

7
RHODODENDRON ROYLI, Hook. fil.
Dr. Royl's Rhododendron

TAB. VII.

*Rhodod. latifolium ellipticum wimmerianum angustum serrulatum latifolium subrotundatum super glaberrimum nitidum rubrum ochraceo-fuscum
 pubescentibus, petalis immixtis, cupulis, segmentis 6-8-dent. latius (pubescentibus rufisimo-glaberrimis) breviter rotundatis,
 corollae lobis haecis oppositis rotundatis ovatis, acuminatis 11, crassi pediculis lacinis 5.
 Haec. Rhodod. wimmerianum of the Himal. Fl. April and May.*

The and the following species (*R. wimmerianum*) belong to a group distinguished by the small size of the plants, the
 brevity and colour of the corolla, and its nearly equal and sharp segments. As species they are all easily recognised.
 The ground is a dove, with almost evenly oval or elliptical leaves, clothed beneath with an ochraceous-brown pubescent
 substance. Petals obscurely winged. Flowers in a lax head, from four or five to eight. Corolla subcoriaceous, small,
 with conspicuous tube, rounded within, lobes not much spreading, the five lobes rounded, but coming to an acute point, the
 points tipped with black-green. In its unexpanded state, the corolla is tinged with blue. Pedicels slender, short, warted
 at a vein. Filaments slightly dilated at the base. Ovary short. Style and stigma green.

Tab. VII. *Rhododendron Royli*. Fig. 1. Branch. 2. Calyx and petal. 3. Section of ovary — magnified.



RHODODENDRON ROYLI, Hook. fil.

4
RHODODENDRON WALLICHII, Hook. & G.
Dr. Wallich's Rhododendron
 Tab. V.

Rhododendron, liliæ cælestis affinis, sed hinc corollæ nigra brevissima pediculus glaberrimus sterigmata revoluta subita pallida costæ
 nervi pinnæ longioribus palmatisobtusatis, Barkus 4-5 capite mucosus, calycibus lobis brevissimis corollæ subæquali,
 nervi glaberrimi barkæ 2.
 Hæc. Tabernæ of Mikto-Siamalæp.

A shrub, attaining a height of from eight to ten feet, with the branches rugged, rather tortuous, clothed with dark
 leaves both. Leaves mostly confined to the apex of the ultimate branches, three or four inches long, of a remarkably neat
 appearance, above not exactly elliptical, concave, full green, very even, most indistinctly nerved, glabrous above, as in
 the anterior washed petals, the base cordate, the margins recurved, the apex suddenly acute, the underside pale green,
 very minutely serrated, and quite glabrous, except towards the costa, where it is dotted as it were with dark, ferruginous,
 very minutely serrated, and quite glabrous, except towards the costa, where it is dotted as it were with dark, ferruginous,
 pubescent tomentum. Flowers large, handsome, six to eight in a capitate raceme. Pedicels less than an inch long,
 glabrous. Bractæe deciduous, exterior ones glabrous, viscid, or sparingly downy. Calyx very short and small, the lobes
 triangular, rather obtuse, glabrous. Corolla lilac-colour; the tube campanulate, the lobes spreading, of five nearly equal,
 rounded lobes, the upper one however the largest, all two-lobed, sprinkled with deeper rose-coloured dots within. Stamens
 ten, as long as the tube. Filaments white. Anthers purple-brown. Style filiform, longer than the stamens. Ovary
 glabrous, oblong-ovate, five-lobed, five-celled.
 A very distinct and handsome species, worthy to bear the name of one who may justly be called "Botanicorum
 Indiarum felix princeps." Its leaves are quite unlike any Indian species, and the flowers in colour and size resemble
 those of the much celebrated *R. Parsonii*.

Tab. V. *Rhododendron Wallichii*. Fig. 1. Stem. 2. Calyx and pistil. 3. Calyx and section of the ovary—magnified.



RHODODENDRON WALLICHII, Hook. & G.

3
RHODODENDRON LANCIFOLIUM, Hook. & A.
Lance-leafed Rhododendron

TAB. IV.

Rhododendron, semi-rigidum tamaris. foliis oblongo-lanceolatis serratis coriaceis basi cordatis margine revolutis glabris, supra indistincte punctatis venis albis reticulatis laevibus, petalis tuberoso-crenatis, floribus terminalibus capitatis majusculis purpureis, lobis calycis lacis albis lobis ovatis, antheris reticulatis, staminibus 10, ovario longe villosis 5-5 loculis.
 Bot. Beechey of Millin-Himalaya. Fl. Nep.

This constitutes a shrub, six to eight feet high, the bark reddish, papery, easily separating and falling off. Branches spreading, terete, wrinkled and knotted. Leaves chiefly at the extremities of the branches, three to four inches long, one to one inch and a half wide, coriaceous, oblong-lanceolate, very acute, the margins revolute, the base cordate, above full green, beneath the nerves inconspicuous, beneath reticulated and tawny or yellow-brown, quite glabrous on both sides, and destitute of hairs or fulvous scales: petioles half an inch long, much wrinkled and tubercled, looking as if denuded, glabrous. Flowers of a moderate size, collected into a rather dense head at the ends of the branches. Bractees small. Pedicels glabrous. Calyx large, set almost to the base into five, obovate, slightly spreading, coloured, even, bilobed lobes. Corolla rich purple-colour, campanulate, distinctly reticulated, five-lobed, lobes rounded, waved. Stamens and pistil included. Ovary elliptical, densely shaggy with hairs, five to eight-celled. Style slender, flexuose. Siliqua capsule.

Allied to the preceding, *R. barbatum*, but forming a stunted shrub, with very differently shaped leaves, tawny beneath when moist, the corolla reticulated, the calyx-lobes entire, and the plant is everywhere destitute of hairs except on the ovary, which is more shaggy than that of *R. barbatum*.

TAB. IV. *Rhododendron lancifolium*. 1. Flower. 2. Petal—natural size. 3. Section of the ovary. 4. Pistil with tubes—magnified.



RHODODENDRON LANCIFOLIUM, Hook. & A.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Article I, Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature of the State for which they are elected.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or add to the Rules and Regulations of the Electors in any State.

PREFACE.

DARJEELING, in the Sikkim portion of the Himalays, the native country of the plants figured and described in the following pages, is situated in lat. 27° N., and long. the same as Calcutta, from which it is distant about 250 miles. Its elevation above the sea is 7,200 feet. The mean temperature of the year is about 55° of Fahrenheit, and that of each month, as detailed in a Calendar communicated by Dr. Campbell, the Hon. the E. I. C. Resident at Darjeeling, to the late Lord Auckland, and now lying before me, is as follows:—

January 41°	May 69°	September 61° 50'
February 44°	June 64°	October 58° 50'
March 52° 50'	July 68°	November 54°
April 51°	August 65°	December 44°

"In five years," further observes Dr. Campbell, "there have been three heavy falls of snow: one in December, 1842, one in January, 1839, and one in February, 1841."

The mountain Sinchul, upon a spur of which, looking north, Darjeeling stands, attains an elevation of 9,000 feet, and to the west of it, next Nepal, rises another conspicuous mountain, Tonglo, reaching a height of 10,000 feet. Due north of Darjeeling, at a distance of only sixty miles, the horizon is bounded by the great snowy range (so seen, or rather attempted to be shown, in the vignette of the title-page), having for its principal feature the peak of Kivars-jansa, which has lately been ascertained to be 28,172 feet in elevation, the loftiest mountain yet known in the world. Dr. Hooker thus describes his first impressions of this scene:—"Much as I had heard and read of the magnificence and beauty of Himalayan scenery, my highest expectations have been surpassed. I arrived at Darjeeling on a misty misty day, which did not allow me to see ten yards in any direction, much less to descry the Snowy Range, distant sixty miles in a straight line. Early next morning I caught my first view, and I literally held my breath in awe and admiration. Six or seven successive ranges of forest-clad mountains, as high as that whereon I stood (8,000 feet), intervened between me and a dazzling white pile of snow-clad mountains, among which the giant peak of Kinchin-janga rose 20,000 feet above the lofty point from which I gazed! Owing to the clearness of the atmosphere, the snow appeared, to my fancy, but a few miles off, and the loftiest mountain at only a day's journey. The heavenward outline was projected against a pale blue sky; while little detached patches of mist cling here and there to the highest peaks, and were tinged golden yellow, or rosy red, by the rising sun, which touched these elevated points long ere it reached the lower position which I occupied.

TO
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE,

WHOSE TASTE FOR THE PLEASURES OF A GARDEN,

THE FIRST AND PUREST PLEASURES OF OUR RACE, HAS MADE HER FEEL PECULIAR INTEREST IN

The Great National Establishment at Kew,

AND WHO,

CONJUNCTLY WITH HER ROYAL PARENTS,

HAS EVER BEEN FORWARD IN PROMOVING WHATEVER MIGHT TEND TO ITS USEFULNESS AND EMBELLISHMENT,

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF A SERIES OF EMINENTLY BEAUTIFUL PLANTS, DESIGNED SHORTLY TO ADD NEW LUSTRE TO ITS TREASURES,

ARE MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS' DUTIFUL AND OBEYIENT SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.

Royal Gardens, Kew,
March 10th. 1840.



Rhododendron dalhousiae, Hook. fil.
(in situ, Sikkim)

THE
RHODODENDRONS
 OF
SIKKIM-HIMALAYA;

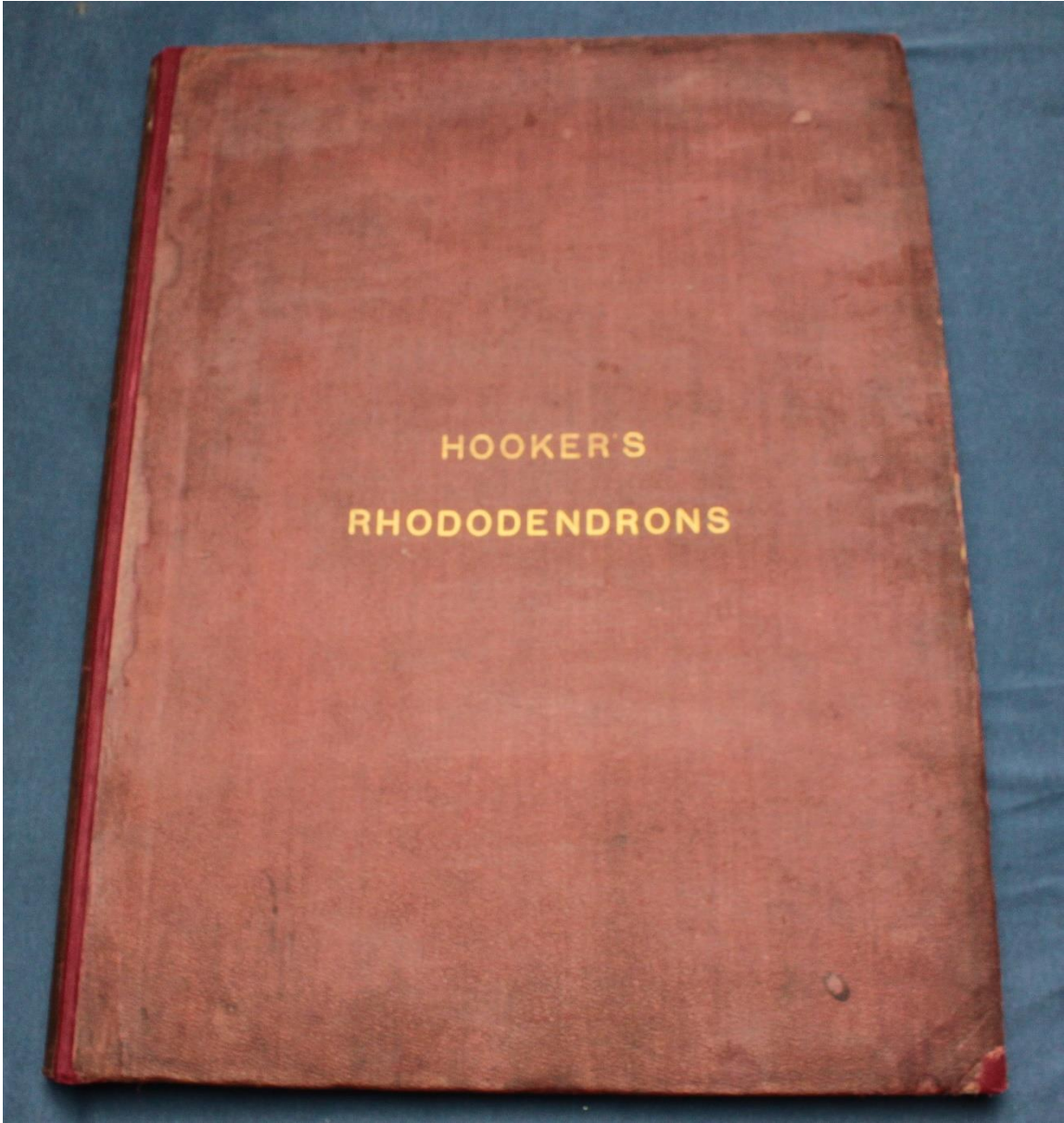
AN ATTEMPT, BOTANICAL AND ORNITHOLOGICAL, BY THE
 RHODODENDRONS RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF EASTERN HIMALAYA,
 DURING A GOVERNMENT BOTANICAL MISSION TO THAT COUNTRY,

BY
 JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, R.N., M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.,

EDITED BY
 SIR W. J. HOOKER, K.H., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.,
 Vice-President of the Linnean Society, and Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew.



LONDON:
 REEVE AND CO., HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.
 1849.

The image shows the front cover of a book. The cover is made of a reddish-brown material, possibly leather or cloth, and shows signs of wear and discoloration. The title is printed in gold lettering in the center. The book is placed on a dark blue background.

HOOKER'S
RHODODENDRONS

complete
Bernard Quaritch
P.S.

15264

THE RHODODENDRON

Not difficult as it may be to define the characters of this species in words, yet we believe that no one can see any natural connection in the features without feeling convinced that it is a distinct species, and truly different from any found in the north of India. There is a peculiarity in the form and local texture of the lower foliage, with its strongly recurved margins, and the deeply impregnated venation and opaque green color; and a still stronger and which is admirably represented in Dr. Wright's plate above quoted. The nearest approach to this is the *Rhododendron* from Adam's Peak and other mountains of Ceylon, which, I believe, has never been described, though it has been mentioned, while there was believed to be only one *Rhododendron* in India, as *R. arboreum*, and it is cultivated in gardens under the name of *R. Alpinum*. The low darker foliage than *R. Alpinum*, and it much larger in all its parts.

20. *R. wallii*, Wal. Cat. n. 1537 (not 1, which is *R. Alpinum*).
Has Khasia. Dr. Wallich.

R. neriifolium, Hook. fil. Tab. XXXVI.
Has Sikkim-Himalaya, at Kangri and Chok. Elev. 10-12,000 feet.

21. *R. neriifolium*, Hook. fil. Tab. XXXVI.
Has Sikkim-Himalaya. Elev. 12-14,000 feet.

22. *R. neriifolium*, Hook. fil. Tab. XXXVI.
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OF SIKKIM-HIMALAYA.

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63. *R. neriifolium*, Hook. fil. Tab. XXXVI.
Has Sikkim-Himalaya. Elev. 11-14,000 feet.

V. *Calyx* short, persistent, lobed or 5-lobed, lobes short, one lobe upper generally elongated, sometimes undulate. *Corolla* funnel-shaped, tube narrowed, lobes rounded or acute. *Stamens* 10-20. *Ovary* 5-10-ovuled.—*Stem*. *Leaves* lepidote beneath. *Flowers* chiefly upright.

30. *R. neriifolium*, Hook. fil. Tab. XXVIII.
Has Sikkim-Himalaya. Lachen and Lachong valleys, very rare. Elev. 5,000 feet.

31. *R. neriifolium*, Hook. fil. Tab. VIII.
Has Sikkim-Himalaya, chiefly in valleys and on the skirts of woods, elev. 10-12,000 feet, abundant. Fl. June, fr. November.

Note. Shrub six feet high, very elegant, branches and bracteoles virgate. Corymb spreading. Peduncles half an inch long. Flowers pendulous. Capsules small, half an inch long, ovate, obtuse.—One of the most elegant species of the genus, but very indifferently represented at our Tab. VIII. Its pendulous or drooping flowers, when in perfection, are peculiarly graceful. It is universally considered poisonous to cattle and goats; of the latter I have seen many die, from eating either of this or of a species of *Andromeda*—which latter is notorious for this property throughout Sikkim, Nepal and N.W. Himalaya. If employed for fuel, the smoke of *R. cinnabaricum* causes the eyes to inflame and the cheeks to swell.

32. *R. neriifolium*, Hook. fil. Tab. VII.
Has Sikkim-Himalaya. Elev. 10-11,000 feet.

Note. Very near, it must be confined, to *R. cinnabaricum*.

VI. *Calyx* subspherical, 5-partite, lobes recurved or umbelliform. *Tube* of the corolla short, tapered at the base, the lobes patent, mucose. *Stamens* 5-10. *Style* subterminal, short, downward, united. *Stigma* thickened, disciform. *Ovary* 5-ovuled.—*Stem*. *Leaves* often small, epiphytic or terrestrial. *Leaves* (except in *R. pendulum*) densely lepidote.

33. *R. neriifolium*, Hook. fil. Tab. XXVIII.
Has Sikkim-Himalaya; generally pendant from the trunks of trees, sometimes rocks. Elev. 9-11,000 feet.

THE
RHODODENDRONS
OF
SIKKIM-HIMALAYA.

CONSPECTUS SPECIERUM INDIE ORIENTALIS.

I. *Calyx obsolete. Corolla broadly campanulate, hemispherical at the base. Stamens 15-20 (rarely 10). Ovary usually glanduloso-pubescent and villous, many (10-20) celled.—Trees. Leaves ample. Flowers white or pale purple, capitate, often crowded.*

1. *R. Falconeri*, Hook. fil. TAB. X.

HAB. Sikkim-Himalaya; outer and inner ranges. Mountain-tops and valleys. Elev. 10-12,000 feet.

Note. The natural size of the flowers of this species is often as great as that given for the magnified figure (fig. 2) in the plate quoted, in which case the capitula are fewer-flowered. Leaves often fifteen inches long and eight broad. Capsule densely villosa-tomentose, oblong-cylindrical, obtuse, slightly curved, an inch and a half long, half an inch wide. Seeds pale-brown.

2. *R. argenteum*, Hook. fil. TAB. IX.

HAB. Sikkim-Himalaya; inner and outer ranges. Elev. 8,000-10,000 feet. It flowered very abundantly in April of 1849.

Note. Stamens generally eighteen in number. Capsules puberulous, oblong-cylindrical, obtuse at both ends, one and a half to two inches long. Seeds pale.

3. *R. Hodgsoni*, Hook. fil. TAB. XV.

HAB. Sikkim-Himalaya. Elev. 10-12,000 feet.

4. *R. grande*, Wight, Icon. t. 1202.

HAB. Bhootan, *Griffith*.

33
RHODODENDRON CAMPYLOCARPUM, Hook. f.
Chamaeoides Rhododendron

Tab. XXX.

Fructus gracilis, capsulae, immixtae, carinae papilionaeae, pedicellae glandulosae pilosae, folia petiolata ovata vel oblongo-ovata apice mucronata cuneata glandulosa superiore vitta subter pedicellulosa intercosta glaucoscutellata, capsulae immixtae lobis 4-8-lobis, pedicello gracillimo, calyce 5-lobis glanduloso, corolla (dipetalis) campanulata alba v. rosea striatula immixta, lobis lobis 2 parvis, immixtis 10, antheris rubris, filamentis glabris, ovario glanduloso, capsulae immixtae vitta arcuata cylindrica, non saepe apice sigato glandulosa-capsulae apice glaucis 6-valvis, mucronata pilosa.

Hab. Sikkim-Himalayae, rocky valleys and open spaces, elev. 11-14,000 feet; abundant. *Fl. June; fr. November.*

A small bush, averaging six feet in height, rounded in form, of a bright cheerful green hue, and which, when loaded with its influence of surpassing delicacy and grace, claims precedence over its more gaudy congeners, and has always been regarded by me as the most charming of the Sikkim Rhododendrons. The plant exhales a grateful honeyed flavour from its lovely buds and a ruminous sweet odour from the stipitate glands of the petals, pedicels, calyx, and capsules. Leaves on slender petioles, three-quarters of an inch long, ovate or rounded at the apex, in all characters, except the prominent glandular pubescence and spherical buds, resembling those from *Rhododendron Thomsoni*. Flowers horizontal and nodding. Corolla truly campanulate, delicate in texture, tinged with a sulphur hue and always spotted, nearly two inches long, broader across the lobes, which are finely veined. The pedicels of the capsules radiate horizontally from the apex of the ovary, and the capsules themselves curve upwards with a semicircular arc; they are about an inch long, always heavily covered with stipitate glands.

Tab. XXX. *Rhododendron campylocarpum*. Fig. 1. Branch. 2. Pedicel, calyx, and pistil. 3. Transverse section of ovary.—magnified. 4. Fruit.—natural size.

Tab. XXX.



J. D. R. del. F. G. S. sculp.

W. & A. G. & Co. Lith.

RHODODENDRON CAMPYLOCARPUM, Hook. f.

32
RHODODENDRON CANDELABRUM, Hook. & A.
Candelinia Ehrh. & Benth.

Tab. XXIX

Rhodo. candelabrum, foliis ovatis subrotundis glaberrimis obtusiusculis serratis basi cuneatis nervis venisque glaucis
 marginibus serratis, nervis planis, pediculis parvis squarosis, floribus subsessilibus campanulatis, calyce brevi distincto
 lobis impatis lobis calicis, corolla tubulata, lobis 5-lobis, sinuatis 10, ovatio exserto-cylindrica
 demum glaberrima.

Hab. Nivum Himalayae, elev. 10-12,000 feet. Fl. June.

The plant from which the accompanying plate and description are taken, was found in thick Pine-woods near Lachen village, before I was well acquainted with the *R. Thunbergii* (Tab. XII.), of which I find it is only a pale-flowered variety, found growing at a lower elevation than that species usually inhabits, flowering earlier and in a shady protected situation. The much shorter calyx of the same peculiar character, however, its glabrous margin and ovarium, are the only further distinctions I have been able to detect between them, and they are quite unimportant.

Tab. XXIX. *Rhododendron candelabrum*. Fig. 1. Shoot. 2. Petals, calyx, and pistil. 3. Transverse section of ovary—all magnified.



Tab. XXX

RHODODENDRON CANDELABRUM, Hook. & A.

31.
RHODODENDRON CAMELLEFLORUM, Hook. & A.
Camellia-flowered Rhododendron

TAB. XXVIII.

Rhododendron camelleflorum, Hook. & A., Bot. Beechey, p. 58, t. 31, f. 2. Rhododendron camelleflorum (Rohrb.) Hook. & A. Rhododendron camelleflorum (Rohrb.) Hook. & A. Rhododendron camelleflorum (Rohrb.) Hook. & A. Rhododendron camelleflorum (Rohrb.) Hook. & A. Rhododendron camelleflorum (Rohrb.) Hook. & A. Rhododendron camelleflorum (Rohrb.) Hook. & A.

The very abundant species is more allied, in some respects, to the section including *R. lepidoteum*, than to any of the others in the subgenus *R. Moultonii*, though so much smaller a plant, and also *R. cissamparicum*, from which the dried specimens are not easily separable. The same very stout persistent roots of the leaf is common to all these. Some trees to six feet long, within thicker than a goose-quill, branches long, generally pendulous, though when growing on cliffs often abruptly so. Leaves, as usual in the genus, at the apex of the branches, differing in little but the form from those of *R. Moultonii*, two and a half to three inches long. *Petioles* axillary or terminal, very short and stout. *Corolla* half the length of the tube of the corolla, very carinose, lepidote, one or more lobes at times lengthened and narrow. *Corolla* strongly lepidote, an inch and a half across, of a very thick texture, pure white with a faint rosy tinge, also thickened below the middle, which is remarkably acute and large, corrugated. *Ovary* short, white with lepidote, also thickened below the middle, which is remarkably acute and large, corrugated. *Ovary* short, white with lepidote, also thickened below the middle, which is remarkably acute and large, corrugated. *Ovary* short, white with lepidote, also thickened below the middle, which is remarkably acute and large, corrugated. *Ovary* short, white with lepidote, also thickened below the middle, which is remarkably acute and large, corrugated. *Ovary* short, white with lepidote, also thickened below the middle, which is remarkably acute and large, corrugated.

TAB. XXVIII. *Rhododendron camelleflorum*. Fig. 1. Stamens. 2. Petals, edge, and pistil. 3. Transverse section of ovary. 4. Fruit, dissected. 5. Portion of under side of leaf. 6. Squamule from the same—oil-scented square & unperfumed.



J. D. H. del. F. Koch, scul.

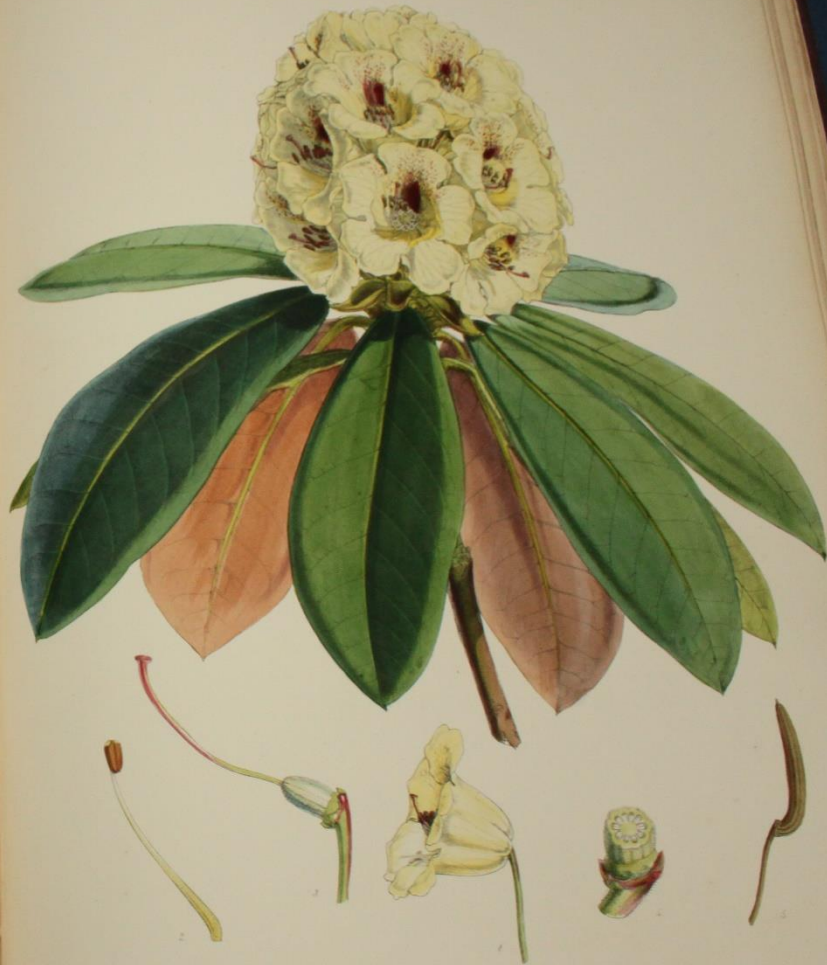
RHODODENDRON CAMELLEFLORUM, Hook. & A.

30
RHODODENDRON WIGHTII, Hook. & G.
In Wight's Rhododendron
 Tab. XXVII.

*Arborescens ramis, ramis cæteris oppositis teretibus, foliis lanceolatis elliptico-lanceolatis utrinque acutis serratis glaberrimis subtus linea
 serratae serratis subtus serratis serratis, petalis pubescentibus, capsulis multilobis, loculis continens glaberrimas vixiles, pedicellis
 gracilibus pubescentibus, stylo subulato, cordato, limbo limbo campanulato, tubo stylo, limbo limbo campanulato
 & limbo, antheris 10, filamentis filis, ovario ovato, stylo stylo, capsulis multilobis, loculis continens glaberrimas vixiles 10-loculis, capsulis
 glaberrimis limbo campanulato, stylo subulato, cordato, limbo limbo campanulato, tubo stylo, limbo limbo campanulato.*
 Hb. Sibth. Himalaya: wooded valleys and on open hills of the mountains, elev. 12-14,000 feet; abundant. Fl. June, & November.

A small shrubby tree, yielding to some in the beauty of its inflorescence amongst that yellow-flowered group of which it
 is the pride. The stems are as thick as the thigh in the large specimens, and branch very much both upwards and outwards,
 forming a thickened shrub of ten feet high. Buds very thick and woody, the ultimate ones pubescent. Petals half an
 inch long, about, pubescent. Leaf six to eight (rarely ten) inches long, two and a half to three broad, very coriaceous,
 more plane than is usual in the genus, of a deep bright green above and but hardly glossy, beneath covered with a very
 closely appressed opaque tomentum of a more or less deep russet colour, rarely pale and nearly white in the young foliage.
 Capsules much larger than those of *R. arboreum*, twelve to twenty downward, but the flowers are not densely packed. *Reverend*
Dr. Wallich observed that the flowers of *R. wightii* are very beautiful, only bell-shaped, being broad at the base and slender at the insertion
 of the pedicel. Capsules nearly two inches long, ten-furrowed. Flowers have a faint honey-scent; foliage inodorous.
 This exceedingly handsome and abundant species replaces the *R. Hodgsonii* in ascending the mountains, and is the
 most prevalent species at 12 and 13,000 feet, conspicuous at all seasons for the large foliage, of a rusty cinnamon-colour
 underneath, and the vivid buds. It bears the name of a distinguished Indian botanist and personal friend, to whose
 most material aid in our common pursuits. The *Icones Plantarum Indiarum Orientalium*—an excellent work in all respects
 and indispensable to a knowledge of Indian plants—is a remarkable instance of the perfection to which botanical illustrations
 can be brought by indomitable perseverance under the most discouraging circumstances. The first plates of that work are
 equal to any produced at the era of their publication in India; the latter will compete with the best outline lithographs
 of Europe.

Tab. XXVII. *Rhododendron Wightii*. Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Stem. 3. Pedicel, only, and petal. 4. Transverse section of ovarium—
 magnified. 5. Fruit—natural size.



RHODODENDRON WIGHTII. Hook. & G.

obtusely 3-lobed
stigmae exserto capitato, capsula 3-loba
HAB. Sikkim-Himalaya; skirts of Pine-forests in ravines, elev. 8-9,000 feet.

Decidedly the most slender twiggy species with which I am acquainted, the stems and branches reaching four feet in height, and scarcely the thickness of a crow-quill. The leaves are so like those of *R. glaucum* as to require no detailed description. Flowers solitary, rarely in pairs, and axillary: the pedicels two to three lines long, covered with sheathing deciduous coriaceous brown scales, which are longer than the pedicel, very rigid in texture, downy on the back. Corolla pale red-purple, smaller than that of *R. triflorum*, but of the same form: the tube short, narrow and obconical, the segments narrow and spreading. Style long; stigma exserted. Calycine lobes short, broad and rounded. Capsules seldom half inch long, surrounded at the base by the short appressed calyx.

The axillary flowers and nature of the imbricating bracts are almost peculiar to this species.

TAB. XXVI. A. *Rhododendron virgatum*. Fig. 1. Stamen. 2. Calyx and pistil. 3. Transverse section of ovarium. 4. Fruit. 5. of under surface of leaf:—all but fig. 4 magnified.

RHODODENDRON VIRGATUM, Hook. fil.

Twiggy Rhododendron.

TAB. XXVI. A.

Fruticulus gracilis, erectus, virgatus, ramulis pedicellis foliisque squamulosis, foliis lineari-ellipticis lanceolatisve n
 cescentibus vel pallidioribus, pedicellis brevibus axillaribus solitariis rarius binis, bracteis chartaceis concavi
 obtuse 5-lobis, corolla campanulata glanduloso-punctata, tubo subcontracto, lobis angustis, staminibus 8
 stigmate exserto capitato, capsula 5-loculari ovata vel breviter cylindracea squamulis ferrugineis tecta, sem

HAB. Sikkim-Himalaya; skirts of Pine-forests in ravines, elev. 8-9,000 feet. Lachen valley. Fl. May; fr. C

Decidedly the most slender twiggy species with which I am acquainted, the stems and l
 height, and scarcely the thickness of a crow-quill. The leaves are so like those of *R. gla*
 description. Flowers solitary, rarely in pairs, and axillary: the pedicels two to three lines
 deciduous coriaceous brown scales, which are longer than the pedicel, very rigid in texture
 pale red-purple, smaller than that of *R. triflorum*, but of the same form: the tube short, nar
 narrow and spreading. Style long; stigma exserted. Calycine lobes short, broad and re
 inch long, surrounded at the base by the short appressed calyx.

The axillary flowers and nature of the imbricating bracts are almost peculiar to t

Calyx lobes like *R. triflorum* - *R. glaberrimum*

Calyx lobes like

Corolla pale red-purple
 tube

Stamens like *R. triflorum*

Style like *R. triflorum*

Style like *R. triflorum*

*segmentis filamentis gracilibus basi ciliatis, ovario demumque lapidato, stylo gracili, stigmate capitato, capsula calyce longiore brevioribus
 ciliatis 2-lobis.*
 Hb. Sibiri-Himalajis: on the highest base slopes of the mountains on the Tibetan frontier, elev. 16-18,000 feet. Fl. June and July;
 fr. September and October.

The hard woody branches of this curious little species, as thick as a green-quill, straggle along the ground for a foot
 or two, presenting brown tufts of vegetation where not half a dozen other plants can exist. The branches are densely
 interwoven, very harsh and woody, widely depressed; whence the shrub, spreading horizontally, and barely raised two
 inches above the soil, becomes eminently typical of the arid stern climate it inhabits. The latest to bloom and earliest
 to mature its seeds, by far the smallest in foliage, and proportionally largest in flower, most lepidote in texture, humble in
 stature, rigid in texture, deformed in habit, yet the most colorless, it may be recognized, even in the herbaceous, as
 of a scorching sun by day, and the keenest frost at night,—of the greatest drought followed in a few hours by a saturated
 atmosphere,—of the balmy calm alternating with the whirlwind of the Alps. For eight months of the year it is buried
 under many feet of snow: for the remaining four it is frequently snowed and sunned in the same hour. During genial
 weather, when the sun heats the soil to 150°, its perfumed foliage scents the air; whilst to snow-storm and frost it is
 insensible, blooming through all, expanding its little purple flowers to the day, and only closing them to wither after
 fertilization has taken place. As the life of a moth may be indefinitely prolonged, whilst its duties are unfulfilled, so the
 flower of this little mountaineer will remain open through days of fog and sleet, till a mild day facilitates the detachment
 of the pollen and fecundation of the ovarium. This process is almost wholly the effect of the winds; for though
 humble-bees, and the "Bee" and "Fritillaria" (*Polyommatus* and *Alysiina*) amongst butterflies, do exist at the same
 prodigious elevation, they are too few in number to influence the operations of vegetable life.
 The odour of the plant much resembles that of "Eau de Cologne." Lepidote scales generally rather a bright
 ferruginous-brown, wholly concealing the ramuli, foliage, &c. Leaves one-eighth to one-sixth of an inch long, pale green.
Corolla one-third of an inch across the lobes. The nearest allies of this species are *R. setosus* and *R. Lapponeus*, from
 which latter it differs in its smaller stature and solitary sessile flowers.
 This singular little plant attains a loftier elevation, I believe, than any other shrub in the world.

TAB. XXXVI. B. *Rhododendron nivale*. Fig. 1. Branch and leaves. 2 and 3. Flowers. 4. Corolla laid open. 5. Stamen. 6. Calyx and
 pistil. 7. Transverse section of ovarium—all magnified. 8. Fruit—natural size.

27.
RHODODENDRON FULGENS, Hook. & Th.
Bellona, Rhododendron

Tab. XXX.

Rhododendron fulgens. Bellona, monti perenne semis, macula puberula pedalis cæcis foliisque superiore glaberrima, India
pendula luteo-virescente, concoloribus apertis ramulis bus candida virens ramis sulcatæ lanuginis flavæ
caulis, vixitibus, pubescentibus, ciliatis, ovatis, ciliatis, 15. Stamina glabra, ovum ovale basi truncata, apice
obtusum, luteo-roseo, ligula oblongo-cylindrica, alba, gibbosa, glabra, ovata.
Bellona, Rhododendron fulgens, Hook. & Th. 1842. N. 11. Novembris et Decembris.

Rhododendron fulgens. Bellona, monti perenne semis, macula puberula pedalis cæcis foliisque superiore glaberrima, India
pendula luteo-virescente, concoloribus apertis ramulis bus candida virens ramis sulcatæ lanuginis flavæ
caulis, vixitibus, pubescentibus, ciliatis, ovatis, ciliatis, 15. Stamina glabra, ovum ovale basi truncata, apice
obtusum, luteo-roseo, ligula oblongo-cylindrica, alba, gibbosa, glabra, ovata.

This the richest ornament of the alpine region in the month of June, forms a very prevalent shrub at the elevations
assigned to it, not yielding in abundance to its constant associates, *R. argenteum* and *R. Mullowii*, and like the former,
pushing forth young leaves of a beautiful verdigris-green in July and August. The foliage is perennial, and gives
a singular hue to the bleak every mountain-side immediately overlying the perpetual snow, contrasting in August in
bristly masses or broken clumps with the bright whiteness of the Berbery, the golden yellow of the withered heath. Whether, then, for
the brief season or broken clumps with the bright whiteness of the Berbery, the golden yellow of the withered heath. Whether, then, for
the brief season or broken clumps with the bright whiteness of the Berbery, the golden yellow of the withered heath. Whether, then, for
the brief season or broken clumps with the bright whiteness of the Berbery, the golden yellow of the withered heath. Whether, then, for

There is no pubescence, glands, or spines, on any part of the plant, except on the inner bracteeal scales, which are
silty, and on the very young foliage, which has often a little villous pubescence: the latter, which is wholly scentless, is not
to be distinguished from that of *R. argenteum*.

Tab. XXX. *Rhododendron fulgens*. Fig. 1. Flower. 2. Stamens. 3. Petals, only, and ovarium. 4. Transverse section of ovarium.
5. Fruit—see last figure 1 and 2 enlarged.



RHODODENDRON FULGENS, Hook. & Th.

umbellata, stamens 5-10, filamenta basi ciliata, anthera sagittata, ovatio lanceo-lancea densa lepidota, stylo crasso lacerto, capsula parva.

Hic. Sikhim-Himalaya; open rocky places, elev. 12-16,000 feet, most abundant. Fl. June and July.

Undoubtedly the smallest species of this section, growing in widely extended clumps, much as heather does, but never so extensively, emitting in sunshine a powerful, musky odour. Leaves fasciculated at the apex of the stem, generally spreading in a rotate manner, pale yellowish-green, very copiously covered with lepidota squamulae, a quarter to half an inch long. Pedicels an inch to an inch and a half long. Flowers large for the size of the plant, of the same form as *R. vulgare* and *lepidota*, but much larger, varying from yellow (the usual colour) to deep red-purple, spotted faintly on the three upper lobes. Stamens generally eight. Capsule very small, a quarter of an inch in length, twice as long as the calyx, five-valved, five-celled. Seeds pale-coloured.

This and the *R. lepidota* and *vulgare* may prove extreme varieties of one species.

Tab. XXIII. *Rhododendron elaeagnoides*. Fig. 1 and 2. Plants—natural size. 3. Stamens. 4. Pedicels, calyx, and ovation. 5. Transverse section of ovation—all magnified. 6. Fruit—natural size.

21.
RHODODENDRON SETOSUM, W.
Prox. Rhododendrum.

Tab. XX.

Rhododendron setosum, var. *var. setosum*, pediculis adhaerentibus calycibus, foliis ovatis breviter petiolatis, *calycibus* ...
Rhododendron setosum, var. *var. setosum*, pediculis adhaerentibus calycibus, foliis ovatis breviter petiolatis, *calycibus* ...
Rhododendron setosum, var. *var. setosum*, pediculis adhaerentibus calycibus, foliis ovatis breviter petiolatis, *calycibus* ...
Bl. Chin. Thes. ...
Bl. Chin. Thes. ...

Rhododendron setosum, var. *var. setosum*, pediculis adhaerentibus calycibus, foliis ovatis breviter petiolatis, *calycibus* ...
This form is open to a leaf high, much and repeatedly branched, somewhat minutely verticillate, covered with a papery leaf, the youngest ones white and very lepidote, which last character extends to both sides of the leaves, petioles, midribs, and veins. Leaves small, ovate towards the ends of the branches, one-third to half an inch long, elliptical or obovate, serrate, very obtuse, dark green above, pale and glaucous beneath, setose on the reserved margins; petioles short, setose. Petioles half an inch to one inch long, above to five from the ends of the branches, very lepidote, erect. Branches half an inch to one inch long, above to five from the ends of the branches, very lepidote, erect. Petioles half an inch to one inch long, above to five from the ends of the branches, very lepidote, erect. Petioles half an inch to one inch long, above to five from the ends of the branches, very lepidote, erect. Petioles half an inch to one inch long, above to five from the ends of the branches, very lepidote, erect. Petioles half an inch to one inch long, above to five from the ends of the branches, very lepidote, erect.

Tab. XX. *Rhododendron setosum*. Fig. 1. Branch. 2. Calyx and pistil. 3. Transverse section of ovary. 4. Upper, and 5, underside of a leaf, with a portion of the branch. 6. Scales from the leaf—full size or less magnified.



RHODODENDRON SETOSUM, W.

19.
RHODODENDRON MADDENI, Hook. f.
Rhodes. Hooker's Rhododendron
Tab. XVIII

Rhodes erect, rigid, covered with pub. papery leaf, *Branches* erect, rigid, covered with pub. papery leaf, *Leaves* abundant, very bright green, of a coriaceous substance but firm, elliptical-lanceolate, acute or acuminate, gradually tapering below into the rather short *petioles*, 4-7 inches long, frequently pendulous, the young ones entirely the perfect ones beneath only at anthesis partially above, clothed with dense, white squamules, which become ferruginous in age, the veins below eventually being them. *Petioles* about three, short, stout, lepidote. *Edges* (as in *R. Rigidifolium*) the upper one generally much protracted. *Corolla* three and a half to four inches long, and as much across the lobes above, the upper one generally much protracted. *Corolla* three and a half to four inches long, and as much across the lobes above, the upper one generally much protracted. *Corolla* three and a half to four inches long, and as much across the lobes above, the upper one generally much protracted. *Corolla* three and a half to four inches long, and as much across the lobes above, the upper one generally much protracted.

Of this species the foliage and the flowers are fairly common. Very different as this may appear at first sight from *R. conchocarpum* (Tab. VII of this work), it clearly belongs to the same natural group along with *R. Rigidifolium*. The very large white flowers, the numerous stamens, and ten-ribbed fruit abundantly distinguish it. I do myself the pleasure to name this truly superb plant in compliment to Major Madden of the Bengal Civil Service, a good and accomplished botanist, to whose herbarium specimens on the plants of the temperate and tropical zones of North-west Hindia, the reader may be referred by an excellent account of the vegetation of those regions. The same gentleman's paper on the *Cyclops* of the north of India may be quoted as a model of its kind.

Tab. XVIII. *Rhododendron Maddeni*. Fig. 1. Branch. 2. Calyx and part. 3. Transverse section of ovary—magnified. 4. Capsule—natural size. 5. Portion of the lepidote underside of a leaf—magnified.



RHODODENDRON MADDENI, Hook. f.

18
RHODODENDRON GLAUCUM, Hook. f.
Chimonidendron Rhododendron
Tab. XVII

Perianth ovate-campanulate, usually provided with five lobes, tube stipitate or stipitate-decurrent. Anthers in position of ovary. Style slender, extending to the throat of the ovary. Capsule rounded, lobed, and stipitate. In the young state, the leaves are glaucous, and when fully developed, the upper surface is green, and the lower is glaucous. The young state is covered with a white or pinkish bloom, which in the young state covers the whole, but, and at all times abundant on the branches, erect, an inch or more long, rather slender. Flowers erect or inclined, pale pinkish-purple. Calyx deeply five-partite, the lobes even, each half about the length of the tube of the corolla. Corolla rather more than an inch long, and about as long as the whole part. *Style* cylindrical, and moderately spreading, of five nearly equal rounded emarginate lobes, broad in the upper part. *Stamens* seven, inserted in the tube of the corolla. *Style* erect, five-lobed, upper half densely woolly.

Tab. XVII. *Rhododendron glaucum*. Fig. 1. Branch. 2. Calyx and pistil. 3. Petal. 4. Transverse section of the ovary—magnified.
5. Four lobes of the calyx, and with the prominent style—natural size. 6. Portion of a young leaf, showing the scales—magnified.
7. Exhibits the two different scales separated from the leaf—more highly magnified.



RHODODENDRON GLAUCUM, Hook. f.

