

- Fig. 7. *Syringa vulgaris* variety "Boule Azurée," root-system. A commercial plant at selling time, two years after grafting upon Privet. The scion has formed no lilac roots, and the plant is in addition handicapped by the presence of a crown gall in the privet root system.
- Fig. 8. Another plant of the same source as that shown in the preceding figure. The crown was just beginning to manifest the extreme symptoms of graft-blight. Note the swelling at the graft union, the absence of scion roots, and the obvious inadequacy of the privet root-system.
- Fig. 9. Root-systems of two lilac plants which died from graft-blight. Neither had made any attempt at scion-root formation. These were commercial plants which had been retained in a private collection for several years after purchase and given ample opportunity for establishment on own roots.
- Fig. 10. Photomicrograph of a typical graft union of Lilac and Privet. The broken line abc represents the original junction of the cut surfaces and is marked by crushed and irregular cell structure. At c the cambiums of stock and scion fused completely, so that thenceforward, approximately to d, it is impossible to trace the line of demarkation.

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## NOTES

**Species of Rhododendron.**<sup>1</sup>—Under this title the Rhododendron Society has issued a volume containing descriptions of all the known species of the genus with the exception of those from New Guinea, Malaya and Indo-China. About 700 species of which 33 are new are described, arranged under more than 40 series, some of them divided into subseries. The arrangement of the series and of the species under each series and subseries is alphabetical, but under each series a key to the species is given, so that it will be possible to identify an unknown species, if one recognizes the series. A representative species of each series and subseries is illustrated usually by a full page text figure of a flowering branch with analyses. The descriptions are as complete as possible and each is printed on a separate page which will make it feasible to arrange the species and series in any desired order if one secures an edition of the book with only one side of each leaf printed. The descriptions and keys are the work of three authors: the elepidote species have been worked out by H. T. Tagg of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, the lepidote Rhododendrons by J. Hutchinson of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Azaleas and their allies by A. Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum. A considerable number of species are published here for the first time, most of them from

<sup>1</sup> The species of Rhododendron. Published by the Rhododendron Society. pp. 8 + 861. Ill. O. Edinburgh, 1930.—Price £1.10.

Yunnan and some from Tibet, Burma or Assam; the names of the new species are the following: *Rhododendron Balfourianum* Forr. & Tagg, *R. glischroides* Forr. & Tagg, *R. hirtipes* Tagg, *R. rude* Forr. & Tagg, *R. vesiculiferum* Tagg, *R. chrysolepis* Hutch. & Ward, *R. deleiense* Hutch. & Ward, *R. mishmiense* Hutch. & Ward, *R. crebreflorum* Hutch. & Ward, *R. pruniflorum* Hutch. & Ward, *R. tsangpoense* Hutch. & Ward, *R. peregrinum* Tagg, *R. Hardingii* Forr., *R. paludosum* Hutch. & Ward, *R. imperator* Hutch. & Ward, *R. uniflorum* Hutch. & Ward, *R. ciliipes* Hutch., *R. notatum* Hutch., *R. scopulorum* Hutch., *R. taronense* Hutch., *R. Taggianum* Hutch., *R. dumicola* Tagg & Forr., *R. vellereum* Hutch., *R. euryisiphon* Tagg & Forr., *R. docimum* Balf. f., *R. vestitum* Tagg & Forr., *R. cerasinum* Tagg, *R. concinnoides* Hutch. & Ward, *R. bauhiniiflorum* Watt, *R. flavantherum* Hutch. & Ward, *R. pleistanthum* Balf. f., *R. asperulum* Hutch. & Ward, *R. insculptum* Hutch. & Ward and *R. exasperatum* Tagg. Besides these new species two new names are proposed: *Rhododendron Makinoi* Tagg for *R. stenophyllum* Makino, not Hook. f., and *R. hongkongense* Hutch. for *Azalea myrtifolia* Champ.

The chief value of the work lies in the fact that here for the first time the large number of *Rhododendrons* discovered and described chiefly from western China during the last 50 years have been brought together in one volume and made readily available for the botanist and for the lover of these highly ornamental plants. The fact that the descriptions are drawn up according to a uniform scheme makes comparisons of the descriptions of the different species easy and thus facilitates identification.—A. R.

**Illustrations of Eucalyptus.**—Under the title "An anthography of the Eucalyptus" Russell Grimwade<sup>1</sup> has published an attractive volume containing descriptions and monochrome plates of 103 species of Eucalyptus. The plates are reproductions of characteristic photographs of flowering and fruiting branches and the monochrome print brings out beautifully the color of the flowers which vary from white to yellow and pink or red. The text accompanying the plates contains notes on the discovery of the species, their distribution, economic importance and other points of interest and in the non-technical description the characters not apparent or clearly seen on the plate are emphasized. In an introductory chapter the history of the genus is dealt with and its distribution, botanical characters, vernacular names and economic properties. The work is primarily intended for the horticulturist, nature lover, forester and grower of Eucalyptus, but also the botanist will find

<sup>1</sup> GRIMWADE, RUSSELL. An anthography of the Eucalyptus [Ed. 2] 22 + 8, 103 pl. O. Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, 1930.—Price £2.2.

much of value and interest in the volume and particularly will he find the plates often helpful in the identification of species, though for detailed description and classification he will have to turn to J. H. Maiden's voluminous Critical revision of the genus *Eucalyptus*. The first edition of the Anthography appeared in 1920; it had only 80 plates and less full descriptions.—A. R.



Rehder, Alfred. 1931. "Notes." *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum* 12(2), 146–148.  
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