

25-30 feet above the Caribbean shore. It grows on lime rock without a trace of surface soil. Whether young or old, the trees have a stiff and dry appearance, the leaves erect. The leaves are employed by the natives for the making of a large hat called "gouane", but whether this vernacular applies primarily to the hat or the palm, or to both indifferently, is not determined.

I must not close this narrative of the Gouane palm without expressing my great obligation to M. Félix Pierre-Louis of the botanical department, Services du Département de l'Agriculture, Damien, who led the horse-back search for the palm for two or three days from the crown of the Massif at about 6000 feet, and who has supplied me with much of the information herein recorded.

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TWO NEW FORMS OF RHODODENDRON ROSEUM

By ALFRED REHDER

Rhododendron roseum is apparently one of the rather variable species of American Azaleas, of which, so far, no forms nor variations have been described. In most American floras and publications, this species had been confused with other related species, chiefly with *R. canescens* (Michx.) Sweet and *R. nudiflorum* (L.) Torrey. It therefore seems to be not amiss to give below the synonymy of this species which ranges from southern Quebec and New Hampshire to southeastern Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia. For additional citations of literature, see Rehder, l. c. (1921).

RHODODENDRON ROSEUM (Loisel.) Rehder in Wilson & Rehder, Monog. Azaleas, 138 (1921).

Azalea rosea Loiseleur in Duhamel, Traité Arb. Arbust. éd. augm. [Nouv. Duhamel] 5: 224, t. 64 (1812).

Azalea canescens Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 152 (1814) in part as to the plant from Virginia; not Michaux (1803).

Azalea nudiflora *æ.* *rosea* Sweet, Hort. Brit. 265 (1826), nom. nud.

Azalea nudiflora sensu Darlington, Fl. Cestr. 26 (1826); not Linnaeus (1762).

Rhododendron nudiflorum *æ.* *roseum* Sweet, Hort. Brit. ed. 2, 344 (1830), nom. nud.

Rhododendron nudiflorum sensu Darlington, Fl. Cestr. ed. 2, 262 (1837), not Torrey (1824).

Rhododendron canescens sensu Porter in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club, **16**: 220 (1889), not Sweet (1830).

Azalea prinophylla Small in N. Am. Fl. **29**: 42 (1914).

Rhododendron prinophyllum Millais, *Rhododendron*, 229 (1917).

Rhododendron nudiflorum var. *roseum* Wiegand in *Rhodora*, **26**: 4 (1924)

RHODODENDRON ROSEUM forma **lutescens**, forma nova. A typo recedit corollae colore, limbo pallide luteo, lobo superiore intus intensius luteo, ceteris pallide luteis et plus minusve leviter colore pallide roseo suffusis, extus costa media rosea notatis, tubo coccineo. Folia elliptica, 4–6 cm. longa, supra minute puberula vel fere glabra, subtus in facie sparse, ad costam et venas densius villosa.

CULTIVATED SPECIMENS: Arnold Arboretum, no. 248–46, May and Sept. 2, 1946 and May 19, 1947, coll. A. Rehder, TYPE in herb. Arnold Arb. (plant received from J. B. Gable, Stewartstown, Pa., May, 1946).

This form agrees well with typical *R. roseum*, but differs in the pale yellow color of the limb of the corolla while the tube is bright red. According to the color charts published by the British Colour Council in collaboration with the Royal Horticultural Society, the color of the limb is "Maize yellow (607/1)" and of the tube "Signal Red (119/3)." In the group of the species with pink to white flowers, namely *R. nudiflorum* (L.) Torrey, *R. roseum* (Loisel.) Rehder, *R. alabamense* Rehder, *R. canescens* (Michx.) Sweet and *R. atlanticum* (Ashe) Rehder, the only form which might be considered a counterpart of this form is *R. atlanticum* f. *luteo-album* (Coker) Rehder; the yellow color is very faint and only clearly noticeable in the bud.

Rhododendron roseum forma *lutescens* was discovered some time before 1927 by Mr. Joseph B. Gable of Stewartstown, Pennsylvania, in the woods near that town, in a number of plants showing the yellow coloring in various degrees; one of the most distinctly yellow was transplanted to his nursery and later, in the spring of 1946, was sent to the Arnold Arboretum where it flowered well in 1946 and 1947.

RHODODENDRON ROSEUM forma **plenum**, forma nova. A typo recedit floribus plenis, i. e. staminibus in staminodia 6–8 oblongo-lanceolata 5–8 mm. lata mutatis.

CULTIVATED SPECIMEN: garden of Roland H. P. Jacobus, 54 Avenue A, Turners Falls, Massachusetts, originally found wild in the neighboring woods; specimen sent in 1936 (Herb. Arnold Arb.).

This double-flowered form of *R. roseum* has the stamens changed into 6–8 oblong-lanceolate pink staminodes with 1–3 sterile stamens or none at all. It was discovered by the late Roland H. P. Jacobus sometime before 1935 near Turners Falls

on the fringe of neighboring woods and transplanted to his garden. A plant sent to the Arnold Arboretum in 1936 unfortunately did not live.

In his letter of October 28, 1946, Mr. Joseph B. Gable states that about twenty years ago he collected a plant of *R. nudiflorum* with a number of double flowers. He transferred the plant to his nursery where it is still growing. Most of the flowers are normal or have only some of the stamens distorted or partly petaloid; only a small percentage appearing at the end of the normal flowering season are fully double.

Double-flowered forms growing wild have been found in quite a number of genera. In the genus *Rhododendron* double-flowered forms have been found of *R. roseum* and *R. nudiflorum* (L.) Torrey and in at least four other species, namely in *R. linearifolium* Sieb. & Zucc., *R. yedoense* Maxim., *R. albiflorum* Hook. and *R. ferrugineum* L. Of *R. linearifolium*, Wilson in Wilson & Rehder, Monogr. Azaleas, 76 (1921) reports the finding wild in the pine woods of Futagawa, Hondo, Japan, of one or two plants of forma *dianthiflorum* (Carr.) Wils. Of the double-flowered *R. yedoense* Maxim., of which the phylogenetic type is *R. y. var. poukhanense* (Lévl.) Nakai, Wilson in op. cit. 65 (1921) states that his Korean specimens came from a plant found not far from Mount Poukhan. Of *R. albiflorum* Hook. a double-flowered form was found by J. G. Jack and myself near Glacier in British Columbia (see Bot. Gaz. 43: 281 (1906) and Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 1907 (16): 75 [1908]). Of *R. ferrugineum* L. a double-flowered form was found in southern Tirol near Trafoi in great quantity by A. Kerner (see Oester. Bot. Zeitschr. 15: 286 (1865)).

Among cultivated *Rhododendrons*, particularly of the subgenus *Anthodendron* (Azalea) numerous double-flowered forms, partly hybrids, are known and much cultivated, while the large subgenus *Eurhododendron* has produced only a few double-flowered forms. The best known is probably a form called "*R. robustissimum fastuosum fl. pleno*" which belongs to *R. Morelianum* Lemaire (*R. catawbiense* × *ponticum*).

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Rehder, Alfred. 1947. "Two new forms of *Rhododendron roseum*." *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* (165), 9–11.
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