is uncertain, even though the cited difference is striking. Subsp. *neriiflorum* merges with the more Westerly subsp. *phaedropum* where the distributions of the two meet.

**R. nigroglandulosum** Nitzelius - Subsect. *Taliensia*. Shrub or small tree, 3-5m; young shoots tomentose and with blackish purple stalked glands. Leaves 12-17 x 4-5cm, lanceolate to oblong, apex apiculate, lower surface with a light reddish brown, loosely lanate, one-layered indumentum composed of ramiform hairs; petioles floccose-tomentose, and with black glands.
Flowers 8-10 in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla deep pink at first, later yellowish pink, with conspicuous purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; ovary stipitate-glandular and tomentose, style glabrous. H4b. May. China (Sichuan), c.3,500m.

A rare species in cultivation that may be distinguished from its immediate relatives, *R. bureavii* and *R. elegantulum*, by its small calyx. The black glands on the young shoots and petioles are also diagnostic.

*R. nigropunctatum* Franch. - is a synonym of *R. nivale* subsp. *boreale* Philipson & N.M.Philipson (Subsect. Lapponica).

*R. ninguenense* Hand.-Mazz. - is a synonym of *R. irroratum* Franch. subsp. *irroratum* (Subsect. Irrorata).

*R. NIPPONICUM MATSUM. - SECT. VISCIDULA.*

Deciduous shrub, to 2m. Leaves 4-18 x 1.5-8.5cm, obovate, often broadly so, to broadly elliptic, lower surface with scattered eglandular and gland-tipped hairs, the midrib fringed with straight to crisped unicellular hairs. Flowers appearing with or after the leaves, 6-15, in an umbellate raceme; calyx 1-6mm; corolla white, lacking spots, regular, tubular-campanulate, tube broadly expanding into the shorter limb, 15-25mm. Capsule covered with gland-tipped hairs. H4a-b. May-June, S Japan, 1,000-1,850m.

This is a very distinctive species on account of its regular tubular-campanulate flowers. It may be distantly allied to *R. albiflorum*. It is considered to be one of the most primitive species in the genus.


**R. NITIDULUM REHDER & E.H.WILSON - SUBSECT. LAPPONICA.**

Erect or ascending much-branched low shrub, to 1.3m. Leaves 0.5-1.1 x 0.3-0.7cm, ovate to elliptic, apex obtuse or rounded, mucro absent or obscure, base widening abruptly from the petiole, lower surface covered with uniformly fawn, golden-centred touching scales sometimes also with scattered darker scales. Flowers 1-2 per inflorescence; calyx (1.5-)2.5-3mm, lobes strap-shaped, rounded; corolla rosy-lilac to violet-purple, funnel-shaped, outer surface without scales, 12-15mm; stamens (8-)10, more or less equalling the corolla; ovary lepidote, style exceeding the stamens, sometimes pubescent at base. H4a-b. April-May. China (Sichuan), 3,200-5,000m.

Var. *nitidulum*. Leaves covered with uniformly pale scales beneath. China (NW Sichuan), 3,300-5,000m.

Var. *omeiense* Philipson & N.M.Philipson. Leaf scales predominantly pale (though with a few dark) beneath. China (C Sichuan - Mt Emei), 3,200-3,500m.

This species is allied to *R. websterianum* but may be distinguished by the golden-centred leaf scales.


Prostrate or compact shrub, 0.6-0.9(-1.2)m. Leaves 0.4-0.9(-1.2) x 2-6mm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, apex rounded to subacute, with at most a very short mucro, lower surface covered with more or less touching scales, the majority usually pale gold but with a few darker. Flowers 1-2 (-3) per inflorescence; calyx minute or lobes 2-5mm and oblong or oblong-deltoïd; corolla rich purple to lilac or pink, broadly funnel-shaped, (7-)9-13(-16)mm; stamens usually 10, longer or shorter than the corolla; ovary scaly, style usually longer than stamens, glabrous or slightly pubescent at base. H4a-b. April-May. Nepal, India (Sikkim), China (S Tibet, Yunnan, W Sichuan), 3,100-5,800m.

Subsp. *nivale* (incl. *R. paludosum* Hutch. & *R. ramosissimum* Franch.). Calyx lobes 2-5mm, margins with scales; leaf apex rounded. Nepal, India (Sikkim),
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China (S Tibet), to 5,800m.

Subsp. *australe* Philipson & N.M.Philipson. Calyx lobes 2-5mm, ciliate; leaf apex more or less acute. China (NW & C Yunnan), 3,100-4,500m.


This is a variable and widespread species.

*R. niveum* Hook.f. - Subsect. Arborea. Multi-stemmed tree, to 6m. Leaves 11.5-17 × 4-4.5cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, lower surface with a compacted fawn dendroid indumentum. Flowers 15-20, in a dense inflorescence, deep magenta to deep lilac, with darker nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, 30-35mm. H3-4a. April-May. N India (Sikkim), W Bhutan, 2,900-3,650m.

This distinctive species is rare and threatened in the wild.

AM 1951 (Mrs R.M. Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot); flowers Imperial Purple, with darker staining.

FCC 1979 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Crown Equerry'; trusses containing up to 32 flowers, corolla purple-violet, with darker lip and deeper veining.

♀ 1993

*R. noriarikanum* Suzuki - Sect. Tsutsusi. Low shrub; young shoots densely covered with adpressed bristles. Leaves of one kind, deciduous, 0.7-1.5 × 0.4-0.6cm, ovate to ovate-oblong, apex obtuse, apiculate; upper surface glabrescent; petioles covered with bristles. Pedicels densely pilose. Flowers 3-4 per inflorescence; calyx small; corolla red, funnel-shaped, c.15mm; stamens 7-10; ovary pubescent, style glabrous. H4a?. May. N Taiwan, 2,000-3,000m.

This species is allied to *R. nakaharae* but is said to differ in its smaller corolla and slightly exerted stamens. It may no longer be in cultivation.

*R. notatum* Hutch. - is a synonym of *R. dendricola* Hutch.

*R. nudiflorum* (L.) Torr. - is a synonym of *R. periclymenoides* (Michx.) Shinners (Subsect. Pentanthera).

*R. nudipes* Nakai - Sect. Brachycalyx. Shrub or small tree; young shoots glabrous. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 2-8 × 1-6.5cm, broadly rhombic, apex acute with tip blunt, lower surface covered with long brown hairs; petioles densely brown-villosa above, glabrous below. Pedicels covered with brown pubescent hairs. Flowers 1-2 per inflorescence, appearing before the leaves; calyx minute; corolla rose-purple, funnel-campanulate, 20-30mm; stamens 8-10; ovary densely pale brown villose, style glabrous. H4a-b. May. Japan (Honshu, Kyushu), 200-1,000m.

Var. *kirishimense* T.Yamaz., which is said to differ in its pubescent young shoots and smaller leaves (1.5-4.5 × 1.2-3cm) with apex obtuse, may be in cultivation.

*R. nudipes* is allied to *R. reticulatum* (q.v.).

*R. nuttallii* Booth (incl. *R. sinonuttallii* Balf.f. & Forrest - Subsect. Maddenia). Shrub or small tree, sometimes epiphytic, 2-10m; young shoots not bristly. Leaves 17-26 × 7.5-13cm, oblong-elliptic to oblong-obovate, apex bluntly acute or obtuse, margin not ciliate, upper surface rugose, midrib raised; lower surface glaucous, with a conspicuous reticulum of secondary veins, scales brown, unequal, up to 2x their own diameter apart. Flowers 2-5, in a loose terminal inflorescence, not scented; calyx 15-25mm, without or with a few scales, sometimes with a few hairs;
corolla white with a yellow blotch, funnel-campanulate, with an oblique mouth, (75-)100-125mm, outer surface sparsely scaly; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, tapering into the style that is scaly below. Hib(-2). April-May. India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet, Vietnam), 1,200-3,650m.

AM 1936 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as var. stellatum, from Kingdon-Ward 6333; flowers small, scented.

AM 1955 (Sunningdale Nurseries, Windlesham, Surrey) as R. sinonuttallii.

FCC 1864 (Victoria Nursery, Highgate).

1993

R. obrongifolium (Small) Millais - is a synonym of R. viscosum (L.) Torr. (Subsect. Pentanthera).

R. obtusum (Lindl.) Planchon - and the many of the forms and varieties described under that name are cultivated selections of R. kiusianum, or hybrids between it and R. kaempferi (see note under the former species).

AM 1898 (W. Nicholson, Basing Park, Alton); flowers clear orange-scarlet.

AM 1965 (Knaphill Nursery, Woking) to a clone 'Splendens'; flowers Rose Bengal.

R. OCCIDENTALE (TORR. & A.GRAY) A.GRAY - SUBSECT. PENTANTHERA.

Deciduous shrub or small tree, to 8(-10)m; young twigs glabrous to densely covered with gland-tipped and/or eglandular hairs. Leaves (2.5-)3.5-8.2(-10.8) × (0.8)1.2-2.9(-3.6)cm, ovate to obovate or elliptic, lower surface usually covered with unicellular and gland-tipped multicellular hairs. Flower bud scales with outer surface covered with unicellular and eglandular or gland-tipped multicellular hairs, margin ciliate with gland-tipped or eglandular hairs. Pedicels covered with hairs that are usually gland-tipped. Flowers with a sweet fragrance, appearing with the leaves or after they have expanded; calyx 1-4(-9)mm; corolla white and pink to salmon or pink, with an orange blotch on the upper corolla lobe, funnelliform, with tube gradually expanding into the limb, 30-60mm. Capsule sparsely covered with eglandular or gland-tipped hairs. H4a-b. June-July. W USA (Oregon & California), s.1-2,700m.

R. occidentale may be distinguished from the allied R. austrinum and R. luteum by the colour of the corolla.

AM 1944 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew); flowers white, heavily flushed rose pink, with a yellow blotch.

1993

R. OCHRACEUM REHDER & E.H.WILSON - SUBSECT. MACULIFERA.

Small tree, c.3m; young shoots covered with glandular setae. Leaves 5.5-10 × 1.3-2cm, apex cuspidate, lower surface covered with a dense matted yellow-brown indumentum composed of flagellate hairs. Flowers 8-12, in a dense inflorescence; calyx c.1mm; corolla dark red, with nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, c.35mm; ovary densely covered with small gland-tipped bristles, style glabrous. H4a?. China (Sichuan), 2,600-3,000m.

This distinctive species is probably allied to R. strigillosum but differs in the characteristic leaf indumentum. As it has only recently been introduced, it is not known how it will perform in cultivation.

R. odoriferum Hutch. - is synonym of R. maddenii Hook.f. subsp. crassum (Franch.) Cullen.

R. OLDHAMII MAXIM. (INCL. R. OVATOSEPALUM YAMAMOTO) - SECT. TSUTSUSI.

Much-branched shrub, to 3m; young shoots densely covered with spreading red-brown gland-tipped hairs intermixed with scattered more or less spreading flattened hairs. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 3.5-6 × 1.8-2.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, apex acute to mucronate, both surfaces covered with light brown pilose hairs that are longer on the midrib; summer leaves 1.5-2 × 0.8-1cm; petioles cov-
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ered with spreading pilose hairs. Pedicels covered with spreading gland-tipped red-brown hairs. Flowers 1-3 per inflorescence; calyx c.2mm; corolla orange-red to coral-pink, funnel-shaped, 25-35mm; stamens (8-)10; ovary densely covered with gland-tipped bristles, style glabrous. H2-3. May-August. Taiwan, s.l.-2,450m.

This is a distinctive species, with no close allies.

R. oleifolium Franch. - is a synonym of R. virgatum Hook.f. subsp. oleifolium (Franch.) Cuilen (Subsect. Virgata).

R. ombrochares Balf.f. & Kingdon-Ward - is a synonym of R. tanastylum Bal£.£. & Kingdon-Ward var. tanastylum (Subsect. Irrorata).

R. openshawianum Rehder & E.H.Wilson - is a synonym of R. calophytum Franch. var. openshawianum (Rehder & E.H.Wilson) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Fortunea).

R. ORBICULARE DECNE. - SUBSECT. FORTUNEA.

Shrub or tree, 1.5-1.5m. Leaves 7-12.5 x 5.6-7.7cm, orbicular to ovate- orbicular, base cordate, lower surface glabrous. Flowers 10-17 in a truss; calyx c.0.5mm; corolla 7-lobed, deep rose-pink, campanulate to open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-40mm; stamens 14; ovary stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. China (Sichuan, Guangxi), 2,500-4,000m.

Only subsp. orbiculare, with orbicular leaves, is known in cultivation.

AM 1922 (Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers rose pink.

R. OREOTREPHES W.W.SM. - SUBSECT. TRIFLORA.

Shrub or small tree, 1.8-8m; young shoots scaly. Leaves evergreen or semi-deciduous, often bluish, 2.1-6.3(8.7) x 1.8-3.1(-4)cm, orbicular to oblong or obovate, apex rounded to acute, upper surface often slightly hairy along midrib, lower surface with dense (but not touching) reddish brown to grey, opaque narrow-rimmed scales, often puberulent below. Flowers 1-3(-4), in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx minute, sometimes ciliate; corolla rose-pink to rose-lavender, with darker spots, rarely white, funnel-shaped.

R. oreodoxa Franch. - Subsect. Fortunea.

Shrub or small tree, 1.3-5m. Leaves 6-8.5 x 2.2-4cm, obovate-elliptic to elliptic, base rounded, lower surface with persistent punctulate hair bases, otherwise glabrous. Flowers 6-8, in a lax truss; calyx 2-3mm; corolla 5-7-lobed, pink, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-40mm; stamens 10-14; ovary glabrous or with stalked glands, style glabrous. H4b. March-April. China (NW Yunnan, Sichuan, S Gansu, W Hubei, Shaanxi), 2,650-4,100m.

Var. oreodoxa. Ovary glabrous; corolla 6-7-lobed; pedicels glandular. China (Sichuan).

AM 1937 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers pale rose, with darker stripes.

Var. fargesii (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. (R. fargesii Franch. & incl. R. erubescens Hutch.). Ovary stalked-glandular; corolla (5-)6-7-lobed; pedicels glandular. China (NW Yunnan, Sichuan, Gansu, Hubei).

AM 1926 (G.W.E. Loder, Wakehurst Place, Sussex) as R. fargesii; flowers rose pink, with crimson spots.

AM 1969 (Lord Aberconway and National Trust, Bodnant) to a clone 'Budget Farthing', as R. fargesii; flowers rose pink, suffused Red-Purple.

Var. shensiense D.F.Chamb. Ovary stalked-glandular; pedicels sparsely rufous-tomentose; corolla 5-lobed. China (Shaanxi).

Plants now referred to var. shensiense have in the past been grown as R. pardomii Rehder & E.H.Wilson, the type specimen of which is too poorly preserved to be sure that it is the same as the former. The affinities of var. shensiense are unclear but it seems that the plants in cultivation have a close affinity with R. oreodoxa.
to funnel-campanulate, 21-34mm, outer surface lacking scales, glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate, glabrous style. H4a. April-May. China (S Tibet, N Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2,750-4,250m.

This is a distinctive species, with no close allies.

AM 1932 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as *R. timetum*; flowers rosy purple.

AM 1935 (J.J. Crosfield, Embley Park, Hants) as *R. siderophylloides*; flowers bright pinkish mauve, with darker spots.

AM 1937 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as *R. exquisitum*, from Forrest 20489; flowers light mauve pink, spotted red.

AM 1990 (P.A. Cox, Glendoick) to a clone 'Pentland'; trusses compound, containing up to 21 flowers, corolla purple, paling in throat, with sparse green and red-brown spotting in upper throat.


**R. ORTHOCLADUM** BALF.F. & FORREST - SUBSECT. LAPPONICA.

Much-branched erect low shrub, to 1.3m. Leaves 0.8-1.6 x 0.3-0.6cm, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, apex obtuse, obscurely mucronate, lower surface covered with more or less touching yellow-brown scales, intermixed with few to many that are dark brown. Flowers (1-)2-5 per inflorescence; calyx 0.5-1.5mm, lobes rounded to deltoid, unequal; corolla pale to deep lavender-blue to purple or whitish pink, funnel-shaped, 7-14mm; stamens 8-10, shorter than to equalling corolla; ovary scaly, style short or long, glabrous or sparsely scaly. H4a-b. April-May. China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2,500-4,500m.

Var. *microleucum* (Hutch.) Philipson & N.M.Philipson (*R. microleucum* Hutch.). Corolla white; style 3.5-5mm. Only known in cultivation.

FCC 1939 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers white.

\% 1994

This is a variable species; var. *microleucum* may be no more than an albino form of var. *orthocladum*.

*R. oulotrichum* Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. trichocladium* Franch. var. *trichocladium* (Subsect. Trichoclada).

*R. ovatosepalum* Yamamoto - is a synonym of *R. oldhamii* Maxim. (sect. Tsutsusi).

**R. OVADEUM** (LINDL.) MAXIM. - SECT. AZALEASTRUM.

Shrub, to 4m. Leaves 3-6 x 1.5-2.5cm, broadly ovate to broadly elliptic, apex acute or obtuse. Flowers single, borne laterally below vegetative buds, white to pale purple, upper lobes with darker spots, rotate; tube short; lobes spreading, 40-50mm across; stamens 5. H3-4a. May-June. C, S & E China, Taiwan, c. 1,000m.

This species is rare in cultivation and somewhat tender.

*R. oxyphyllum* Franch. - is a synonym of *R. moulmainense* Hook.f. (Sect. Choniastrum).

**R. PACHYPODUM** BALF.F. & W.W.SM. (INCL. *R. SCOTTIANUM* HUTCH. & *R. SUPRANUBIUM* HUTCH.) - SUBSECT. MADDENIA.

Shrub or small tree, 0.6-7.5m; young shoots lacking bristles. Leaves 5-10 x 2-4cm, obovate, apex abruptly acute, margin not ciliate; upper surface with midrib impressed, lower surface with the brown unequal scales touching or to a half their own diameter apart. Flowers 1-5, in a loose terminal inflorescence, not scented; calyx lobes 1-3mm, usually setose; corolla white with a yellowish basal blotch, sometimes tinged pink, funnel-shaped, 45-65mm, outer surface scaly throughout.
pubescent at base; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the glabrous style. H2-3. March-April. N Burma, China (Yunnan), 1,800-4,000m.

This species is closely allied to R. cili­calyx (q.v.). FCC 1936 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers white, with a pale yellow streak.

**R. PACHYSANTHUM** Hayata (syn. R. pseudochrysanthum Hayata var. rufovellutinum (T.Yamaz.) T.Yamaz. - Subsect. Maculifera. Shrub, young shoots tomentose, later glabrous. Leaves 6-9 x 2.5-3.5cm, oblong, apex acute to apiculate, lower surface with a whitish brown to rufous tomentum that usually persists, occasionally only over the midrib; petioles tomentose. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla white to pale pink, with or without purple flecks, blotch apparently absent, 40mm, widely campanulate, without nectar pouches; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. Taiwan, Cultivated plants are distinctive on account of their usually persistent leaf indumentum. However, recent Japanese authors treat this as a variety of R. pseudochrysanthum.

In the wild this taxon has an extremely restricted distribution. AM 1989 (P.A. Cox, Glendoick, Perthshire), from Rhododendron Venture, Taiwan, RV 72/001; corolla white and densely spotted. ² 1993

**R. PACHYTRICHUM** Franch. - Subsect. Maculifera. Shrub or small tree, 1-6m; young shoots and petioles tomentose or stalked-glandular. Leaves 9-15 x 2-4.2cm, elliptic to obovate, apex more or less cuspidate, lower surface with lamina glabrous though with short folioliiferous hairs on or near the midrib. Flowers 7-10, in a lax truss; calyx c.1.5mm; corolla white suffused pink to pink, with a purple blotch and flecks, narrowly campanulate, lacking nectar pouches, 35-50mm; ovary densely tomentose or stalked-glandular, style glabrous or glandular at base. H4a. March-April. China (NE Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2,500-3,600m.

Var. **pachytrichum.** Petioles, pedicels, calyx and ovary tomentose, eglandular.

AM 1963 (Lord Aberconway and National Trust, Bodnant) to a clone 'Sesame'; flowers white, tinged purple.

Var. **monosematum** (Hutch.) D.F.Chamb. (R. monosematum Hutch.). Petioles, pedicels, calyx and ovary stalked-glandular.

Var. **monosematum** is only known for certain from Emei Shan in W Sichuan, and has apparently arisen as a stabilized backcross from the hybrid swarms of var. pachytrichum and R. strigillosum that occur close by. It was originally described from cultivated material that resembled var. pachytrichum. It is therefore more appropriate to treat it as a variety of R. pachytrichum rather than of R. strigillosum as do some Chinese authors.

**R. paludosum** Hutch. - is a synonym of R. nivale Hook.f. var. nivale (Subsect. Lapponica).

**R. PAPILLATUM** Balf.f & Cooper (incl. R. epapillatum Balf.f. & Cooper) - Subsect. Irrorata. Shrub or small tree, 2-5m. Leaves subcoriaceous, 9-14 x 3-5cm, oblongate to elliptic, apex acuminate, lower surface usually with a papillate cuticle and a thin persistent or detersile stellate indumentum, lacking punctate glands. Flowers 5-10, in lax truss, pale cream to pink, with purple flecks and a basal blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 40-55mm; ovary with a dense dendroid tomentum intermixed with stalked glands. H3-4. April-May. Bhutan, NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), 1,800-3,300m.

Rarely grown; plants in cultivation are sometimes wrongly named R. agastum, a species that may be distinguished by its 6-7-lobed corolla, etc.

**R. paradoxum** Balf.f. - is probably a chance
hybrid of *R. wiltonii* (Subsect. Taliensia). It was raised at Edinburgh from seed as Wilson 1353, herbarium specimens of which are referable to *R. wiltonii*.

**R. parmula**

-Dwarf shrub, 0.6-3m. Leaves 4.5-8 × 2-3.5cm, obovate to elliptic, lower surface glabrous except for a few white hairs on the midrib and main veins; petioles glabrescent. Flowers 4-6, in a tight truss; calyx c.5mm; corolla white or pale yellow flushed pink, occasionally red, with red flecks, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 40-50mm; ovary with a few scattered hairs, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a. March-May. China (S Tibet), 3,000-3,700m.

The conspicuous red flecks on the corolla are an unusual feature in Subsect. Neriiflora. This is a rare species, both in cultivation, and in the wild.

AM 1977 (Maj.Gen. E.G.W. Harrison, Tremeer, Cornwall) to a clone 'Ocelot'; flowers yellow-green, lobes with a darker central band, upper throat heavily spotted with greyed purple.

AM 1983 (Lord Aberconway and National Trust, Bodnant) to a clone 'Palma'; trusses loose, 3-7-flowered, corolla green-white, each lobe having a slightly deeper coloured central band, with heavy spotting of greyed purple in upper throat.

**R. perryae** Hutch. - Subsect. Maddenia.

- Shrub, 1.5-3m, sometimes epiphytic; young shoots with or without setae. Leaves 6-14 × 3-6cm, elliptic to oblong-elliptic, apex acuminate to rounded, margin lacking setae, upper surface with impressed midrib; lower surface with unequal brown scales that are 1-2× their own diameter apart. Flowers 3-5, in a loose terminal inflorescence, scented; calyx minute, ciliate; corolla white with a yellowish biotch at base, funnel-shaped, 70-85mm, outer surface with scales throughout, pilose at base; ovary scaly, tapering into the style that is scaly below.

H1-2. May. India (Arunachal Pradesh), 1,750-2,150m.

Material introduced from the Apa Tani Valley suggests an affinity with *R. walongense*, not with *R. johnstoneanum*, as has been proposed by some authors.

AM 1957 (Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh); flowers white, with a yellow-orange blotch.


R. parvifolium Adams - is a synonym of *R. lapponicum* (L.) Wahlenb. (Subsect. Lapponica).

**R. patulum** Kingdon-Ward - is a synonym of *R. pemakoense* Kingdon-Ward (Subsect. Uniflora).


-Prostrate or erect dwarf shrub, to 0.3m; young growth scaly and pubescent. Leaves 1.7-2.6 × 0.6-1.3cm, obovate or obovate-elliptic, apex rounded, margin revolute, entire, lower surface densely covered with unequal scales that are golden when young, becoming brown, the larger of which have undulate rims. Flowers 1-2, in a terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes oblong, 2.5-4mm, not ciliate; corolla pink to pale purplish mauve, funnel-campanulate, 24-30mm, tube 13-18mm, outer surface densely pilose and sparsely scaly; stamens 10; ovary scaly, style impressed, decinate, pubescent, scaly or glabrous at base, longer than stamens. H3-4a. March-April. India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (SE Tibet), 2,900-3,050m.

The markedly unequal leaf scales and the larger corolla will distinguish this species from the allied *R. uniflorum*.

AM 1933 (Sir John Ramsden, Bulstrode, Gerrards Cross) from Kingdon-
Ward 6301; flowers white, suffused mauve externally.

**R. pendulum** Hook. f. - *Subsect. Edgeworthia.*

Straggling epiphytic shrub, 0.3-1.3m. Leaves 3.5-5 × 1.5-2.5cm, oblong-elliptic, apex obtuse, upper surface smooth; lower surface with a glaucous papillate epidermis, scales small, distant, golden, also with a dense woolly cinnamon tomentum. Pedicels densely tomentose. Flowers 2-3 per inflorescence; calyx lobes c.6mm; corolla white, sometimes flushed pink, or cream, open-funnel-campanulate, 15-22mm; stamens 10, regular; ovary scaly and densely tomentose, style sharply deflexed, usually with a few scales at base. H3-4a. April-May. Nepal, India (Sikkim) Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 2,270-3,630m.

This species is most closely allied to *R. quinquefolium* (q.v.).


**R. pentaphyllum** Maxim. - *Sect. Sciadorhodion.*

Deciduous shrub or small tree, to 4-8m; vegetative shoots arising from buds in the axils of the previous year's leaves; young twigs glabrous or sparsely covered with eglandular and gland-tipped hairs. Leaves turning red in autumn, arranged in pseudowhorls of 5(-7) at the apices of the branches, 2.1-6.3 × 1.1-3.8cm, elliptic to obovate, apex acuminate to acute, base cuneate, lower surface glabrous to very sparsely unicellular-pubescent towards base, veins and midrib sometimes covered with straight or crisped eglandular or glandular hairs. Pedicels glabrous or covered with gland-tipped hairs. Flowers fragrant, appearing before or with the leaves, 1-2, in a contracted raceme; calyx 0.5-5mm; corolla deep pink, sometimes with a dark pink to crimson tube, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into limb, outer surface covered in a mixture of eglandular and gland-tipped hairs, 20-47mm. Capsules eglandular-hairy. H4b-c. May-June. E USA, 100-1,000m.

Allied to *R. canescens* but differing in the usually glabrous flower bud scales and the more gradually tapering corolla tube. The name *R. nudiflorum*, used in the past for this plant, is illegitimate.
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Shrub, 1.2-4.5m. Leaves 4-14.5 x 1-6.5cm, elliptic to ovate-oblong, apex acute to apiculate, lower surface covered with a one-layered compacted or felted, sometimes agglutinated, brown indumentum composed of radiate to sub-ramiform hairs; petioles floccose. Flowers 8-15, in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla white flushed pink, with crimson flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; ovary glabrous or with a few papillate hairs, style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW & C Sichuan), 3,350-4,200m.

Var. phaeochrysum. (incl. R. dryophylllum Balf.f. & Forrest). Leaves 8-14.5cm, indumentum felted, not splitting; corolla 32-50mm.


Var. levistratum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (R. levistratum Balf.f. & Forrest). Leaves 4-9cm, indumentum felted, continuous; corolla 20-35mm

This species shows considerable variation in the leaf indumentum. It apparently merges with R. przewalskii in C Sichuan (q.v.) and hybridizes with R. aganniphum and perhaps other species in Subsect. Taliensia. Most cultivated plants named R. dryophylllum should be referred to var. levistratum; the type of R. dryophylllum is however referable to var. phaeochrysum.

AM 1977 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone 'Greenmantle', Rock 11325 (=USDA 59229); flowers white, with a small red blotch.

R. phoenicodum Balf.f. & Farrer - is a synonym of R. neriiflorum Franch. subsp. neriiflorum (Subsect. Neriiflora).

R. pholidotum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of R. heliolepis Franch. (Subsect. Heliolepida).

Straggling shrub, 1.5-2.5m. Leaves 6-11 x 2.7-5.2cm, ovate to elliptic, upper surface rugulose; lower surface with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer a thick fulvous tomentum composed of dendroid hairs, the lower layer white and adpressed; petals tomentose. Flowers 6-8, in a tight truss; calyx 3-6mm, irregular; corolla fleshy, crimson with darker nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, 28-35mm; ovary densely tomentose, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H3-4a. March-May. China (S Tibet).

This species is closely allied to R. beanianum, with which it shares the rugulose upper surface of the leaves. It does however differ in the form of the leaf indumentum that is thicker and lighter in colour.

Shrub or small tree, 4-8m. Leaves 8-13.5 x 3-4.2cm, lanceolate to oblanceolate; apex acute, upper surface reticulate, lower surface with a white compacted indumentum embedded in a surface film. Pedicels 30-40mm. Flowers 8-20, in a loose to dense truss, pinkish to pale purple, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 28-35mm; ovary rufous (or white?)-tomentose, eglandular, style glabrous. H4b. May-June. China (W Sichuan), 2,000-2,750m.

Closely allied to R. argyrophyllum but it may generally be distinguished by the rufous-tomentose ovary and the longer pedicels.

R. planetum Balf.f. - is probably a hybrid of R. decorum (Subsect. Fortunea). The type of this species was raised from Wilson seed number 1882 (perhaps a mistake for
1782) at Caerhays. The seed is supposed to have originated near Tatsienlu (Kangding) in W Sichuan though no matching wild collected specimens are known. This species should not therefore be accorded any formal status.

*R. platyphyllum* Franch. ex Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. is a synonym of *R. cephalanthum* Franch. subsp. *platyphyllum* (Franch. ex Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) Cullen (sect. Pogonantherum).

*R. pleianthum* Balf.f. ex Wilding - Subsect. Triflora. Differs from *R. yunnanense* in the absence of setose hairs on the leaf margins and upper surface, and the puberulent petioles that also lack setae. H3-4a. May. China (N Yunnan, W Sichuan), 2,000-4,500m. This species is very closely allied to *R. yunnanense* and may prove to be synonymous with it. Its wild distribution is however more northerly.


*R. pocophorum* Balf.f. ex Tagg - Subsect. Neriflora. Shrub, 0.6-3m. Leaves 8-15 × 3.2-5.2cm, oblong to obovate, lower surface covered with a thick, continuous or patchy rufous tomentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles tomentose and stalked-glandular. at least when young. Flowers 10(-20), in a tight truss; calyx 5-10mm, lobes irregular; corolla fleshy, light to deep crimson, tubular-campanulate, 40-50mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular. H3-4a. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,650-4,600m. Var. *pocophorum*. Leaves with a continuous indumentum beneath.

AM 1971 (National Trust and Countess of Rosse, Nymans); to a clone 'Cecil Nice' from Kingdon-Ward 8289; flowers uniform deep red above, with dark markings in throat.


This species is closely allied to *R. coelicum* but differs in the narrower leaves and non-tomentose petioles.

*R. polifolium* Franch. - is a synonym of *R. thymifolium* Maxim. (Subsect. Lapponica).

*R. petuninin* Davidian (incl. *R. tsariense* Cowan var. *magnus* Davidian) - Subsect. Lanata; probably a hybrid of *R. flinckii* and *R. wallichii* or *R. campylosum*. It differs from *R. flinckii* in the ivory-white to pink flowers but otherwise resembles it closely.

*R. polyandrum* Hutch. is a synonym of *R. maddenii* Hook.f. subsp. *maddenii* (Subsect. Maddenia).

*R. polycladum* Franch. (incl. *R. compactum* Hutch. & *R. scintillans* Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) - Subsect. Lapponica. Erect low shrub, to 1.2m. Leaves (0.4-)0.8-2 × 0.2-0.6(-0.8)cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, acute or obtuse, obscurely mucronulate, lower surface covered with uniformly reddish brown scales that are either, not touching, or in groups touching one another. Flowers to 5 per inflorescence; calyx obsolete to 2.5mm, lobes sometimes unequal, deltoid to rounded; corolla lavender to rich purple-blue, rarely white, broadly funnel-shaped, 8-13mm; stamens 10, as long as the corolla; ovary scaly, style longer than the stamens, glabrous or pubescent towards the base. H4a-b. April-May. China (Yunnan), 3,000-4,300m. *R. polycladum* is probably allied to *R. impeditum* but differs in the shorter calyx, etc.

AM 1924 (Lady Abertonway and Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers purplish rose.

FCC 1934 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone 'Policy'; flowers lavender blue.
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‡ 1993, to a clone ‘Policy’.

R. polylepis Franch. - Subsect. Triflora.
Shrub or small tree, 1-6m; young growth scaly. Leaves 5-10 x 1.5-3cm, narrowly elliptic, apex acute to rounded, upper surface scaly or not, glabrous, lower surface covered with dark to yellowish brown overlapping large flaky scales. Flowers 3-4, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx minute, usually not ciliate; corolla purple, zygomorphic, widely funnel-shaped, 25-30mm, outer surface scaly; stamens 10; ovary scaly, pubescent at apex, impressed below the declinate, glabrous style. H3-4a. April-June. China (WSichuan), 2,000-3,000m.

This is a distinctive species.

Shrub or small tree, 2-5(-8)m; young shoots glabrous; bud scales deciduous. Leaves 6-18 x 2.4-5.5cm, ob lanceolate to broadly elliptic, apex acute to acuminate; upper and lower surfaces glabrous when mature; petioles glabrous or with a few stalked glands and a sparse floccose tomentum. Flowers 8-20, in a dense truss; calyx 1-2mm; corolla lilac-pink to purple, usually with greenish yellow flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-50mm; ovary and style glabrous. H4a-b. June-July. Spain, Portugal, Bulgaria, N Turkey, Georgia, Armenia, Lebanon, s.l.-1,800m.

R. praestans may be distinguished by the strongly flattened petiole and the shining silvery compacted leaf indumentum. This species apparently hybridizes with several other species in the wild, including R. arizelum, and perhaps also R. fulvum.

AM 1963 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone ‘Exbury’, as R. coryphaeum; flowers white, tinged pale yellow, with a crimson blotch.

R. praeteritum Hutch. - Subsect. Fortunéa.
Shrub. Leaves 6-8 x 2.5-3.2cm, obovate-elliptic, base rounded, lower surface glabrous. Flowers 5-lobed, c.7, in a lax truss; calyx 1-2mm; corolla white flushed pink to pale pink, with purple flecks, open-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 30-40mm; stamens 10; ovary and style glabrous. H4. March-April. China (W Hubei).

This species was described from plants in cultivation that were supposed to have been raised from Wilson seed, apparently collected in W Hubei. R. praeteritum is the only member of Subsect. Fortunéa with nectar pouches; in view of its origins its status is uncertain.

R. praeversum Hutch. - Subsect. Fortunéa.
Shrub, 1.5-5m. Leaves 10-18 x 2.5-6cm, elliptic-ob lanceolate, base broadly cuneate, lower surface entirely glabrous. Flowers c.10 in a truss; calyx 1-2mm; corolla white flushed pink to pale pink, with purple flecks, and a conspicuous basal blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; stamens 10; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. February-April.
China (Sichuan, Hubei), 1,500-2,500m.

*R. praevernum* is closely allied to *R. sutchuenense* and apparently hybridizes with it in the wild.

AM 1954 (Col Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset); flowers white, with a pinkish blue flush and crimson chocolate blotch.

**R. prattii** Franch. (R. faberi Franch. subsp. prattii (Franch.) D.F.Chamb. & incl. R. leei Fang) - Subsect. Talienzia.

Shrub, 1.5-5m. Leaves 10-17 × 4.2-8cm, elliptic to broadly ovate, apex acuminate, lower surface covered with a thin two-layered indumentum, the upper layer more or less detersile, brown, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower whitish, compacted; petioles 1-2.5cm, covered with an arachnoid tomentum that is intermixed with glands. Flowers 12-20, in a dense truss; calyx 8-10mm, lobes broad, apex rounded; corolla white or (rarely) creamish, often flushed pink, crimson flecks and a basal blotch often present; ovary rufous-tomentose, style glabrous or glandular below. H4b. April-May. China (W Sichuan), 3,100-4,450m.

This species is allied to *R. faberi* but differs in its larger leaves and in the leaf indumentum. It is also allied to *R. bureavioides* (q.v.).

AM 1967 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone 'Perry Wood'; flowers white, flushed red-purple in throat.

**R. preptum** Balf.f. - Subsect. Falconera.

Shrub or small tree, 2.5-9m; bark rough. Leaves 13.5-15 × 5.5-6.2cm, upper surface with impressed veins, lower surface with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer buff, composed of strongly fimbriate cup-shaped hairs, the lower compacted; petioles terete. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss, 6-7-lobed, white with a purple basal blotch, ventricose-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-45mm; stamens (10-)12-14; ovary densely tomentose. H3-4a. April-May. NE Burma, c.3,350-4,600m.

This widespread species resembles *R. cephalanthum* but it may be distinguished by the deciduous leaf bud scales, etc.

AM 1980 (P.A. Cox, Glendoick) to a clone 'Doker-la', as *R. preptum* var. cephalanthoides; truss compact, 10-12-flowered, corolla red-purple, paling to near white at rim.


Shrub, 2-6m. Leaves 6-12 × 1.8-5cm, eblong to ovate-lanceolate, apex more or less acute, lower surface covered with a white to fawn two-layered indumentum, the upper layer spongy, lanate-tomentose, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower compacted; petioles tomentose. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla white to pink, with purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-37mm; ovary and style usually glabrous. H4b. March-April. China (E Tibet), 2,900-3,950m.

This species is allied to *R. aganniphum* but the leaves are relatively narrower.

AM 1976 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone 'Lost Horizon', as *R. vellereum*, from Kingdon-Ward 5656; flow-
ers white suffused red-purple, spotted red.

AM 1979 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone 'Far Horizon', as R. vellereum, from Kingdon-Ward 5656.

**R. prynophyllum** (Small) Millais - Subsect. Pentantha.
Deciduous shrub, to 3m; young twigs densely covered with eglandular (rarely gland-tipped) hairs. Leaves (4-)5-7.4(-8.7) x (1.2-)1.8-3(-3.7)cm, ovate or obovate to elliptic, lower surface covered with eglandular hairs, rarely glabrous. Flower bud scales densely covered with unicellular hairs, rarely glabrous. Pedicels with a mixture of eglandular and gland-tipped multicellular hairs. Flowers with a spicy fragrance, appearing before or with the leaves, 4-13, in a shortened raceme; calyx 1-3mm; corolla deep to rose pink, rarely white, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into the limb, 23-42mm. Capsule covered with unicellular and gland-tipped multicellular hairs. H4b. April-May. NE & C USA, 150-1,500m.

Resembling *R. periclymenoides* and *R. canescens* but differing from both in its more gradually tapered corolla tube and the gland-tipped hairs on the pedicels and capsules.

AM 1955 (Mrs R.M. Stevenson, Tower Court, Ascot) as *R. roseum*; flowers Phlox Pink, with darker tube and buds.

FCC 1981 (Anne, Countess of Rosse and the National Trust, Nymans) to a clone 'Philip Holmes'; flowers in trusses of 6-9, corolla white flushed pink, deepening in throat to red-purple.

**R. pronum** Tagg & Forrest - Subsect. Taliensia.
Creeping shrub, 0.15-0.6m; perulae persistent. Leaves (4-)6-7.5 x 1.8-2.8cm, elliptic, apex acuminate, lower surface with a dense greyish to fawn two-layered indumentum, the upper layer loosely lanate-tomentose, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower compacted; petioles glabrescent. Flowers 6-10, in a tight truss; calyx 1-2mm; corolla white or cream to pink, with purple flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-45mm; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (W Yunnan), 3,650-4,400m.

This is a rare species in the wild that rarely flowers in cultivation. Its dwarf habit and a greyish leaf indumentum make this a distinctive species that has no close allies.


Dwarf shrub, 0.15-1m. Leaves 2-4 x 0.7-1cm, elliptic, apex cucullate, lower surface with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer brown to rufous, bleaching with age, loosely lanate-tomentose, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower radiate, compacted; petioles densely tomentose. Flowers 5-10, in a tight truss, white or pale cream, flushed rose, with purple flecks, 25-35mm, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; ovary rufous-tomentose, eglandular, style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,650-4,550m.

This species is allied to *R. roxieanum*, especially var. *cucullatum*, but differs in its smaller leaves and lower stature. It hybridizes with *R. roxieanum* (see under that species) and with *R. aganniphum* (see *R. bathythyllum*). This dwarf alpine is very slow-growing in cultivation.

Tree, 6-30m; bark rough. Leaves (12-)20-37 x (4-)8-16cm, obovate to elliptic, apex rounded, sometimes apiculate, lower surface glabrous in the juvenile state though sometimes developing a continuous buff adpressed tomentum, at least along a marginal band; petioles terete. Flowers c.25, in a dense truss, 8-lobed, rose, sometimes whitish at base, with a dark basal blotch.
and nectar pouches, sometimes also with a few purple flecks, funnel-campanulate, 50-75mm; stamens c.16; ovary densely rufous-tomentose. H2-3. February-March. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), Northern Vietnam, 2,450-3,350m.

Var. protistum. Mature leaves with a sparse discontinuous indumentum below though sometimes denser along a marginal band.

AM 1983 (Maj. S.E. Bolitho and the National Trust, Trengwainton), from Kingdon-Ward 8609; truss averaging 25 flowers, corolla creamy white flushed rose.

Var. giganteum (Tagg) D.F.Chamb. (R. giganteum Tagg). Mature leaves with a continuous indumentum beneath.

FCC 1953 (Duchess of Montrose, Brodick Castle) as R. giganteum, from Forrest 19335; flowers heavily veined and streaked Magenta Rose, with dark nectaries.

Var. protistum may represent an arrested juvenile stage of development that is retained into maturity in some plants, especially those from higher altitudes in NW Yunnan. This species requires a relatively frost-free climate and is therefore rare in cultivation. It is one of the first species to flower.

R. PRUNIFLORUM Hutch. & KINGDON-WARD - SUBSECT. GLAUCA.

Dwarf shrub, to 1m; shoots with a shredding brownish bark. Leaves 3.4-2 x 1.4-2.5cm, obovate to narrowly obovate, apex rounded, lower surface covered with pale yellow, clouded or milky scales, the smaller more or less touching. Pedicels scaly. Flowers 4-6 per inflorescence; calyx lobes 3.5-5mm, rounded at apex; corolla dull crimson to plum purple, campanulate, 10-13mm; stamens 10; regular; ovary scaly, style sharply deflexed, glabrous. H3-4a. July-August. India (Arunachal Pradesh, NE Burma), 3,050-3,950m.

This is a distinctive species.

R. PRUNIFOLIUM (SMALL.) MILLAIS - SUBSECT. PENTANThERA.

Deciduous shrub or small tree, to 5m; young twigs glabrous. Leaves (5.5-6-11.5(-15.2) x (2.5)-2.8-4.2cm, ovate or obovate to elliptic, lower surface glabrous except for unicellular hairs on midrib and main veins. Flower bud scales with outer surface glabrous, margin uncellular-ciliate. Pedicels covered with eglandular hairs, occasionally glabrous. Flowers not fragrant, appearing after the leaves have fully expanded, 4-7, in a shortened raceme; calyx 1-4mm; corolla coral-orange to deep red, with a darker red blotch on the upper lobe, funnelform, tube abruptly expanding into limb, outer surface usually glabrous though occasionally sparsely covered with eglandular hairs, 38-52mm. Capsule sparsely covered with eglandular hairs. H3-4a. June-August. SE USA, 90-200m.

Allied to R. flammneum, R. cumberlandense and R. calendulaceum but generally less hairy and differing from all three in the indistinctly blotched corolla. This species has an extremely restricted distribution, along the border of Georgia and Alabama.

AM 1950 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Summer Sunset'; flowers Vermilion.

R. PRZEWALSKI Maxim. - SUBSECT. TALIENSIA.

Shrub, 1-2.7m. Leaves (4.5-) 6-10 x 2.4-5cm, broadly elliptic, apex apiculate, lower surface covered with a compacted, more or less agglutinated, one-layered, whitish to pale brown indumentum composed of long-rayed stellate hairs, or glabrcus at maturity; petioles glabrous, yellow. Flowers 10-15, in a dense truss; calyx c.0.5mm; corolla white to pale pink, with purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-35mm; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (Qinghai, Gansu, N & C Sichuan), 3,050-4,250m.

Subsp. przewalskii. Lower surface of leaves covered with a whitish to pale brown, thin indumentum at maturity.

Subsp. dabanshanense (W.P.Fang &
**Description of Species in Cultivation**


Subsp. dabanshanense apparently only differs from subsp. przewalskii in its glabrous leaves. The latter closely resembles R. phaeochrysum. While material from the north of the range of R. przewalskii is generally distinct, it apparently merges with the latter species in C Sichuan. When there is any doubt R. przewalskii may be distinguished by its bright yellow petioles.

**R. PSEUDOCHRYSANTHUM HAYATA** - Subsect. Maculifera.
Low shrub, 0.5-2m; young shoots and petioles covered with a rufous to grey floccose tomentum. Leaves 3-8 x 1.5-5cm, ovate to elliptic, apex acuminate, lower surface with a floccose indumentum when young, with a few scattered hair remains on the lamina at maturity, though with a more persistent tomentum of foliolarous hairs overlying the midrib. Flowers 5-12, in a tight truss; calyx c.2mm; corolla white, sometimes tinged pink, widely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-50mm; ovary densely tomentose, also with a few stalked glands, style tomentose at base. H4a-b. April-May. Taiwan, to 4,000m.

Var. **pseudochrysanthum.** Ovary densely rufous-tomentose or more or less glabrous; pedicels 13-20mm.

AM 1956 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers white flushed pink, spotted crimson.


The status of var. nankotaisanense is somewhat problematical as there is very little material available. R. pseudochrysanthum apparently merges with R. morii in the wild but generally occurs at higher altitudes. In cultivation the two are generally distinct; the present species is a smaller plant, with smaller leaves.

R. **PSEUDOYANTHINUM** Balf.f. ex Hutch. - is a synonym of R. concinnum (Subsect. Triflora).

**R. PUBESCENS** Balf.f. & Forrest - Subsect. Scabifolia.
Small shrub, to 1.3m; young shoots scaly, and with an indumentum of filiform hairs. Leaves 1.8-2.4 x 0.3-0.6cm, narrowly elliptic to narrowly lanceolate, margin strongly revolute, both surfaces with a persistent indumentum of filiform hairs, the upper surface also with ultimately deciduous setae that lack swollen bases. Flowers 2-3, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx rim-like, ciliate; corolla rose-pink, funnel-shaped, 6-11mm, outer surface not scaly, glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly and pilose, impressed below the declinate style. H3-4a. March-April. China (Yunnan, Sichuan), 2,800-3,000m.

AM 1955 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Fine Bristles'; flowers white, suffused with shades of Persian Rose, buds a deep shade of pink.

**R. PUDOROSUM** Cowan - Subsect. Grandia.
Tree, 6-15m; bark rough; bud scales persistent on the apical shoots. Leaves 14-20 x 5-7cm, oblanceolate, apex more or less acute, apiculate, lower surface with a thin whitish compacted and agglutinated indumentum; petioles terete. Flowers 15-25, in a dense truss, 6-8-lobed, rose pink, with a darker blotch, ventricose-campanulate, nectar pouches absent, 30-35mm; stamens 12-16; ovary whitish-tomentose. H4a. March-April. China (S Tibet), 3,600-3,800m.

This is a rare species in cultivation; it is vulnerable to late frosts.

R. **PULCHRUM** Sweet - is one of the 'Indica' Azalea garden hybrids.

**R. PUMILUM** Hook.f. - Subsect. Uniflora.
Creeping shrub, to 0.1m; young shoots scaly and puberulent. Leaves 0.9-1.9 x 0.5-
1.2cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, apex acute to rounded, margin entire, lower surface with distant small equal golden scales. Flowers 1-3, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes oblong, 2-4mm, not ciliate; corolla pink or purple, campanulate, slightly oblique, 11-21mm, tube 7-14mm, outer surface densely pilose, scales few, mostly on lobes; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the straight, glabrous style that is shorter than the stamens. H3-4a. April-June. Nepal, India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, N Burma, China (S Tibet), 3,500-4,250m.

This species differs from the remaining species in the subsection in its small campanulate corolla and short style.

AM 1935 (Lord Swaythling, Townhill Park, Southampton) from Kingdon-Ward 6961; flowers pinkish mauve.

R. purulum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of R. wardii W.W.Sm. var. purulum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Campylocarpa).

R. purdomii Rehder & E.H. Wilson - may be the same entity as R. oreodoxa subsp. shensiense (Subsect. Fortuna ea, q.v.).


Shrub or small tree, to 6(-8)m; vegetative shoots arising from axillary buds associated with the lowest scaly leaves of the present year’s shoots; young twigs glabrous. Leaves turning red in autumn, arranged in pseudowhorls of 3(5) at the apices of the branches, 1-5.8 × 0.6-3.6cm rhombic-elliptic to obovate, apex acute to rounded, base cuneate, lower surface glabrous or unicellular-pubescent, the midrib usually with long straight or crisped unicellular hairs, especially towards base. Pedicels glabrous or with eglandular or gland-tipped hairs. Flowers not scented, appearing with the leaves, solitary or up to 3, in a contracted raceme; calyx 1-3mm; corolla white, with greenish spots on upper lobes, rotate-funnelform, the short tube abruptly contracted into the longer limb, 17-32mm. Capsule glabrous to sparsely unicellular-pubescent, especially at apex. H4a-b. April-May. Japan (Honsyu, Shikoku), 300-1,700m.

This species is probably closely allied to R. pentaphyllum but may be distinguished by the position of the vegetative buds and by the flower colour.

AM 1931 (Dowager Countess Cawdor, Haslemere); flowers white, spotted pale green.

AM 1958 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone ‘Five Arrows’ flowers white, with olive green spots.

2 1993

R. RACEMOSUM Franch. - Subsect. Scabriofolia.

Small shrub, 0.2-3m; young shoots scaly, glabrous or finely puberulent. Leaves 1.5-5 × 0.7-3cm, broadly obovate to oblong-elliptic, apex usually rounded and mucronate, upper surface with a few filiform hairs overlying the midrib, otherwise glabrous, lower surface with epidermis white-papillose, densely covered with rimless scales, glabrous. Flowers 2-3, in a loose axillary terminal inflorescence; calyx rim-like, not ciliate; corolla pale to deep pink, occasionally white, openly funnel-shaped, 7-17mm; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, glabrous, impressed below the truncate, glabrous style. H3-4b(-4c). March-May. China (Yunnan, SW Sichuan, Guizhou), (800-)2,750-4,300m.

This is a common species with distinctive leaves.

AM 1970 (Hydon Nurseries, Godalming) to a clone ‘Rock Rose’, from Rock 11265 (=USDA 59578); flowers red-purple.

AM 1974 (Glendoick Gardens, Perth) to a clone ‘White Lace’; flowers white.

FCC 1892 (J. Veitch and Sons, Chelsea).

2 1993, to a clone ‘Rock Rose’.

R. ramosissimum Franch. is a synonym of
R. nivale Hook.f. subsp. boreale N.M. Philipson & Philipson (Subsect. Lapponica).

R. ramdeni dating Cowan - Subsect. Irrorata.
Shrub or tree, 1.5-12m. Leaves coriaceous, 8.5-14 x 3-4.5cm, oblanceolate to elliptic, apex acute to acuminate, lower surface glabrous or with the vestiges of a brown indumentum, with persistent red punctate hair bases overlying the veins. Flowers 15-20, in a dense truss, scarlet to deep crimson, tubular-campanulate, with prominent nectar pouches, 35-40mm; ovary glabrous or with a few rufous hairs (rarely densely tomentose and glandular), style glabrous. H2-3. China (SE Tibet), 2,100-2,700m.

Closely allied to R. kendrickii but with broader leaves.

R. ramdeni dating Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. is a synonym of R. cuneatum W.W.Sm. (Subsect. Lapponica).

Generally a dwarf shrub, 1-1.5m; young shoots glandular-setose; bud scales persistent. Leaves coriaceous, 3-7 x 1-2cm, lanceolate to oblanceolate, apex blunt, margins strongly inrolled, lower surface with a dense cinnamon tomentum composed of ramiform hairs. Flowers 4-7 to a truss; calyx 8-10mm; corolla white flushed pink to rose, lacking a basal blotch though with crimson spots, campanulate, nectar pouches absent, c.30mm; ovary densely glandular-setose. H4a-b. April-May. NE Burma, 3,350m.

R. recurvoides superficially resembles R. roxieanum in Subsect. Taliensia, but the glandular-setose young shoots indicate a closer affinity with species in Subsect. Glischra.

AM 1941 (Col E.H.W. Bolitho, Trengwainton, Cornwall); flowers pale Rose Bengal, flushed with deeper shades.

R. reticulatum D.Don - Sect. Brachycalyx.
Shrub or small tree, 1-8m; young shoots soon glabrous. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 3-6 x 1.5-4cm, rhombic-ovate, apex acute, lower surface with short brown hairs, mainly on the midrib and veins; pediolo covered with bristle-like hairs. Pedicels covered with adpressed brown hairs. Flowers 1-2(-3) per inflorescence, appearing before the leaves; calyx minute; corolla rose-purple (rarely white), funnel-campanulate, 25-30mm; stamens 10; ovary villose, style glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. Japan (S Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), 400-700m.

R. reticulatum is allied to R. nudipes but differs in the pilose pediolo and leaf midrib.

FCC 1982 (Hydon Nurseries, Godalming) to a clone 'Sea King', raised from seed from Japan; corolla solitary, red-purple, with upper lobe slightly paler and sparingly spotted.

? 1993

R. rex Lévl. - Subsect. Falconera.
Large shrub or small tree, 2.5-12m; bark rough; leaves 8-37 x 5.5-13.5cm, obovate to oblanceolate; upper surface reticulate, lower surface covered with a dense fawn to rufous indumentum composed of slightly to moderately fimbriate cup-shaped hairs; pediolo terete. Flowers 12-20, in a dense truss, fleshy, 7-8-lobed, white, with a crimson basal blotch and flecks, more or less regularly campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; stamens 14-16; ovary densely brown-tomentose. H4a-b. April-May. China (Tibet, W Yunnan, S Sichuan), 3,000-4,000m.

Subsp. rex. Leaf indumentum fawn, composed of only slightly fimbriate cup-shaped hairs. China (S Sichuan, NE Yunnan), c.3,500m.

AM 1946 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant) to a clone 'Roseum', as R. fictolacteum var. roseum, from Kingdon-Ward 4509; flowers pale rose, with deeper coloured buds and with a small blotch.

AM 1955 (Crown Estate
Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Quartz', from Rock 18234 (=USDA 3800); flowers pale pink, with a dull crimson blotch and spots.

FCC 1935 (J.J. Crosfield, Embley Park, Romsey) as *R. fictolacteum*, Ward's var., from Kingdom-Ward 4509; flowers white, with a crimson blotch.

? 1993, to a clone 'Quartz'.

Subsp. *fictolacteum* (Balf.f.) D.F.Chamb. (*R. fictolacteum* Balf.f.). Leaf indumentum rufous to dark brown, composed of moderately fimbriate cup-shaped hairs. China (W Yunnan, SE Tibet), 3,000-4,000m.

AM 1923 (G. Reuthe, Keston, Kent); flowers white, blotched crimson, with a few crimson spots.

AM 1953 (Col. Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset) to a clone 'Cherry Tip', as *R. fictolacteum*, from Rock 11385 (= USDA 59255); flowers white, margined pink, with a deep crimson blotch and numerous spots.

A variable subspecies in respect of the size of the leaves and the colour of the leaf indumentum; those forms with small leaves, 8-14cm long, and small flowers, have been referred to *R. fictolacteum* Balf.f. var. *miniforme* Davidian, here treated as a synonym of subsp. *fictolacteum*.

The morphological boundary between the two subspecies is not clear-cut. It does however seem that those plants that equate with subsp. *rex*, with a paler leaf indumentum and large leaves, occur in the NE of the distribution of the species. These are replaced by typical subsp. *fictolacteum* in the West. In parts of SE Tibet subsp. *fictolacteum* apparently hybridizes with *R. arizelum* to produce mixed populations in which it is not possible to assign some individuals to either taxon.


*R. rhabdotum* Balf.f. & Cooper - is a synonym of *R. dalhousiae* Hook.f. var. *rhabdotum* Balf.f. & Cooper (Subsect. Maddenia).


Shrub, 1-10m; young shoots sparsely scaly, with a bloom. Leaves 3-6.5 x 1.3-2.5cm, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex acute, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with narrowly rimmed golden or brown scales 5-8x their own diameter apart; petioles glabrous. Flowers 2-6, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx minute, usually glabrous; corolla white to rose-pink or lilac, sometimes with red flecks, widely funnel-shaped, (21-)24-27(-30)mm, outer surface usually lacking scales, glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the decline, glabrous style. H3-4a. April-May. China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,000-3,350m.

This species differs from the closely allied *R. pleistanthum* in its more distant leaf scales and glabrous petioles.

AM 1933 (H. White, Sunningdale Nurseries) as *R. eriantrum*, from Rock 11288 (=USDA 59207); flowers white, slightly pink-flushed.

AM 1939 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as *R. caeruleum*, from Rock 11288 (=USDA 59207); flowers white, spotted red.

*R. ripense* Makino - Subsect. Tsutsusi

Shrub, 1-2m; young shoots and petioles densely covered with loosely adpressed flattened bristles that are intermixed with softer grey-brown, sometimes gland-tipped hairs. Leaves of two kinds: spring leaves deciduous, 3.3-5 x 1.5-2cm, ovate-lanceolate, apex mucronate, both surfaces covered with adpressed reddish grey pilose hairs, especially on the midrib; summer leaves 1.5-3 x 0.5-1cm, oblanceo-
late. Pedicels covered with soft spreading pilose hairs, sometimes with glandular and flattened bristles. Flowers 1-3 per inflorescence; calyx to 15mm; corolla white or rose-pink to red, widely funnel-shaped, 25-50mm; stamens 10; ovary covered with bristles, style glabrous. H3-4a. April-May. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu), 50-500m.

This species is closely allied to *R. stenopetalum* but differs in the smaller leaves and adpressed-hairy shoots, etc.

*R. mucronatum*, with white flowers, is presumed to be an artificial hybrid derived from *R. ripense* and *R. stenopetalum*.

AM 1933 (Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers delicate pink.


Tree, 3.5-16m. Leaves 9.5-17 x 3-5.5cm, elliptic to ob lanceolate, apex acute, upper surface reticulate, lower surface with a white, thin, compacted indumentum embedded in a surface film. Flowers 4-10, in a lax truss, purplish to violet, with darker nectar pouches, campanulate, 40-50mm; ovary covered with a grey felted tomentum, style glabrous. H4a-b. February-April. China (W Sichuan, Guizhou), c.2,000m.

This is the only species in Subsect. Argyrophylla that has nectar pouches.

AM 1931 (Lady Aberconway and Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers light magenta, with darker nectaries.


Shrub, 1-4m; young shoots sparsely setose, the setae soon decidual. Leaves 7-12 x 3.5-6cm, obovate, apex acut e, margin ciliate, upper surface with midrib impressed, lower surface brownish with scales up to their own diameter apart. Flowers (2-3)5, in a loose terminal inflorescence, scented; calyx obscurnely lobed, ciliate; corolla white, sometimes flushed pink, with a yellow basal blotch, funnel-shaped, (50-)55-75mm, outer surface scaly throughout, pubescent at base; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the style that is scaly below. H1b-2. April-May. China (W Yunnan), 1,800-2,750m.

This species is closely allied to *R. pachypodum* but differs in its broader leaves, with less densely spaced scales.

*R. roseum* (Lois.) Rehder is a synonym of *R. prinophyllum* (Small) Millais.

**R. rothschildii** Davidian - Subsect. Falconera.

Large shrub or small tree, 5-6m; bark rough. Leaves 26.5-35 x 10-14cm, obovate-ob lanceolate, upper surface reticulate, lower surface with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer agglutinated, patchy, often red-brown, composed of strongly fimbriate cup-shaped hairs, the lower compacted; petioles flattened and with a marked wing. Flowers 12-17, in a dense truss, 8-lobed, pale yellow, with a purple blotch, obliquely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-45mm; stamens 16; ovary densely tomentose. H4a. April-May. China (NW Yunnan), 3,700-4,000m.

*R. rothschildii* may have originated as a hybrid. It has a very restricted distribution in the wild.

**R. roxieanum** Forrest - Subsect. Taliensia.

Shrub, sometimes dwarf, 0.15-2.5(-4)m. Leaves 5-12 x 0.6-4cm, apex acute to cuculate, margins strongly recurved, lower surface covered with a thick two-layered indumentum, the upper layer rufous, loose, lanate-tomentose, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower radiate, compacted; petioles rufous-tomentose to glabrescent. Flowers 6-15, in tight truss; calyx 0.5-2mm; corolla white to (rarely) pale yellow, sometimes flushed with pink, with purple flecks, funnel-campanulate,
nectar pouches lacking; ovary densely rufous-tomentose and/or glandular, style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,050-4,250m.

Var. roxieanum (incl. R. recurvum Balf.f. & Forrest). Leaves linear, 4-8x as long as broad; ovary and pedicels tomentose, with or without glands.

Var. cucullatum (Hand.-Mazz.) D.F.Chamb. Leaves elliptic, 2.2-4x as long as broad; ovary and pedicels glandular and/or tomentose.

Var. oreonastes (Balf.f. & Forrest) Davidian. Leaves linear, 8-15x as long as broad; ovary and pedicels glandular.

AM 1973 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor); flowers white, corolla lobes tipped red-purple, with darker spots in throat.

R. roxieanum hybridizes in the wild with R. proteoides and probably also with several other species, thus blurring the distinctions between the taxa. Var. oreonastes is a marked form with short, extremely narrow leaves. The variable var. cucullatum is morphologically intermediate between var. roxieanum and R. proteoides and is probably of hybrid origin. R. aganniphum, R. rubrolineatum and perhaps R. phaeochrysum may also be involved as parents in this hybrid complex.

R. roxieanum Forrest var. parvum Davidian - is either a synonym of R. proteoides or a hybrid of it (see under R. proteoides).

R. RUBIGINOSUM FRANCH. (INCL. R. DESQUAMATUM BALF.F. & FORREST) - SUBSECT. HELIOLEPIDA.

Shrub or small tree, to 10m; young growth purplish, scaly. Leaves (4-)6-11.5 x (1.2-)2-4.5cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic or lanceolate, apex acute to acuminate, lower surface pale or dark brown as a result of the dense overlapping or touching, unequal scales, the larger of which are usually darker than the smaller. Pedicels scaly. Flowers to 10 per inflorescence; calyx minute; corolla pink, rarely white flushed pink, openly funnel-shaped, (15-)20-30(-38)mm; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, style decline, glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2,500-3,500m.

A variable and widespread species.

AM 1938 (Capt. A.W.T. Fletcher, Port Talbot, Wales) from Forrest 24535, as R. desquamatum; flowers ranging from pale mauve to reddish mauve, with reddish spots.

AM 1960 (Sir Henry Price, Wakehurst, Sussex) to a clone 'Wakehurst'; flowers Mallow Purple with prominent purple spots. This clone may be a hybrid.

R. rubrolineatum Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. mekongense Franch. var. rubrolineatum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cullen (Subsect. Trichoclada).

R. RUBROPILOSUM HAYATA - SECT. TSUTSUSI.

Shrub, to 3m; young shoots densely covered with adpressed flattened grey to reddish brown hairs. Leaves of one kind, persistent, 1-3(-5.5) x 0.5-1(-2.5)cm, oblong-lanceolate to elliptic, apex acute, with a glandular mucro, upper surface with pale grey adpressed hairs, lower surface covered with flattened adpressed red-brown hairs, especially on the midrib; petioles densely covered with adpressed flattened red-brown hairs. Pedicels densely bristly. Flowers 2-4 per inflorescence; calyx minute; corolla pink with rose flecks, funnel-shaped, 10-15(-25)mm; stamens 7-10; ovary covered with pale grey soft hairs, style more or less glabrous. H3-4a. May. Taiwan, 2,400-3,000m.

Var. rubropilosum. Stamens not appendiculate.

Var. breviperulatum (Hayata) T.Yamaz. Stamens appendiculate.

The only significant difference between these two varieties, both of which are rare in cultivation and frost-sensitive, is in the form of the stamens.

R. rude Tagg & Forrest - is a synonym of R. glischrum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. subsp. rude
Description of Species in Cultivation

(Tagg & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. - Subsect. Glischra.

Shrub, 1.3-4.5m. Leaves 6.5-11 x 2.5-5cm, obovate to elliptic, apex apiculate, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer a thin to dense reddish brown tomentum composed of ramiform hairs, the lower compacted, whitish, embedded in a surface film; petioles tomentose. Flowers 6-11, in a tight truss; calyx c.0.5mm; corolla white to pale pink, with crimson flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking; ovary densely reddish-tomentose, with a few stalked glands below the more or less glabrous style. H4b. April-May. China (N Sichuan, Gansu), 3,050-3,650m.

R. rufum is allied to R. bureavioides (q.v.), and perhaps also to R. przewalskii.

AM 1980 (National Trust for Scotland, Brodick). Trusses 10-flowered; corolla widely funnel-campanulate, white with red dorsal spotting.

R. rupicola W.W.Sm. - Subsect. Lapponica.

Much-branched dwarf shrub, to 0.6 (-1.2)m. Leaves 0.7-2 x 0.3-1.3cm, broadly elliptic to ovate, apex rounded, mucronate, lower surface covered with overlapping to slightly separated, predominantly dark brown (though with some amber to pale golden) scales. Flowers to 6 per inflorescence; calyx lobes 3-6mm, oblong or broadly ovate, with a central band of scales; corolla usually an intense purple or yellow, occasionally deep crimson, magenta, or even white, broadly funnel-shaped, (8-)10-16(-18)mm; stamens 10, about as long as corolla; ovary scaly; style longer than stamens. H4a-b. April-May. China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,400-4,300m.

This species is allied to R. rupicola (q.v.).

AM 1927 (A.M. Williams, Launceton); flowers an intense violet-blue.

FCC 1933 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers intense purple.


Low shrub, 0.3-1.5m. Leaves 1.6-4 x 0.7-1.7cm, narrowly to broadly elliptic or oblong, apex obtuse or rounded, mucronate, lower surface covered with more or less touching scales that vary in colour from pale to dark brown, sometimes on a single leaf. Flowers up to 6 per inflorescence; calyx lobes up to 6mm, broadly oblong, without a central band of scales; corolla deep indigo purple to pink or rose, broadly funnel-shaped, 10-20mm; stamens 10, about as long as corolla; ovary scaly; style longer than stamens. H4a-b. April-May. China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,400-4,300m.

This species is allied to R. rupicola (q.v.).

AM 1927 (A.M. Williams, Launceton); flowers an intense violet-blue.

FCC 1933 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers intense purple.

R. saisiuense Nakai - is apparently a dwarf
form of R. kiusianum Makino (q.v., Sect. Tsutsusi).

**R. saluenense Franch. - Subsect. Saluenensia.**

Prostrate or upright shrubs, 0.05-1.5m; young shoots setose, the setae persistent. Leaves 0.8-3 x 0.5-1.5cm, obov-oblong-elliptic, apex rounded, mucronate, upper surface usually glossy, and lacking scales, lower surface with dense overlapping brownish scales in several tiers, midrib usually with some setae. Flowers 1-3, terminal; calyx lobes 4.5-8mm, obov-oblong, scaly, ciliate and puberulent; corolla magenta to purple, rarely bluish purple, very openly funnelform, 17-28mm, outer surface pilose, with a few scales; stamens 10; ovary scaly, usually puberulent impressed below the usually glabrous style. H4a-b. April-June. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,300-4,500m.

Subsp. *saluenense*. Erect shrub, to 1.5m; upper surface of leaves persistently scaly and usually setose. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet), 3,300-4,400m.

Subsp. *saluenense* is intermediate between subsp. *chameunum* and *R. calostrotum* subsp. *riparium* and occupies a restricted area where their ranges overlap.

AM 1965 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers Rhodamine Purple.

Subsp. *chameunum* (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cullen (R. chameunum Balf.f. & Forrest & incl. R. prostratum W.W.Sm.). Prostrate or decumbent shrub, rarely to 1m; upper surface of leaves usually glossy and lacking scales, without setae. NE Burma, China (N & NW Yunnan, SE Tibet, SW Sichuan), 3,500-4,500m.

R. sanguineum is closely allied to R. calostrotum (q.v.).

∀ 1993

**R. sanctum Nakai - Sect. Brachycalyx.**

Tree, to 5m; young shoots becoming glabrous. Leaves in whorls of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 3-8 x 2.5-6cm, broadly rhombic, apex acuminate, lower surface glabrous except for a few hairs persisting on the midrib; petioles densely covered with red-brown hairs. Pedicels densely pilose. Flowers 3-4 per inflorescence, appearing before the leaves; calyx minute; corolla rose-pink (rarely white), with darker flecks on upper lobe, funnel-campanulate, 25-35mm; stamens 10; ovary densely pilose, style pilose in lower half. H4a-b. May-June. Japan (Hondo), mountains, 300-500m.

This species is closely allied to R. amagianum (q.v.).

**R. sanguineum Franch. - Subsect. Neriiflora.**

Dwarf shrub, 0.3-1.5m. Leaves 3-8 x 1.5-3.2cm, elliptic to obovate, lower surface covered with a continuous compacted silvery greyish indumentum composed of rosulate hairs; petioles floccose when young, rarely also glandular, soon glabrescent. Flowers 3-6, in a tight truss; calyx 3-10mm, coloured, cupular when well-developed; corolla fleshy, white or yellow to pink or crimson to blackish red, shortly tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 25-35mm; ovary tomentose to stalked-glandular, abruptly contracted into the glabrous style. H4a-b. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,000-4,500m.

Subsp. *sanguineum*. Ovary tomentose, with or without glands; bud scales usually deciduous; leaves usually more than 5cm. March-May.

Var. *sanguineum*. Corolla bright crimson; ovary lacking glands.

AM 1973 (Countess of Rosse & National Trust, Nymans) from Rock (USDA 59453); flowers red.

Var. *cloiophorum* (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.E.Chamb. Corolla white or yellow suffused pink to pink; ovary lacking glands.


Var. *haenaleum* (Balf.f. & Forrest)
D.F.Chamb. Corolla blackish crimson; ovary lacking glands.

FCC 1981 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone 'Phantom Rock', as R. sanguineum subsp. haemaleum; trusses 4-6-flowered, corolla red-purple.

Subsp. didymum (Balf.f. & Forrest) Cowan. Corolla deep blackish crimson; ovary at least partly glandular; leaves 3-5cm. June.

Subsp. didymum is the most distinct of the taxa recognized within R. sanguineum. It is generally a dwarf shrub with tiny leaves, a blackish red corolla and an at least partly glandular corolla. In some respects var. didymoides is intermediate between subsp. didymum and the remaining varieties in subsp. sanguineum. While the most obvious differences between the varieties involve the colour of the corolla, there is some variation in the colour and texture of the leaf indumentum. This complex variation pattern has arisen, at least in part, through hybridization with both R. temenium and R. citrini-florum; hybrid populations involving all three parents occur in the wild in NW Yunnan.

Dwarf shrub, to 0.6m; leaf bud scales persistent. Leaves 0.9-1.5 x 0.5-0.8cm, elliptic, apex rounded with a conspicuous mucro, lower surface with 2-3 tiers of dense overlapping scales the upper tiers brown or pale brown, the lowest pale, golden yellow. Flowers 5-12, in a dense racemose umbel; calyx lobes c.3mm; corolla white to yellow, hypocrateriform, tube c.8mm, scaly and puberulent outside, densely pilose within, lobes c.6mm; stamens 5; ovary scaly. H4b. April-June. China (Sichuan), 3,000-3,600m.

A distinctive species that apparently has a restricted distribution in the wild. AM 1923 (Lady Aberconway and Hoa. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers pale yellow.

AM 1966 (E.H.M. & P.A. Cox, Glendoick Gardens Ltd, Perth) to a clone 'Whitebait'; flowers pale Primrose Yellow. 1993

R. saxicolium Sleumer - Sect. Tsutsusi.
Shrub, 3-6m; young shoots at first covered with adpressed red-brown bristles, soon glabrescent. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 4-7.5 x 2-3.5cm, ovate to ovate-oblong, apex acuminate, upper surface glabrescent, lower surface with scattered bristles that persist on the lamina; summer leaves persistent, 1.5-2 x 0.5-1cm; petioles densely covered with adpressed bristles. Pedicels densely covered with rufous bristles. Flowers 3-4(-5) per inflorescence; calyx c.2mm; corolla white tinged rose, funnel-shaped, 15-20mm; stamens 5; ovary densely covered with rufous bristles, style hairy at base. H3?. March-April. Vietnam, 400-1,800m.

Seed of this species has been recently introduced from the wild. Its performance in cultivation is not yet known.

R. scabrifolium Franch. - Subsect. Scabrispinia.
Shrub, to 3m; young shoots with dimorphic indumentum composed of filiform hairs and setae with swollen bases. Leaves 1.5-9 x 0.4-2.5cm, narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, upper surface with indumentum as for young shoots, bullate, lower surface scaly and densely covered with setae with swollen bases. Flowers 2-3(-5), in a loose axillary terminal inflorescence; calyx rim-like or with lobes 2-3mm, ciliate; corolla white to deep pink, 9-23mm; stamens 10; ovary scaly and densely pilose, impressed below the declinate style that is pilose at base. H2-3. March-May. China (Yunnan, Guizhou), 1,800-3,000m.

Var. scabrifolium. Leaves 4-9 x 1-1.8cm; corolla openly funnel-shaped, 9-15mm, tube 3-7mm. China (N Yunnan), 1,800-3,000m.

Var. spiciferum (Franch.) Cullen. Leaves 1.5-3.0 x 0.4-1cm; Corolla narrowly funnel-shaped, 13-15mm, tube 6-8mm. China (C & S Yunnan, Guizhou), 2,000-
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The bullate leaves will distinguish this species from its immediate relatives. Var. pauciflorum, which is probably not in cultivation, differs in its larger flowers, 16-23mm long, and larger leaves, 25-90 x 8-25mm.

**R. SCABRUM** G.DON - SECT. TSUTSUSI.

Loosely branched shrub, 1-2m; young shoots and petioles covered with adpressed grey-brown hairs. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 3-9 x 2-3.5cm, elliptic to lanceolate, apex acute, both surfaces with scattered adpressed pilose hairs, lower surface paler than upper; summer leaves persistent, 3-4 x 1-1.5cm. Pedicels densely covered with fulvous eglandular or gland-tipped bristles. Flowers 2-6 per inflorescence; calyx c.6mm; corolla rose-red to scarlet, with dark flecks on upper lobes, broadly funnelform, 45-60mm; stamens 10; ovary covered with eglandular or gland-tipped hairs. H2. April-May. Japan (Ryukyu Islands), s.l.-400m.

Subsp. scabrum (incl. R. yakuinsulare Masamune). Pedicels, calyx and ovary eglandular.

Subsp. amanoi (Ohwi) D.F.Chamb. Pedicels, calyx and ovary glandular.

**R. SCHLIPPENBACHII** MAXIM. - SECT. SCIADORHODION.

Deciduous shrub or small tree, to 2.5(-5)m; vegetative shoots arising from buds in the axils of the lowest scale-like leaves; young twigs usually covered with unicellular and a few gland-tipped hairs. Leaves turning yellow, orange or red in autumn, arranged in pseudowhors of (4)-5(-9) at the apices of the branches, 2.5-11.7 x 0.9-7.2cm, orbicular to broadly obovate or elliptic, apex obtuse to rounded and mucronate, base cuneate, lower surface glabrous to sparsely unicellular-pubescent, mibrib with short curled hairs and fringed with longer straight or crisped hairs. Pedicels usually covered with eglandular hairs or occasionally with unicellular hairs only. Flowers not scented, appearing before or with the leaves, 3-6, in an umbellate raceme; calyx 1.5-7mm; corolla light to deep pink, with red-brown spots on upper lobes, broadly rotate to funnelform, the short tube expanding gradually into the longer limb, 23-47mm. Capsule covered with gland-tipped hairs. H4c. April-May. Korea and adjacent parts of Eastern Russia, 400-1,500m.

This species is distantly related to *R. pentaphyllum* and *R. quinquefolium* on account of its whorled leaves but is very different from either.

AM 1896 (Messes J. Veitch & Sons, Chelsea); flowers soft pink.

FCC 1944 (Lord Aberconway, Bodnant); flowers Rhodamine Pink.

FCC 1965 (Sir Giles Loder, Leonardslee, Sussex) to a clone 'Prince Charming'; flowers Rhodamine Pink, with darker tinges, spotted deep crimson.

R. scintillans Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - is a synonym of *R. polycladum* Franch. (Subsect. Lapponica).

**R. SCOPULORUM** HUTCH. - SUBSECT. MADDENIA.

Shrub, to 2.6m; young growth setose. Leaves pale, 4.7-7.5 x 1.8-3.2mm, elliptic to ovate-elliptic, apex obtuse to rounded, margin not setose, upper surface with impressed midriis, lower surface with well-spaced unequal golden scales. Flowers 2-4, in a loose terminal inflorescence, scented; calyx lobes c.3mm, not ciliate; corolla white or white flushed pink, with a yellow or golden blotch, funnel-campanulate, 50-55mm. outer surface with scales restricted to lobes, sparsely pilose over tube; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, impressed below the style that is scaly at extreme base. H1b-2. April-May. China (SE Tibet), 1,950-2,450m.

The pale leaf colour (especially in
Dried specimens is a distinctive feature of this species. AM 1936 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers pale pink.

*R. scottianum* Hutch. - is a synonym of *R. pachypodum* Balf. & W.W.Sm. (Subsect. Maddenia).

*R. scyphocalyx* Balf. & Forrest - is a synonym of *R. dichroanthum* Diels; *R. scyphocalyx* Balf. & Forrest var. *septentrionale* Davidian - is a synonym of *R. dichroanthum* Diels subsp. *septentrionale* Cowan - (Subsect. Neriiflora).


*R. SEARSIAE REHDER & E.H.WILSON* - SUBSECT. TRIFLORA.

Shrub, 1.5-3m; young shoots scaly. Leaves 2.5-8 x 1-2.6cm, narrowly elliptic, apex acuminate or acute, upper surface usually with midrib puberulent, lower surface silvery, covered with touching polymorphic scales that are small or large and milky to golden. Flowers 3-8, in a terminal inflorescence; calyx minute to (rarely) 5mm, rarely ciliate; corolla white to pale purple, with greenish flecks, zygomorphic, widely funnel-shaped, 20-35mm, outer surface usually glabrous, rarely scaly on tube; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate style that is usually glabrous, rarely puberulous at base. H4a-b. April-May. China (W Sichuan), 2,300-2,800m.

This species differs from the closely allied *R. concinnum* in its paler corolla and narrower leaves, with characteristic scales.

*R. SEINGHKUENSE Kingdon-Ward* - SUBSECT. EDGEWORTHIA.

Straggling epiphytic shrub, 0.3-1m. Leaves 2.5-5.5 x 1.5-2.8cm, ovate to elliptic, apex acuminate, upper surface bullate; lower surface with a glaucous papillate epidermis, scales dense, golden, also with a brown woolly tomentum. Pedicels denseiy tomentose. Flowers solitary; calyx lobes to 8mm; corolla bright yellow, campanulate, 18-25mm; stamens 10, regular; ovary scaly and densely tomentose, especially towards apex, style glabrous. H2-3?. April. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet), 1,800-3,000m.

*R. seingkhuense* resembles *R. pendulum* but may be distinguished by the flower colour and the acuminate leaves. AM 1953 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor); flowers Sulphur Yellow.

*R. Selense Franch.* - SUBSECT. SELENSIA.

Shrub or small tree, 1-5m; young shoots and petioles stalked- to setose-glandular. Leaves 3.5-9 x 1-4cm, ovate or obovate to elliptic, lower surface occasionally with a few persistent hairs towards the base otherwise glabrous. Flowers 3-8, in a lax truss; calyx 1-10mm; corolla white or pale cream to deep pink, with or without purple flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-40mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,200-4,500m.

Subsp. *selense*. Young shoots with shortly stalked glands; leaves without a persistent indumentum and with a nonglaucous epidermis beneath; longest calyx lobes 2(-5)mm. China (NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,200-4,550m.

The naturally occurring hybrid between subsp. *selense* and *R. wardii* is grown as *R. x erythrocalyx*. Tais subspecies also hybridizes in the wild with *R. eclectum* (q.v.), and probably also with subsp. *dasycladum* and *R. vernicosum*.

Subsp. *dasycladum* (Balf. f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb. (R. *dasycladum* Balf. f. & W.W.Sm. & incl. R. *rhaibocarpum* Balf. f. & W.W.Sm.). Young shoots with setose glands; leaves without a persistent indumentum beneath; longest calyx lobes 1-2(-5)mm. China (W Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,350-4,000m.

Subsp. *dasycladum* generally occurs at a lower altitude than does subsp. *selense*, even though the two do occur at the same localities. Subsp. *dasycladum* tends to have
slightly larger leaves, darker pink flowers and a dense setose-glandular indumentum on the young shoots. However, there are intermediate forms that have in the past been referred to R. rhabdocarpum.

Subsp. setiferum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (R. setiferum Balf.f. & Forrest & incl. R. vestitum Tagg & Forrest). Young shoots with setose glands, leaves with a persistent or discontinuous indumentum beneath; longest calyx lobes (2-)4-10mm. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,650-4,500m.

Intermediate between subsp. selense and R. bainbridgeanum, and possibly of hybrid origin.

Subsp. jucundum (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) D.F.Chamb. (R. jucundum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.). Young shoots with long-stalked glands; leaves glabrous and glaucous beneath; longest calyx lobes (2-)4-6mm. China (W Yunnan - Dali), 3,200-3,900m.

This subspecies has a very restricted distribution.

R. selense is a variable species, the boundaries of which are ill-defined owing to widespread hybridization.

R. SEMIBARBATUM Maxim. - SUBGEN. MUMEAZALEA.

Deciduous shrub, to 2(-3) m; young shoots puberulous and with gland-tipped hairs, leaves turning wine-red in autumn, clustered at the end of short-growing branches, 2-6 x 1-2.6cm, elliptic or ovate, apex apiculate to obtuse, base rounded or cuneate, margin serrulate and sometimes ciliate, lower surface glabrous except for the puberulous midrib and ciliate veins. Flowers borne laterally, below the vegetative buds, solitary; calyx c.2mm, lobes rounded; corolla white, with a pink flush and rose-purple flecks, rotate, with a short wide tube and spreading lobes, c.20mm across; stamens 5, strongly dimorphic; ovary setose and densely glandular, style glabrous. H4a. June. S Japan (Honsyu, Shikoku, Kyushu), in the mountains.

A distinctive species on account of its strongly dimorphic stamens. The arrangement of the one-flowered inflorescence is similar to that of subgen. Azaleastrum but it is very different in other characters.

R. SEMNOIDES Tagg & Forrest - SUBSECT. FALCONERA.

Shrub, 4-6m; bark rough. Leaves up to 24 x 11.5cm, obovate-lanceolate, upper surface reticulate, lower surface covered with a two-layered indumentum, the upper layer loosely tomentose, whitish to buff, composed of strongly fimbriate, narrowly cup-shaped hairs, the lower compacted; petioles more or less flattened. Flowers c.15, in a dense truss, white flushed rose, obliquely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 40-50mm; stamens 16; ovary densely brownish-tomentose. H3-4a. March-April. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,700-4,000m.

R. semnoides may have been derived as a hybrid between R. praestans and R. arizelum; plants in the wild presumed to be of that parentage are a good match.

R. SEROTINUM Hutch. - SUBSECT. FORTUNEA.

Straggling shrub, to 3m. Leaves 10-15 x 6-7cm, oblong-elliptic, base unequally cordate, lower surface glabrous, with a glaucous papillate epidermis. Flowers 7-8, in a loose fragrant truss; calyx c.8mm; corolla 7-8-lobed, white flushed pink, with a crimson blotch breaking into flecks within, open to funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 55-65mm; ovary and entire style clothed with white stalked glands. H3-4a. July-September. China (S Yunnan), Northern Vietnam?, Northern Laos.

This species was grown at Kew from seed thought to have originated in Southern Yunnan. It may however no longer be in cultivation. It is allied to R. decorum but differs in the blotched corolla and in the habit of the plant. The occurrence of this species in the wild has now been confirmed by recent collections though it is still not clear as to how distinct it is from R. decorum. It is notable for
its very late flowering period.

AM 1925 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew); flowers white, flushed rose externally, blotched and tinged internally.

Low, much-branched shrub; young shoots covered with adpressed flattened chestnut-brown hairs. Leaves of one kind, 0.3-1 x 0.3-0.5cm, obovate-oblong to elliptic, apex obtuse or acute, upper surface with scattered brown bristles, lower surface with hairs mainly on midrib, arising from pustules; petioles and pedicels covered with bristles. Flowers 1(2) per inflorescence; calyx small; corolla rose-pink or occasionally white, funnelform, c.17mm; stamens 5; ovary densely covered with pale flattened hairs, style glabrous H3-4b. April-May. C & S Japan, 300-900m.

This species does not have any close allies.

**R. serrulatum** (Small) Millais - is a synonym of **R. viscosum** (L.) Torr. (Sect. Pentanthera).

**R. setiferum** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of **R. selense** Franch. subsp. setiferum (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (Subsect. Selensia).

**R. setosum** D.Don - Subsect. Lapponica.
Dwarf intricate shrublet, to 0.3m; young shoots densely scaly, and with conspicuous loriform setae. Leaves 1-1.5 x 0.6-0.8cm, elliptic to ovoblate, apex rounded, margins ciliate, lower surface covered with vesicular and golden, or flat, broadly rimmed and pale to dark brown dimorphic scales. Flowers 1-3 per inflorescence; calyx lobes 5-8mm, oblong-obtuse, apex purple or pinkish, openfunnel-shaped, 15-18mm; stamens 10, about as long as corolla; ovary scaly and pubescent towards apex, style longer than stamens, glabrous. H4a-b. May. Nepal, India (Sikkim, W Bengal), Bhutan, China (S Tibet - Chumbi Valley), 3,650-4,550m.

Its general appearance places **R. setosum** in Subsect. Lapponica, but it is anomalous in respect of the setose indumentum.

**R. shepherdii** Nuttall - is probably a synonym of **R. kendrickii** Nuttall (Subsect. Irrorata).

**R. sherriffii** Cowan - Subsect. Thomsonia.
Large shrub or small tree; bark smooth, peeling; young shoots with a mealy tomentum, also stalked-glandular. Leaves c.7.5 x 4cm, broadly ovate, base rounded, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with a dense fulvous tomentum composed of fasciculate hairs; petioles and pedicels covered with bristles. Flowers 4-5, in a lax truss; calyx 3-5mm; corolla deep carmine, with darker nectar pouches, campanulate, 35-40mm; ovary glabrous. H4a. March-April. China (S Tibet), c.4,000m.

This species has been traditionally placed in Subsect. Fulgensia on account of its dense leaf indumentum. However, it resembles **R. thomsonii** in its flower characters and is therefore better placed in Subsect. Thomsonia.

AM 1966 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) from L. & S. 2751; flowers Cardinal Red at tip, darker below.

Compact shrub, 0.3-0.8m; shoots with a flaking brownish bark. Leaves 3.2-4 x c.1.5cm, narrowly elliptic to narrowly obovate, apex rounded, mucronate, lower surface with a glaucous papillate epidermis, scales 3-4x their own diameter apart, unequal, the smaller pale yellow, the larger brown. Pedicels scaly. Flowers yellowish flushed pink, campanulate, outer surface lacking scales, 11mm; stamens regular; ovary scaly, style sharply deflexed, puberulent over its whole length. H3-4a. April-June. China (SW Yunnan), 3,050-3,350m.
Most cultivated plants referred to this species are forms of *R. glaucophyllum* or hybrids of it. Its status in cultivation therefore remains doubtful. This species closely resembles *R. charitopes* but differs in the narrower leaves and puberulent style.

**R. sideratum** Balf. - **Subsect. Grandia.**
Shrub or small tree, 3-9m; bark rough. Leaves (9-)16-23 × 4-6.3cm, narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, apex acute to rounded and apiculate, lower surface covered with a one-layered buff to silvery, sometimes shining compacted and agglutinated indumentum composed of rosulate hairs; petioles terete. Flowers 12-20 to a truss, cream to clear yellow, sometimes with a red basal blotch, ventricose-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 30-40mm; stamens c.16; ovary densely rufous-tomentose. H2-3. April-May. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 2,500-3,700m.

This is a tender species that is only occasionally grown in Britain.
AM 1964 (National Trust for Scotland, Bridock Castle Gardens) to a clone 'Glen Rosa'; flowers Primrose Yellow, with a dark crimson blotch.

**R. siderophyllum** Franch. - **Subsect. Triflora.**
Shrub, 1-7m; young shoots brownish, scaly. Leaves 4.8-8.4 × (1.6-)2.4-3.2cm, broadly elliptic to elliptic, rarely ovate, apex acute, upper surface lacking scales, lower surface with a dense covering of large flat broadly rimmed scales that are 1-2x their own diameter apart. Flowers 3-6, in a dense coalesced compound inflorescence; calyx minute usually not ciliate; corolla white or pinkish violet, zygomorphic, widely funnell-shaped, 18-22 (-25)mm, outer surface lacking scales, glabrous; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the decline, usually glabrous style. H3(-4a). May. China (C & S Yunnan, Guizhou), 840-2,100 (-2,600)m.

This somewhat tender species differs from the allied *R. tatsienense* in the form of the leaf scales, and in its coalescing inflorescences.

AM 1945 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury).

**R. sikangense** Fang - **Subsect. Maculifera.**
Shrub or tree, 1.5m; young shoots more or less densely rufous- to white-stellate-tomentose though often soon becoming glabrous. Leaves 7-15 × 2.8-6cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, lower surface glabrous when mature, or with a rufous stellate indumentum persisting towards the base; petioles more or less glabrous when mature. Flowers 5-15 in a truss, white to pink, with or without a purple blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-50mm; ovary densely to very sparsely brownish stellate-tomentose, style glabrous. H4a-b. May-June. China (W Sichuan, NE Yunnan), 3,500-4,500m.

Var. sikangense (incl. *R. cookeanum* Davidian). Lower surface of leaves more or less glabrous when mature. China (W Sichuan, ?Yunnan), 3,700-4,500m.

Var. exquisitum (T.L.Ming) T.L.Ming. Lower surface of leaves with a persistent rufous stellate tomentum towards the base. China (NE Yunnan), 3,500-4,500m.

Var. exquisitum has recently come into cultivation so it should soon be possible to confirm the apparently small differences between the two varieties.

**R. silvaticum** Cowan - is a synonym of *R. lanigerum* Tagg (Subsect. Arborea).

**R. simiarum** Hance (incl. *R. fokiense* Franch.) - **Subsect. Argyrophylla.**
Shrub, 2-6m. Leaves 7-14.5 × 1.8-4.5cm, narrowly elliptic to broadly oblanceolate, apex rounded to acuminate, upper surface reticulate, lower surface with a one-layered white thin compacted indumentum embedded in a surface film. Flowers 4-7, in a lax truss, pink, with a few darker flecks, open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-35mm; ovary rufous-stellate-tomentose, and with shortly stalked glands, style glabrous or with a few glands at base. H2-3. Apr-June. S & E
**R. simii** Planch. - Sect. Tsutsusi.

Much-branched twiggy shrub, 1-3mm; young shoots densely covered with adpressed flattened shining brown bristles. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 3-7 x (0.6-)1-2cm, ovate-lanceolate to linear-elliptic, apex acute, upper surface sparingly covered with adpressed bristles, lower surface paler, more densely covered with bristles, especially on midrib and veins; summer leaves persistent, 1-2 x 0.5-1cm, elliptic to oblong-elliptic; petioles covered with adpressed red-brown bristles. Flowers 2-6 per inflorescence; calyx 3-7mm, lobes ovate-lanceolate; corolla white to dark red, upper lobes with darker flecks, broadly funnel-shaped, 25-60mm; stamens (8-)10; ovary densely covered with bristles, style with bristles at base, otherwise glabrous. H1-2. May. NE Burma, China, Taiwan, Laos, Thailand, S Japan, 600-2,700m.

Var. *simsii*. Corolla red to rich carmine, 35-60mm. NE Burma, China (except the N), Hong Kong, Taiwan, Laos, Thailand, S Japan (Ryukyu Islands), 600-2,700m.

FCC 1933 (G.W.E. Loder, Wakehurst Place, Sussex); flowers bright rose.

Var. *mesembrinum* Balf.f. & Forrest ex Rehder. Corolla white to rose-pink, 25-40mm. NE Burma, China (Yunnan), 1,800-2,700m.

*R. simii* is cultivated widely in the warm temperate parts of the world and many cultivars are known. It has been used as a parent to produce the popular 'Pot Azaleas' that are sold for display indoors.

**R. sinofalconeri** Balf.f. - Subsect. Falconera.

Tree, to 7m, bark rough. Leaves 17-28 x 11.8-16cm, broadly obovate; upper surface rugulose, with deeply impressed veins, lower surface with a 1-2 layered indumentum, the upper layer dense, light brown, composed of moderately fimbriate broadly cup-shaped hairs, the lower layer, when present, compacted; petioles terete. Flowers pale yellow, 8-lobed, obliquely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 50-60mm; stamens 16; ovary densely fulvous-tomentose. H2-3. April-May. China (S Yunnan), 2,700-3,000m.

This species, which has been recently introduced into cultivation, is closely allied to *R. falconeri*. It differs however in the ovaries and pedicels that lack the glands that are characteristic of the latter species. It is likely to require a reasonably frost-free climate.


Tree, 6-12m; bark rough. Leaves 20-70 x 8-30cm, oblanceolate to broadly elliptic, apex rounded or retuse, minutely apiculate, lower surface with a silvery compacted and agglutinated indumentum, that is largely composed of rosulate hairs; petioles terete. Flowers 8-10-lobed, pale creamy white, with a purple basal blotch, ventricose-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 40-60mm; stamens 18-20; ovary densely rufous-tomentose. H3. April-May. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, Yunnan), 2,450-4,250m.

The very large leaves with an agglutinated indumentum will distinguish this tender species. Hybrids between *R. sinogrande* and *R. macabeanum* occur in cultivation.

AM 1922 (Dame Alice Godman, Horsham); flowers creamy white, with a crimson blotch.

FCC 1926 (G.H. Johnstone, Trewithian, Cornwall); flowers ivory white, with a big crimson blotch.

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**R. sinonuttallii** Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of **R. nuttallii** Booth.

**R. Smirnowii** Trautv. - Subsect. Pontica.
Shrub or small tree, 1-4m; young shoots and petioles densely whitish-lanate-tomentose, sometimes also with a few scattered glands; bud scales deciduous. Leaves 7.5-11.5(-14) × 2.5-3.2cm, oblanceolate to elliptic; apex usually rounded, upper surface glabrous, lower surface covered with a dense white to cinnamon lanate indumentum composed of dendroid hairs. Flowers 7-15, in a dense truss; calyx 2-3mm; corolla pink, with yellowish flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-40mm; ovary densely white-strigillose, eglandular, style glabrous. H4b-c. May-June. NE Turkey, Georgia, (500-)1,500-2,300m.

Allied to **R. ungenii** but distinguished by the non-glandular ovary.

**R. Smithii** Nuttall - is a synonym of **R. argipeplum** Balf.f. & Cooper.

**R. x sochadzeae** Char & Davlianidze - is a hybrid of **R. caucasicum** Pallas and **R. ponticum** L.

**R. Souliei** Franch. - Subsect. Campylocarpa.
Shrub. 1-2.5m. Leaves 5.5-8 × 3.5-4cm, broadly ovate, base rounded to cordate, glabrous. Flowers 3-5, in lax trusses, pale purplish pink (rarely white), open-campanulate (saucer-shaped), nectar pouches lacking, 25-40mm; ovary densely white-strigillose, eglandular, style glabrous. H4a-b. May-June. NE Turkey, Georgia, (500)-1,500-2,300m.

This species may be distinguished from **R. callimorphum** by the generally larger leaves, the more open flowers and the glandular style.

Shrub, 1-2m. Leaves 5.5-9.5 × 1.2-6cm, elliptic, sometimes narrowly so; lower surface covered with a dense but loose continuous whitish to cinnamon indumentum composed of ramiform hairs, also with glandular setae overlying the midrib, epidermis glaucous-papillate; petioles densely tomentose, with some glandular setae. Flowers 4-5, in a dense truss; calyx 2-3mm, coloured; corolla fleshy, crimson, tubular-campanulate, 35-40mm; ovary densely rufous-tomentose and stalked-glandular, tapering into the glabrous style. H3-4a. April-May. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan), 3,000-3,650m.

Var. sperabile. Leaf indumentum cinnamon when mature; leaves 2.5-3.5x as long as broad.

Dwarf shrub, 1-1.5m. Leaves 5.5-6.5 × 1.8-2.5cm, elliptic, lower surface with a floc-
cose discontinuous rufous tomentum composed of ramiform to sub-rosulate hairs, epidermis green, not papillate; peti­oles slightly winged, floccose-tomentose. Flowers 4-5, in a tight truss; calyx 4-7mm, cupular; corolla fleshy, crimson to deep red, tubular-campanulate, 25-35mm; ovary more or less abruptly contracted to tapering into the glabrous style. H3-4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet), 3,650-3,950m.

This species is intermediate between R. sperabile and related species, with the ovary tapering into the style, and the remaining species in the subsection, with the ovary abruptly contracted into the style. This may indicate a hybrid origin for R. sperabiloides.

AM 1933 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury);

R. SPHAEROBLASTUM Balf.f. & Forrest
- Subsect. Taliensia.
Shrub 1-3(-7)m. Leaves (6-)9-12 x 3.6-6.2cm, broadly ovate-lanceolate, apex acute to apiculate, lower surface covered with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer usually rust-red, lanate-tomentose, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower compacted; petioles glabrescent. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss; calyx 1.5-2mm; corolla white to pink, with purple flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-40mm; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,350-4,550m.

This species is closely allied to R. tal­lense and to R. mimetes. Plants from NE Yunnan have been referred to var. wumen­genense K.M.Feng. These are said to differ in the thinly coriaceous leaves with a ful­vous-cinereous-indumentum.

R. spilanthum Hutch.- is a synonym of R. thymifolium Maxim. (Subsect. Lapponica).

R. SPLILOTUM Balf.f. & Farrer - Subsect. Glischra?
Shrub or small tree; young shoots glandular-setose. Leaves coriaceous, 7-11 x 3-4.2cm, elliptic, apex acuminate, lower surface with punctate hair bases persistent over the veins, with scattered setose glands towards the base and a thin indu­mentum, especially near the midrib; Flowers c.8 in a truss; calyx c.10mm; coroll­la pink, with a basal blotch, funnel-cam­panulate, c.30mm; ovary densely stalked-glandular. H3-4a. April-May. NE Burma.

The origin of the plants in cultivation is uncertain though they are a good match with the type specimen. R. spilotum may be a hybrid of a species in Subsect. Glischra.

An upright shrub, 0.6-4.5m; young shoots covered with filiform hairs, also with setae with swollen bases. Leaves 2.5-9.5 x 0.6-4.5cm, lanceolate to elliptic, upper surface bullate, with filiform hairs that persist only along midrib, lower surface scaly and with setae that are soon deciduous though with swollen bases persisting around the margins. Flowers (1-)2-5, in a loose axillary terminal inflorescence; calyx disc-like, densely pubescent; corolla crimson to yel­lowish, tubular, 17-23mm; stamens 10, exserted; ovary scaly, densely tomentose, impressed below the decline style. H2-3. April-May. China (C & S Yunnan, Guizhou), (800-)1,800-2,500m.

This is a somewhat tender species that is generally distinctive on account of its tubular flowers, though some forms of R. scabridifolium do approach it. Only var. spinuliferum is known in cultivation.

AM 1974 (N.T. Holman, Chyverton, Truro) to a clone ‘Jack Hext’; flowers red, paler below.

AM 1977 (National Trust for Scotland, Brodick Castle Gardens) to a clone ‘Blackwater’; flowers red, greenish white at base.

R. STAMINEUM Franch. - Section Choniasistrum.
Shrub or small tree, to 13m. Leaves 6-14 x 2-4.5cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex acuminate. Flowers 3-5 (occasionally to 8),
clustered at end of a leafy shoot below a vegetative bud, white or pink, with yellow blotch, funnel-shaped; tube narrow, 10-15mm; lobes narrowly oblong, spreading to reflexed; stamens 10, long-exserted. H2-3. April-May. NE Burma, SW, S & C China, 400-1,450m.

Rare in cultivation, this species is distinguished from the allied R. moulmainense by the long-exserted stamens and the reflexed corolla lobes.

AM 1971 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor); flowers white, upper lobe flushed yellow-orange.


Low shrub, 0.3-1m; young shoots covered with greyish spreading-pilose, sometimes gland-tipped, hairs, also with a few bristles. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 2.5-7 x 1.5-2.5cm, ovate-elliptic, apex acute, lower surface with gland-tipped hairs, with a few bristles on the midrib and main veins; summer leaves persistent, 1.2-2 x 0.3-0.6cm; petioles densely pilose, also with a few flattened setae. Pedicels covered with long spreading pilose, partly gland-tipped hairs. Flowers 2-10 per inflorescence; calyx 15-30mm, lobes lanceolate to broadly oblong; corolla lilac-pink to rose-purple, with purple flecks on upper lobe, broadly funnel-shaped, 35-50mm; ovary usually densely glandular, style glabrous. H3. May-June. Japan (Honshu, Shikoku), 150-400m.

This species is closely allied to R. ripense (q.v.). It may hybridize with R. kaempferi in the wild. R. linearifolium Sieb. & Zucc., which is equivalent to the type of R. stenopetalum, is an aberrant plant with very narrow leaves and linear corolla lobes that is only known in cultivation. Plants from the wild correspond to R. macrosepalum and conform to the description given above.

AM 1984 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) as R. macrosepalum 'Linearifolium', trusses 3-5-flowered, corolla divided almost to base, with segments widely deflexed, red-purple with some darker marking.

R. stewartianum Diels - Subsect. Thomsonia.

Shrub, 0.5-2.5m; bark smooth or rough, peeling on smaller branches; young shoots often glandular. Leaves 4-12 x 2-6.5cm, obovate to elliptic, base rounded, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with a mammillate epidermis and a thin more or less persistent to evanescent indumentum interspersed with sessile glands; petioles usually glabrous occasionally with a few glands. Flowers 3-7, in lax truss; calyx (2-)5-15mm, cupular; corolla white or cream to pale (rarely deep) rose, with or without purple flecks, campanulate to tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 35-55mm; ovary usually densely glandular, style glabrous. H3-4a. February-April. NE Burma, China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,000-4,250m.

This is a variable species, especially with respect to the flower colour. It is allied to R. eurysiphon and perhaps also R.ectelecium, though the presence of a more or less persistent leaf indumentum will distinguish it from these two species.

AM 1934 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury).

R. stictophyllum Balf.f. - is a synonym of R. nivale Hook.f. subsp. boreale Philipson & N.M.Phillipson (Subsect. Lapponica).


Shrub or small tree, 1.5-6m; young shoots densely long-stalked-glandular. Leaves 7.5-14 x 1.8-3.8cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex cuspidate, lower surface with varying amounts of crisped setae with glandular or branched tips that usually persist; petioles glandular-setose. Flowers 8-12 in a truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla deep red,
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tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, 40-60mm; ovary with a dense covering of long weak glandular hairs, style glabrous. H4a. February-April. China (NE Yunnan, W Sichuan), 2,200-3,350m.

A distinctive species, that hybridizes in the wild with R. pachytrichum (q.v.). AM 1923 (Lady Aberconway & Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers a rich blood red.


Shrub or tree, up to 14m; bark smooth and peeling; young shoots apparently tomentose. Leaves 7-10.5 x 2-3.5cm, oblong, base more or less rounded, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with epidermis lacking papillae, with numerous red punctate hair bases on the veins, each with the vestige of fasciculate hairs, otherwise glabrous; petioles glabrous. Flowers up to 15, in a dense truss; calyx 4-5mm, cupular; corolla fleshy, scarlet, with a few purple flecks, tubular-campanulate, with nectar pouches, up to 40mm; ovary densely tomentose, lacking glands, style glabrous. H3(-4a). April. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), 2,600-2,500m.

This species is at present only known from the Subansiri district in NE India. In cultivation it produces a very early leaf flush that is often affected by late frosts. While it will grow outside in Britain it rarely flowers.

R. subsessile Rendle - Sect. Tsutsusi.

Much-branched shrub; shoots densely covered with adpressed flattened brown hairs. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 2.5-4 x 0.9-1.2cm, elliptic-lanceolate, apex acute and mucronate, both surfaces at first covered with rufous-grey hairs, upper surface also with adpressed white hairs; summer leaves persistent, c.1.5 x 0.7cm; petioles covered with adpressed chestnut-brown hairs. Pedicels covered with adpressed ferruginous hairs. Flowers 2-4 per inflorescence; calyx small; corolla lilac-purple, funnel-campanulate, 15-20mm; stamens 6-10; ovary densely covered with flattened ferruginous hairs, style with a few hairs at base. H2?. May. Philippines (Luzon), 2,100-2,600m.

This is a glasshouse subject in Britain that has no close allies.


Shrub or small tree, 1-6m; bark smooth, reddish brown; young shoots glabrous. Leaves 5-13.5 x 2.5-5.5cm, apex rounded, base cordate, upper surface without deeply impressed veins, both surfaces glabrous; petioles very short, 1-5mm. Flowers fleshy, 10-15, in a tight truss, crimson, with conspicuous nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, 28-35mm; ovary and style glabrous. H4a. March-April. Bhutan, 3,400-4,200m.

An anomalous species in that it lacks the bristles that characterize the remaining species in the subsection. It was originally considered to be an ally of R. fulgens but it differs in its glabrous leaves.


Low shrub, 0.6-1.6m, sometimes epiphytic; young shoots often setose. Leaves 3.5-8.5 x 2-4.5cm, broadly obovate to (more rarely) narrowly elliptic, apex rounded to subacute, upper surface glabrous, lower surface with close unequal scales with upturned rims that are sunk in pits. Pedicels stout, to 15mm, scaly, sometimes also setose or stiffly pubescent. Flowers 3-6 per inflorescence; calyx lobes 5-6mm, ovate to oblong; corolla greenish to bright yellow, campanulate, 15-20mm, tube scaly and sometimes also pubescent outside, pilose within; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the strongly deflexed style. H2-3. March-April. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan, SE Tibet), 2,500-3,650(-4,000)m.

This species is allied to (or a parent of) R. chrysodoron but differs in its smaller flowers with obscure calyx lobes, etc.

AM 1937 (Earl of Stair, Stranraer) as R. commodum; flowers Sulphur Yellow.

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R. supranubium Hutch. - is a synonym of R. pachypodum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. (Subsect. Maddenia).

R. sutchuenense Franch. - Subsect. Fortunaea.
Shrub or small tree, 1-5m. Leaves 11-25 × 3.5-5cm, oblong-lanceolate, base broadly cuneate, lower surface glabrous except for a floccose indumentum along the midrib. Flowers c.10, in a lax truss, rose-pink, with darker flecks, widely campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 50-75mm; stamens 12-15; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. February-April. C & S China, 2,400m.

Closely allied to R. praevernum and apparently hybridizing with it where the ranges overlap (see under R. x geraldii). It may be distinguished from the latter by the absence of a blotch on the corolla and by the persistent floccose indumentum along the midrib on the lower surface.

AM 1978, FCC 1987 (R.N.S. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex) to a clone 'Seventh Heaven', from Wilson 1232; flowers white in throat, suffused red-purple, with numerous small spots.

Very similar to R. lindleyi, differing in the larger calyx lobes, 17-19 × c.11mm, that are not ciliate, though often margined with quickly deciduous scales. H2. April-May. N Burma, China (NW Yunnan), 1,800-3,700m.

R. taggianum occurs in an area to the east of the range of the allied R. lindleyi.

AM 1932 (Marquess of Headfort, Kells); flowers white, with a yellow blotch.

AM 1992 (Millais Nurseries, Churt) to a clone 'Cliff Hanger', from Kingdon-Ward 8546; trusses 5 or 6-flowered, corolla white, with a small blotch of yellow-orange in upper throat.

FCC 1943 (M. Adams-Acton, London); flowers white, buds tinged salmon pink.

R. talianum Franch. - Subsect. Taliensia.
Shrub, 0.8-4m. Leaves emitting a musky odour, broadly ovate-lanceolate, 5-11 × 2-4cm, oblong-ovate to broadly lanceolate, apex acute; lower surface covered with a dense two-layered indumentum, the upper layer fulvous, lanate to tomentose, composed of ramiform hairs, the lower compacted; petioles glabrescent. Flowers 10-20, in a dense truss; calyx 0.5-2mm; corolla white or (rarely) pale yellow, sometimes flushed with pink, with crimson flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-35mm; ovary and style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (W Yunnan), 3,050-4,000m.

Some cultivated plants have a leaf indumentum that is speckled and very shortly tomentose; in the wild the most common form has a more densely lanate indumentum.

This species is allied to R. alutaceum, from which it may be distinguished by its glabrous ovary, and to R. sphaeroblastum. It apparently has a very restricted distribution, occurring only around Dali in W Yunnan.

R. tamurae (Makino) Masamune - is a synonym of R. eriocarpum (Hayata) Nakai (sect. Tsutsusi).

Shrub or small tree, 1-4(-10)m. Leaves coriaceous, 7.5-15 × 3-5cm, elliptic to oblanceolate, apex acuminate, lower surface glabrous or with a thin veil of indumentum, also with persistent red punctate hair bases overlying the veins. Flowers 4-8, in a lax truss, deep pink to deep crimson, with black nectar pouches and few to many flecks, tubular-campanulate, 45-55mm; ovary glabrous to rufous-tomentose and glandular, style glabrous. H2. April-May. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh, NE Burma, China (W Yunnan), 1,850-3,350m.

Var. tanastylum (incl. R. cerochitum Balf.f. & Forrest & R. ombrochares Balf.f. &
Kingdon-Ward). Leaves at maturity more or less glabrous beneath; pedicels eglandular.

Var. pennivenium (Balf.f. & Forrest) D.F.Chamb. (R. pennivenium Balf.f. & Forrest). Leaves with a persistent indumentum beneath; pedicels glandular.

Both varieties have been reported as being in cultivation though neither is at all common.


A low matted, prostrate or rounded shrub, to 0.9m. Leaves 0.4-1.2(-1.7) x (0.2-)0.3-1cm, broadly elliptic to rotund, apex obtuse or rounded, mucro absent or minute, lower surface covered with uniformly rufous touching scales. Flowers 1-3(-4) per inflorescence; calyx to 2mm, lobes, when present, rounded or deltoid; corolla purplish or violet to rose, exceptionally yellow, broadly funnel-shaped, 9-16mm; stamens 10, rarely 5-6, about as long corolla; ovary scaly, style usually longer than stamens, glabrous or (rarely) puberulous at base. H4a-b. April. NE Burma, China (NW Yunnan, SE Tibet), 3,500-4,600m.

This species is allied to R. orthocladum but may be distinguished by the relatively broader leaves.

R. taronense Hutch. - is a synonym of R. dendricola Hutch. (Subsect. Maddenia).

R. tashiroi Maxim. - Sect. Tsutsusi.

Branched shrub, 2-6m; young shoots scaly, deep crimson. Leaves apparently of one kind, persistent, apparently in clusters of 2-3 at the tips of the branches, 4.5-7 x 1.5-2.5cm, apex acute, both surfaces at first covered with adpressed grey-brown hairs, glabrescent though with some hairs remaining on midrib; petioles covered with adpressed brown hairs. Pedicels densely clothed with brown bristles. Flowers 2-5 per inflorescence; calyx 0.1mm; corolla pale rose-purple, with a few flecks, broadly funnel-campanulate, 25-40mm; stamens (4-)5; ovary densely covered with adpressed flattened shining brown hairs, style glabrous. H2-3. May. S Japan, ?S Taiwan, s.1.-500m.

This distinctive species shows features of both Sect. Brachycalyx and Sect. Tsutsusi; in the past it has been placed in its own section.


Shrub, 0.3-5m; young shoots scaly, deep crimson. Leaves 2.2-4.2(-5.2) x 1.2-2.3 (2.7)cm, broadly to narrowly elliptic, apex acute, upper surface usually persistently scaly and with midrib puberulent, lower surface covered with unequal brown narrowly rimmed scales that are 1-2x their own diameter apart. Flowers 3-6, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx disc-like, usually ciliate; corolla whitish to rose-pink or lavender, with or without red flecks, zygomorphic, widely funnel-shaped, 16-21mm, outer surface lacking scales; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate style that is glabrous or puberulous at base. H3-4a. April-May. China (N Yunnan, W Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,100-4,250m.

This species resembles both R. siderophyllum (q.v.) and R. davidsonianum. It differs from the former in its broader leaves and smaller corolla, and from the latter in its narrowly rimmed leaf scales.


Much-branched, prostrate or erect shrub, to 1m. Leaves 0.3-1.2(-1.4) x 0.2-0.7cm, narrowly elliptic to rotund, apex acute to rounded, strongly mucronate, lower surface covered with overlapping scales, the majority of which are pale gold to reddish brown, usually with few to many darker scales. Flowers 1-3 per inflorescence; calyx 0.5-3mm, lobes often unequal deltoid to rounded; corolla lavender or rose-
pink to purple, broadly funnel-shaped, scaly outside, 6-14mm; stamens 10× as long as corolla; ovary scaly, style of varying length, glabrous or pubescent towards base. H4a-b. China (Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 2,500-5,000m.

*R. telmateium* is allied to *R. nivale* but differs in the sparse covering of darker scales on the leaf undersurface.


**R. TEMENIUM BALF.F. & FORREST - SUBSECT. NERIIFLORA.**

Dwarf shrub, 0.3-1.5m. Leaves 3.5-5(8) x 1.2(-3)cm, elliptic, lower surface glabrous or with the remains of a whitish floccose indumentum persisting, especially on the midrib and main veins, lower epidermis glaucous-papillate; petioles tomentose, usually also setose. Flowers 2-6, in a lax to dense truss; calyx 2-5mm; corolla fleshy, white to pink or carmine, or yellow, campanulate to tubular-campanulate, 35-45mm; with nectar pouches; ovary tomentose, sometimes also with a few glands, abruptly contracted into the style. H4a-b. April-May. China (Border of Yunnan & Tibet), (3,650- )4,250-4,550m.

Var. *temenium*. Corolla carmine to crimson; inflorescence dense; young shoots and pedicels always setose, usually strongly so.


AM 1929 (Lady Aberconway & Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers pale pink.

AM 1935 (Lord Swaythling, Townhill Park, Southampton); flowers magenta pink.

AM 1975 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent) to a clone 'Butcher Wood', from Kingdon-Ward 20844.

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**R. THAYERIANUM REHDER & E.H.WILSON - SUBSECT. ARGYROPHYLLA.**

Shrub, 3-4m; bud scales persistent, at least on young shoots. Leaves stiff, 8-13 × 1.5-3cm, narrowly oblanceolate, apex cuspulate, upper surface reticulate, lower surface with a dense one-layered fawn compacted indumentum composed of rami-form hairs. Flowers 10-15 in a truss, white tinged pink, lobes sometimes with a darker median line and purple flecks, funnel-shaped, nectar pouches lacking, 25-30mm,
ovary covered with rufous stalked glands, sometimes also with a rufous tomentum, style glandular to tip. H4b. June-July. China (W Sichuan), c.2,700m.

The persistent bud scales and glandular style will distinguish this from the remaining species in the subsection.

AM 1990 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor); trusses 14-16-flowered, corolla white, faintly tinged pink when fully open, colour stronger in bud stage.

Shrub or small tree, 0.6-3.5(-6)m; bark smooth, reddish, peeling; young shoots glabrous or sparsely glandular. Leaves 3-7.5(-11) x 2-5.5(-7.5)cm, orbicular to obovate or elliptic, base rounded to cordate, entirely glabrous (occasionally with a few hairs below), lower epidermis, strongly glaucous-papillate, with some red-stalked glands; petioles glabrous or sparsely glandular. Flowers 3-10, in a lax truss; calyx 2-20mm, irregular to cupular, often coloured; corolla fleshy, deep crimson, campanulate, with nectar pouches, 35-50mm; ovary glabrous or glandular, style glabrous. H3-4a. April-May. N India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (S Tibet).

Subsp. thomsonii. Leaves 5-11cm long, calyx (6-)10-18, shrubs 1.3-6m. Nepal, N India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, 3,000-4,000m.

AM 1973 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor); flowers red in throat, darkening at rim.

Subsp. lopsangianum (Cowan) D.F.Chamb. (R. lopsangianum Cowan). Leaves 3-4.5cm long; calyx 2-4mm; shrubs 0.6-1.8m. China (S Tibet), 2,500-4,300m.

Subsp. lopsangianum is in some respects intermediate between subsp. thomsonii and R. sherriffii; some plants in cultivation have a few scattered hairs on the lower leaf surface.

R. thomsonii hybridizes in the wild with R. campylocarpum (see under R. x candelabrum).

Erect, shrub, to 1.2m. Leaves (0.3-)0.5-1.4 x 2-6mm, narrowly ovate or elliptic to oblong-lanceolate, apex obtuse, usually shortly mucronate, lower surface covered with uniformly straw-coloured, touching to overlapping scales. Flowers 1(-2) per inflorescence; calyx c.1mm, rim-like or with rounded to deltoid lobes; corolla pale lavender blue to purplish, broadly funnel-shaped, 7-11mm; stamens 10, exceeding the corolla; ovary scaly, style long or short, glabrous or (rarely) with a few hairs or scales at base. H4a-b. April-May. China (N Sichuan, Qingshai, Gansu), 2,600-4,600m.

This species is probably allied to R. websterianum and R. nitidulum, but it may be distinguished from both by its short calyx.

R. tolmachevii Harmaja (Ledum macrophyllum Tolm.) - Subsect. Ledum.
Erect shrub, c.0.5m; young shoots ferruginous-tomentose. Leaves 2.5-8.5 x 0.5-2cm, oblong-lanceolate, more or less acuminate, margins revolute, upper surface dark green, lower surface white-pubescent, also with long crisped ferruginous hairs on midrib and lamina, scales rimless, golden, 1-2x their own diameter apart, intermixed with red-brown glands; petioles 3-6mm. Flowers many, in a loose terminal umbellate corymb; calyx lobes obsolete; corolla rotate, white, c.7mm; stamens c.11; ovary densely glandular and pubescent, style glabrous. H4. June-July. E Russia (Sachalin).

This species may be distinguished from the allied R. hypoleucum by the ferruginous hairs on the lamina of the lower surface of the leaves.

R. tomentosum Harmaja - Subsect. Ledum.
Small, erect or decumbent shrub, 0.3-1.2m; young shoots ferruginous-lanate, glandular. Leaves 0.6-5 x 0.1-0.5(-1.2)cm, linear to narrowly elliptic-oblong, margin strongly
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revolute, upper surface dark green, dull, lower surface densely ferrugineous-lanate, epidermis with or without short setulose hairs, sometimes also with reddish glands, scales rimless, golden. Flowers many, in a loose terminal umbelate corymb; calyx minute; corolla white, rotate, 4-8mm; stamens 7-10; ovary glandular, style glabrous. H4. June-July. Holarctic, s.1.-2,000m.

Subsp. tomentosum. (Ledum palustre L.). Leaves 1.2-5 x 0.2-0.5(-1.2)cm, lower epidermis covered with short setulose hairs. N & C Europe, Russia (European part, extending to S Siberia), s.1.-2,000m.

Subsp. subarcticum (Harmaja) G.Wallace (Ledum minus hort., L. palustre L. var. decumbens Aiton, R. subarcticum Harmaja). Leaves 0.6-2 x 0.1-0.3cm, lower epidermis with few or no setulose hairs. Arctic regions of Europe, America and Russia, also Japan (Hokkaido) and Korea.

R. tosaense Makino (incl. R. miyazawai Wae Nakai & H.Hara) - Sect. Tsutsusui. Much-branched shrub, 1.5-2m; young shoots clothed with adpressed flattened grey-brown strigose hairs. Leaves of two kinds, deciduous or persistent, spring leaves 0.7-4 × 0.2-1cm, oblanceolate to oblanceolate-spathulate, apex acute, both surfaces with scattered adpressed grey hairs; summer leaves 0.3-0.7cm long, otherwise as for spring leaves. Pedicels adpressed-strigose. Flowers 1-6 per inflorescence; calyx c.2mm; corolla light to dark purple, zygomorphic, widely funnel-shaped, 18-25mm; ovary densely strigose, style glabrous. H3-4a. April-May. Japan (Kyushu, Shikoku, Honshu), c.100m.

AM 1965 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone ‘Kathmandu’, as R. dictyiōtum; flowers white, with a crimson blotch and crimson spots.

R. trichanthum Rehder - Subsect. Triflora. Shrub, 1-3(-6)m; young shoots scaly and densely setose. Leaves 5.5-8 × 2.3-3.5cm, ovate-elliptic to narrowly elliptic, apex acute, upper surface with or without scales, glabrous or setose, lower surface pilose, at least on midrib, scales unequal, brown, 1-4x their own diameter apart; pediolo densely pilose. Flowers 2-3, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes 1-2mm, setose; corolla light to dark purple, zygomorphic, widely funnel-shaped, 30-36mm, outer surface scaly and variably setose; stamens 10; ovary scaly, pilose and setose, style impressed, decinate, usually glabrous. H4a. May-June. China (SW Sichuan), 2,300-3,300m.

This species apparently has affinities with R. concinnum but is more hairy.

AM 1971 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling
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Park, Kent) to a clone 'Honey Wood'; flowers purple-violet, paler in throat, with green mottling, becoming red-purple at base externally.

R. trichocladum Franch. - Subsect. Trichoclada.
Shrub, to 1.5m; young shoots usually with at least some twisted or curled setae. Leaves deciduous, 2.4-4 x 1-2cm, obovate or obovate-elliptic, margin ciliate, upper surface often with some setae persisting to maturity, sometimes also puberulent, lower surface with few to many twisted setae, scales uniform or of differing sizes, usually uniformly golden though occasionally with some discoloured, purplish scales. Flowers precocious, 1-3, in a terminal inflorescence; calyx 2-5mm; corolla yellow or greenish yellow, funnelform; stamens 10; ovary scaly, rarely with a few setae at apex, style sometimes puberulent at base. H(3-)4a-b. April-May. NE Burma, China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan).


AM 1971 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) as R. lophogynum; flowers yellow, with darker, greenish yellow mottling.

Var. longipilosum Cowan (R. mekongense Franch. var. longipilosum (Cowan) Cullen). Upper surface of leaves with a dense covering of setae. NE Burma, China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan), 3,050-4,000m.

R. trichocladum has been traditionally delineated from the closely allied R. mekongense by the presence of uniform scales. While some forms of the present species do have uniform scales, the type of R. trichocladum does not. The relative abundance of twisted or curled setae on the leaves does however seem to be a reliable character.

R. trichomiscum Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var. eudoxum (Subsect. Neriiflora).

R. trichophlebium Balf.f. & Forrest - is a synonym of R. eudoxum Balf.f. & Forrest var. eudoxum (Subsect. Neriiflora).

Dwarf shrub, 0.3-1(-1.5)m; leaf bud scales usually deciduous. Leaves 1.2-3 x 0.3-0.6cm, linear to oblanceolate, apex rounded, slightly mucronate to emarginate, margins usually strongly revolute, lower surface covered with 2-3 tiers of dense overlapping scales, the upper tiers usually pale brown, the lowest paler, golden yellow. Flowers many, in a racemose umbel; calyx lobes 1-2.5mm; corolla white or pink, hypocrateriform, tube 4.5-8(-10)mm, glabrous outside, hairy within; stamens 5(-6); ovary scaly. H(3-4)a. May-June. China (Yunnan, Sichuan), 3,400-4,600m.

This species is allied to R. primuliflorum but may be distinguished by the narrower leaves. R. hedyosmum Balf.f., which differs in its larger flowers, and is only known in cultivation, is probably a hybrid of R. trichostomum.

AM 1925 (A.K. Bulley, Neston).
AM 1971 (M. Simmons, Quarry Wood, Newbury) to a clone 'Quarry Wood', as var. ledoides; flowers white, flushed with a shade of red-purple.

AM 1960 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Sweet Bay', as var. radinum; flowers Tyrian Rose, suffused white to appear soft pink.

AM 1972 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Lakeside'; flowers white, flushed red-purple.

AM 1972 (Mr & Mrs M. Simmons, Quarry wood, Newbury), as var. radinum; flowers red-purple.

FCC 1976 (Lady Anne Palmer, Rosemoor Garden Charitable Trust, Torrington) to a clone 'Collingwood Ingram'; flowers red-purple, paler in throat.

± 1993
**R. triflorum** Hook. f. - **Subsect. Triflora.**

Straggling shrub, (0.5-)1-5(-7)m; young shoots scaly, mature bark smooth and peeling, reddish brown. Leaves usually evergreen, 3.8-6.5 × 2-3.2cm, ovate to lanceolate or elliptic, apex acute, upper surface lacking scales, glabrous, lower surface greyish brown, densely covered with small almost rimless brown scales. Flowers 2-4, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx small, scaly, not ciliate; corolla pale yellow, sometimes suffused with red, sometimes with greenish to red flecks, zygomorphic, funnel-shaped to widely funnel-shaped, 21-30mm, outer surface densely scaly, pubescent at sinuses; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate, glabrous or (rarely) puberulent at base, style. H3-4a. May-June. N India (Bengal, Manipur), Bhutan, N Burma, China (S Tibet), 2,300-3,650m.


Var. *bauhiniiflorum* (Watt ex Hutch.) Cullen (*R. bauhiniiflorum* Watt ex Hutch.). Corolla very openly funnel-shaped to almost flat. India (Manipur), 2,450-2,750m.

The two varieties recognized here are distinguished only by the shape of the corolla. They apparently have different geographical distributions.


**R. tsariense** Cowan - **Subsect. Lanata.**

Shrub, 1-3m. Leaves coriaceous, 3.5-5.5 × 1.5-3cm, ovate to oblong, apex bluntly acuminate to acute, lower surface covered with a dense red or brown or pale fawn tomentum composed of ramiform hairs. Flowers 3-5, in a lax truss, cream, with a pink flush or white to pale pink, open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-35mm; ovary densely tomentose, style glabrous. H4a. March-May. NE India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (S Tibet), ?E Bhutan, 3,500-4,500m.

Var. *tsariense*. Leaves with a reddish brown indumentum beneath.

AM 1964 (Maj. Gen. and Mrs E.G.W. Harrison, Tremeer, Cornwall) to a clone 'Yum-Yum'; flowers white flushed Phlox Pink, with Carmine buds.

Var. *trimoense* Davidian. Leaves with a whitish to pale fawn indumentum beneath.

**R. tschonoskyi** Maxim. - **Sect. Tsutsusi.**

Much-branched shrub, 0.3-1.5m; young shoots and petioles densely covered with adpressed flattened rufous hairs. Leaves of one kind, 1-3.5 × 0.3-1cm, lanceolate to elliptic, apex acute, both surfaces with scattered adpressed whitish to pale brown villous hairs, especially on the midrib. Pedicels covered with adpressed whitish hairs. Flowers 3-6 per inflorescence; calyx minute; corolla white, funnel-shaped, 7-9mm; stamens 4-5; ovary densely covered with pale brown bristles, style glabrous. H4b. May. S Korea, Japan, Russia (Kamchatka), 700-1,800m.

Var. *tschonoskyi*. Leaves 4-5-nerved, 1-2cm. S Korea, Japan, Russia (Kamchatka), 1,500-1,800m.

Var. *trinerve* (Franch.) Makino. Leaves 3-nerved, 2-3.5cm. Japan (Honshu), 700-1,000m.

Both varieties of this distinctive

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**R. trilplanaeceum** Balf. f. & Forrest - is a synonym of **R. alutaceum** Balf. f. & W.W.Sm. var. *iodes* (Balf. f. & Forrest) D.F. Chamb. (Subsect. Taliensia).


**R. tsangpoense** Kingdom-Ward var. *tsangpoense* and var. *curvistylum* Kingdom-Ward ex Cowan & Davidian - are synonyms of
species are cultivated.

**R. tsusiophyllum** Sugim. (Tsusiophyllum tanakae Maxim.) - Sect. Tsutsusi.

Dwarf shrub, to c.0.3m; young shoots covered with adpressed flattened bristles. Leaves of one kind, 1-1.2 x 0.5-0.7cm, obovate, apex acute, upper surface glabrous when mature, lower surface with a few bristles on the midrib, otherwise glabrous; petioles covered with bristles. Pedicels apparently hairy. Flowers 1-4 per inflorescence; calyx minute; corolla pink in bud, fading to white, tubular-campanulate, c.10mm; stamens (4-)5; ovary covered with bristles, style glabrous. H4a-b. July. Japan (S Honshu and adjacent Islands), c.500m.

A distinctive species on account of its tubular-campanulate corolla with short lobes, half as long as tube.

**R. tubiforme** (Cowan & Davidian) Davidian - is a synonym of **R. glaucophyllum** Rehder subsp. tubiforme (Cowan & Davidian) D.G.Long (Subsect. Glaucca).

**R. ungernii** Trautv. - Subsect. Pontica.

Shrub or small tree, 1-7m; young shoots densely whitish-lanate-tomentose, bud scales deciduous. Leaves 11.5-21 x 3.5-6cm, obovate to obovate, apex usually rounded, acuminate, upper surface glabrous, lower surface covered with a dense whitish to fawn lanate-tomentum composed of dendroid hairs; petioles lanate-tomentose and stalked-glandular at first, later glabrescent. Flowers 12-25, in a lax truss; calyx lobes oblong, 1.5-2.5mm; corolla purple, funnel-campanulate, 21-25mm, tube 12-14mm, outer surface densely pilose, sparsely scaly; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate style that is glabrous and longer than the stamens. H4a-b. June-July, 1,200-1,850m. Allied to **R. smirnowii** (q.v.).

AM 1973 (Lord Aberconway and National Trust, Bodnant); flowers white inside, edged pale pink, pink outside, spotted green.


Dwarf prostrate shrub, the ends of the branches ascending to 0.5m; young growth scaly. Leaves 1.3-2.5 x 0.5-1cm, oblong-elliptic, apex acute or rounded, margin entire, lower surface with very distant scales that are equal, golden at first, soon turning brown, and have narrow rims. Flowers 1-2, in a terminal inflorescence; calyx lobes oblong, 1.5-2.5mm; corolla purple, funnel-campanulate, 21-25mm, tube 12-14mm, outer surface densely pilose, sparsely scaly; stamens 10; ovary scaly, impressed below the declinate style that is glabrous and longer than the stamens. H(3-)4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet), NE Burma, 3,050-3,650m.

Var. uniflorum. Leaf apex rounded. China (SE Tibet), 3,350-3,650m.


This species is allied to **R. pemakoense** (q.v.). AM 1934 (Lord Swaythling, Townhill Park, Southampton) as **R. imperator**, from Kingdon-Ward 6884; flowers rosy purple.

**R. uvariifolium** Diels - Subsect. Fulva.

Large shrub or small tree, 2-10m. Leaves 8-22 x 3.3-6.5cm, obovate to oblong, lower surface with a 1-2 layered silvery indumentum, the upper layer (when present) composed of more or less floccose dendroid hairs, the lower layer compacted. Flowers 6-30, in a dense truss, white to pale pink, with crimson flecks and a purple basal blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 30-35mm; ovary glabrous. H3-4a. March-April. Chiaa (S Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), (2,100)-3,000-4,000m.

Var. uvariifolium. Leaves oblanceolate, cuneate at base, indumentum flo-
cose. China (S Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan).

AM 1965 (Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh) to a clone ‘Yangtze Bend’; flowers rose-pink, spotted and blotched Indian Lake.

AM 1976 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Wakehurst) to a clone ‘Reginald Childs’; flowers white, suffused red-purple and with a red blotch.

Var. griseum Cowan. Leaf base rounded, indumentum compacted. China (S Tibet).

These two varieties are poorly delineated from one another though there is some correlation between the morphological differences and the geographical distributions of the two taxa.

R. VALENTINIANUM FORREST EX HUTCH. - SUBSECT. MADDENIA.
Small shrub, 0.3-1.3m; young growth densely setose. Leaves 2.6-3.8(-5) x 1.6-2.2(-3.1)cm, elliptic, apex obtuse, margin entire, ciliate, upper surface with midrib impressed, lower surface brown, with dense overlapping unequal scales. Flowers (1-)2-6, in a loose terminal inflorescence, not scented; calyx 5-7mm, ciliate; corolla bright yellow, funnel-campanulate, 20-32mm, outer surface with tube pubescent and scales restricted to the lobes; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, impressed below the style that is variably scaly towards the base. H2-3. March-April. N Burma, China (SW Yunnan, Guizhou), 2,700-3,600m.

This yellow-flowered species is allied to R. fletcherianum but differs in the entire leaves, with a dense brown covering of scales on the undersurface. It is one of the hardier members of Subsect. Maddenia that can be grown successfully outside in the more sheltered gardens of the S & W of Britain.

The recently described var. oblongilobatum R.C.Fang is reported to be in cultivation. It differs from the type variety (as described above) in its shorter (4-5mm), oblong calyx lobes that are glandular-scyal, not ciliate.

AM 1933 (Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bodnant); flowers yellow.

R. VASEYI A.GRAY - SECT. RHODORA.
Deciduous shrub or small tree, 2.5(-5.5)m; young twigs covered with eglandular and gland-tipped hairs. Leaves 2.3-17 x 0.8-5.5cm, elliptic to obovate, lower surface with scattered gland-tipped hairs also with larger eglandular hairs on main veins. Flower bud scales unicellular-pubescent, margin usually glandular. Pedicel pubescent, also with gland-tipped hairs. Flowers fragrant, appearing before the leaves, 5-15, in an umbellate raceme; calyx 6.5-8.5mm; corolla pink or occasionally white, with brown to red flecks on the upper three lobes, broadly rotate-funnelform, two-lipped, tube short, gradually expanding into the limb, 20-35mm. Capsule covered with gland-tipped hairs. H4b. April-May. E USA (N Carolina), 900-1,830m.

This is a distinctive species with no close relatives. It is rare in the wild and considered to be threatened.

AM 1969 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury) to a clone ‘Suva’; flowers red-purple, becoming paler, throat more or less white, with sparse, dark red-purple spots.

‡ 1993

R. VEITCHIANUM Hook.f. (INCL. R. CUBITII HUTCH.) - SUBSECT. MADDENIA. Epiphytic or free-growing shrub, to 2m; young shoots sparsely setose. Leaves 6.5-10 x 2.8-4cm, obovate or narrowly elliptic, apex shortly acuminate, ciliate, at least when young, upper surface with impressed midrib, lower surface pale, with distant unequal golden scales. Flowers (1-)2-5, in a loose inflorescence, not scented; calyx 5-7mm, ciliate; corolla white, often with a yellow blotch, openly funnel-campanulate, 50-60(-65)mm; outer surface scaly only on adaxial (inner) side, pubescent at base, lobes usually crisped; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the style which is scaly well above the base. H1b-2. May-June. Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, 1,200-2,400m.
R. cubittii, as known in cultivation, does not match the type specimen and is of uncertain provenance. It is therefore not formally recognized here. The name technically applies to a plant that is clearly referable to R. veitchianum.

AM 1935 (Lt Col E.H.W. Bolitho, Penzance) to R. cubittii hort.; flowers white deeply flushed rose.

AM 1978 (G. Gorer, Sunte House, Haywards Heath) to a clone ‘Margaret Mead’; truss 2-3-flowered, corolla white with faint orange flush in upper throat.

FCC 1962 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor), as R. cubittii hort. ‘Ashcombe’; flowers white with an orange-yellow blotch.

1993 to R. veitchianum

R. vellereum Hutch. - is a synonym of R. principis Bureau & Franch. (Subsect. Taliensia).

R. venator Tagg - Subsect. Venatora. Straggly shrub, 1-3m; young shoots and petioles with an evanescent stellate tomentum intermixed with setose glands. Leaves 8.5-14 x 2-2.4cm, elliptic to lanceolate, apex acute to acuminate, lower and upper surfaces glabrous except for a thin stellate indumentum that is intermixed with folioliferous hairs on the midrib below. Flowers 7-10, in a tight truss; calyx 3-5mm; corolla fleshy, crimson, with darker nectar pouches, tubular-campanulate, 30-35mm; ovary with a dense tomentum intermixed with stalked glands, style glabrous. H3(-4a). May-June. China (SE Tibet), 2,500m.

A distinctive species with no close allies. It has a restricted distribution in the wild and is only occasionally seen in cultivation.

AM 1933 (Hon. H.D. McLaren, Bednagnet) from Kingdon-Ward 6285; flowers reddish orange.

R. vernicosum Franch. - Subsect. Fortunaea. Shrub or tree, 1.3-8m. Leaves 7-10 x 2.7-5cm, elliptic to ovate- or obovate-elliptic, base rounded, lower surface with persistent punctulate hair bases, otherwise glabrous when mature. Flowers 6-10 to a truss; calyx c.2mm; corolla 6-7-lobed, pale rose to pinkish purple, with crimson flecks, broadly funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-50mm; stamens c.14, filaments glabrous; ovary and style covered with red stalked glands. H4a-b. May. SW & C China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,600-3,650m.

This species can be confused with R. decorum but may be distinguished by the glabrous stamen filaments and usually by the red stylar glands and broader leaves. R. vernicosum usually occurs at higher altitudes than R. decorum and is more hardy than many forms of the latter species.

AM 1964 (Younger Botanic Garden, Benmore, Argyll) to a clone ‘Loch Eck’; flowers pure white.

AM 1976 (Lord Aberconway and National Trust, Bodnant) to a clone ‘Spring Sonnet’, from Rock 11408 (=USDA 59625); flowers white, flushed red-purple, spotted.


AM 1932 (Col S.R. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex); flowers purple.

R. vesiculiferum Tagg - Subsect. Glischra. Large shrub or small tree; young shoots densely glandular-setose. Leaves 12-14.5 x 3.5-5cm, obovate to ob lanceolate; upper surface rugulose, with deeply impressed veins, lower surface with veins and midrib covered with glandular setae and with white vesiculate hairs. Flowers 10-15 in a truss; calyx 8-10mm; corolla white to rose-purple, with flecks and a small basal blotch, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-35mm; ovary densely covered with rufous stalked glands, with an understorey of white vesiculate hairs. H3-4a. April-May. NE Burma, China (W Yunnan, SE Tibet), 2,500-3,350m.
This species is closely allied to *R. glischroides* but may be distinguished from that species by the presence of vesiculate hairs.


Shrub, to 3m. Leaves 4-7 x 1.5-3cm, elliptic to obovate, apex obtuse or notched. Flowers single, borne laterally below vegetative buds, crimson broadly funnel-shaped; tube c.15mm; lobes rotund, c.10mm; stamens 5. H1-2. April-May. China (S Yunnan), adjacent parts of Laos and Vietnam, c.1,700m.

Some plants in cultivation under this name are referable to *R. leptothrium*, from which it may be distinguished by the shape of the corolla. Its status in cultivation is therefore doubtful.

*R. vilmorinianum* Balf.f. - is a synonym of *R. augustinii* Hemsl. var. *augustinii* (Subsect. Triflora).


**R. virgatum** Hook.f. - Subsect. Virgata.
Small shrub, 0.3-2.5m; young shoots scaly. Leaves 1.8-8 x 0.5-2cm, narrowly oblong or oblong-elliptic, apex acute to rounded, upper surface with scales, especially on midrib and at base, lower surface densely covered with brown to dark brown peltate scales. Flowers 1(-2), in an inflorescence borne in the axils of the upper leaves; calyx lobes 2-3mm, sometimes ciliate; corolla white to deep pink or mauve, funnel-shaped, 15-37mm, outer surface of tube sparsely scaly and pubescent; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, impressed below the decinate style that is scaly and/or pilose towards base. H2-3. Apnl-May. India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (5 Tibet, Yunnan), 2,000-4,000m.

Subsp. *virgatum*. Corolla 25-37mm, tube 11-20mm, pale or deep pink to mauve. Nepal, India (Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (5 & SE Tibet), 2,500-3,800m.

AM 1973 (Maj. A.E. Hardy, Sandling Park, Kent); flowers white.

Subsp. *oleifolium* (Franch.) Cullen (*R. oleifolium* Franch.). Corolla 15-25mm, tube 8-15mm, white or pink. China (SE Tibet, W & N Yunnan), 2,000-4,000m.

This is a distinctive species on account of the axillary inflorescences.

Small shrub, 0.3-1.5m; young shoots scaly, setose, sometimes also puberulous. Leaves evergreen, 2.3-6.7 x 1.3-3cm, obovate, to elliptic, usually lacking setae, though occasionally with midrib puberulent or with a few setae, lower surface pale green, covered with large to medium-sized scales, 1-3x their own diameter apart. Flowers 3-6, in a loose inflorescence; calyx small; corolla yellowish green, yellow or reddish yellow, funnel-campanulate, zygomorphic, 15-25mm; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, style straight or sharply bent. H4a-b. May-June. China (5 Tibet), 2,850-3,300m.

Recent field observations (P. & K. Cox) have confirmed the distinctness of this species. It may be distinguished from the closely allied *R. mekongense* by its evergreen leaves.


**R. viscidifolium** Davidian - Subsect. Thomsonia.
Shrub, 0.6-2.4m; bark smooth; young shoots glabrous or glandular. Leaves 4-9.7
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× 2.8-6.6 cm, oval to orbicular, base rounded to sub-cordate, entirely glabrous, lower epidermis strongly glaucous-papillate, with scattered viscid glands; petioles glabrous. Flowers 1-2; calyx 4-9 mm, cupular; corolla coppery red, with dark nectar pouces and flecks, tubular-campanulate, 35-45 mm; ovary densely tomentose and stalked-glandular, style glabrous. H3-4a. April-May. China (SE Tibet), 2,700-3,350 m.

This species is allied to R. thomsonii but differs in the flower colour, etc. The whole plant is viscid, as the name implies.

R. VISCOSUM (L.) TORR. (INCL. R. OBLONGIFOLIUM [SMALL] MILLAIS & R. SERRULATUM [SMALL] MILLAIS) - SUBSECT PENTANTHERA.

Deciduous shrub or small tree, to 6 m; young twigs usually eglandular-hairy, occasionally with gland-tipped hairs. Leaves (3-)4-6(-8) × 1.3-2.3(-3.1) cm ovate or obovate to elliptic, lower surface glabrous, sometimes glaucous, occasionally with eglandular and/or gland-tipped hairs. Flower bud scales with outer surface sparsely to densely covered with unicellular hairs or glabrous, margin unicellular-ciliate, occasionally glandular below. Flowers with a sweet fragrance, appearing after the leaves have expanded, 3-14, in a shortened raceme; calyx 1-2(-5) mm; corolla white, occasionally with a pink or purplish tinge, rarely completely pink, funnelform, tube gradually expanding into limb, outer surface usually covered with unicellular and gland-tipped hairs, 20-57 mm. Capsule covered with eglandular or gland-tipped hairs. H4a-b. April-May. E & S USA, s.l.-1,500 m.

White-flowered forms with leaves more or less glabrous beneath have been referred to R. heftii Davidian. This species is closely allied to R. campanulatum and treated by some as a variety of that species. Natural hybrids between R. wallichii and R. arboreum are found in cultivation.

R. WALLICHHI Hook.f. (INCL. R. HEFTII DAVIDIAN) - SUBSECT. CAMPANULATA.

Shrub, 1-4.5 m. Leaves 7-14 × 3.5-6.5 cm, elliptic to ovate, glabrous above, with a sparse discontinuous indumentum of dark brown fasciculate hairs, to more or less glabrous. Flowers 5-8, in a lax truss, white to pale mauve or lilac, with or without flecks, funnel-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-50 mm; ovary almost glabrous, style glabrous. H4a. April-May. E Nepal, N India (Sikkim, Bengal), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 3,000-4,000 m.

White-flowered forms with leaves more or less glabrous beneath have been referred to R. heftii Davidian. This species is closely allied to R. campanulatum and treated by some as a variety of that species. Natural hybrids between R. wallichii and R. arboreum are found in cultivation.

R. WALONGENSE Kingdon-Ward - SUBSECT. MADDENIA.

Shrub, 2-3 m; young shoots not setose. Leaves 10-11 × 3.8-4.5 cm, elliptic, apex slightly acute, sometimes with a short drip-tip, margin not ciliate; upper surface with midrib impressed, lower surface brownish, covered with large scales 1-3× their own diameter apart. Flowers 3-6, in a lax terminal inflorescence, scented; calyx disc-like, ciliate; corolla creamy white, with a greenish blotch, funnel-shaped, c.60 mm, outer surface pubescent and...
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scaly throughout; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, tapering into the style that is scaly in the lower half. H2?. April-May. India (Arunachal Pradesh), China (SE Tibet), 1,500-2,150m.

This species may be distinguished from the allied R. dendricola by the calyx that is not ciliate.

**R. wardii** W.W.Sm. - **Subsect. Campylocarpa.**

Shrub or small tree, 0.6-8m. Leaves 6-11 × 2.3-6cm, often glaucous when young, base cordate, glabrous. Flowers 5-15, in a lax to dense truss, white to sulphur yellow, buds often strongly tinged pink, with or without a basal blotch, open-campanulate (saucer-shaped), nectar pouches lacking, 25-40mm; ovary and style stalked-glandular. H4a-b. May-June. China (SE Tibet, NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,000-4,300m.

Var. **wardii.** (incl. R. litiense Balf.f. & Forrest and R. croceum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.)

Flowers clear yellow. Forms with relatively narrow leaves that are more glaucous than the type, from a restricted zone around the Li-ti-ping in W Yunnan, have been referred to R. litiense. This taxon is not maintained as it merges with the type form that has broader leaves. There are no significant differences in the flower characters.

AM 1926 (A.M. Williams, Launceston) as R. croceum; flowers bright yellow, touched with crimson internally.

AM 1926 (A.M. Williams, Launceston) as R. astrocalyx; flowers flat, clear lemon yellow.

AM 1951 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) from Kingdon-Ward 4170; flowers bright yellow, flushed green.

AM 1931 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury) as R. litiense; flowers yellow.

AM 1959 (Capt. C. Ingram, Benenden, Kent) to a clone ‘Ellestee’, from L., S. & T. 5679; flowers clear Lemon Yellow, with a crimson blotch.

AM 1963 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone ‘Meadow Pond’, from L., S. & T. 15764; flowers Primrose Yellow, with a crimson blotch.

FCC 1953 (Col Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset).

Var. **puralbum** (Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.)

D.F.Chamb. (R. puralbum Balf.f. & W.W.Sm.) Flowers pure white.

This may be no more than an albino form of the much more common var. wardii.

R. wardii hybridizes in the wild with R. selense (see under R. × erythrocalyx) and with R. vernicosum. Where its range overlaps with R. campylocarpum (in S Tibet) the two species apparently intergrade, probably due to local hybridization. These two are sometimes confused but R. wardii can always be distinguished by its glandular style.

**R. wasonii** Hems. & E.H.Wilson - **Subsect. Taliensia.**

Sprawling shrub, 0.6-1.5m. Leaves 4-8 × 2.5-4cm, ovate-lanceolate, apex apiculate to shortly acuminate, lower surface with a sparse to dense one-layered reddish brown indumentum composed of long-rayed hairs, also with a few glands, petioles tomentose and sparsely glandular. Flowers 8-15, in a dense truss; calyx c.0.5mm; corolla open-campanulate, yellow or white to pink, with purple flecks, open-campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 25-40mm; ovary densely reddish hairy, glands lacking, style glabrous. H4b. April-May. China (C Sichuan), 2,300-3,800m.

Var. **wasonii.** Flowers pale yellow, 35-40mm.

Var. **wenchuanense** L.C.Hu. Flowers white to pink, 25-35mm.

The application of the varietal names within this species is problematical as it is not clear whether Hemsley & Wilson intended the name ‘wasonii’ to apply to the yellow- or white to pink-flowered forms. Var. wenchuanense is at one extreme of the variation exhibited by this species while the yellow-flowered forms are at the other. Intermediates, with the white to pink flowers of the former but the flower size of the latter, have been referred to ‘R. rhododactylum’ hort., the basionym of var.
Description of Species in Cultivation

'rhododactylum' (hort.) Davidian, a name that is probably invalid. In any case var. *rhododactylum* may be no more than a larger-flowered form of var. *wen­chuanense*.

AM 1974 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) as var. *rhododactylum*.

**R. watsonii** Hemsl. & E.H.Wilson - **Subsect. Grandia.**

Shrub or small tree, 2-6m. Leaves 10-23 x 4.3-10cm, obovate to oblongulate, apex acute to acuminate, lower surface covered with a whitish thin compacted and agglutinated indumentum; petioles to 5mm, stout and flattened. Flowers 12-15, in dense truss, c.7-lobed, white, with a crimson basal blotch, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-40mm; stamens 14; ovary glabrous. H4a-b. March-April. China (Gansu, Sichuan), 2,600-3,300m.

A distinctive species on account of its short flattened petioles. It is allied to *R. balangense*.

**R. websterianum** Rehder & E.H.Wilson - **Subsect. Lapponica.**

Erect much-branched shub, to 1.5m. Leaves 0.6-1.5 x 0.3-0.9cm, ovate to oblong-elliptic, apex obtuse, base widening gradually from petiole, lower surface covered with uniformly straw-coloured or golden brown touching scales the centres of which are pale. Flowers 1(-2) per inflorescence; calyx 3-5mm, lobes broadly rounded; corolla pale purple or yellow, funnel-shaped, 14-19mm; stamens 10; ovary glabrous. H4a-b. April-May. China (NW Sichuan), 3,300-4,900m.

The yellow-flowered var. *yulongense* N.M.Philipson & Philipson is probably not in cultivation. This species is allied to *R. nitidulum* (q.v.) and *R. hippochaeoides*.

**R. weyrichii** Maxim. - **Sect. Brachycalyx.**

Shrub or small tree; young shoots soon becoming glabrous. Leaves in whors of up to three, at the ends of the branches, 3.5-8 x 1.5-6cm, broadly rhombic, apex acute, lower surface with scattered brown hairs, especially on the midrib; petioles covered with brown pilose hairs at first, soon glabrescent. Pedicels densely covered with brown pilose hairs. Flowers 2-4 per inflorescence, appearing before or with the leaves; calyx minute; corolla pink to brick-red, with darker flecks on upper lobes, open-funnel-campanulate, 30-40mm; stamens 10; ovary densely pilose, style glabrous or pilose below, sometimes also papillate. H4a-b. April-May. Japan (Kyushu, Shikoku, SE Honshu), Korea, 20-1,200m.

*R. weyrichii* may be distinguished from the allied *R. sanctum* and *R. amagianum* by the larger flowers, to 40mm long, and the more numerous flowers per inflorescence.

**R. wightii** Hook.f. - **Subsect Taliensia.**

Shrub, 2-4.5m. Leaves 5-14 x 3.5-6cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, apex apiculate, lower surface covered with a dense one-layered rust-brown indumentum composed of ramiform hairs; petioles sparsely tomentose to glabrescent. Flowers 10-20, in a tight or loose truss; calyx c.0.5mm; corolla 5-lobed, pale to lemon yellow, with brown or purple flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches lacking, 35-45mm; ovary densely red-brown-tomentose, style glabrous. H4b. April-May. Nepal, NE India (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh), Bhutan, China (S Tibet), 3,350-4,550m.

The above description applies to plants of wild origin that have been introduced recently. The most commonly grown plant under this name is straggly and differs in its 7-lobed, mortar-shaped...
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corolla. This may be a hybrid between \textit{R. wightii} and \textit{R. grande}; it is sufficiently different from plants of wild origin to suggest that it should not be referred to \textit{R. wightii}.

AM 1913 (Miss C. Mangles, Littleworth, Seale, Surrey); flowers pale Sulphur Yellow, with crimson markings at base.


A spreading dwarf shrub, 0.6-1.5m; young shoots setose-glandular; young growth coppery-coloured. Leaves 2-4.5 \times 1.4-3.5cm, ovate-orbicular, base cordate, upper and lower surfaces glabrous though with red sessile glands below; petioles glabrous or setose-glandular. Flowers 2-3(-5) in a lax truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla pale rose, with darker flecks, campanulate, lacking nectar pouches, 30-40mm; ovary and style glandular. H4a-b. April-May. China (Sichuan, Guizhou), 1,800-2,800m.

This is a distinctive species without close allies that is local and rare in the wild.

AM 1938 (Lord Aberdeen, Bodnant); flowers pink.

$^2$ 1993


Shrub, 1.4.5m. Leaves 5-12 \times 1.5-4cm, oblong-elliptic to broadly elliptic, apex apiculate, upper surface with deeply impressed veins so appearing bullate, lower surface with dense one-layered brown to rust-red indumentum composed of fasciculate to ramiform hairs; petioles tomentose at first, soon glabrescent. Flowers c.10, in a dense truss; calyx c.1mm; corolla white to pink, with red flecks, campanulate, nectar pouches absent, 30-40mm; ovary densely rust-red lanate tomentose, eglandular, style glabrous or hairy at base. H4b. April-May. China (C Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,250-3,500m.

A distinctive species on account of its bullate leaves.

AM 1957 (E. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers white, with a dark crimson blotch in throat, flushed pink externally.

\textit{R. xanthocodon} Hutch - is a synonym of \textit{R. faberi} Hemsl. (Subsect. Taliensia).

\textit{R. xanthostephanum} Merr. - Subsect. Tephropoepila.

Shrub, 0.6-2m; mature bark smooth, reddish brown. Leaves 5-8(-10.5) \times 1.5-2.5 (-3)cm, narrowly elliptic to oblong, apex acute, upper surface brownish green, lower surface silvery-papillose, scales unequal, their own diameter apart, borne in pits, the larger stalked. Flowers (3-4)-5, in a terminal inflorescence that has a rhachis 1-5mm long; calyx lobes (2)-5-7mm, erect or spreading, not ciliate; corolla deep yellow, sometimes almost yellow-orange, narrowly campanulate, 18-28mm, outer surface scaly, sometimes slightly pubescent; stamens 10; ovary scaly, tapering into the declinate style that is scaly at base. H2-3. April-May. India (Arunachal Pradesh), N Burma, China (Yunnan, SE Tibet), 1,600-3,000(-3,900)m.

This is a rare species in cultivation as it is tender. It is closely allied to \textit{R. auritum} (q.v.).

AM 1961 (Crown Estate Commissioners, Windsor) to a clone 'Yellow Garland', from Forrest 21707/
R. yakushimanum Nakai - is a synonym of R. degronianum Carrière var. yakushimanum (Nakai) H.Hara (Subsect. Pontica).

R. yakushimanum Nakai subsp. makinoi (Tagg) D.F. Chamb. - is a synonym of R. makinoi Tagg (Subsect. Pontica).

R. YEDOENSE MAXIM. - SECT. TSUTSUJI.
Compact densely branched shrub, 1-2m; young shoots covered with adpressed flat-topped bristles. Leaves of two kinds; spring leaves deciduous, 3-8 x 1-2.5cm, elliptic-lanceolate to oblanceolate, apex acute, mucronate; both surfaces with scattered adpressed shining brown bristles, lower surface pale; summer leaves as for the spring leaves; petioles and pedicels covered with loosely adressed bristles. Pedicel indumentum as for petioles. Flowers fragrant; calyx 5-8mm, lobes ovate; corolla rose to pale lilac-purple, with flecks, broadly funnel-shaped, 35-40mm; ovary densely covered with adpressed hairs, style glabrous or pilose towards base. H4a-b. May. Korea, Japan (Tsushima), to c.1,100m.

Var. yedoense. Flowers double; calyx to 15mm. Only known in cultivation.

Var. poukhanense (H.Lév.) Nakai. Flowers single; calyx 5-8mm. Korea, Japan (Tsushima), 50-1,100m.

This species is probably most closely allied to R. ripense, but it differs in the indumentum of the young shoots, etc.

R. youngiae Fang - is a synonym of R. adenopodum Franch. (Subsect. Aggyrophylla).

R. YUNNINGENSE BALF.F. (INCL. R. GLOMERULATUM HUTCH.) - SUBSECT. LAPPONICA.

Erect shrub, 1(-1.3)m. Leaves (0.6-)0.8-2 x (2-)4-8mm, elliptic to broadly elliptic or oblong, apex acute to obtuse, clearly or obscurely mucronate, lower surface covered with uniformly fawn to ferrugineous touching scales. Flowers 3-4(-6) per inflorescence; calyx 2-3mm, lobes sometimes irregular, strap-shaped or deltoid; corolla deep purplish blue, rose-lavender or rarely white, broadly funnel-shaped, outer surface glabrous or minutely puberulous, 11-14(-17)mm; stamens (8-) 10, about as long as corolla; style about as long as stamens, glabrous or hairy at base. H4a-b. April-May. China (W Yunnan, SW Sichuan), 3,200-4,300m.

R. yungningense may be distinguished from the allied R. orthocladium by its broader leaves.

R. YUNNANENSE FRANCH. (INCL. R. HORMOPHORUM BALF.F. & FORREST) - SUBSECT. TAZIFLORA.
Shrub, (0.3-)1-6m; young shoots scaly, sometimes also setose. Leaves evergreen to deciduous, 3-7 x 1.2-2cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, apex acute, margin ciliate, at least when young, upper surface usually lacking scales, setose when young, the setae variably deciduous, midrib puberulent, lower surface with flat brown scales that are 3-5x their own diameter apart. Flowers 3-5, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx disc-like, usually ciliate; corolla white or pink to lavender, usually with dense red or yellow flecks, zygomorphic, widely funnel-shaped, 20-35mm, outer surface usually lacking scales, glabrous; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, occasionally puberulent at apex, style depressed, declinate, glabrous. H3-4a. May. N Burma, China (N & W Yunnan, W Sichuan, Guizhou), 2,100-3,950m.

This variable species is common in the wild. It is closely allied to R. pleistanthum (q.v.) and to R. davidsonianum (q.v.).

AM 1903 (F.W. Moore, Glasnevin, Dublin); flowers Pink, with brown spots.

AM 1943 (Col Lord Digby, Minterne, Dorset) as R. hormophorum; flowers white,
with a few buff spots.

2 1993, to a clone ‘Openwood’.

**R. zaleucum** Balf.f. & W.W.Sm. - Subsect. Triflora.

Shrub, (0.6-)2-8(-11)m; young shoots scaly. Leaves 3.8-6.2(-8.8) x (1.6-)2-2.8cm, lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, rarely elliptic, apex acute to acuminate, margin ciliate, at least when young, upper surface usually lacking scales, midrib usually puberulent, lower surface shining, white-papillose, scales large, rimless, golden, distant. Flowers 1-4, in a loose terminal inflorescence; calyx very small, often ciliate; corolla white, white flushed pink or lavender, zygomorphic, funnel-shaped, 27-45mm, outer surface scaly and usually puberulent at base of tube; stamens 10; ovary densely scaly, impressed below the dechinate style that is glabrous or (rarely) pubescent at base. H3-4a. April-May. N Burma, China (W Yunnan, Guizhou), 1,800-3,500m.

Var. zaleucum. Flowers white or white flushed pink, to lavender; leaves generally to 8cm long. N Burma, China (W Yunnan, Guizhou), 1,800-3,500m. AM 1932 (Col S.R. Clarke, Borde Hill, Sussex); flowers mauve-pink, spotted.

Var. flaviflorum Davidian. Flowers yellow; leaves to 10cm long. N Burma (Uring Bum).

The white-papillose leaf under-surface will distinguish this from the species with which it might be confused.

**R. zeylanicum** Booth - is a synonym of **R. arboreum** Sm. subsp. zeylanicum (Booth) Tagg.
The Vireya Rhododendrons
G Argent

Vireya rhododendrons are those in Section Vireya, part of Subgenus *Rhododendron*, the scaly rhododendrons. It is a large and fairly well marked group (c.300 species) both in form and geographical distribution. In form they usually have seeds with long tails at both ends, an ovary with the upper end tapering to the style and no junction or abscission layer between the two. In many other respects such as flower shape and colour they are the most variable group of rhododendrons but recognition can be aided by a number of negative characteristics. They are never spotted with colour (although they can be with scales) and are never truly blue. They are never very strongly zygomorphic (bilaterally symmetrical) and they never have a rhachis in the inflorescence. Species of this section are generally confined to the SE Asian archipelago of tropical islands but occur from India in the west to the Solomon Islands in the east, Tibet and Taiwan in the north and Queensland, Australia in the south. The largest number of species (over half) occur in New Guinea.

The subsectional groupings given here follow Sleumer’s account (1966), the best known and still the only work which more or less covers the whole group. Despite being highly artificial in parts it is a reasonably workable system. The provisional revision of Bornean sections (Argent 1988) still requires finalization in its extention to Vireyas of other areas.

Vireyas are a predominantly epiphytic group of plants occurring in pockets of humus in the crooks of tree branches in the cool montane forests particularly at intermediate altitudes that tend to be shrouded for long periods in cloud. At higher altitude many species grow terrestrially in open situations on peaty ridges or banks and they are sometimes among the first colonists of open situations such as land slips or road embankments. A few species occur down to sea level and may truly be regarded as tropical but generally the designation ‘tropical’ is misleading from the grower’s point of view as they do best in cool but light situations with open acid compost. In temperate cultivation few will stand much frost and they are best regarded as intolerant despite the fact that in the wild many of the high altitude species are frequently exposed to frost.

This puzzles many people but is not difficult to understand in comparing the natural conditions on a tropical mountain with those in gardens in temperate latitudes. On the tropical mountain the temperature is high by day very often rising rapidly as the very powerful sun shines on a clear morning. As convection currents build up, cloud forms and thickens, and typically it rains in the afternoon and early evening. After the sun sets the convection currents die, the cloud disperses and the sky clears. When this happens the temperature drops fast and above 2,000m frosts can be common although they vary greatly depending on the surrounding topography. As soon as the sun rises the following morning temperatures increase again. Thus there is a situation of growing temperatures and high light regimes by day followed by resting temperatures at night the whole year round. Rainy seasons which may be wetter and cooler by day are, because of the more persistent cloud cover, warmer by night.

In contrast in temperate situations our plants go into a long period of winter gloom, with both low temperatures and poor light. Also, due to changing weather patterns the change to long hours of light can be very sudden and may cause
unsightly leaf burn on plants that, in the wild, would normally take much higher light levels but for shorter periods and continuously over the year. Often plants need shade in late spring and early summer to avoid this burning. Higher temperatures persist for much longer in the temperate summer as a result of which the plants become prone to soil pathogens and may collapse and die for no apparent reason. Cool temperate summers suit these plants much better than Mediterranean heat.

Unlike rhododendron hunting in the Himalayas, which are sufficiently far north to have temperate type growing and resting periods, collecting Vireya species from high altitudes is no guarantee of hardiness in temperate regions. In fact those that grow at the highest altitudes in the tropics have generally proved the most difficult to cultivate. The easiest are probably those from about 1,200-2,400m in the wild, those species coming from below this band requiring more heat while those from above becoming progressively more difficult to grow successfully. In practice most of the species listed here are remarkably tolerant and easy to grow. Hardiness ratings follow those given for temperate rhododendrons (see p. 81).

They will provide flowers throughout the year if a range of species are grown and the wide variety means there are plants to suit virtually any taste from the large blowzy and flamboyant to the most delicate of alpines. Many are exquisitely and powerfully perfumed and a single plant can fill a room with scent. There are now some superb modern hybrids which are even easier to grow well, more vigorous and often much more floriferous than the species.

Given that most of the species like cool but frost-free conditions, they make ideal greenhouse or conservatory plants and require little heating to keep them happy. Most species like high humidity but not airless conditions and a free flow of air round the plants is important. Watering correctly is most crucial and an open, well draining, acid compost, comprising 2 parts coarse peat, 1 part fine peat, 1 part hark plus magnesian limestone to balance the pH to around 5.5 will be a good start. These plants, like all rhododendrons, have very fine roots which do not like to dry out completely but equally will not stand waterlogging. Never soak a plant which has dried out as such wild fluctuations in watering often cause fungal infections of the roots. If a plant becomes overdry, and shows dulling of the leaves (often a prelude to death), the best course of action is to spray it overhead, keep it in a very humid atmosphere and slowly moisten the compost. The plants can be liquid fed in the growing season and will respond to most proprietary feeds.

These rhododendrons are sometimes criticized for being ungainly and rather 'leggy'. The small delicate, alpine species like R. anagalliflorum, R. gracilenum, and R. saxifragoides are never subject to this drawback and produce compact hybrids. For many of the other species a little understanding of the way the plants grow might save some disappointment. It is usual for the plants to grow one or a few stems to perhaps over half the height of the mature plants. If these are left with plenty of space round them they eventually fill out from the base and almost all species will, with time, grow into conventional 'rhododendron-shaped' bushes. An exception may be R. lawii which even in the wild is a lanky shrub of sometimes very long unbranched canes. Pruning to encourage bushiness does not always work and cutting the plants back hard can be enough to kill them, so prune with caution and if reducing the amount of foliage drastically keep the plants very much on the dry side until new growth is evident.

Another criticism is that the vegetative buds break from below a flower bud before the flowers have opened and the flowers may be obscured by the new leafy stems. This is usually true only of young vigorous plants which are growing strongly but once established the flowers
Distribution of Vireya

Numbers of Species Recorded From the Main Islands and Island Groups

Composite total for New Guinea = 161

Taiwan 1
Australia 2
Lesser Sunda Is. 4
Maluku 8 (east)
Java 8 (west)
Peninsular Malaysia 12
Mainland Asia 13
The Philippines 19
Sumatra 25
Sulawesi 28
Borneo 47
Papua New Guinea 81
Irian Jaya 100
are thrown well clear of the leaves.

There are few very special pests and diseases but a number of common problems will often afflict the plants if they become neglected. Mildew is common particularly when temperatures are high. Spraying with conventional fungicides will control this problem. Small orangebrown pustules on the leaves indicate rust. Infected leaves should be picked off and burnt and a proprietary spray used. Aphids, mealy bug and scale, will build up if left and will distort and disfigure the plants. Vine weevil larvae can cause the collapse of small plants by eating away at the roots. They can usually be discovered as white grubs if the pots are knocked out and the soil examined. The adults will also eat the parts above ground and are not easy to deal with but a night time search with a torch will reveal them. Cockroaches can be a problem and will often wait to chew off pristine unfolding flowers although they will also eat young leaves and stems. Surprisingly bees can be a pest when they discover that they can reach the nectar of long flowered species by chewing through the base of the flower but this does not often happen. It is as well to realize, as with many plants, that the life of the flower is greatly reduced if it is pollinated and removal of the stamens within a day or two of the flower opening is a means of avoiding this.

The descriptions below are of necessity short, they are all plants in cultivation at the present time although some will not be easy to find. The full list of species in cultivation is given under The Classification of Rhododendron (p.9), which contains some species currently found only at the RBG, Edinburgh and not in general cultivation. These species are not described below.

Vireya growers, like most plant enthusiasts, have established a network and the best way of linking in to this is to subscribe to the Vireya Vine which is edited and distributed by E White Smith from PO Box 3798, Federal Way, Washington, 98063, USA. Another useful source of information is The Rhododendron - Journal of the Australian Rhododendron Society, which has published over the years a large number of articles, many illustrated with colour plates. A selected bibliography is appended (p. 351) but literature on Vireyas is mostly not freely available. These descriptions are new in the sense that as far as possible they have been drawn up from living plants in cultivation at the RBG, Edinburgh, supplemented by measurements from herbarium specimens and reports from the literature. They are not verbatim repetition of older accounts most of which repeat Professor Sleumer's descriptions which, though meticulously accurate for scientific work, were largely from dried material and rarely represented living flower sizes. A very useful computer database of Vireya Names has been compiled by Robert Murray. It has a wealth of information, particularly on hybrids, which is not readily available elsewhere and is currently available from Clover Springs Computer Services, 21 Squire Terrace, Colts Neck, New Jersey 07722, USA.

For those that wish to see Vireyas in the wild the easiest place to do so is Mt Kinabalu in Sabah, East Malaysia. Sabah is a delightful part of Malaysia offering a range of accommodation. There is a good tarmac road to the Kinabalu Park Headquarters at 1,500m and the trail up the mountain is no more than a steep walk to the huts at just over 3,900m where one can have a heated room and hot meals. The mountain boasts 25 species of Vireya and although it would be almost impossible to see them all on one visit, there are several species that flower throughout the year and at the right time one might see as many as 15 species in flower. It is a nature reserve however and collecting is forbidden except by permit. The only other place where relatively large numbers of species can be seen at one place is New Guinea but this is not an easy place to visit at the present time. While on most mountains in SE Asia there are only one or two species and it can be hard work finding them.
Fig. 27: R. javanicum
Fig. 31: R. phaeochitum

Fig. 32: R. christi

Fig. 33: R. herzogii

Fig. 34: R. aurigeranum
Fig. 35: R. citrinum

Fig. 36: R. album

Fig. 37: R. leucogigas
Fig. 38: *R. goodenoughii*

Fig. 39: *R. burttii*

Fig. 40: *R. rarum*
Fig. 41: *R. anagalliflorum*

Fig. 42: *R. herzogii* × *R. aurigeranum*

Fig. 43: *R. fallacinum*
Fig. 44: R. konori

Fig. 45: R. brookeanum

Fig. 46: R. polyanthefum
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Fig. 47: R. culminicolum

Fig. 48: R. macgregoriae

Fig. 49: R. zoelleri

Fig. 50: R. orbiculatum
**Description of Species in Cultivation: Vireya**

**R. acuminatum Hook.f. - Subsect. Malayovireya**

Shrub to 3m, mostly terrestrial; young stems rough, completely covered in brown scales. Leaves 7-9 × 2.5-5cm, ovate-acuminate to broadly elliptic-acuminate, the apex bluntly pointed, the margin entire, flat or slightly recurved, the base rounded or broadly tapering; upper surface at first densely scaly, becoming glabrous with very deeply impressed veins; lower surface with strongly raised veins, completely and persistently brown-scaly with variably sized scales, the largest of which have dark swollen centres. Flowers 12-20 hanging, half hanging or horizontal in a loose umbel; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla bright orange or red, narrowly funnel shaped, 2.5-3.1 × 1.5-2cm, outer surface usually with sparse scales sometimes almost glabrous; stamens 10, scattered all round the mouth of the flower; ovary densely silvery scaly, style glabrous. Hlb. Malaysia (Sabah, Mt Kinabalu), 2,800-3,400m.

Commonly confused with *R. rugosum* which has totally different leaf scales and differently coloured flowers. This species has so far proved difficult to cultivate and most records of it in cultivation are attributable to *R. rugosum*.

**R. aequabile J.J.Sm. - Subsect. Albovireya**

Tree or large shrub to 4m, mostly terrestrial; young stems densely dark scaly. Leaves 4.5-10 × 2.5-5cm, elliptic, the apex acute, the edge slightly revolute, the base long attenuate; upper surface at first brown-scaly, later white-scaly and finally, glabrous at maturity, with impressed midrib and distinct (5-6 pairs) of laterals, underneath the midrib only strongly raised; densely dark brown and persistently scaly underneath although sometimes shedding scales irregularly, scales well developed variable in size with small centres, often overlapping. Flowers 2-12 per umbel, rigidly disposed half hanging to semi-erect; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla mostly orange but also reported red, campanulate, 1.7-2.5 × 3-4cm, laxly scaly on the tube and lower part of the lobes outside but these scales often obscure; stamens 10, distributed round the mouth of the flower; ovary densely silvery scaly, style glabrous. Hlb. Indonesia (Sumatra, Mts Singgalang, Kerintji and Pesagi), 1,200-2,870m.

Easily grown although rather slow, the foliage is very handsome when young and covered in bronze scales. The flowers are attractive although in young specimens may be poorly displayed on the plants.

**R. album Blume - Subsect. Albovireya**

Epiphytic shrub to 1.5m, young stems at first densely brown-scaly, later becoming pale green as the scales become translucent, sometimes smelling lightly of lemon. Leaves 7-10 × 2.3-5cm, elliptic, the apex acute, the edge slightly revolute, the base tapering; upper surface green, at first slightly scaly with silvery scales, later glabrous the midrib very slightly impressed, the lateral veins slightly raised rather indistinct, underside with strongly raised midrib and indistinct secondary veins; at first brown-scaly with many of the scales touching, later more spaced with few scales touching, the scales almost circular, with pale margin and a small...
point-like brown centre. Flowers 7-16 in an umbel, semi-erect to hanging; calyx with broadly obtuse lobes 1-1.5mm appressed to the corolla; corolla cream or pale yellow in cultivation rarely described as yellowish pinkish, campanulate, 1.7-2.5 x 1.5-2.0cm, laxly scaly outside; stamens 10, arranged round the mouth of the flower; ovary densely scaly, style scaly in the lower half. H1b. Indonesia (Java, Mts Salak and Gedeh), 1,200-1,700m.

Flowered in cultivation in England in 1856 and figured in *Curtis’s Botanical Magazine* the following year, it was lost to cultivation soon after. It has recently been reintroduced to cultivation and although delicate is not particularly showy.

**R. alticolum** Sleumer - *Subsect. Vireya*
Small tree to 5m, terrestrial; young stems smooth, green at first covered with flat pale brown star-shaped scales. Leaves 6-10 x 2.5-4.5cm, obovate to elliptic, apex obtuse to rounded, the edge flat, the base broadly to narrowly tapering; upper surface smooth, the midrib, very slightly depressed, about 5-7 pairs of lateral veins distinct but not depressed, at first obscurely covered with a fine silvery covering of scales, quickly becoming glabrous; lower surface with raised midrib almost throughout its length, the laterals distinct but not raised, the indumentum of fine well spaced silvery, star-shaped scales which are small and rather inconspicuous. Flowers 1-5 in an umbel, half hanging to hanging; calyx an irregular 5-dented slightly scaly ring; corolla dark red, tubular-cylindrical, a little curved and slightly dilated distally, 5-6 x 2-3cm, laxly scaly outside; stamens 10, grouped together on the upper side of the flower; ovary densely scaly, style scaly only at the base glabrous above. H1b. New Guinea (main range from Irian Jaya to Papua New Guinea), also in New Britain (Mt Lululu), 1,100-3,000m.

A very delicate and pretty species which has been used for hybridizing, several of the resultant progeny have been registered and make attractive hanging basket plants. Confused in the past with *R. rubineiflorum* Craven, see *Notes R&B Edinb.* 38(1) pp 141-144, 1980, but easily distinguished by its paler, narrower, flowers.

**R. arfakanum** Becc. - *Subsect. Vireya*
Shrub to 2.5m, epiphytic or terrestrial, young stems sparsely scaly and papillose pubescent. Leaves 5-10 x 2.3-5cm, oblong to obovate-elliptic, the apex obtuse to almost rounded, the margin slightly revolute, the base tapering; upper surface sparsely silvery scaly at first but soon becoming glabrous with minute papillose spreading hairs on the midrib which is weakly depressed in the basal part, lateral veins 6-8 pairs moderately conspicuous,
very slightly raised; lower surface with the veins slightly raised beneath, laxly scaly, the scales small, irregularly lobed and with small dark brown centres. Flowers in 4-10 flowered umbels, hanging diagonally to vertically downwards, calyx a low wavy ring; corolla deep pink, tubular straight or slightly curved expanded towards the mouth 2.5-3.5 × 2-3cm, glabrous outside; stamens 10, clustered on the upper side of the flower; ovary densely short pubescent and inconspicuously scaly, style glabrous except for a few hairs at the base. H1b. New Guinea (Irian Jaya [Arfak and Nettoti Mts]), 1,200-2,100m.

**R. armitii** F.M.Bailey - Subsect. Solenovireya

Shrub to 2m, terrestrial, young twigs slightly scaly at first with stellate scales Leaves 7-10 × 4-6cm, broadly elliptic to sub-ovobate, the apex obtuse or very slightly revolute, the base broadly attenuate, rounded or slightly cordate; the upper surface at first scaly, quickly glabrescent, midrib impressed, lateral veins 8-10 pairs, slightly impressed; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised, the laterals slightly prominent; scales moderately dense, rusty brown, and deeply incised. Flowers 3-7 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx with 5 distinct but low lobes, both hairy and scaly; corolla white flushed with pink, beautifully scented, trumpet-shaped but with the tube slightly curved, 6-8 × 3-4cm, slightly scaly outside; stamens 10, clustered in the mouth of the flower; ovary densely covered in yellowish to whitish, subappressed hairs which tend to obscure the presence of the scales, style hairy and scaly in the lower half, glabrous above. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Owen Stanley Mountains [Mt Simpson and Mt Dayman]), 2,400-2,700m.

A lovely and free flowering plant introduced by P. Woods close to *R. tuba* but with larger leaves. See also remarks under that species.

**R. atropurpureum** Sleumer - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub to 3m, terrestrial, young stems densely covered with substellate, short-stalked rusty coloured scales and short papillose hairs. Leaves 1.7-3 × 1.5-2.2cm, broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, apex obtuse to rounded sometimes with a protruding apical gland, margin slightly cartilaginous, and crenulate, flat, base rounded to slightly cordate; upper surface silvery scaly when young, quickly becoming glabrescent, midrib impressed often reddish brown and more persistently scaly than the lamina, lateral veins 3-4 pairs slightly impressed; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised beneath for the whole of the length of the leaf, lateral veins slightly raised, scales small with an irregular membranous marginal zone which quickly disappears leaving the thick, blackish red, impressed central portions. Flowers 2-3 per umbel half-hanging to hanging, calyx a low scaly, 5-lobed ring; corolla dark red, tubular-funnel-shaped, curved, 3.5-5 × 3-4cm, densely covered with substellate scales outside; stamens 10, grouped on the upper side of the flower; ovary densely substellate scaly, the style scaly in the lower third, glabrous above. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Eastern and Western Highlands Provinces), 3,500-3,800m.

A characteristic species on the upper slopes of Mt Wilhelm and frequently collected there. It is doubtful if it persists long in cultivation although it quite commonly appears on lists of species.

**R. aurigeranum** Sleumer - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub or small tree to 4m, mostly terrestrial; young stems green at first rather densely covered in flat brown scales; Leaves 8-16 × 4-7cm, elliptic to oblong, the apex short acuminate to acute, sometimes deflexed, the margin smooth and flat, the base broadly or narrowly tapering; upper surface very lightly puckered, the small silvery scales disappearing early, the midrib grooved near the base, very slight-
ly impressed, later veins 6-8 pairs, very slightly impressed; lower surface finely covered with small deeply lobed brown scales with small centres, midrib strongly raised almost the total length of the leaf, lateral veins only slightly raised in the basal half. Flowers with 8-14 flowers per umbel, semi-erect to horizontal; calyx a low inconspicuous ring; corolla bright yellow or orange or yellow with orange flushing, funnel-shaped, 5-7 x 5.5-7.5cm, with scattered small brown scales outside; stamens 10, loosely arranged on the lower side of the corolla sometimes in two groups, sometimes all round the mouth; ovary covered in silvery hairs and scales, the style hairy and scaly in the lower third the scales rising beyond the hairs but totally glabrous in the upper 1cm. Hlb. New Guinea (Morobe Province mainly in the Bulolo-Wau area), 900-1,800m.

The very showy flowers and the accessible locality from which it comes, mean this has long been a popular species in cultivation and has been used extensively as a parent in hybridizing. It is also one of the easiest although it needs space to reach its full potential.

R. BAENITZIANUM LAUTERB. - SUBSECT. VIREYA

Shrub to 2m, terrestrial, young stems at first with a red-brown substellate tomentum. Leaves 15-25 x 3.5-9cm, oblong, broadly elliptic to ovate-elliptic, the apex long drawn out, acute, caudate-acuminate, the margin flat, the broadly tapering, occasionally rounded; upper surface at first finely scaly, quickly becoming completely glabrous, midrib narrow and impressed above, the lateral veins 8-12 pairs slightly raised or impressed; the lower surface laxly scaly, the scales small, flat, irregularly not deeply lobed or dented, the centres small, midrib broadly prominent, lateral veins distinctly prominent. Flowers 4-12 per umbel, erect to horizontal; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla with a yellow tube and orange lobes, funnel-shaped, 8-10 x 8-10cm, finely scaly on the tube outside; stamens 10, scattered irregularly but mostly on the lower side of the flower; ovary covered with semi-appressed, forward pointed, white hairs and silvery scales, style both hairy and scaly to near the top. H1a-b. Papua New Guinea (the western part, Torricelli Mts and Ok Tedi area), 200-1,200m.

A plant of this species was rescued from the collection made by Paul Kores at Wau by the Rev. Canon Norman Cruttwell who grew it and distributed it for general cultivation. It is a very handsome species with a large truss of golden flowers. It may be distinguished from R. zoelleri by its much more sharply attenuate leaves and finer pattern of lateral veins.

R. BAGOBONUM COPEL.F. - SUBSECT. VIREYA

Small shrub to 0.6m, usually epiphytic occasionally terrestrial on landslides; young stems, green, smooth but minutely covered in brown scales. Leaves 1.2-2 x 0.4-0.7cm, narrowly obovate, the apex broadly acute, the margin flat and minutely crenulate, the base narrowly cuneate, the upper surface at first sparsely scaly, smooth, midrib slightly impressed above, disappearing before the apex, lateral veins not visible; lower surface with the midrib flat and distinct to the leaf tip, the scales, small, well spaced, brown, disc-shaped or deeply lobed. Flowers solitary or occasionally in pairs, held horizontally or diagonally angled downwards; calyx a low angled disc; corolla orange on opening becoming a rich glossy red with age, cylindrical, 1.4-2 x 0.6-1cm, with a few pale scales on the tube; stamens 10, in a regular pattern of alternating long and short, curved towards the centre of the flower so that it self pollinates; ovary both scaly and hairy in the lower half, hairy only in the upper part, style glabrous. H1b. Philippines, Indonesia (Kalimantan, Seram), Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak), 1,200-1,900m.

Often confused with R. quadrasiannum and its allies but apart from the different scale types R. bagobonum has the ovary longer than the style whereas in R.
**R. beyerinckianum** Koord. - **Subsect. Phaeovireya**
Tree or shrub mostly 1-2m, but recorded up to 4m, terrestrial or epiphytic, young branches at first densely covered with a rusty coloured, stellate-dendroid tomentum. Leaves 3-6 x 1-3.5cm, variable in shape from broadly elliptic to ovate, obovate to sub-orbicular, apex narrowly to broadly obtuse or rounded, the margin usually strongly revolute, the base broadly tapering to rounded; upper surface at first densely red-brown, stellate-scaly, becoming silvery scaly and rather tardily glabrescent, midrib slightly impressed above, lateral veins 4-7 pairs, slightly impressed; below, the midrib strongly prominent, the laterals slightly to strongly prominent, scales dendroid, deeply stellate incised, dense and overlapping, growing from pronounced, persistent, epidermal tubercles, the scales themselves disappearing easily with any abrasion and often then only found in protected corners. Flowers 2-6 per umbel, half-hanging to hanging; calyx a low stellate-scaly ring; corolla, white, yellow, greenish, pink, purplish pink but most commonly dark red, tubular funnel-shaped, curved, zygomorphic, 3-4.5 x 2-2.5cm, densely stellate-scaly outside; stamens 10, clustered in the upper mouth of the flower; ovary densely brown-stellate-scaly, style stellate-scaly throughout its length. H1b. New Guinea (east to west, mostly on the main range), 1,500-4,000m.

A very common and wide ranging species in the wild in both area and altitude. It is very closely related to R. phaeochitum but differs in its glabrous disc and glabrous or only sparsely hairy filaments. The lower altitude forms tend to be the easiest to cultivate.

**R. blackii** Sleumer - **Subsect. Vireya**
Large shrub to 5m, mostly terrestrial occasionally epiphytic; young stems smooth with a moderate covering of flat brown scales. Leaves 6-8 x 5-7cm, ovate to orbicular, apex obtuse to rounded, edge smooth or very slightly recurved, base rounded to auriculate, the leaves being virtually sessile; upper surface at first scurfy-scaly, quickly becoming glabrous, the midrib prominently raised above for the basal 1cm, lateral veins about 4 pairs, moderately conspicuous smooth; underneath the midrib raised for about ¼ of its length, the laterals distinct but only slightly raised, scales, brown well spaced, very variable in size, disc-shaped, sometimes lobed and with small centres. Flowers 4-7 per umbel, horizontal to half hanging; calyx a slightly swollen lobed ring, more or less glabrous; corolla red, slightly curved and narrowly tubular-funnel-shaped, 5.5-6 x 3-4cm, finely white-scaly on the tube and lobes; stamens 10, grouped on the upper side of the mouth of the flower; ovary silvery scaly and hairy, style with a few simple hairs at the base otherwise glabrous. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Western and Southern Highlands), 2,500-3,400m.

Similar in floral characters to R. culminicolum but differing in its cordate to auriculate leaves. Named after Michael Black of Grasmere in whose garden Sleumer reported this species growing in 1973. It includes R. sleumeri A.Gilli.

**R. brookeanum** Low ex Lindl. - **Subsect. Vireya**
Epiphytic or terrestrial shrub or small tree, up to 2m, rarely 5m, young stems green with fine stellate scales but quickly becoming glabrescent or (var. cladotrichum Sleumer) with fine simple hairs. Leaves 10-30 x 3-9cm, narrowly elliptic or elliptic, the apex acute to obtuse, often shortly acuminate, the margin entire and flat, the base broadly to narrowly tapering; the upper surface at first with a fine silvery appressed covering of scales but quickly becoming glabrous, or minutely hairy (var. cladotrichum), often characteristically puckered with hollows between the lateral veins, midrib slightly raised in the lower half, lateral veins 8-12 pairs distinct.
but not raised; lower surface with the midrib raised for about ½ of its length, the laterals hardly raised, scales, lobed discs with small centres, small and widely spaced and with small white hairs, especially on the veins in var. cladotrichum. Flowers 3-12 per umbel, erect to horizontal; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla pale yellow through orange to red, sometimes strikingly bicoloured with a yellow throat and orange lobes, funnel-shaped, 4-6 × 4-5cm, glabrous outside, reported as having a delicate lemon-like fragrance but usually scentless; stamens 10, irregular or somewhat placed into two lateral groups; ovary with simple hairs and scales (glabrous in subsp. moultonii [Ridl.\argent]), style glabrous. H1a-b. Borneo (widespread), Sumatra (west and north), s.l. to 1,800m.

FCC 1869 (J. Veitch, Chelsea, London); flowers clear yellow.

FCC 1970 (Mr & Mrs E.F. Allen, Felcourt, Copdock, Suffolk) to a clone ‘Mandarin’; flowers Red Group 40C, fading to 40D, throat bright yellow (between Yellow-Orange Group 18A and 17D).

This species is common in Borneo and has occasionally been found in Sumatra, it is very variable and still poorly understood as a species despite having been cultivated in various forms for a long time. The bicoloured forms from Mt Kinabalu produce exceptional flowers and it was one of these that was registered as ‘Mandarin’. This species is of easy cultivation and it has the advantage that the flowers are most commonly produced in the depths of winter.

Subsp. gracile (Lindl.)Argent (syn. R. brookeanum var. gracile [Low ex Lindl.] G. Henslow), with narrower leaves rarely more than 3cm wide.

FCC 1972 (Mr and Mrs E.F. Allen, Felcourt, Copdock, Suffolk) to a clone ‘Raja’; flowers Yellow Group 13A.

R. BRYOPHILUM Sleumer - Subsect. Phaeovireya
Shrub to 2m epiphytic often high in trees, young stems brown with the stellate-dendroid tomentum when very young. Leaves 3.5-5.5 × 1.2-2cm, elliptic or broadly elliptic, the apex obtuse to rounded, the margin flat or slightly revolute, the base broadly to narrowly tapering, upper surface brown-scaly when young, flat, the midrib very slightly impressed, lateral veins obscure about 3-5 pairs; lower surface with midrib a little raised throughout its length, lateral veins obscure, at first with a rather sparse covering of dendroid scales which are easily removed leaving the pale tubercles from which the scales arise. Flowers in 2-3 flowered umbels half hanging to hanging; calyx a low scaly disc; corolla pink, cylindrical, very slightly curved 2.2-2.7 × 1.7-2.5cm, glabrous outside; stamens 10, loosely clustered in the upper half of the mouth of the flower; ovary densely stellate-scaly, style covered with sub-patent simple hairs nearly to the top. H1b. New Guinea, (Irian Jaya, Cycloop Mts), 1,000-1,800m.

A delicate species that has been in cultivation for some time, similar to R. dieelsianum and differing in the hairy style, R. dieelsianum having a scaly or glabrous style.

R. BURTHI P.Woods - Subsect. Vireya
Shrub to 0.8m, epiphytic, young stems green or reddish, both finely hairy and scaly. Leaves 1.8-2.8 × 0.9-1.2cm, obovate, the apex broadly pointed to rounded, slightly recurved, the upper side minutely scaly with the midrib impressed above, the lateral veins not visible; underside with the midrib raised below, the lateral veins faint, 2-3 pairs, scales lobed, substellate with small centres. Flowers 1-2, rarely 4 per umbel, hanging vertically down; calyx a low ring with a ciliate margin, corolla red, cylindrical with a straight tube, 2.2-2.5 × 2.4-2.8cm, finely hairy outside; stamens 10, spreading round the mouth of the tube; ovary densely hairy with white semi-appressed hairs which tend to obscure the presence of brown scales which are also present, style glabrous except for a few hairs near the base. H1b. Borneo, Sabah and Northern Sarawak.
Description of Species in Cultivation: Vireya

R. BUXIFOLIUM Low ex Hook.F. - Subsect. Pseudovireya

Shrub or tree to 10m, terrestrial, young stems covered in brown scales and very finely hairy. Leaves 1.3-3.7 x 0.6-2.8cm, almost circular to broadly elliptic, the apex obtuse, rounded or retuse, the margin slightly recurved, crenulate, the base cordate, rounded or broadly tapering; upper side sparsely scaly with the small scales sunk into pits, the midrib slightly impressed, lateral veins 3-5 pairs, inconspicuous; lower surface with the midrib raised, lateral veins very slightly or not raised, the scales small and rather sparse, circular to irregular, with relatively large cushion-like centres and a narrow flange. Flowers 5-10 per umbel, more or less horizontally held; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla red, strongly honey-scented, funnell shaped to almost campanulate, 2-2.6 x 3-4cm, finely golden scaly outside; stamens 10, arranged evenly around the mouth of the flower; ovary densely dendroid-scaly, style scaly in the basal half, glabrous in the upper part. Hlb. Borneo, Sabah, Mt Kinabalu endemic, 3,100-3,900m.

One of the most magnificent sights of Kinabalu when in flower but it tends to be slow and feeble in cultivation with the flowers smaller and less rich in colour. It is anomalous as to subsection combining characters from Pseudovireya with those of Vireya.

R. CALIGINIS KORES - Subsect. Phaeovireya

Straggling shrub to 1m, terrestrial or epiphytic, young stems densely covered with brown, scurfy scales. Leaves 1-5 x 0.1-1cm, linear to elliptic, the apex narrowly to broadly acute, the margin slightly revolute, base narrowly to broadly tapering; upper surface at first densely covered in the brown dendroid scales but quickly becoming glabrous, midrib impressed above lateral veins obscure; lower surface densely brown scaly the dendroid scales forming a complete and rather persistent felt, midrib raised throughout the length of the leaf, other veins obscure. Flowers mostly solitary occasionally 2-3 in a small umbel, hanging more or less vertically downwards; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla, white to pink, cylindrical, 3.5 x 2-2.5cm, densely pale brown-scaly on the tube and lobes outside; stamens 10, clustered on the upper side of the mouth of the flower; ovary densely dendroid-scaly, style scal y in the basal half, glabrous in the upper part. Hlb. North-western Papua New Guinea (West Sepik and Enga Provinces), 2,400-2,500m.

Described in 1984 by Paul Kores, various forms of this species have come into cultivation some with much broader leaves than the plant which was originally described. Said to be close to R. hooglandii and differing in the less revolute, more patent leaves and darker scales. It might also be confused with R. rarum but is more scaly and lacks the simple hairs on stamens and style of that species.

R. CARRII Sleumer - Subsect. Solenovireya

Shrub to 2m, mostly epiphytic, twigs green, only finely silvery scaly. Leaves 4.5-7 x 4-6cm, broadly ovate to rounded, the apex obtuse to almost rounded, sometimes shortly apiculate, the margin, entire and flat, the base cordate to auriculate; upper surface minutely silvery scaly at first, quickly glabrescent, broad and raised in the basal part, fine and impressed distally, the lateral veins very slightly raised, conspicuous, 6-8 pairs; lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, lateral veins smooth, the scales well spaced, inconspicuous with lobed to subulate pale margin and small centres. Flowers 3-6 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx a low 5-lobed ring with a short fringe; corolla white, 6-8 x 3-4cm, trumpet-shaped, the tube slightly curved and dilated gradually upwards, subulate scal y outside; stamens 10, a little exserted and clustered at
the centre of the flower mouth; ovary densely covered in appressed yellowish hairs and silvery scales, the style hairy and scaly at the base for c.5mm and then glabrous. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Mt Victoria), 2,440m.

The distinctive sessile leaves look reminiscent of R. blackii but the flowers of that species are red, and the veins are fewer and bolder.

**R. carringtoniae F. Muell. - Subsect. Solenovireya**

Shrub or small tree up to 5m, terrestrial, young stems rather densely covered in thin scales. Leaves 3.5-9 × 2.5-5.5cm, obovate to broadly elliptic, the apex obtuse to rounded, the margin entire, revolute, the base broadly tapering, rounded or truncate; upper surface finely covered in small scales, quickly glabrescent, midrib impressed above, lateral veins 6-8 pairs somewhat raised; lower surface with the midrib strongly prominent beneath, the lateral veins obscure almost smooth, sub-densely but minutely scaly the scales shallowly and irregularly lobed, impressed and with small centres. Flowers 3-9 per umbel, held erect or semi-erect; calyx a low fringed ring; corolla white, fragrant, trumpet-shaped with the tube slightly curved, 5-7 × 1.8-2.5cm, subdensely scaly outside; stamens 10, slightly exserted from the mouth of the flower; ovary covered with semi-appressed hairs which tend to obscure an additional covering of scales. H1b. New Guinea (the eastern part, Mts Obree, Victoria, Suckling and Dayman), 1,830-2,950m.

Quite variable and very free flowering in cultivation and the parent of some delightful hybrids.

**R. christi Foerster - Subsect. Vireya**

Shrub to 1.2m, usually epiphytic, twigs at first with a covering of brown scales which quickly fall off. Leaves 4-9 × 2-6cm, ovate, the apex acute and sometimes shortly attenuate, the margin flat or slightly revolute, the base rounded to cordate; upper surface very quickly glabrous, clearly reticulate, the midrib impressed, lateral veins 4-6 pairs only minutely impressed; underneath the midrib strongly raised and often coloured red, the laterals distinct but hardly raised, scales well spaced, disc-shaped or irregularly lobed with small centres. Flowers 1-4 per umbel, hanging diagonally to vertically downwards; calyx a low lobed ring; corolla bicoloured with a yellow tube and orange lobes, cylindrical, the tube slightly curved, 3-3.5 × 3.5-4cm, with distinct white hairs outside; stamens 10, spread round the upper half of the mouth of the flower, ovary hairy, the style hairy nearly to the top. H1b. New Guinea (widespread from Irian Jaya to Papua New Guinea), 1,200-
This delightful and easily grown species occurs in two forms in cultivation, one with large leaves and the other more delicate and smaller, the flowers of both however are very similar, forms with pink flowers are usually considered hybrids particularly with R. beyerinckianum.

R. christii Foerster Orthographic variant = R. christi Foerster.

R. COMMONAE FOERSTER - SUBSECT. VIREYA
Shrub to 6m (in cultivation rarely more than 0.8m), terrestrial, the young stems with stellate scales and rough below the leaves from the raised leaf scars. Leaves 1.2-4.5 × 0.8-2cm, elliptic to obovate-elliptic, apex obtuse to rounded, with a small thick protruding apical gland, margin cartilaginous, flat or slightly revolute and distinctly serrulate-crenulate in the upper half, base broadly tapering; the upper surface sparsely scaly at first, quickly glabrescent the scales leaving minute pits, midrib impressed above, the laterals 4-6 pairs, slightly impressed; lower surface with the midrib broadly raised in the lower half, laterals smooth or only very slightly raised, scales rather distant, silvery, rather deeply substellately lobed and impressed in small pits. Flowers 3-8 per umbel, semi-erect to half-hanging; calyx scaly, deeply 5-lobed; corolla deep red, orange-red or pale yellow, 2.4 × 1.3-2.8cm, finely, laxly to subdensely scaly outside; stamens 10, in a rather irregular group in the mouth of the flower; ovary glabrous, style glabrous. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Western, Eastern and Southern Highlands and Morobe Provinces), 2,600-4,000m.

Generally growing in open ground in the wild, this is one of the hardiest of the New Guinea Vireyas in cultivation. Described by Sleumer (Flora Malesiana 1 [6] 587, 1966) as 'stiff', in cultivation it is often 'floppy' but cheerful with brightly coloured flowers in 3 distinct colour forms.

R. crassifolium STAFF - SUBSECT. VIREYA
Shrub to 2.5m, young stems smooth, inconspicuously covered in brown scales. Leaves 8-14 × 4-8cm, ovate, obovate or oblong with a broad blunt to rounded apex, the margin smooth somewhat irregular, flat or slightly revolute, the base cordate, rounded or more rarely wedge-shaped. Upper surface when young silvery scaly, the scales turning brown before quickly falling off, the mature surface characteristically puckered, the midrib very large and conspicuous, very strongly raised, lateral veins 8-12 pairs hardly raised, spreading at a wide angle; underneath the midrib only slightly raised, lateral veins smooth, the scales small, well spaced, disc-shaped and irregularly lobed with small centres. Flowers 6-30 in each umbel, semi-erect to half-hanging; calyx a low ring; corolla mostly pink to red but rarely recorded as orange and white, funnel-shaped, sometimes with the lobe sides attractively reflexed, 2.3-3.5 × 4-5.2cm, glabrous outside; stamens 10, conspicuously alternating long and short and regularly distributed around the mouth of the flower; ovary glabrous, style glabrous. H1b. Borneo, widespread (Sabah, Brunei, Sarawak and Kalimantan), 1,200-2,200m.

Distinctive with its broad blunt leaves and clearly dimorphic stamens. It is an easily grown species but rarely looks happy confined to a pot.

R. cruttwellii SLEUMER - SUBSECT. SOLENOVIREYA
Shrub or small tree up to 6m, young stems laxly scaly, Leaves 6-12.5 × 3-6cm, obovate to elliptic or broadly elliptic, the apex mostly obtuse, sometimes rounded or acute, the margin plain and flat, the base tapering to broadly tapering; upper surface at first finely and minutely silvery scaly with the midrib impressed, lateral veins 6-8 pairs. narrowly but distinctly impressed above to give conspicuous reticulation; under surface with the midrib strongly raised, the laterals not
raised but distinctively darker than the pale lamina surface and so showing up as a very distinctive reticulation, scales small brown, rather irregular, circular to lobed, well spaced and with small centres. Flowers 4-9 per umbel, erect or semi-erect; calyx a lobed, almost glabrous but laxyly ciliate ring; corolla white, trumpet-shaped, the tube slightly curved, 5-7 × 2.5-3cm, finely scaly outside; stamens 10, exserted from the mouth of the flower and distributed evenly; ovary covered with semi-erect, whitish hairs but no scales, style hairy at the very base otherwise glabrous. Hlb. South-east Papua New Guinea, 1,800-2,600m.

A beautiful and easily cultivated species named after the Rev. Canon Norman Cruttwell who after taking First Class honours in botany at Oxford went on to pursue a career as a missionary in New Guinea but sent a great many plants for description and cultivation from the remote areas in which he worked.

R. culminicolum F. Müell. - Subsect. Vireya
Shrub or small tree up to 8m high, terrestrial, young stems sparsely covered in subtellate scales. Leaves 2-9 × 1-1.5cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic or occasionally obovate, the apex broadly acute to obtuse or rounded, the margin flat or slightly revolute, the base broadly tapering to rounded; upper surface sparsely scaly at first, quickly glabrescent, the midrib impressed above, lateral veins 4-8 pairs slightly impressed; below the midrib prominently raised, the laterals slightly raised, the scales well spaced, rather small, irregularly lobed to subdellate, with small dark centres. Flowers 3-12 per umbel, horizontal to hanging vertically; calyx a lobed, scaly disc; corolla bright red or purplish, more rarely pink, 2.5-6 × 1.6-4cm, laxly to subdensely scaly outside; stamens 10, clustered on the upper side of the flower; ovary covered with yellowish hairs and obscurely scaly, style hairy and scaly in the lower third, glabrous above. Hlb. New Guinea (from east to west), one record from the island of New Ireland (Papua New Guinea), 900-4,000m. One of the most widespread of the New Guinea rhododendrons and very variable as a consequence.

R. dianthosmum Sleumer - Subsect. Phaeovireya
Shrub up to 2m, epiphytic, young stems densely stellate-dendroid scaly at first but quickly rather glaucous, glabrescent. Leaves 9-14 × 3-6cm, elliptic or broadly elliptic, the apex obtuse or shortly subacuminate-attenuate, margin slightly recurved, the base broadly tapering to rounded; upper surface at first brown-scaly, later rough with persistent epidermal tubercles, midrib slightly raised; lower surface with the midrib and lateral veins somewhat raised, scales deeply divided, dendroid, from pronounced and persistent epidermal tubercles. Flowers 4-6 per umbel, more or less horizontal; calyx a scaly ring; corolla white with 6-7 lobes, strongly smelling of carnations, tubular to tubular-funnel-shaped, conspicuously pouched at the base, 5-7 × 2.5-4cm, glabrous outside; stamens 12-14, irregularly exserted from the mouth; ovary covered with forward pointing hairs and (obscurely) with scales, style hairy in the lower ⅓, glabrous towards the top. Hlb. New Guinea, (Irian Jaya, Cycloop Mts), 500-1,400m. Close to R. hyacinthosmum but that species has larger flowers with 6-7-lobed corollas.

R. dielsianum Schltr. - Subsect. Phaeovireya
Erect shrub to 2m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young stems densely covered at first with brown stellate-dendroid scales, soon glabrescent. Leaves 4-7 × 1.5-3cm, elliptic or narrowly elliptic, the apex acute to obtuse, the margin flat or very slightly recurved; base broadly to narrowly wedge-shaped; upper surface at first brown-scaly but quickly glabrescent, the surface left somewhat rough by the persistent raised scale bases, midrib impressed,
lateral veins 4-6 pairs, obscure or feint; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised, particularly in the basal half, lateral veins only slightly raised and only slightly more distinct than when viewed from above, scales fairly well spaced, brown, dendroid and from prominent epidermal tubercles, easily rubbed off. Flowers 2-4 per umbel, horizontal to hanging, calyx a low scaly ring; corolla pink, tubular, curved 2.5-3.5 × 2-3cm, slightly scaly outside; stamens 10, loosely to tightly grouped on the upper side of the corolla mouth; ovary silvery or silvery and brown-scaly, the style scaly up to half way, glabrous above (the var. stylotrichum Sleumer with short spreading hairs in the lower part). H1b. New Guinea (widely spread in the eastern half of the island), 1,200-2,000m.

A pretty and freely growing species in cultivation.

**R. ericoides** Low ex Hook.f. - **Subsect. Pseudovireya**

Shrub erect or prostrate, to 1.5m, rarely to 3m, terrestrial; young stems scaly and sometimes minutely hairy, distinctly rough with raised leaf scars for some distance below the leaves. Leaves 0.4-0.8 × 0.08-0.16cm, linear or very narrowly elliptic, the apex acute, with the extreme point rounded, margin not revolute, entire or somewhat indented with irregular crenulations, the base tapering; upper surface smooth with a few minute scales which quickly disappear, midrib faint, minutely impressed near the base, no lateral veins visible; lower surface paler than the upper, with a trace of the midrib only, with well spaced small disc-shaped scales with indistinct centres. Flowers 1-4 per umbel, hanging diagonally to vertically downwards; calyx of 5 well developed lobes each 2-3mm long; corolla red, cylindrical 13-15 × 10-12mm, finely scaly on the tube and lobes; stamens 10, on the lower side of the mouth of the flower; ovary densely scaly, style glabrous. H1b. Malaysia (Sabah - Mt Kinabalu only), 2,700-4,000m.

This, the most alpine species on Kinabalu is a real plantsman’s challenge, various introductions have grown and flowered in cultivation but it seems prone to soil borne diseases and does not persist well. It is well named with its narrow foliage looking very ericoid. The consistently long calyx lobes will distinguish it from other species which may approach it in general appearance.

**R. fallacinum** Sleumer - **Subsect. Malayovireya**

Shrub to 5m, epiphytic or terrestrial, the young stems with a dense and persistent covering of dark brown scales. Leaves 9-16 × 3.5-5.5cm, ovate, lanceolate or elliptic, the apex acute and often acuminate, the margin irregularly wavy but flat, the base rounded to auriculate; the upper surface at first densely silvery scaly with overlapping scales, only gradually becoming glabrescent, midrib slightly impressed in the basal half, smooth above, the laterals 8-12 pairs, smooth; the lower surface with the midrib strongly raised for most of its length, the laterals very slightly so, scales: brown, dense and overlapping, variable in size and very persistent. Flowers 15-35 per umbel, erect to horizontal; calyx a low densely scaly ring; corolla bright orange, shortly cylindrical to narrowly funnel-shaped, 1.8-2.5 × 3-3.7cm, densely and conspicuously brown-scaly outside on the tube and up onto the lobes; stamens 10, arranged fairly regularly around the mouth of the flower; ovary densely brown-scaly; style densely scaly for 2-3mm at the base, glabrous in the remaining part. H1b. Malaysia, (Sabah, Mt Kinabalu and Crocker Range to Mt Mulu and Mt Murud in Northern Sarawak), 1,200-2,500m.

A variable species distinguished from the closely related *R. durionifolium* Becc. by its shorter, much more scaly flowers. One of the more challenging species in cultivation, tending to be rather slow.

**R. gardenia** Schltr. - **Subsect. Phaeovireya**

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An imperfectly understood species similar to *R. konori* and differing in the nearly completely glabrous style. Most if not all plants of this species are now referable to cultivar 'Gardenia Odyssey' a plant introduced into Australia from The Netherlands and now widely distributed. See: Craven L. *The Rhododendron*, Spring 1993, Vol. 33 pp 11-12, Bringing a conclusion to confusion: *Rhododendron* 'Gardenia Odyssey'.

**R. giulianettii** Lauterb. - Subsect. Albovireya

Shrub to 3m, terrestrial, young stems moderately densely covered with shortly stalked scales. Leaves 0.7-2.8 x 0.3-1.8cm, broadly elliptic, obovate-elliptic to subcircular, the apex obtuse to rounded. rarely retuse, the margin slightly revolute, the base broadly tapering to rounded but often decurrent in a wing on the petiole; upper surface densely scaly with flat scales, soon becoming glabrous, the scales leaving shallow pits; midrib slightly impressed, lateral veins 4-5 pairs, slightly depressed; lower surface with the midrib only slightly raised, the laterals obscure, the scales dense, overlapping, broadly lobed and some darker in colour giving a spotted appearance to the surface. Flowers 3-4 per umbel, horizontally spreading; calyx a densely scaly and wavy disc; corolla bright red, cylindrical to narrowly funnel-shaped, 2.8-3.5 x 1.8-2.4cm, completely glabrous outside; stamens 10, rather irregularly centrally disposed; ovary hairy and scaly, style scaly at the base, glabrous above. Hlb. Papua New Guinea (Mt Scratchley, Mt Victoria), 3,000-3,900m.

**R. gracilentum** F.Muell. - Subsect. Vireya

Small usually spreading much branched shrub to 0.5m, mostly considerably less, terrestrial or epiphytic; young stems finely scaly with dark brown scales. Leaves 0.8-1.5 x 0.2-0.7cm, completely glabrous outside; stamens 10, rather irregularly on the upper side of the mouth of the flower; ovary densely scaly, style with simple hairs at least in the basal half. Hlb. Papua New Guinea (east-
ern end), 2,000-2,800m.

A delightful, small, bushy plant in cultivation, that covers itself in flowers in the spring. It is unlikely to be confused with other species. The nearest relation in cultivation is possibly *R. womersleyi* which has a very different habit with few branches and simple white hairs on the ovary.

**R. hellwigii** *Warb. - Subsect. Phaeovireya*

Shrub to 3m, mostly epiphytic, young stems at first densely brown-scaly, quickly glabrescent and then characteristically pale whitish or yellowish cream. Leaves 8-12.5 x 4.5-8 cm, broadly elliptic, ovate or obovate, the apex obtuse to rounded, the margin flat or very slightly recurved and narrowly cartilaginous, the base rounded or cordate; upper surface at first densely dark-brown scaly, later glabrescent green but slightly rough with scale bases, midrib strongly raised at the base but becoming slightly impressed in the upper part, lateral veins 5-7 pairs, very slightly impressed; lower surface with the midrib raised throughout its length, laterals smooth, at first densely brown-scaly with very unequally sized dendroid scales which quickly fall or become eroded and ultimately leave a rough green surface of scale bases. Flowers 2-5 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging, calyx of 6-7 short (2 mm), brown-scaly lobes; corolla deep pink to dark blood red, with 6 or 7 lobes, tubular funnel-shaped, slightly curved. 7-8 x 8-9 cm, glabrous outside but flecked with indistinct paler marks; stamens 10, rather irregularly grouped in the mouth of the flower but falling to the lower side as the stigma matures; ovary densely scaly, the style densely scaly for most of its length. Hl.b. New Guinea, a common and widespread species on the main range, 1,500-2,500m.

A very attractive and easily grown species with aromatic foliage as well as the beautifully scented flowers.

**R. herzogii** *Warb. - Subsect. Siphonovireya*

Erect shrub to 2m, mostly epiphytic, young stems finely brown-scaly. Leaves 5-8 x 2.5-4.5 cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, the apex broadly obtuse to rounded, margin revolute, base broadly tapering to rounded; upper surface at first covered with rounded silvery scales, quickly glabrous, midrib broad and raised at the very base, quickly tapering so that it is narrow and slightly impressed, for most of its length, lateral veins 4-6 pairs, very slightly impressed; undersurface with the midrib broadly raised throughout, lateral veins smooth, scales moderately spaced, disc-shaped with variable sized centres and impressed into the leaf surface. Flowers 5-14 per umbel, held stiffly suberect; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla white to pale pink, most commonly white with the tube suffused pink from the base, strongly and sweetly scented, slender trumpet-shaped with a curved tube, 6-11 x 1.5-2.5 cm, densely mealy-scaly on the tube outside; stamens 10, rather irregularly grouped in the mouth of the flower but falling to the lower side as the stigma matures; ovary densely scaly, the style densely scaly for most of its length. Hl.b. Papua New Guinea (Finisterre and Saruwaged Mts) 1,100-2,500m.

Well described in the wild as ‘a glorious species with petals a very dark blood red and so thick and fleshy that one can easily squeeze them so that the red sap runs out through the fingers’. In cultivation it is rather slow but certainly very handsome when in flower.
midrib raised throughout its length, completely covered in variably sized brown scales, the largest with dark brown swollen centres. Flowers 8-15 per umbel, horizontal or semi-erect; calyx a low rounded, scaly disc; corolla white but with a prominent and attractive pattern of brown scales outside on the tube and lobes, saucer-shaped $1.4 \times 2.2$cm; ovary densely brown-scaly, style glabrous or scaly near the base. H1b. Borneo (Sabah, Brunei, Sarawak and Kalimantan [Mt Kemul]), 1,300-2,000m.

One of the most attractive species in this section. When in flower it rarely escapes comment even from non rhododendron lovers. Its densely scaly, strap-shaped leaves and dainty, short, white flowers will not allow confusion with any other species.

**R. hyacinthosmum** Sleumer - Subsect. Phaeovireya

Shrub to 3m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young stems at first stellate-scaly, the scales from epidermal tubercles which make the stems rough to the touch. Leaves 6-9 $\times 3.5$-5cm, broadly elliptic to ovate, the apex broadly obtuse to rounded, the margin flat or slightly recurved, narrowly cartilaginous, the base round to cordate; the upper surface at first finely brown-scaly, becoming glabrescent but remaining rather rough, midrib raised at the very base, impressed above, lateral veins 3-7 pairs slightly raised; lower surface with the midrib prominent and raised, the laterals mostly obscure, hardly raised, scales brown-stellate to dendroid from pronounced epidermal tubercles, moderately densely set. Flowers 2-5 per umbel, horizontal to half hanging; calyx a 5-lobed, hairy and scaly disc, corolla white with a pink flush in bud and pink patches at the base of the lobes in the mouth, powerfully scented like hyacinths, glabrous outside; stamens 10, irregularly disposed on the lower side of the mouth; ovary white-hairy, style hairy only for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length, glabrous at the top. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Milne Bay Province), 1,800-2,300m.

An attractive species discovered by the Rev. Canon N.E.G. Cruttwell in the Daga country where he worked as a missionary and distributed via the Australian Rhododendron Society.

**R. inconspicuum** J.J. Sm. - Subsect. Vireya

Shrubs to 3m or more rarely trees to 10m, mostly terrestrial; young stems densely covered with scurfy brown scales some of these from epidermal tubercles. Leaves 1.5-2.5 $\times 0.8$-1.7cm, ovate to elliptic or broadly elliptic, the apex obtuse to rounded, the margin entire and flat, the base broadly tapering to rounded; the upper surface at first silvery-scaly, quickly glabrescent, midrib slightly impressed, lateral veins 3-6 pairs very slightly impressed; lower surface with the midrib
slightly raised, lateral veins not raised but quite distinct in being darker in colour than the surrounding tissue, scales pale silvery brown rounded to deeply lobed and with small centres and each impressed in a low pit. Flowers in 1-7 flowered umbels, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx a densely scaly lobed disc; corolla pink to red, campanulate or short-ly cylindrical, 1.3-1.8 × 0.8-1.7cm, quite densely pale brown-scaly outside; stamens 10, spreading all round the mouth of the flower; ovary densely silvery scaly, the scales stopping rather abruptly at the junction with the glabrous style. H1a-b. Borneo (S Sarawak and W Kalimantan), 60-1,100m.

This species is grown as much for its bizarre looking leaves as for the flowers. If grown in full sun the leaves become very pale yellowish in colour often with a bronze tinge which makes it either wonderfully exciting or sick-looking depending on the viewpoint of the observer. If grown in shade the plants are quite acceptably green and growth better.

**R. INTRANERVATUM SLEUMER - SUBSECT. VIREYA**

Shrub to 1m, usually epiphytic, also on cliffs: minutely scaly at first quickly becoming smooth and glabrescent. Leaves 9-15 × 6-11cm, broadly elliptic, sub-ovate occasionally subcircular or sub-obovate, the apex broadly obtuse, rounded or retuse, often with a small recurved apiculus, margin recurved, the base cordate to auriculate; upper surface minutely and obscurely pale brown stellate-scaly, the midrib strongly raised for ½-⅔ of the length, lateral veins 10-16 pairs, strongly raised and with the lamina deeply sulcate between so that the leaves are more distinctively ‘ribbed’ than any other species; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised and the laterals deeply impressed, scales rather dense, brown-lobed to stellate with small centres. Flowers 1-5 per umbel, semi-erect to half-hanging; calyx a low scaly and hairy disc; corolla pale yellow, broadly funnel-shaped, glabrous outside; stamens 10, spreading all round the mouth of the flower; ovary softly white-hairy, the style glabrous. H1b. Widespread throughout the highlands of New Guinea, 1,800-3,400m.

Often confused with *R. yelliottii* Warburg a species which is generally much more difficult to cultivate but the flowers of that species are usually darker in colour, the scales on the undersides of the leaves denser (usually touching each other) and the flower buds are scaly and minutely hairy (in this species they are glabrous or scally only).

**R. JASMINIFLORUM**

Shrub to 2.5m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young stems finely brown-scaly and slightly rough to the touch. Leaves 2.5-6 × 1-3.6cm, mostly elliptic, occasionally sub-ovate or sub-circular, the apex mostly obtuse to rounded, occasionally sub-acute, the margin strongly and broadly recurved, the base rounded or truncate; upper surface initially and laxly stellate-scaly, quickly glabrescent, midrib impressed, the lateral veins rather obscure; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised in the lower half, almost smooth above, lateral veins obscure, scales well spaced, small, dark brown and irregularly stellate, each raised on a minute epidermal tubercle. Flowers 3-20 per umbel, semi-erect to half-hanging; calyx a low scaly and hairy disc; corolla often at first pink, becoming white, usually lightly scented, trumpet-shaped, 4-5.5 × 2-2.5cm, distinctly but minutely brown-scaly outside and obscurely white-hairy; stamens 10, scattered irregularly in the mouth of the flower; ovary scaly and hairy, style scaly in the lower ⅔, hairy to near the top. H1b. West Malaysia (Sarawak, Sumatra) and Philippines (Mindanao), recorded from s.l. to 3,100m, most commonly at about 1,000m.

In cultivation since Victorian times and still one of the best Vireyas to grow, most plants in cultivation are the West Malaysian form.
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R. javanicum (B. UME) BENN. - SUBSECT. VIREYA
Shrub or small tree to 5m, terrestrial or epiphytic; young stems finely brown-scaly, becoming smooth and glabrous. Leaves 10-20 x 3-6cm, elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, the apex acute, the margin flat, sometimes slightly irregular, the base broadly to narrowly tapering; upper surface, finely and indistinctly scaly at first, quickly glabrescent, midrib raised in the upper half of the leaf, lateral veins 7-10 pairs, minutely impressed; lower surface with the midrib raised throughout its length, laterals more or less smooth but distinct; scales brown, scattered and well spaced, lobed to substellate with small centres. Flowers 4-12 per umbel, erect to horizontal; calyx a low glabrous ring; corolla usually orange often with a pinkish violet throat, occasionally reported as yellow or red, funnel-shaped, 3-5 x 5-7.5cm, glabrous or almost so outside; stamens 10, irregularly scattered mostly on the lower side of the mouth; ovary glabrous or very sparsely scaly, (hairy in var. teysmannii [Miq.] King & Gamble), style glabrous. H1a-b. Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, to Bali), Malaysia (West) (as var. teysmannii), Philippines and Celebes as subsp. schadenbergii (Warb.) Argent, 300-2,600m.

AM 1933 (L. de Rothschild, Exbury); flowers deep orange, with pink throat.

The Javan form with bright orange flowers has long been grown and admired but some Philippine forms with bright scarlet and bicoloured flowers show considerable potential.

R. kawakamii HAYATA - SUBSECT. PSEUDOVIREYA
Shrub to 1.5m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young stems laxly covered with brown scales at first. Leaves 2.5-5 x 1.8cm, elliptic or obovate-elliptic, the apex acute to obtuse with the midrib protruding as a short glandular point, margin entire, narrowly cartilaginous, the base broadly to narrowly tapering; upper surface at first with minute brown scales, quickly becoming glabrescent, midrib impressed, lateral veins 3-5 pairs, smooth, often somewhat obscure; lower surface with the midrib raised for most of its length, the laterals rather obscure, scales well spaced, rounded, brown, impressed in shallow pits. Flowers 4-7 per umbel, semi-erect to half-hanging; calyx of 5 unequal lobes both hairy and scaly; corolla yellow or pink or red, campanulate, 1.1-1.5 x 1.3-1.8cm, covered in translucent scales, stamens 10, dimorphic and arranged all round the corolla; ovary silvery scaly, style glabrous. H2-3. Taiwan (Central Mts), 1,800-2,200m.

Only the yellow form of this species, sometimes designated var. flaviflorum Lin & Chuang, appears to be in cultivation and there is still some mystery surrounding the pink form. The original description does not mention flower colour although it was reputed to be pink or red. R taiwanianum Ying is considered synonymous with this species at present.

This is reported to be the hardiest of the Vireyas withstanding several degrees of frost and having a winter resting period in America.

R. konori BECC. - SUBSECT. PHAEOVIREYA
Shrub up to 4m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young stems at first densely brown-scaly with easily detached scales. Leaves 8-14 x 5-7.5, broadly elliptic or occasionally obovate, the apex obtusely pointed to rounded, the margin flat and entire, the base broadly tapering; upper surface at first densely brown-scaly, the scales becoming silvery as the leaf expands and quickly becoming glabrescent, with the midrib raised above near the base, becoming slightly impressed in the distal part, lateral veins 7-10 pairs, smooth, rather fine; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised throughout its length, the laterals smooth, densely brown-scaly with dendroid, unevenly sized scales, each from a small epidermal tubercle. Flowers 3-12 per umbel, more or less horizontally disposed; calyx stellate-scaly, a lobed oblique disc;
corolla white to pink, often marked with darker pink spots at the base of the lobes, powerfully and sweetly scented, funnel-shaped, 8-19 x 9-15cm, sparsely scaly or glabrous outside, mostly with 7 lobes; stamens 14, more or less clustered on the lower side of the mouth, ovary silvery scaly and densely hairy, style hairy and scaly in the lower half, becoming less hairy in the upper half and finally glabrous near the top. H1b. Widespread in New Guinea from west to east, 750-2,500m.

AM 1969 (M. Black, Grasmere, Westmorland) to a clone 'Eleanor Black'; flowers white flushed red.

A very attractive species in cultivation with handsome foliage and its beautiful and powerfully scented flowers. *R. phaepopulum* Sleumer now reduced to a variety of *R. konori* is generally smaller in all its parts and more suited to pot culture. The spelling 'konorii' is sometimes used but because Beccari named this plant after a Papuan deity not a person there is no requirement under the existing Code of Botanical Nomenclature to adopt this.

**R. laetum** J.J.Sm. - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub to 3m, terrestrial; young stems laxly scaly. Leaves 7-10 x 3-6cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, the apex mostly shortly acuminate to an acute point, sometimes obtuse and mucronate, the margin flat and entire, the base broadly tapering; upper surface at first brown-scaly, the scales quickly becoming silvery and obscure or the surface becoming glabrescent, midrib slightly raised in the basal half and grooved, then smooth, lateral veins 5-8 pairs, slightly raised; lower surface with the midrib raised for most of its length often coloured red towards the base, lateral veins 7-12 pairs rather obscure; lower surface with minute, widely spaced, lobed scales which are difficult to see, the midrib smooth or slightly raised, the laterals fine and obscure. Flowers 4-10 per umbel, horizontal or slightly nodding, calyx a low ring; corolla white, very widely funnel-shaped, 2.2-2.5 x 2-2.4cm, with very small brown scales outside; ovary covered with white hairs but no scales, style hairy in the lower half, glabrous above. H1a-b. Borneo (Sabah, Sarawak and Kalimantan), 1,000-1,500m.

Unlike most rhododendrons this is a plant of shaded habitats within the montane forest, it requires high humidity and a little more heat than most others of section. Vireya but the clear white flowers are very pretty.
**R. leptanthum** F. Müell. - Subsect. Phaeovireya

A small bush or straggling shrub reported up to 3m but rarely more than 1m high; young stems at first rough with dark brown dendroid scales which easily detach. Leaves, 3-6.5 × 2-3.5cm ovate or oblong-ovate, the apex broadly and bluntly pointed, the margin flat or slightly revolute, the base rounded to cordate; the upper surface smooth, at first silvery scaly but quickly becoming glabrous, midrib impressed, three to four pairs of laterals somewhat impressed and the reticulation distinct; lower surface moderately densely covered in the rusty brown dendroid scales of different sizes and each mounted on a small white tubercle which remains after the scales have gone, midrib raised and distinct throughout its length the laterals slightly raised but less prominent than on the upper side. Flowers 2-5 per umbel, hanging; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla pink, shortly cylindrical with a curved tube and rather large lobes, 2.5-3.5 × 3.5-4cm, with rather inconspicuous brown scales on the tube and lobes outside; ovary densely stellate-scaly, style stellate-scaly almost to the top. H1b. Eastern Papua New Guinea (from Morobe Province to Milne Bay Province), 1,300-2,300m.

This lovely and easily grown species now includes **R. warianum** Schltr. Various forms are in cultivation, some of them very compact which makes them excellent pot plants.

**R. leucogigas** Sleumer - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub up to 2m, terrestrial or epiphytic; young twigs densely covered with stalked scales which leave a rough verruculose surface from the persistent stalks. Leaves 0.8-2.5 × 0.5-1.8cm, obovate to spatulate, the apex rounded or slightly retuse, the margin strongly revolute, the base tapering; the upper surface at first laxly scaly, quickly glabrescent, often convex, midrib impressed above, lateral veins 3-5 pairs slightly impressed; lower surface with the midrib and laterals raised beneath, the scales well spaced, red-brown, disc-shaped with a narrow marginal flange, slightly impressed. Flowers solitary, hanging; calyx a low scaly and sometimes ciliate, obtusely 5-toothed disc; corolla deep red to pink, tubular, straight but slightly zygomorphic by the lateral flattening, 1.7-2.5 × 1.2-1.6cm, laxly scaly outside on the tube; stamens 10, exerted on the upper
side of the flower; ovary densely scaly, style glabrous. H1b. New Guinea: (Arfak Mts to Saruwaged Mts), commonly collected from the wild, 1,200-3,200m.

The var. bantaengense J.J.Smith from Sakabes differs by the 1mm long calyx lobes and probably represents a different species. This is not as yet in cultivation.

R. lochae orthographic error = R. lochiae

R. lochiae F. Müell. name conserved - Subsect. Vireya
Shrub or tree to 3m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young twigs usually dark red and finely scaly. Leaves 4-9 x 2.5-4.5cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic or obovate, the apex acute, acuminate, sometimes mucronate, the margin entire, flat or weakly revolute, the base broadly tapering to rounded; the upper surface at first minutely brown-scaly, quickly glabrescent, the midrib impressed throughout its length, lateral veins 4-10 pairs, fine, minutely impressed; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised at the base, less so above, lateral veins smooth, distinct to obscure, scales well spaced, lobed to rounded and very slightly impressed. Flowers 2-7 per umbel, half-hanging to hanging; calyx an undulate, scaly, disc; corolla mostly deep red, sometimes pink, campanulate to funnel-shaped with a straight tube, 4.5-5 x 4.5cm, minutely scaly outside; stamens 10, disposed all round the mouth of the flower; ovary both hairy and scaly, style hairy and scaly in the basal ½, glabrescent above. H1a. West Malaysia; Sumatra; Borneo (widespread) and Karimata Archipelago, s.l.-1,000m.

This is very much a lowland species although it still usually occurs on hills, and it requires more heat than most Vireyas to do well. It was confused with R. praetervisum but the leaves of this species are much more revolute, the flowers purplish pink and hanging rather than semi-erect.

R. longiflorum Lindl. - Subsect. Vireya
Shrub or tree to 3m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young twigs initially covered in brown scales. Leaves 5-12 x 2-5.5cm, narrowly to broadly elliptic, sometimes obovate, the apex obtuse or acute and often acuminate, the margin entire and flat, the base rounded to broadly or narrowly tapering; the upper surface at first brown-scaly, quickly glabrescent, the midrib smooth or slightly depressed, lateral veins 5-8 pairs, slender, hardly raised; the lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, the lateral veins more or less smooth, the surface moderately covered with lobed to substellate scales. Flowers 3-13 per umbel, erect or semi-erect; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla orange, pink or red, often with a yellow throat, cylindrical, straight or curved, 4-5.5 x 3-6cm, laxly scaly outside; stamens 10, spreading around the mouth of the flower; ovary densely hairy and scaly, style hairy in the lower half, glabrous towards the top. H1a. West Malaysia; Sumatra; Borneo (widespread) and Karimata Archipelago, s.l.-1,000m.

This is very much a lowland species although it still usually occurs on hills, and it requires more heat than most Vireyas to do well. It was confused with R. praetervisum but the leaves of this species are much more revolute, the flowers purplish pink and hanging rather than semi-erect.

R. loranthiflorum Sleumer - Subsect. Solenovireya
Shrub to 2m, epiphytic; young twigs initially finely brown-scaly, quickly glabrescent. Leaves 5-7 x 2.3-4.5cm, elliptic to slightly obovate, the apex obtuse, rounded or occasionally retuse, the margin entire, slightly revolute, the base broadly tapering; the upper surface at first minutely brown-scaly, quickly becoming glabrescent, glossy green, the midrib grooved near the base and slightly impressed, the

laterals 3-5 pairs, smooth; the lower surface with the midrib slightly raised in the basal half, the laterals smooth and rather obscure, the surface with well spaced circular to deeply lobed scales rather impressed into the surface. Flowers 2-7 per umbel, erect to hanging; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla white, delicately perfumed, trumpet-shaped, 2.5-3.2 x 4-5 cm, laxly scaly on the tube outside; stamens 10, irregularly exerted from the mouth of the flower; ovary densely silvery scaly and laxly and shortly hairy, the style with hairs and stalked scales at the base, hairy in the central part and finally glabrous in the upper third. Hlb. Papua New Guinea (New Britain, Manus and Bougainville Islands only, not on the mainland), Solomon Islands (Malaita; New Georgia Group [Kolumbangara Islands]), 180-1,000m.

A delicate and very floriferous species which is easily grown.

R. lowii Hook. f. - Subsect. Vireya
Shrub up to 10m, terrestrial; young stems, green covered in brown lobed scales. Leaves 10-20 x 4.5-10 cm, broadly elliptic to ovate or slightly obovate, the apex obtuse to rounded or sometimes shortly acuminate, the margin entire, flat, sometimes somewhat wavy, the base broadly rounded to cordate; upper surface at first brown-scaly, quickly glabrescent, with the midrib strongly raised in the lower half, lateral veins 9-15 pairs not raised; lower surface with the veins not or hardly raised at all, scales rather widely spaced, lobed to subulate, with small centres. Flowers 8-15 per umbel, erect to horizontal; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla white, funnel-shaped, 3-4.5 x 2.5-3 cm, slightly scaly on the tube outside; stamens 10, scattered round the mouth of the flower; ovary hairy and obscurely scaly, style hairy and scaly in the lower ⅔, glabrous above. Hlb. Papua New Guinea (Bougainville Islands only), Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal [Mt Gallego]), 900-1,500m.

A species which tends to cover itself in flowers once a year, rather similar to R. loranthiflorum but with a much broader funnel-shaped tube and without scent.

R. macgregoriae F. Muell. - Subsect. Vireya
Mostly a shrub rarely a small tree and recorded possibly erroneously up to 15m, terrestrial; young stems, smooth, green with small inconspicuous scales. Leaves 5-8 x 2.5 cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic to ovate, the apex shortly acuminate to rounded, the margin usually distinctly recurved, the base broadly tapering or rounded; the upper surface smooth with only very indistinct scales, the midrib very slightly impressed throughout the year often on long vigorous unbranched canes which may be 6m in length. In cultivation it is very different being slow and often rather contorted and rather shy to flower.
impressed; the lower surface with distinctly raised midrib for almost its whole length, lateral veins 6-10 pairs distinct but not raised, scales small, brown, stellate to disc-shaped well spaced. Flowers 7-15 in an umbel, erect to horizontal; calyx a low ring; corolla varying from yellow to orange and pink to red, shortly tubular with relatively large and well expanded lobes, 1.5-2.5 x 2-3cm minutely scaly on the tube and base of the lobes; stamens 10, prominent and scattered round the mouth of the flower; ovary covered with subapressed hairs and silvery scales, style both hairy and scaly in the lower half, glabrous above. H1b. Widespread over the whole of New Guinea, 500-3,300m.

AM 1977 (G. Gorer, Sunte House, Haywards Heath) to a clone 'Elsie Louisa'; flowers Orange Group 29A, shading through 29B to Yellow-Orange Group 23B in throat.

Probably the easiest species to cultivate and certainly most attractive with very brightly coloured and freely produced flowers. It is often considered a weed in its native country since it grows at low enough altitudes to occur in pastures and is well known as being poisonous to stock. The red and pink forms seem to be more common in Irian Jaya at the western end of the island and rare in Papua New Guinea.

R. MAIUS (J.J. Smith) Sleumer - Subsect. SOLENOVIREYA

Shrub up to 3m, terrestrial or epiphytic, young stems laxly scaly. Leaves 4.7-8.7 x 2.5-4cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic to elliptic-ovate, the apex broadly attenuate to obtuse, the margin slightly revolute, the base broadly tapering to rounded; the upper surface at first finely silvery scaly, quickly glabrescent, midrib slightly impressed above, laterals 9-10 pairs, also slightly impressed; underneath the midrib very prominent but tapering markedly from the base, lateral veins and even the finer veins slightly prominent. Flowers 5-15 in an umbel, horizontal to half hanging; calyx laxly scaly, an almost entire disc or irregularly 5-toothed; corolla white or a little pink on the tube, trumpet-shaped but slightly curved and broadest in the middle, beautifully scented, 7-9 x 2.2-2.8cm, laxly scaly outside; stamens 10, irregular in the mouth; ovary densely hairy and scaly, the style dense hairy and scaly near the base, the indumentum thinning until the top third is entirely glabrous. H1b. New Guinea (Hubrecht Mts near Lake Habbema and in Papua New Guinea, widespread but rather infrequent from Mt Capella to the Bulldog Road), 2,700-3,200m.

A lovely and easily grown species.

R. MALAYANUM Jack - Subsect. MALAYOVIREYA

Epiphytic or terrestrial shrub to 2m, young stems densely dark brown, scaly. Leaves 8.5-15 x 3.5-5.5cm, elliptic or broadly elliptic, the apex acute, often acuminate, sometimes shortly and broadly pointed, the edge entire and flat except near the base it may be somewhat revolute, the base broadly or narrowly tapering; the upper surface densely scaly but becoming glabrescent, the midrib slightly impressed, lateral veins up to 8 pairs, slightly impressed; underneath the midrib strongly raised, the laterals raised near the midrib, completely and persistently scaly with variable scales, the largest of which have swollen dark centres. Flowers terminal or lateral in 1-5 flowered umbels, the flowers hanging vertically downwards; calyx a low densely scaly ring; corolla reddish purple, purplish pink or greenish white, cylindrical, the tube often compressed laterally 2.5-3 x 1.4-2.4cm, laxly scaly on the tube outside; stamens 10, irregularly grouped on the lower side of the mouth; ovary densely covered in brown scales, style scaly at the base otherwise glabrous. H1a-b. Thailand, Malaysia (Peninsula, Sarawak, and Sabah), Indonesia (Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi & Seram), 200-3,000m.

A widespread and variable species that has been in cultivation since Victorian times, the best forms are the higher alti-
tude ones with smaller leaves and darker coloured flowers, lowland forms are difficult to cultivate and much less attractive.

**R. micromalayanum** Sleumer - Subsect. Malayovireya
Shrub to 1.2m, epiphytic, the young stems at first completely covered with dark brown overlapping scales. Leaves 2.5-4 x 0.7-1.2cm, narrowly elliptic, the apex shortly obtuse to rounded, the margin entire but slightly wavy, the base tapering; upper surface at first silvery brown-scaly but becoming glabrescent, the midrib impressed above, the lateral veins 3-4 pairs, slightly impressed; the lower surface with the midrib very prominent, the lateral veins almost smooth, densely scaly, the scales variable in size, often overlapping, the largest dark sooty brown with prominent large centres. Flowers 1-4 per umbel, hanging vertically downwards; calyx a low brown-scaly disc, corolla purplish pink or greenish white 2.5-3 x 1.5-2cm, cylindrical with a fluted and slightly swollen base and scattered orange-brown scales outside; stamens 10, irregularly disposed, mostly on the lower side of the mouth; ovary densely brown-scaly, style glabrous. H1b. Indonesia (Sumatra), 900-2,100m.

One of the parents of some of the old Veitch hybrids but not one of the more flamboyant species.

**R. multicolor** Miq. - Subsect. Solenovireya
Shrub or small tree to 3m, terrestrial or epiphytic, the young stems at first with scattered brown scales. Leaves 5-8 x 3.5-6cm, narrowly obovate, obovate or elliptic, the apex acute or acuminate, sometimes with the extreme tip rounded, margin flat, the base narrowly tapering; upper surface with fine scattered brown-scaly, style scaly in the basal ⅓, then glabrous. H1b. Borneo (N Sarawak and Sabah), 800-2,000m.

A neat free flowering species which is probably the easiest to grow of the very scaly malayovireyas.

**R. multinervium** Sleumer - Subsect. Solenovireya
Shrub or small tree to 3m, terrestrial or epiphytic, the young stems at first with scattered brown scales. Leaves 5-8 x 3.5-6cm, narrowly obovate, obovate or elliptic, the apex obtuse or obtusely acuminate, the margin flat or minutely turned down, very narrowly cartilaginous, the base broadly to narrowly tapering; the upper surface minutely scaly but quickly glabrous, the midrib slightly impressed, the laterals finely raised 10-14 pairs, rather regularly parallel with each other; underside with the midrib strongly raised to just over half way, the laterals obscure, not raised, scales well spaced, circular to lobed, small and impressed in shallow pits in the surface. Flowers 3-7 per umbel, semi-erect to horizontal; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla white, powerfully scented of clove pinks, trumpet-shaped but rather compressed laterally, with the tube strongly angled, 5-6.5 x 3-3.5cm, finely substellate-scaly on the outside; stamens 10, protruding from the mouth of the flower and bending downwards as a group as the flower ages; ovary densely scaly the style glabrous, becoming well exerted from the mouth of the flower. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Western Highlands Province, Eastern Highland Province and Sepik River area), 1,300-2,000m.

An attractive and easily grown species with beautifully scented flowers.

**R. nervulosum** Sleumer - Subsect. Vireya
Shrub to 1.5m, mostly terrestrial; young
twigs only very finely scaly, quickly glabrescent. Leaves 5.5–8 × 0.7–1.5, narrowly elliptic to almost linear, the apex acute, the margin entire, slightly revolute in the basal half, the base narrowly tapering; the upper surface at first finely pale brown-scaled, quickly glabrescent, midrib slightly impressed in the basal half, smooth in the upper part, lateral veins 4-6 pairs, smooth; lower surface with the midrib very slightly raised throughout its length, the laterals smooth, the scales small, lobed and sparse. Flowers 1-6 per umbel, horizontal to half hanging; calyx a low minutely scaly ring; corolla opening orange and darkening to reddish with age, funnel-shaped, 2.5–4 × 2–3cm, glabrous outside; stamens 10, slightly dimorphic, arranged regularly around the mouth of the flower; ovary densely white-hairy and with small brown scales, style glabrous. Hlb. Borneo (Sabah, Kinabalu to Mt Lotung), 2500–3,000m.

This is closely allied to R. stenophyllum but may be distinguished by its broader leaves.

**R. notiale** Craven - Subsect. Vireya

Similar in most respects to *R. lochiae* but the leaf apex sometimes retuse in this species, the corolla curved and the stamens clustered on the upper side of the flower. Described in 1996, material of this species is already in the trade and it should quickly be widely available. Hlb. Australia (N Queensland, Bellenden Ker Range and Bell Peak in the Malbon Thompson Range), 1,200–1,500m.

**R. orbiculatum** Ridl. - Subsect. Solenovireya

Shrub or small tree up to 4m, usually epiphytic; young twigs thinly covered in small scales. Leaves 3.5–6.5 × 3.5–6cm, broadly ovate to sub-circular, the apex obtusely pointed or rounded, the margin entire, flat with a narrow cartilaginous edge, the base rounded to cordate; upper surface minutely and obscurely scaly at first, then glabrescent, midrib slightly impressed above, lateral veins 5-7 pairs also very slightly impressed; lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, the laterals rather indistinct, scales very small, widely spaced, rounded to lobed and with a relatively large central area. Flowers 2-6 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx a low circular or 5-angled disc; corolla pale pink or white, sometimes slightly scented, trumpet-shaped but with enormous lobes compared with most species of this flower type, 7–8 × 7–8cm, finely and indistinctly scaly outside; stamens 10, in a group on the lower side of the mouth of the corolla; ovary with silvery scales and very short, white hairs, style shortly hairy and with a few scales in the lower half, glabrous in the upper part. Hlb. Borneo (Sabah, Brunei and Northern Sarawak), 800–1,800m.

This species was confused with *R. suaveolens* but it is clearly distinct with its shorter leaves and much broader flowers (see D.R. Hunt, *The Botanical Magazine* 1970, 178 tab. 575).

**R. pauciflorum** King & Gamble - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub to 1m, epiphytic; young stems finely scaly and hairy. Leaves 1.5–3 × 1-2.5cm, obovate to sub-circular, the apex obtuse, rounded or retuse, the margin slightly revolute, narrowly cartilaginous, minutely crenulate, the base broadly tapering; upper surface finely and sparsely scaly and hairy, soon glabrescent, midrib slightly impressed, laterals 1-3 pairs rather obscure; lower surface with the midrib raised at the base, soon becoming smooth or even impressed near the apex, lateral veins obscure, scales widely scattered, brown, rounded or irregularly lobed, from shallow pits in the epidermis. Flowers solitary or in pairs, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx somewhat five-lobed, hairy and scaly; corolla deep pink, shortly cylindrical or campanulate, 1.7–2.4 × 1.5–2cm, sparsely scaly and hairy outside; stamens 10, slightly dimorphic, arranged regularly around the mouth; ovary with long silvery hairs and scales, style glabrous except with a few hairs and
scales at the very base. H1b. West Malaysia, 1,400-1,800m.

A very pretty species, not especially flamboyant but flowering over a long period.

**R. perakensis** **King & Gamble** - **Subsect. Pseudovireya**

Shrub to 2m, epiphytic, young stems fairly densely covered in golden brown scales on long epidermal tubercles. Leaves 1.3-1.7 × 0.7-1cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic or obovate, the apex rounded or often slightly retuse the margin strongly revolute, the whole leaf being convex, the base tapering; upper surface finely but rather conspicuously brown-scaled at first becoming glabrescent with age, the midrib impressed throughout its length as are the 1-3 pairs of lateral veins; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised throughout its length as are the laterals, the scales well spaced, disc- or funnel-shaped, pale brown and slightly sunken in small pits. Flowers 2-5 per umbel, horizontal to hanging; calyx a densely scaly, 5-lobed ring; corolla yellow or white, tubular or tubular-campanulate, 10-15 × 0.6-0.8cm, with scattered scales outside; stamens 10, regularly arranged inside the mouth of the flower; ovary densely covered in brown, stellate-dendroid scales, the style scaly to nearly the top. H1b. New Guinea (widespread on the main ranges), 2,100-2,600m.

This variable species grows well in cultivation, the form with cream flowers looks most exciting, owing to the strong contrast with the dense rusty brown scales.

**R. phaeopeplum** Sleumer - is a synonym of **R. konori** Becc. var. **phaeopeplum** (Sleumer)Argent

**R. x planecostatum** (Sleumer)Argent

Shrub to 1m, epiphytic or terrestrial, young stems smooth with fine scales at first. Leaves 4-5 × 1.5-1.8cm, elliptic to obovate, the apex acute, often acuminate, the margin entire, flat, the base tapering, upper surface at first minutely scaly, quickly glabrescent and shiny, main vein slightly raised, laterals 5-7 pairs, smooth, rather obscure; lower surface with the midrib more or less flat and the laterals obscure, scales rather sparse, lobed with small centres. Flowers 3-6 per umbel, horizontal to half hanging; calyx a low densely scaly ring; corolla red, cylindrical to narrowly funnel-shaped, 2-2.5 × 1.3-1.8cm, glabrous; stamens 10 arranged around the mouth of the flower, ovary glabrous, style glabrous. H1b. Sabah (E Malaysia), Kinabalu and
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Crocker Range, 1,300-1,700m.

A hybrid originally described as a species and often sold as such. It is cheerful, vigorous and free flowering.

**R. pleianthum** Sleumer - Subsect. Solenovireya

Shrub or tree to 6m, terrestrial; young stems laxly stellate-lepidote. Leaves 6.5-14 x 4-9cm, elliptic to obovate-elliptic, the apex rounded or broadly obtuse, the margin entire and flat, the base cordate, to rounded; upper surface at first finely stellate-scaly, later glabrescent, midrib impressed to the apex, lateral veins about 8 pairs finely impressed; lower surface with the midrib broad and strongly raised, the laterals also well raised, the scales well spaced broadly lobed to stellate, rather fine. Flowers 6-20 per umbel, half hanging; calyx with short, or sometimes long, lobes, scaly; corolla white suffused with pink or entirely pink, trumpet-shaped with a curved tube, 7-9 x 3-4cm, slightly scaly outside; stamens 10, rather irregularly exserted from the mouth of the flower; ovary hairy, the style hairy near the base, glabrous in the upper part. H1b. Malaysia (Sabah and Northern Sarawak), 1,300-2,300m.

A delightful species which can make a magnificent visual display but is so powerfully scented that in forests in the wild it is often the nose which discovers it before the eye.

**R. praetervisum** Sleumer - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub to 2m, usually epiphytic; young twigs covered in small brown or transparent scales but soon smooth. Leaves 5-7 x 2-3cm, elliptic or ovate, the apex rounded or retuse, the margin entire, broadly recurved, the base broadly to narrowly tapering; upper surface at first with small silvery scales, quickly glabrescent, the style hairy and scaly in the basal 1cm, above this glabrous. H1b. New Guinea (widespread in the eastern half of the island), 2,600-3,300m.

**R. polyanthemum** Sleumer - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub or small tree to 7m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young stems at first with a covering of rusty brown dendroid scales, later smooth. Leaves 8-13 x 5-8cm, broadly elliptic, the apex obtuse, rounded or apiculate, the margin entire and flat, the base broadly tapering to rounded; upper surface at first white-scaly, then brown but quickly becoming glabrous, the midrib flat, 6-8 pairs of lateral veins not raised or impressed; the lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, lateral veins not raised, the scales brown, dendroid, easily removed but not standing on raised epidermal tubercles. Flowers 25-30 per umbel, held semi-erect to horizontal; calyx light yellow or pinkish orange with a yellow eye, very powerfully and sweetly scented, narrowly funnel-shaped, 3-3.5 x 4-5cm, laxly covered in scales outside; stamens 10, roughly arranged in two groups on either side of the flower; ovary hairy, the style hairy near the base, glabrous in the upper part. H1b. Borneo (Sabah, Kinabalu and the Crocker Range), 1,100-1,800m.

A beautiful and easily grown species with the longest pendant flowers of any Vireya. Previously confused with *R. longiflorum* (see notes under that species for distinctions).

**R. purpureiflorum** J.J.Sm. - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub to 0.5m, epiphytic; young stems moderately covered with brown stellate
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scales at first. Leaves 2.7-7 x 0.4-1cm, linear-lanceolate, the apex obtuse to subacute; upper surface at first scaly but quickly glabrescent, the midrib impressed above, lateral veins obscure; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised beneath, lateral veins obscure, scales moderately to deeply lobed, moderately dense and slightly impressed. Flowers 2-4 per umbel, hanging; calyx a low scaly, slightly lobed disc; corolla reddish purple to pale pink, tubular, somewhat zygomorphic, 2.7-3.2 x 2-2.4cm, glabrous or slightly scaly outside; stamens 10, rather unequal and grouped on the upper side of the flower; ovary densely scaly, style glabrous. Hlb. West New Guinea (Perameles and Schrader Mts), 1,100-2,200m.

Introduced by Professor Sleumer and one of his narrow leaved species in series Stenophylla but doubtfully still in cultivation.

R. quadrasianum Vidal - Subsect. Pseudovireya
Shrub or small tree to 6m, terrestrial, sometimes epiphytic; young stems finely scaly and minutely white-hairy. Leaves 1.5-3.5 x 0.5-1.3cm, narrowly elliptic, elliptic, obovate or spatulate, the apex obtuse, rounded, often retuse, the margin strongly reflexed sometimes almost revolute, the base narrowly to broadly acute, the upper surface finely silvery or brown-scaly, the midrib impressed, the laterals 1-3 pairs mostly obscure; lower surface with the midrib slightly raised above, lateral veins 6-12 pairs raised, rather obscure; lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, the laterals very obscure, scales fairly dense, brown, circular to lobed with small to large centres. Flowers 10-18 per umbel, more or less horizontal; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla bright orange to red often with a darker red centre, sweetly scented, shortly funnel-shaped, 2.5-3.5 x 4-5cm, glabrous or very sparingly scaly outside; stamens 10, rather irregular, generally distributed around the lower 2/3 of the mouth of the flower; ovary glabrous or with a very few scales, style glabrous. Hlb. Indonesia (Northern Sumatra), 1000-2500m.

A lovely and vigorous species in cultivation.

R. rarilepidotum J.J.Sm. - Subsect. Vireya
Tree or shrub to 4m, terrestrial; young stems at first covered in brown scales later glabrous. Leaves 5-9 x 1.8-3.5cm, elliptic, the apex narrowly to broadly acute, the margin flat, the base narrowly tapering; upper surface, sparsely scaly initially, soon glabrous, midrib slightly raised above, lateral veins 6-12 pairs raised, rather obscure; lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, the laterals very obscure, scales fairly dense, brown, circular to lobed and with small centres. Flowers 10-18 per umbel, more or less horizontal; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla bright orange to red often with a darker red centre, sweetly scented, shortly funnel-shaped, 2.5-3.5 x 4-5cm, glabrous or very sparingly scaly outside; stamens 10, rather irregular, generally distributed around the lower 2/3 of the mouth of the flower; ovary glabrous or with a very few scales, style glabrous. Hlb. Indonesia (Northern Sumatra), 1000-2500m.

A lovely and vigorous species in cultivation.

R. rarum Schltr. - Subsect. Phaeovireya
Delicate shrub up to 1m, epiphytic, young stems densely brown-scaly at first, quickly glabrescent. Leaves 2-5.5 x 0.5-1.2cm, narrowly elliptic to sublinear, the apex acute although with the very tip rounded, margin narrowly cartilaginous, slightly irregular, flat to slightly recurved, the base broadly tapering to rounded; upper sur-
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face minutely brown-scaly at first, quickly glabrous, midrib impressed, lateral veins obscure; lower surface with the midrib raised, lateral veins obscure, scales brown, well spaced at maturity, dendroid and easily removed but leaving the protruding epidermal bases. Flowers 1-4 per umbel, half hanging to hanging; calyx a low brown-scaly ring; corolla red, curved-cylindrical, 2.5-3.5 x 2-2.7cm, finely but densely scaly outside; stamens 10, grouped in the upper side of the mouth of the flower; ovary densely stellate-scaly, style scaly in the lower third or half, above this with simple hairs and finally near the top glabrous. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Western and Eastern Highlands Provinces), 1,500-3,400m.

Its prostrate to hanging habit make it an ideal species for hanging baskets and it is the parent of a number of lovely hybrids which can similarly be displayed.

R. retivenium Sleumer - Subsect. Vireya
Shrub to 3m, usually terrestrial; young stems green or reddish, covered in flat substellate scales. Leaves 11-16 x 3-5cm, narrowly elliptic, the apex acute, the margin more or less flat, the base narrowly tapering; upper surface at first silvery scaly, quickly glabrescent, the midrib raised near the base and impressed in the upper part, lateral veins 12-18 pairs, slightly raised; lower surface with the midrib raised below, lateral veins somewhat raised, with small, widely distributed, lobed, scales with small centres. Flowers 4-7 per umbel, more or less horizontally held; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla yellow or yellow flushed orange, usually sweetly scented, funnel-shaped, 3-6.5 x 3.5-7.5cm, with a few scattered scales outside; stamens 10, loosely and irregularly arranged on the lower side of the mouth; ovary very finely hairy (when viewed with a strong lens) and with a very few scales, style glabrous or hairy at the very base. H1b. Sabah (Mt Kinabalu and Mt Alab), 2,000-2,700m.

R. retusum (Blume) Benn. - Subsect. Pseudovireya
Shrub or small tree, generally to 2m, exceptionally to 7m, usually terrestrial, young stems at first covered in raised discoid scales, later rough with the persistent tubercular scale bases. Leaves 2-4 x 1-2cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic or obovate, the apex broadly pointed, rounded or retuse, the margin slightly recurved to strongly and broadly turned down to give the leaf a reverse channelled appearance, the base broadly tapering; upper surface at first finely set with golden discoid scales, later glabrous, midrib narrowly impressed, lateral veins 2-4 pairs hardly impressed, often obscure; lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, lateral veins very slightly raised, rather obscure, scales well spaced, discoid with broad centres. Flowers 2-10 per umbel, from terminal and lateral buds, erect to half hanging; calyx a low scaly and hairy ring; corolla red, cylindrical to narrowly funnel-shaped, 1.6-2.5 x 1-1.5cm, sparsely scaly and hairy outside; stamens 10, more or less evenly distributed around the mouth; ovary very finely hairy (when viewed with a strong lens) and with a very few scales at the very base but otherwise glabrous. H1b. Indonesia (Sumatra and Java), 1,300-3,400m.

This species has rather small but attractive bright red flowers produced in profusion over quite a long season as the apical buds tend to open first, followed by laterals.

R. rhodoleucum Sleumer - Subsect. Solenovireya
Erect shrub to 4m usually terrestrial, young stems with scattered scales at first. Leaves 3-7 x 2-6cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic or slightly obovate-elliptic, the apex shortly and broadly attenuate to a mostly obtuse point, occasionally rounded, the margin entire and flat, the base strongly to weakly cordate; the upper surface at first with rather smooth silvery scales, quickly glabrescent, the midrib slightly impressed above, widening abruptly to the petiole
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near the base, the laterals 6-8 irregular pairs with other smaller but distinct ones between, all slightly raised; the lower surface with the midrib only very slightly raised but the laterals finely but distinctly so, scales rather widely spaced, small, flat and irregularly lobed. Flowers 4-6 per umbel, half hanging; calyx indistinctly five-lobed, slightly scaly; corolla mostly red at the base, fading to pink upwards and with white lobes but quite variable in the intensity of the pigmentation, beautifully scented, long-tubular, with a straight or more usually slightly curved tube, 6-8 × 2.5-3.5cm, slightly scaly outside; stamens 10, rather irregularly exserted from the mouth; ovary densely covered with appressed hairs and scales, the style also hairy and scaly in the lower ¾. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Maneau Range in the Milne Bay Province), 2,200-2,800m.

See remarks under R. tuba for differences between this species and the most closely related ones.

R. ROBINSONII RIDL. - SUBSECT. VIREYA

Shrub to 2.5m, usually epiphytic, young stems at first finely scaly, quickly glabrescent. Leaves 8-16 × 4-6.5cm, elliptic or broadly elliptic occasionally lanceolate, the apex acute, often acuminate, the margin entire, slightly revolute, the base broadly to narrowly tapering, sometimes slightly asymmetric; the upper surface with a strongly raised midrib in the basal half, the laterals 5-10 pairs only slightly raised or smooth, very finely scaly at first, quickly glabrescent; the lower surface with the midrib raised throughout its length, the laterals rather obscure, scales very small, brown, rounded to lobed. Umbels 4-12 flowered, erect to half-hanging; calyx disc-shaped sometimes with low lobes, almost glabrous; corolla yellow varibly and sometimes heavily flushed orange, funnel-shaped, 3-3.5 × 3-3.5cm, glabrous outside; stamens 10, somewhat irregularly arranged in the mouth of the flower; ovary glabrous, or with a few scales, the style completely glabrous. H1b.

West Malaysia (from Perak to Selangor and in the Taiping Hills), 1,000-1,800m.

Distinguished from most forms of the very similar R. brookeanum by its almost glabrous ovary and glabrous filaments.

R. RUBINEIFLORUM CRAVEN - SUBSECT. VIREYA

Shrub to 0.2m, epiphytic or creeping on peaty banks, young stems densely rough scaly the scales fairly persistent. Leaves 0.5-1 × 0.2-0.5cm, ovate to elliptic, broadly elliptic, to occasionally subcircular the apex acute to obtuse, rarely rounded, often sub-acuminate, the margin recurved, rather cartilaginous, often erose, subserrate in the upper part, the base tapering to rounded; upper surface with a slightly impressed midrib near the base, or quite smooth, the laterals obscure, with a few small scales on the upper surfaces at first but quickly glabrescent; below the midrib slightly raised near the base, the laterals obscure, scales well spaced, brown, irregularly lobed to sub-entire. Flowers solitary, hanging; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla red, campanulate, 2-2.5 × 2.5-3cm, conspicuously scaly on the tube outside; stamens 10, evenly arranged around the mouth of the flower; ovary densely hairy and scaly, style at the base hairy and scaly, style at the base hairy and scaly, glabrous in the upper half. H1b. Widespread in Papua New Guinea, not yet recorded from Irian Jaya, 2,600-3,400m.

A pretty species which since its recognition and introduction into cultivation has been used a great deal as a parent for hybridizing. Previously included within R. anagalliflorum q.v. but R. rubineiflorum may be distinguished by its much broader more open flowers which are solidly coloured red or pink.

R. RUGOSUM LOW EX HOOK.F. - SUBSECT. VIREYA

Shrub or small tree to 8m, mostly terrestrial but also found epiphytically; young stems rather scabrid at first with brown scales that quickly fall. Leaves 6-10 × 3-5.5cm, ovate or broadly to narrowly ellip-
Description of Species in Cultivation: Vireya

tic often strongly concave, the apex broadly pointed or shortly acuminate, the margin entire and slightly reflexed, the base broadly cuneate to rounded; upper surface with strongly impressed midrib throughout its length and about 8 pairs of strongly impressed laterals, at first brown-scaly above but very quickly glabrescent; below all veins distinct and strongly raised, with a moderately dense covering of dendroid brown scales which fall off at a touch and in old leaves may only be found in protected corners. Umbels 8-14 flowered, the flowers hanging or half hanging; calyx a low scaly and hairy ring; corolla pink to purplish pink (rarely reported as red), tubular campanulate, 2.5-3.5 x 2.5-3cm, with fine white hairs on the tube and hairs and scales on the lobes, the scales sometimes grouped at the base of the lobes; stamens 10, irregularly arranged but predominantly on the lower side of the mouth; ovary densely white-hairy and with some silvery scales, style glabrous.

H2-3? India (NEFA, Subansiri District), 1,500-2,300m.

A pretty species now well established and widespread in cultivation.

R. SAXIFRAGOIDES J.J.SM. - SUBSECT. VIREYA

Dense cushion forming shrub to 0.25m, terrestrial; young stems with a few scales. Leaves 1.6-5.5 x 0.5-1cm, linear-lanceolate or oblanceolate, the apex acute to obtuse, often shortly acuminate or apiculate, the margin flat or revolute, the base narrowly tapering; upper surface with the midrib impressed above, laterals 2-3 pairs, slightly impressed, often obscure, with a few sparse scales at first, quickly glabrescent; lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, laterals mostly obscure, scales small, well spaced, deeply or shallowly lobed and slightly impressed. Flowers mostly solitary, occasionally in pairs, semi-erect to half-hanging (the ovaries becoming erect after the corollas wither); calyx a low wavy disc often fringed with hairs; corolla red to pink, tubular-cylindrical, somewhat curved and expanded near the mouth, 2.5-3 x 1.5-2.5cm, scaly on the tube outside; stamens 10, clustered on the upper side of the mouth; ovary hairy and obscurely scaly, style hairy at the base, glabrous above.

Hlb. New Guinea (widespread along the Main Range), 3,200-4,000m.

The dense cushion-forming habit of this species will distinguish it from all others but it is slow and difficult to cultivate although it can be found in collections in various parts of the world. Os Blumhardt working in New Zealand has produced some wonderful hybrids using this species to compact plants with a rather straggly habit and these are also now very widespread.

R. SAYERI Sleumer - SUBSECT. VIREYA

Shrub to 2m, terrestrial or epiphytic, young stems at first densely brown-scaly,
becoming smooth. Leaves 4-7 × 2-4 cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic or obovate-elliptic, the apex obtuse or rounded, the margin entire and revolute, the base broadly to narrowly tapering; the upper surface at first scaly, quickly glabrescent, the midrib narrowly impressed the lateral veins 6-8 pairs smooth, often rather obscure; underside densely to sparsely red-brown scaly, the scales deeply to finely lobed with small dark centres. Flowers 1-4 per umbel, horizontal to hanging; calyx an irregularly 5-lobed scaly disc; corolla pink to red, tubular-funnel-shaped, curved, 4-6 × 1.5-2.5 cm, finely stellate-scaly outside; stamens 10, on the upper side of the mouth, ovary densely stellate-scaly, the style scaly in the lower ½, glabrous above. H1b. Papua New Guinea, 1,700-2,200 m.

A striking species named from the covering of scabrid yellowish subappressed hairs on the floral bracts which tend to persist around the pedicels when the flowers first open.

**R. schoddei** Sleumer - Subsect. Phabovireya
Shrub to 2 m, terrestrial, young stems at first densely covered with bright brown stellate scales. Leaves 3-6 × 1.5-2.5 cm, ovate to ovate-elliptic, the apex acute, the margin entire, narrowly but distinctly revolute, the base broadly tapering to rounded; upper surface densely scaly at first but quickly glabrescent, midrib impressed, lateral veins 6-8 pairs slightly impressed or obscure; underside with the midrib strongly raised throughout its length, the laterals obscure, scales brown, stellate-dendroid, moderately dense, from small epidermal tubercles. Flowers 1-3 per umbel, half-hanging to hanging; calyx a low lobed, densely scaly disc; corolla deep pink, broadly tubular, slightly curved, 2.6-3 × 1.5-2.5 cm, densely scaly outside; stamens 10, clustered on the upper side of the mouth; ovary densely scaly and hairy, the style hairy in the basal ½ glabrous above. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Western Highlands Province), 2,600 m.
raised, the scales well spaced almost circular, quite variable in size with small centres and impressed. Flowers 11-16 per umbel, more or less horizontally disposed; calyx a low slightly scaly ring; corolla pale pink, slightly darker at the mouth, beautifully and powerfully scented, trumpet-shaped with a straight tube, 10-12.5 x 4.5-6cm, laxly scaly outside; stamens 10, rather loosely clustered on the lower side of the mouth; ovary densely scaly and with yellowish hairs, style densely hairy and scaly at the base, gradually becoming less so until the ultimate 1.5cm is glabrous. Hlb. Papua New Guinea (Eastern Highlands Province near Gumine, also reported from Mt Digin in the Kubor Range), 2,100-2,200m.

A magnificent species which is very poorly known in the wild but well known in cultivation since its original and only introduction by Mr L.K. Searle in 1973.

**R. sessilifolium J.J.Sm. - Subsect. Vireya**

Shrub to 3m, usually terrestrial, young stems finely and smoothly, stellate-brown-scaly, becoming glabrescent. Leaves 8-16 x 2.5-5cm, lanceolate to elliptic, the apex broadly to narrowly acute, sometimes abruptly acuminate, the margin mostly flat but rather wavy, the base truncate to subauriculate strongly rugose from the very short petiole; upper surface very finely scaly at first, soon glabrous, the midrib strongly raised for just over half its length, laterals 10-13 pairs, smooth or with the lamina sulcate between the veins near the middle of the leaf; underside with the midrib flat or only slightly raised, the laterals rather obscure, not raised at all; scales rather pale brown to translucent, lobed and impressed. Flowers 4-10 per umbel, erect to half hanging; calyx a low slightly angled disc; corolla bright yellow, broadly funnel-shaped, 2.5-3 x 3.5-5.5cm, glabrous outside; stamens 10, rather irregular but mostly disposed in the lower ½ of the mouth of the flower; ovary with a few obscure scales, minutely papillose, style glabrous. H1a-b. Indonesia, (Sumatra), 1,100-2,000m.

Delightful bright yellow flowers, very freely produced, the forms in cultivation appreciate a little more heat than most of the Vireyas.

**R. × sheilae (Sleumer)Argent (R. abietifolium Sleumer × R. buxifolium Low ex Hooker f.) - Subsect. Vireya**

Shrub to 2m, terrestrial; stems finely scaly at first. Leaves 1.5-4 x 0.4-1.3cm, narrowly elliptic, the apex rounded or slightly retuse, the margin reflexed and minutely crenulate, the base narrowly tapering; upper surface finely scaly at first but quickly glabrescent, midrib impressed, lateral veins 4-5 pairs, inconspicuous; lower surface with the midrib raised, lateral veins inconspicuous. Flowers 3-6 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla reddish purple, 2.5-3.2 x 1.7-2.4cm, sparsely scaly and finely white-hairy outside; stamens 10 distributed around the mouth of the flower; ovary densely white-hairy and obscurely scaly, style glabrous. H1b. Sabah (E Malaysia) Kinabalu, east ridge, 3,200-3,700m.

Sometimes seen in lists as a species this natural hybrid is quite variable. It is a very attractive plant with the young leaves flushing red and is far more vigorous and easy to cultivate than either of its parents.

*R. sleumeri* A. Gilli is a synonym of *R. blackii* Sleumer Subsect. Vireya.

**R. solitarium Sleumer - Subsect. Phaeovireya**

Shrub to 2m, mostly terrestrial, young stems at first densely brown-scaly and minutely hairy. Leaves 8-11 x 3-5.5cm, elliptic or slightly obovate-elliptic, the apex rounded to broadly obtuse, sometimes with a very slightly protruding apical gland, margin slightly revolute and narrowly cartilaginous, the base broadly tapering to rounded; upper surface at first densely brown-scaly but quickly becoming glabrescent, midrib slightly raised in
The basal half, impressed above, lateral veins 7–10 pairs markedly impressed as also the finer veins to give a bullate surface with clear reticulation; under surface with the midrib and laterals very strongly raised, densely brown-scaly at first with very varied dendroid scales from epidermal tubercles but the scales all easily removed at a touch. Flowers 4-6 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx a low angled somewhat scaly disc but sometimes with elongate lobes; corolla pure white, scented, trumpet-shaped with a slightly curved tube, 5-7 × 2-3cm, slightly scaly outside; stamens 10, exserted from the mouth in a central group but falling to the lower side of the mouth as the corolla ages; ovary densely covered with hairs and scales, style hairy and scaly in the basal ½, glabrous above. Hlb. Papua New Guinea (Morobe Province, Mt Kaindi), 1,700-2,000m.

This species with its bullate, strongly reticulate leaves and dark brown dendroid scales is very distinct and most attractive. It is unlikely to be confused with any other although the flowers might suggest affinities in Subsect. Solenovireya.

R. sororium Sleumer - Subsect. Pseudovireya
Shrub to 2m, terrestrial, young stems covered in small stalkless scales, quickly glabrescent, sometimes rough from raised leaf scars but not from scale bases. Leaves 2.5-4.5 × 1-2cm, obovate with an emarginate apex in which lies a distinct apical gland, margin slightly recurved, somewhat cartilaginous, the base narrowly tapering; upper surface finely scaly at first, quickly glabrescent; the midrib impressed, laterals 1-3 pairs, slightly impressed; underside with the midrib slightly raised, the laterals slightly raised or obscure, the scales widely spaced, variable, slightly depressed, the smaller circular and pale brown, the larger darker brown and clearly lobed. Flowers sciatric or occasionally paired, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx a low ring; corolla yellow, campanulate 1-1.5 × 0.8-1.4cm, densely scaly outside; stamens 10, dimorphic, arranged all round the mouth of the corolla; ovary densely scaly, style glabrous. Hlb. Tonkin, Lao Kay, 1,400-1,700m.

Widely distributed and in many collections from recent wild seed exchanges but not yet well known as most plants have yet to reach flowering size.

R. staffianum Hemsl. ex Prain - Subsect. Solenovireya
Shrub to 1m, usually epiphytic; young twigs rounded with white spreading hairs and brown scales. Leaves 4.5-5.8 × 1.2-2cm, elliptic or narrowly elliptic, the apex obtuse to rounded, the margin entire and strongly revolute, the base rounded or broadly tapering; the upper surface hairy or scaly becoming glabrescent, the midrib raised above at the base of the leaf but then impressed for the remainder of its length, lateral veins hardly visible; the lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, the laterals obscure, with a distinct indumentum of erect, simple, white hairs and brown stellate to subdendroid scales from a smooth surface. Flowers 7-18 per umbel, erect to horizontal; calyx a low hairy ring; corolla white, sometimes sweetly scented, trumpet-shaped, 4.5-5.5 × 2-2.5cm, rather densely hairy outside; stamens 10, irregularly spreading round the mouth of the flower; ovary densely hairy and with silvery scales, the style hairy and with silvery scales to near the top. Hlb. Borneo (Sabah, N Sarawak and Kalimantan), 900-1,550m.

First described as R. lacteum Stapf but this name was already in use for the Chinese species of this name.

R. stenophyllum Hook.f. ex Stapf - Subsect. Vireya
Shrub to 3m, usually terrestrial; young stems smooth and very finely scaly. Leaves 4-7 × 0.14-0.5cm, linear, the apex acute, the margin entire and flat, the base narrowly tapering; upper surface with small fine scales at first quickly becoming glabrescent, midrib a little impressed above, the lateral veins up to 7 pairs but
obscure; lower surface with the midrib smooth and laterals obscure, the scales sparsely distributed, substellate with small centres. Flowers 1-5 per umbel, held horizontally or half hanging; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla opening orange but turning red with age, campanulate, 2.5-3.5 x 3-4.5cm, glabrous outside; stamens 10, slightly dimorphic, arranged all round the mouth of the flower; ovary densely white hairy, style glabrous. H1b. Sabah, Brunei and Northern Sarawak, 1,500-2,400m.

This species with its bizarre leaves is relatively easy to cultivate, it occurs in two distinct subspecific forms: subsp. stenostaphyllum is endemic to Mt Kinabalu and has leaves less than 25x as long as wide (2.5-6mm wide); subsp. angustifolium is of much wider distribution in the wild and has leaves more than 30x as long as wide (1.4-2.2mm wide).

**R. stevensianum** Sleumer - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub to 0.75m, epiphytic; young stems at first rather densely covered in pale brown scales, some distinctly stalked and also with a fine indumentum of short hairs. Leaves 3-4.5 x 2-3.5cm, ovate or broadly-ovate, the apex obtuse, somewhat decurved, the margin slightly recurved, the base cordate; upper surface at first silvery scaly, quickly glabrescent, the midrib finely impressed for most of its length, laterals 4-6 pairs smooth or very slightly raised or impressed; the lower surface with the midrib strongly raised in the lower half, the laterals smooth, scales moderately dense, brown, irregularly lobed and in shallow depressions. Flowers 2-3 per umbel, semi-erect to half-hanging; calyx a hairy and scaly irregularly lobed disc; corolla pink sometimes with a bluish purple tinge, cylindrical, straight or slightly curved, 2-2.5 x 2.5-3cm, rather sparsely scaly and hairy outside; stamens 10, slightly dimorphic at first clustered in the centre of the flower, later spreading back against the lobes; ovary silvery hairy and scaly, style hairy in the lower half, glabrous above. H1b. Papua New Guinea (Eastern Highlands Province, Mt Michael, and near Obura, Simbu [Chimbu] Province, Porul Range), 2,000-2,100m.

**R. suaveolens** Sleumer - Subsect. Solenovireya

Shrub to 3m, terrestrial or epiphytic; young stems smooth with only very inconspicuous scales. Leaves 6-10 x 3.5-7cm, elliptic, the apex rounded or sometimes broadly pointed, margin flat with a translucent edge, base cordate to rounded; upper surface green with inconspicuous scales, the midrib weakly channelled for most of its length otherwise smooth, with a red pigmented triangular area at the base, the 5-7 pairs of lateral veins rather indistinct; the lower surface with the midrib weakly raised in the lower third, all other veins obscure, scales minute, widely spaced, brown and deeply lobed. Flowers 14-20 per umbel, erect to horizontal in disposition; calyx circular with a red edge; corolla white or pink (forma roseum) often but not always sweetly scented, trumpet-shaped, 4.5-5.5 x 1.5-2.5cm glabrous outside; stamens 10, clustered in the mouth; ovary densely covered in silvery scales and erect white hairs, style with scattered scales at the base and white hairs in approximately the basal half. H1b. Malaysia (Sabah, Kinabalu and the Crocker Range south to Mt Lotung), 1,200-1,700m.

This very attractive species although described by Professor Sleumer was later reduced by him to synonymy with R. orbiculatum. David Hunt at Kew clearly established their distinctness, this species having leaves about twice as long as wide and much narrower flowers.

**R. sumatranum** Merr. - Subsect. Vireya

Shrub to 3m, terrestrial or occasionally epiphytic; young stems covered with substellate scales but quickly glabrescent. Leaves 2.5-8.5 x 1.5-4cm, mostly elliptic or obovate-elliptic, the apex obtuse to rounded, margin flat or slightly recurved, the base broadly tapering; upper surface at
first finely brown-scaly, quickly glabrescent, midrib impressed, laterals 4-7 pairs more or less smooth; lower surface with the midrib raised for most of its length, the laterals flat, moderately densely covered in small brown mostly circular scales which are slightly impressed in shallow pits. Flowers 1-6 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx a densely scaly and sparsely hairy disc; corolla red or reddish orange, narrowly funnel-shaped, 2-3 x 1.5-2cm, sparsely scaly and hairy outside; stamens 10, evenly distributed around the mouth; ovary densely scaly, style glabrous. Hl b. Northern Sumatra, 1,800-2,700m.

This species hybridizes in the wild with R. rarilepidotum and R. retusum to give larger and smaller flowered forms respectively.

**R. superbum** Sleumer - **Subsect. Phaeovireya**

Shrub or small tree to 6m, mostly epiphytic but terrestrial in open situations; young stems densely brown-stellate-scaly but quickly glabrescent. Leaves 8-12 x 4.5-8cm, broadly elliptic to sub-ovate or sub-ovate, the apex broadly acute to obtuse, occasionally shortly acuminate, the margin slightly recurved, the base broadly tapering, rounded to rarely subcordate; the upper surface at first with brown dendroid scales, quickly glabrescent leaving an almost smooth surface, midrib raised in the lower half to one third and grooved, slightly impressed in the upper part, lateral veins 5-8 pairs, smooth and rather obscure; lower surface with the midrib raised for most of its length, the lateral veins 5-8 pairs, smooth and rather obscure; at first fairly densely covered in brown dendroid scales from rather low epidermal tubercles. Flowers 3-5 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx a low, lobed, densely scaly disc; corolla white, cream, or various shades of pink, often with darker pink marks at the base of the lobes, deliciously and powerfully carnation scented, funnel-shaped or very broadly trumpet-shaped, the lobes usually 6-7, occasionally 5, 5-14 x 9-12cm, sparsely scaly outside; stamens twice the number of corolla lobes, mostly scattered round the basal ¼ of the mouth of the flower; ovary densely covered with reddish brown deeply lobed scales, the style scaly in the basal ¼ or completely glabrous. Hl b. Papua New Guinea (widespread on the main ranges), 1,500-3,000m.

One of the most attractive species in the section, it is very close to R. hellwigii with which it probably hybridizes in the wild and the darker pink forms may be this hybrid. This species generally has a straight corolla tube and the stamens are less densely clustered than in R. hellwigii, the nearly glabrous style separates this species from R. konori.

**R. taiwanianum** Ying - is considered a synonym of R. kawakami Hayata (Subsect. Pseudovireya).

**R. tuba** Sleumer - **Subsect. Solenovireya**

Shrub to 5m, usually terrestrial, young stems sparsely scaly. Leaves 4-9 x 2.5-5cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, the apex broadly acute often somewhat acuminate, the margin flat, narrowly cartilaginous in the upper part, the base truncate or rounded occasionally weakly cordate; the upper surface at first scaly but quickly becoming glabrescent, the midrib depressed above, grooved near the base, the lateral veins 6-8 pairs slightly depressed; lower surface with the midrib broadly raised beneath, the laterals smooth or very slightly raised, scales moderately dense and persistent, substellately lobed, brown, the centres somewhat impressed. Flowers 4-7 per umbel, horizontal to half-hanging; calyx variable from a low almost glabrous disc to occasionally having long laciniate lobes; corolla white with a pink tube, trumpet-shaped but somewhat curved, 6.5-9 x 2-3cm, obscurely scaly outside; stamens 10, rather unequal and grouped in the mouth of the flower; ovary both hairy and scaly, style hairy and scaly in the lower half. Hl b. Papua New Guinea, SE, (Mt Dayman), 2,500-2,700m.
Very similar to *R. rhodoleucum* from which it is distinguished by its non or hardly cordate leaves, a longer petiole and smaller anthers (petioles 2-4mm instead of 0-1mm in *R. rhodoleucum* and anthers up to 2.5 v. more than 3.5mm in *R. rhodoleucum*). It is also very similar to *R. armitii* which is distinguished by its larger leaves and much longer petioles, more than 6mm long.

**R. vaccinioides** Hook.f. - Subsect. *Pseudovireya*

Shrub to 1m, terrestrial or epiphytic, young stems densely covered with brown scales on prominent stalks, later scabrid by the persistent stalks alone. Leaves 1.2-2.2 x 0.4-1cm, spathulate to elliptic, the apex obtuse, rounded or emarginate with a prominent yellowish apical gland, the margin flat or very slightly reflexed the base narrowly to broadly wedge-shaped; the upper surface with well spaced pale brown scales, midrib strongly impressed above, lateral veins obscure or traces of 1-3 pairs; lower surface with the midrib slightly raised, the laterals obscure, scales disk-shaped to lobed, dark brown, distinct and well spaced. Flowers solitary, rarely up to 4 together, more or less horizontal; calyx of 5 rather long scaly lobes; corolla white with a tinge of pink, sub-urceolate or shortly cylindrical with the long lobes reflexing back against the tube, 0.7-8 x 0.9-1.1cm, scaly outside; stamens 10, protruding in a rather irregular mass from the mouth; ovary densely silvery scaly, style glabrous, pink. H1b-2. Nepal, India (Sikkim and Assam Sirhoi), Bhutan, Burma (upper), 1,700-4,200m.

A delicate species disliking the high temperatures of summer which makes it a temperamental plant to keep on a long term basis. *R. vaccinioides* includes *R. sino-vaccinioides* Balf.f. which only differs in having larger leaves and a range of intermediates occur.

*R. vandeursenii* Sleumer - is a synonym of *R. vitis-idaea* Sleumer (Subsect. *Vireya*).

**R. versteegii** J.J.Sm. - Subsect. *Albovireya*

Shrub to 1m, terrestrial; young stems densely scaly but quickly becoming glabrescent and smooth. Leaves 1-4 x 0.6-2cm, obovate to elliptic, the apex obtuse to rounded, the margin flat, often minutely crenulate especially towards the apex, base tapering; upper surface densely silvery scaly, only slowly glabrescent, midrib slightly impressed above, lateral veins 3-4 pairs also slightly impressed or obscure; lower surface with the midrib broad and strongly raised at the base, disappearing upwards before the apex, lateral veins rather obscure, densely scaly with overlapping silvery scales. Flowers 2-5 per umbel, mostly half-hanging; calyx a densely scaly, lobed disc; corolla red and yellow in an irregular pattern, funnel-shaped, 2.5-4 x 3-4cm, rather densely scaly outside; stamens 10, scattered around the mouth of the flower; ovary densely scaly and hairy, the style densely scaly and hairy in the lower ½ to ¾, glabrous near the top. H1b. New Guinea (Irian Jaya Mt Trikora [Wilhelmina] and Lake Habbema region), 3,200-4,000m.

Recorded as being in cultivation but undoubtedly difficult and probably misidentified. The extraordinary bicoloured flowers would make it unmissable when in flower.

**R. vitis-idaea** Sleumer - Subsect. *Vireya*

Erect shrub up to 2m, mostly terrestrial; young stems at first covered with stalked stellate scales which soon disappear to leave a rough warty surface. Leaves 0.8-5 x 0.5-2.5cm, obovate to elliptic, the apex obtuse, rounded to retuse, the margin strongly recurved, the base tapering; upper surface at first with small silvery scales, quickly glabrescent, the midrib impressed, the laterals 3-5 pairs smooth or very slightly impressed; lower surface with the midrib raised throughout its length, laterals slightly raised or obscure, scales well spaced, brown, circular to sub-stellate, conspicuous against the pale sur-
face of the leaf. Flowers mostly solitary occasionally in pairs, pendent; calyx a low scaly and slightly hairy ring; corolla red, cylindrical, sometimes slightly curved, 2-5 × 1.8-2.5cm, finely silvery scaly and inconspicuously white-hairy outside; stamens 10, clustered on the lower side of the mouth; ovary densely white-hairy and scaly, style hairy in the basal half, glabrous above. Hlb. Papua New Guinea (main range around Mt Wilhelm, Saruwakets, Rawlinson Range, vicinity of Buleio and Owen Stanley Mts), 2,100-3,500m.

Now including R. vandersonii Sleumer originally distinguished by its larger flowers but all intermediates have been shown to occur; these large-flowered forms are the best in cultivation.

R. warianum Schltr. is a synonym of R. leptanthum F. Muell.

R. WILLIAMSII MERR. EX COPFL.F. - SUBSECT. VIREYA
Small tree to 7m, terrestrial; young stems at first sparsely scaly but quickly glabrescent, pale and slightly glaucous or flushed with red. Leaves 8-11 × 3-6cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic or sub-ovate, the apex acute and shortly and sharply acuminate, the margin entire, flat or very slightly revolute, the base tapering, cuneate; the upper surface at first silvery-scaly, quickly glabrescent, the midrib raised in the lower third, impressed above, lateral veins 6-12 pairs distinct, either impressed or raised; the lower surface with the midrib strongly prominent, the lateral veins distinct but smooth, the scales rather sparse, small, flat and variously lobed with dark centres and tending to leave shallow dark pits after they have fallen. Flowers 5-8 per umbel, erect or semi-erect; calyx disc shaped or irregularly 5-lobed, tinged red; corolla white, funnel-shaped, 2.5-4 × 3-5.5cm, sparsely scaly or glabrous outside; stamens 10 distributed around the mouth of the flower; ovary densely silvery scaly, style with a few scales near the base, otherwise glabrous. Hlb. Philippines (Mountain and Zambeles Provinces), 1,500-2,200m.

R. WOMERSLEYI SLEUMER - SUBSECT. VIREYA
Erect shrub to 2m, mostly terrestrial; young stems at first covered with dark brown scales raised on stalks and minutely hairy, later scabrid. Leaves 0.6-1 × 0.4-0.5cm, elliptic or broadly elliptic to sub-spherical, the apex acute, obtuse and sometimes mucronate, the margin flat, slightly cartilaginous and sometimes minutely crenulate, the base broadly tapering to rounded; the upper surface with a few scales initially but quickly glabrous, midrib impressed, laterals obsolete; the lower surface with the midrib almost flat, the laterals obsolete, the scales widely spaced, dark brown and irregularly but not deeply lobed, not impressed or raised. Flowers 1-3 per umbel, hanging vertically down; calyx a low scaly and hairy ring; corolla red, cylindrical, mostly with 5 but sometimes up to 7 lobes, 2.2-2.5 × 2.5-2.5cm, finely and obscurely scaly and hairy outside; stamens mostly 10, sometimes up to 14, distributed irregularly all round the mouth of the flower; ovary densely white-hairy, style covered in white hairs for the basal ½, glabrous above. Hlb. Widespread on the main range in Papua New Guinea, 3,200-4,000m.

A pretty species of stiffly erect growth in the wild but inclined to be straggly in cultivation.

R. WRIGHTIANUM KOORD. - SUBSECT. VIREYA
Shrub to 2m, epiphytic or terrestrial; young stems finely brown-scaly from low epidermal tubercles which make the twigs slightly rough to the touch. Leaves 2-4 × 1-2cm, obovate, the apex broadly obtuse to rounded, more rarely retuse and mucronate, the margin revolute, entire, the base broadly tapering; the upper side at first sparsely scaly with silvery scales, quickly glabrescent midrib impressed for most of its length, lateral veins up to 5 pairs obscure or not at all visible; the
lower side with the midrib raised for most of its length, the laterals flat and obscure, the scales small, well spaced, brown, discoid or lobed and in shallow depressions. Flowers mostly in 2-3 flowered umbels, hanging or half-hanging; calyx a low scaly ring; corolla most commonly red or very dark blackish red, rarely white with pink lobes or red with white lobes, cylindrical to narrowly funnel-shaped, 3-3.5 x 1.5-2.5cm, finely scaly on the tube outside; stamens 10, clustered on the lower side of the mouth of the flower; ovary densely silvery scaly; the style glabrous apart from a few scales at the very base. H1b. New Guinea (widespread from east to west), 1,400-3,200m

**R. YELLIOTII Warb. - Subsect. Albovireya**
Shrub to 8m in the wild, terrestrial, young stems densely covered with shortly stalked scales. Leaves 0.7-4 x 0.5-2cm, ovate, elliptic, broadly elliptic to subcircular, the apex broadly acute, abruptly acuminate or more rarely obtuse, the margin slightly revolute and minutely crenulate with impressed scales, the base rounded; the upper surface at first densely scaly but weathering and only leaving impressed scale bases, midrib slightly impressed above, the laterals 2-4 pairs, very slightly impressed; underside with the midrib strongly raised, the laterals slightly so, densely and persistently scaly with the scales touching or overlapping on the undersides of the leaves; the flower buds are hairy and scaly with ciliated edges to the bracts and the flowers are generally darker in colour than in *R. inconspicuum*.

**R. YONGII Argent - Subsect. Vireya**
Shrub to 3m, predominantly terrestrial but occasionally epiphytic, young stems sparsely covered with pale brown scales. Leaves 6-11 x 2.5-5.5cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, the apex rounded to slightly retuse, the margin entire and broadly recurved, the base broadly tapering; the upper surface at first minutely finely scaly, quickly glabrescent and shiny, the midrib impressed above, the laterals 5-8 pairs, very slightly impressed; underside with the midrib very strongly raised, the laterals only slightly so, rather sparsely covered in pale brown, deeply lobed scales. Flowers 5-12 per umbel, semi-erect to half-hanging; calyx a shallowly 5-lobed scaly disc; corolla dark red, strongly curved, cylindrical or narrowly funnel-shaped, 2-3.2 x 1-2cm, with a few scattered brown scales but numerous and more conspicuous white hairs outside; stamens 10, clustered on the upper side of the mouth; ovary densely white-hairy and scaly, the style glabrous. H1b. Malaysia (Sabah and Northern Sarawak from Mt Kinabalu to Mt Mulu), 1,500-2,100m.

A lovely species with intense, blood red flowers which shine brilliantly when the sun is behind them. There are two distinct forms in cultivation at present: one tall and straggly with good foliage from Mt Mulu; the other from Mt Alab is much more compact but subject to leaf burn.

**R. ZOELLERI Warb. - Subsect. Vireya**
Shrub or tree up to 10m, terrestrial; young stems finely scaly at first. Leaves 7-17 x 3-9cm, elliptic, broadly elliptic to sub-ovate, the apex shortly acuminate, broadly acute or obtuse, the margin flat and entire, the base broadly tapering, sometimes rather unequal; the upper surface at first with pale brown scales, these becoming
The Rhododendron Handbook

silvery and soon disappearing, the midrib slightly raised in the basal half, distinctly grooved to over half way, the lateral veins 9-14 pairs very slightly raised; lower surface with the midrib strongly raised for most of its length, the laterals very slightly raised, scales rather sparse, pale brown, lobed and with small darker centres. Flowers 4-8 per umbel, semi-erect to half hanging; calyx a low scaly and hairy disc; corolla orange to pink with a yellow throat, sometimes scented, funnel-shaped, 4-10 x 5-6cm, sometimes with a few hairs at the base and generally laxly scaly outside; stamens 10, rather irregularly scattered usually on the lower side of the mouth; ovary hairy and obscurely scaly, the style hairy and often scaly as well for about ⅓ of its length, glabrous at the top. H1a-b. Throughout New Guinea and west to the Moluccas (W Seram), almost from s.l.-2,000m.

AM 1973 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) to a clone 'Decimus'; flowers Orange-Red Group 31B at tip, Yellow-Orange Group 21A at base.

This widespread species is one of the boldest of the Vireyas with its flamboyant orange and yellow flowers. It is the parent of many hybrids both cultivated and in the wild. It is most likely to be confused with R. laetum or R. baenitzianum and may be distinguished as noted under those species.
Collectors’ Numbers

Introduction
Since 1980 travel within China has become possible and there have been a number of Chinese expeditions since then. Lists from these expeditions comprise a significant proportion of those included here for the first time. It should be noted that there are restrictions on the export of live material from both Bhutan and China (including seed) and that publication of these lists does not imply that live material is or ever has been available from expeditions to these countries.

Some corrections have been made to the determinations published in previous editions of the Handbook to bring this account up to date.

Lists for the Malesian rhododendrons of Sect. Vireya are not included though a number of those for plants raised at Edinburgh have been published in Chamberlain et al. (1996).

These lists are arranged in alphabetical order by collectors’ names. The nomenclature used follows that to be found in the text; no attempt has been made to include the names originally used. Where the name is not known for an individual number, the number is cited as ‘sp.’ Where a number can only be identified to a subsection then that subsection is cited against the appropriate number. When an identification is tentative, the number is followed by the abbreviation ‘aff.’ (affinity). Where more than one entity has been raised under a single number, or the resultant plant is different from the parent then that number is supplied with a lower case alphabetic suffix. An ‘=’ sign is used in the text to denote alternative numbers for a single collection. Some of Rock’s collections have been introduced into cultivation under US Department of Agriculture numbers; these are cited with the corresponding field numbers.

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<tr>
<th>Collector</th>
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<th>Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>SIKKIM EXP. (1983)</td>
<td>418 anthopogon, 547 hodgsonii, 561 anthopogon, 637 lepidotum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JAPAN EXP. (1988)</td>
<td>43 brachycarpum, 64 degronianum subsp. degronianum, 69 brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum, 139 aureum, 163 albrechtii, 177 kaempferi, 282 camtschaticum, 366 aureum, 441 dauricum</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Apold, Cox and Hutchison

ACH

NE TURKEY EXP. (1962)

102 × sochadzeae White (hybrid)
103 × sochadzeae Pink (hybrid)

Bartholomew, B.

BHUTAN EXP. (1974)

141 keysii
147 barbatum
150 barbatum
151 barbatum
185a succothii
185b lanatum
207 hodgsonii
259 barbatum

Beer, L.

NEPAL EXP. (1975)

620 lepidotum
633 setosum
643 campanulatum subsp.
   campanulatum
652 cinnabarimum subsp.
   cinnabarimum
653 hodgsonii
655 barbatum × campanulatum
   (hybrid)
662 camelliflorum
670 grande
703 arboreum var.
   cinnamomeum

Beer, L., Lancaster, R. &
Morris (BLM)

E NEPAL EXP. (1971)

26 ciliatum
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<td>172</td>
<td>arboreum var. cinnamomeum</td>
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</table>

**Bowes-Lyon, S.**

**NEPAL EXP. (1962)**

| 48 | arboreum subsp. cinnamomeum |
| 84 | campanulatum subsp. campanulatum |
| 88 | barbatum |
| 142 | lepidotum |

**NEPAL EXP. (1964)**

| 2031 | cinnabarimum subsp. cinnabarimum |
| 2072 | lepidotum |
| 2098 | nivale subsp. nivale |

**BHUTAN-SIKKIM EXP. (1966)**

| 3011 | lindleyi |
| 3012 | barbatum |
| 3013 | barbatum |
| 3024 | pendulum |
| 3040 | virgatum subsp. virgatum |
| 3047 | triflorum |
| 3068 | virgatum subsp. virgatum |
| 3069 | cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon |
| 3071 | cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon |
| 3098 | pendulum |
| 3124 | nivale subsp. nivale |
| 3149 | anthopogon subsp. anthopogon |
| 3152 | lanatum |
| 3155 | campanulatum subsp. aeruginosum |
| 3173 | cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon |
| 3189 | keysii |
| 3193 | edgeworthii |
| 3194 | ciliatum |
| 3197 | griffithianum |
| 3214 | dalhousiae var. rhabdotum |
| 3225 | campanulatum |
| 3226 | wallichii |
| 3231 | anthopogon subsp. anthopogon |

**Beyer, R., Erskine, C. & Cowley, J.**

**KOREA EXP. (1982)**

| 28 | weyrichii |
| 45 | mucronulatum var. mucronulatum |
| 139 | schlippenbachii |
| 271 | yedoense var. poukhanense |

**Binns, Mason & Wright**

**NEPAL EXP. (1978)**

| 66 | falconeri subsp. falconeri |
| 107 | campanulatum forma |
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BOWES-LYON, S.

3232 lanatum
3241 wightii
3255 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
3260 fulgens
3268 campylocarpum × thomsonii (hybrid)
3268 × candelabrum (hybrid)
3355 baileyi
3462 lepidotum
3491 maddenii subsp. maddenii
3493 maddenii ssp. maddenii

BHUTAN EXP. (1967)

5089 wightii
5089a campanulatum subsp. aeruginosum
5194 maddenii subsp. maddenii
5194a grande
5795 grande

BHUTAN EXP. (1969)

15005 maddenii subsp. maddenii
15006 maddenii subsp. maddenii
15018 camelliiflorum
15020 dalhousiae var. rhabdotum
15027 campanulatum
15040 campanulatum
15040a lanatum
15041 wightii
15042 succothii
15043 cinnabarlinum subsp. xanthocodon
15051 campanulatum
15073 argipeplum
15150 maddenii subsp. maddenii

BHUTAN EXP. (1970)

6003 niveum
6004 × candelabrum (hybrid)
6005 glaucophyllum
6006 argipeplum
6007 pendulum
6008 niveum
6016 argipeplum
6020 glaucophyllum
6025 lindleyi
6026 dalhousiae var. dalhousiae
6035 succothii

6037 maddenii subsp. maddenii
6038 maddenii subsp. maddenii
6074 argipeplum
6075 argipeplum
6076 ciliatum
6077 cinnabarlinum subsp. xanthocodon
6078 succothii
6086 kendrickii
6092 maddenii subsp. maddenii

BHUTAN EXP. (1967-89)

1 dalhousiae var. rhabdotum
2 maddenii subsp. maddenii
4 wightii
6 camelliiflorum
7 glaucophyllum
12 barbatum
13 cinnabarlinum
16 lindleyi
18 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
19 cinnabarlinum
22 grande
23 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
25 sp.
31 griffithianum
32 maddenii subsp. maddenii
33 vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
425 kesangiae var. kesangiae

BHUTAN EXP. (1994)

10133 edgworthii
10134 maddenii subsp. maddenii
10138 falconeri subsp. falconeri
10139 kesangiae var. kesangiae
10140 succothii
10141 flinckii
10142 sp.
10143 sp.
10144 sp.
10145 sp.
10146 sp.
10147 sp.
10148 sp.
10149 sp.
10150 sp.

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</table>
Chungdien-Lijiang-Dali

(CHLD)

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CHINA EXP. (OCT. 1990)

285 ririei?
299 prattii
311 argyrophyllum subsp.
    argyrophyllum
313 rubiginosum
318 floribundum
334 tatsienense
335 decorum subsp. decorum
336 nitidulum aff.
344 bureavioides
345 sp.
348 oreodoxa var. fargesii
355 rubiginosum aff.
358 floribundum
360 decorum subsp. decorum
364 intricatum
365 nitidulum?
369 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
370 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
371 souiel
391 nitidulum?
392 nivale subsp. boreale
393 intricatum
394 websterianum
407 websterianum
429 websterianum
430 nivale subsp. boreale
432 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
450 galactinum
455 Subsect. Triflora
459 balangense
468 trichostomum?
477 nivale
479 augustiniai aff.
480 sp.
483 sp.
485 heliolepis aff.
500 argyrophyllum subsp.
    argyrophyllum
501 lutescens
502 strigillosum
511 calophyrum var. calophyrum
518 concinnum aff.
524 trichanthum
525 sp.
526 prattii
531 concinnum
532 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
554 sp.
556 sp.
557 hippophaeoides
559 websterianum
565 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
129 rubiginosum
130 decorum subsp. decorum
144 racemosum
211 decorum aff.
214 oreotrephes
245 sp.
302 hippophaeoides var.
    hippophaeoides
412 rubiginosum aff.
511 hippophaeoides var.
    hippophaeoides
512 rubiginosum
513 primuliflorum aff.
514 decorum aff.
515 hippophaeoides var.
    hippophaeoides
516 rubiginosum
539 sp.
558 racemosum
652 yunnanense
715 telmateium
719 rubiginosum
787 cuneatum
795 adenogynum
807 cuneatum
857 primuliflorum
868 cuneatum aff.
928 yunnanense
935 lepidotum
1016 trichostomum
1019 hippophaeoides var.
    hippophaeoides
1057 lepidotum
1095 adenogynum
1096 sp.
1097 rupicola var. rupicola
1275 cyanocarpum
1281 sp.
1282 lacteum
1283 haematodes subsp. haematodes
1285 fastigiatum
1287 taliense
1295 rex subsp. fictolacteum
1297 cyanocarpum aff.
1300 selense subsp. jucundum
1334 fastigiatum
1347 trichocladum var. trichocladum

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Collectors' Numbers

1357 sp.
1427 haematodes subsp. haematodes
1430 edgeworthii
1444 × agastum? (hybrid)
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1464 arboreum var. delavayi
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1564 sp.
1575 sp.

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1694 hodgsonii
1695 arboreum

Clark, A. & Sinclair, I.
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1572 argipeplum
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Cooper, R.E.

**BHUTAN EXP. (1914)**

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Cox, P.A.

Cox, P.A.

SICHUAN, CHINA EXP. (1990)

The Rhododendron Handbook

NW YUNNAN & SICHUAN (1992)
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Cox, P.A. & Hutchison, P.C. (C&H)

Khasia, Arunachal Pradesh & Bengal N India Exp. (1965)

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The Rhododendron Handbook

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Sichuan & Yunnan, Exp. (1995)

(see also Millais, E.G. et al Sichuan and Yunnan Exp. 1995)

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Cox, P.A. & Hutchison, P.C. (C&H)

Khasia, Arunachal Pradesh & Bengal N India Exp. (1965)

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<td>3077 hodgsonii</td>
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<td>3079 succothii</td>
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**SICHUAN & YUNNAN, CHINA EXP. (1986)**

| 2500 polylepis | 2652 tatsienense var. tatsienense |
| 2517 phaeochrysum var. levistratum | |
| 2523 capitatum | |
| 2531 rufum | |
| 2545 przewalskii | |
| 2568 Subsect. Triflora | |
| 2578 watsonii | |
| 2591 rufum | |
| 2604 yunnanense | |
| 2619 decorum subsp. decorum | |
| 2620 vernicosum | |
| 2630 primuliflorum | |
| 2636 cuneatum | |
| 2638 adenogynum | |
| 2639 traillianum var. traillianum | |
| 2646 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum | |

**BHUTAN EXP. (1988)**

| 3006 kesangiae | |
| 3007 barbatum | |
| 3008 camelliflorum | |
| 3009 keysii | |
| 3017 falconeri subsp. falconeri | |
| 3020 grande | |
| 3024 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum | |
| 3025 succothii | |
| 3026 argipeplum | |
| 3030 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii | |
| 3036 trilorum var. trilorum | |
| 3050 camelliflorum | |
| 3058 kesangiae | |
| 3059 argipeplum | |
| 3062 falconeri subsp. falconeri | |
| 3070 succothii | |
| 3076 camelliflorum | |
| 3077 hodgsonii | |
| 3079 succothii | |
| 3080 flinckii | |
| 3082 setosum | |
| 3088 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii | |
| 3089 campanulatum subsp. aeruginoosum | |
| 3090 campanulatum subsp. aegagropilum | |
| 3091 bhutanense | |
| 3093 hodgsonii aff. | |
| 3094 pendulum | |
| 3099 kesangiae aff. | |
| 3105 succothii | |
| 3106 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum | |
| 3107 camelliflorum subsp. camelliflorum | |
| 3115 cinnabaratum subsp. cinnabaratum | |
| 3120 bhutanense | |
| 3121 argipeplum | |
| 3122 glaucophyllum subsp. glaucophyllum | |
| 3123 cinnabaratum | |
| 3124 cinnabaratum | |
| 3125 kejiangiae | |
| 3126 cinnabaratum | |
| 3127 cinnabaratum | |
| 3128 cinnabaratum | |
| 3129 cinnabaratum | |
| 3130 fulgens | |
| 3131 flinckii | |
Dingle, H.R.

NEPAL EXP. (1984)

1 arboreum
5 arboreum
8 lepidotum
9 lepidotum
13 hodgsonii
18 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
21 ciliatum
22 glaucophyllum
23 ciliatum

Doleshy, F.

HONSHU, JAPAN EXP. (1965)

1 makinoi
2 makinoi
3 makinoi
4 makinoi
5 debryonanum var. heptamerum
6 keiskei
7 debryonanum var. hondoense
12 debryonanum subsp. debryonanum
13 brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
14 japonicum
15 brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum

KYUSHU (INCLUDING YAKUSHIMA), JAPAN EXP. (1965)

8 kiusianum
9 debryonanum var. yakushimanum
10 debryonanum var. yakushimanum

HONSHU, JAPAN EXP. (1967)

21 debryonanum subsp. heptamerum
22 debryonanum subsp. heptamerum
26 japonicum
27 japonicum
28 brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum

KYUSHU, JAPAN EXP. (1967)

32 weyrichii aff.
35 debryonanum var. heptamerum
37 kiusianum
38 debryonanum var. heptamerum
39 keiskei
40 debryonanum var. heptamerum
41 debryonanum var. heptamerum
42 debryonanum var. heptamerum
43 kiusianum

SHIKOKU, JAPAN EXP. (1967)

40 pentaphyllum
44 pentaphyllum
45 debryonanum var. heptamerum
50 debryonanum var. heptamerum
52 tschonoskyi
53 brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum

HONSHU, JAPAN EXP. (1967)

70 debryonanum var. hondoense
81 debryonanum var. debryonanum
89 brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
123 debryonanum var. kyoamarense

OKI ISLAND, JAPAN (1967)

75 debryonanum var. hondoense

KYUSHU (INCLUDING YAKUSHIMA), JAPAN EXP. (1970)

41 (re-collected) debryonanum var. heptamerum
202 keiskei
205 kiusianum var. sataense
212 debryonanum var. yakushimanum
219 nudipes aff.
221 nudipes aff.
228 tashiroi

HONSHU, JAPAN EXP. (1971)

503 aureum
Collectors' Numbers

509  x nikomontanum (hybrid)
510  tschonoskyi var. trinerve
518  auseum
521  brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
523  degronianum var. degronianum
527  brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
529  degronianum var. degronianum
531  degronianum subsp. heptamerum
536  kaempferi aff.
537  kaempferi aff.
541  degronianum var. heptamerum
543  keiskei
544  degronianum var. heptamerum

HOKKAIDO & HONSHU EXP., JAPAN (1983)

821  brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
823  brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
824  brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
825  kaempferi
827  brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
829  brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum

Edinburgh Makalu, Nepal Exp. (EMAK - 1991)

234  vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
304  pumilum
557  nivale subsp. nivale
569  wightii
641  wightii
685  pumilum
730  camelliflorum
916  wightii
1055  grande

Edinburgh Sikkim Exp. (ESIK - 1992)

151  leptocarpum
163  pendulum
220  lanatum

Edinburgh Taiwan Exp. (ETE - 1993)

42   morii
67   morii
99   lasiostylum
180  oldhamii aff.
248  nakaharae
250  sp.
264  rubropilosum
395  rubropilosum aff.
412  pseudochrysanthum
439  pseudochrysanthum
442  pseudochrysanthum
443  pseudochrysanthum
444  pseudochrysanthum
452  pseudochrysanthum
475  oldhamii
485  oldhamii
613  kawakamii
623  kanehirae

Erskine, C., Fliegner, H., Howick, C. & McNamara, A.
TIBET & SICHUAN EXP. (1995)

S1610  lutescens
S1630  calophytum
S1643  ambiguum
S1648  oreodoxa
S1656  calophytum
T 001  sp.
T 023  sp.
T 041  sp.
T 044  sp.

Farrer, R.
GANSU (KANSU), CHINA EXP. (1914)

63   oreodoxa var. oreodoxa
79   invictum
88   primuliflorum aff.
104  przewalskii
119  capitatum
510  thymifolium
510c  przewalskii
511  capitatum
512  capitatum
FORESTRY COMMISSION & RBG EDINBURGH EXP.

584 anthopogonoides

UPPER BURMA EXP. (1919)

801 moulmainense
811 araliaophyllum
812 tanastylum var. tanastylum
813 sulfurium
814 anthosphaerum
815 mallotum
842 edgeworthii
848 pseudociliipes
863 arizelum
872 sidereum
873 basilicum
874 fulvum subsp. fulvum
875 rubiginosum
876 trichocladum var. trichocladum
877 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
878 heliolepis var. heliolepis
887 habrotichum
887a glirschrum subsp. glirschrum
888 sperabile var. sperabile
918 megacalyx
926 stewartianum
937 campylocarpum subsp. caloanthum
938 megeratum
959 sanogrande
979 decorum
980 zaleueum
1022 facetum
1024 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
1044 maddenii subsp. crassum
1045 calostrotum subsp. calostrotum
1046 campylogynum
1047 rupicola var. rupicola
1065 heliolepis var. heliolepis
1196 lepidotum
1196a campylogynum
1444 kyawii

The Rhododendron Handbook

63 vernicosum
143 vernicosum
146 phaeochrysum
147 oreotrephes
205 yunnanense
206 beesianum
209 phaeochrysum
210 phaeochrysum var. levistratum
227 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
253 selense subsp. selense
254 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
302 aganniphum aff.
305 wardii aff.
308 beesianum
311 rupicola var. chryseum
328 rex subsp. ficalacteum
365 heliolepis
367 wardii var. wardii
439 decorum subsp. decorum
440 vernicosum

Forrest, G.
BURMA/YUNNAN EXP. (1910)

4152 campylogynum
5843 rex subsp. ficalacteum
5847 fastigiatum
5848 anthosphaerum
5894 irroratum subsp. irroratum
5862 saluenense subsp. chameunum
5863 fastigiatum
5864 lepidotum
5865 rupicola var. rupicola
5866 primuliflorum
5867 adenozygnum
5869 decorum subsp. decorum
5870 trallianum var. trallianum
5871 adenozygnum
5872 trallianum var. trallianum
5873 oreotrephes
5874 yunnanense
5875 impeditum
5877 rubiginosum
5879 telmateium
5880 vernicosum
5881 vernicosum
5882 racemosum
6755 trichocladum var. trichocladum
6756 cephalanthum subsp. cephalanthum

Forestry Commission & RBG Edinburgh Exp.

YUNNAN, CHINA (1995)

61 racemosum
62 rubiginosum
### Collectors’ Numbers

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<td>6761 dichroanthum subsp. dichroanthum</td>
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### BURMA/YUNNAN, SW CHINA EXP. (1912-14)

| 7463 arboreum var. delavayi |
| 7504 microphyton |
| 7505 microphyton |
| 7516 pachypodum |
| 7673 moumainense |
| 7832 simii var. mesembrinum |
| 8172 edgeworthii |
| 8905 trichocladium var. trichocladium |
| 8923 zaleucum |
| 8938 heliolepis var. heliolepis |
| 8939 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum |
| 8987 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum |
| 8989 fulvum subsp. fulvum |
| 8990 basilicum × arizelum (hybrid) |
| 9021 sinogrande |
| 9048 habrotrichum |
| 9054 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum |
| 9055 aff. callimorphum |
| 9342 virginatum subsp. oleifolium |
| 9431 maddenii subsp. crassum |
| 9919 roseatum |
| 10014 polycladum |
| 10035 yungningense & impeditum |
| 10056 impeditum |
| 10057 rubiginosum |
| 10071 cuneatum |
| 10073 rubiginosum |
| 10074 rubiginosum |
| 10075 vernicosum |
| 10086 racemosum |
| 10113 adenogynum |
| 10114a vernicosum |
| 10156 traillianum var. traillianum |
| 10195 beesianum |
| 10204 traillianum var. traillianum |
| 10210 oreotrophes |
| 10213 oreotrophes |
| 10278 trichostomum |
| 10284 fastigiatum |
| 10285 saluenense subsp. chameunum |
| 10292 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum |
| 10297 oreotrophes |
| 10311 complexum & impeditum |
| 10312 primuliflorum |
| 10314 rupicola var. rupicola |
| 10333 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides |
| 10347 mollicomum |
| 10367 rupicola var. rupicola |
| 10423 cuneatum |
| 10428 wardii var. wardii |
| 10429 adenogynum |
| 10434 telmatium |
| 10435 cuneatum |
| 10438 heliolepis var. brevistylum |
| 10460 beesianum |
| 10477 beesianum |
| 10481 orthocladium var. orthocladium |
| 10540 roxieanum var. roxieanum |
| 10546 beesianum |
| 10547 phaeochrysum var. phaeochrysum |
| 10616 wardii var. puralbum |
| 10639 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum |
| 10651 anthosphaerum |
| 10680 wardii var. wardii |
| 10857 clementinae |
| 10974 rex subsp. fictolacteum |
| 10991 roxieanum var. roxieanum |
| 11031 scabrilium var. scabrilium |
| 11073 arboreum var. delavayi |
| 11074 irroratum subsp. irroratum |
| 11246 trichostomum |
| 11299 tatsienense |
| 11312 selense subsp. dasycladum |
| 11313 beesianum |
| 11317 wardii var. wardii |
| 11221 phaeochrysum var. phaeochrysum |
FORREST, G.

11421 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
11450 orthocladum var. orthocladum
11466 wardii var. wardii
11486 clementinae
11487 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
11503 anthosphaerum
11547 pachypodum
11575 lacteum
11579 taliense
11583 taliense
11597 dichroanthum subsp. dichroanthum
11601 aff. callimorphum
11626 fastigiatum
11629 cyanocarpum
11630 trichocladum var. trichocladum
11736 cuneatum
11875 sinogrande
11896 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum
11910 sulureum
11958 decorum subsp. diaprepes
12014 habrotrichum
12078 basilicum
12094 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum
12095 habrotrichum
12096 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
12100 virgatum subsp. oleiolium
12109 basilicum
12113 arboreum var. delavayi
12461 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
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12568 telmateium
12607 clementinae
12623 telmateium
12889 anthosphaerum
12897 floccigerum
12899 lukiangense
12901 glischrum subsp. glischrum
12930 saluenense subsp. saluenense
12942 megeratum
12944 crinigerum var. crinigerum
12947 roxieanum var. oreonastes
12948 rex subsp. ficolacteum
12950 selesis subsp. dasycladum
12961 saluenense subsp. chameunum
12962 wardii var. wardii
12982 selense subsp. dasycladum
13005 roxieanum var. oreonastes

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13023 praestans
13032 beesianum
13143 beesianum
13244 crinigerum var. crinigerum
13258 saluenense subsp. chameunum
13259 forrestii subsp. forrestii
13299 floccigerum
13301 martianium
13302 brachyanthum var. hypolepidotum
13303 campylgynum
13304 sanguineum var. sanguineum
13315 wardii var. wardii
13348 proteoides
13380 lukiangense
13383 saluenense subsp. chameunum
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13388 anthosphaerum
13389 martianium
13440 floccigerum
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13517 sulureum
13518 campylgynus
13526 cephalanthum subsp. platyphyllum
13550 brachyanthum subsp. hypolepidotum
13568 beesianum
13571 telmateium
13779 x detonum (hybrid)
13791 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
13792 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
13793 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
13794 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
13795 racemosum - pure white
13799 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
13800 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
13803 racemosum
13804 racemosum
13841 primuliflorum
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FORREST, G.

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14485 eclecteum var. eclecteum
14488 beesianum
14492 fulvum subsp. fulvoides
14509 proteoides
14519 phaeochrysum var. levistratum
14605 beesianum
14685 proteoides
14686 beesianum
14718 x bathyphyllum (hybrid)
14732 aganniphum var. flavorum
14774 eudoxum var. eudoxum
14790 beesianum
14809 traillianum var. dictyotum
14810 aganniphum var. flavorum
14811 beesianum
14911 crinigerum var. crinigerum
14987 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
14988 fulvum subsp. fulvoides
15002 pleistanthum
15004 augustinii subsp. chasmanthum
15018 selense
15023 floccigerum
15035 mekongense var. mekongense
15038 aganniphum var. aganniphum
15039 alutaceum var. iodes
15043 alutaceum var. russotinctum
15070 adenogynum
15071 heliolépis var. brevistylym
15072 adenogynum
15076 impeditum
15077 primuliflorum
15079 primuliflorum
15080 primuliflorum
15085 telmateium
15086 primuliflorum
15087 trichostomum
15088 primuliflorum
15091 impeditum & fastigiatum
15092 primuliflorum
15093 primuliflorum
15095 anthosphaerum
15096 trichostomum
15097 irroratum subsp. irroratum
15102 arboream var. delavayi
15103 scabrifolium var. scabrifolium
15120 telmateium
15123 traillianum var. traillianum
15124 beesianum
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15154 telmateium
15155 primuliflorum
15159 complexum
15164 adenogynum aff.
15165 vernicosum
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15168 rex subsp. fctolacteum
15169 primuliflorum
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15216 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
15218 cuneatum
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15263 tatsienense
15264 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
15265 hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
15266 racemosum
15267 complexum
15268 telmateium
15269 complexum
15270 ripicola var. ripicola
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15278 fulvum subsp. fulvoides
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15305 traillianum var. traillianum
15354 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
15356 tapetiforme
15367 ripicola var. ripicola
15370 telmateium
15391 ripicola var. ripicola
15392 complexum
15399 primuliflorum
15400 complexum
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15414 selense subsp. dasycladum
15415 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
15417 wardii var. puralbum
15418 oreotrephes
15427 cuneatum
15444 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
15446 tatsuianum
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15589 rigidum & sulphureum
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16728 sanguineum var. himertum 17539 roseatum
16729 alutaceum var. iodes 17551 decorum subsp. diaprepes
16734 traillium var. dictyotum 17559 roseatum
16735 beesianum 17560 dicroanthum subsp. apodectum
16736 sanguineum var. haemaleum 17572 maddenii subsp. crassum
16739 saluenense subsp. saluenense 17586 decorum subsp. diaprepes
16742 alutaceum var. iodes 17588 virgatum var. oleifolium
16743 beesianum 17596 valentinianum
16745 alutaceum var. iodes 17610 facetum
16746 beesianum 17616 facetum
16749 wardii var. wardii 17622 heliolepis var. heliolepis
16750 selense subsp. selense 17626 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
16751 eudoxum var. mesopolium 17636 fulvum subsp. fulvum
16752 \times bathyphyllum (hybrid) 17637 schistocalyx
16753 aganniphum var. flavorufum 17650 basilicum
16754 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum 17651 callimorphum var. callimorphum
16755 traillium var. dictyotum 17665 pseudociliipes
16760 aganniphum var. flavorufum 17678 basilicum
16764 aganniphum var. flavorufum 17681 fulvum subsp. fulvum
16765 proteoides 17696 griersonianum
16771 aganniphum var. flavorufum 17703 meddianum var. meddianum
16778 aganniphum var. flavorufum 17708 arboreum var. peramoenum
16779 alutaceum var. iodes 17735 rubiginosum
16780 phaeochrysum var. levistratum 17750 trichocladium var. trichocladium
16790 yunnanense 17819 moulmainense
16806 balfourianum 17824 genestierianum
16811 balfourianum 17827 anthosphaerum
16816 yunnanense 17829 tanastylum var. tanastylum
16836 phaeochrysum var. levistratum 17832 moulmainense
17100 phaeochrysum 17835 tanastylum var. tanastylum
17110 spaeroblastum 17836 ariaphyllum
17165 trichostomum 17851 neriiflorum subsp. agetum
17205 rex subsp. fictolacteum 17852 facetum
17220 sp. 17853 mallotum
17227 dendricola 17854 fulvum subsp. fulvum
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17333 alutaceum aff. 17918 microphyton
17357 alutaceum var. russotinctum 17920 rubiginosum
17406 sinogrande 17927 basilicum
17407 beesianum 17928 kyawii
17447 alutaceum var. iodes 17930 arboreum var. peramoenum
17456 augustini var. chasmanthum 17937 zaleucum
17461 lukiangense 17943 anthosphaerum
17463 lukiangense 17950 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
17464 rubiginosum 17963 valentinianum
17466 aganniphum 17996 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
17473 phaeochrysum var. levistratum 18000 yunnanense
17476 phaeochrysum var. levistratum 18022 trichocladium var. trichocladium
17483 rubiginosum 18028 arizelum

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18030 campylogynum
18036 meddianum var. meddianum
18041 cephalanthe subsp. platyphyllum
18042 zaleucum
18044 callimorphum var. callimorphum
18045 arizelum
18049 griersonianum
18052 basilicum
18054 sidereum
18069 habrotrichum
18108 basilicum
18153 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum
18167 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum
18168 anthosphaerum
18171 facetum
18173 maddenii subsp. crassum
18210 maddenii subsp. crassum
18273 facetum
18310 fulvum subsp. fulvum
18329 genestierianum
18349 trichocladum var. trichocladum
18355 pseudociliipes
18393 protistum var. protistum
18394 protistum var. protistum
18395 kyawi
18458 protistum var. giganteum
18475 moumainense
18548 protistum var. protistum
18666 sanguineum var. cloiophorum aff.
18900 virgatum subsp. oleifolium
18901 eclecteum var. eclecteum
18902 decorum subsp. decorum
18903 augustinii var. chasmanthis
18904 yunnanense
18905 saluenense subsp. saluenense
18906 augustinii var. chasmanthis
18907 heliolepis var. brevistylum
18908 moumainense
18909 mekongense var. mekongense
18912 alutaceum var. iodes
18914 praestans
18917 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
18918 calostrotum subsp. keleticum
18920 aganniphum var. flavorum
18933 rubiginosum
18934 sanguineum var. haemaleum
18937 eudoxum var. mesopolium
18938 citriniflorum var. citriniflorum
18943 eclecteum var. eclecteum
19006 proteoides
19007 vernicosum
19008 sanguineum
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19010 beesianum
19011 beesianum
19015 rubiginosum
19019 selense subsp. selense
19154 proteoides
19165 proteoides
19169 sanguineum subsp. cloiophorum
19193 vernicosum

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29355 protistum var. giganteum
29404 racemosum
29437 saluenense subsp. chameunum
29440 russetum
29450 polycladum
29458 rufatum
29467 wardii var. wardii
29468 anthosphaerum
29479 saluenense subsp. saluenense
29492 cephalantheum subsp. cephalanthum
29512 wardii var. wardii
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29541 brachyanthum subsp. hypolepidotum
29544 oreotrephes
29552 beesianum
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29555 rex subsp. fictolacteum
29562 alutaceum var. rassotinctum
29567 alutaceum var. iodes
29569 sanguineum var. didymoides
29570 megeratum
29574 alutaceum var. iodes
29577 nivale subsp. boreale
29607 rupicola var. chryseum
19674 tapetiforme
19701 pleianthum
19704 alutaceum var. rassotinctum
19713 aganniphum var. aganniphum
19714 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
19716 aganniphum var. aganniphum
19733 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
19743 wardii var. wardii
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Collectors’ Numbers  

FORREST, G.

21785 (= 22858) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum aff.
21786 (= 22924) forrestii subsp. forrestii
21787 (= 22611) stewartianum
21789 temenium var. temenium
21809  
21810 (= 22918) fulvum subsp. fulvum
21811 (= 22856) leptocarpum
21812 glischnum subsp. glischnum
21813  
21814 (= 22902) fulvum subsp. fulvoides
21815 fulvum
21816 (= 22762) uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
21817 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
21818 coriaceum
21819 (= 22724) sanguineum var. haemaleum
21821 (= 22713) bainbridgeanum
21822 oreotrephes
21823 sanguineum var. haemaleum
21824 (= 22808) sperabiloides
21825 (= 22654) nonantherum
21826 (= 22657) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
21827 eudoxum var. eudoxum
21828 (= 22894) pocophorum var. pocophorum
21829 (= 22720) bainbridgeanum
21830 (= 22911) pocophorum var. pocophorum
21831 (= 22883) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
21832 (= 22719; bainbridgeanum
21833 (= 22715) bainbridgeanum
21834 (= 22717) bainbridgeanum
21835 (= 22622) oreotrephes
21836 campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
21837 × hemigymnum (hybrid)
21838 (= 22893) eclecteum var. bellatulum
21839 (= 22708) eclecteum var. bellatulum
21840 eclecteum var. eclecteum
21841 (= 22618) stewartianum
21842 (= 22892) eclecteum var. eclecteum
21843 coriaceum
21844 (= 22730) temenium var. gilvum
21845  eudoxum var. mesopolium
21846 (= 22707) stewartianum hybrid
21848 (= 22665) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum aff.
21849 (= 22859) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum aff.
21850 (= 22690) temenium hybrid
21851 (= 22668) citriniflorum var. horaeum
21852 (= 22680) citriniflorum var. horaeum
21853 haematodes subsp. haematodes
21854 (= 22675) citriniflorum var. horaeum
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21856 sanguineum var. didymoides
21857 (= 22693) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
21858 (= 22683) × hillieri (hybrid)
21860 citriniflorum var. horaeum
21861 (= 22770) rex
21862 (= 22784) arizelum
21863 (= 22771) rex subsp. fictolacteum
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21867 (= 22785) rex subsp. fictolacteum
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21870 (= 22738) semnoides
21871 (= 22890) rex subsp. fictolacteum
21872 (= 22658) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
21873 (= 22857) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
21874 (= 22898) selense subsp. selense
21875 campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
21876 (= 22800) selense subsp. selense
21877 (= 22895) selense subsp. setiferum
21878 (= 22906) selense subsp. selense
21879 (= 22905) selecte subsp. selense
21880 crinigerum var. crinigerum
21881 (= 22891) eclecteum var. eclecteum
21882 (= 22647) eclecteum var. eclecteum
21884 (= 22728) × hemigymnum (hybrid)
21885 (= 22612) stewartianum
21886 (= 22648) eclecteum var. bellatulum

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**YUNNAN & SE TIBET, CHINA & NE BURMA EXP. (1924-25)**

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FORREST, G.

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24530 stewartianum
24532 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
24535 rubiginosum
24542 kyawii
24544 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
24546 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
24562 zaleucum
24563 sidereum
24570 campyllogynum
24571 cephalanthum subsp. cephalanthum
24572 calosstrotum subsp. calostrotum
24574 rupicola var. rupicola
24575 trichocladium var. trichocladium
24577 heliolepis var. heliolepis
24592 facetum
24598 stewartianum
24600 anthosphaerum
24603 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
24616 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
24618 yunnanense
24620 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
24633 (= 26115) lepidostylum
24660 hylaeum
24680 kyawii
24683 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
24688 megacalyx
24712 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum
24728 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum
24729 (= 25999) megacalyx
24730 maddenii subsp. crassum
24739 facetum
24740 arizelum
24742 sidereum
24747 maddenii subsp. crassum
24748 facetum
24774 dendricola
24775 protistum var. protistum
24831 genestierianum
25011 calostrotum
25020 fulvum
25064 preptum
25065 dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
25066 mallotum
25076 fulvum subsp. fulvum
25090 sidereum
25100 (= 26081) basilicum
25340 sulfureum
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25447 (= 25923) sperabile var. weihsiense
25449 (= 25938) rubiginosum
25474 (= 25920) sperabile var. sperabile
25481 (= 25919) sperabile var. weihsiense
25494 (= 25978) wardii var. wardii
25496 (= 25930 ?) fastigiatum
25498 (= 25912) polycladum
25500 (= 25908) russatum
25503 (= 25921) calostrotum subsp. riparioioides
25505 (= 25891) roxianum var. cucullatum
25506 calostrotum subsp. riparioioides
25507 (= 25957) sanguineum var. didymoides
25508 (= 25895 = 225923) saluenense subsp. chameunum
25509 (= 25988) mekongense var. mekongense
25512 (= 25896) rex subsp. fictolacteum
25513 (= 25893) beesianum
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25515 (= 25926) roxianum var. oreonastes
25516 (= 25983) beesianum
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25520 (= 25966) aganniphum var. aganniphum
25521 (= 25943) sanguineum var. sanguineum
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25526 (= 25982) yungningense
25529 (= 25941) rupicola var. rupicola
25532 (= 25931) rupicola var. rupicola
25534 (= 25979) wardii var. wardii
25535 (= 25880) selense subsp. dasycladum
25542 (= 25922) calostrotum subsp. riparioioides

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25543 (= 25913) sanguineum var. sanguineum
25553 russatum
25555 polycladum
25560 (= 25835) saluenense subsp. chamaeunum
25563 (= 25788) aperantum hybrid
25564 (= 25942) chionanthum
25565 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum aff.
25569 (= 25935) sperabile var. weihsiense
25570 (= 25808) charitopes subsp. charitopes
25572 (= 25775) tephropeplum
25574 (= 25857) maddenii subsp. crassum
25575 (= 25843) brachyanthum subsp. hypolepidotum
25576 (= 25796) zaleucum
25577 (= 25877) dichroanthum subsp. septentroniale
25578 (= 25861) dunicola
25579 (= 25855) dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
25580 (= 725993) dunicola
25581 (= 25789) charitopes subsp. charitopes
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25585 (= 25850) crinigerum var. crinigerum
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25601 (= 25862) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
25602 (= 25856) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
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25604 (=? 25873) eclecteum var. eclecteum
25605 (= 25845) × hemigymnum (hybrid)
25606 (= 25765) zaleucum
25607 (= 25786) haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
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25714 (= 25820) tephropeplum
25716 (= 25992) praestans
25717 (= 25949) rothschildii
25718 (= 25929) roxieanum var. oreonastes
25719 rex subsp. fictolacteum
25725 (= 25927) glischrum subsp. glischrum
Collectors' Numbers

FORREST, G.

25737 (= 25899) selense subsp. dasycladum
25738 (= 25938) roxieanum var. cucullatum aff.
25740 (= 25918) traillianum var. traillianum
25742 (= 25916) clementinae
25744 fulvum subsp. fulvoides
25765 (= 25606) zaleucum
25775 (= 25572) tereopeplum
25777 (= 25645) glischrum subsp. rude
25782 (= 25608) arizelum
25784 (= 25630) coriaceum
25785 (= 25610) glischrum subsp. glischrum
25786 (= 25607) pocophorum aff.
25787 (= 25577) dichroanthum subsp. septentroniale
25789 (= 25581) charitopes subsp. charitopes
25794 (= 25619) crinigerum var. euaerium
25796 (= 25576) zaleucum
25799 (= 25611) zaleucum
25800 (= 25640) floccigerum aff.
25803 (= 25641) crinigerum var. crinigerum
25806 (= 25593) calvescens var. calvescens
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25811 (= 25614) martinianum
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25817 (= 25683) calostrotum subsp. riparium
25818 crinigerum var. euaerium
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25841 (= 25627) arizelum
25843 (= 25575) brachyanthum subsp. hypolepidotum
25845 (= 25605) x hemigymnum (hybrid)
25850 (= 25585) crinigerum var. euadenium
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25902 (= 26597) aganniphum var. flavorum
25904 (= 25555) polycladum
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25907 rupicola var. rupicola
25913 (= 25543) citriniflorum var. horeaum aff.
25914 augustini subsp. rubrum
25915 alutaceum var. russotinctum
25916 (= 25742) clementinae
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26445 (= 27427) araiophyllum
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26457 (= 27670) tephropeplum
26458 (= 26634 etc., see 26633) sidereum
26459 (= 27690) dendricola
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26467 (= 27661) pseudociliipes
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26477 (= 27377) tanastylum var. pennivenium
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**YUNNAN & SICHUAN EXP. (1930-31)**

28236 | rubiginosum |
28237 | taliense    |
28241 | cephalanthum subsp. platyphyllum |
28248 | lacteum |
28250 | trichocladum var. longipilosum |
28253 | taliense |
28254 | campylogynum |
28254 | russatum |
28266 | brachyanthum subsp. brachyanthum |
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<tr>
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<th>The Rhododendron Handbook</th>
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<td>28283 dichroanthum subsp.</td>
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<td>28290 dichroanthum subsp.</td>
<td>29267 primuliflorum</td>
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<td>29268 impeditum</td>
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<td>28295 racemosum</td>
<td>29269 telmateium</td>
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<td>28297 rigidum</td>
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<td>29273 hemitrichotum</td>
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<td>29280 mimetes var. simulans aff.</td>
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<td>29305 wardii var. wardii</td>
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Collectors' Numbers

30394  dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
30395  rupicola var. rupicola
30526  beesianum
30527  mekongense var. mekongense
30528  rothschildii
30531  trallianum var. traillianum
30532  beesianum
30533  stewartianum
30534  aperantum
30535  haematodes subsp. haematodes
30536  aperantum
30539  haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
30540  calostrotum subsp. riparioides
30543  saluenense subsp. chameunum
30880  pronum
30883  campylogynum
30887  decorum subsp. decorum
30888  adenogynum
30889  rupicola var. rupicola
30891  saluenense subsp. chameunum
30892  beesianum
30893  rex subsp. fictolacteum
30894  beesianum
30896  Subsect. Heliolepida
30910  oreotrephes
30911  saluenense subsp. ?
30912  sperabile var. weihsiense
30937  Subsect. Scabrifolia
30940  hemitrichotum
30941  impeditum
30942  rupicola var. muliense
30967  campylogynum
30977  heliolepis var. heliolepis

Fox, S.
BHUTAN EXP. (1990)

9  kesangiae var. kesangiae
12  griffithianum
17  hodgsonii
28  triflorum var. trifloum
41  kesangiae var. kesangiae
43  argipeplum
45  camelliflorum
47  thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
50  cinnabaratum
53  hodgsonii
55  flinckii
60  arboreum var. cinnamomeum

62  keysii
71  pendulum
93  bhutanense
96  thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
98  wightii

GOSAINKUND EXP., NEPAL
(1995)

7  anthopogon subsp. anthopogon
30  barbatum
37  anthopogon subsp. anthopogon
70  anthopogon subsp. anthopogon
103  barbatum
125  sp.

Gould, B.J.
SIKKIM EXP. (1937)

2a  campanulatum subsp. aeruginosum
18  lepidotum
22  niveum
31  hodgsonii
37  barbatum

Halliwell, B. (BH)
NEPAL EXP. (1970)

20  sp.
62  sp.
85  campanulatum
102  sp.
124  campanulatum

JAPAN EXP. (1979)

4013  aureum
4236  brachycarpum
4259  sp.
4283  sp.
4348  japonicum
4355  aureum

Heasman, M.
BHUTAN EXP. (1992)

9  virgatum subsp. virgatum

289
HEDEGAARD, J.

BHUTAN EXP. (1983)

B100 wightii
B102 campanulatum subsp. aeruginosum
B103 campanulatum subsp. aeruginosum
B107 barbatum
B108 ciliatum
B110 fulgens
B112 lanatum
B113 lepidotum
B114 anthophogon subsp. anthropogon
B116 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
B117 wightii

Howick, Lord C. & McNamara

NE USA EXP. (1990)

1287 viscosum
1318 maximum
1320 viscosum
1339 periclymenoides
1353 sp.
1355 sp.

SICHUAN & YUNNAN, CHINA EXP. (1990)

1381 dichroanthum subsp. dichroanthum
1386 racemosum
1414 sp.
1414a sp.
1417 sp.
1420 sp.
1423 sp.
1425 sp.
1440 sp.
1448 sp.
1449 sp.
1450 sp.
1452 traillianum var. traillianum
1463 sp.
1466 rex subsp. fictolacteum
1467 sp.
1468 sp.
1469 williamsianum
1490 sp.
1497 sp.
1509 racemosum
1511 sp.
1529 sp.
1539 sp.
1541 racemosum

Holmberg, M. & Stringberg, U.

S KOREA EXP. - 1992

92/044 mucronulatum var.
Collectors' Numbers

1544  dicroanthum subsp. dichroanthum
1547  sp.
1553  sp.
1564  sp.

HIMACHAL PRADESH, NW INDIA EXP. (1993)
1784  anthopogon
1801  lepidotum
1805  campanulatum subsp. campanulatum
1837  campanulatum subsp. campanulatum
1844  lepidotum
1850  anthopogon
1854  campanulatum subsp. campanulatum
1923  arboreum subsp. arboreum

Hruby, T.
NEPAL EXP. (1975)
3  campanulatum
4  lepidotum
10  setosum
14  campanulatum
16  wallichii

Kew-Edinburgh
Kanchenjunga Exp. (KEKE)
NE NEPAL (1989)
440  lepidotum
635  anthopogon subsp. anthopogon
694  anthopogon subsp. anthopogon
698  wightii
806  Subsect. Maddenia
1110  pendulum
1157  Subsect. Maddenia
1223  sp.

Kew-Quarryhill
S JAPAN EXP. (1989)
8  reticulatum

Kingdon-Ward, F.
N YUNNAN-TIBET FRONTIER, CHINA EXP. (1913)
260  davidsonianum
406  mekongense var. mekongense
529  wardii var. wardii
768  aganniphum var. aganniphum
793  campylogynum

NE UPPER BURMA EXP. (1919)
3038  edgeworthii
3039  zaleucum
3040  neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
3042  glischrum subsp. glischrum
3042a  habrotrichum?
3061  sidereum
3095  megeratum
3096  stewartianum
3097  trichocladium var. trichocladium
3101  arizelum
3155  hylaeum
3172  campylogynum
3248  maddenii subsp. crassum
3267  euchroum
3267a  dichroanthum subsp. scyphocalyx
3299  oreotrephe
3300  stewartianum
3301  aperantum
3302  brachyanthum subsp. hypolepidotum
3303  campylogynum
3304  rupicola var. rupicola
3305  trichocladium var. trichocladium
**NE YUNNAN-SICHUAN BORDER, SW CHINA EXP. (1921)**

- 3776 pachypodum
- 3784 arboreum var. delavayi
- 3805 decorum subsp. decorum
- 3948 arboreum var. delavayi
- 3952 racemosum
- 3952a pubescens
- 3952b pubescens
- 3998 trichostomum
- 4023 rupicola var. muniense
- 4050 hemitrichotum
- 4102 telmateium
- 4160 primuliflorum
- 4170 wardii var. wardii
- 4177 balfourianum
- 4184 intricatum
- 4185 sphaeroblastum
- 4207 roxianum
- 4211 beesianum
- 4268 telmateium
- 4308 rubiginosum
- 4309 oretrephes
- 4322 yunnanense
- 4410 wardii var. wardii
- 4456 lysolepis
- 4458 wardii aff.
- 4465 trichostomum
- 4486 caneatum
- 4487 decorum subsp. decorum
- 4509 rex subsp. rex
- 4585 lepidotum
- 4583a racemosum?
- 4733 telmateium
- 4843 phaeochrysum
- 4860 traillianum var. traillianum

**YUNNAN-SICHUAN-TIBET (CHINA), NE BURMA EXP. (1922)**

- 5384 primuliflorum
- 5385 tapetiforme
- 5409 phaeochrysum var. phaeochrysum
- 5405 vernicosum
- 5414 selense subsp. selense
- 5415 anthosphaerum
- 5416 sanguineum var. sanguineum
- 5417 forrestii subsp. forrestii
- 5418 sinogrande
- 5421 virgatum subsp. oleifolium
- 5425 moumainense
- 5427 crinigerum var. crinigerum
- 5428 rubiginosum
- 5430 calostrotum subsp. keleticum
- 5431 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
- 5432 sanguineum
- 5432a sanguineum subsp. didymum
- 5433 sanguineum
- 5434 martinianum
- 5435 temenium var. temenium
- 5436 saluenense subsp. saluenense
- 5437 brachyanthum subsp. hypolepidotum
- 5438 arizelum
- 5438a arizelum
- 5438b Subsect. Heliolepida
- 5439 edgeworthii
- 5440 seinghkuense
- 5445 facetum
- 5446 xanthostephanum
- 5447 dendricola
- 5448 nuttallii
- 5449 nuttallii
- 5445 arizelum
- 5448 Subsect. Thomsonia
- 5457 Subsect. Thomsonia
- 5458 anthosphaerum
- 5459 trichostomum
- 5460 hemitrichotum
- 5460 moulmainense
- 5461 moulmainense
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- 5478 moulmainense
- 5479 moulmainense
- 5480 moulmainense

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Collectors’ Numbers

5481 brachyanthum subsp. hypolepidotum
5482 calostrotum subsp. riparium
5483 neriiflorum subsp. phaedropum
5484 pocophorum var. pocophorum
5485 siderenum
5487 dichroanthum subsp. septentrionale
5489 mekongense var.mekongense
5490 sp.
5505 Sect. Tsutusi
5533 kyawii
5602 oreotrephes
5607 Subsect. Triflora

TIBET & BHUTAN EXP. (1924-25)

5656 principis
5659 hirtipes
5660 uvariifolium var. griseum
5687 triflorum var. triflorum
5687a triflorum var. triflorum
5700 kongboense
5718 dignabile
5718a mekongense var. mekongense
5718b campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
5729 nivale subsp. nivale
5732 fauctum aff.
5733 laudandum var. laudandum
5734 fragariflorum
5735 nivale subsp. nivale
5736 wardii var. wardii
5756 wardii hybrid
5756a wardii
5759 phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
5777 nivale subsp. nivale
5778 nivale subsp. nivale
5790 oreotrephes
5792 nivale subsp. nivale
5828 calostrotum var. riparium
5829 mekongense var. mekongense
5830 cerasinum
5842 campylogynum
5843 charitopes subsp. tsangpoense
5844 charitopes subsp. tsangpoense
5845 forrestii subsp. papillatum
5846 chamaethomsonii/forrestii
5847 chamaethomsonii var. chamaethauma
5848 laudandum var. temoense
5849 laudandum var. temoense
5850 kongboense
5851 mekongense var. rubrolineatum
5853 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
5856 pumilum
5861 Subsect. Neriiflora
5862 nivale subsp. nivale
5862a pumilum
5863 aganniphum var. aganniphum
5874 xanthocodon ‘Concatenans’
5875 parmulatum
5876 uniflorum var. uniflorum
5877 arizelum
5878 temenium var. temenium
5879 chamaethomsonii aff. var. chamaethauma
5880 stewartianum
5911 sp.
5917a calvescens aff.
5940 lepidotum
5953 sp.
5971 lanatoides
5994 lepidotum
6020 kongboense
6021 kongboense
6026 cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon
6215 griffithianum
6223 hirtipes
6229 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
6250 megeratum
6250a baileyi
6251 leptocarpum
6256 glischrum subsp. rude
6257 keysii
6257a Subsect. Trichoclada
6258a lanigerum
6259 sinogrande
6261 montroseanum
6263 triflorum var. triflorum
6263 leucaspis
6273 Subsect. Triflora
6275 maddenii
6276 maddenii subsp. maddenii
6278 auritum

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KINGDON-WARD, F.

The Rhodendron Handbook

6279  virgatum subsp. oleifolium
6281  glischrum subsp. glischrum
6283  vaccinioïdes (Sect. Vireya)
6284  ramsdenianum
6285  venator
6286  megacalyx
6291  leucaspis
6301  pemakoense
6303  tephropeplum
6304  Subsect. Edgeworthia
6307  sp.
6310  taggianum
6311  uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
6325  scopulorum
6330  Sect. Azaleastrum
6333  nuttallii var.
6335  ovatum
6346  scopulorum
6401  faucium
6403  arboenum var. delavayi
6409  triflorum var. triflorum
6411  Subsect. Lepidota
6413  maddenii subsp. maddenii
6414  Sect. Choniastrum
6415  dalhousiae var. rhabdotum
6457a  keysii

BURMA & ASSAM EXP. (1926)

6676  dendricola
6711  dendricola
6716  sinogrande
6735  insculptum (Sect. Vireya)
6736  maddenii subsp. maddenii
6738  neriiflorum subsp. phaeodropum
6751  xanthostephanum
6752  vesiculiferum
6753  siderenum
6769  horlickianum
6781  megacalyx
6782  sirograndae
6792  siderenum
6793  seingkhuense
6794  tephropeplum
6795  martiniunum
6805  beanianum
6806  trichocladum var. trichocladum
6807  edgeworthii
6809  taggianum
6818  anzelum
6819  megeratum
6929  beanianum
6931  sanguineum var. didymoides
6932  forrestii subsp. forrestii
6933  hylaeum
6934  tephropeplum
6935  beanianum
6938  neriiflorum subsp. phaeodropum
6944  exasperatum
6946  vesiculiferum
6948  campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
6949  eclectum var. eclectum
6951  uniflorum var. imperator
6954  eclectum var. eclectum
6956  eclectum hybrid
6957  calostrotum subsp. riparium
6961  forrestii subsp. papillatum
6962  forrestii subsp. forrestii
6963  cephalanthum subsp. cephalanthum
6964  eclectum var. eclectum
6965  eclectum var. eclectum
6966  eclectum var. eclectum
6967  cephalanthum subsp. cephalanthum
6968  campylocarpum
6969  saluenense subsp. saluenense
6970  forrestii subsp. forrestii
6971  eclectum var. eclectum
6972  sanguineum
6973  beesianum
6974  phaeochrysum var. leivistratum
6975  haematodes aff.
6976  tapetiforme
6977  pumilum
6978  callimorphum var. myiagrum
6979  campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
6980  cephalanthum subsp. cephalanthum
6981  calostrotum subsp. riparium
6982  callimorphum var. myiagrum
6983  euchroum
6984  nivale subsp. nivale
6985  saluenense subsp. saluenense
6986  anthopogon subsp. anthopogon
6987  brachyanthum subsp. hypolepidotum
6988  pruniflorum

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Collectors' Numbers

10134 coelicum
10136 Subsect. Maddenia
10139 Subsect. Glaucia
10140 campylogynum
10141 vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
10142 boothii
10159 eclecteum var. eclecteum
10160 eclecteum var. eclecteum
10161 Subsect. Campylocarpa
10175 dendricola (taronense?)
10180 dendricola
10231 simpsonii

ASSAM AND UPPER BURMA EXP. (1933)

10351 virgatum
10379 edgeworthii
10401b tepholespum?
10490 trichocladum var. trichocladum
10496 haematodes aff.
10497 beesianum
10498 fulvum
10498a uvariiifolium var. uvariiifolium
10500 pruniifolium
10521 tapetiforme & nivale subsp. nivale
10530 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
10531 rupicola var. rupicola & nivale subsp. nivale
10532 calostrotum subsp. anthropogon
10533 phaeochrysum var. levistratum
10541 Sect. Pogonanthum
10542 saluenense forma & calostrotum subsp. riparium
10543 phaeochrysum var. levistratum
10545 'Manipurensis'
10548 lepidotum
10550 sanguineum
10552 kasoense
10557 Subsect. Maddenia
10559 Subsect. Grandia

TIBET, ASSAM-HIMALAYA FRONTIER TRACT EXP. (1935)

11175 macabeenum
11378 kendrickii
11464 megeratum
11532 'Manipurensis'
11565 glaucophyllum
11566 cinnabarum subsp. xanthocodon 'Concatenans'
11569 anthropogon
11586 phaeochrysum var. phaeochrysum
11587 fulgens
11588 wightii
11605 argipeplum
11612 wallichii
11640 hodgsonii
11915 mekongense var. longipilosum
11964 circinnatum
12304 tsariense var. tsariense
12438 erosum?
12585 formosum var. formosum
12588 triflorum var. bauhiniiflorum
12589 maddenii

NE UPPER BURMA AND TIBET EXP. (1937)

13017 martinianum
13020 Subsect. Grandia
The Rhododendron Handbook

13130 Subsect. Maddenia
13150 coelicum × haematodes subsp. chaetomallum (hybrid)
13151 oreotrophes
13165 Subsect. Neriiflora
13180 Subsect. Neriiflora
13190 Subsect. Saluenensia
13194 Subsect. Neriiflora
13195 monanthum
13210 Subsect. Campylogyna
13225 forrestii subsp. forrestii
13230 monanthum
1324 Subsect. Barbata
1335 Subsect. Barbata
13361 pruniflorum
13365 rupicola var. rupicola
13367 calostrotum
13369 praestans
13370 tapetiforme
13371 saluenense subsp. saluenense
13399 campylogynum ?
13405 Subsect. Pogonanthum
13416 sanguineum var. sanguineum
13419 martinianum
13420 selense subsp. dasycladum
13424 sp.
13480 sp.
13494 Subsect. Maddenia
13500 sp.
13550 magnificum hybrid
13606 kendrickii
13625 keysii
13632 edgeworthii
13645 leptocarpum
13647 falconeri hybrid
13648 protistum var. protistum
13649 grande aff.
13650 hookeri (crimson form)
13652 falconeri subsp. falconeri
13653 hodgsonii
13654 falconeri subsp. falconeri
13655 wightii
13662 thomsonii, subsp. thomsonii
13663 tsariense var. tsariense
13665 fulgens
13666 succothii
13670 argipeplum
13681 falconeri hybrid
13683 grande
13699 anthopogon subsp. anthopogon

13705 wallichii
13708 phaeochrysum var. levistratum
13712 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
13750 lanatum
13758 cinnabarimum
13789 × candelabrum (hybrid)
13965 aganniphum
14314 campanulatum
14342 arizelum

N BURMA EXP. - VERNAY AND CUTTING (1938-39)

5 simii
51 kyawii
52 dendricola
61 oreotrophes
62 microphyton
71 simii
87 dendricola
100 decorum subsp. decorum
135 moulmainense
152 dendricola
180 dendriccia
203 protistum var. protistum
213 magnificum
227 megeratum
228 eclectum var. eclectum
233 oreotrophes
234 neriiflorum
236 arizelum
245 campylogynum
250 moulmainense
251 chrysodoron
252 callimorphum?
280 dendricola
281 dendricola
286 neriiflorum
293 edgeworthii
312 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
346 edgeworthii
347 kasoense?
354 chrysodoron
372 edgeworthii aff.
395 chrysodoron
396 arboreum var. delavayi
400 'Manipurensis'
404 habrotrichum
409 habrotrichum
412 vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
413 leptothrium?
Collectors’ Numbers

416  tanastylum var. tanastylum
424  genestierianum
433  moulmainense
438  tanastylum var. tanastylum
440  dendricola
445  neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
448  neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
460  leptothrium
461  microphyton
499  simii

KHASIA/JAINTIA HILLS EXP. INDIA (1946)

16029  formosum var. inaequale
16060  sp.

E MANIPUR, (NE INDIA) EXP. (1948)

17044  arboreum
17200  sp.
17215  johnstoneanum
17216  arboreum
17217  ‘Manipurese’
17361  vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
17405  triflorum
17407  macabeanum
17436  Subsect. Maddenia
17700  ‘Manipurese’
17818  ‘Manipurese’

ASSAM (NE INDIA) EXPS. (1949)

18540  moulmainense
18541  Subsect. Maddenia
18753  formosum
18811  Subsect. Maddenia
18829  vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
18985  johnstoneanum
19082  macabeanum
19083  elliottii
19101  triflorum var. bauhiniiflorum

LOHIT VALLEY, ASSAM/TIBET FRONTIER (1950)

19244  virgatum subsp. virgatum
19245  arboreum var. peramoenum aff.
19259  walongense

19325  virgatum subsp. virgatum
19398  vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
19404  maddenii subsp. crassum
19405  neriiflorum subsp. crassum
19406  sidereum
19431  hylaeum
19432  megacalyx
19433  edgeworthii
19447  crinigerum var. crinigerum
19448  triflorum var. triflorum
19449  sinogrande
19450  calostrotum subsp. riparium
19451  uvariifolium
19452  hylaeum
19453  neriiflorum hybrid
19573  mekongense var. rubrolineatum
19588  sanguineum var. sanguineum
19589  eudoxum var. eudoxum
19590  anthropogon
19591  pumilum
19606  nivale subsp. nivale
19620  pruniflorum
19657  ‘Manipurese’
20260  Subsect. Barbata
20280  Subsect. Maddenia
20285  cerasinum aff.
20305a  johnstoneanum

THE TRIANGLE EXP., N BURMA (1953)

20601  dendricola
20629  moulmainense
20651  dendricola
20679  moulmainense
20680  tanastylum var. tanastylum
20681  sp.
20682  genestierianum
20693  vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
20696  neriiflorum aff.
20702  maddenii subsp. crassum
20836  megacalyx
20837  zaleucum
20838  sidereum
20839  edgeworthii
20840  edgeworthii
20843  neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
20844  tephropeplum
20845  luteiflorum
20876  protistum var. protistum
20877  sinogrande
20878 chrysodoron
20910 vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
20919 sp.
20922 arizelum
20923 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum
20924 haematodes subsp. haemotodes
20925 chamaethomsonii var.
20926 cinnabarinum subsp. tamaense
20927 campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
20928 campylogynum
20929 cephalanthum subsp.
20934 trichocladum var. trichocladum
20981 cillicalyx
21000 dichroanthum subsp. apodectum
21001 sulphureum
21003 cinnabarinum subsp. tamaense
21005 maddenii subsp. crassum
21006 eclecteum var. eclecteum
21007 leptocarpum
21021 cinnabarinum subsp. tamaense
21040 luteiflorum
21072 trichocladum var. trichocladum
21073 forrestii x coelicum (hybrid)
21074 Subsect. Neriiflora
21075 coelicum
21077 coelicum
21078 cephalanthum subsp.
21079 mekongense var. mekongense
21086 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
21111 sinogrande
21130 campylogynum
21481 campylogynum
21494 vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
21498 protisium var. protisium
21512 dendricola
21525 moulaainense
21547 martinianum
21556 luteiflorum
21557 martinianum aff.
21559 megeratum
21661 Subsect. Grandia
21602 protisium var. giganteum
21679 tephropeplum

**WC BURMA EXP. (1956)**

21768 arboreum var. delavayi

21796 sp.
21976 arboreum subsp. albomentosum
21909 sp.
21921 burmanicum
22036 simii
22200 johnstoneanum
22291 Subsect Arborea

**Kinmouth, F.**

**BHUTAN EXP. (1990)**

78 anthopogon subsp. anthopogon
79 anthopogon subsp. anthopogon
80 barbatum
81 bhutanense
82 campylocarpum
83 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
84 falconeri subsp. falconeri
85 flinckii
86 glaucophyllum var. tubiforme
87 grande aff.
88 hodgsonii
89 hodgsonii
90 kendrickii
91 kendrickii
92 kesangiae
93 maddenii subsp. maddenii
94 campylocarpum
95 arboreum
96 nivale subsp. nivale
97 pendulum
98 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
99 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
100 triflorum var. triflorum
101 triflorum var. triflorum
102 flinckii aff.
103 waltlichii
104 wightii

**VIETNAM EXP. (1991)**

(see also Rushforth, 1991)
150 Sect. Vireya
151 Sect. Vireya
152 irroratum subsp.
153 maddenii
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**Kirkham, T.S. & Flanagan, M.**
**TAIWAN EXP. (1992)**

| 37 | formosanum |
| 195 | nakaharae |

**Kirkham, T.S., Flanagan, M. & Boyce**
**S KOREA EXP. (1989)**

| 54 | dauricum |
| 57 | brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum |
| 101 | schlippenbachii |

**Kunming Edinburgh**
**Gothenberg Exp. (KEG)**

**YUNNAN, CHINA (SPRING 1993)**

<p>| 313 | nivele subsp. boreale |
| 317 | aganniphum var. aganniphum |
| 319 | primuliflorum |
| 332 | primuliflorum |
| 347 | rupicola |
| 799 | rupicola var. chryseum |
| 1219 | complexum |
| 19 | wardii |
| 20 | beesianum |
| 21 | phaeochrysum var. levistratum |
| 22 | aganniphum var. aganniphum |
| 23 | aganniphum var. aganniphum |
| 24 | phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum |
| 25 | phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum |
| 26 | rupicola |
| 28 | heliolepis var. brevistylum |
| 136 | primuliflorum |
| 137 | nivele subsp. boreale |
| 142 | beesianum |
| 153 | trichostomum |
| 154 | vernicosum |
| 172 | beesianum |
| 173 | ooreotrophes |
| 174 | rubiginosum |
| 203 | rupicola var. chryseum |
| 206 | saluenense subsp. chameunum |
| 227 | aganniphum var. aganniphum |
| 236 | nivele subsp. boreale |
| 243 | nivele subsp. boreale |
| 245 | yunnanense |
| 262 | hippophaeoides |
| 265 | hippophaeoides |
| 291 | rupicola var. chryseum |
| 292 | tapetiforme |
| 293 | saluenense subsp. chameunum |
| 294 | nivele |
| 295 | primuliflorum |
| 296 | aganniphum var. aganniphum |
| 365 | phaeochrysum var. phaeochrysum |
| 366 | beesianum |
| 375 | rupicola |
| 400 | uvariifolium var. uvariifolium |
| 440 | rupicola var. chryseum |
| 447 | primuliflorum |
| 448 | saluenense subsp. chameunum |
| 449 | nivele subsp. boreale |
| 484 | wardii |
| 486 | phaeochrysum var. levistratum |
| 495 | vernicosum |
| 496 | heliolepis var. brevistylum |
| 558 | uvariifolium var. uvariifolium |</p>
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**Kunming Yunnan Exp. (A. Clark et al.) (1995)**
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**Kumar, V.**

**HIMACHAL PRADESH, NW INDIA (1975)**

| 698 a. arboreum subsp. arboreum | 1081 sp. |
| 715 a. arboreum subsp. arboreum | 1082 c. campanulatum |
| 738 c. campanulatum subsp. campanulatum | 1083 t. tsariense var. tsariense |

**Kurashige, Y.**

**JAPAN (1987)**

<p>| 16 b. brachycarpum | 1084 f. fulgens |
| 10 t. tashiroy | 1085 c. campanulatum |
| 179 a. amagianum | 1086 a. anthopogon subsp. hypenanthum |
| 180 d. degronianum var. kyomaruense | 1087 s. semibarbatum |
| 183 t. tschonoskyi var. tschonoskyi | 1088 c. campanulatum |
| 241 n. nipponicum | 1089 c. campanulatum |
| 269 s. semibarbatum | 1090 a. anthopogon subsp. hypenanthum |
| 276 m. makinoi | 1091 s. semibarbatum |
| 385 t. tosaense | 1092 s. semibarbatum |
| 392 d. dilatatum | 1093 s. semibarbatum |
| 427 l. lapponicum | 1094 s. semibarbatum |
| 441 h. hidakanum | 1095 s. semibarbatum |
| 443 k. kaempferi | 1096 s. semibarbatum |
| 458 c. camtschaticum var. camtschaticum | 1141 m. maddenii |
| 461 a. aureum | 1142 m. maddenii |
| 491 b. brachycarpum subsp. fauriei | 1181 c. camelliiflorum |
| 494 d. degronianum var. degronianum | 1182 a. arboreum |
| 498 a. albrechtii | 1183 c. camelliiflorum |
| 501 t. tschonoskyi var. tschonoskyi | 1193 p. papillatum |</p>
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**SE TIBET EXP. (1938)**

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<td>LUDLOW, SHERRIFF &amp; HICKS</td>
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Collectors' Numbers

Mclaren, the Hon. J.
YUNNAN & SICHUAN, CHINA
EXPS. (1932-39)

A29 'Dimitrium'
A29a Subsect. Fortunea
A183 coriaceum
A183a Subsect. Fortunea
A226 arboreum subsp. delavayi
C 01 haematodes subsp. haematodes

21299 keysii
21475 (or 21457) baileyi
21483 griffithianum

McBeath, R.
NEPAL EXP. (1981)

1083 vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
1110 lepidotum
1120 pumilum
1171 nivele subsp. nivele
1173 setosum
1183 anthopogon subsp. hypenanum
1208 nivele subsp. nivele
1234 wightii
1235 wallichii
1236 campanulatum
1243 hodgsonii
1254 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
1256 cinnabarinum subsp. cinnabarinum
1262 cinnabarinum
1279 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii

NEPAL EXP. (1983)

1506 lowndesii
1507 anthopogon
1518 lepidotum
1548 anthopogon subsp. hypenanum

NEPAL EXP. (1963)

1306 lowndesii
1307 anthopogon
1318 lepidotum
1348 anthopogon subsp. hypenanum

McLaren, the Hon. J.
YUNNAN & SICHUAN, CHINA
EXPS. (1932-39)

V 11 spinuliferum
V 33 Irroratum 'Ningyuenense'
V 69 decorum subsp. decorum
V 71 irroratum subsp. pogonostylum
V 139 'Bodinieri'
V 169 pachypodium
V 172 decorum subsp. decorum

2247 cowanianum
2489 vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
2491 pendulum
2529 camelliiflorum
2638 neoglandulosum

2108 keysii
21475 (or 21457) baileyi
21483 griffithianum

C 01a arboreum var. delavayi
C 03 maddenii subsp. crassum aff.
C 29 'Dimitrium'
C 33 edgeworthii
C 44 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
C 47 microphyton
C 78 virgatum subsp. oleifolium
C 184 caesium
C 226 arboreum var. delavayi
C 226a Subsect. Irrorata
D 07 sperable var. weishiense
D 18 uvariifolium var. uvariifolium
D 19 Subsect. Irrorata
D 105 beesianum
D 196 Subsect. Falconera
D 148 helioplepis var. brevistylum
D 268 sinogrande
D 271 fulvum subsp. fulvoides
D 272 beesianum
D 273 lukiangense
D 274 coriaceum
D 333 maddenii subsp. crassum
K 50 Subsect. Campylocarpa
L 112a trichocladum var. trichocladum
P 69 oreotrephes
P 70 cuneatum
P 71 vernicosum
S 33 spinuliferum
S 38 spinuliferum
S 39 schabriifolium var. schabriifolium
S 122 maddenii subsp. crassum
S 124 aganniphum var. flavorum
S 124a haematodes subsp. haematodes
S 127 x erythocalyx (hybrid)
S 127a telmateiium
S 131 haematodes
S 146 Subsect. Fortunea
S 158 edgeworthii
T 41 aberconwayi
T 71 venicosum
T 107 haematodes subsp. haematodes
T 126 lacteum
T 133 Subsect. Fortunea
U 35a aberconwayi
V 11 spinuliferum
V 33 Irroratum 'Ningyuenense'
V 69 decorum subsp. decorum
V 71 irroratum subsp. pogonostylum
V 139 'Bodinieri'
V 169 pachypodium
V 172 decorum subsp. decorum
Millais, E.G.

BHUTAN EXP. (1988)

51 cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon
52 triflorum
55 falconeri subsp. falconeri
56 barbatum
57 arboreum
58 grande

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59 camelliiflorum
61 kesangiae
62 keysii
64 keysii
65 kesangiae
66 argipeplum
68 campanulatum subsp. aeruginosum
69 campanulatum subsp. aeruginosum
70 wightii
71 tsariense aff.
72 fulgens
75 bhutanense (grey indumentum)
76 bhutanense (orange indumentum)
77 flinckii
79 flinckii
80 hodgsonii
81 hodgsonii aff.
82 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
83 flinckii aff.
84 thomsonii
85 cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon
86 succothii
87 anthopogon
88 cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon
89 pendulum
90 flinckii
91 cinnabarimum subsp. cinnabarimum
92 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
93 kendrickii
94 succothii
95 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
96 cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon
97 argipeplum
98 arboreum
100 cinnabarimum subsp. cinnabarimum
101 griffithianum
102 hodgsonii
103 falconeri subsp. falconeri
104 succothii
105 lindleyi
Collectors' Numbers

SICHUAN EXP. (1990)

106  wiltonii
107  concinnum
108  sikangense
109  watsonii
110  orbiculare
111  faberi
114  Subsect. Lapponica
115  pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
116  argyrophyllum subsp. hypoglauca
117  polylepis
118  floriburdum
118a  calophytum var. calophytum
121  prattii
122  wasonii aff.
124  decorum subsp. decorum
125  intricatum
126  Subsect. Lapponica
127  phaeochrysum var. levistratum
129  phaeochrysum
130  intricatum ?
131  intricatum ?
134  phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
135  phaeochrysum var. phaeochrysum
136  Subsect. Lapponica
137  oreodoxa subsp. fargesii
138  watsonii
139  souliei
142  phaeochrysum var. levistratum
144  phaeochrysum var. levistratum
146  websterianum
147  prattii
148  phaeochrysum 'Cuprescens' ?
149  davidsonianum
150  floribundum aff.
151  cencinnum
152  racemosum
153  lutescens
158  galactinum
155  sikangense
156  nitidulum
157  faberi

Millais, E.G. et al
SICHUAN & YUNNAN EXP., CHINA (1995)

(See also Cox, P.A. et al. - Sichuan & Yunnan Exp.)

288  polylepis
293  augustinii
294  denudatum
295  rex
300  decorum subsp. decorum
302  fastigiatum
303  polylepis
304  pingianum
305  strigillosum
312  ochraceum
314  asterochnoum
315  sp. nov.
316  huianum
318  calophytum var. openshawianum
321  tatsienense
322  argyrophyllum aff.
323  denudatum
328  longipes
330  huianum
333  siderophyllum
334  denudatum
336  longipes
337  longipes
338  strigillosum/pachytrichum
339  irroratum 'Ningyuenense'
340  irroratum 'Ningyuenense'
341  calophytum
346  siderophyllum
347  glanduliferum
348  vernicosum
349  sikangense var. exquisitum
350  sphaeroblastum var. wumengense
354  lacteum
356  lacteum
357  lacteum
358  heliolepis 'Fumidum'
359  sphaeroblastum var. wumengense
360  arboreum subsp. delavayi

Paterson, D.S. & Clarke, S.
W USA EXP. (1991)

12  occidentale
Paterson, D.S. & Main, J.

YUNNAN EXP. (1994)

26 decorum subsp. decorum
46 racemosum
47 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
62 cyanocarpum
68 racemosum
70 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
71 sp.
78 sulphureum
79 sulphureum
81 rubiginosum
83 cyanocarpum
88 racemosum
172 yunnanense
187 decorum subsp. decorum
192 sp.
195 yunnanense
198 yunnanense

Patrick, J.R.R. & Hsu, C.C.
(Rhododendron Venture, Taiwan)

1968 EXP.

681106 pseudochrysanthum
681107 kawakamii ‘White’
681108 moulmainense
681109 morii
681110 morii
681111 morii
681112 rubropilosum
681113 rubropilosum
681114 nakaharae
681115 oldhamii

1969 EXP.

69/200 kawakamii, yellow
69/203 kawakamii, yellow

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69/212 rubropilosum
69/215 formosanum
69/216 pseudochrysanthum
69/217 kanehirae
69/218 hyperythrum
69/219 moulmainense

1970 EXP.

RV8829 moulmainense
RV9803 oldhamii
RV9804 oldhamii
RV9809 morii
RV9811 morii
RV9812 hyperythrum
RV9814 sikayotaisanense
RV9816 pseudochrysanthum
RV9819 oldhamii
RV9821 kawakamii
RV9829 morii
RV9831 rubropilosum
RV9832 morii
RV9834 morii
RV9835 hyperythrum
RV9837 pseudochrysanthum
RV9840 morii
RV9844 pseudochrysanthum
RV9863 morii
RV9866 taiwanalpinum
RV9880 ovatum
RV9881 hyperythrum
RV9882 lasiostylum
RV9889 morii
RV9890 morii
RV9891 pseudochrysanthum
RV9892 formosanum

1972 EXP.

72/001 pachysanthum
72/002 pseudochrysanthum
72/003 pseudochrysanthum

1973 EXP.

73/100 morii
73/101 sikayotaisanense
73/102 formosanum
73/103 kawakamii
73/104 moulmainense
73/105 mariesii
Collectors' Numbers

Rock, J.F.
SE TIBET & NW YUNNAN, CHINA EXP. (1923-24)

73/106 oldhamii
73/107 ovatum

1974 EXP.
74/001 morii
74/002 noriakanum
74/003 taiwanalpinum
74/004 morii
74/005 rubropilosum
74/006 formosanum
74/007 formosanum

Pes, T.
NEPAL EXP. (1994)
2585 cowanianum
2588 campanulatum
2590 campanulatum

Polunin, Sykes & Williams
W NEPAL EXP. (1952)
3486 lowndesii

Pradhan, U.C. & Lachungpa, S.T.
SIKKIM (1986)
2 niveum
8 sp.
10 × sikkimense (hybrid)
12 wightii
13 ciliatum
17 cinnabarinum subsp. cinnabarinum
19 grande
20 setosum
21 niveum
29 griffithianum
31 fulgens
32 sp.
33 sp.
34 grande
35 virgatum subsp. virgatum
39 campanulatum

6002 yunnanense
6031 yunnanense
6073 rubiginosum
6232 sp.
6249 sinogrande
6253 taliense/roxieanum var. cucullatum
6254 sp.
6259 irroratum subsp. irroratum
6269 haematodes subsp. haematodes
6270 heliolepis var. heliolepis
6273 cyanocarpum
6274 trichocladium var. trichocladium
6291 scabriolium subsp. scabriolium
6294 irroratum subsp. irroratum
6295 rex subsp. fuctolateum
6296 bureavii
6308 irroratum subsp. irroratum
6309 rex. subsp. fuctolateum
6323 cephalanthum subsp. cephalanthum
6334 fastigiatum
6335 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
6346 lacteum
6353 calostrotum subsp. riparioides
6354 campylogynum
6357 selense subsp. jucundum
6364 haematodes subsp. haematodes
6365 taliense/roxieanum var. cucullatum
6369 edgeworthii
6370 maddenii subsp. crassum
6450 hemitrichotum
6451 hemitrichotum
6460 thymifolium
6524 Subsect. Triflora
6525 rigidum
6656 arboresum var. delavayi
6681 decorum subsp. decorum
6743 (= USDA 56355) - thymifolium & arboresum var. delavayi
6744 (= USDA 56360) - neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum
6745 (= USDA 56361) - edgeworthii
6826 (= USDA 56362) - yunnanense
6827 (= USDA 56363) - racemosum
6828 (= USDA 56357) - rubiginosum

311
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<th>No.</th>
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<td>6829</td>
<td>(= USDA 56356) - vernicosum</td>
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11227 (= USDA 59560) - haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
11228 (= USDA 59566) - tephropeplum
11229 (= USDA 59507) - vaccinioides (Sect. Vireya)
11233 (= USDA 59561) - nuttallii
11239 (= USDA 59508) - sinogrande
11240 (= USDA 59562) - beesianum subsp. nuttallii
11242 (= USDA 59563) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
11243 (= USDA 59564) - rupicola var. rupicola
11244 (= USDA 59565) - rex subsp. fictolactum
11246 (= USDA 59566) - traillianum var. traillianum
11247 (= USDA 59567) - wardii var. wardii
11248 (= USDA 59568) - Subsect. Triflora
11249 (= USDA 59569) - nivale subsp. australe
11250 (= USDA 59570) - roxieanum var. cucullatum
11251 (= USDA 59571) - roxieanum
11252 (= USDA 595195) - roxieanum var. cucullatum
11253 (= USDA 59572) - roxieanum var. cucullatum
11254 (= USDA 59749) - clementinae
11255 (= USDA 59873) - clementinae
11256 (= USDA 59750) - anthosphaerum
11257 (= USDA 59574) - anthosphaerum
11257a (= USDA 5974a) - x pallescens (hybrid)
11258 oreotrephes
11259 selense subsp. dasycladum
11260 (= USDA 59196) - frichostomum
11261 (= USDA 59575) - roxieanum var. roxieanum
11262 (= USDA 59576) - oreotrephes
11263 (= USDA 59715) - rubiginosum
11264 (= USDA 59577) - racemosum
11265 (= USDA 59578) - racemosum
11266 (= USDA 59579) - irroratum subsp. irroratum
11267 (= USDA 59751) - rigidum
11268 (= USDA 59580) - rigidum
11269 (= USDA 59197) - selense subsp. dasycladum
11270 (= USDA 59198) - selense subsp. dasycladum
11271 (= USDA 59199) - cuneatum
11272 (= USDA 59200) - lukiangense
11273 (= USDA 59581) - irroratum subsp. irroratum
11274 (= USDA 59582) - irroratum subsp. irroratum
11275 (= USDA 59583) - edgeworthii
11276 (= USDA 59584) - arboreum var. delavayi
11278 (= USDA 59202) - edgeworthii
11279 (= USDA 59203) - yunnanense
11280 (= USDA 59585) - yunnanense hybrid
11281 (= USDA 59586) - yunnanense
11282 (= USDA 59586a) - arboreum var. delavayi
11283a (= USDA 59586a) - arboreum var. delavayi
11283a (= USDA 59204a) - heliolepis var. brevistyllum
11284 (= USDA 59587) - russatum x rupicola var. rupicola (hybrid)
11285 (= USDA 59205) - roxieanum var. oreotrephes
11286 (= USDA 59588) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
11287 (= USDA 59206) - cuneatum
11288 (= USDA 59207) - rigidum
11289 (= USDA 59208) - selense subsp. dasycladum
11290 (= USDA 59753) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
11291 roxieanum var. roxieanum
11292 (= USDA 59589) - roxieanum
11293 (= USDA 59590) - roxieanum
11294 (= USDA 59209) - russatum
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11296 (= USDA 59211) - russatum
11297 (= USDA 59212) - irroratum subsp. irroratum
11298 (= USDA 59591) - oreotrephes
11299 (= USDA 59592) - xanthostephanum
11300 (= USDA 59593) - oreotrephes
11301 (= USDA 59213) - roxieanum

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Collectors' Numbers

11302 (= USDA 59594) - roxieanum var. oreonastes
11303 (= USDA 59214) - fastigiatum
11304 (= USDA 59215) - nivale subsp. australie
11305 (= USDA 59216) - campylogynum
11306 (= USDA 59217) - pronum
11307 (= USDA 59218) - roxieanum var. cucullatum
11308 (= USDA 59219) - xanthostephanum
11309 (= USDA 59595) - roxieanum var. cucullatum
11310 (= USDA 59220) - irroratum subsp. irroratum
11311 (= USDA 59221) - roxieanum
11312 (= USDA 59222) - roxieanum
11313 (= USDA 59223) - traillianum var. traillianum
11314 (= USDA 59224) - traillianum var. traillianum
11315 (= USDA 59225) - hippophaeoides var. occidentale
11316 (= USDA 59226) - molle subsp. molle
11317 (= USDA 59596) - leptothrium
11318 (= USDA 59597) - russatum
11319 (= USDA 59598) - polycladum
11321 (= USDA 59227) - wardii var. wardii
11322 (= USDA 59228) - cephalanthum subsp. cephalanthum
11323 (= USDA 59029) - phaeochrysum var. levistratum
11324 (= USDA 59026) - phaeochrysum var. phaeochrysum
11325 (= USDA 59229) - vernicosum
11326 (= USDA 59207) - vernicosum
11328 (= USDA 59599) - phaeochrysum var. levistratum
11329 (= USDA 59600) - vernicosum
11331 (= USDA 59601) - vernicosum
11333 (= USDA 59602) - phaeochrysum var. levistratum
11334 (= USDA 59603) - beesianum
11335 (= USDA 59230) - phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
11336 (= USDA 59604) - aganniphum var. aganniphum
11337 (= USDA 59605) - beesianum
11338 (= USDA 59606) - phaeochrysum var. levistratum
11339 (= USDA 59607) - aganniphum var. aganniphum
11339a (= USDA 59607a) - aganniphum var. aganniphum
11340 (= USDA 59608) - phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
11341 (= USDA 59231) - phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
11341a (= USDA 59231a) - aganniphum
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11342a (= USDA 59232a) - aganniphum
11343 (= USDA 59609) - phaeochrysum var. agglutinatum
11344 (= USDA 59233) - phaeochrysum var. levistratum
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11346 (= USDA 59611) - anthosphaerum
11347 (= USDA 59234) - sinogrande
11349 (= USDA 59612) - beesianum
11351 (= USDA 59235) - fulvum subsp. fulvoides
11352 (= USDA 59613) - sp.
11354 (= USDA 59236) - anthosphaerum
11355 (= USDA 59237) - wardii var. wardii
11357 (= USDA 59614) - lukiangense
11358 (= USDA 59239) - anthosphaerum
11362 (= USDA 59240) - lepidotum
11363 (= USDA 59615) - hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
11364 (= USDA 59241) - hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
11365 (= USDA 59616) - hippophaeoides var. hippophaeoides
11366 (= USDA 59242) - anthosphaerum
11367 (= USDA 59617) - adenogynum
11368 (= USDA 59243) - cuneatum
11368a (= USDA 59248a) - heliolepis
11369 (= USDA 59249) - anthosphaerum
11371 (= USDA 59618) - traillianum var. traillianum
11372 (= USDA 59436) - traillianum var. traillianum
11373 (= USDA 59619) - traillianum var. traillianum
11376 (= USDA 59248) - anthosphaerum
11376a (= USDA 59248a) - bureavii
11377 (= USDA 59249) - anthosphaerum

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11377a (= USDA 59249a) - bureavii
11378  (= USDA 59250) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
11379  (= USDA 59754) - beesianum aff.
11380  (= USDA 59251) - irroratum subsp. fictolacteum
11381  (= USDA 59620) - irroratum subsp. irroratum
11382  (= USDA 59755) - bureavii
11383  (= USDA 59621) - beesianum aff.
11385  (= USDA 59756) - selense subsp. dasycladum
11386  (= USDA 59757) - uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
11387  (= USDA 59758) - oreotrephes
11388  (= USDA 59759) - glischrum subsp. glischrum
11389  (= USDA 59622) - wardii subsp. wardii
11390  (= USDA 59252) - anthosphaerum
11391  (= USDA 59623) - uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
11392  (= USDA 59253) - cuneatum
11393  (= USDA 59254) - cuneatum
11395  (= USDA 59255) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
11396  (= USDA 59256) - traillianum var. traillianum
11397  (= USDA 59624) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
11401  (= USDA 59257) - trichostomum
11403  (= USDA 59717) - racemosum
11404  (= USDA 59435) - decorum
11408  (= USDA 59625) - vernicosum
11415  (= USDA 59258) - racemosum
11418  (= USDA 59626) - pleistanchum
11419  (= USDA 59760) - oreotrephes × zaleucum (hybrid)
11421  (= USDA 59761) - traillianum var. traillianum
11422  (= USDA 59713) - yunnanense
11424  (= USDA 59718) - racemosum
11429  (= USDA 59627) - oreotrephes
11430  (= USDA 59716) - lepidotum
11434  (= USDA 59259) - rupicola var. rupicola
11452  (= USDA 59628) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
11453  (= USDA 59629) - heliolepis var. brevistylum
11454  (= USDA 59630) - traillianum var. traillianum
11455  (= USDA 59631) - cephalanthum subsp. cephalanthum
11459  (= USDA 59260) - traillianum var. traillianum
11460  (= USDA 59632) - traillianum var. traillianum
11461  (= USDA 59633) - traillianum var. traillianum
11463  (= USDA 59261) - beesianum
11465  (= USDA 59262) - telmateium
11468  (= USDA 59634) - primuliflorum
11469  (= USDA 59263) - impeditum
11470  (= USDA 59635) - traillianum var. traillianum
11471  (= USDA 59636) - adenogynum
11473  (= USDA 59637) - Subsect. Taliensia
11476  (= USDA 59638) - racemosum
11500  phaeochrysum var. levistratum
11501  beesianum
11502  praestans
11503  praestans
11504  uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
11505  lukiangense
11506  saluenense subsp. saluenense
11507  selense subsp. selense
11508  wardii var. wardii
11509  chamaethomsonii var. chamaethomsonii
11512  praestans
11516  selense subsp. selense
11517  beesianum
11518  rex
11519  rex
11520  coriaceum
11702  phaeochrysum var. levistratum
11703  sp.
11704  heliolepis var. heliolepis
11706  leptothrium

NW GANSU, CHINA EXP.

(1925-26)

13278  przewalskii
13279  anthropogonoides
13302  przewalskii
13303  thymifolium
13596  capitatum
13597  anthropogonoides

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Collectors' Numbers

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13598 thymifolium 18125 sp.
13599 rufum 18138 (= USDA 3791) - phaeochrysum var. levistratum
13600 capitatum 18139 (= USDA 3788) - vernicosum
13601 rufum 18140 (= USDA 3738) - oreotrephes
13602 capitatum 18141 (= USDA 3790) - phaeochrysum var. levistratum
13603 anthopogonoides 18142 (= USDA 3749) - sikangense
13604 capitatum 18143 (= USDA 3741) - sp.
13605 rufum 18144 (= USDA 3757) - intricatum
13606 capitatum 18149 (= USDA 3789) - beesianum
13607 rufum 18150 (= USDA 3758) - beesianum

NW YUNNAN, CHINA EXP. (1929)

18119 (= USDA 3745) - rubiginosum
18120 (= USDA 3794) - sphaeroblastum var. simulans
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18186 (= USDA 3828) - roxieanum var. cucullatum
18187 (= USDA 3829) - rupicola var. chryseum aff.
18189 (= USDA 3987) - rubiginosum
18222 (= USDA 3838) - intricatum
18223 (= USDA 3839) - impeditum
18224 (= USDA 3844) - Subsect. Lapponica
18226 (= USDA 3840) - sikangense
18227 (= USDA 3841) - wardii var. wardii
18228 (= USDA 3837) - adenosum
18234 (= USDA 3800) - rex subsp. rex
18275 (= USDA 3843) - sp.
18281 (= USDA 3986) - uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
18331 (= USDA 3847) - sinogrande
18332 (= USDA 3848) - wardii var. wardii
18333 (= USDA 3849) - wardii var. wardii
18336 (= USDA 3852) - arizelum
18337 (= USDA 3853) - arizelum
18338 (= USDA 3854) - semnoides
18339 (= USDA 3855) - fulvum
18341 (= USDA 3857) - megeratum
18350 (= USDA 3850) - stewartianum
18351 (= USDA 3851) - oreotrephes
18352 (= USDA 3861) - aperantum
18353 (= USDA 3862) - campylocarpum
18354 (= USDA 3863) - aperantum
18355 (= USDA 3864) - haematodes subsp. chaetomallum aff.
18356 (= USDA 3865) - haematodes subsp. chaetomallum aff.
13357 (= USDA 3866) - haematodes subsp. chaetomallum aff.
18359 (= USDA 3868) - haematodes subsp. chaetomallum aff.
18365 (= USDA 3784) - rupicola var. rupicola
18366 (= USDA 3875) - roxieanum var. cucullatum
18367 (= USDA 3976) - rupicola var. rupicola
18369 (= USDA 3878) - mekongense var. mekongense
18373 (= USDA 3881) - campylocarpum
18375 (= USDA 3883) - stewartianum
18376 (= USDA 3884) - stewartianum
18377 (= USDA 3885) - stewartianum
18378 (= USDA 3886) - stewartianum
18379 (= USDA 3887) - aperantum aff.
18380 (= USDA 3888) - calostrotum subsp. riparioides
18381 (= USDA 3889) - calostrotum subsp. riparioides
18382 (= USDA 3890) - haematodes
18383 (= USDA 3891) - campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
18384 (= USDA 3892) - rubiginosum
18385 (= USDA 3893) - coriaceum
18386 (= USDA 3894) - glischrum subsp. glischrum
18387 (= USDA 3895) - glischrum subsp. glischrum
18388 (= USDA 3896) - mekonongense var. mekonongense
18389 (= USDA 3897) - haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
18390 (= USDA 3898) - semnoides
18391 (= USDA 3899) - rothschildii aff.
18395 (= USDA 3902) - sulfureum
18396 (= USDA 3903) - semnoides
18397 (= USDA 3904) - semnoides
18399 (= USDA 3905) - nuttallii
18400 (= USDA 3906) - sp.
18402 (= USDA 3908) - crinigerum var. crinigerum
18403 (= USDA 3909) - sp.
18404 (= USDA 3910) - maddennii subsp. crassum
18405 (= USDA 3911) - campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
18406 (= USDA 3912) - haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
18407 (= USDA 3913) - coriaceum
18407a (= USDA 3913a) - lanigerum
18408 (= USDA 3914) - tephropleum
18409 (= USDA 3915) - xanthospathanum
18410 (= USDA 3916) - zaleucum
18411 (= USDA 3917) - zaleucum
18412 (= USDA 3918) - tephropleum
18413 (= USDA 3919) - tephropleum
18415 (= USDA 3920) - eclecteum var. eclecteum
18416 (= USDA 3921) - eclecteum var.
Collectors' Numbers

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18418 (= USDA 3923) - zaleucum
18420 (= USDA 3925) - glischrum subsp. glischrum
18421 (= USDA 3926) - martinianum
18424 (= USDA 3929) - sp.
18433 (= USDA 3935) - rothschildii
18434 (= USDA 3936) - maddenii subsp. crassum
18435 (= USDA 3937) - roxieanum
18436 (= USDA 3938) - roxieanum var. roxieanum
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18438 (= USDA 3940) - traillianum var. traillianum
18439 (= USDA 3941) - traillianum var. traillianum
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18443 (= USDA 3945) - beesianum
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18448 (= USDA 3939) - clementinae
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18450 (= USDA 3951) - saluenense subsp. chameunum
18451 (= USDA 3952) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
18452 (= USDA 3953) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
18453 (= USDA 3954) - saluenense subsp. riparioides
18454 (= USDA 3955) - saluenense subsp. riparioides
18455 (= USDA 3956) - wardii var. wardii
18456 (= USDA 3957) - oreotrephes
18457 (= USDA 3958) - oreotrephes
18458 (= USDA 3959) - hippophaeoides var. occidentale
18459 (= USDA 3960) - rex subsp. fictolacteum
18460 (= USDA 3961) - orthocladium var. longistylum
18462 (= USDA 3963) - russatum
18463 (= USDA 3964) - citriniflorum var. horaeum
18464 (= USDA 3965) - sanguineum var. didymoides
18465 (= USDA 3966) - floccigerum
18466 (= USDA 3967) - sperabile var. weihsiense
18467 (= USDA 3968) - sperabile var. weihsiense
18468 (= USDA 3969) - sperabile var. weihsiense
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18473 (= USDA 3974) - leptothrium
18474 (= USDA 3975) - sp.
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18495 (= USDA 4083) - sp.
18496 (= USDA 4084) - sp.
18497 (= USDA 4085) - sp.

NW YUNNAN, CHINA EXP.
(1932)

21993 sanguineum var. haemaleum
21994 sperabiloides
21995 bainbridgeanum
21997 saluenense subsp. saluenense
21999 bainbridgeanum
22000 crinigerum var. crinigerum
22001 pocophorum var. pocophorum
22002 pocophorum var. pocophorum
22003 eclecteum var. eclecteum
22004 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
22005 stewartianum
22006 genestierianum
22007 xanthostephanum

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<p>| 22013 | genestrianum                      | 22122 | sperabiloides                  |
| 22014 | xanthostephanum                  | 22123 | martinianum                    |
| 22019 | edgeworthii                      | 22126 | floccigerum                    |
| 22021 | rex subsp. fictolacteum          | 22183 | sanguineum subsp. didymum      |
| 22023 | rex subsp. fictolacteum          | 22184 | brachyanthum subsp. hyolepidotum |
| 22024 | arizelum 'Rubicosum'             |       |                                |
| 22025 | rex subsp. fictolacteum          | 22187 | haematodes subsp. chaetomallum |
| 22028 | selense subsp. selense           | 22188 | haematodes subsp. chaetomallum |
| 22029 | selense subsp. selense           | 22189 | citriniflorum var. horaeum     |
| 22030 | selense subsp. selense           | 22191 | citriniflorum var. citriniflorum |
| 22031 | bainbridgeanum                   | 22192 | citriniflorum var. horaeum     |
| 22032 | selense subsp. selense           | 22193 | citriniflorum var. horaeum     |
| 22033 | selense subsp. selense           | 22194 | citriniflorum var. horaeum     |
| 22034 | sanguineum var. haemalaeum       | 22196 | citriniflorum var. horaeum     |
| 22037 | rex subsp. fictolacteum          | 22197 | haematodes subsp. chaetomallum |
| 22038 | rex subsp. fictolacteum          | 22198 | sanguineum var. sanguineum     |
| 22039 | rex subsp. fictolacteum          | 22199 | haematodes subsp. chaetomallum |
| 22040 | beesianum                        | 22200 | sanguineum var. sanguineum     |
| 22041 | beesianum                        | 22202 | sanguineum var. cloiphorum    |
| 22042 | uvariium var. uvariiflorum       | 22203 | sanguineum var. sanguineum     |
| 22045 | virgatum subsp. oleifolium       | 22204 | sanguineum var. sanguineum     |
| 22050 | chamaethomsonii var. chaethomsonii |       |                                |
| 22056 | monanthon                        |       |                                |
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| 22059 | haematodes subsp. chaetomallum   |       |                                |
| 22063 | rupicola var. rupicola           |       |                                |
| 22064 | sanguineum var. cloiphorum       |       |                                |
| 22065 | haematodes subsp. chaetomallum   |       |                                |
| 22066 | haematodes subsp. chaetomallum   |       |                                |
| 22069 | haematodes subsp. chaetomallum   |       |                                |
| 22070 | temenium var. dealbatum          |       |                                |
| 22090 | mekongense var. mekongense       |       |                                |
| 22091 | rex subsp. fictolacteum          |       |                                |
| 22092 | fulvum subsp. fulvoides          |       |                                |
| 22094 | arizelum                         |       |                                |
| 22095 | anthosphaerum                    |       |                                |
| 22096a| uvariiflorum var. uvariiflorum   |       |                                |
| 22096b| uvariiflorum var. uvariiflorum   |       |                                |
| 22097 | fulvum subsp. fulvoides          |       |                                |
| 22100 | eclecteum var. eclecteum        |       |                                |
| 22102 | selense subsp. setiferum         |       |                                |
| 22106 | rex subsp. fictolacteum          |       |                                |
| 22108 | arizelum                         |       |                                |
| 22110 | arizelum 'Rubicosum'             |       |                                |
| 22111 | fulvum subsp. fulvoides          |       |                                |
| 22112 | crinigerum var. crinigerum       |       |                                |
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| 22120 | megeratum                        |       |                                |
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| 22134 | beesianum                        |       |                                |
| 22135 | temenium var. gilvum hybrid      |       |                                |
| 22136 | sanguineum var. haemalaeum       |       |                                |</p>
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23524 sanguineum 23632 eclecteum var. eclecteum
23526 roxieanum var. roxieanum 23633 cephalanthum subsp.
23527 beesianum cephalanthum
23528 beesianum 23634 saluenense subsp. saluenense
23529 sanguineum 23635 sanguineum var. himertum
23530 beesianum 23636 sanguineum var. didymoides
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23540b proteoides 23638 sanguineum var. haemaleum
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23548 saluenense subsp. saluenense 23641 sanguineum var. sanguineum
23553 brachyanthum subsp.
23555 rex. subsp. fictolacteum
23556 saluenense subsp. saluenense
23559 cephalanthum subsp.
23560 campylogynum
23561 roxieanum var. roxieanum
23562 alutaceum var. iodes
23563 sanguineum var. sanguineum
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23569 heliolepis var. brevistylum
23575 alutaceum var. iodes
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23581 citriniflorum var. citriniflorum
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23592 edgeworthii
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23596 mekongense var. mekongense
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23634 saluenense subsp. saluenense
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23640 temenium var. gilvum
23641 sanguineum var. sanguineum
23642 sanguineum var. haemaleum
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23644 sanguineum var. himertum
23645 sanguineum var. mesopolium
23646 eudoxum var. mesopolium
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**TIBET & YUNNAN, CHINA EXP. (1948-49)**

1. campylocarpum subsp. caloxanthum
2. crinigerum var. crinigerum
3. crinigerum var. crinigerum
4. Subsect. Irrorata
5. saluenense subsp. chameunum
6. temenium var. dealbatum aff.
   6a. sanguineum aff.
6b. eudoxum var. eudoxum
7. Subsect. Lapponica
8. beesianum
9. fulvum subsp. fulvoides
10. floccigerum
11. sanguineum
12. brachyanthum var. hypolepidotum
13. haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
14. arizelum
Collectors' Numbers

ROCK, J.F.

15 xanthostephanum 70 genestierianum
16 arizelum 71 rubiginosum
17 virgatum subsp. oleifolium 72 lukiangense
18 sanguineum 73 uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
19 alutaceum var. iodes 92 forrestii subsp. forrestii
20 crinigerum var. crinigerum 93 brachyanthum subsp.
21 mekongense hypolepidotum
22 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum 94 proteoides
23 sanguineum 95 megeratum
24 sanguineum 96 oreotrephes
25 arizelum 97 arizelum
26 fulvum subsp. fulvoides 98 crinigerum var. crinigerum
27 sanguineum 100 crinigerum var. crinigerum
28 rubiginosum 101 temenium var. gilvum aff.
29 eclecteum var. eclecteum 101a sanguineum var. haemaleum aff.
31 sanguineum var. haemaleum 102 arizelum aff.
32 floccigerum 103 praestans
33 eclecteum var. eclecteum 104 martinianum
34 sp. 105 campylogynum
36 beesianum 106 sanguineum var. sanguineum
37 eclecteum var. eclecteum 107 aganniphum var. aganniphum
38 crinigerum var. crinigerum 108 citriniflorum
39 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum 109 beesianum
40 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum 110 saluenense subsp. saluenense
41 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum 111 sanguineum aff.
42 beesianum 112 sanguineum
42a Subsect. Neriiflora 113 temenium
43 Subsect. Lapponica 114 temenium
44 sanguineum subsp. didymum 115 Subsect. Neriiflora
45 sanguineum subsp. didymum 116 Subsect. Neriiflora
46 sanguineum 117 beesianum
47 martinianum 118 praestans
48 bainbridgeanum 119 citriniflorum aff.
49 floccigerum 120 coriaceum
50 fulvum subsp. fulvoides 121 anthosphaerum
51 Subsect. Falconera 122 mekongense var. mekongense
51a Subsect. Neriiflora 123 eclecteum var. eclecteum
52 haematodes subsp. chaetomallum 124 citriniflorum var. citriniflorum
53 sanguineum subsp. didymum aff.
54 sanguineum subsp. didymum 125 sperabiloides
56 saluenense subsp. chameunum 125a temenium
57 martinianum 125b sanguineum var. sanguineum
58 calostrotum subsp. keleticum 126 sanguineum var. sanguineum
59 sanguineum 128 sanguineum subsp. didymum
60 temeniotum var. dealbatum 129 helioplepis var. helioplepis
61 sanguineum subsp. didymum 131 eclecteum var. eclecteum
62 sanguineum subsp. didymum 132 campylogynum
63 alutaceum var. iodes 133 maddenii subsp. crassum
64 alutaceum var. iodes 134 fulvum subsp. fulvoides
65 sanguineum subsp. didymum 135 edgeworthii
69 Subsect. Neriiflora 136 sanguineum var. sanguineum

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RUSSELL, J.

137  rubiginosum
138  roxianum var. roxianum
139  alutaceum var. iodes
140  coriaceum
141  alutaceum var. iodes
142  roxianum var. roxianum
143  fulvum subsp. fulvoides
144  flocigerum
145  heliolepis var. brevistylum
146  mekongense var. mekongense
147  proteoides
148  eclecteum; var. eclecteum
149  sanguineum
150  sanguineum var. sanguineum
151  proteoides
152  saluenense subsp. saluenense
153  praestans
154  selense subsp. selense
155  beesianum
156  uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
157  leptotheum
158  fulvum
159  glischrum subsp. glischrum
160  anthosphaerum
161  beesianum
162  oreotrephes
163  haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
164  rothschildii aff.
165  stewartianum
166  rothschildii aff.
167  temenium
168  annae
169  uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
170  Subsect. Irriorata
171  saluenense subsp. chameunum
172  beesianum
173  sperabile var. weihsiense
174  calosrotium subsp. riparioides
175  rigidum
176  fulvum subsp. fulvoides
177  rubiginosum
178  irroratum subsp. irroratum
179  rubiginosum
180  rubiginosum
181  fastigiatum
182  rubiginosum
183  Subsect. Irriorata
184  irroratum subsp. irroratum
185  rex subsp. fictolacteum
186  augustinii subsp. hardyi

Russell, J.
JAPAN EXP. (1987)

137  rubiginosum
138  roxianum var. roxianum
139  alutaceum var. iodes
140  coriaceum
141  alutaceum var. iodes
142  roxianum var. roxianum
143  fulvum subsp. fulvoides
144  flocigerum
145  heliolepis var. brevistylum
146  mekongense var. mekongense
147  proteoides
148  eclecteum; var. eclecteum
149  sanguineum
150  sanguineum var. sanguineum
151  proteoides
152  saluenense subsp. saluenense
153  praestans
154  selense subsp. selense
155  beesianum
156  uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
157  leptotheum
158  fulvum
159  glischrum subsp. glischrum
160  anthosphaerum
161  beesianum
162  oreotrephes
163  haematodes subsp. chaetomallum
164  rothschildii aff.
165  stewartianum
166  rothschildii aff.
167  temenium
168  annae
169  uvariifolium var. uvariiflorum
170  Subsect. Irriorata
171  saluenense subsp. chameunum
172  beesianum
173  sperabile var. weihsiense
174  calosrotium subsp. riparioides
175  rigidum
176  fulvum subsp. fulvoides
177  rubiginosum
178  irroratum subsp. irroratum
179  rubiginosum
180  rubiginosum
181  fastigiatum
182  rubiginosum
183  Subsect. Irriorata
184  irroratum subsp. irroratum
185  rex subsp. fictolacteum
186  augustinii subsp. hardyi

Russell, J.
JAPAN EXP. (1987)

871  molle subsp. japonicum
893  makinoi
941  kaempferi
943  quinquefolium
949  sanctum
965  sanctum

Rushforth, K.
SICHUAN, CHINA EXP. (1980)

139  ambiguum
141  calophyrum var. calophytum
142  calophyrum var. calophytum
143  ambiguum
143c  wiltonii
143d  calophyrum
150  pingianum
172  oreodoxa × pachytrichum
   (hybrid)
172a  davidii?
173  sp.
176  pachytrichum
177  faberi
178a  faberi
178c  faberi
184  pingianum
185  nitidulum var. omeiense
187  ambiguum
195  ambiguum
198  pachytrichum × stigilosum
   (hybrid)
214  pachytrichum
336  decorum subsp. decorum
337  siderophyllum

BHUTAN EXP. (1985)

755  arboreum subsp. arboreum
813  succothii
818  lepidotum
839  lepidotum
850  wallichii
862  campanulatum subsp. aegriginosum

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Collectors' Numbers

RUSHFORTH, K.

870 campanulatum subsp. aeruginosum
873 lanatum
882 wallichii
884 cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon
885 lanatum
886 wightii
901 baileyi
903a lepidotum
904 lepidotum
905 lepidotum
909 lepidotum
911 baileyi
931 barbatum
938 arboreum subsp. arboreum
954 keysii
958 kesangiae var. kesangiae
966 arboreum subsp. arboreum
974 keysii
1014 edgeworthii
1017 dalhousiae var. dalhousiae

BHUTAN EXP. (1987)

1023 arboreum subsp. arboreum
1047 cinnabarimum subsp. cinnabarimum
1050 arboreum var. roseum
1051 wallichii
1053 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
1059 edgeworthii
1078 cameliiflorum
1084 kesangiae var. kesangiae
1087 barbatum
1091 kesangiae var. kesangiae
1091a falconeri subsp. falconeri
1093 lindleyi
1100 kesangiae var. kesangiae
1121 falconeri subsp. falconeri
1128 falconeri subsp. falconeri
1130 kesangiae var. kesangiae
1131 arboreum var. delavayi
1135 argipeplum
1136 kesangiae var. kesangiae
1175 kesangiae var. kesangiae
1176 argipeplum
1181 hodgsonii
1181a sp.
1194 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
1226 kesangiae var. kesangiae
1231 argipeplum
1232 pendulum
1233 cameliiflorum
1234 flinckii
1235 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
1237 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
1242 kesangiae var. kesangiae
1243 argipeplum
1245 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
1253 cameliiflorum
1257 kesangiae aff.
1270 dalhousiae var. rhabdotum
1277 cameliiflorum
1286 dalhousiae var. rhabdotum
1291 cameliiflorum
1292 edgeworthii
1296 cameliiflorum
1298 cameliiflorum
1304 maddenii
1308 kesangiae
1309 cinnabarimum subsp. cinnabarimum
1310 argipeplum
1312a glaucophyllum var. glaucophyllum
1333 maddenii
1340 grande
1349 succothii
1371 hodgsonii
1401 falconeri subsp. falconeri
1424 succothii
1432 hodgsonii
1442 flinckii
1453 hodgsonii aff.
1455 cinnabarimum subsp. xanthocodon
1459 glaucophyllum var. tubiforme
1465 flinckii
1472a kendrickii
1481 kesangiae aff.
1483 hodgsonii
1488 kesangiae aff.
1496 flinckii
E BHUTAN EXP. (1990)

1562 arboreal var. delavayi
1383 virgatum subsp. virgatum
1626 arboreal
1629 kesangiae
1640 kesangiae aff.
1655 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
1666 wightii
1682 kesangiae x falconeri (hybrid)
1685 kesangiae x falconeri (hybrid)
1695 maddenii subsp. maddenii
1710 grande aff.
1712 kendrickii
1720 grande aff.
1726 argipeplum
1727 kesangiae
1737 kesangiae
1738 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
1739 arboreal
1743 wightii
1745 nivale subsp. nivale
1750 bhutanense
1751 bhutanense
1752 sp.
1753 bhutanense
1754 sp.
1755 flinckii aff.
1756 bhutanense
1763 thomsonii subsp. thomsonii
1767 kesangiae
1768 campylocarpum subsp.
campylocarpum
1771 keysii
1778 neriiflorum subsp. phaedropum
1800 falconeri subsp. falconeri
1811 hodgsonii
1814 argipeplum
1820 lindleyi
1821 griffithianum

VIETNAM EXP. (1992)

2108 nuttallii
2116 lyi aff.
2165 maddenii subsp. crassum
2178 protistum var. giganteum
2180 lyi aff.
2184a sp.
2189 sp.
2199 protistum var. giganteum
2202 sp.
2203 maddenii subsp. crassum
2203a excellens aff.
2204 Subsect. Parishia
2204a excellens aff.
2205 protistum var. giganteum
2205a maddenii subsp. crassum
2214 excellens aff.
2215 lyi
2225 lyi
2229 maddenii subsp. crassum
2231 poilanei (Sect. Vireya)
2246 maddenii subsp. crassum
2247 veitchianum aff.
2247a veitchianum aff.
2248 ovatum
2251 sp.
2260 veitchianum aff.
2261 nuttallii
2270 excellens aff.
2279 sulphureum
2279a excellens aff.
2279b sp.
2314 sp.
2319 sulphureum
2321 sp.
2330 edgeworthii
Collectors’ Numbers

RUSHFORTH, K.

2334  lysi
2356  sororium (Sect. Vireya)
2357  rushforthii (Sect. Vireya)
2359  lysi
2385  excellens aff.

VIETNAM EXP. (1994)

2390  sp.
2391  sororium (Sect. Vireya)
2392  sp.
2393  moulmainense
2394  sp.
2395  Subsect. Irrorata
2396  saxicolum
2397  lysi
2398  excellens aff.
2494  Subsect. Irrorata
2495  veitchianum aff.
2496  excellens aff.
2497  sp.
2498  Subsect. Maddenia
2500  chunii aff.
2501  tanastylum
2502  huidongense aff.
2503  sulireum
2504  maddenii subsp. crassum
2505  sp.
2506  chunii aff.
2507  maddenii subsp. crassum
2508  sororium (Sect. Vireya)
2509  nuttallii
2510  xanthostephanum
2511  facetum aff.
2512  rushforthii
2513  Sect. Vireya
2514  excellens aff.
2515  tephropeplum
2516  protistum var. gigaateum
2517  protistum var. giganteum
2518  maddenii subsp. crassum
2519  irroratum subsp. pogonstylum
2520  sp.
2521  poilanei (Sect. Vireya)
2522  triumphans
2523  triumphans (Sect. Vireya)
2524  fleuryi
2525  triumphans (Sect. Vireya)
2526  sp.
2527  prinicipis
2528  triflorum

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2499  decorum subsp. decorum
2500  arboreum var. peramoenum
2501  Sect. Choniastrum
2502  arboreum var. delavayi
2503  decorum subsp. diapipes
2504  sinogrande
2505  basilicum
2506  sidereum
2507  neriiflorum
2508  zaleucum
2509  edgeworthii
2510  coriaceum
2511  edgeworthii
2512  Subsect. Boothia
2513  sinogrande
2514  neriiflorum
2515  Subsect. Maddenia
2516  decorum subsp. decorum
2517  rupiginosum
2518  rubiginosum var. rubiginosum
2519  trichocladum
2520  stewartianum
2521  rubiginosum var. rubiginosum
2522  cyanocarpum
2523  rex subsp. fictolacteum
2524  virgatum subsp. oleifolium
2525  lacteum
2526  selense subsp. jucundum
2527  rex subsp. fictolacteum
2528  taliense
2529  balfourianum
2530  racemosum
2531  decorum subsp. decorum
2532  rubiginosum subsp. rubiginosum
2533  vernicosum

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2534  sp.
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2553  triflorum
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**Simmons, J. & Elsley, J.**

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Sino-British Lijiang Exp. (SBLE)

YUNNAN, CHINA (1987)

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361 cyanocarpum 806 racemosum
363 heliolepis 840 anthosphaerum
364 haematodes subsp. haematodes 883 irroratum × facetum (hybrid)
365 selense subsp. jucundum 890 facetum
439 decorum subsp. decorum 897 rex subsp. fictolacteum
471 trichocladum var. trichocladum 898 irroratum subsp. irroratum
473 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum 949 facetum ?
474 racemosum 957 rex subsp. fictolacteum
504 trichocladum var. trichocladum 969 sp.
507 neriiflorum subsp. neriiflorum 971 cyanocarpum
519 campylogynum 1014 facetum
532 sulfureum 1058 yunnanense
533 fastigiatum 1059 decorum subsp. decorum
534 rex subsp. fictolacteum 1060 decorum subsp. decorum
535 cyanocarpum 1072 maddenii subsp. crassum
543 selense subsp. jucundum 1225 decorum subsp. decorum
544 selense subsp. jucundum 1227 virgatum subsp. oleifolium
545 dichroanthum subsp. dichroanthum
546 taliense
554 balfourianum
555 taliense
557 fastigiatum
561 haematodes subsp. haematodes
565 yunnanense
581 taliense
582 lacteum
583 balfourianum
584 balfourianum × taliense ? (hybrid)
585 haematodes subsp. haematodes
586 haematodes subsp. haematodes
587 campylogynum
601 dichroanthum subsp. dichroanthum
607 edgeworthii
621 virgatum subsp. oleifolium

---

YUNNAN, CHINA (1987)

24 telmateium
25 cuneatum
61 primuliflorum
71 racemosum
81 vernicosum
83 rubiginosum
103 uvariifolium var.
104 cuneatum
111 orthocladum?
141 fastigiatum
142 decorum subsp. decorum
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<tr>
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<th>Sino-Scottish exp. to NW Yunnan, China (SSNY)</th>
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<td>144 vernicosum</td>
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<td>201 oreotrephes</td>
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<td>202 beesianum</td>
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<td>phaeochrysum</td>
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<td>435 edgeworthii</td>
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<td>459 wardii var. wardii (litiense)</td>
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SMITH, H.

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SMITH, H.

296 complexum
293 beesianum
203 helioplepis var. helioplepis
205 rupicola var. rupicola aff.
20a aganniphum var. aganniphum
22 balfourianum
23 beesianum
30 cephalaanthum subsp. platyphyllum
32 taliense
34 fastigiatum
38 luteum
33 brachyanthum subsp. brachyanthum
34 dichroanthum subsp. dichroanthum
39 campyllogynum
40 cyanocarpum
41 haematodes subsp. haematodes
42 trichocladum var. trichocladum
44 maddenii subsp. crassum
45 virgatum subsp. oleifolium

GANSU, CHINA, ETC. C.1934

139 sp.
1392 phaeochrysum var. levistratum
17920 concinnum

Smitinand, T. - Thailand Exps. (1962)

7819 ludwigianum

(1974)

6 lysi


1 grande
2 arboeum
3 arboeum
4 dalhousiae var. dalhousiae
5 arboeum
6 campylocarpum subsp. campylocarpum
7 campylocarpum
8 campylocarpum
9 hodgsonii
10 hodgsonii aff.
11 campylocarpum
12 campylocarpum
13 campylocarpum
14 campylocarpum
15 barbatum
16 arboeum
17 wallichii
18 arboeum
19 camelliflorum
20 camelliflorum
21 barbatum
22 arboeum
23 arboeum
24 dalhousiae var. dalhousiae
25 arboeum
26 arboeum
27 arboeum
28 dalhousiae var. dalhousiae
29 arboeum subsp. cinnamomeum
30 barbatum
31 dalhousiae var. dalhousiae
32 dalhousiae var. dalhousiae
33 camelliflorum
34 lepidotum
35 lepidotum
36 Subsect. Maddenia
37 grande
38 barbatum
39 camelliflorum
40 barbatum
41 campylocarpum
42 hodgsonii
43 campylocarpum
44 campylocarpum
45 arboeum
46 lepidotum
47 Subsect. Maddenia
48 Subsect. Maddenia
49 camelliflorum
50 arboeum
51 lepidotum
52 lepidotum
Collectors' Numbers

53  lepidotum
54  Subsect. Maddenia
55  Subsect. Maddenia
56  lindleyi
57  lindleyi aff.
58  arboreum
59  dalhousiae var. dalhousiae
60  arboreum

(1970)
61a  sp.
61b  arboreum
61c  arboreum
61d  grande
61e  arboreum
62  grande
63  grande
64  grande
65  arboreum
66  arboreum
67  arboreum
68  arboreum
69  grande
70  arboreum

Stainton, Sykes & Williams (SSW)
C NEPAL EXP. (1954)
8216  sp.
8251  lowndesii
8274  dalhousiae var. dalhousiae
9090  anthopogon subsp. hypenanthum
9097  cowanianum
9106  campanulatum
9107  campanulatum

Tran, O.V.
VIETNAM (1993)
5   moulmainense
27  excellens aff.
28  sp.
31  nuttallii
32  tanastylum
33  Subsect. Irrorata
34  maddenii subsp. crassum

35  sinofalconeri
36  Subsect. Irrorata
64  sp.

Valder, P.G.
CAMERON HIGHLANDS (1972)
F1   wrayi
F2   wrayi
F3   wrayi
F4   wrayi
F5   wrayi
F7   wrayi
F9   wrayi
F10  jasminiflorum (sect. Vireya)
F12  sp. (sect. Vireya)
F13  javanicum (sect. Vireya)
F14  javanicum (sect. Vireya)

SUMATRA (1994-95)
11   multicolor (sect. Vireya)
12   aequabile (sect. Vireya)
12a  sumatranum (sect. Vireya)

KEDAH (1994-95)
112  moulmainense
112a  jasminiflorum (sect. Vireya)
112b  longiflorum (sect. Vireya)

THAILAND (1994-95)
119  lyi
120  lyi
121  simsii
129  veitchianum
130  veitchianum
138  veitchianum
139  arboreum subsp. delavayi
142  veitchianum
142a  moulmainense

HONG KONG (1974-75)
147  simiarum
149  hongkongense
149a  moulmainense
150  simsii
WARNER & HOWICK

151 farrerae
151a championiae

Warner & Howick
EASTERN USA EXP. (1985)

96 maximum
141 Sect. Pentanthera
142 Sect. Pentanthera
177 catawbiense

CALIFORNIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA & WASHINGTON, W USA EXP. (1986)

212 occidentale
235 occidentale

JAPAN EXP. (1987)

576 brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
632 brachycarpum subsp. brachycarpum
633 albrechtii
673 japonicum
691 albrechtii
704 albrechtii
708 brachycarpum?
709 tschonoskyi var. tschonoskyi
757 kaempferi
763 kaempferi
790 makinioi
794 dilatatum
796 stenopetalum
797 keiskei
819 sanctum

PYRENEES EXP. (1989)

964 ferrugineum

Wharton, P.
GUIZHOU, CHINA EXP. (OCT. 1994)

009 coeloneuron
020 Sect. Azaleastrum
034 Subsect. Fortunea

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Wilson, E.H. - Veitch-Sponsored Exps.

W HUBEI, CHINA (1899-1902)

311 argyrophyllum subsp. hypoclaucum
317 latoucheae var. latoucheae
505 adenopodium
517 × geraldii (hybrid)
570 fortunei subsp. discolor
598 augustini subsp. augustini
648 fortunei subsp. discolor
683 mariesii
752 argyrophyllum subsp. hypoclaucum
885 fortunei subsp. discolor
886 latoucheae var. latoucheae
887 stamineum
887b fortunei subsp. fortunei
920 auriculatum
938 ovatum
944 maculiferum
1077a fortunei subsp. fortunei
1181 fortunei subsp. discolor
1218 micranthum
1232 sutchuenense
1250 oreodoxa var. fargesii

W SICHUAN, CHINA (1903-05)

1433 concinnum
1435 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
1519 orbiculare subsp. orbiculare
1520 longesquamatum
1521 argyrophyllum subsp. argyrophyllum
1522 pachytrichum var. monosematum
1523 calophytum
Collectors’ Numbers

1524 concinnum
1525 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
1526 argyrophyllum subsp.
    argyrophyllum
1527 faberi?
1531 davidii
1535 davidsonianum
1538 bureavioides
1539 ‘Magorianum’ (hybrid?)
1540 souliei
1541 oreodoxa var. oreodoxa
1543 intricatum
1547 prattii
1764 wasonii
1766 concinnum
1769 bureavioides
1773 flavidum var. flavidum
1777 vernicosum
1779 davidsonianum
1782 decorum subsp. decorum
1800 wasonii
1804 wiltonii
1808 ririei
1809 stamineum
1810 orbiculare subsp. orbiculare
1837 polylepis
1862 trichanthum
1863 przewalskii
1864 praeteritum
1865 pachytrichum var.
    pachytrichum
1866 wasonii
1867 concinnum
1867a faberi
1869 concinnum
1870 strigillosum
1871 wiltonii
1872 wasonii
1873 davidii
1875 lutescens
1876 wasonii ‘Rhododactylum’
1878 concinnum
1879 ambiguum
1880 ambiguum
1881 ambiguum
1882 ‘Planetum’ (hybrid?)
1885 argyrophyllum subsp.
    hypoglaucum
1887 wongii
1888 sargentianum
3942a polylepis

Wilson, E.H. - Arnold
Arboretum-Sponsored Exps.
W HUBEI & W SICHUAN,
CHINA (1906-09)

509 sutchuenense
567 stamineum
569 simii
586 fortunei subsp. discolor
608 augustinii subsp. augustinii
660 micranthum
800 molle subsp. molle
879 moupinense
882 hanceanum
1195 lutescens
1196 amesiae
1196a concinnum
1197a lutescens
1198 hunnewellianum subsp.
    hunnewellianum
1199 lutescens
1200 micranthum
1201 concinnum
1202 flavidum var. flavidum
1203 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
1204 longistylum
1205 polylepis
1206 watsonii
1207 augustinii subsp. augustinii
1207a polylepis
1208 sargentianum
1209 decorum subsp. decorum
1209a calophytum var. openshawianum
1210 argyrophyllum subsp.
    argyrophyllum
1211 oreodoxa var. oreodoxa
1220 trichanthum
1221 polylepis
1222 souliei
1224 calophytum var. calophytum
1225 websterianum
1237 augustinii subsp. augustinii
1256 vernicosum
1274 davidsonianum
1275 davidsonianum

343
1276 davidsonianum
1278 longesquatum
1319 × edgarianum (hybrid?)
1320 micranthum
1324 ambiguum
1325 Subsect. Taliensia
1326 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
1328 trichostomum
1328a websterianum
1330 ambiguum
1339 insignae
1341 strigillosum
1342 trichanthum
1343 searsiae
1345 lutescens
1349 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
1350 williamsianum
1352 davidsonianum
1353 wilsonii
1361 longesquatum
1367 calophytum var. calophytum
1369 calophytum var. calophytum
1391 ovatum
1686 fortunei subsp. fortunei
1690 ovatum
3412 maculiferum
3414 calophytum var. openshawianum
3415 davidii
3416 oreodoxa var. fargesii
3418 orbiculare subsp. orbiculare
3425 ochraceum
3427 auriculatum
3428 racemosum
3440 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
3443 argyrophyllum subsp. hypoglauca
3445 trichanthum
3448 concinnum
3454 sargentianum
3465 nivale subsp. boreale
3467 nivale subsp. boreale
3468 nivale subsp. boreale
3469 nivale subsp. boreale
3473 simsii
3474 simsii

N & NW SICHUAN, CHINA EXP. (1910-11)

4041 concinnum
4231 przewalskii
4232 przewalskii
4233 ameasae
4233a concinnum
4234 faberi
4235 rufum
4236 concinnum
4237 sargentianum
4238 augustinii subsp. augustinii
4239 davidsonianum
4240 ambiguum
4241 concinnum
4242 trichanthum
4243 przewalskii
4244 watsonii
4245 oreodoxa var. oreodoxa
4246 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
4247 oreodoxa var. oreodoxa
4248 hunnewellianum subsp. hunnewellianum
4249 wasonii
4250 rufum
4251 wasonii
4252 ambiguum
4253 bracteatum
4254 galactinum
4254a 'Peregrinum' (hybrid?)
4255 hanceanum
4256 moupinense
4257 decorum subsp. decorum
4258 strigillosum
4259 watsonii
4260 oreodoxa var. oreodoxa
4261 davidii
4262 micranthum
4263 longesquatum
4264 wilsonii
4265 ambiguum
4266 floribundum
4267 strigillosum
4268 stamineum
4269 nivale subsp. boreale
4270 pachytrichum var. pachytrichum
4271 oreodoxa var. oreodoxa
4272 faberi
4273 thayerianum
4274 soulei
4275 argyrophyllum subsp. argyrophyllum
4276 argyrophyllum subsp. argyrophyllum
4277 lutescens
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<td>JAPAN EXP. (1914-15)</td>
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<td>7192 molle subsp. japonicum</td>
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<td>KOREA, JAPAN &amp; TAIWAN EXP. (1917-19)</td>
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<td>LIUKIU &amp; BONIN ISLANDS</td>
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<td>TAIWAN</td>
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<td>21031 maddenii subsp. crassum</td>
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</table>
Glossary

ACUMINATE: of an apex that is blunt but with a projecting point
ACUTE: of an apex that is tapering to a sharp point
ADPRESSED: lying close and flat against
AGGLUTINATED: of an indumentum of hairs embedded in a surface film
APICULATE: as for acuminate but with a more pronounced point
AURICULATE: with small ear-like projections at the base of a leaf
AXILLARY: growing from the angle formed by the junction of leaf and stem
BLOOM: waxy covering
CAMPANULATE: bell-shaped (see p.348)
CAPITELLATE: of hairs that are compound, with a tuft of long and flexuous simple branches arising from a short stalk
CARTILAGINOUS: like cartilage, translucent and smooth
CILIATE: fringed with hairs
CLONE: vegetatively propagated progeny of a single individual
CORDATE: heart-shaped
CORIACEOUS: leathery
CRENULATE: with small rounded teeth
CUNEATE: of a leaf base, tapering into the petiole
CUPULAR: cup-shaped
CURVED-CYLINDRICAL: (see p.348)
CUSPIDATE: of an apex that has a substantial protruding point
DECLINATE: of a style that is curved downwards
DEFLEXED: of a style that is abruptly bent downwards
DENDROID: of a hair that is branched like a tree
DETERSILE: of an indumentum that is eventually completely shed
DIMORPHIC: of scales or leaves that are of two distinct kinds
DISC: a fleshy outgrowth at the ovary base that secretes nectar
EGLANDULAR: lacking glands
ELLIPTIC: (see p.347)
EPIDERMIS: the surface layer of a leaf
EPiphyte: growing on another plant but deriving no nourishment from it
EVANESCENT: of an indumentum that is gradually lost as the plant matures
FASCICULATE (of hairs): like capitellate but with a broad stalk of several layers of thickened cells
FERRUGINOUS: rusty brown
FILAMENT: the stalk bearing the anther
FILIFORM-ACICULAR: of a hair that is slender but stiff
FIMBRIATE: of a scale or hair that has a fringed margin
FLAGELLATE: of hairs that are compound, with long whip-like arms
FLOCCOSE: possessing dense, woolly hairs that fall away in tufts
FOLLIOliferous: of hairs that are compound, the stalk and arms of which are composed of leaf-shaped cells
FUNNEL-CAMPANULATE: intermediate between funnel-shaped and campanulate
FUNNEL-SHAPED: (see p.348)
GLABRESCENT: becoming glabrous
GLABROUS: without hairs or scales
GLANDULAR: bearing glands
GLAUCOUS: bluish green in colour
HYPOCRATERIFORM: salver-shaped
INDUMENTUM: a hair covering
IMPRESSED: of a style that arises from a sunken pit at the apex of the ovary
INFLORESCENCE: a flower cluster (see also truss)
LANATE: of an indumentum that is thick and woolly
LANCEOLATE: (see p.347)
LEPIDOTE: with scales
LINEAR: (see p.347)
Glossary

A = oblong,
B = orbicular
C = oblancoolate
D = obovate

E = elliptic
F = linear
G = lanceolate
H = ovate
A = funnel-shaped
B = broadly funnel-shaped
C = curved-cylindrical
D = tubular funnel-shaped
E = tubular
F = tubular-campanulate

G = saucer-shaped
H = campanulate
I = ventricose-campanulate
J = trumpet-shaped
K = rotate
L = broadly campanulate
LINGULATE: resembling a tongue
LORIFORM: of a hair that is simple, substantial and wavy
MAMILLATE: of an epidermis that is covered with nipple-like protuberances
MATT: with a dull surface
MUCRONATE: with a short narrow point
NECTAR POUCHES: sac-like protuberances at the base of the corolla, containing nectar
OBLANCEOLATE: (see p. 347)
OBLONG: (see p. 347)
OBTUSE: of an apex that is blunt
OBOVATE: (see p. 347)
ORBICULAR: (see p. 347)
OVARY: the central female part of the flower enclosing the ovules, later becoming the capsule
OVATE: (see p. 347)
PAPILLATE: covered by small elongate projections
PEDICEL: the stalk of an individual flower
PERULAE: scales surrounding a bud
PETIOLE: the stalk of a leaf
PILOSE: with long soft hairs
PUBERULOUS: with very short hairs
PUBESCENT: with short hairs
PUNCTATE: dotted or shallowly pitted
PYRIFORM: pear-shaped
RACEME: an inflorescence whose growing point continues to grow, usually lacking a terminal flower and with a lengthened axis
RADIATE: of a compound hair with branches that spread outwards from a common centre
RAMIFORM: of a hair that is branched
RETICULATE: marked with a network of veins
RETRORSE: directed downwards or backwards
REVERSE: of a leaf or bract that has a central depression in a rounded apex
REVOLUTE: rolled downwards
RHACHIS: the axis of the inflorescence
ROSULATE: of compound hairs that resemble the radiate type but have longer arms
ROTATE: (see p. 348)
RUGOSE: wrinkled
SAUCER-SHAPED: (see p. 348)
SCALE: small scale-like multicellular protuberance
SERRULATE: with small sharp teeth
SESSILE: with no stalk
SETULOSE: of an indumentum that is composed of short bristle-like hairs
SINUS: the depression between two lobes or teeth
STAMEN: the male reproductive organ, consisting of the stalk-like filament and the pollen-bearing anther
STELLATE: star-shaped
STIGMA: that part of the style receptive to pollen (usually apical)
STYLE: the usually attenuated beak to the ovary, with the stigma at its apex
STRIGOSE: with stiff adpressed hairs
SUBULATE: awl-shaped, with a long straight sharp point
TOMENTOSE: with a dense covering of short cottony hairs
TRUMPET-SHAPED: (see p. 348)
TRUSS: the flower cluster (see inflorescence)
TUBULAR: (see p. 348)
TUBULAR-CAMPANULATE: (see p. 348)
TUBULAR-FUNNEL-SHAPED: (see p. 348)
VALVES: the outermost units into which the fruit breaks (excluding the thin skin that often peels away)
VENTRICOSE: swollen or inflated on one side
VENTRICOSE-CAMPANULATE: (see p. 348)
VESICLE: a small bladder-like sac containing fluid or air
VESICULAR: like a vesicle
VILLOUS: shaggy
VISCID: sticky
VISCIN: of threads that are sticky, to which the pollen grains are attached
ZYGOMORPHIC: having only one plane of symmetry, hence irregular
New Combinations Published for the First Time in This Handbook


This new combination is required as *R. morii* is maintained here at specific rank, distinct from *R. pseudochrysanthum*.


From the plate in *Curtis’s Botanical Magazine* it is clear that var. *monosematum* is closer to *R. pachytrichum* than it is to *R. strigillosum*; it may however have originated as a hybrid between these two species.

Selected Bibliography

Temperate Rhododendrons


Vireya rhododendrons


• Contains full descriptions of all *Rhododendron* species in general cultivation in Europe and the USA

• Includes for the first time descriptions of the Vireya rhododendrons

• Compiled by five rhododendron experts

• Last published in 1980, this edition has been completely rewritten with updated nomenclature

  • Includes 16 pages of colour photographs illustrating many of the lesser known species

  • Contains a comprehensive list of synonyms

• Collectors' numbers updated and now incorporating new expeditions up to early 1996