

Rhododendron Update 5

INTRODUCTION

This is the final part of the Rhododendron species update and contains 33 species. Methods are summarized in Appendix 1. In the following accounts the species name and author is given followed by the journal reference for the original description. Then follows a small account of the species.

***Rhododendron coryi* Shinnery**

1961. *Castanea* 26(4): 156 to 157

Subgenus Hymenanthes, Section Ponticum, Subsection Maculifera

This is an American Rhododendron originally described from Texas in 1961 and is now considered to be a variety of *R. viscosum* and, like it, has lemony or musky smelling flowers (Solmosy 1974). It is not listed by IUCN. *R. viscosum* is on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014.

***Rhododendron hoi* W.P. Fang**

1957. *Acta Sci. Nat. Univ. Szechuan*. 1957(2): 216 to 217 pl. 1

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Pogonanthum

This is a small shrub up to 1m high growing on mountaintops, ridges and grassy slopes between 3500 and 3600 m in Lixian, Maowen, and Wenchuan counties of Xichuan. The branchlets are blackish and scaly and the leaves small, 1.5 to 2.5 × 1 to 1.2 cm, with rounded or wedge shaped bases and pointed tips, the lower surface bearing dense brown or yellowish scales. The small (1.3 to 1.5 cm), funnel shaped, pinkish flowers are born on 10 to 12 flowered inflorescences and have persistent calyx lobes. IUCN list it as Least Concern.

***Rhododendron hutchinsonianum* W.P. Fang**

1953. *Acta Phytotax. Sin.* 2(1): 83 to 84

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Rhododendron, Subsection Triflora

We can find no description of this species and the Flora of China states “It is believed that *Rhododendron hutchinsonianum* ... described from Xizang, is a variant of *R. concinnum*”. The latter is on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014.

***Rhododendron hypenanthum* Balf. f.**

1916. *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 9: 291

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Pogonanthum

This is a small shrub up to 1 m tall occurring in thickets and scrub on hillsides at 3500 to 5500 m in southern Xizang, Bhutan, north India, Sikkim and Nepal. The leaf is aromatic, elliptic to obovate, 1.2 to 4.2 × 0.6 to 2 cm with a round or blunt tip. The underside has 2 to 3 tiers of overlapping dark red to brown scales. The flowers are tubular to funnellform, yellow to green, 1.2 to 1.9 cm, with the tube nearly as long, in 5 to 10 flowered inflorescences. It is sometimes treated as a subspecies (or variety) of *R. anthopogon*, a species on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. IUCN list it as Least Concern

***Rhododendron hypoblematosum* P.C. Tam**

1982. *Bull. Bot. Res. Harbin* 2(1): 90 to 92 photo 2

Subgenus Tsutsusi, Section Tsutsusi

A shrub to 2 m tall growing at 500 to 1700 m in submontane thickets in Jiangxi. It has different summer and winter leaves. The leaf is thin and leathery, elliptic to ovate, 1.8 to 2 × ca. 0.8 cm, with a rolled back margin and pointed tip. The lower surface is slightly hairy giving a reddish, woolly appearance. The inflorescence is terminal, 3 to 4 flowered and the flowers have a cuplike calyx with crenate lobes, enlarging as the flowers develop. The flower is funnel form to campanulate, pale purple, with darker flecks on the upper lobes, ca. 1.3 cm. It is listed by IUCN as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron igneum* Cowan**

1937. Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 19(94): 235 to 236

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Rhododendron, Subsection Cinnabarina

R. igneum is a shrub or small tree to 4 m high growing in dense mixed montane forests at 2800 m in SE Xizang. It is sometimes synonymised with *R. keysii*, which is on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014, and differs in having broader leaves, fewer flowers in the inflorescence, and longer calyx lobes. The leaf is papery, broadly elliptic, elliptic, or obovate, 3 to 7 × 2 to 3 cm with a pointed or blunt tip. The underside is yellowish green with moderately dense scales, the upper side green and scaly. The flowers are tubular, scarlet, ca. 2 cm with 5 to 6 triangular to ovate lobes borne in terminal or axillary 2 to 3 flowered inflorescences. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron jenestierianum* Forrest**

1920. Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 12(57 to 58): 122 to 124

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Rhododendron, Subsection Genesteriana

A shrub or small tree to 5 m tall that occurs in forest margins, thickets, scrub and rocky slopes at 2000 to 4500 m in SE Xizang, W Yunnan, and NE Myanmar. The leaf is leathery, lanceolate to oblanceolate, 3 to 15 × 1.2 to 4.5 cm, with a tapering base and pointed apex. The underside is glaucous with small, golden yellow to brown scales, the upper side dark green and sparsely scaly. The flowers are campanulate, fleshy, reddish purple with a frosted appearance, 1.3 to 1.8 cm in 4 to 15 flowered inflorescences. This species has not been assessed by IUCN. The name is a spelling variant of *R. genestierianum*, which is on the ICON, permitted list as at 27 April 2014.

***Rhododendron jinchangense* Zeng H. Yang**

1997. Acta Phytotax. Sin. 35(2): 186 to 187 pl. 1

Subgenus Hymenanthes, Section Ponticum, Subsection Fortunea

A small tree to 5 m tall growing at 1500 to 1700 m in Yunnan allied to *R. fortune*, a species on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. The leaf is slightly leathery, elliptic or narrowly elliptic, 11 to 16 × 3 to 5.4 cm with a pointed apex and both surfaces glabrous. According to the Flora of China the inflorescence is branched and bears 7 to 11 broadly funnelform, rose to pink flowers 4.8 to 6 cm with seven lobes, although the Flora states that it is illustrated as broadly campanulate. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron kwangsiense* Hu ex P.C. Tam**

1983. Survey Rhodod. South China 56 to 105 f. 7

Subgenus Tsutsusi, Section Tsutsusi

Semi to evergreen shrubs to 3 m tall with different summer and winter leaves. The leaf is leathery, lanceolate or elliptic to lanceolate to obovate, 1.5 to 3.6 × 1 to 2 cm, with a sharply pointed tip, wedge

shaped base and slightly toothed margins. Both surfaces are usually covered in coarse brown hairs. Inflorescence are 5 to 8 to flowered, the flowers being narrowly funnelform, purple to red or pale purple, 2 to 2.5 × ca. 3 cm. Its habitat is open forests and thickets between 1000 and 1800 m. *R. kwangsiense* var. *kwangsiense* occurs in W Guangdong, N Guangxi, SE Guizhou, W Hunan. *R. kwangsiense* var. *obovatifolium* P. C. Tam in SW Guangdong. These varieties may not be distinct and *R. kwangsiense* may be better treated as a subspecies of *R. mariae*. IUCN list it as Least Concern

***Rhododendron laojunshanense* M.Y. Fang**

1984. J. Sichuan Univ. Nat. Sci. Ed. 1984(2): 111

Subgenus Hymenanthes, Section Ponticum, Subsection Irrorata

Small trees or shrubs to 3 m tall in stony forests, bamboo forests, thickets and mountain summits from 2400 to 2600 m in SE Yunnan (Maguan and Malipo counties of Wenshan Prefecture). The leaf is leathery, elliptic or elliptic to lanceolate, 6 to 8 × 2 to 2.8 cm with a rounded base and recurved or undulate margins. The underside is slightly warty. Two to four funnelform, pale yellow flowers, 2 to 2.5 cm, with five sub-orbicular lobes are borne on each inflorescence. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron linguense* G.Z. Li**

1995. Guihaia 15(4): 295 to 296 pl. 2 f. 1 to 5

Subgenus Tsutsusi, Section Tsutsusi

This is a shrub to 2.5 m tall occurring in woods from 100 to 200 m in the Lingui district of NE Guangxi, an area of rugged karst. It is closely allied to *R. subflumineum* but differs in the larger spring leaves and smaller flowers. It has different summer and winter leaves, the spring leaf is leathery, broadly elliptic to elliptic, 3 to 7 × 1.3 to 3 cm with a wedge shaped base and pointed tip. The upper side is sparsely, the lower densely hairy. The summer leaf is smaller. The flowers are small, 1.8 to 2 cm, tubular to funnelform with obovate to lanceolate lobes, 0.8 to 1 cm, pale purple, without flecks and with a cylindrical tube. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron lochmium* Balf. f.**

1919. Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 11(52 to 53): 90 to 94

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Rhododendron, Subsection Triflora

According to the Flora of China *Rhododendron* × *lochmium* was described from cultivated material derived from seed of *R. trichanthum* collected in Sichuan. It was considered to be a hybrid between *R. trichanthum* and, most probably, *R. davidsonianum* by Cullen (Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 39: 80. 1980). Both are on the IUCN permitted list as at 27 April 2014. It has not been assessed by IUCN.

***Rhododendron longilobum* L.M. Gao & D.Z. Li**

2003. Novon 13(2): 192 f. 2

Subgenus Azaleastrum, Section Choniastrum

Small trees to 8 m tall in evergreen broad to leaved forests between 1900 and 2000 m. in SE Yunnan. The leaf is elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 7 to 10.5 × 1.8 to 2.5 cm with a wedge shaped base and long pointed apex. Both surfaces are smooth. The inflorescence is subapical, umbellate, with 4 or 5 narrowly funnelform, pale rose flowers, ca. 4.5 cm, and with a tube ca. 10 mm long. It resembles *R. cavaleriei*, but differs in the prominent lateral veins of the leaf, the longer calyx lobes, and the ovary, which is truncate at the apex. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron neglectum* (Ashe) Ashe**

1921. *Rhodora* 23(271): 179

Subgenus *Pentanthera*, Section *Pentanthera*

This is usually treated as being synonymous with *R. atlanticum* which has a broad distribution in wet pine savannas and woods in the eastern USA from Delaware to south to eastern Georgia. *R. atlanticum* is on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. It is considered of Least Concern by IUCN.

***Rhododendron nudiflorum* Torr.**

Subgenus *Pentanthera*, Section *Pentanthera*, Subsection *Pentanthera*

This species is a synonym of *R. periclymenoides* which is in cultivation in Australia.

***Rhododendron pennsylvanicum* Rehder**

Subgenus *Pentanthera*, Section *Pentanthera*

Although often cited as a species, “Pennsylvania rhododendron”, appears to be a natural hybrid between *R. atlanticum* and *R. periclymenoides*, both on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014, and is therefore *R. x pennsylvanicum* Rehder. However, nurseries also offer “Pennsylvania rhododendron”, a horticultural hybrid between *R. prunifolium* and *R. viscosum*, both on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014.

***Rhododendron poilanei* Dop**

1930. *Fl. Indo to Chine* 3: 739

Subgenus, Section *Vireya*

China (Guangxi, Yunnan), Vietnam.

Taxonomic debate exists around the status of this species. Cox and Cox (1997) follow Sleumer (1958) in synonymising it with *R. euonymifolium* and Argent (2007) agreed with this but then included both in *R. emarginatum*, which is on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. The Plant List includes both *R. euonymifolium* and *R. emarginatum* as synonyms of *R. poilanei*! Hootman collected this plant using the name *R. poilanei* in his 2012 Chinese expedition and it is in cultivation at Rhododendron Species Foundation & Botanical Garden in Seattle. A checklist of plants of Laos (http://www.rbge.org.uk/assets/files/science/6.1_Tropical/Checklist.pdf) records this species for that country but this is likely a mistake based on two specimens supposedly from Laos in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh. These are both specimens from the original collection made by Eugene Poilane with the collection number 12599, the same as the type, which is viewable at <https://science.mnhn.fr/taxon/species/rhododendron/poilanei>, which is from Vietnam. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron psilostylum* (Rehder & E.H. Wilson) Balf. f.**

1919. *Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh* 11(52 to 53): 104

Subgenus *Rhododendron*, Section *Rhododendron*, Subsection *Lapponica*

This is usually treated as a variety of *R. flavidum*, which is on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014, and differs in having a wider leaf, dimorphic scales and a glabrous style. It occurs in alpine thickets and rocky slopes at 3300 m in NW Sichuan.

This species has not been assessed by IUCN.

***Rhododendron scopulum* (G.Z. Li) G.Z. Li**

2010. Guihaia 30(3): 295 to 296

Subgenus Hymenanthes, Section Ponticum, Subsection Taliensia

Originally described as *Rhododendron dachengense* var. *scopulum* by G. Z. Li, it appears to have been raised to a full species by Li Hong, Jiang Shuiyuan, Sun Shirong and Li Guangzhao in 2010. It differs from *R. dachengense* in the unspotted corollas, fewer stamens, fewer lobes and glabrous filaments. It occurs from 1200 to 1700 m. in EC Guangxi (Jinxiu). This species has not been assessed by IUCN.

***Rhododendron spadiceum* P.C. Tam**

1982. Bull. Bot. Res. Harbin 2(4): 87 to 88

Subgenus Tsutsusi, Section Tsutsusi

A shrub found in forest margins and thickets in SW Fujian which, according to the Flora of China, is likely synonymous with, or a hybrid of, *R. apricum* from which it differs by the hairs on the shoots not being glandular tipped. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron strigosum* R.L. Liu**

2001. Acta Phytotax. Sin. 39(3): 272 to 274 f. 1

Subgenus Tsutsusi, Section Tsutsusi

Shrubs to 1.8 m tall growing at 900 to 1000 m on the Jinggang Shan in W Jiangxi. The Flora of China describes the leaves as monomorphic then goes on to describe two types of leaves. Spring leaves are thick and papery, elliptic to elliptic to ovate, 2.5 to 3.2 × 1.2 to 1.9 cm with wedge shaped bases and sharp tips. The underside is densely red furry and the upper side greyish to brown and somewhat hairy when young. Summer leaves are smaller. The flowers are rose, becoming paler with purple flecks on the upper lobes, ca. 3 cm born in 2 to 3 flowered Inflorescences. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron taichungianum* S.S. Ying**

1991. Mem. Coll. Agric. Natl. Taiwan Univ. 31(1): 29

Subgenus Azaleastrum, Section Azaleastrum

This is one of the Taiwanese endemic Rhododendrons and the type was found in forest at 1400 m near the Tchi Dam in central Taiwan. The type and a distribution map can be viewed at <http://tai2.ntu.edu.tw/Specimen/specimen.php?taiid=F00008176>. IUCN list it as Least Concern.

***Rhododendron tenue* Ching ex W.P. Fang & M.Y. He**

1982. Bull. Bot. Res. Harbin 2(2): 87 to 88 pl. 5

Subgenus Tsutsusi, Section Tsutsusi

Shrubs in dense forests on mountain slopes at ca. 1500 m. in NE Guangxi. The leaves are thin, papery, elliptic to long to ovate, 2 to 10 × 0.9 to 4.8 cm, with slightly toothed margins and both surfaces have sparse coarse hairs. The inflorescence bears 2 to 3 funnelform flowers ca. 0.8 cm. This species has not been assessed by IUCN.

***Rhododendron tiantangense* G.Z. Li**

1995. Guihaia 15(4): 298 to 299 pl. 2 f 10 to 14

Subgenus Tsutsusi, Section Tsutsusi

This is a semi to evergreen shrub from lower mountains in Guangxi, and, according to the Flora of China, is closely allied to *R. kwangsiense*, differing in having the stamens pilose below. It has different summer and winter leaves which are leathery, slightly toothed lanceolate or elliptic to lanceolate to obovate, 1.5 to 3.6 × 1 to 2 cm, with wedge shaped bases and sharply pointed tips. Both surfaces are hairy, the upper less so, sometimes smooth. Inflorescences bear 5 to 8 narrowly funnelform, purple to red or pale purple flowers, 2 to 2.5 × ca. 3 cm. This species has not been assessed by IUCN.

***Rhododendron torquescens* D.F. Chamb.**

2005. Fl. China 14: 389

Subgenus Hymenanthes, Section Ponticum, Subsection Taliensia

This name replaces *R. torquatum*, a species already on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. Cox and Cox (1997) list *R. torquatum* as a synonym of *R. dichroanthum* subsp. *scyphocalyx* (Balf. f. & Forrest) Cowan. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron trichophorum* Balf. f.**

1920. Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 12(57 to 58): 173 to 176

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Rhododendron, Subsection Triflora

Cullen (1980) considers this species from Sichuan a natural hybrid between *R. trichanthum* and *R. augustinii*, both on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. It not been assessed by IUCN.

***Rhododendron truncatovarium* L.M. Gao & D.Z. Li**

2004. Edinburgh J. Bot. 61(1): 1 to 5 f. 1

Subgenus Azaleastrum, Section Choniastrum

Small trees to 7 m in forests and thickets from 1300 to 1800 m in Guangxi and SE Yunnan. Leaves lanceolate or elliptic to lanceolate, 8 to 13 × 3 to 5 cm with wedge shaped bases, pointed tips and slightly recurved margins. Both surfaces are smooth. Flowers broadly funnelform, tapering into well to differentiated tube, pink, 4.5 to 5 cm, tube 10 to 15 mm in 2 to 3 flowered inflorescences. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron tubiforme* (Cowan & Davidian) Davidian**

1982. Quart. Bull. Amer. Rhododendron Soc. 36: 15

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Rhododendron, Subsection Glauca

Shrubs to 2 m tall in mixed forests, bamboo forests, thickets, scrub and rocks between 3000 and 3600 m in SE Xizang, Bhutan and India. Leaves leathery, aromatic, obovate to oblanceolate, 3.8 to 8 × 1 to 2.6 cm, with obtuse or tapering bases and small sharp tips. Lower surface glaucous, the upper dark green. Inflorescences bear 3 to 10 tubular to campanulate, pink to rose flowers, with or without darker spots, 2 to 3.8 cm, tube 6 to 11 mm with a densely scaly outer surface. Taxonomic debate exists around the status of this species. McQuire and Robinson (2009) consider this a subspecies of *R. glaucophyllum*, which is on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron vanhoeffenii* Abrom.**

Subgenus Rhododendron, Section Rhododendron, Subsection Lapponica

This species is from the tundra in Greenland and is a hybrid between *Rhododendron* (*Ledum* or *Ledododendron*) *tomentosum* × *R. lapponicum* (Dalgaard and Fredskild 1993), both on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. This species has not been assessed by IUCN.

The correct name should be *x Ledodendron vanhoeffeni* (Abromeit) Daalgard & Fredskild.

***Rhododendron vaniotii* H. Lév.**

1914. Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg. 13(355 to 358): 148

Subgenus *Azaleastrum*, Section *Choniastrum*

Shrubs or small trees from mountains in Guizhou. Leaf elliptic to oblanceolate, 3 to 6 × 1 to 2 cm with a wedge shaped base, pointed tip and slightly recurved margins. The funnellform flowers are rose to violet, ca. 2.5 cm and borne singly. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron westlandii* Hemsl.**

1889. J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 26(173): 31 to 32

Subgenus *Azaleastrum*, Section *Choniastrum*

Erect shrubs or small trees, 3 to 5 m tall from forests, thickets, open areas by rivers, near rocks at 400 to 1500 m in Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, W Guizhou, Hainan, Jiangxi and N Vietnam. Leaves thick and leathery, smooth on both surfaces, elliptic to oblong to lanceolate, 5 to 21 × 2.5 to 8 cm, with wedge shaped bases and pointed tips. Inflorescence terminal 5 to 6 flowered, the flowers funnel to campanulate, white or pinkish to rose, with yellow flecks on upper part of inner surface of lobes, ca. 5 cm. It is likely synonymous with *R. moulmainense*, which is on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014. IUCN list it as Least Concern

***Rhododendron yushuense* Z.J. Zhao**

1987. Fl. Lign. Qinghaica Add. 1

Subgenus *Rhododendron*, Section *Rhododendron*, Subsection *Lapponica*

Small shrubs from 4200 m in S Qinghai. Leaves elliptic or oblong, 0.6 to 0.8 × 0.3 to 0.4 cm, with wedge shaped bases and rounded tips, underside yellowish green upper side dark green. Flowers broadly funnellform, purple, 0.5 to 0.6 cm, tube ca. 2 mm, throat pubescent, usually born in pairs. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron zekoense* Y.D. Sun & Z.J. Zhao**

1987. Fl. Lign. Qinhaica Add. 3

Subgenus *Rhododendron*, Section *Rhododendron*, Subsection *Lapponica*

Shrubs up to 1 m tall from forests at 3200 to 3300 m in E Qinghai. Leaves long to elliptic, oblong or long to obovate, 0.8 to 1.5 × 0.3 to 0.5 cm, with wedge shaped or rounded bases and blunt tips. Lower surface yellow to green or pale yellow brown, upper surface dark green. Flowers funnellform, bluish purple or purple with a white tube, 1 to 1.3 cm, born in pairs or triples. IUCN list it as Data Deficient.

***Rhododendron zhangjiajeense* C.L. Peng & L.H. Yan**

2007. Bull. Bot. Res. Harbin 27(4): 386 to 387

Subgenus *Vireya*, Section *Euvireya*

The new species is related to *R. wiltonii* Hemsl. et Wils, a species on the ICON permitted list as at 27 April 2014, but differs in the shorter and smaller leaves not being coarsely bullate to rugose, and smaller flowers. (<http://bbr.nefu.edu.cn/EN/abstract/abstract591.shtml>). This species has not been assessed by IUCN.

References

- Argent, G. 2007. *Rhododendrons of subgenus Vireya*. Royal Horticultural Society in association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.
- Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). 2012. Global Survey of Ex situ Rhododendron Collections. Available at http://www.bgci.org/ourwork/rhododendron_survey/
- Cox, P. A. and Cox, K. N. E. 1997. *The Encyclopedia of Rhododendron species*. Glendoik Publishing, Perth, Scotland.
- Cullen J. 1980. A revision of Rhododendron, 1. Subgenus Rhododendron sections Rhododendron & Pogonanthum to Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinburgh 39: 75.
- Dalgaard, V. and Fredskild, B. 1993. X Ledodendron vanhoeffeni (syn.: Rhododendron vanhoeffeni) refound in Greenland. Nordic Journal of Botany 13: 253 to 255.
- Database of Asian Plants in Cultivation (DAPC). Accessed July 2014.
<http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/botany/quarryhill/>
- Gibbs, D., Chamberlain, D. and Argent, G. 2011. The Red List of Rhododendrons. BGCI, FFI, GTC, IUCN, SSC, RBGE.
- McQuire, J. F. J. and Robinson, M. L. A. 2009. Pocket guide to Rhododendron Species. Kew Publishing, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, U.K.
- Multisite Search page of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (MSEBG). Accessed July 2014.
www.rbgweb2.rbge.org.uk/multisite/multisite3.php
- Sleumer, H. 1958. The genus *Rhododendron* L. in Indochina and Siam. Blumea Suppl. IV (2): 39 to 59.
- Solmosy, S. L. 1974. Notes on *Rhododendron coryi*. Journal of the American Rhododendron Society 28.

APPENDIX 1

Basically we had a six to step process.

1. We extracted all “accepted” names of *Rhododendron* that were not synonyms from “The Plant List”, an online working list of all known plant species, produced by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and the Missouri Botanical Garden.¹
2. We then removed species that were on the ICON² list of *Rhododendrons* whose seed can be legally imported into Australia.
3. We then removed species that Simon Begg had already determined were not on the ICON list and that await submissions to be prepared for their inclusion on the ICON list. These species are mostly from Argent (2006) and Cox and Cox (1997).
4. This left approximately 70 ‘missed’ *Rhododendrons* i.e. species not yet permitted for import and not on Simon’s list of species awaiting submissions to ICON, mostly species described since 1997.
5. These missed species were then cross checked in two other on to line databases to The International Plant Names Index (IPNI)³ and Tropicos⁴.
6. We then consulted the Red List of *Rhododendrons* (Gibbs et al. 2011) for their conservation status and checked other databases, *Rhododendron* society websites and primary scientific literature to discover more about each species.
7. We searched on line to determine whether the species is in cultivation and where. Our major sources were the Global Survey of Ex situ *Rhododendron* Collections (BGCI 2011), the Multisite Search page of the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (MSEBG 2014) and the Database of Asian Plants in Cultivation (DAPC 2014).

¹ <http://www.theplantlist.org>. The List combines multiple checklist data sets held by these institutions and others and provides the accepted Latin name for most species, and synonyms by which that species has been known. "Around 20% of names are Unresolved indicating that the data sources included provided no evidence or view as to whether the name should be treated as accepted or not, or there were conflicting opinions that could not be readily resolved."

² ICON is the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture’s import conditions database

³ IPNI is a database of the names and associated basic bibliographical details of plants developed by the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, the Harvard University Herbaria, and THE Australian National Herbarium.

⁴ Tropicos® contains all the nomenclatural, bibliographic, and specimen data in the Missouri Botanic Garden’s databases to there are over 1.2 million scientific names and 4.0 million specimen records. It is a common source for other databases.