

FIELD NOTES
OF
RHODODENDRONS
COLLECTED BY
KINGDON WARD
IN 1926.

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SPECIMENS OF
RHODODENDRONS,

1926.

KW 6,607. *Rhod. indicum* var.

“’Nsop, Valley of the Mali Kha, 40 m. N. of Myitkyina. Bushy shrub sometimes as much as 6 or 8 ft. high, usually 2-3 ft. with numerous branches forming a compact shrub.

Flowers a gloriously rich salmon-carmine, with darker spotting. On slate or gneiss rocks in the open river bed, or amongst bushes. Seed collected in November, 1922, under No. KW 5,508.”

- KW 6,663.** *Rhod. vaccinioides* ?
 “Mountains of the Nam Tamai Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft.
 Not in flower. Epiphytic undershrub.
 See Nos. 6,735, 6,755, 6,801, 7,234.
 Seed collected in November, 1922,
 under No. KW 5,545.”

- KW 6,676.** *Rhod. dendricola* ?
 “Valley of the Nam Tamai, 4,000 ft. 3/5/26.
 Small or medium-sized shrub, at low altitudes epiphytic, often high up on big trees, occasionally on boulders in the river bed. Above 5,000 ft. usually a small terrestrial shrub, in thickets. Flowers in bud flushed pale pink, sometimes retaining the blush colour, usually turning milk white, with a gilded cone near the upper part of the arched and fluted tube; fragrant. See Nos. 6,711, 6,769, 7,259.”

KW 6,711. *Rhod. dendricola* ?

“Valley of the Seinghku, 5,000-6,000 ft. 15/5/26, 20/5/26.

Small epiphytic bush or shrub, with pendent flowering stems. Abundant on trees in the temperate rain forest, and on big boulders in the river bed. In full bloom. Flowers white, flushed pink, due to broad bands of purplish pink on the keeled outer surface of the corolla ; a yellow flash at the base of the upper petals. Scent not very pronounced. Truss 2-3 flowered.”

KW 6,716. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ Grande).

“Seinghku Valley, 6,000 ft. 16/5/26.

A small gnarled tree of 30 ft. with short stout trunk and a large candelabra-like crown, growing just over the lee of a ridge in the rain forest. A solitary specimen, which had flowered last year. No flower buds this year. The leaf buds break early.”

KW 6,729. Rhod. Mackenzianum ?

“ Seinghku Valley, 5,000-6,000 ft.
19/5/26.

A medium, rather skinny looking tree up to 30 ft. growing in the rain forest, where it is scattered. Bark tawny, flaking, the bole bare, carrying no epiphytic flora. Flowers over. Seedlings have the leaves hairy.”

KW 6,735. Rhod. Sp. (§ Vaccinioides).

“ Seinghku Valley, 6,000 ft. 20/5/26.
Epiphytic bushy undershrub, more or less confined to trees which grow on exposed ridges. Flowers bright orange with red anthers. Young foliage crimson. Probably the best of the three ‘ Vaccinioides.’ ”

- KW 6,736. Rhod. Maddeni, var ?
 " Seinghku Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft.
 20/5/26.
 Stout bush of 10 or 12 ft. stature,
 densely clothing an exposed cliff.
 Ascends to 9,000 ft. There are
 flower buds, but no flowers. Differs
 in several details from typical Rhod.
 Maddeni. See No. 7,136."

- KW 6,737. Rhod. Sp. (§ Edgeworthii).
 " Seinghku Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft.
 20/5/26.
 A small rather leggy epiphytic shrub,
 in the rain forest. No flowers or
 flower buds. See No. 6,793."

- KW 6,738. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Neriiflorum*).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft.
 20/5/26.
 Slim tree, the trunk growing out more or less horizontally from the cliff face, to a length of 20-30 ft., the crown then growing erect. Bark peeling, exposing a shiny tawny smooth surface. Petioles bristly; under leaf surface with a waxy bloom. No flowers or flower buds seen. Probably = No. 6,854.”
- KW 6,751. *Rhod. aureum* ?
 “ Seinghku Valley, 9,000 ft.
 24/5/26.
 A smallish loosely knit erect shrub, growing in dense thickets on a very steep rocky face of crystalline limestone. Flowers bright butter yellow, in dangling trusses of 2, 3 or 4, with brick-red anthers. In full bloom, a lovely sight. The corolla is slightly fleshy, regular, tubular; the leaves are densely lepidote below.”

KW 6,752. Rhod. Sp. (§ Barbatum).

“ Seinghku Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.
24/5/26.

Large shrub, or small gnarled tree some 20 ft. high. Flowers flushed purplish rose, with a deep crimson flash at the extreme base. Calyx and pedicel ruddy pink, the whole shoot bristly. Truss 6-10 flowered. Wedged in the tanglewood on precipitous cliffs (shrub) or growing more freely in the upper mixed forest (tree). See No. 6,856.”

KW 6,753. Rhod. Sp. (§ Grande).

“ Seinghku Valley, 9,000 ft.
24/5/26.

Small erect tree of 30 ft. growing in the tanglewood, and now in full bloom. Flowers cream with twin violet spots at the base. Truss full, rounded, many flowered. Leaves brilliantly silvered beneath with a metallic sheen. See No. 6,792.”

- KW 6,754. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Neriiflorum*).
 " Seinghku Valley, 9,000 ft.
 24/5/26.
 Small loosely knit shrub, 10 ft. high,
 immersed in the dense tanglewood.
 The outer bark sloughs off, exposing a
 smooth pale reddish shining surface.
 Truss with few flowers ; not in bloom.
See No. 6,854."
- KW 6,755. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Vaccinioides*).
 " Seinghku Valley, 9,000 ft.
 24/5/26.
 Small epiphytic underbush, growing
 low down in the tanglewood. *See*
 No. 7,234."
- KW 6,769. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Maddeni*).
 " Seinghku Valley, 6,500 ft.
 25/5/6.
 Shrub of 10 ft. in thickets on the edge
 of the forest. The long bristles on
 the petiole, leaf margin, and calyx
 hardly conform to *Rhod. dendricola*.
 Flowers over about a month ago.
See No. 7,259."

KW 6,781. *Rhod. megacalyx* var ?

“ Seinghku Valley, 9,000 ft.
28/5/26.

Slender shrub, growing in almost inaccessible situations in the tangle-wood. Just coming into bloom. Truss 5 flowered, nodding. Flowers cream in bud, white when open, with a pale yellow base. Fragrance of nutmeg. Agrees with *Rhod. megacalyx* except in minor points. A lovely plant. c.f. No. 6,286 from the Tsangpo Gorge.”

KW 6,782. *Rhod. giganteum* var ?

“ Seinghku Valley, 8,000 ft.
28/5/26.

A magnificent tree, with straight trunk, reaching a height of 60-80 ft. With *Rhod. sino-grande* it forms much of the forest between 8,000-9,000 ft. Flowers over, and no capsules seen.”

- KW 6,791.** *Rhod. sino-grande* ?
 “ Seinghku Valley, 8,000 ft.
 29/5/26.
 Medium-sized tree up to 40 or 50 ft.
 high, forming with *Magnolia* Sp. and
Rhod. giganteum the bulk of the
 upper temperate rain forest. Flowers
 over. In the valley it extends to
 9,000-10,000 ft. growing with *Abies*,
 but on the flanks it does not go so
 high.”

- KW 6,792.** *Rhod. Sp.* (§ Grande).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.
 29/5/26.
 Flowers sulphur, with an aurora of
 crimson-purple at the base. Bush of
 10-15 ft. growing in thin tanglewood
 on the limestone ridge, also on the
 more sheltered flank. Dwarf form of
 No. 6,753 perhaps.”

- KW 6,793.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Edgeworthii).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.
 29/5/26.
 Epiphytic leggy undershrub, growing
 on the scattered moss-bound Tsuga
 and Juniper trees which rise above
 the tanglewood. Flowers large, bright
 canary-yellow, with red-brown anthers.
 Passing over. No. 6,737 is probably
 this plant.”

- KW 6,794.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum?).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 10,000 ft.
 29/5/26.
 A small compact bush, 3-5 ft. high,
 growing in the dense tanglewood
 thickets which clothe the side of the
 ridge. Leaves smoke-grey below,
 closely lepidote. Truss 5 flowered.
 Calyx large, leafy, and persistent.
 Flowers flesh-pink, or pink and white,
 with long crimson style. An ex-
 traordinary species, unique in my
 experience.”

- KW 6,795. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Dasycladum*?).
 " Seinghku Valley, 10,000 ft.
 29/5/26.
 Undershrub of 2-3 ft. with leaves like
 a dwarf *Thomsoni*, growing in low
 tanglewood on the ridge. Flowers
 over. See No. 7,612."
- KW 6,801. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Vaccinioides*).
 " Seinghku Valley, 7,000 ft.
 30/5/26.
 Small epiphytic undershrub on Alder
 trees, &c., in open meadows. Exter-
 nally like No. 6,735, but the flowers are
 flesh-pink with orange anthers, and
 open a month later."

- KW 6,805. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Hæmatodes*).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 10,000 ft.
 1/6/26.
 A small tangled bush. Flowers fleshy, blood-red, pinched into five sack like glands at the base. Calyx blood-red. Truss with 6 to 10 flowers, drooping. Under leaf surface with felted dark cinnamon hair; petiole and pedicel hairy. In thickets on steep gravelly slopes, and on the banks of snow-choked gullies. A fine thing. See No. 6,829.”

- KW 6,806. *Rhod. trichocladum?*
 “ Seinghku Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.
 1/6/26.
 A small shrub 5 ft. high. Flowers bright yellow, pendent. Leaf buds just breaking. Growing on steep grass slopes, and in thickets.”

- KW 6,807. Rhod. Edgeworthii?
 " Seinghku Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.
 1/6/26.
 A small rather lanky shrub, always epiphytic, often on Fir trees where the forest is open. Flowers large, pure white, with yellow patch at the base, fragrant. Calyx dull red, fringed with hairs. Pedicel, petiole, and under leaf surface covered with brown wool. A beautiful plant of its kind, very free flowering. It does not hang down long streamers like true Rhod. Edgeworthii."
- KW 6,808. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
 " Seinghku Valley, 7,000 ft.
 1/6/26.
 Small epiphytic bushy shrub. Flowers over. See No. 7,455."
- KW 6,809. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
 " Seinghku Valley, 7,000 ft.
 1/6/26.
 Epiphytic shrub. Flowers over."

- KW 6,818. Rhod. Sp. (§ Falconeri).
 " Seinghku Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
 1/6/26.
 A small tree, or a gnarled bushy shrub, forming a dense undergrowth on steep faces clothed with *Abies* forest, or forming thickets by itself. Flowers at first pink, later turning cream, with a crimson-purple flash at the base, in large trusses. Leaves with cinnamon-coloured wool beneath dark green above. A fine thing. c.f. No. 5,877 from Tibet."

- KW 6,819. Rhod. Sp.
 " Seinghku Valley, 10,000 ft.
 2/6/26.
 A small rather straggling under-shrub, sometimes epiphytic on *Abies*, more usually on cliffs where water is always dripping. Likes deep shade. Flowers pale yellow, numerous in trusses of 2-3."

- KW 6,829. Rhod. Sp. (§ Hæmatodes).
 " Seinghku Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
 2/6/26.
 A bushy undershrub, lining the steep granite gullies, or forming prostrate tufts on alpine slopes. In full bloom. Flowers waxy, bright blood-red, with five coal-black pit glands at the base. Sometimes there is little or no pigment, and the flowers vary to carmine, and flesh-pink tints, with blood-red glands. In full bloom, like sheets of red-hot lava. Same as No. 6,805."

- KW 6,831. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 " Seinghku Valley, 10,000-12,000 ft.
 3/6/26.
 Compact shrub, 2-3 ft. high forming dense scrub thickets in the alpine region, often growing with the 'Hæmatodes' No. 6,829. Flowers in sheets of scarlet to carmine. Leaves at first woolly beneath, the thin wool eventually coming away and exposing the silvery pelt."

KW 6,832. *Rhod. repens* ?

“ Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
3/6/26.

Creeping plant, plastered on rocks and steep talus slopes in very exposed situations, and forming fair-sized mats. Flowers scarlet. Not such a brave sight as ‘ Scarlet Runner.’ ”

KW 6,833. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Thomsonii*).

“ Seinghku Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
3/6/26.

A bold tree of 30-40 ft. in the *Abies* forest, becoming more compact and smaller on open slopes. Easily recognised by its irregularly angular branching, and smooth shining tawny trunk, with papery bark hanging in tatters from the under surface, when horizontal. Flower spink, with five purple pit glands at the base and bead-like strings of darker spots. Habit and trunk recall No. 5,732 from Tibet, but the flowers are different.”

- KW 6,834. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*?).
 “Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 3/6/26.
 A smallish thin sparingly branched shrub, the branches virgate, growing on steep sheltered rocky faces in dense *Rhododendron* scrub. Scattered, not common. Flowers a deliciously bright rose-purple, in nodding trusses. Leaves smoke-grey. A lovely shrub. See No. 6,303, a species from Tibet with identical foliage, not seen in flower.”

- KW 6,835. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Hæmatodes*).
 “Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 3/6/26.
 Bush of 3-6 ft. with ascending branches. Flowers deep blood-red. Alpine form of Nos. 6,805, 6,829.”

KW 6,848. Rhod. Sp.

“ Seinghku Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.
5/6/26.

A small epiphytic undershrub—one of the few epiphytic species in the *Abies* forest. Flowers pale yellow, glistening, with a delicate network of veins shining through; in loose trusses of 3-5. See No. 6,251, a very similar species from the forests of Pemako. Not seen in flower.”

KW 6,854. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Neriiflorum*).

“ Seinghku Valley, 10,000 ft.
5/6/26.

A medium-sized bushy shrub growing in thickets on steep faces, on the sheltered side of the valley. Trunk ascending, rarely erect. Flowers in nodding trusses of about five, the light orange corolla rimmed and streaked with brick-red, giving a general effect of tawny orange. Not flowering freely here, and not abundant.”

KW 6,855. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Barbatum* ?).

“ Scingku Valley, 10,000 ft.
5/6/26.

A small tree with horizontal-ascending trunk, branching freely above, and bearing large leaves at the ends of shoots which are shaggy with the persistent bud scales of several years. Grows only in the tanglewood on precipitous broken rock faces, where water drips continuously and everything is moss bound. Not seen in flower, and apparently never flowers freely. The bright red foliage bud scales are very striking when the leaves are breaking in June. This species is probably identical with No. 6,302 collected in the Tsangpo Gorge, and of which no seed was secured.”

- KW 6,856.** *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Barbatum*).
 "Seinghku Valley, 10,000 ft.
 5/6/26.
 A slim tree growing on steep forested slopes with the 'Falconeri' species (No. 6,818), half tanglewood and half *Abies-Rhododendron* forest. Scattered. Now in full bloom. Flowers in large trusses, pinkish purple, splashed with dusky purple at the base. Same as No. 6,752. Like *Rhod. strigillosum*."

- KW 6,868.** *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Thomsonii*).
 "Seinghku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 7/6/26.
 A stout tangled bush forming dense thickets on exposed alpine slopes from the upper limit of *Abies* forest upwards. Now in full bloom. Flowers a delicate shade of sulphur, usually brick-red in bud, ultimately retaining only a bright crimson-purple flash at the base. Leaves rounded, glaucous."

- KW 6,869. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 " Seinghku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 7/6/26.
 Shrub with usually ascending habit, attaining 3-5 ft., growing in dense thickets on precipitous alpine slopes. Flowers pure white with five small crimson honey spots at the base; trusses with 4 to 6 flowers. Sometimes the corolla is finely peppered with crimson or purple spots. Leaves leathery, not glaucous."

- KW 6,884. Rhod. Sp.
 " Seinghku Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
 9/6/26.
 A flat thin mat plant, weaving itself over the surface of almost bare granite rocks in a well-shaded gully; thus it is out in the open, but gets hardly any sunshine. Flowers bright unblemished purple, with crimson style; now practically over. Leaves aromatic. Very showy. It recalls No. 5,876 collected in Tibet. ("Purple Emperor.")

- KW 6,900. Rhod. Sp.
 " Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 10/6/26.
 An erect bush some 6 ft. high, growing
 on the steep earth bank of a gully,
 facing south. Flowers very large,
 glowing rose pink in massive trusses.
 A magnificent plant."

- KW 6,903. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 " Seinghku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 12/6/26.
 Small bushy undershrub, forming
 tufts on the steep scrub-clad slopes.
 Leaves pale green above. Flowers
 bright purple, with darker spotting.
 Like No. 5,828 from Tibet."

KW 6,912. *Rhod. repens* ?

“ Seinghku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
13/6/26.

The creeping stems are almost buried in moss, growing under *Rhododendron* bushes on the sheltered flank of the valley. Flowers borne singly, bright scarlet. (‘Scarlet Fever.’)”

KW 6,913. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Sanguineum*).

“ Seinghku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
13/6/26.

A creeping plant growing on rocks on the sheltered slope. Like *Rhod. repens*, but with larger leaves and scarlet flowers in trusses of three.”

- KW 6,914. Rhod. Sp. (§ Anthopogon).
 " Seingku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 13/6/26.
 An aromatic leafed bushy undershrub
 2 ft. high, growing with other species
 of Rhododendron on rocky slopes.
 Flowers rose."
- KW 6,915. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 " Seingku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 13/6/26.
 An almost prostrate undershrub, with
 slightly ascending stems, intricate.
 On rocky slopes, in thick Rhododen-
 dron scrub. See No. 6,991."
- KW 6,920. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 " Seingku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 14/6/26.
 Fruit of No. 6,869? A spreading
 bush up to 6 ft. high. Flowers pale
 yellow? variously marked."

- KW 6,921.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 "Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 14/6/26.
 A bush 6-10 ft. high, growing in dense Rhododendron thickets. Flowers white, flushed pink, with 5 deep crimson-purple shining glandular pits at the base, and crimson mackerel spotting on the upper lobes, from base to apex. Rare."

- KW 6,922.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 "Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 14/6/26.
 A small shrub, with ascending trunk, growing on very steep stony faces, or gravel chutes otherwise clothed with rank herbs. Flowers cream, with a large Prince-of-Wales feathers design on the upper half, picked out in crimson dots and dashes; at the base are 5 dark purple glandular pits."

- KW 6,923. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 14/6/26.
 A stout thickset bush 8 or 10 ft. high
 growing on the sheltered side of the
 valley, in thickets or on the edge of
 the *Abies* forest but not inside where
 the ‘ Falconeri ’ Rhod. grows. Buds
 carmine. Corolla creamy white, with
 a broad cherry-red band round the
 summit, including the lobes ; at the
 base are 5 dusky purple pit glands.
 Sometimes the flowers are cherry-red
 all through. Truss with about 6
 flowers. A beautiful species.
 (‘ Cherry Brandy.’) ”

- KW 6,924. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 " Seinghku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 14/6/26.
 A small bushy undershrub, 1-3 ft. high, growing on steep sheltered slopes, in the general *Rhododendron* scrub. Flowers in loose corymbose trusses of 6 or 8, rather small, plum-purple with darker spots. Not very showy, unless the sunlight strikes through the flowers, when they glow a deep port wine red. This may be *Rhod. Jenesterianum*, but it is a disappointing plant."

- KW 6,930. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Thomsonii*).
 " Seinghku Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.
 15/6/26.
 A 6-ft. bush, growing in the dips of alpine turf slopes. Flowers bright sulphur, with a purple flash at the base. The flowers are larger and darker than those of No. 6,868, and the leaves are not so rounded."

- KW 6,934. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).**
 “ Seinghku Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.
 15/6/26.
 A small bushy undershrub, with
 bristly leaves, and much smaller
 scales on the under leaf surface than
 No. 6,903. On steep alpine turf and
 low scrub-clad slopes. *See* No. 7,012.”

- KW 6,935. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).**
 “ Seinghku Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 16/6/26.
 A creeping mat plant, plastered against
 the granite cliffs and rocks, on steep
 sheltered broken slopes. Flowers
 bright pink, or pinkish purple. In
 habit and foliage like No. 5,846 from
 Tibet, but flower colour quite different.
 Very rare here.”

KW 6,936. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
“ Seinghku Valley, 13,000 ft.
16/6/26.
Bush 6 ft. high, forming thickets in scrub, on steep granitic slopes. Flowers a delicate pink. Only 20 or 30 plants, quite surrounded by the white or pale yellow flowered species No. 6,869.”

KW 6,945. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum ?).
“ Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
17/6/26.
A small bush, growing on the edge of the Rhododendron thicket on a steep face just below Abies forest. Flowers over, apparently pink. Only one plant seen.”

- KW 6,953.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Lacteam).
“ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
18/6/26.
A large shrub with ascending trunk,
forming thickets on steep sheltered
slopes. Height 10-12 ft. Flowers
white or pink, with a crimson flash
at the base; in large tight trusses.
A fine thing.”

- KW 6,954.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Lacteam.)
“ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
18/6/26.
A smallish gnarled shrub with inter-
lacing knobbly branches, forming
tanglements 2 or 3 ft. deep on broken
sheltered slopes. Flowers white with
an extensive pattern of crimson spots
on the upper half.”

KW 6,955. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 18/6/26.
 No. 6,915 in bloom. It forms wide
 flat tanglements, not 2 ft. deep, and
 paved with the rosetted leaves, on
 steep broken sheltered faces. Flowers
 of the most intense glowing scarlet,
 in large trusses, dabbled over the dark
 green foliage. (‘ Scarlet Letter.’) ”

KW 6,959. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 20/6/26.
 Prostrate plant, forming thick flat
 mats on bare gravel slopes below
 limestone cliffs. Not yet in bloom.
 The leaves are much smaller and
 more rounded than those of No. 6,903 ;
 lower surface silvery. See No. 6,984.”

- KW 6,960.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Lapponicum).
 “ Seingku Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.
 20/6/26.
 A twiggy undershrub, forming stout 1-ft. brooms, growing socially or mixed with other species amongst gneiss boulders on broken slopes ; or on steep alpine moorland slopes high up. Flowers violet, with purple style, delightfully fragrant. Leaves a beautiful bronze below, with silver scales above.”

- KW 6,961.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “ Seingku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 20/6/26.
 A minute tufted undershrub, about 3 ins. high, carrying solitary or paired flowers of a delicate shell-pink, hoisted above the crowded leaves on long crimson stalks ; in fruit these exceed 2 ins. Found on steep rather bare gravel chutes, limestone or gneiss. It recalls No. 5,856 collected in Tibet. (‘ Pink Baby.’)”

- KW 6,962. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 " Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 20/6/26.
 A stout gnarled scrubby bush, 2-3 ft. high, growing amongst gneiss boulders on broken slopes. Flowers purplish-pink in bud, changing to milk-white flushed purple without, splashed dark reddish-purple at the base within. Leaves not so rounded as in No. 6,868. One of the many species or varieties of this type found in the valley."
- KW 6,965. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 " Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 21/6/26.
 Bush 6-8 ft. high growing in the shade of Abies forest. Flowers sulphur, with crimson base, but no definite pit glands. Buds reddish."
- KW 6,966. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 " Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 21/6/26.
 Probably a form of No. 6,868, with flowers pure milk-white."

KW 6,967. Rhod. Sp. (§ Anthopogon).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 13,000 ft.
 22/6/26.

A dwarf twiggy undershrub, not rising more than 6 or 8 ins. above the general level of the carpet into which it is woven, on precipitous broken slopes. Flowers white, palely flushed pink, rather large, few. Leaf indumentum orange.”

KW 6,984. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 13,000 ft.
 26/6/26.

No. 6,959. in bloom. Flowers bright rosy-purple. Found only on limestone rubble slopes and rocks, where, in sheltered situations it may form tufts 6 ins. high. Flowers about a month later than No. 6,903, from which it differs in many technical points, besides the obvious ones of habit, and flower colour. A beautiful plant. (‘ Limestone Rose.’)”

- KW 6,985.** *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Campylogynum*).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 13,000 ft.
 26/6/26.
 A small tufted undershrub, forming heathery colonies on steep alpine slopes. Flowers twinned, on long pedicels, deep plum-purple, with orange anthers. Leaves polished above, with a bluish-white bloom, and a few minute scales beneath. The creeping stems ascend to a height of 6-10 ins. Grows on the limestone ridge, and more abundantly on gneiss. Like No. 5,842 from Tibet. (*‘Plumgynum.’*)”

- KW 6,991.** *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Sanguineum*).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 13,000 ft.
 26/6/26.
 A scrub plant forming extensive colonies on the steep rubbly flank of the sheltered slope, not extending far up the face. Flowers blood-red. Leaf with a layer of chocolate hairs on a closely woven silver warp.”

- KW 7,001. Rhod. Sp. (§ Lapponicum).
 " Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 27/6/26.
 A small bushy undershrub 1 ft. high,
 found growing on a boulder in the
 bottom of the valley. No flowers.
See No. 7,058."
- KW 7,012. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 " Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 29/6/26.
 An early flowering specimen from a
 sheltered steep earth bank. Flowers
 rich magenta-purple, considerably
 larger than those of No. 6,903. The
 back of the corolla is paved with broad
 bands of shining scales. *See No.*
6,934."
- KW 7,023. Rhod. Sp. (§ Anthopogon).
 " Seinghku Valley, 14,000 ft.
 30/6/26.
 A tufted undershrub, forming 1-ft.
 deep tussocks on the sheltered alpine
 slope. Flowers deep rose. Probably
 an alpine form of No. 6,914."

- KW 7,037. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lepidotum*).
 " Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 3/7/26.
 A small undershrub, bunching out from crevices in the gneiss cliffs, or forming tussocks on rocky ridges. Not yet seen in flower. See No. 7,079 ; also Nos. 7,186, 7,229."

- KW 7,038. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 " Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 3/7/26.
 A dwarfed shrub, not exceeding a foot in height, compact. Flowers cream, or flushed salmon-pink, without any of the bluish tinge seen in No. 6,924. Scattered amongst scrub on steep granite slabs and cliffs, fully exposed "

- KW 7,039. Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 3/7/26.
 A prostrate undershrub, growing on the granite cliff—a single plant. Flowers pale yellow, rather waxy, larger than in No. 6,924, on long pedicels; anthers orange. Only 2 flowers in each truss.”

- KW 7,045. Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 4/7/26.
 This is No. 6,924 in full bloom. The flowers, when fully open incline to dusky crimson rather than to plum-purple as in bud. The leaves when rubbed emit a strong and rather unpleasant odour.”

- KW 7,046.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 10,500 ft.
 4/7/26.
 The same as No. 7,038. Below about 11,000 ft. the purple or plum coloured ‘ *Campylogynum*,’ No. 6,924, or No. 7,045 is replaced by this yellow flowered species, which is quite distinct, apart from flower colour. The foliage is more waxy beneath, and pleasantly aromatic ; the calyx larger. It flowers a fortnight later.”
- KW 7,048.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lapponicum*).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 6/7/26.
 A small bush 1-2 ft. high, smaller in exposed situations. It grows on turf slopes, or on high alpine moorland, or amongst boulders on broken scrub-clad slopes. Under-leaf surface with reddish brown scales, upper surface silver-grey. Flowers very dark purple-magenta. A late flowering species characterised by its crisp greyish matt foliage and dusky flowers. Looks best in the sunshine.”

- KW 7,058. Rhod. Sp. (§ Lapponicum).
 " Seinghku Valley, 14,000 ft.
 7/7/26.
 No. 7,001 in bloom. A small fastigate undershrub, growing in colonies, with the two other 'Lapponicums,' on open moorland slopes. Leaves very small. Flowers purple. A bright little species without the special claims to distinction offered by Nos. 6,960 and 7,048."
- KW 7,061. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 " Seinghku Valley, 14,000 ft.
 7/7/26.
 Probably a dwarf form of No. 6,903. Now in full bloom on slate screes and on moorland slopes with the 'Lapponicums.' "

- KW 7,062.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
“ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
7/7/26.
A bushy undershrub 12-18 ins. high,
growing in the hollows amongst
boulders on broken rock-strewn slopes.
Just coming into flower. Appears to
be a form of No. 6,903, but is flowering
very late for that species. It may be
distinct.”

- KW 7,069.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
“ Seinghku Valley, 13,000 ft.
8/7/26.
No. 6,984. Flowers rose-pink with
darker spots, a beautiful sight on the
limestone cliffs.”

- KW 7,070.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lepidotum*).
“ Seingku Valley, 13,000 ft.
8/7/26.
A small rather insignificant twigulous undershrub growing on ledges of limestone cliffs. Flowers cream, with a few sickly greenish spots; anthers orange-brown. This yellow-flowered species is confined to the limestone cliffs. The purple-flowered Nos. 7,079, 7,186, 7,229 grows indifferently on limestone or on igneous rock.”

- KW 7,079.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lepidotum*).
“ Seingku Valley, 13,000 ft.
9/7/26.
Flowers purple with darker spots, otherwise like No. 7,070, and growing with it on the limestone cliffs.”

KW 7,089. Rhod. Sp.

“ Seinghku Valley, 13,000 ft.
10/7/26.

A clump of this species was found on a steep limestone scrub covered rubble slope just below the cliffs, amongst ‘ Sanguineum ’ species and ‘ Thom-soni ’ species. It forms a bushy shrub, with ascending branches, 3-4 ft. high. Flowers a beautiful shade of flesh-pink.”

KW 7,090. Rhod. Sp.

“ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
10/7/26.

Another curious composite species found growing amongst the small ‘ Lacteum ’ (No. 6,954) and ‘ Scarlet Letter ’ (No. 6,955). Two plants. A low-growing undershrub with ascending branches a foot high. Leaves with the ‘ Lacteum ’ type of indumentum, not so buff as in No. 6,954, nor so silver as in No. 6,955. Habit and pigment of a ‘ Sanguineum.’ Flowers carmine, standing out sharply from those of ‘ Scarlet Letter ’ and contrasting vividly with those of the snowy ‘ Lacteum.’ A very beautiful little plant.”

KW 7,092. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 “ Seingku Valley, 13,000 ft.
 10/7/26.
 No. 6,985 now in full bloom, on steep
 grass slopes or limestone rubble
 chutes. It forms large heathery
 colonies, studded with upstanding
 flowers.”

KW 7,108. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Heliolepis*).
 “ Di Chu Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
 13/7/26.
 On open slopes a small tight bush ;
 in the forest a shrub 8-10 ft. high.
 Flowers white or flushed pink, with a
 large purplish-crimson blotch spread
 over most of the upper half. Leaves
 strongly aromatic. Now almost in
 full bloom, still a fine sight a fortnight
 later. Very free flowering, a beautiful
 late species.”

- KW 7,111. Rhod. Sp. (§ Trichocladum).
“ Di Chu Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
13/7/26.
A small bush, growing on steep,
meadow slopes, in thickets. Flowers
over. Differs from Rhod. trichocladum
in detail, but recalls No. 5,829 from
Tibet.”
- KW 7,121. Rhod. Sp. (§ Triflorum).
“ Di Chu Valley, 10,000 ft. 14/7/26.
A loose shrub of 6 ft. growing in
thickets, in fairly open places on the
edge of the forest. Flowers over.
The foliage is like that of No. 5,687
from Tibet.”
- KW 7,122. Rhod. Sp. (§ Grande).
“ Di Chu Valley, 10,000 ft. 14/7/26.
A small gnarled tree 20-25 ft. high,
growing scattered in mixed forest.
Flowers over. Leaves long and
narrow. Like No. 5,660 from Tibet.”

KW 7,123. Rhod. Sp. (§ Roxieanum).

“ Di Chu Valley, 10,000 ft. 14/7/26.
A large shrub 12-15 ft. high, growing
in mixed forest on boulder slopes, and
in thickets of Larch and Rhododen-
dron. It sometimes forms a small
gnarled tree as much as 20 ft. high on
the granite cliffs, at 11,000-12,000 ft.
Flowers over. The habit and foliage
are those of No. 5,971 from Tibet.”

KW 7,124. Rhod. Sp. (§ Taliense ?).

“ Di Chu Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.
14/7/26.
A spreading tangled shrub, or some-
times a small tree, scattered in mixed
forest with the ‘Grande,’ No. 7,122.
Flowers over. [9/11/26. A winter-
flowering specimen showed deep crim-
son flowers.]”

KW 7,125. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).

“ Di Chu Valley, 10,000 ft. 14/7/26.
A big tree, 40-60 ft. high with smooth polished reddish purple trunk, and large polished leaves, with bright red petiole and midrib. It flowers as a comparatively small bush, but only two or three fruiting specimens seen. Very local, confined to a single glen.”

KW 7,136. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).

“ Di Chu Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.
15/7/26.

A spreading bushy shrub, growing socially in thickets, or on boulders in the river bed, preferring shade. Flowers pure white with orange-red anthers, fragrant, in trusses of 4-6. Still in fine flower on July 23rd. Probably = No. 6,736.”

- KW 7,137. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Edgeworthii*).
 "Di Chu Valley, 8,000-10,000 ft.
 15/7/26.
 An undershrub growing in massive
 tangles on large boulders with the
 'Maddeni,' No. 7,136. Flowers over."
- KW 7,138. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Virgatum*).
 "Di Chu Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.
 15/7/26.
 A small wiry shrub growing in
 thickets on the edge of the mixed
 forest, but keeping in the open.
 Flowers over. In habit and foliage
 like Nos. 5,655, 6,069 from Tibet."
- KW 7,139. *Rhod. megacalyx* ?
 "Di Chu Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.
 15/7/26.
 A tall slender loosely knit shrub
 growing with No. 7,136 on a huge
 granite boulder in the river bed.
 Flowers over."

KW 7,140. Rhod. Sp. (§ Arboreum).

“Di Chu Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.
15/7/26.

A medium-sized tree scattered in mixed forest amongst Rhod. sino-grande. Pinus, Quercus, &c. Flowering out of season, flowers very small, cherry-red with darker spots.”

KW 7,163. Rhod. Sp. (§ Vaccinioides).

“Di Chu Valley, 7,000 ft. 22/7/26.
A small bushy undershrub, epiphytic or on mossy boulders in the lower forest with ‘Arboreum’ and ‘Maddeni’ Rhod., &c. Apparently rare, and the only epiphytic species met with on this side of the range. Flowers over.”

KW 7,171. Rhod. Sp.

“ Di Chu Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.
23/7/26.

A low-growing shrub with ascending branches, forming sprawling tangles in well-shaded thickets, rather swampy ground. About three or four plants seen growing together beneath the ‘Maddeni’ (No. 7,136) and other species. Flowers long since over.”

KW 7,184. Rhod. Sp. (§ Roxieanum).

“ Di Chu Valley, 11,000 ft. 25/7/26.

A small compact bushy shrub, sometimes 4-5 ft. high, but more often 2-3 ft. or less. Quite tiny plants have been a mass of flowers which are borne very freely in trusses of 4-7. Scattered on the sunniest slope of steep granite screes. This species is quite distinct from No. 7,123, but may be seen growing within a few feet of it, the latter in the shelter of the Abies-Larix forest, the former in the open.”

- KW 7,185. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 " Di Chu Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 25/7/26.
 A scrub plant, growing in foot-deep thickets on the more sheltered slant of a granite boulder scree, under the lee of a cliff."
- KW 7,186. Rhod. Sp. (§ Lepidotum).
 " Di Chu Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft.
 25/7/26.
 A small erect bushy undershrub, 9-15 ins. high, growing in masses on dry bare-looking granite cliffs. Flowers bright purplish-crimson. Perhaps No. 7,079."
- KW 7,187. Rhod. Sp. (§ Anthopogon).
 " Di Chu Valley, 11,000 ft. 25/7/26.
 A small bushy undershrub, 1 ft. or 18 ins. high, found on steep granite screes or grassy slopes, scattered amongst other species."

- KW 7,188. Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
“ Di Chu Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
25/7/26.
A small compact bushy undershrub,
1-2 ft. high in open places, taller and
lankier in the *Abies* forest, or in
thickets of the ‘*Heliopsis*.’ Flowers
plum purple, or inclining to crimson
on the one hand, or to violet on the
other; passing over. Perhaps =
No. 6,924.”
- KW 7,189. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Souliei*).
“ Di Chu Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
25/7/26.
A bush of 4-6 ft. forming dense
thickets on steep rocky slopes with the
‘*Heliopsis*.’ In the *Abies* forest it
forms much of the undergrowth,
growing more rankly.”

KW 7,190. Rhod. Sp.

“ Di Chu Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.
25/7/26.

A shrub 5 ft. high. A single specimen found on a steep boulder scree amongst thickets of ‘ Roxieanum ’ (No. 7,184) and ‘ Souliei ’ (No. 7,189), with ‘ Heliopsis ’ (No. 7,108). It has the fruits of No. 7,184, but the foliage is more like No. 7,189. Possibly a hybrid.”

KW 7,196. Rhod. Sp. (§ Souliei).

“ Di Chu Valley, 12,000 ft. 27/7/26.
A large shrub, growing socially in the uppermost Abies forest ; a few plants still in bloom. Flowers snow-white, with a small purple flash at the base. This species has not the hairy petioles of No. 7,189—a species I did not see in flower.”

- KW 7,229. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lepidotum*).
 "Seingku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 30/7/26.
 Erect dwarf 2-3 ins high, growing on steep rather bare earth and stone slopes, facing the sun. Flowers purplish-crimson with dusky spots."
- KW 7,234. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Vaccinioides*).
 "Seingku Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.
 31/7/26.
 Epiphyte of the middle rain forest. Flowers minute, white flushed pink, with orange anthers, just opening. The latest of the three '*Vaccinioides*' to flower. One would hardly take this plant for a *Rhododendron* at all. See No. 6,755."
- KW 7,259. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Maddeni*).
 "Seingku Valley, 7,000 ft. 8/8/26.
 A slim leaning shrub, rather leggy 10-15 ft. high, scattered in thickets on the edge of the forest. Rhod. dendricola? It probably = No. 6,769. In fruit."

- KW 7,327.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Irroratum*).
 “ Nam Tisang-Mali Hka Divide,
 6,000 ft. 24/8/26.
 A small tree 20 ft. high, growing in
 forest on the wind-swept granite ridge.
 Leaves rather large, dark green above
 paler below. Flowers bright scarlet,
 evenly marked all over on the inside
 with small crimson pot-hooks; the
 corolla is somewhat fleshy, pinched at
 the base into 5 glands, and large. In
 magnificent trusses of about 15 flowers,
 now passing over, evidently opening
 about the first week in August.
 I collected seed of this species at
 the same spot, probably off the
 same tree, in November, 1922, under
 No. K.W. 5,533.”
- KW 7,426.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Irroratum*).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 6,000 ft. 19/9/26.
 A medium-sized forest tree forming
 most of the forest on a ridge, with Oak,
 Magnolia, Rhod. *Mackenzianum*, &c.
 Truss 6-10 flowered, but it has
 scarcely flowered at all this year.”

- KW 7,427. *Rhod. Sp. (§ Irroratum).*
 “Seinghku Valley, 6,000 ft. 19/9/26.
 A solitary tree, slim, about 30 ft. high,
 growing on the ridge in the midst of
 the *Rhododendron* forest. Truss many
 flowered. Leaves a foot long and
 6 ins. wide, hanging down as in some
 of the ‘Grandes.’ A typical ‘*Irroratum*’
 though with unusually large
 leaves. In full bloom it must be a
 magnificent sight.”
- KW 7,428. *Rhod. Nuttallii.*
 “Seinghku Valley, 6,000 ft. 19/9/26.
 A slim shrub up to 15 ft. high, scattered
 in the middle temperate rain forest,
 generally on ridges or in fairly open
 situations.”
- KW 7,436. *Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).*
 “Seinghku Valley, 7,000 ft. 19/9/26.
 An epiphyte, usually growing high up
 on big forest trees. Corolla bright
 buttercup yellow—these were picked
 up in the forest. See No. 7,455.”

- KW 7,455.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 7,000 ft. 25/9/26.
 A bushy shrub, growing on an Alder tree in the river bed. Usually epiphytic and invisible in the forest, though I frequently came across fallen corollas. Flowers bright yellow, scentless, in trusses of 4-6, borne freely. A pretty plant, though the flowers are small for a ‘ Maddeni.’ ”
- KW 7,484.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 10,000 ft.
 26/9/26.
 Fruit of No. 6,833.”
- KW 7,500.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 27/9/26.
 Fruit of No. 6,831.”

- KW 7,523. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 1/10/26.
 In fruit. A dwarf mat plant, forming cushions on bare granite slabs, in a sheltered gully—only one plant. It rises about 2 ins. above the rock. Flowers solitary on short pedicels, almost nestling amongst the tiny crowded leaves which are polished above, and ultimately buff underneath.”
- KW 7,550. Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 6/10/26.
 No. 6,924 in autumn flower.”
- KW 7,553. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 7/10/26.
 No. 6,903 in autumn flower. The young foliage is strongly aromatic.”

- KW 7,555. Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 7/10/26.
 Fruit of No. 6,961. The style is very short, only about half the length of the short capsule ; but the structure of the flower, and the habit, are typical.”
- KW 7,593. Rhod. Sp. (§ Lapponicum).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 12,000 ft.
 15/10/26.
 Fruit of No. 6,960. The leaves when rubbed emit a strong rather unpleasant odour ; but this is not apparent unless force is used.”
- KW 7,599. Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “ Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 20/10/26.
 Fruit of No. 6,834. This species is fairly abundant in two localities, one on either side of the river, opposite each other, and of very restricted area ; it is not at all widespread.”

- KW 7,601. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lepidotum*).
 "Seinghku Valley, 11,000 ft.
 21/10/26.
 Fruit of No. 7,229."
- KW 7,606. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Maddeni*).
 "Seinghku Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.
 22/10/26.
 A small epiphytic shrub, in fruit in
 the upper rain forest. Truss 4
 flowered. Style shorter than capsule—
 unusual in this section."
- KW 7,612. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Dasycladum* ?).
 "Seinghku Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.
 24/10/26.
 No. 6,794 in bloom. Flowers carmine
 in bud, fading to pale rose-pink with
 carmine spots on the upper lobe.
 Distinctly pretty. The shrubs are
 now covered with flower buds waiting
 to open, and will be a mass of blossom
 in earliest spring. Flowered very
 badly last year, and I could find only a
 few capsules, which are of the Thom-
 soni type. The species may be related
 to Rhod. Martinianum."

- KW 7,625. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Irroratum*).
 "Seinghku Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.
 27/10/26.
 A smallish tree, scattered in the forest
 on a rocky precipitous ridge, with
Pinus longifolia, *Rhod. Mackenzianum*
 &c. Fruits shorter and stouter than
 in No. 7,426."
- KW 7,630. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Maddeni*).
 "Seinghku Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft.
 26/10/26.
 A small epiphytic shrub, in thin
 forest on an open rocky ridge."
- KW 7,633. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lapponicum*).
 "Di Chu Valley, 11,000-13,000 ft.
 4/11/26.
 Fruit of No. 6,960. This species grows
 both in the flat boggy valley, and on
 the exposed granite cliffs above, where
 it forms brooms, 6-9 ins. high."

- KW 7,638. Rhod. Sp. (§ Virgatum).
“ Di Chu Valley, 9,000 ft. 10/11/26.
Fruit of No. 7,138.”
- KW 7,639. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
“ Di Chu Valley, 9,000 ft. 10/11/26.
Fruit of No. 7,136.”
- KW 7,640. Rhod. Sp. (§ Triflorum).
“ Di Chu Valley, 9,000 ft. 10/11/26.
Fruit of No. 7,121.”
- KW 7,641. Rhod. Sp.
“ Di Chu Valley, 9,000 ft. 10/11/26.
Fruit of No. 7,171. It recalls Nos.
6,250, 6,273, 6,291 from the Tsangpo
Gorge.”

KW 7,642. Rhod. Sp. (§ Grande).

“Di Chu Valley, 8,000 ft. 10/11/26.
A small or medium-sized tree, 30 or perhaps as much as 40 ft. high. Young foliage very long and narrow; when mature dark matt green above, with conspicuous yellow midrib and primary veins, the under surface silver-bronze. Fruits in a long lax truss, about 16 in number, covered with bright tawny-orange hairs. This species is quite distinct from the large leafed ‘Grande’ of the Seingku Valley, No. 6,782, or from No. 6,792 or 6,791, or 6,753.”

THE BEST
RHODODENDRONS,

1926.

KW 6,751. *Rhod. aureum* ?

“ A rather thin shrub, but the flower colour is first rate, and the flowers are borne freely.”

KW 6,792. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ Grande).

“ Good habit and large trusses of pleasant coloured flowers.”

- KW 6,794.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “A neat bush with flowers of an unusual colour. At its best, first class.”
- KW 6,805.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Hæmatodes).
 “Remarkable for the depth of colour of its waxy flowers. The foliage too is good, contrasting well with the intense crimson-scarlet.”
- KW 6,809.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
 “Judging by appearances a fine thing.”
- KW 6,831.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 “Vies with the ‘Hæmatodes’ in brilliance of colour, and is very free flowering, of neat compact habit.”
- KW 6,834.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum?).
 “A somewhat leggy shrub, but the bright rose-purple flowers are a delight.”

- KW 6,854. Rhod. Sp. (§ Neriiflorum).
 “The tawny-orange flowers form a striking contrast with the pale foliage.”
- KW 6,855. Rhod. Sp. (§ Barbatum).
 “Handsome foliage.”
- KW 6,884. Rhod. Sp.
 “A bright-flowered dwarf for the rock garden.”
- KW 6,900. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 “The unusually large size of the flowers and their delicate and distinctive colour make this a plant of the highest class.”
- KW 6,923. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsonii).
 “The flower colour is superb, especially in certain lights, after rain, or with the sun shining through them.”
- KW 6,935. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 “Probably an unusual plant, and first class.”

- KW 6,953. Rhod. Sp. (§ Lacteum).
 “ A fine thing in full bloom.”
- KW 6,955. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 “ The most glowing and brilliant species of its kind I know.”
- KW 6,960. Rhod. Sp. (§ Lapponicum).
 “ Charming for its fragrance. Colour and habit are good.”
- KW 6,961. Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “ A dainty and deliciously coloured dwarf.”
- KW 6,984. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 “ A bright coloured dwarf of tidy habit. It has the further advantage of flourishing on limestone.”
- KW 7,012. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 “ One of the luridly coloured kind, for bright sunlight.”

KW 7,038. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 “The neat bushy habit and salmon-pink variable flowers make this a great improvement on No. 6,924.”

KW 7,048. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lapponicum*).
 “A good bedding plant, like Rhod. *hippophæoides*, but with lurid flowers, showing up well against the grey foliage.”

KW 7,061-62. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Saluenense*).
 “Very bright flowers and pale glaucous foliage, rather showy and unusual.”

KW 7,108. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Heliolepis*).
 “First class all round. Aromatic, late flowering, very hardy. Flowers variable in charming shades, abundant.”

- KW 7,136.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
“ Very free flowering, and a fine sight in full bloom. A much more straggling shrub than Rhod. Maddeni, with long flowing branches.”
- KW 7,184.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Roxieanum).
“ The foliage, compact habit and large number of flowers mark this out as first class.”
- KW 7,188.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
“ A species which is perhaps more striking than beautiful, but the habit is neat and the plum-purple flowers, set off by the green and white leaves, are a good colour. If the same as No. 6,924 it is the better form.”
- KW 7,427.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Irroratum).
“ The foliage is magnificent, and the large trusses suggest that in full bloom the tree must be a wonderful sight.”

KW 7,455. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).

“The flowers are small, but of a peculiarly bright butter yellow, borne freely. A very showy little greenhouse plant.”

KW 7,642. Rhod. Sp. (§ Grande).

“One of the large-leafed species, with fine trusses of red-orange fruits, loading the tree.”

FIELD NOTES
OF
TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS
OTHER THAN RHODODENDRONS
COLLECTED BY
KINGDON WARD
IN 1925

FIELD NOTES
OF
TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS
OTHER THAN RHODODENDRONS
COLLECTED BY
KINGDON WARD
IN 1926.

TREES, SHRUBS,
HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
COLLECTED IN 1926.

KW 6,734.

“ A rock plant with heads of white flowers and glossy Primula-like leaves. On cliffs and rocks, in crevices and nooks, deep shade, rain forest, up to 9,000 ft. Not on limestone. (Seed of previous year only.) ”

KW 6,743.

“ A big tree, 60 ft. high, with large deciduous Magnolia-like leaves. Flowers cream, very fragrant, in large heads, opening in October as the leaves are falling. In the middle temperate rain forest, up to 8,000 ft., preferring rocky spurs and ridges. Flowers when quite young. A beautiful tree. (Rosaceæ.)”

KW 6,744. Viburnum.

“ A bush or shrub, 6-10 ft. high, in thickets or on open slopes. Flowers chalk white, slightly fragrant, in large hanging bunches. Berries first red, ultimately black.”

KW 6,750. *Ilex nothofagacifolia*.

“A small tree of the upper temperate rain forest, up to 9,000 ft. The leaves are tiny, dark glossy green, recalling those of some species of *Nothofagus*. Branches flattened out, spreading. Berries small, scarlet. A most striking and unusual species.”

KW 6,759. *Acer*.

“A small tree of the tanglewood forest, up to 9,000 ft. Leaves dark green, edged with red, with long drip tip. Fruits red. Quite pretty, like some of the Japanese Maples.”

KW 6,768. KW 7,432. *Begonia*.

“A large rock plant, bearing tall stems with bunches of rather small pink flowers. The big dark green rugose leaves are very handsome. On dripping shaded gneiss cliffs up to 8,000 ft.”

KW 6,787. Berberis.

“A small shrub, many-branched, forming rather spreading clumps, the stems 2-3 ft. high. Leaves large, holly-like, leathery, dark green above, the pale veins showing as inlaid work. Under surface brilliantly silvered. Berries pear-shaped, blue-violet, in bunches, rather inconspicuous. In *Rhododendron* thickets, or in the open on a limestone ridge at 9,000-10,000 ft. Only seen in this one spot. A splendid shrub.”

KW 6,788. Cotoneaster.

“A shrub of 3-4 ft., the flattened branches spreading out fanwise, but in an angular way. Berries scarlet. On open gneiss or limestone ridges. Should be given plenty of room on the top of the rock garden.”

KW 6,789. Enkianthus.

“ A shrub 6-10 ft. high, growing in dense Rhododendron thickets, on the sheltered flank of the limestone ridge. Flowers cherry red, globular, solitary on long stalks. Leaves scarlet in autumn.”

KW 6,796. Vaccinium.

“ A more or less erect bushy undershrub, 1-2 ft. high, with bright green leaves, breaking late, and drooping heads of pale shell-pink flowers. It grows in dense thickets on the limestone ridge. Berries blue-black.”

KW 6,803. Clematis.

“ A climber in thickets at 7,000 ft. Not seen in flower.”

KW 6,810. *Aristolochia*.

“ A twiner with large leaves and dull coloured flowers with a nasty smell. In the upper rain forest at 8,000-9,000 ft., and quite possibly hardy. An interesting freak plant, not recommended for horticulture.”

KW 6,820. *Primula thearosa* (§ *Nivalis*).

“ Flowers very large, pure pink (carmine in bud), fragrant, in heads of 4-8. Height 6-8 ins. On very steep stony rubble banks, also on gneiss cliffs, up to 10,000 ft. A wonderful plant. (‘ Tea Rose Primula.’) ”

KW 6,821. *Omphalogramma* Sp.

“ Flowers very large, bright violet, with cream bands down the interior. Grows in large clumps, everywhere, up to 12,000 ft. Height (in flower) 2-4 ins. ; in fruit 6-10 ins.”

KW 6,822. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Yunnanensis*?).

“ A creeping plant with mauve or violet flowers and yellow or red eye, growing in spongy beds of moss under rocks and trees. Always saturated, and often under a shower bath. Leaves like a dwarf *Geranium*. Sometimes in the open, on patches of granite grit, but then scarcely flowers. A charming dwarf rock plant.”

KW 6,825. *Viburnum Wardii* ?

“ A small tree up to 25 ft. high, bearing masses of snow-white flowers amongst handsome dark green rugose leaves. In dense thickets, or in *Abies-Rhododendron* forest, preferring cliffs or precipitous escarpments.”

KW 6,840. *Magnolia* Sp.

“ A magnificent tree, 80 ft. high, with large deciduous leaves. Flowers large, petals white flushed purplish pink, dark purple on the reverse. In the upper temperate forest, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

- KW 6,845. *Vaccinium* Sp.
“Flowers white, nodding; berries blue-violet. A prostrate undershrub, growing on rocks and alpine earth slopes. Flowering stems ascending.”
- KW 6,849. *Vaccinium* Sp.
“Flowers maroon; berries rose red. Prostrate plant growing on rocks and alpine gravel slopes.”
- KW 6,851. *Pyrus*.
“A spreading tree 30 ft. high, growing in the uppermost rain forest, up to 10,000 ft. Flowers white, inconspicuous; berries white. The large glossy leaves make it an acquisition as a foliage tree.”
- KW 6,861. *Magnolia* = KW 6,840.
- KW 6,862. *Meconopsis*.
“Flowers sky blue. Height 3 ft. In open meadows, on stony slopes. (Like *M. Baileyi*, but a plant of the open hillside.)”

KW 6,875. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Candelabra*).
 “Flowers small, golden yellow, in drooping heads, like a ‘Sikkimensis.’ Height 3-6 ins., the smallest known ‘Candelabra.’ On sheltered banks in the alpine region, or in boggy ground by streams.”

KW 6,876. *Nomocharis pardanthina* ?

KW 6,878. *Ilex* = KW 6,750.

KW 6,883. *Clematis*.
 “Flowers cream. Climber of the Rhododendron forest. (Probably KW 6,290 collected in the Tsangpo Gorge, 1924.)”

KW 6,887. *Magnolia*.

“ A small spreading shrub as much as 10-15 ft. high, usually less, growing on steep exposed slopes in dense thickets, but not shaded in any way. Flowers not seen. Fruits pendent, large, red. Foliage covered with bronze hairs, handsome. Deciduous?”

KW 6,897. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Nivalis*).

“ Flowers sulphur yellow, under bushes on steep stony earth banks, gneiss rock; muddy tenacious loam and clay. Very rare, in one locality only. Height 6-8 ins.”

KW 6,901. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Candelabra*).

“ Flowers dark yellow in the centre fading gradually to pale yellow on the lobes; fragrant. Height 6-9 ins. Flowers usually in one whorl, sometimes two. The commonest *Primula* in the valley growing everywhere in thousands between 9,000 and 12,000 ft. Chiefly on wet alpine turf slopes, in granitic grit and loam.”

- KW 6,902.** *Primula* Sp. (§ *Sikkimensis*).
 “Flowers very pale sulphur, coated with snow-white meal; fragrant. Height 8-12 ins. In clumps along the banks of streams, on alpine turf slopes, &c., in moist loam.”
- KW 6,910.** *Primula* Sp. (§ *Auriculata*).
 “Flowers purple, violet or mauve, in a mop head of 8-12. Dwarf plant of 1 in. or less, on alpine turf slopes, growing in grit.”
- KW 6,911.** *Primula* Sp. (§ *Auriculata*?).
 “Flowers purple with crimson tube and bright yellow eye. Height 1-2 ins. On gravel slopes, also on ledges of granite cliffs in shade.”
- KW 6,917.** *Iris*.
 “Dwarf bearded *Iris*. Falls gleaming purple, standards white with a purple band down the centre, beard yellow; fragrant. Height 1-2 ins. practically sessile flower. In clumps on open alpine turf slopes, gritty loam.”

KW 6,925. *Ilex*.

“Dwarf prostrate or ascending undershrub, forming tightly compressed carpets and cushions on granite cliffs, and amongst boulders and rocks which are covered with dwarf *Rhododendron*. Berries bright scarlet, borne in great numbers. Shoots 2-3 ins. high covered with berries, make a handsome showing.”

KW 6,928. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Petiolaris*?).

“Flowers bright violet (occasionally white) with yellow eye. Forms immense Primrose-like clumps on steep alpine grass slopes, in rich glutinous loam. Rather recalls *P. sonchifolia*, though not such a rare colour; on the other hand this is a true alpine (13,000 - 14,000 ft.) which *P. sonchifolia* is not. (‘Violet Primrose.’)”

KW 6,929. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Nivalis*).

“Flowers mauve or pinkish mauve, large, in handsome heads. Height 3-4 ins. On gneiss rocks, and grassy ledges of gneiss escarpments. A very handsome ‘*Nivalis*,’ recalling alpine forms of *P. calliantha*, but quite distinct.”

KW 6,931. *Anemone*.

“A large woolly alpine species sending up several flowering stems bearing heads of white or purplish flowers.”

KW 6,946. *Lonicera*.

“An undershrub, 2-3 ft. high with outspread branches. Flowers yellow, with papery bracts, pendent. Berries rather large, blue. In thickets, or scattered on alpine slopes, sheltered.”

KW 6,956. *Anemone*.

“ Like KW 6,931, but flowers golden yellow, and confined to limestone. Abundant on a certain limestone gravel slope, seen nowhere else. (‘ Golden Anemone.’) ”

KW 6,957. *Primula* (§ *Muscarioides*).

— KW 6,981.

KW 6,974. *Meconopsis* Sp. (§ *Primulina*)

“ Flowers port wine coloured, blood red or almost scarlet with the sunlight shining through them. Height 6-8 ins. Like a red-flowered *M. impedita*. On earth banks, cliffs, screes, anywhere, limestone or igneous rock, in full sunshine. A splendid species, to be grown high up on the rock garden.”

KW 6,975. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Muscarioides*).

“ Flowers blue, powdered white, fragrant. Height 4-6 ins. On sheltered loam and gravel banks, amongst bushes.”

- KW 6,976. *Nomocharis* Sp.
 “Flowers solitary, nodding, purple. Plant of 3-4 ins. Like *N. nana*. On sheltered grassy ledges of gneiss cliffs. Rare.”
- KW 6,978. *Saxifraga* (“Encrusted”).
 “Flowers white. On gneiss or granite cliffs.”
- KW 6,981. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Muscarioides*).
 “Flowers dark purple, almost black. Height 1 ft. In open meadows, on gravel slopes, earth banks, &c., or by streams. A poor species.”
- KW 6,986. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Minutissima* ?).
 “Flowers mauve or violet, minute. Height 0. A tiny limestone cliff plant with inconspicuous flowers nestling amongst rosettes of Lilliputian leaves. Not a garden plant.”

- KW 6,987. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Bella*).
 “Flowers bright violet (or purple) on slender stems 1-2 ins. high. On gravel slopes in full sun, where it forms mossy patches. Small but dainty.”
- KW 7,002. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Amethystina*).
 “Flowers claret coloured, nodding, 1-3 on the scape. Height 1 in. On steep alpine turfed rocky slopes. A beautiful gem. (‘Claret Cup.’)”
- KW 7,003. *Meconopsis lyrata* ?
 “A tiny plant, 3-6 ins. high, with pallid blue nodding flowers. It grows on sheltered grass or earth slopes, often almost submerged beneath the surrounding growth. Not a garden plant.”
- KW 7,004. *Omphalogramma* Sp.
 “A small, drab edition of KW 6,821 confined to a few sheltered alpine grassy slopes and gravel gullies.”

- KW 7,006. *Nomocharis* Sp.
 “Flowers rich port wine red, nodding. Height 1 ft. On open meadow slopes with *N. pardanthina*, but much the rarer. The bulb is deep, about 6 ins. below the surface, in a very tenacious gravelly clay, derived from the disintegration of felspathic rocks, at the foot of which it grows. (See KW 7,030.)”
- KW 7,008. *Veronica* Sp.
 “Flowers blue, nodding. Height 3-4 ins. On exposed earth banks.”
- KW 7,015. *Primula capitata* ? or *pseudo-capitata* ?
 (See KW 7,226.)
- KW 7,017. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Soldanelloides*).
 “Flowers bright violet, bell-shaped, with dusky purple bracts. Height 4 ins. Growing in very tough sticky loam on precipitous grass slopes at the foot of gneiss cliffs, facing south. A lovely little plant, like a violet-flowered *P. Wattii*.”

- KW 7,018. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Souliei*).
 “Flowers bright pink, solitary or in pairs, nestling amongst snowy-white toothed leaves. Height 0. On almost bare gneiss faces, south aspect, embedded in fibre, grass, lichen, &c. Hardly a garden plant.”
- KW 7,019. *Primula serratifolia* ?
- KW 7,020. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Amethystina*).
 “Flowers lavender in bud, mauve when open, with crimson tube. Height 1 in. or less, with 1-3 flowers, nodding. Along cracks of the gneiss cliffs, on barren crags facing south, at 14,000-15,000 ft. one of the highest flowering plants found. Very local. An extremely dainty species, well worth cultivation, despite its diminutive size. (‘Blue Microbe.’)”
- KW 7,021. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Nivalis*).
 == KW 6,929.

- KW 7,030. *Nomocharis* Sp.
 “ Dwarf form of KW 7,006. Height 3-4 ins. On sheltered earth slopes, granitic sandy or gravelly soil, in precipitous gullies.”
- KW 7,049. *Nomocharis* Sp.
 “ Flowers solitary, nodding, abundantly speckled with purple on a pale yellow ground; very fragrant. On gravel slopes, especially below limestone cliffs. A mixture of loam, gravel and sand would give about the right soil. Chiefly notable for its scent.”
- KW 7,054. *Primula sikkimensis* ?
 “ Flowers bright yellow. Robust plant of 12-15 ins. on meadow clad slopes.”
- KW 7,063. *Iris* Sp.
 “ Flowers bright violet with a network of old gold and white on the falls. Height 6-8 ins. Grows in bogs and on meadow slopes.”

- KW 7,064. *Fritillaria* Sp.
 “Flowers large, dull yellow, peppered with purple spots. On slate screes. Of botanical interest only.”
- KW 7,074. *Androsace* Sp.
 “Flowers bright rose, fragrant. Height 1 in. or less. Grows on ledges and screes of limestone cliffs, in full exposure.”
- KW 7,080. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Dryadifolia*).
 “Flowers crimson. On limestone cliffs near the plant limit. Rare.”
- KW 7,098. *Meconopsis* Sp. (§ *Grandes*).
 “Flowers ivory white, with orange anthers. Height 3 ft. On steep slopes amongst dwarf ‘Lapponicum’ *Rhododendron*. Extremely rare.”

- KW 7,099. *Meconopsis* Sp. (§ *Grandes*).
 “Flowers sulphur, with orange anthers. Height 3 ft. Growing on the same slope as the last, and hard by. The two are apparently quite distinct species, and this plant recalls *M. pseudointegrifolia*, or KW 6,038 from Tibet. Of the two species, less than ten plants were found all at the one spot.”
- KW 7,101. *Rheum* Sp.
 “A giant herb, the flowering stem growing from the centre of a mass of Rhubarb-like leaves reaching 12 ft., a stately column of maroon Sorrel-like flowers. In stony wet ground, along the courses of alpine streams.”
- KW 7,113. *Lonicera* Sp.
 “Flowers maroon. Fruits like small cherries, dangling on long stalks. Bushy shrub 6-8 ft. high, in mixed forest. Something like KW 5,822 from Tibet (allied to *L. Web-biana*), but a smaller plant.”

KW 7,118. *Lonicera* Sp.

“Flowers cream, tubular. Fruits blue, spherical, sessile. Leaves small. A bush of 3-6 ft., growing in open rocky situations, amongst boulders, &c. The foliage somewhat recalls *L. nitida*.”

KW 7,130. *Tripterygium* ?

“Flowers dull red, freely borne. A woody climber in thickets and on the edge of the forest.”

KW 7,132. *Primula denticulata* ?

“Not seen in flower. Height 3-4 ins. Growing on granite boulders in the open valley.”

KW 7,133. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Auriculata* ?).

“Not seen in flower. Height 2-3 ins. Growing with the last. Both apparently rare and local, seen only in one spot.”

KW 7,134. *Vaccinium*.

“Flowers snow-white, in masses. Berries blue with white bloom; under-shrub, growing on sunny boulder slopes, in thickets.”

KW 7,143. *Lilium* Sp. (§ *Martagon*).

“Flowers pink, speckled purple, the pink ground turning darker with age. Height 1-3 ft. bearing 1-4 flowers. On dry Pine and Bracken-clad slopes, or higher up the valley amongst boulders and shrubs, in the open. Like a rather poorer edition of the Tsangpo Lily, KW 6,034.”

KW 7,165. *Lindenbergia* ? Sp. (*Scrophulariaceae*).

“Flowers brilliant yellow. Height 6 ins. Amongst granite rocks and Spear-grass, on dry pine-clad slopes. A cool house plant.”

- KW 7,193. *Codonopsis* Sp.
“Flowers tubular, dull yellow, speckled purple, fragrant. Semi-erect in its alpine form (See KW 7,531) semi-twining in its meadow form. Grows on open meadow slopes up to 14,000 ft. Poor.”
- KW 7,200. *Meconopsis* Sp. (§ *Aculeatæ*).
“Flowers dark blue with yellow anthers. Height 1-3 ft., bearing a dozen blooms. In open rocky situations, preferring limestone.”
- KW 7,207. *Meconopsis* Sp.
“Flowers bluish violet with orange anthers, borne in an immense simple raceme, 4-6 ft. high. Biennial. Leaves and stem covered with silken golden hairs, as in *M. Wallichii*; the plant recalls *M. robusta* except that the flowers are violet instead of yellow. In open situations, on steep meadow slopes, or amongst bushes, or boulders.”

- KW 7,224. *Hypericum* Sp.
 “ Dwarf plant forming dense clumps a yard through on steep gravel scree facing south. Confined to igneous rock. Flowers golden yellow, an inch in diameter.”
- KW 7,226. *Primula capitata* ? or *pseudocapitata* ?
 “ Flowers rich violet, with orange tube ; fragrant. On open banks and alpine grass slopes.”
- KW 7,227. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Sikkimensis*).
 “ Flowers pale sulphur, mealy, sweetly fragrant. Leaves rounded on long distinct petioles. Height 8-10 ins. On open meadow slopes.”
- KW 7,228. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Soldanelloides*).
 “ Flowers pale violet, frail, few, often reduced to one, but sometimes 3 or 4. Height 6 ins. or less. Growing on gneiss rocks and gravel slopes, facing south. Very local. It recalls *P. Cawdoriana*, but is paler in colour and altogether more slight. Quite pretty.”

KW 7,244. *Rosa* Sp.

“Not seen in flower. A large scrambling bush, with bunches of smooth yellow rounded fruits, like those of *R. bracteata*, and glossy leaves. In thickets at 6,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 7,265. *Acer* Sp.

“A bushy shrub, or small tree with entire leaves and long pendent festoons of scarlet fruits. It grows on exposed rocky ridges at 7,000 ft. (where it is dwarfed), or in the lowest alpine meadows at about 9,000 ft. A beautiful little tree in full fruit, with its scores of swishing red tails 6 ins. long. Like *A. Henryi*, but leaves simple.”

KW 7,447. *Magnolia* Sp.

“A big tree—not seen—in the lower temperate rain forest, amongst Oak Schima, &c. A single fruit picked up, at 5,000-6,000 ft. Sub-tropical.”

KW 7,485. *Gentiana* (§ *Ornata*).

“Flowers bright sea blue. Forms mats on sub-alpine grassy or earth slopes, in full exposure.”

KW 7,501. *Rosa* Sp.

“A single bush, found in the uppermost *Rhododendron* forest. Not seen in flower. Fruits solitary, pendent, glabrous, bright reddish orange.”

- KW 7,510. *Lonicera* Sp.
“ A small-leafed prostrate plant forming mats on steep earth and gravel slopes, facing south ; or draping gneiss rocks with a curtain of foliage. Flowers pink ? (I am not sure that I found this species in flower.) Berries fairly large, glaucous Prussian blue.”
- KW 7,514. *Vaccinium* Sp.
“ A mat plant creeping over steep alpine earth and grass slopes. Flowers pink or cherry red. Berries bright cyanide blue.”
- KW 7,531. *Codonopsis* Sp.
“ Alpine form of KW 7,193.”
- KW 7,539. *Lonicera* Sp.
“ A small bushy shrub growing on (and apparently confined to), steep gravelly slopes below the limestone cliffs, on the more sheltered side of the valley. Berries rather large, bright reddish orange, peeping from papery bracts. Flowers yellow ? ”

KW 7,552. Vaccinium Sp.

“An evergreen undershrub with ascending stems and broom-like habit growing in thickset colonies on steep stony exposed slopes. I took little heed of this species in flower—the flowers being, I believe, pink—but the dense and numerous clusters of berries turning from milk white to Prussian blue made it a most striking object in fruit.”

KW 7,592. Gentiana Sp.

“A mat plant weaving itself into the alpine turf at 14,000-15,000 ft. altitude. Flowers Prussian blue, fading with age.”

KW 7,597. Viburnum Sp.

“Flowers white. Berries red, finally turning black. A small shrub of the Rhododendron clad slopes. Common, I believe, in Yunnan. Its chief, if not its only merit, lies in the autumn reds of the foliage.”

- KW 7,602. *Vaccinium* Sp.
 “An alpine undershrub, like KW 7,552, but berries fewer, larger and covered with a milk-white bloom.”
- KW 7,607. *Clematis* Sp.
 — KW 6,883.
- KW 7,615. *Clematis* Sp.
 “In fruit. Not seen in flower. On the limestone ridge, in thickets.”
- KW 7,628. *Magnolia* Sp.
 “A magnificent tree, up to 100 ft. high, in the middle rain forest, with *R. giganteum*, *Illicium*, *Quercus*, *Schima*, *Ilex*, &c. Leaves very large, deciduous. Cones 6 ins. long, containing a great number of very small seeds. Not seen in flower, but probably the same species as KW 6,386 collected in the Tsangpo Gorge.”

KW 7,629. *Magnolia* Sp.

“A big tree of the middle rain forest, apparently local and rare. Not seen in flower. Probably deciduous. Carpels discontinuous, with 2, 3 or 4 red seeds, the fruits twisted or bent.”

KW 7,631. *Magnolia* Sp.? (Probably not a *Magnolia*.)

“A single fruit resembling that of the swamp Palm, *Nipa fruticans*, picked up in the middle rain forest.”

KW 7,634. *Abies Webbiana*? *Brunoniana*?

“A medium-sized tree, ascending to 12,000-13,000 ft. on the flanks of the valley. Found on both sides of the range. Cones small.”

KW 7,635. *Ilex*.

“ An undershrub with more or less horizontally spreading branches. It forms fairly thick clumps, a foot or so deep, in the upper mixed forest, growing on shady banks beneath the Fir trees. Leaves of the ordinary Holly type ; berries scarlet.”

KW 7,637. *Betula* Sp.

“ A fine red barked tree, ascending to the limit of deciduous trees, where it grows with *Abies* and *Rhododendron*.”

KW 7,647. *Abies* Sp.

“ A large tree of the lower mixed forest, where it grows with *Pinus*, *Tsuga*, ‘*Arboreum*’ and ‘*Grande*’ *Rhododendrons*, &c. (Seeds picked up.)”

KW 7,681. *Hemerocallis* Sp. ?

“ A sub-tropical plant growing on open *Pinus* and grass-clad slopes at about 4,000 ft. altitude. Height 6-8 ft. In seed.”

THE BEST PLANTS,

1926.

KW 6,743?

“ A handsome foliage tree, and in flower both pretty and fragrant.”

KW 6,750. *Ilex nothofagacifolia.*

“ A very unusual Holly. In habit and foliage striking. In full fruit, crowded with tiny scarlet berries, it should be notable.”

KW 6,787. *Berberis* Sp.

“ A beautiful foliage shrub.”

- KW 6,788. *Cotoneaster* Sp.
 “The habit is good, and crowded with scarlet berries it is as good as any *Cotoneaster*.”
- KW 6,789. *Enkianthus*.
 “The large solitary cherry red flowers are unusual and the autumn foliage is pleasing.”
- KW 6,820. *Primula thearosa*.
 “A unique species, for the pure pink of its flowers. It may prove difficult, but is worth persevering with.”
- KW 6,822. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Yunnanensis*).
 “A charming little carpet plant, both in flower and foliage, for shady nooks in the rock garden.”
- KW 6,825. *Viburnum Wardii* ?
 “A small tree with handsome flowers and foliage.”

KW 6,851. *Pyrus* Sp.

“ A magnificent foliage tree.”

KW 6,887. *Magnolia* Sp.

“ This promises to be a first class dwarf species, about the size of *M. stellata*.”

KW 6,901. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Candelabra*).

“ A brightly coloured rather dwarf yellow *Candelabra*, with bi-coloured flowers of the *P. serratifolia* type, which looks like being thoroughly hardy.”

KW 6,917. *Iris* Sp.

“ A dwarf species with fragrant flowers of an unusual colour, somewhat recalling those of *I. chryso-graphes*.”

KW 6,925. *Ilex* Sp.

“A neat compact dwarf plant for dry places in the rock garden. Handsome in foliage and fruit.”

KW 6,928. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Petiolaris*).

“The wealth of flower, and its fine colour, sprouting from the great crown of leaves make this species imposing.”

KW 6,929. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Nivalis*).

“A delicately coloured rock plant with good heads of flowers.”

KW 6,956. *Anemone* Sp.

“Remarkable for the bright golden yellow of its flowers.”

KW 6,974. *Meconopsis* Sp. (§ *Primulina*).

“Remarkable for the colour of its flowers.”

- KW 6,975. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Muscarioides*).
 “Fragrance, flower colour, and somewhat dwarf stature are all pleasing.”
- KW 7,002. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Amethystina*).
 “Although minute, this is such a dainty thing, and the colouring is so delicate, that it is well worth a trial. It recalls *P. Valentiniana*, but is even more slender.”
- KW 7,017. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Soldanelloides*).
 “A charming plant, like all the members of this section. It has violet bell-flowers of the Himalayan type.”
- KW 7,020. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Amethystina*).
 “Even more minute than No. 7,002, and even more delicately and beautifully coloured.”

- KW 7,098. *Meconopsis* Sp. (§ *Grandes*).
 “The ivory white petals and golden anthers are like an enamel painting. First class.”
- KW 7,099. *Meconopsis* Sp. (§ *Grandes*).
 “Like an edition-de-luxe of *M. pseudo-integrifolia*.”
- KW 7,207. *Meconopsis* Sp.
 “In its best forms a fine big flowered plant.”
- KW 7,228. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Soldanelloides*).
 “A frail species with pretty, pale flowers recalling those of *P. Cawdoriana*.”
- KW 7,265. *Acer* Sp.
 “Handsome in foliage and particularly handsome in fruit.”
- KW 7,485. *Gentiana* Sp. (§ *Ornata*).
 “Like a good blue *G. hexaphylla*. The habit is that of *G. Farreri*, and the flower colour not far removed.”

FIELD NOTES
OF
RHODODENDRONS
AND OTHER PLANTS

COLLECTED BY

KINGDON WARD

IN 1927/28.

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SPECIMENS OF RHODODENDRONS,

1927-28.

KW 7,701. Rhod. formosum? assamicum?
(§ Maddeni).

“A slender shrub, up to 10-12 ft. high, or smaller and more bushy in exposed situations. Along the open rocky ridge, in thickets of Oak, Pieris, Vaccinium, etc., or on steep cliff faces. Not seen in flower, but like *R. formosum*, though high up for that species. Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 7,000 ft. 27/11/27.”

KW 7,717. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).

“A small bush growing just within the forest below the ridge. Flower buds large, with 4-6 flowers in the truss. In fruit, Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 7,000 ft. 30/11/27.”

KW 7,723. *Rhod. manipurense* (§ Maddeni).

“A stout bush growing socially along the crests of the razor-backed ridges near the summit, descending the steep face into the forest, where it becomes a fine tree. As a tree 20-30 ft. high it goes almost to the summit on the broken rocky face, with *R. Macabeanum*. In fruit. (It resembles a very large *R. Maddeni*. See Hutchinson in Notes R.B.G., July, 1919.) Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 8,000-9,500 ft. 1/12/27.”

KW 7,724. *Rhod. Macabeanum* (§ Grande).

“A forest tree 40-50 ft. high with handsome foliage. Truss with 12-18 flowers, borne very freely on big trees. First met with in the forest at about 8,000 ft. where it is scattered. It goes right to the summit, where it forms forests practically alone, and should be hardy. (See Watt in Notes R.B.G., March, 1920.) Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 8,000-10,000 ft 2/12/27.”

KW 7,725. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Irroratum*).

“A small to medium-sized tree growing in the forest with *R. Macabeum* and *R. manipurense*. Truss 6-8 flowered. In fruit. Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 8,000-9,000 ft. 1/12/27.”

KW 7,731. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Triflorum*).

“A slim virgate shrub, 10-12 ft. high on the precipitous sheltered flank of the ridge approaching the summit. Here it grows socially, mixed with *R. manipurense*, *R. Johnstoneanum*, and Birch. In more exposed situations it is more bushy and along the summit ridge it is dwarfed. Leaves without any glaucous bloom. Flowers pale purplish pink. (See specimens in Herb., Edinburgh, collected June, 1918.) Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 9,000-10,000 ft. 2/12/27.”

- KW 7,732. *Rhod. Johnstoneanum* (§ Maddeni).
“A small bushy shrub growing on the steep ridge leading to the summit, with the Triflorum R., Birch, etc., and also on the final cliff, in deep shade. (See Hutchinson, in Notes R.B.G., July, 1919.) Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 9,000-10,000 ft. 2/12/27.”
- KW 7,758. *Rhod. vaccinioides*.
“A fairly common epiphyte in the upper rain forest, also growing on rocks. Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 8,000-9,000 ft. 31/11/27.”

RHODODENDRONS, 1928.

NOTE.—All the plants grow on soils derived from Granites and Mica Schists, containing a considerable proportion of felspathic clay. No limestone was met with.

- KW 7,968.** *Rhod. arboreum* (blood red).
 “ A narrow leafed rather late flowering form. Specimens found in flower March to May. Delei Valley, 6,000 ft. 19/2/28.”
- KW 7,969.** *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Stamineum*).
 “ Delei Valley, 6,000 ft. 19/3/28.
 See No. 8,056.”

KW 8,016. *Rhod. dendricola* ?

“Flowers creamy white, very fragrant. On rocks and cliffs, or an epiphyte. Delei Valley, 5,000-7,000 ft. 6/4/28. See No. (1926).”

KW 8,038. *Rhod. Nuttallii* ?

“Delei Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft. 8/4/28. Very local; probably the same as the Seinghku variety, No. 7,259 (1926).”

KW 8,044. *Rhod. Sp. (§ Irroratum)*.

“A small forest tree with flowers light or dark amethyst purple, beautifully marked with darker commas. Delei Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft. 11/4/28. Flowers throughout April—a fine species if hardy, but will need some protection. Probably = No. 7,426 (1926).”

KW 8,045. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsoni).
 “ A small smooth-barked forest tree with very big leaves and large white fragrant flowers, pink flushed in bud. Delei Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft. 11/4/28. First class. (Big Bill Thomsoni).”

KW 8,046. Rhod. Sp. (§ Boothii).
 “ A small rather lanky or scraggy shrub growing on rack outcrops and cliffs, or epiphytically; in shady places more compact. Flowers fairly large in trusses of 4-6, brilliant crocus yellow. A fine plant. Delei Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft. 11/4/28. See No. 8,113.”

KW 8,052. Rhod. Sp. (§ Edgworthii).
 “ Like R. bullatum. Flowers white, banded with rose purple on the reverse, very fragrant. Flowers March-April. Delei Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft. 11/4/28. See No. 8,206.”

- KW 8,056.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Stamineum*).
 “A medium-sized slim, smooth-barked forest tree, crowded with snow-white slightly fragrant flowers. In exposed places on the open ridge, or face, it makes a smaller more compact bushy tree and it should be grown in the open if possible. Delei Valley, 7,000 ft. 12/4/28.”
- KW 8,069.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Grande*).
 “A large tree of the rain forest, not seen in flower. Probably flowers in March. Leaves silver beneath. Delei Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 11/4/28. See No. 8,194.”
- KW 8,080.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Maddeni*).
 “A small epiphytic shrub, not in flower. Delei Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft. 12/4/28. See No. 8,204.”
- KW 8,081.** Rhod. *vaccinioides* ?
 “An epiphytic shrub, not in flower. Delei Valley, 7,000 ft. 12/4/28.”

KW 8,101. Rhod. Sp. (§ Aureum).

“ A small evergreen bushy shrub with masses of butter yellow flowers. Grows in thickets, but enjoys full exposure. Flowers paler than those of *R. aureum*, but a much better looking shrub all round. Delei Valley, 7,000-9,000 ft. 20/4/28.”

KW 8,111. Rhod. megacalyx.

“ Flowers large, white, flushed or banded with pink on the reverse, very fragrant, in trusses of 3 or 4. Leaves small. In dense thickets. Perhaps a hardy variety. Probably the same as No. 6,781 (1926). See No. 8,205.”

KW 8,112. Rhod. Sp. (§ Neriiflorum).

“ A very variable plant, either a small tree or a scrubby bush or small shrub. Flowers in loose hanging bunches, bright scarlet. Leaves glaucous white beneath. In forest and in thickets. Delei Valley, 7,000-9,000 ft. 22/4/28.”

KW 8,113. Rhod. Sp. (§ Boothii).

“A thin, scraggy shrub, as seen in exposed places, growing on granite or gneiss cliffs, and on knife edge ridges in Rhododendron thickets. Often epiphytic in the forest, requiring sun and air. An open but sheltered place on the rock garden should suit it. Flowers large, flattened, deep yellow, spotted with ochre on the upper lobe, in 4-6 flowered trusses. A striking plant owing to the very bright yellow of the large flowers and the large deep green leaves. April-May. Delei Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft. 22/4/28.” Same as No. 8,046.”

KW 8,120. Rhod. Sp. (§ Irroratum).

“Delei Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft. 22/4/28. A fine dark-flowered form of No. 8,044.”

- KW 8,130. *Rhod. sino-grande*.
 “Forms 50 per cent. of the forest in many places. A fine gnarled tree with huge leaves, characterised by a bright yellow midrib. Flowers cream, in immense trusses. Delei Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 24/4/28.”
- KW 8,144. *Rhod. dendricola*?
 “Delei Valley 6,000 ft. 29/4/28. Same as No. 8,016.”
- KW 8,150. *Rhod. Sp. (§ Aureum)*.
 “A very free flowering specimen of No. 8,101. Delei Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft. 29/4/28.”
- KW 8,162. *Rhod. Sp. (§ Grande)*.
 “A medium-sized or small tree of the middle forest, with very stiff narrow leaves, silvered beneath. Flowers bright sulphur—the yellowest of the ‘Grande’ R. Very local, or even rare and probably collected in the Seinghku Valley, 1926. (No. 6,753, or 6,792, or 7,642.) Delei Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 5/5/28.”

KW 8,163. Rhod. Sp. (§ Falconeri).

“A spreading gnarled medium-sized tree with cream flowers in big trusses and leaves with cinnamon-coloured felt beneath—silver-white when young. Delei Valley, 9,000 ft. 5/5/28. A glorious tree; recalls species collected in the Seinghku Valley, 1926, in foliage, but that had pink flowers.”

KW 8,164. Rhod. Sp. (§ Barbatum).

“In the forest a small tree, in the open, a bush or shrub. Flowers very variable, white, pink, white banded with pink, the interior heavily blotched and freckled with dusky purple. Trusses large and compact. Leaves bright cinnamon beneath. A fine species. Delei Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft. 5/5/28. Perhaps collected in the Di Chu Valley, out of flower, in 1926. (No. 7,123).”

- KW 8,165.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 “Flowers bright purple in loose trusses of 6-9. A small shrub abundant on open rock ridges and in thickets. Recalls *R. tephropeplum*, but has more and larger flowers in the truss. Delei Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 5/5/28.”
- KW 8,168.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Maddeni*).
 “A small straggling epiphyte of the rain forest; out of flower. Delei Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft. 5/5/28. See No. 8,227.”
- KW 8,169.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 “A small epiphyte, out of flower. Delei Valley, 8,000-10,000 ft. 5/5/28. See No. 8,326.”
- KW 8,170.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Edgworthii*).
 “A small undershrub, often epiphytic. Delei Valley, 9,000 ft. 5/5/28. See No. 8,206.”

- KW 8,183.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
 “ In fruit. A small, compact under-
 shrub growing on a rock. Delei
 Valley, 8,000 ft. 14/5/28. See
 No. 8,522.”
- KW 8,194.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Grande).
 “ A big tree, flowers long since
 over. Fruits covered with cinnamon-
 coloured wool. Delei Valley, 9,000 ft.
 14/5/28.”
- KW 8,201.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Barbatum).
 “ A dwarf form of No. 8,164,
 growing on the open ridge. Delei
 Valley, 9,000 ft. 19/5/28.”
- KW 8,202.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “ No. 8,165. A better plant than
R. tephropeplum. Delei Valley, 9,000
 ft. 19/5/28.”

- KW 8,203. Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsoni).
 "A small gnarled smooth-barked tree. Flowers small, purple with dark spots, in large trusses, practically over. Delei Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft. 19/5/28."
- KW 8,204. Rhod. Lindleyi ?
 "A shrub, 10-12 ft. high, in fruit. Delei Valley, 8,000 ft. 19/5/28. See No. 8,546."
- KW 8,205. Rhod. megacalyx.
 "Truss 6-flowered, leaves smaller than the type. A beautiful shrub, possibly hardy from this altitude. Delei Valley, 9,000 ft. 19/5/28."

- KW 8,206. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Edgworthii*).
 “A small shrub, usually high up on *Tsuga* or *Abies* trees; sometimes on rocks. Flowers solitary or more usually twinned, rarely in threes; large, white, flushed rose purple on the reverse, very fragrant. One of the most beautiful species, and probably fairly hardy; collected in Seinghku Valley, 1926. (No. 6,807). Delei Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft. 19/5/28. The highest species do not flower till June.”
- KW 8,207. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Maddeni*).
 “A large big leafed shrub, in bud Probably = No. 7,136 from the Di Chu Valley, 1926. Allied to *Rhod. crassum*. Delei Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 19/5/28. See No. 8,400.”
- KW 8,208. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Roylei*).
 “A large or small bush, flowering June-July, one of the last species to flower. Flowers flame coloured, narrow tubular, in large aggregate bunches of axillary trusses. In foliage it recalls No. 6,257 from the Doshong La, Tibet (1924). Delei Valley, 19/5/28.”

- KW 8,221. Rhod. Sp.
 " In fruit. A small bushy under-
 shrub, growing on the open ridge
 outside the forest. Delei Valley,
 8,000 ft. 19/5/28. See No. 8,522."
- KW 8,225. Rhod. Sp. (§ Boothii).
 " An epiphyte of the upper (Abies)
 forest. Flowers bright yellow, in
 pairs; leaves brightly silvered below,
 10,000-12,000 ft. 22/5/28. Same as
 No. 6,819 (1926)."
- KW 8,227. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
 " An epiphyte. Truss 2-3 flowered.
 Middle forest region, 10,000-11,000
 ft. See No. 8,578."
- KW 8,229. Rhod. Sp. (§ Saluenense).
 " A dwarf aromatic undershrub,
 crowded with bright purple flowers.
 Grows socially in the alpine region.
 Like Rhod. calostrotum, 11,000-
 12,000 ft. 23/5/28."

- KW 8,238.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Thomsoni).
 “A medium-sized smooth-barked tree with purple flowers in large trusses. Grows in the Tsuga Rhododendron forest with Rhod. sino-grande, the ‘Falconeri,’ etc., at 9,000-10,000 ft. 23/5/28.”
- KW 8,239.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Roylei).
 “Flowers variable, flame coloured, tawny orange, salmon. A small shrub, with glaucous foliage, growing in thickets in the alpine region and below, 11,000-12,000 ft. 23/5/28.”
- KW 8,240.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 “Flowers dark port wine red. A scrub plant of the alpine and sub-alpine regions, growing socially, 11,000-12,000 ft. 23/5/28.”

- KW 8,250.** *Rhod. Sp. (§ Barbatum).*
 “A large-leaved bushy shrub with big tight trusses of bright brick-red flowers. A fine plant, the persistent leaf bud scales bright cherry red, young foliage handsome. Scattered in thickets at 11,000 ft. 30/5/28. This is the big-leaved species of the Tsangpo Gorge and of the Seingku Valley (No. 6,855) seen in flower for the first time.”
- KW 8,251.** *Rhod. Sp. (§ Grande ?)*
 “Flowers rose-purple, passing over. A fair-sized tree, the leaves woolly-white beneath. Trusses very big. In the middle and upper forest, with *Abies* and in thickets, often growing socially, 11,000 ft. 30/5/28.”
- KW 8,254.** *Rhod. haematodes ?*
 “Flowers blood red, waxy, in pendent trusses. Leaves with rust-red tomentum. A small bushy shrub, growing in shade in the *Abies* forest, 11,000 ft. 30/5/28.”

- KW 8,255. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Barbatum*).
“Flowers carmine, in large trusses. A small shrub growing in thickets, at 11,000-12,000 ft. 30/5/28. A splendid plant apparently very rare. About 6 plants seen in one spot, nowhere else.”
- KW 8,256. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Souliei*).
“Flowers pale yellow with a crimson flash at the base. Leaves glaucous. Growing in dense thickets in the alpine region at 12,000-13,000 ft. 4/6/28.”
- KW 8,257. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
“A small, aromatic bushy shrub, leaves whitened beneath. Flowers dull plum-purple in loose umbels. In thickets on the edge of the alpine region, 11,000-12,000 ft. 10/6/28. Probably = No. 6,924 (1926). *See also* No. 8,415.”

KW 8,258. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ Thomsoni).

“A bush with ascending trunk and loose umbels of bright crimson-scarlet flowers with coal black glands at the base. Grows socially in the upper *Abies* forest, along the ridge, at 12,000 ft. 30/5/28. Like No. 5,830 (1924).”

KW 8,259. *Rhod. trichocladum?*

“A small bush with yellowish flowers appearing before the leaves. On alpine meadow slopes, 12,000 ft. 30/5/28.”

KW 8,260. *Rhod. Sp.*

“Flowers large, bright purple, with a rash of purplish crimson spots on the upper lobe. Usually solitary on very short pedicels, occasionally in pairs. A perfectly prostrate creeper forming extensive mats on steep rock or earth slopes fully exposed, 12,000-13,000 ft. 30/5/28. Recalls No. 6,884 from the Seingku, but has bigger and brighter flowers (‘Rock Rose.’)”

KW 8,283. *Rhod. repens*.
 “Flowers scarlet, solitary, or occasionally in pairs. A creeping plant of the alpine turf slopes, 13,000 ft. 4/6/28. See No. 8,336.”

KW 8,288. *Rhod. Sp.*
 “Flowers cream, sometimes flushed pink, heavily speckled rose-purple. Leaves small, dark green above, rust-red beneath. A scrub plant 3-5 ft. high forming much of the scrub on north slopes in the alpine region at 12,000-13,000 ft. 4/6/28. Suggests *Rhod. lanatum*.”

KW 8,289. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Haematodes*).
 “A good-sized bush growing amongst scrub and scattered *Abies* on the sheltered side of the ridge. Flowers large, glowing translucent crimson in big trusses, 12,000-13,000 ft. 4/6/28.”

- KW 8,290. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Lepidotum*).
 "A small twiggy undershrub, growing on granite cliffs in the alpine region. Not yet in flower. See No. 8,385. 12,000 ft. 4/6/28."
- KW 8,293. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Sanguineum*).
 "A scrub plant, very like No. 8,240 in appearance and usually mixed with it; the leaves however, are buff, instead of silver beneath, and the flowers larger, of a more intense red, opening later. 12,000 ft. 4/6/28. (The seed of this species has inadvertently got mixed up with some other species—possibly one of the 'Barbatums' or 'Haematodes.')
- KW 8,294. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Souliei*)
 "Like No. 8,256, but with pink flowers. Rare, 12,000 ft. 4/6/28."

KW 8,300. Rhod. Sp. (§ Lacteum).

“A small tree of the Tsuga-Rhod. forest. Flowers over (possibly purple) in fairly big trusses. Leaves with a very thin closely woven rust-red pelt. 10,000 ft. 6/6/28.”

KW 8,326. Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).

“A small epiphytic undershrub with tiny sickly yellow flowers. The previous year's leaves, however, turn bright scarlet in the autumn, as also do the fruits. In the rain forest, 10,000-11,000 ft. 14/6/28. Same as No. 6,848 (1926).”

KW 8,336. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).

“A creeping plant with scarlet flowers. Alpine slopes, 13,000 ft. 17/6/28. Probably Rhod. repens, the same as No. 8,283.”

- KW 8,337.** Rhod Sp. (§ Anthopogon.)
 “An aromatic prostrate plant with tiny bunches of very large pale, shell-pink flowers. Leaves rusty red below. A very lovely alpine from rock ledges at 13,000 ft. 17/6/28.”
- KW 8,341.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 “An almost prostrate plant with ascending branches. Flowers large in trusses of 3-4, pale shell pink. A glorious alpine, scattered amongst the scrub on sheltered alpine slopes at 13,000 ft. There are several variants. Rare. 17/6/28. This is almost certainly No. 6,935 collected in 1926. (Rose of Kaso.)”
- KW 8,342.** Rhod. Sp. (§ Campylogynum).
 “Flowers pink in pairs, on long pedicels. A dwarf undershrub scattered along the ridge amongst a carpet of other species, 13,000 ft. 17/6/28. (Probably *R. pumilum*).”

- KW 8,343. Rhod. Sp.
 "Possibly a hybrid between Nos. 8,260 and 8,342. Along the alpine ridge 13,000 ft. 17/6/28."
- KW 8,345. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 "Flowers pale pink, nearly over. Truss 5-flowered. A solitary plant which set no seed. Evidently a variety of No. 8,341. Amongst scrub 13,000 ft. 13/7/28."
- KW 8,362. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 "Like Rhod. repens, but larger. Stems erect or ascending truss 3-4 flowered. On bare rock faces with Rhod. repens at 13,000 ft. 26/6/28."
- KW 8,363. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
 "Flowers shell pink with 5 crimson pocket glands at the base. A variety of No. 8,341 growing amongst scrub at 13,000 ft. 26/6/28."

- KW 8,364. Rhod. Sp. (§ Sanguineum).
“An undershrub with large deep dusky crimson flowers. A variety of No. 8,240. Alpine scrub clad slopes, 13,000 ft. 26/6/28.”
- KW 8,385. Rhod. Sp. (§ Lepidotum).
“Flowers very small, vivid magenta. A compact twiggy undershrub of the gneiss cliffs, studded with flowers which are just opening, 12,000 ft. 9/7/28. Same as No. 7,229 collected in 1926.”
- KW 8,400. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
“A bush or shrub, 12-15 ft. high. Flowers white, fragrant, in trusses of 5-9. One of the last species to flower, in July, sometimes lasting into August. On open ridges in the Tsuga-Rhod. forest, 8,000-10,000 ft. 6/7/28. Same as No. collected in 1926.”

KW 8,414. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 “Flowers dark ruby-purple with a slight bloom. A carpet forming species found on the sodden alpine turf slopes, just coming into bloom. The latest flowering alpine species, ascending higher than any other. 13,000 ft. 2/7/28. Collected in 1926 under No. 7,136.”

KW 8,415. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Campylogynum*).
 “An alpine undershrub growing in thickets of ‘Sanguineum.’ Flowers claret coloured, 13,000 ft. 2/7/28. An alpine form of No. 8,257.”

KW 8,431. Rhod. Sp. (§ *Barbatum*).
 “In fruit. A solitary plant growing in thickets where the common *Barbatum* (No. 8,164) is abundant. No. 8,431 has not the cinnamon-coloured leaf indumentum of No. 8,164 and is a much smaller shrub, 9,000 ft. 10/7/28. (It set only one truss of fruit.)”

- KW 8,521.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Neriiflorum*).
 “A peculiar wizened form of No. 8,112, growing on a gneiss cliff in full exposure. It forms a small compact scrub bush about 1 foot high, the leaves, which are very white beneath, curled, 8,000 ft. 15/8/28.”
- KW 8,522.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Maddeni*).
 “In the shade a lanky shrub, 6-8 ft. high. More common in the open, on gneiss rocks, where it is a compact shrublet, 1-2 ft. high, 7,000-8,000 ft. 15/8/28. See No. 8,700.”
- KW 8,523.** Rhod. *vaccinioides* ?
 “A small bushy undershrub, growing on gneiss cliffs in full sun. 7,000-8,000 ft. 15/8/28.”
- KW 8,524.** Rhod. Sp. (§ *Irroratum*).
 “A small bush not above 5 ft. high, growing amongst gneiss rocks on the broken ridge in full sun. 7,000-8,000 ft. 15/8/28. A variety of No. 8,044.”

- KW 8,545. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
 "On exposed south-facing ridges, where it is a small shrub with smaller leaves than No. 8,400 and flowers later. 8,000 ft. 20/8/28. A dwarfed form of No. 8,400."
- KW 8,546. Rhod. Lindleyi ?
 "A small slim shrub sometimes 10-12 ft. high, in fruit. It grows in thickets and amongst scrub on the south slope and might be hardy, 9,000 ft. 20/8/28."
- KW 8,561. Rhod. Sp. (§ Roylei).
 "No. 8,208 still in bloom in the forest at 10,000-11,000 ft. 23/8/28."
- KW 8,578. Rhod. Sp. (§ Maddeni).
 "An autumn flowering species, now in bud, at 10,000-11,000 ft. Flowers throughout late September and well into October. Corolla pale purplish pink with dark spots. 24/8/28. See No. 8,227."

- KW 8,591. *Rhod. virgatum* ?
“ A small bushy shrub growing in dense thickets on the sunny face of the ridge. Seen nowhere else. 9,000 ft. 26/8/28. Probably the same as No. 7,138 (1926).”
- KW 8,592. *Rhod. Sp. (§ Boothii)*.
“ In shady thickets on the south face of the ridge. The flower buds are objects of beauty. 9,000 ft. 26/8/28. Same as No. 8,113 and probably hardy.”
- KW 8,593. *Rhod. Sp. (§ Edgworthii)*.
“ 9,000 ft. 26/8/28.”

TREES, SHRUBS,
AND
HERBS,
Seasons 1927/28.

KW 7,706. *Magnolia* Sp.
“ See No. 7,745.”

KW 7,707. *Acer caudatum* ?
“ A small forest tree. Japvo, Naga
Hills, Assam, 6,000 ft. 27/11/27.”

- KW 7,722. *Crawfordia campanulacea*.
 “ Twining plant with abundance of large pinkish purple trumpet flowers. Prefers shade, and a cool situation ; clay soil. (For cool greenhouse.) Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam, 5,000 ft. 29/11/27.”
- KW 7,730. *Aconitum ferox*.
 “ Plant of 2 ft. growing in harsh, gritty soil, derived from schists which may give rise to clayey soil, in exposed position on the summit ridge. Sometimes amongst coarse grass, etc., on a precipitous face. Flowers deep violet? Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam, 10,000 ft. 2/12/27.”
- KW 7,734. *Clematis* Sp.
 “ A beautiful blue-flowered species for the greenhouse. Imphal, Manipur, 2,500 ft. 12/12/27.”

KW 7,740. *Rosa* Sp.

“A large scrambler. Flowers probably white. The young foliage is handsome. The heads of flowers, containing 12 or more, are loose. Japvo Range, Naga Hills, Assam, 6,000 ft. 17/12/27.”

KW 7,741. *Porana* Sp.

“A voluminous twiner, smothering bushes and small trees in fountains of starry white flowers. A beautiful climber for winter effect in the greenhouse. Possibly hardy against a south wall. Annual stems. Japvo Range, Naga Hills, Assam, 5,000 ft. 18/12/27.”

KW 7,743. *Michelia* Sp.

“A tall forest tree. Seeds picked up beneath. Evergreen? Japvo. Naga Hills, Assam, 7,000 ft, 19/12/27.”

KW 7,744. *Michelia* Sp.

“A tall forest tree of which the seeds were picked up. Japvo Range, Naga Hills, Assam, 7,000 ft. 19/12/27.”

KW 7,745. *Magnolia* Sp.

“A big tree, fully 100 ft. high, growing in the forest. Evergreen? Flowers said to be white. Scattered amongst oak, *Michelia*, etc., but not very common. Naga Hills, Assam, 7,000 ft. 19/12/27.”

KW 7,746. *Pyrus* Sp. (Rowan).

“A small deciduous tree, seen only in fruit. Covered with large bunches of small red berries. Japvo Range, Naga Hills, Assam, 7,500 ft. 19/12/27.”

KW 7,761. (Rutaceae).

“An evergreen undershrub, with bright, cheerful green foliage set off by terminal clusters of scarlet berries. Likes deep shade and plenty of moisture. A decorative pot plant or greenhouse plant for winter decoration. Lasts well in water. Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam, 5,000 ft. 26/12/27.”

KW 7,778.

“A tendril climber with long thin annual stems. Seen only in fruit. The capsules are inflated. Imphal, Manipur, 2,500 ft. 7/1/28. (May be a good greenhouse climber; quite pretty in foliage and fruit, but not striking).”

KW 7,790. *Ilex* Sp.

“A small evergreen tree, seen in full fruit, crammed with orange-red berries. Leaves rather large. Growing on the edge of the forest. Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam, 5,000 ft. 10/1/28.”

KW 7,860. Skimmia Sp.?

“A compact stunted undershrub, 12-15 ins. high. Bears drooping bunches of rather large carmine berries. Evergreen. On bare hot gneiss rocks, in sandy soil. Might be a decorative greenhouse plant for winter effect, but is not distinctive.”

KW 7,867. Skimmia Sp.?

“A herb, 8-12 ins. high, growing in the dark depths of the jungle. Berries red. The leaves are striking, rather fleshy, upper surface glossy deep bottle green (paler when young), with a peculiar metallic lustre. Under surface purplish, with prominent crimson midrib. Margin crimped. Might be a decorative greenhouse plant.”

List of plants other than Rhododendrons collected in the Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam Frontier, in 1928.

Soil always a clayey loam, derived from mica schists and granite, with a large proportion of humus. No limestone.

KW 7, . Aeschynanthus.

“An epiphyte with thick fleshy leaves and big bunches of intensely vermilion flowers. 3,000-5,000 ft. 4/4/28.”

KW 8,022. Gaultheria.

“A small tree bearing masses of cream flowers, followed by red berries. Young foliage brilliant red. Along the edge of the forest on the sunniest ridges, 5,000-7,000 ft. 6/4/28. (Mostly mixed with No. 8,180 by mistake).”

KW 8,024. Gaultheria Sp.

“ A small or medium-sized shrub or bush, with large leaves and tight clusters of remarkably large flowers, cream to pale green, usually more or less banded with cherry red on the outside. Fruits purple black. Young shoots and foliage clothed with crimson hairs. The plant looks hardy, though it comes from a low altitude. Requires some shade and shelter and must not be exposed to drought conditions. Probably any ordinary loamy soil—not limestone. April. Delei Valley, 5,000-7,000 ft. 6/4/28.”

KW 8,070. Osmanthus Sp.

“ A small prickly evergreen under-shrub, of umbrella-like habit, 1-3 ft. high. Flowers small, numerous, snow white, sweetly fragrant. Berries rather large, bright scarlet (apparently untouched by birds), borne at the same time. The contrast of white flowers and scarlet berries against the small, dark, glossy green leaves, is delightful. A plant for the wild wood, requiring deep shade, and rich loam with plenty of leaf mould, but not standing water ; the soil overlies gneiss. April-May. Delei Valley, 6,000-8,000 ft. 11/4/28.”

KW 8,071. Rohdea Sp.

“ A plant of the temperate rain forest undergrowth with pretty foliage, 10,000 ft. 8/4/28.”

KW 8,085. *Arisaema*.

“Spathe papery, colourless, striped with purple. A large plant of the temperate rain forest. Mainly of botanical interest, 7,000 ft. 12/4/28.”

KW 8,096. ?

“A small tree with masses of yellowish intensely fragrant flowers. Scattered in the lower rain forest, 4,000-5,000 ft. 17/4/28. Worth growing for its delicious powerful scent, but probably not hardy.”

KW 8,103. *Viola*.

“Flowers white with deep violet centre; like a white moth with a violet body. Plant of 6 ins. with long runners, growing on shady banks. Delei Valley, 5,000-7,000 ft. 20/4/28.”

- KW 8,167.** *Ilex nothofagacifolia* (Ward M.SS.).
 "Collected in the Seinghku Valley, 1926. (KW 6,750.) A handsome evergreen tree with tiny leaves and flattened spreading branches. Berries scarlet. Grows in the deep shade of the rain forest with *Rhododendron sino-grande*, but does not seem to like it, being half strangled with moss. Abundant moisture is probably essential and a fair degree of shade. As seen here, always appears to require more air rather than light. Only seen on gneiss ranges. A good specimen tree would be very handsome, but always cramped, deformed and smothered in the rain forest. May-June. Delei Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 5/5/28."

- KW 8,180.** *Abelia*.
 "A small shrub. Flowers bright yellow, almost orange, in long drooping racemes. Apparently very rare, only one plant found in dense thickets on sheltered cliffs, 6,000 ft. 8/5/28. ('Golden *Abelia*')." "

- KW 8,187. *Pipthanthus*.
 "A small shrub with brilliant yellow flowers, growing on the sunniest ridges and rocky slopes, 7,000-8,000 ft. 14/5/28."
- KW 8,188. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Denticulata*).
 "Flowers over, probably mauve, in typical heads. A clump found in fruit on precipitous exposed bracken and grass-clad slopes, rooted in black floury loam, amongst outcrops of gneiss. Probably of slight merit, if distinct from true *P. denticulata*. Flowers about March. (Some seed of No. 8,024 has got mixed in here.) Delei Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 14/5/28."
- KW 8,191. *Aristolochia* Sp.
 "Flowers rather small, dark chocolate. A twiner of the rain forest, craving shade. Of no more than botanical interest, in my opinion. May-June. Delei Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft. 14/5/28."

KW 8,210. Schizandra.

“ Flowers deep cherry red ; fruits grape purple in short compact pendent spikes. A scrambling climber, growing on the edge of the forest, 8,000-9,000 ft. 19/5/28.”

KW 8,215. Acer.

“ A small tree with handsome foliage turning brilliantly in the autumn. Fruits red. In Tsuga-Rhododendron forest, usually in the open, 8,000-10,000 ft. 19/5/28.”

KW 8,226. Aristolochia Sp.

“ Probably collected in the Seingku Valley, 1926. (KW 6,810.) A twiner, usually preferring the edge of the forest, rather open situations facing the sun. Grows in harsh, rocky soil, a little loam on a gneiss foundation. Flowers 4 ins. long and 3 ins. across, dull coloured and foetid, but like all the big flowered Aristolochias, remarkable. May-June. Delei Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 19/5/28.”

- KW 8,234.** *Omphalogramma Souliei* ?
 “Flowers violet, banded with white appearing from red sheaths before the leaves. Grows in large clumps from the bamboo forest to the open alpine slopes, 10,000-12,000 ft. 23/5/28.”
- KW 8,235.** *Primula* Sp. (§ *Auriculata*).
 “Flowers dark purple, nestling amongst mealy leaves. A small plant growing in crevices of granite cliffs, or under *Rhododendrons*. Rare. 11,000-12,000 ft. 23/5/28.”
- KW 8,236.** *Bryocarpum Himalay*.
 “Flowers solitary, nodding, yellow. Height 18-24 ins. The large leaves expand later. Under bamboos, or in the *Abies* forest, on steep slopes, sheltered. Wants deep shade, 10,000-11,000 ft. 23/5/28.”

KW 8,249. *Isopyrum grandiflorum*.
 “A very dark flowered form from alpine granite cliffs where it forms large bunches. 11,000-13,000 ft. 23/5/28.”

KW 8,262. *Primula prenantha*.
 “Flowers small, light yellow. On sub-alpine grass slopes where bamboos give shelter, 11,000 ft. 31/5/28. In flower 21/6/28. Poor.”

KW 8,263. *Enkianthus*.
 “A medium-sized shrub with cherry red flowers usually solitary. Along the opener parts of the ridge, amongst big granite rocks, on the edge of the forest, 11,000 ft. 31/5/28. Same as No. 6,789. (1926).”

KW 8,265. Podophyllum.

“ A forest plant with large polygonal leaves, white flowers and hanging clusters of large pear-shaped scarlet fruits, 11,000 ft. 31/5/28.”

KW 8,275. Ilex Sp.

“ A small evergreen bushy shrub, common in the drier parts of the forest, along the crest of the ridge. Flowers negligible, berries scarlet on rather long pedicels. Height 2-3 ft. Leaves quite small. A smart shrub when in good fruit, might make a good hedge plant. Delei Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft. 1/6/28.”

KW 8,276. Ilex.

“ A small leathery-leaved evergreen tree with close bunches of reddish flowers followed by clusters of small scarlet berries, growing in the upper forest, often amongst rocks, at 11,000 ft. Something like *I. dipyrrena*. 1/6/28.”

KW 8,282. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Nivalis*).
“Flowers bright yellow. Leaves with cream coloured meal. Height 1 ft. or less. From the upper *Abies* forest to the alpine region, 12,000-13,000 ft., where it grows amongst boulders or scrub *Rhododendron*, in black loam. 4/6/28.”

KW 8,291. *Ilex* Sp.
“An evergreen undershrub, often quite prostrate, beneath dwarf scrub *Rhododendron*. Leaves quite small, matt green. Berries scarlet, flowers in June, the berries lasting a year. For the rock garden. Delei Valley, 12,000 ft. 4/6/28.”

KW 8,295. Primula Sp. (§ Geranioides).
 “Flowers in large compact heads, faintly fragrant, bright purplish rose with yellow or crimson eye. Leaves often turning scarlet in autumn. A rather massive perennial bearing lots of foliage from which rise as many as half-a-dozen scapes. It grows in steep rocky gullies in the Tsuga-Rhododendron forest and wants deep shade and abundant water. 10,000 ft. 5/6/28.”

KW 8,319. Prunus.
 “A shrub or small tree of the middle forest. The fragrant cream-coloured flowers, borne in long spikes are followed by large, dusky violet fruits, 10,000-11,000 ft. 11/6/28.”

KW 8,334. Anemone Sp. (§ Narcissiflora).
 “A large silky-haired cream-flowered plant of the alpine meadows. Height 18 ins. Grows in vast numbers on the steep slopes, sunny side. 12,000-13,000 ft. 17/6/28.”

KW 8,346. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Geranioides*).
 “Flowers small, purple, in drooping heads. Leaves large, rather woolly. Like *P. septemloba*. Under *Rhododendrons* in steep shady gullies, 11,000 ft. 21/6/28. Poor.”

KW 8,348. *Onosma* ?
 “Flowers opening purple, ultimately more or less blue, in large heads. A coarsely hairy plant, growing on gneiss escarpments in full sun. Rare. 11,000 ft. 21/6/28.”

KW 8,350. *Berberis*.
 “A small undershrub with yellow flowers and large scarlet dangling berries. On alpine meadow slopes, 12,000 ft. 21/6/28.”

- KW 8,361.** *Primula* Sp. (§ *Nivalis*).
 “Flowers very large, brilliant gamboge, sweetly fragrant, in heads of 1-5 (usually 2-3). Height 6-9 ins. It grows in masses on alpine turf slopes facing north or east, from which the snow does not melt till the middle of June. The soil is a black tenacious loam, probably half clay. The new buds are wrapped in red scales, 12,000-13,000 ft. 26/6/28. ‘Gamboge *Primula*.’”

- KW 8,367.** *Acer*.
 “A small tree of the upper forest, 11,000 ft. 26/6/28.”

- KW 8,370.** *Nomocharis* Sp.
 “Flowers solitary, nodding, dull red. Height 1 ft. or less. On alpine meadow slopes, in tenacious loam; also under bamboos. Flowers in June. Delei Valley, 12,000 ft. 26/6/28.”

KW 8,371. Vaccinium.

“Flowers like red glass, leaves glaucous. Berries blue-black, rather large. On granite cliffs and earth slides, 11,000 ft. 26/6/28.”

KW 8,380. Primula Sp. (§ Sikkimensis).

“Flowers maroon, in drooping heads, fragrant. Leaves at first small, but continuing to grow after the flowers are over. Height 1 ft., found in alpine meadows and by streams in alpine gullies at 11,000-12,000 ft. A beautiful species. 28/6/28.”

KW 8,381. Primula Sp. (§ Sikkimensis).

“Flowers cream, mealy in the centre, few, rather large. Height 6 ins. Apparently very rare—a dozen plants found on a steep grass slope behind a granite cliff. A delightful dwarf of the rounded-leaf group, with tiny leaves; after flowering the plant ceases to grow, 11,000 ft. 28/6/28.”

KW 8,384. *Pyrus* (Rowan).

“ A small sub-alpine tree with red flowers followed by snow-white berries. Scattered in the upper *Abies-Rhododendron* forest and just reaching the scrub *Rhododendron* belt at 11,000-12,000 ft. 28/6/28.”

KW 8,388. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Candelabra*).

“ A small glabrous plant with vivid yellow flowers in drooping heads, or in tiers of 2-3. Confined to the rocky sides of precipitous gullies, in rather less deeply shaded places than No. 8,295, with which it is almost always associated. Height 18 ins. It recalls *P. morseheadiana* (1924) and *P. prenantha*, but has larger and brighter flowers than either, 10,000 ft. 29/6/28.”

KW 8,394. *Rosa*.

“ A small forest shrub with pink flowers, 10,000 ft. 29/6/28. See No. 8,626.”

KW 8,396. *Lonicera*.

“Flowers white, fragrant, very numerous. Leaves small. A tight little undershrub of the alpine rock slopes and gneiss cliffs, 11,000-12,000 ft. 9/7/28. See No. 8,680.”

KW 8,399. *Nomocharis*.

“Plant of 1-2 ft. Flowers large, opening widely, the ground suffused with purplish pink on which are painted large irregular spots of dark purple. The flowers are 4 ins. across and several are borne on the scape. It recalls *N. Mairei*. Apparently very rare; a dozen plants found on gritty screes below a gneiss cliff, and under bamboos hard by in the usual sticky loam, 11,000 ft. 9/7/28.”

KW 8,406. *Primula* Sp. (§ *Muscarioides*).

“Flowers violet, fragrant, in small heads. Height 6 ins. A hairy and not very mealy alpine scattered widely over the turf slopes at 12,000 ft. 2/7/28.”

KW 8,444. *Hypericum*.

“A neatly rounded undershrub bush crammed with small bright yellow flowers. A first-class plant, probably not hardy, as it grows in open stony pastures round the cultivated land at 5,000 ft. 12/7/28.”

KW 8,462. *Chirita*.

“A creeping plant with violet flowers. On rocks and banks in the rain forest, 6,000-7,000 ft. 16/7/28.”

KW 8,475. *Lysionotus*.

“Flowers pale violet, with darker stripes. Leaves fleshy. On rocks and banks, in deep shade, 5,000 ft. 23/7/28.”

KW 8,483. *Hedychium*.

“Flowers white, leaves purplish. Height 2 ft. Probably only of botanical interest and not hardy, 6,000 ft. 24/7/28.”

KW 8,501. *Hedychium*.

“Flowers brilliant yellow with crimson style, in a huge spike a foot high; very fragrant. Height 3 ft. A fine plant but not hardy. In thickets and high grass, 4,000-6,000 ft. 1/8/28.”

KW 8,542. *Impatiens*.

“Flowers a very penetrating purplish crimson. A small annual growing on sunny scrub-clad slopes wherever an out-cropping of rock keeps the shrubs at bay, 9,000 ft. 18/8/28.”

KW 8,559. *Buddleia*.

“Flowers cream with an orange centre, fragrant. Leaves very large. Height 2-3 ft. An almost herbaceous species—or actually a flopping under-shrub, growing on steep, well-shaded slopes, amongst bamboos, or in gullies amongst sub-alpine flowers, 11,000 ft. 23/8/28.”

KW 8,562. Gaultheria.

“ ‘ Berries ’ large, bright blue. A creeping plant, found on grass banks under bamboo or Rhododendron, at 10,000-11,000 ft. This is probably No. 8,266 which has small white flowers; it is more conspicuous in fruit. 23/8/28.”

KW 8,563. Viola.

“ Not seen in flower, but the foliage looks unusual. On earth banks in the middle forest, where it gets *no* sun, 9,000-10,000 ft. 23/8/28.”

KW 8,564. Viola.

“ Flowers bright yellow, leaves often reaching a large size. Height 6 ins.; glabrous. On rocks and cliffs in well wooded gullies, deep shade, always moist, generally very wet, 10,000-11,000 ft. 23/8/28.”

- KW 8,565. *Androsace Henryi* ?
“ Not seen in flower. Height 6 ins. bearing large many-flowered heads. In dense undergrowth on the flanks of gullies in the middle rain forest, above 10,000 ft. 23/8/28.”
- KW 8,574. *Lysimachia*.
“ A semi-erect or ascending herb, up to nearly a foot high, bearing numbers of keen yellow flowers all up the leafy stems. A good rock garden plant, with a prolonged period of flower. On rocks and banks in deep gullies, keeping as much as possible to the open, but not intolerant of shade, 10,000 ft. 23/8/28.”
- KW 8,605. *Gaultheria*.
“ Not seen in flower. Like No. 8,562 in habit, but the short stems are erect, covered with tiny moss-like leaves and the ‘ berries ’ bright rosy pink. On granite or gneiss earth slides below the cliffs, where it is very steep. Full exposure, 11,000 ft. 28/8/28.”

KW 8,616. Caltha.

“Flowers magenta, borne freely. Height 1 ft. or less. In alpine gullies and on alpine meadow slopes, 11,000-12,000 ft. 28/8/28. If not beautiful, at least striking.”

KW 8,618. Viburnum Wardii?

“Flowers in June in the Rhododendron forest and is then a glorious sight. The foliage is attractive and in autumn turns wine purple. The red berries suddenly turn black and are freely eaten by birds. 10,000-12,000 ft. 2/9/28.”

KW 8,626. Rosa.

“A small shrub with smooth scarlet fruits. Scattered in the Abies-Rhododendron forest. Probably the same as No. 8,394. Collected at 11,000 ft. 2/9/28.”

KW 8,627a. *Arisaema*.

“Spathe green, speckled black. A rather handsome species, found in the forest at 10,000 ft. 5/9/28.”

KW 8,631. *Viola*.

“A small pubescent plant with bright yellow flowers. Grows in half shade on alpine earth slides, often under *Rhododendrons*, 11,000-12,000 ft. 31/8/28.”

KW 8,647. *Acer* Sp.

“A handsome forest tree, at 9,000 ft. Fruits straw yellow in large bunches. Also found stunted amongst thick high scrub on rocky slopes facing south.”

KW 8,649. *Dicentra* ?

“ An annual climber with sea green foliage and bunches of acid yellow flowers, followed by red pear-shaped fruits. An attractive plant, flowering in the autumn, possibly not quite hardy. In the forest, 8,000-9,000 ft. 17/9/28.”

KW 8,652. *Heptapleurum*.

“ A moderate-sized palm-like tree 20 ft. high, usually much branched at the top. Leaves large shining green, digitate. Flowers cream, fragrant, in long spikes; fruits black. In the lower rain forest at 7,000 ft. 19/9/28.”

KW 8,657. *Pyrus* (Crab).

“ A medium-sized forest tree, dwarfed in the alpine region. Leaves silvery beneath, fruits yellow, reddened, 10,000-11,000 ft. 20/9/28.”

KW 8,663. Allium.

“ Flowers violet. On open alpine slopes, 11,000 ft. 20/9/28.”

KW 8,665. Schizandra.

“ A big woody climber with scarlet fruits on pedicels 6 ins. long. Not seen in flower. Forest, 10,000 ft. 22/9/28.”

KW 8,680. Lonicera.

“ A dwarf deciduous shrub with large dangling translucent scarlet berries. On rocky alpine meadow slopes at 11,000-12,000 ft. 1/10/28. Probably same as No. 8,396.”

KW 8,681. Rosa.

“ A dwarf very spiny undershrub of the alpine slopes. Not seen in flower; fruits smooth, red, flask-shaped, smaller than those of No 8,626. At 12,000 ft. 1/10/28.”

KW 8,687. *Viburnum*.

“An alpine shrub not above 4 ft. high, the leaves of which turn brilliantly in the autumn. Flowers probably white. On exposed ridges amongst dwarf *Rhododendron* at 11,000-12,000 ft. 1/10/28.”

KW 8,690. *Actinidia*.

“A big climber of the middle forest, at 10,000 ft. Plant not identified, fruits picked up. 26/9/28.”

KW 8,722. *Acer pictum* ?

“A rather big forest tree with handsome foliage and straw-coloured fruits streaked purple. In the middle forest at 9,000-10,000 ft. 14/10/28.”

KW 8,724. *Aconitum*.

“Not seen in flower. Height 2-4 ft., growing on alpine meadow slopes, at 12,000 ft. 1/10/28.”

KW 8,725. *Gaultheria*.

“ Flowers white in crowded spikes, fruits black with a white bloom, very numerous. On open grass-clad slopes along the edge of the forest, where it forms a bush from 3 to 6 ft. high, often growing socially, 6,000-7,000 ft. 26/10/28.”

KW 8,726. *Vaccinium* ?

“ A small epiphytic shrub with pink flowers followed by masses of blue-black berries. Leaves shining, small and box-like. An epiphyte of the *Abies* forest, 10,000-11,000 ft. 20/10/28.”

KW 8,727. (*Convolvulaceæ* ?).

“ A climber with bright brick-red flowers and fern-like foliage. Grows on the edge of the jungle at 1,000 ft. altitude. 12/11/28.”

- KW 8,728. (Melastornaceæ ?).
“An herbaceous perennial growing 1-2 ft. high on the open plain amongst grass. Flowers bright violet, 1,000 ft. 12/11/28.”
- KW 8,729. (Leguminosæ ?).
“A small annual herb growing on sand banks in the river bed amongst high grass. Flowers bright blue, 1,000 ft. 12/15/28.”
- KW 8,730. Desmodium.
“A large shrub up to 5 ft. high. Flowers purple in silky heads. Picturesque in fruit and flower. Saduja plain, 1,000 ft. 20/11/28.”

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RHODODENDRONS

1931.

KW 9,130. *Rhod.* sp. (§ Maddeni). (*R. taronense* ? or *R. dendricola* ?)

“A small shrub, growing on a boulder in the river bed. Flowers white, practically over, inaccessible; solitary or in pairs, rarely three together. Leaves glabrous above, closely lepidote beneath. This species is commonly epiphytic in the hill jungle, flowering in the winter, November-January. Valley of the Nam Tamai, 3,500-5,000 ft. 12/1/31.”

KW 9,170. Rhod. sp. (§ Maddeni).

“ An epiphytic shrub, usually seen high up in the tree tops, overhanging the river. In fruit. It differs from No. 9,130 in minor characters—longer and narrower leaves, with scales further apart, etc.—but may be a mere variety. Probably the same as No. 6,676 (1926). Adung Valley, 4,000 ft. 26/1/31.”

KW 9,195. Rhod. sp. (§ Irroratum).

“ A fairly large bushy shrub. Leaves on flowering plants up to 16 ins. long by 5 ins. wide. Flowers not seen, probably crimson, in lax trusses of about a dozen. Grows in the forest and along the river bank, between 5,000 and 7,000 ft. Half-hardy : near R. Kyawi ? Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,200. *Rhod.* sp. nov. ? (§ Grande ? Falconeri ? No. 9,301).

“ A big tree, up to 50 ft. high, and 6 ft. in girth towards the base ; may bear flowers as a shrub 10 ft. high. Leaves with a coating of snow-white felted hairs beneath, which slough off later ; on young plants, often 18 ins. long by 9 ins. wide, on maturer trees 12 ins. long by 6 ins. wide. Trusses hemispherical, about 30-flowered, corolla 3 ins. long, darker or lighter rose-purple, with 8 dusky purple honey pockets at the base, but no flash, the colour variable, but uniform for each tree ; some have almost crimson flowers. Blooms from mid-February to the end of March, according to altitude. Never gregarious like *R. sino-grande*. It grows scattered throughout the forest, both on the sheltered and exposed flanks of the valley, between 5,000 and 8,000 ft. Common along the river bank in mixed forest between 6,000 and 7,000 ft., where the finest specimens were seen. A tree by the river, 50-60 ft. high, carried over 500 trusses, and in mid-February was a gorgeous spectacle. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,210. *Rhod. insculptum*.

“ In fruit, the bodkin-shaped capsules now opening. Seeds golden brown, spindle-shaped, with very long tails. See No. 9,405. Adung Valley, 6,000 ft. 6/11/31.”

KW 9,220. *Rhod. Taggianum* ?

“ An epiphytic shrub, growing on a tree which overhangs the river. In fruit. Ripe capsule $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, style 2 ins. Seeds coffee coloured. See No. 9,402. Adung Valley, 6,000 ft. 7/11/31.”

KW 9,221. *Rhod. sp. nov.* ? (§ *Boothii*. = No. 9,371).

“ A small bushy shrub, epiphytic in the forest, or on rocks in the river bed. Bark red and papery, peeling easily. Leaves large for the section. Flowers in a fairly compact truss, of 4 to 6, bright butter yellow, the corolla $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and as much across. In bloom from early February to late May, according to altitude : 6,500-8,500 ft. Adung Valley. 1931. (A neater plant than *R. mishmiense* No. 8,113, though the flowers are not so deep a yellow ; it bears no outward resemblance to that species, and is probably anomalous in the section).”

KW 9,236. *Rhod. tanastylum* variety ?

“ A large bushy shrub at low levels, a small tree in the forest higher up. Flowers variable, often bright cherry-crimson or purple-crimson, evenly freckled with dark commas : five dark honey pockets at the base. Truss loose, about 8-flowered. In bloom from early February at 6,000 ft. to mid April at 8,000-9,000 ft. in the forest. Very free flowering, and a fine sight in full bloom. The flower colour. is remarkably different from that of the Delei Valley form, No. 8,044. See also No. 9,323. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,250. *Rhod. aureum* ?

“ A small twiggy shrub, in fruit, growing on rather bare cliffs in a snow-choked glen on the sheltered side of the valley. Bark like thin paper, reddish brown, peeling easily. Truss five-flowered, in a solid head. Seeds minute, golden. See No. 9,400. Adung Valley, 6,500 ft. 19/11/31.”

KW 9,252. *Rhod. sp.* (§ Maddeni).

“ A small bushy shrub growing on the open cliffs. In fruit. Probably the same as No. 9,170. See No. 9,360. Adung Valley, 6,500 ft. 21/11/31.”

KW 9,254. *Rhod. seingkuense.* (= No. 9,543).

“ A small shrub, usually epiphytic, but also found on cliffs in the forest, up to nearly 9,000 ft. Flowers rather small, pale yellow, borne singly or in pairs on short pedicels. In bloom throughout March and April between 6,000 and 9,000 ft. A species of botanical interest rather than of horticultural merit ; for it has the flowers of § Boothii with the leaves of § Edgeworthii, and the habit of either. Foliage and flowers, however, go well together, and are closely associated, so that free flowering plants are quite attractive. Originally collected in the Seingku Valley (No. 6,793), but probably not in cultivation. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,258. *Rhod. vesiculiferum*. (§ *Barbatum*).

“A small tree, growing in the forest (which is still under snow), where *Tsuga* first appears. See No. 9,485. Adung Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 23/II/31.”

KW 9,260. *Rhod. arizelum*. (§ *Falconeri*).

“A small gnarled tree, forming much of the undercover in *Tsuga* and mixed forest, still under snow. The stout trunk grows out almost horizontally from the steep face, but the crown is borne erect. Leaf indumentum cinnamon brown. See Nos. 9,397, 9,544. Adung Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 23/II/31.”

KW 9,261. *Rhod. megacalyx*. (§ *Maddeni*).

“A lanky shrub, growing on boulders in the river bed, and on the cliffs above. It flowers in May. In bud at 6,500 ft. Adung Valley. 25/II/31.”

KW 9,263. *Rhod. Sp.* (§ *Neriiflorum*).

“No. 9,222 in full bloom, a fine sight. Not gregarious, but fairly common along the river cliffs, scattered through the forest with the much commoner big ‘Grande’ (No. 9,200) Adung Valley, 6,500 ft. 25/11/31.”

KW 9,273. *Rhododendron manipurense* ?
(§ *Maddeni*).

“A large gloomy looking shrub, the heavy leaves rusty brown beneath, owing to the scales overlapping, dark bottle green above, rather glossy. Scattered in the snowbound forest, with *R. vesiculiferum*, and other species, at 8,000-9,000 ft. See No. 9,584. Adung Valley. 25/11/31.”

KW 9,274. *Rhod. Nuttallii.* (§ *Maddeni*).

“A tall thin shrub, growing on boulders in the river bed as low down as 5,000 ft. and on the cliffs as high up as 7,000 ft. Often epiphytic, along the river bank. Common. See No. 9,466. Adung Valley. 26/11/31.”

KW 9,275. *Rhod. stenaulum* ? (§ *Stamineum*).

“ A forest tree, 20-40 ft. high. Bark thin and papery, revealing the smooth glossy trunk beneath. Leaves dark glossy green, quite glabrous except when young. Flowers solitary and axillary, with persistent bud scales; the corolla butterfly shaped, though with a well developed tube, deep purplish rose, very fragrant. Scattered in the heavily wooded gullies, and in the forest, between 6,000 and 8,000 ft. In bloom from the end of February to the middle of April. Probably the same as No. 6,729 from the Seinghku Valley; the flowers are much darker than those of the Delei Valley form, No. 8,056. Adung Valley. 28/11/31.”

KW 9,293. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Neriiflorum*).

“ A small rounded bush, not above 6 ft. high. Leaves much shorter and broader than those of No. 9,222, flowers more brick red, with an internal glow, in compact trusses. It grows on the cliffs and exposed sunny ridges at 7,000 ft. flowering in March. Hardly separable from No. 9,222 by botanical characters, but a well marked variety. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,301. Rhod. Sp. (§ Grande ? Falconeri ?)

“ Same as No. 9,200. Still in good bloom at 8,000 ft. on the exposed flank. The flower colour varies, but is always some shade of rose-purple without marks. Adung Valley.”

KW 9,321. Rhod. sp. (§ Neriiflorum. = No. 9,506).

“ A stout shrub, 8-10 ft. high inside the forest, but stunted on the open ridge. Leaves short and narrow, with a loose white cottony covering beneath. Flowers small, waxy blood red, in trusses of 10-12; buds very dark, almost black. Differs in many botanical characters, as well as in appearance, from No. 9,293, and is probably distinct. It blooms from the end of March to the middle of May, at 8,000-9,000 ft. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,322. Rhod. sp. (§ Thomsoni).

“ A small tree, its stout tawny bole bearing a large crown of twisted and gnarled branches. Flowers variable, pale rose purple, pinkish purple, or sometimes almost white, the upper lobe marked with a broad plume of crimson-ochre spots, the lower with lighter mackerel spotting ; at the base are five dark honey pockets ; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. across, in tight rounded trusses, freely borne. In bloom from early March in the forest, standing in deep snow, so that its curled leaves still hang stiffly down, showing up the flowers well. A handsome, but probably not very distinct species, scattered in mixed forest where *Tsuga* and *Abies* meet, at about 9,000 ft. altitude. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,360. Rhod. sp. (§ Maddeni).

“ As seen growing on the open cliffs a small compact shrub. In bud, and in fruit. Apparently it blooms in winter, and is probably the same as No. 9,170. It is associated with No. 9,361, which blooms in April, and from which it can perhaps be separated by minor characters. These small epiphytic hill jungle ‘ Maddenis ’ are, however, rather involved. Adung Valley, 6,500 ft.”

KW 9,361. Rhod. sp. (§ Maddeni).

“ A lanky shrub, epiphytic or not, common in dense thickets, and on the cliffs with No. 9,360. Leaves leathery, broadest towards the apex, very closely lepidote below. In bud, early April, at 6,500 ft. See No. 9,403. Adung Valley.”

KW 9,371. Rhod. sp. (§ Boothii).

“ Same as No. 9,221. In bloom till the end of March or early April at its uppermost limit. Adung Valley.”

KW 9,382. *Rhod.* sp. (§ *Neriiflorum*).

“A bushy shrub, in full bloom throughout April at 8,000-9,000 ft. on the cliffs and in thickets still under snow, on the sheltered side of the valley. Leaves very small, quite glabrous. Flowers bright carmine-scarlet, in trusses of 6-7 visible from afar. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,383. *Rhod.* sp. nov.? (§ *Thomsoni*. = No. 9,492).

“A small gnarled forest tree, with glassy smooth fawn coloured bark. Leaves with a waxy white bloom beneath. Flowers a deep rich crimson cerise, large and fleshy, in lax racemose trusses of 6-8; calyx large, collar-like, stained crimson, lighter than the corolla. Grows chiefly on the cliffs, lining the steep glens, at 8,000-9,000 ft., flowering in April and May. A really fine plant, but not superior to *R. Thomsoni* itself. It may be closely related to *R. cerasinum* (Nos. 6,923, 8,258). Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,385. *Rhod. sino-grande* ?

“ A form with cream coloured flowers, pinkish in bud. More common is the typical sulphur flowered variety. In full bloom in the forest, on the sheltered flank, at 7,000-8,000 ft., early April; rather later on the exposed flank. Adung Valley. 11/4/31.”

KW 9,394. *Rhod. riparium* ? (§ *Saluenense*).

“ An undershrub, growing scattered on rocks in the dense Rhododendron-Conifer forest, and now almost buried under snow. Leaves brown and drooping. Adung Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft. 26/3/31.”

KW 9,397. *Rhod. arizelum*. (§ *Falconeri*).

“ Scattered, but common in the forest on both sides of the valley, from 8,000 ft. upwards. Flowers pale sulphur, with a small purple flash at the base, colouring the eight shallow pocket-glands; fragrant, smelling of honey. (See No. 9,544.) Truss 12-15-flowered, large and compact. Leaves dark green above with deeply engraved veins, and foxy red indumentum beneath. In full bloom. Adung Valley, 8,000 ft. 15/4/31.”

KW 9,399. *Rhod.* sp. (§ *Vaccinioides*).

“A stringy-looking epiphyte with very small leaves, polished above, the under surface scales widely scattered. In fruit. A single plant found in a deep wooded ravine. Perhaps the same as No. 9,440. Adung Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 9,400. *Rhod. aureum*?

“A virgate shrub, slender, 10 ft. high, growing on the edge of the forest. Bark papery, chocolate red, hanging in tatters. Leaves matt green above, smoky grey beneath, closely lepidote. In bud. Trusses about six-flowered. Not common. Probably the same as No. 9,250. See also No. 9,567. Adung Valley, 7,000 ft. 15/4/31.”

KW 9,402. *Rhod. Taggianum?* (= No. 9,220).

“A stripling shrub, usually growing in dense thickets along the river bank, but always leaning out over the river; sometimes epiphytic. Flowers large, trumpet shaped, cream white, with a broad pale yellow plume spreading over the upper half; the texture of the corolla gives it the appearance of having been hewn out of marble. Lobes recurved, so that they touch the tube. Sweetly fragrant. Truss 2-3 flowered. In bloom at 6,000 ft. during the latter half of April. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,403. *Rhod. sp.* (§ Maddeni. = No. 9,361).

“A weak straggling shrub, when growing in thickets along the river bank, the stem attaining a length of 10 or 12 ft., but bending over; more bushy and compact when growing on the cliffs, or as an epiphyte at the very tops of the trees, as it commonly does. Flowers white flushed pink, with a large yellow plume overspreading the upper lobe, butterfly shaped, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across, sweetly fragrant after rain, borne in trusses of 2-3, rarely 4. Abundant as a forest epiphyte, at 7,000 ft. blooming in the second half of April. On the cliffs it is associated with No. 9,360. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,405. *Rhod. insculptum*. (= No. 9,210).

“ A straggling epiphyte, with rather big leaves, and small bright glossy orange flowers, with orange-brown anthers, which show up well amongst the dark green foliage. Commonly found on trees overhanging the river at about 6,000 ft. altitude; it likes deep shade and a well saturated atmosphere. Probably a difficult species, but the fine flower colour is tempting. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,413. *Rhod. sp.* (§ Thomsoni).

“ A sprawling undershrub with stems ascending a foot or less. Flowers large, always in pairs, nodding on rather long erect pedicels; white to pale rose, heavily freckled with crimson. It forms large clumps on the precipitous smooth granite slabs and cliffs, on the sheltered flank of the valley at 8,000-9,000 ft. and is difficult to get at. In full bloom on April 20. Though not easily separated from No. 9,500 by botanical characters (other than the paired flowers), it is nevertheless very distinct: *c.f.* also *R. Martinianum*. A beautiful little plant.”

KW 9,414. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Brachyanthum* ?)

“ A small bushy undershrub, forming tufts on the granite cliffs with No. 9,413. Flowers pale yellow, with brown anthers, in loose trusses of two or three. A much smaller plant than No. 9,704, in bloom two months earlier. Adung Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 20/4/31.”

KW 9,415. *Rhod. sp. nov.* (§ *Glaucum.*
= No. 9,490).

“ A small forest tree 20-25 ft. high. Leaves papery, snow-white beneath owing to a film of wax ; about 6 ins. long by 2 ins. wide. Young foliage pale sea green above. Flowers small (about the size of those of *R. pruniflorum*), deep cherry red with a light bloom on the outside, borne on long pedicels in big terminal bunches of 20-25. In spite of their small size, which is compensated for by their numbers, the flowers present a remarkable spectacle with the sunlight streaming through them : like bunches of blood red cherries. In bloom April, May, 7,000-8,000 ft. in the forest. Rare. An unique and wonderful species. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,416. *Rhod. tephropeplum*.

“ A small shrub, growing in a wet gulley amongst the granite cliffs. Buds carmine. Common, with No. 9,382 in thickets of Bamboo. See No. 9,565. Adung Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 20/4/31.”

KW 9,440. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Vaccinioides*).

“ A wiry epiphyte, common on trees overhanging the river, associated with *R. insculptum*. It has much smaller leaves than that species, and blooms later. In fruit. Adung Valley. 6,000 ft. 29/4/31.”

KW 9,466. *Rhod. Nuttallii*. (§ *Maddeni*).

“ Flowers variable, more or less white, sometimes tinged yellow, especially when first open ; very fragrant. Blooming finely this year, many plants carrying 12 or 15 trusses, each with 3-5 (rarely 6) flowers. Adung Valley, 6,000 ft. 10/5/31.”

KW 9,478. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Triflorum*).

“An aromatic wiry shrub, 3-5 ft. high, growing in thickets on the forested cliffs, at 8,000-9,000 ft. Flowers small, limpid yellow, the upper lobe overprinted with a plume of greenish spots. Young leaves already well developed at lower altitudes. This is probably the same as No. 7,121 collected out of bloom in 1926. A poor species as seen here. Adung Valley.”

KW 9,479. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Fulvum* ?)

“A small gnarled tree with dark green, somewhat polished leaves, woolly white beneath. Flowers not large, variable in colour from almost white to faintly purple, or purplish pink, always with a purple flash at the base, in loose trusses of 10 or 12. The capsule recalls that of *R. fulvum*, but the leaf indumentum is quite different. Scattered in the forest from 8,000 to 10,000 ft. where it meets and mingles with the far more abundant and gregarious *R. arizelum*. In bloom April, May. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,483. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Neriiflorum*).

“A shrub, scattered in thickets on the granite cliffs, with the “*Triflorum*” No. 9,478. Flowers just opening, a rather gloomy orange. *See* No. 9,561. Adung Valley, 9,000 ft. 16/5/31.”

KW 9,485. *Rhod. vesiculiferum.* (§ *Barbatum*).

“Buds carmine, flowers variable, from almost white in full sun to deep rose within the forest, with a dusky purple flash at the base. A beautiful species. Abundant between 8,000 and 9,000 ft. Adung Valley. 16/5/31.”

KW 9,490. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Brachyanthum* ?)

“Same as No. 9,415. Fairly common, but widely scattered, in dense Bamboo thickets on the sheltered side of the valley. The young leaves are fully developed. In bloom till the end of May. Adung Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft. 14/5/31.”

KW 9,492. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Thomsoni*).

“Same as No. 9,383. Still in good bloom on the heavily timbered cliffs of the sword-cut glens, at 9,000 ft. Flowers dark cerise. Adung Valley. 16/5/31.”

- KW 9,500.** *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Souliei. c.f. R. Fargesii*).
 “ A well formed bush, about 8-10 ft. high, smothered with gracious pale pink bells, in loose trusses of 4 to 6. Buds carmine. Leaves small and neat, dark green above, with a faintly golden skein of hairs beneath. Forms dense thickets all up the valley between 9,000 and 12,000 ft. In full bloom from the middle of May to the end of June. See Nos. 9,413, 9,470: also No. 9,621. Adung Valley. 1931.”

- KW 9,503.** *Rhod. crinigerum.*
 “ A stout shrub, growing in thickets on the cliffs with No. 9,500. Flowers almost over, white, with a purple flash at the base. Ascends to 12,000 ft., being then much stunted on the cliffs, but growing into a small tree in the *Abies* forest, where it accompanies *R. Beesianum*. *R. crinigerum* from the Mishmi Hills (No. 8,164) had purplish pink flowers; there are several colour varieties. Adung Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft. 19/5/31.”

- KW 9,504.** *Rhod. bullatum*. (§ *Edgeworthii*).
 “A rather straggling shrub, partly leaning on its neighbours for support. Flowers white, fragrant, in pairs; calyx pink. The leaves are not typically those of *R. bullatum*. In thickets and on wooded cliffs, 9,000-10,000 ft. Adung Valley. 19/5/31.”

- KW 9,505.** *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Oreotrepes*).
 “A slim tree, 20 ft. high, or more, branched almost to the base, the lower branches almost virgate, the upper ones filling out a well-formed crown. Flowers a beautiful shade of purplish lilac, usually quite plain, sometimes crimson spotted, in loose trusses of 3 to 5, borne in vast numbers amongst the fresh green young foliage in mid May. A gorgeous sight on the cliffs, visible a mile away amidst an ocean of *R. arizelum*. It generally grows in company with No. 9,500, the two contrasting splendidly. In bloom May, June, 9,000-12,000 ft. (Same as No. 9,509. It recalls an unnamed species collected in Tibet in 1924, No. 5,790).”

KW 9,506. Rhod. sp. (§ Neriiflorum).

“ A stout little bush, scattered in the forest. Flowers carmine rather than blood red, but mostly passing over, in loose floppy trusses of six to eight. At 8,000 ft. quite over ; at 9,000 ft. still in fair bloom, though battered by rain. This may be the same as No. 9,321 ; it is not No. 9,222. Adung Valley. 19/5/31.”

KW 9,509. Rhod. sp. (§ Oreotrephes).

“ Same as No. 9,505. At 9,000 ft. it grows with *R. arizelum* ; at 12,000 ft. with the ‘ Souliei,’ No. 9,621. The trees are smothered in blossom ; one of the most free flowering and charming species. Adung Valley. 21/5/31.”

KW 9,517. Rhod. sp. (§ Saluenense).

“ Forms dwarf tussocks on the cliffs lining a snow-filled gully, at 8,500 ft., where there is an incursion of alpiners into the temperate forest. Flowers bright purple, just in bloom. See No. 9,717. Adung Valley. 23/5/31.”

- KW 9,519. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Trichocladum*).
 “A deciduous shrub, now in full foliage and bloom. Leaves rimmed with red. Flowers bright yellow, darkly spotted. Scattered on the cliffs and in thickets by a big snow slide at 8,500 ft. See No. 9,620. Adung Valley. 23/5/31.”
- KW 9,529. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Virgatum*).
 “A rather stunted bushy shrub, the branches virgate. Flowers over. (Corolla pubescent *and* scaly outside; the crimson style pubescent for nearly half its length, with a few scattered scales at the extreme base. This is not *R. virgatum*). Leaves small. Half a dozen plants found on a rock in the river on May 24, at 8,000 ft. Not seen again. Adung Valley. 1931.”
- KW 9,543. *Rhod. seingkuense.* (§ *Edgeworthii?* *Boothii?*)
 “Same as No. 9,254. Common on rocks and trees in the forest up to 8,000-9,000 ft., where it forms large spreading cushions. Flowers almost over, the leaf buds just breaking. Adung Valley. 15/5/31.”

KW 9,544. *Rhod. arizelum.* (§ *Falconeri*).

“The commonest tree species between 9,500 and 11,000 ft., growing socially and forming most of the second tier of forest trees. On the sheltered side, the flowers are almost always pink, occasionally crimson-carmine in bud. Here No. 9,479 is scattered through it. On the exposed side, where it is equally common, the flowers are usually cream, sometimes pink, or crimson; and here it is mixed with the ‘*Oreotrepes*,’ No. 9,509. In magnificent bloom throughout May, especially a shrub form at 11,000 ft. Adung Valley.”

KW 9,561. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Neriiflorum?* = No. 9,483).

“A well-knit bushy shrub, up to 8 ft. in height, bearing trusses of drooping tawny-orange flowers in fives, half-hidden amongst the smooth foliage. Actually the corolla shows a broad band of rich yellow down each lobe on a brick red ground; but the general effect is orange. Flowers sparingly in the forest, more freely in the open, between 7,000 and 9,000 ft. In bloom throughout June. A striking species of unusual, though somewhat gloomy colour, transformed in the sunlight; but the flowers are apt to lie deep amongst the foliage. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,565. *Rhod. tephropeplum.*

“Flowers rosy purple, just coming into bloom. A small shrub, the stems erect or ascending, forming tangles on the precipitous flank of a wooded ridge, under the Fir trees, at 10,000-11,000 ft. Adung Valley. 31/6/31.”

KW 9,567. *Rhod. aureum* ?

“A wiry shrub, with pale golden yellow flowers in capitular trusses of four. It is confined to the forested cliffs, where it grows amongst a tanglewood of *R. bullatum*, *R. manipurensis*, and other shrubs, but it outstrips them all in height, leaning down from the cliff towards the light. It differs in several points from *R. aureum* of the Mishmi Hills (No. 8,101), but is probably identical with No. 6,751, from the Seinghku Valley. Adung Valley. 31/5/31.”

KW 9,569. *Rhod. megeratum.*

“A big rounded cushion shrub, hanging from the wet moss-smothered rocks of the precipitous ridge, under the Fir trees. Flowers large, pale yellow solitary or in pairs. It does not differ sensibly from No. 6,819 (Seinghku Valley) or from No. 8,225 (Mishmi Hills). Adung Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft. 31/5/31.”

KW 9,584. *Rhod. manipurensis*? (§ Maddeni).

“A well-knit bush. Flowers in trusses of four, white, purple tinged without, splashed yellow within, fragrant. Just coming into bloom. Common in thickets along the river bank, and on the wooded cliffs. It blooms earlier than typical *R. manipurensis*, e.g., No. 7,136 from the Di Chu Valley, and No. 8,400 from the Mishmi Hills. Adung Valley, 2/6/31.”

KW 9,591. *Rhod.* sp. (§ *Cephalanthum*).

“An aromatic twiggy undershrub, forming compact tufts, hardly ever a foot high, amongst the piled granite boulders where scarcely anything else will grow; or, at higher altitudes (No. 9,641), moulding itself to the rock faces, as flat as *R. repens* (with which it is associated), in the steepest alpine scuppers. Flowers rather large, white, pale shell pink or rose, in tight conspicuous bobbed heads of 5-10, scattered freely amongst the crisp leaves, which are foxy red beneath. In bloom throughout June and into July, 9,000-13,000 ft. Adung Valley, 1931. This species is not *R. creberrimum* (No. 8,337) but is probably identical with No. 6,967 (1926).”

KW 9,601. Rhod. Beesianum. (§ Lacteum).

“ In the forest a small tree 20-25 ft. high, in the alpine region a large bushy shrub. Always found growing socially, one of the last tree Rhododendrons, ascending higher than *R. arizelum*, and as high as No. 9,795. Flowers generally pure white, with a mere spot of crimson-purple at the base, occasionally flushed, or broadly striped with pale pink on the outside, giving a charming effect; rather small, bell-shaped, in ample trusses of 18-24.

- The leaves, in the alpine form at least, only stay on the tree for two years, those of the previous year turning colour in the autumn and drooping. Somewhat prone to leaf disease, (‘ Blister Blight ’). Passing over at 12,000 ft. by June 8; thus it flowers earlier than No. 6,953, from the adjacent Seingku Valley. Adung Valley, 11,000-13,000 ft. 8/6/31.”

KW 9,608. *Rhod. chaetomallum* ? (§ *Neriiflorum*. *Haematodes*).

“A scrub bush, growing in dense tangled thickets on the steep sheltered alpine slopes. Flowers glossy blood red, in dangling bunches of 4-6. The leaves are rather small, the indumentum rather smoke-coloured; otherwise this is probably typical *R. chaetomallum*. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft. 8/6/31.”

KW 9,609. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Lapponicum*. *c.f.* *R. chryseum*).

“A bushy undershrub of compact growth, forming an intricate Rhododendron Heath about a foot deep, in open boggy meadow. It also grows all up the steep rocky southern face of the mountain and on alpine summits where the snow melts early, from 11,000 to 14,000 ft. Flowers bright sunny yellow, sometimes cream, in packed heads of 5-10, borne freely amongst the pewter coloured leaves which are bronze red beneath. A charming dwarf, but probably not superior to the other yellow-flowered ‘Lapponicum.’ In bloom throughout June. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,620. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Trichocladum*).

“Probably an alpine form of No 9,519, ascending to 13,000 ft., where, in places it makes up a large proportion of the *Rhododendron* scrub—this on the exposed slopes. The flowers appear in June, before the leaves are developed. Adung Valley. 9/6/31.”

KW 9,621. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Souliei*).

“Probably a high altitude form of No. 9,500, ascending to the tree line at 13,000 ft. and forming a tangled growth on the granite cliffs, and amongst the chaotic moraines within the Fir forest. The colours of the flowers are much more variable than those of No. 9,500—milk-white, cream flushed salmon, rose, and other shades; the leaves are smaller, rounder, and glabrous. In full bloom throughout June, the leaf buds just breaking in early June. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,629. *Rhod. repens.* (§ *Neriiflorum*, *Forrestii*).

“A form with very elongated corolla and small leaves. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft. 10/6/31.”

- KW 9,633.** *Rhod. riparium*. (§ *Saluenense*).
 “Flowers royal purple, lighter or darker, the upper lobe more deeply spotted; large (2 ins. across), in twos or threes. Abundant from 11,000 ft. upwards. Now in full bloom below, scarcely in flower above 12,500 ft., where it forms much of the low scrub. A good form, but not exceptional. Adung Valley. 12/6/31.”

- KW 9,634.** *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Thomsoni*).
 “At 12,000 ft. a bulky shrub, scattered in thickets of the ‘Souliei,’ No. 9,621, more stunted at 13,000 ft. where it is in good bloom, the old leaves still drooping and curled, no new leaves yet showing. Flowers pale yellow, faintly freckled over with purple, in loose trusses of 6-7. Apparently stable. In the Seingku Valley, what is probably the same species was collected in several colour varieties (See Nos. 6,920, 6,922). Not quite first-class, but should be very hardy; the young foliage, in early July, is pleasant. Adung Valley. 12/6/31.”

KW 9,635. Rhod. sp. (§ Neriiflorum. §§ Forrestii).

“ A prostrate plant, trailing amongst the rocks and hanging down in a curtain of long shoots. A solitary plant, found hidden away in dense Rhododendron scrub, betrayed only by its bright pinkish carmine 4-flowered trusses. Allied to ‘ Carmelita ’ (No. 5,847) and to ‘ Rose of Kaso ’ (No. 8,341), but differing obviously in its narrow more pointed leaves, and in the colour of its flowers. As a garden plant at least it is distinct, and a fine species, the flowers much larger than those of *R. repens*. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft. 15/6/31. (Seed of 1929-1930 only, insufficient for distribution). ”

KW 9,636. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Lapponicum*).

“ A natural hybrid, No. 9,609 × another unknown species, or perhaps colour variety : this other parent *may* be No. 9,710, or No. 10,005. It grows with No. 9,609 only in the wet glacier meads, *not* on the mountain flanks, mingling with it, and out of flower cannot be distinguished from it. The flower colours are almost indescribable—crushed strawberry, salmon pink, apricot ; there are also some muddy half-tones. Blooms with No. 9,609. Seed collected from the best colour varieties, but these may not all come true. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,637. *Rhod. chaetomallum*, variety ?

“ A more lowly and prostrate plant than typical *R. chaetomallum*, with much smaller leaves, the foxy red fur of which is easily removed. It has the same glossy scarlet flowers, in trusses of 4-5, as *R. chaetomallum*, and the general look of that species. A solitary specimen found plastered over a boulder at 12,500 ft., in June. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,641. *Rhod.* sp. (§ *Cephalanthum*).

“A dwarf prostrate form of No. 9,591. It moulds itself to the bare rocks in the steep alpine scuppers, lying as flat as *R. repens* with which it is associated. Probably the same as No. 6,967 from the Seinghku Valley. Adung Valley, 13,000 ft.”

KW 9,665. *Rhod.* sp. or hybrid ?

“A small ascending shrub, with the leaves of *R. chaetomallum*. Flowers over, probably scarlet, in trusses of 3-6. The ovary resembles that of *R. chaetomallum*, but is completely hidden within the enormous crimson cupped calyx. Style and stigma much larger than those of *R. chaetomallum*, at once attracting attention. A solitary plant growing on a ledge of the granite cliffs, at 12,000 ft., amongst a thick scrub of *R. chaetomallum*, and half a dozen other species; but *R. chaetomallum* is the only obvious parent of this plant, so that it may be a mutation, or sport, and not a hybrid at all. Adung Valley, June, 1931.”

KW 9,704. *Rhod. brachyanthum?*

“A bushy undershrub, the foliage strongly and unpleasantly aromatic. Flowers small, yellowish, sometimes tinged with dull pink on the outside, in floppy trusses of 3-5. One of the last alpine species to bloom. It grows socially in scrub thickets on the granite cliffs. Dull, dowdy, and smelly. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft. 25/6/31.”

KW 9,710. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Lapponicum*).

“Habit and foliage of No. 9,609, from which it is indistinguishable by botanical characters. The flowers, however, are a rich plum purple. It grows in the marsh with Nos. 9,609, 9,636, but is quite rare there, and I did not meet with it anywhere else. It is probably a colour variety of No. 9,609 and the other parent of No. 9,636. Adung Valley, June, 1931.”

KW 9,717. *Rhod.* sp. (§ *Saluenense.* = No. 9,517).

“A prostrate mat plant, moulding itself to the shape of the rock; occasionally in sheltered places it forms low tufts. Leaves minute, pale green beneath when young, buff when mature. Flowers bright magenta, borne singly or rarely in pairs, on erect pedicels. It grows on earth slides, and on granite cliffs, or precipitous turf slopes, at 13,000 ft., flowering in July. Though quite unlike *R. riparium* to look at, it is difficult to separate from that species by purely botanical character; it flowers on an average about a month later than *R. riparium*. Adung Valley. 1931. (This is the same as No. 7,523 from the Seingku Valley, a plant I did not see in bloom).”

KW 9,726. *Rhod. vesiculiferum*.

KW 9,735. *Rhod. pruniflorum*? (§ *Glaucum*).

“ Like No. 9,704 in appearance, but less strongly scented, with purple flowers. It grows in clumps, amongst boulders in open parts of the *Abies* forest, surrounded by thickets of the ‘*Souliei*,’ No. 9,621. Apparently not common. A pale replica of Nos. 6,924, 7,188, from the Seingku Valley, perhaps, and inferior to it. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft. 1/7/31.”

KW 9,790. *Rhod. campylogynum*? (§ *Campylogynum*).

“ A prostrate mat plant, the flowers standing stiffly erect, singly or in pairs, on long pedicels. Corolla fleshy, plum purple with a glaucous bloom, blood red by transmitted light; pollen cream-white. Young leaves waxy beneath; but the mature leaves lose both this waxy layer and their scales, being left practically glabrous. It grows scattered over the high alpine turf slopes, with *R. repens*, a dwarf form of *R. riparum* and the pink ‘*Cephalanthum*’ (No. 9,641). Adung Valley, 14,000 ft. 12/7/31.”

KW 9,795. *Rhod. sp.* (§ Grande).

“ A small tree, scattered in the top-most Fir forest with the more abundant and gregarious *R. Beesianum*. Leaves long and narrow, with a silver pelt, bronze washed beneath. Truss 20-25 flowered ; probably blooms in May, but I did not see the flowers. It may be a form of *R. sidereum*, but 12,500 ft. is high for that species. Perhaps new. Adung Valley. 1931.”

KW 9,800. *Rhod. lepidotum.* (§ *Lepidotum*).

“ A twiggy undershrub, forming compact brooms on granite cliffs exposed to the south. Flowers borne singly, on short stiff pedicels, deep cerise, the upper lobe spotted darker ; by transmitted light they shine like rubies. A good colour variety, never inclined to the vulgar magenta of ordinary *R. lepidotum*. Just in bloom, flowering on into August. Adung Valley, 13,000 ft. 14/7/31.”

KW 9,810. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Campylogynum*).

“ An aromatic leafed undershrub, a foot high, forming brooms which are scattered amongst the thick low scrub on sheltered high alpine slopes.

Flowers erect on long pedicels, 2, 3, or occasionally 4 together, shooting up from the terminal leafy rosettes; bright cerise. Leaves waxy white beneath, starred with golden scales. Rare: found only in one snow-choked glen at 13,000 ft. and not abundant there. A charming rock shrub, and the most striking ‘ *Campylogynum* ’ I have seen. Adung Valley. 7/31.”

KW 9,815. *Rhod. campylogynum* var. ? (§ *Campylogynum*).

“ Same as No. 9,790. There are two forms of this species, one with almost black or dusky plum purple flowers, heavy with bloom, more or less opaque; and a much redder, less fleshy, port wine coloured form, which at first sight seems to approach No. 9,810; but there is no possibility of confusing the two when seen together. Gregarious, entirely prostrate or sprouting into small brooms amongst the rocks. Adung Valley, 13,000-14,000 ft. 16/7/31.”

KW 9,816. *Rhod. repens*. (§*Neriiflorum*, *Forrestii*).

“ Similar to *R. repens* in habit, and growing with it on the turf-covered slabs at 14,000 ft. ; but the flowers are sulphur-coloured. Only three single-flowered plants seen. (A similar yellow-flowered form was found in the Seinghku Valley in 1926). Adung Valley. 16/7/31.”

KW 10,005. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Lapponicum*).

“ A small gregarious scrub forming undershrub, in casual bloom. Flowers pale purple, very similar in other respects to those of No. 9,609. It covers a large area of open boggy pasture at 12,000 ft. on the Tibetan side of the range. Possibly the same as No. 9,710 ; it *may* be the other parent of No. 9,636. Tibet. 2/9/31.”

KW 10,012. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Lacteum*).

“ In fruit, flowers not seen. Old leaves with a bronze-brown pelt-like indumentum, which in the young leaves is pale green and spongy. At 13,000-14,000 ft. it forms a dense tangle amongst the piled boulders; at 12,000 ft. it grows into a big gnarled shrub, mixing with other species in the *Abies* forest. Truss compact, about 10-flowered. Not seen in the Adung Valley. Probably the same as No. 6,954 from the Seingku Valley, 1926. Tibet. 2/9/31.”

KW 10,020. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Heliolepis*).

“ Not seen in flower. An intensely aromatic shrub, the young foliage polished above, though the glaze gradually wears off; scales of the under surface very pale, hardly noticeable, about a diameter apart. Scattered in the forest with other species, usually along the river bank, or on the crests of the spurs, at 10,000-11,000 ft. Possibly the same as No. (1926). Tibet. 3/9/31.”

KW 10,121. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Campylogynum*).
 "Current year's foliage of No. 9,810. Though extremely local, this species is fairly abundant, but has set very little seed. 13,000 ft. 8/10/31."

KW 10,129. *Rhod. micromeres*.
 "An epiphytic shrub of the middle rain forest, 8,000-10,000 ft. Fruits and foliage turn scarlet. Not seen in flower, but previously collected in Tibet and Assam. (See Nos. 6,848, 8,326), 10,000 ft. 21/10/31."

KW 10,134. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Haematodes*).
 "A small tree, 15-20 ft. high, or a shrub ; sometimes stunted under the Bamboos. Not seen in bloom, truss 6-8 flowered. Leaves with tawny-orange tomentum, buff when young. Capsule short, curved, sticky with glandular hairs. It grows on the cliffs and lining the steep gullies on the more sheltered side of the valley where the snow lingers late. Abundant in thickets, amongst Bamboo. 10,000-11,000 ft. 23/10/31."

- KW 10,136. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Maddeni*).
 "A bushy undershrub, usually epiphytic. Flowers solitary, bright butter yellow, glossy outside. A single specimen growing on a boulder in the river bed. Adung Valley, 9,000 ft. 16/11/31."
- KW 10,139. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Brachyanthum*).
 "Nos. 9,415, 9,490 in fruit and bud. The snow-white upturned capsules, 20-25 in number, and snow-white under-leaf surface make this tree, with its tattered red paper bark, outstanding. Commoner than I supposed, but thinly scattered through the *Picea-Rhododendron* forest between 7,500 and 8,500 ft. Nowhere abundant. 31/10/31."
- KW 10,140. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Thomsoni*).
 "Flowers not seen, but this is probably the same as No. 9,383, or a variety. A large shrub or small tree, smooth barked, neither flaking nor stripping. Fruits squat, half enclosed in the large collar-like calyx. Scattered in open parts of the forest, and along the river bank, chiefly on the sunny side. 8,000-10,000 ft. 31/10/31."

- KW 10,141. *Rhod. vaccinioides* ?
 " Fruit of Nos. 9,399-9,440.
 Common. 6,000-7,000 ft. 2/II/3I."
- KW 10,142. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Boothii*).
 " Flower buds of No. 9,221. 6,500
 ft. 2/II/3I."
- KW 10,159. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Thomsoni*).
 " Flowers not seen : may be the
 same as No. 9,634, or a colour
 variety. A small tree, often stunted,
 growing with *R. arizelum* and *R.*
crinigerum in *Abies* forest, on the
 exposed ridges. 10,000-12,000 ft.
 16/II/3I."
- KW 10,160. *Rhod. sp.* (§ *Thomsoni*).
 " A small gnarled tree, a single
 specimen found in fruit. Truss 4-5
 flowered. Leaves with floccose rufous
 hairs beneath, differing also in shape
 from those of No. 10,159, the only
 other species in the vicinity bearing
 any resemblance to it. In dense
 thickets on the exposed ridge. Adung
 Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft. 16/II/3I."

- KW 10,161.** *Rhododendron* sp. (§ Souliei).
 “A shrub or small tree, often gregarious. Truss 4-6 flowered. Found only in fruit. Apparently distinct from No. 9,500; it may be a yellow-flowered species like *R. telopeum* from the Seingku Valley. 11,000-12,000 ft. 16/11/31.”

- KW 10,175.** *Rhod.* sp. (§ Maddeni). (*R. taronense*?)
 “An epiphytic shrub, in full bloom in the high tree tops. Corollas picked up; white, with a pale yellow flame towards the base of the upper lobe. (In botanical characters it corresponds to No. 9,130. Nos. 9,130, 9,170, 9,252, 9,360, and 10,175 appear to be the same species). Nam Tamai Valley, 4,000 ft. 25/11/31.”

KW 10,180. *Rhod. sp.* § (Maddeni). (*R. taronense* ?)

“ A small bush, flowering periodically between November and April. Flowers white, with pinkish purple bands on the outside (often sufficient to give a rose flush to the corolla) and a yellow flame at the base inside ; fragrant. Growing in thickets on a large boulder in the river bed. Valley of the Nam Tamai, 3,000-4,000 ft. 29/11/31. (Identical with Nos. 9,130, 9,170, 9,252, 9,360 ; probably also with No. 10,175. Distinct from Nos. 9,361, 9,403 with which it might be confused).

TREES, SHRUBS

AND

HERBS,

1931.

KW 9,022. "A creeping plant with shining leaves and bright orange translucent berries. Flowers not seen. It forms a carpet on banks in the monsoon jungle at 2,000-3,000 ft."

KW 9,070. *Cypripedium* (*Paphiopedilum* ?).
"Meridian petal white, striped green, other petals and slipper more or less dark chocolate, spotted. Scape 6-9 ins. high. Leaves numerous, giving rise to one or two scapes. On granite outcrops, in shady but not moist places, where it gets some winter sunshine. In the rainy season the soil is clayey, in the dry season friable. Flowers November-January, at 4,000-5,000 ft."

KW 9,073. [Libiatae.]
 "An herbaceous perennial, about 18 ins. to 2 ft. high, erect, bearing long spikes of pale pink flowers. Grows in colonies in the deep shade of the forest, where it is kept moist even in the dry weather. A good winter-flowering greenhouse plant."

KW 9,074. Briggsia?
 An epiphyte with hanging racemes of yellow flowers, like a Chirita. Grows in the forest, in deep shade, at 4,000-5,000 ft. Flowers in winter.

KW 9,077. Begonia hymenophylloides.
 "A dwarf epiphyte with white flowers and beautiful frail leaves. It blooms in the perpetual midsummer rain mist at 6,000 ft. and practically shrivels up to nothing during the dry season. Found only on a few moss-clad tree trunks."

KW 9,091. Vaccinium.
 "In fruit. Berries milky blue. Leaves leathery, vellum white beneath. Young stems red. A small shrub, confined to open granite cliffs and slips, within the hill jungle, 4,000-5,000 ft."

KW 9,092. *Gentiana* (*Crawfurdia*).

“A voluminous twiner, bearing great numbers of rather large trumpet-like flowers, ranging from pinkish purple to almost white. Grows anywhere in the open (chiefly in secondary growth), outside the forest, between 3,000 and 5,000 ft. altitude.”

KW 9,093. *Euonymus*.

“Flowers chocolate-red, fruits carmine. A shrub or small tree of the topmost hill jungle, where it grows in half shade at 6,000 ft.”

KW 9,098. *Eriobotrya Wardii* ?

“Often starts as an epiphyte, but grows to a big tree. Flowers cream coloured, fragrant, in large compound panicles, after the leaves have fallen, in October. Hill jungle, 6,000 ft.”

KW 9,123.

[*Orchidaceae*.]

“An epiphyte of the hill jungle at 4,000-5,000 ft. It forms tufted bunches usually low down on the trunks of the trees. Flowers small, numerous, deep purple, in winter.”

KW 9,133. Pleione.

“ Flowers rather large, pale purple with a yellow splash in the throat. An epiphyte of the hill jungle, not found below 6,000 ft. It blooms just after the rainy season, in November, over by December.”

KW 9,139.

“ A small erect undershrub of the hill jungle, 2,000-4,000 ft. In winter it bears short, compact spikes of shining vermilion berries. Flowers not seen.”

KW 9,143. Ilex.

“ A small tree. Remarkable only for its abundant fruits, which are at first purple, later changing to violet. Evergreen. Hill jungle, 4,000-6,000 ft.”

KW 9,150.

[Rubiaceae ?]

“ An erect undershrub with rather large bright blue berries, borne singly in the leaf axils ; flowers not seen. Grows in the depths of the forest at 4,000 ft. altitude.”

KW 9,161. Ardisia.

“ An erect undershrub, up to 3-4 ft. high. Leaves deep purple beneath. Berries scarlet in large, loose terminal clusters. In thick forest.”

KW 9,173. *Kadsura* ? or *Schizandra* ?

“ A big liana of the hill jungle up to 7,000 ft. Fruits crimson, about an inch in diameter, 20-30 in number, compressed into a large almost globular Pandanus-like head. Flowers not seen. Of botanical rather than horticultural interest.”

KW 9,182. *Clematis*.

“ A slender climber with bunches of small cream-coloured flowers. Altogether rather dainty. In thickets, up to 6,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 9,187.

“ An evergreen undershrub bearing orange-red berries. Common in the forest, 4,000-6,000 ft. February.”

KW 9,197. *Vaccinium*. (*V. glauco-album* ?)

“ A shrub, with large leathery leaves dark green above, snowy-white beneath. Flowers apparently cream, opening about September, followed by large bluish berries, thinly coated with wax. The large hanging bunches of grape-like fruits, which stay on the shrub till the spring, make the plant most attractive. Grows in thickets, and on the open mountain side, up to 6,500 ft.”

KW 9,198. Viburnum.

“An evergreen shrub. Flowers negligible. Berries small, steely blue, with a curious lustre, giving an effect of lalique. The winter contrast of red stems, dark green leaves, and bunches of gleaming opalescent fruits is charming. Found up to 7,000 ft., usually on open cliffs and ridges in full sun.”

KW 9,205. Daphne ?

“A small fan-shaped evergreen under-shrub, now covered with bright scarlet berries ; later smothered with small fragrant white flowers. The berries are not eaten by birds. Grows in the forest, requiring deep shade and a rich leafy soil. 6,000-7,000 ft. February.”

KW 9,206. Lonicera.

“A big scrambling twiner, with long drooping branches. Probably evergreen, the leaves turning vinous red in the winter. Flowers not seen. Berries jet black, polished. In thickets, warm, temperate rain forest region up to 7,000 ft.”

KW 9,209. *Clematis* sp. nov. ?

“ A huge climber, ascending to the tops of the highest trees, the stems as thick as a man’s arm. Leaves large, ultimately simple. Flowers deep golden yellow, in November, at 7,000-8,000 ft. A wonderful plant.”

KW 9,212. *Ilex*.

“ A small shrub, bearing a vast crop of tiny scarlet berries. In thickets, warm temperate rain forest belt, 6,000 ft.”

KW 9,213. ?

“ An evergreen scrambler, trailing long stiff branches. Flowers cream, berries red, lasting through the winter. 6,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 9,216. *Euonymus*.

“ A small shrub of the warm, temperate rain forest. Flowers chocolate, fruits pinkish crimson, 6,000-7,000 ft. See No. 10,124 (= 9,592 ?).”

KW 9,218. *Acer*.

“ A medium-sized deciduous tree. Fruits persistent, pendent, in racemes 6 ins. long. Scattered in the forest. 6,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 9,223. Viburnum.

“ A small deciduous tree, flowering in May or June, bearing large drooping bunches of red currant-like fruits in November, after the leaves have fallen. The fruits hang on all the winter. The dark green rugose foliage is handsome. In thickets, 6,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 9,224. Porana.

“ A fast-growing twiner, flowers not seen, but freely borne, probably white. In open cultivated places chiefly in the lower valley, 4,000-5,000 ft.”

KW 9,225.

[Cucurbitaceae].

“ A climber, the dead stems now supporting the almost spherical scarlet fruits, as large as an orange. Flesh of fruit bright scarlet (the outer skin sometimes streaked with yellow), seeds black, embedded in a dark and dull green glutinous pulp. In thickets and jungle, up to 4,000-5,000 ft.”

KW 9,242. Ilex.

“ A small tree, or a shrub, of the warm, temperate rain forest. Berries bright red. Leaves with long drip tips, larger and paler than those of No. 9,212.”

KW 9,244. *Vaccinium*.

“ A shrub with long snaky branches, drooping. Leaves polished, with drip tips. Flowers greenish, not conspicuous. Fruits shining black. The most attractive feature is the foliage. In thickets, chiefly along the river bank, 6,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 9,246. *Disporum* ?

“ In fruit; berries bluish black. Flowers not seen. A shade plant of the scrub-covered slopes, amongst boulders. Height 2 ft. or less. Seen in one spot only, 6,000 ft.”

KW 9,247. *Vitis*.

“ A rather massive climber, attaining a great age, though of dwarf habit. Leaves 5-lobed, almost circular in outline, in a close mosaic; sometimes almost golden (‘aureum’), but usually dark green. Whole plant cleaving closely to tree or rock, forming a close carpet. Berries black, in heads of 3-6, buried amongst the leaves. A charming evergreen, possibly just hardy, as it ascends to 7,000 ft.”

KW 9,251.

[Cucurbitaceae].

“ Same as No. 9,225 probably.”

KW 9,253. *Ilex*.

“ A small tree. Leaves rather large, harshly coriaceous. Berries large, bright red, in close terminal spikes. In the drier temperate rain forest at 8,000 ft. ; rare.”

KW 9,256. *Ilex*.

“ A slim evergreen shrub or small tree. Berries scarlet, solitary, pendent on long pedicels. Common in the depths of the temperate rain forest at 8,000 ft.”

KW 9,262. ?

“ An evergreen undershrub, forming colonies in the temperate rain forest at 7,000-8,000 ft. Flowers cream, fragrant, February-March. Fruit a bluish-violet berry.”

KW 9,276. *Photinia* ?

“ A bushy evergreen shrub, the leaves finally turning scarlet before falling. Flowers cream with purple anthers, fragrant, in massive panicles. Young foliage, bright red. In thickets along the river bank.”

KW 9,302. *Pieris*.

“An evergreen shrub. Leaves leathery, dark green and glossy. Flowers poor. In thickets, 6,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 9,305. *Gaultheria*.

“A thin shrub as much as 12 ft. high, bearing clusters of small, bright blue berries, in short spikes. The whole shrub is smothered with berries. On steep rocky faces on the sheltered side of the valley where the forest has nevertheless been burnt. The *Gaultheria* has practically taken possession here and there, at 8,000 ft.”

KW 9,314. *Prunus*. (“Carminé Cherry.”)

“A tall tree, scattered in the forest up to 7,000-8,000 ft. on the sheltered side of the valley. Flowers opening about mid-March, precocious, fasciated. Buds carmine, opening deep rose, on long pedicels, the flowers drooping. Leaves appearing about May or June. The gorgeous colour of the crowded flowers is a never-to-be-forgotten sight.”

KW 9,315. *Pyrus*. ("Goldbeam.")

Alike in spring foliage and in bloom—the flowers appearing immediately after the leaves, this small tree is charming. The young leaves are pale silvery green, covered with a thin skein of golden cottony hairs, which glisten in the sunlight. Flowers cream, fragrant, in ample panicles, opening near the end of March. 6,000-8,000 ft."

KW 9,324. *Berberis* (near *B. pruinosa*).

"A handsome shrub, sometimes almost a small tree. Leaves holly-like, silver beneath. Flowers bright yellow, in large bunches; fruits purple. A good bush in full bloom in March is a fine sight, the serried ranks of brilliant flowers, borne on red pedicels, contrasting with the green and silver foliage. In thickets on the edge of the forest, 8,000 ft."

KW 9,327. *Euonymus*.

"A small evergreen tree with wide-spread branches. Fruits (and seeds) persistent, pinkish, on long pedicels, the seeds almost scarlet. Flowers not seen. In open forest on the dry side of the valley. Seeds collected in March."

KW 9,331. *Ilex*.

“ A small tree of the temperate rain forest, almost overwhelmed with red berries in long axillary clusters. Leaves dull, paler beneath.”

KW 9,349.

“ Same as 9,205. Flowers in April, while the scarlet fruits are still on the shrub. 6,000 ft.”

KW 9,350. *Vaccinium*.

“ A large shrub. Flowers milk white in drooping racemes. Young foliage salmon pink to vivid scarlet, also drooping. Berries first red, later black. In thickets and on exposed ridges, up to 8,000 ft.”

KW 9,357. *Iris*.

KW 9,358. *Berberis* sp. nov. ? (Near *B. insignis* and *B. hypokerina*).

“ A large, rather straggling shrub. Flowers large, brilliant yellow, in uncommonly big fascicles. The older leaves turn scarlet as in *B. hypokerina*, but are not silvered below. Fruits dark violet. In thickets, amongst Bamboo, on precipitous rock faces and cliffs, more or less exposed, but sometimes in deep shade.”

KW 9,362. *Celastrus Loesnerii* ?

“ A big twiner with dull green flowers and orange seeds showing inside yellow capsules. 6,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 9,372. *Ilex*.

“ Probably : 9,242. At 8,000 ft. A small tree of the temperate rain forest. Crammed with scarlet berries in April.”

KW 9,376. *Euonymus*.

“ A slim shrub 12 ft. high, bearing showers of tiny chocolate-coloured flowers in April. In thickets along the river bank, at 6,000 ft. There is a purple-leafed variety.”

KW 9,388. (*Saxifragaceæ* ?)

“ A big evergreen climber not yet in bloom. Flowers borne in large panicles. Grows on any tree big enough to support it, mainly in the damp forest zone. 6,000-7,000 ft. Leaves large, glabrous and shining.”

KW 9,395. *Mahonia calamicaulis*.

“ A winter-flowering species, growing 15 ft. high in the forest. The densely packed yellow spikes are produced 8 or 12 at a time, in November ; plants may also be found in flower in April. 6,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 9,398. *Prunus*.

“ An evergreen bushy shrub, with long spikes of frothy cream flowers, fragrant. In the forest, or along the edge of the forest, up to 8,000 ft.”

KW 9,418. *Begonia*.

“ Flowers pink, leaves large, handsome. Grows on rock faces in the more temperate rain forest, but is probably not hardy.”

KW 9,447. *Salix*.

“ A moderate-sized tree, growing on the river bank up to 7,500 ft. altitude. Leaves blue-grey beneath. Remarkable for the ♂ catkins, which are as much as 7 ins. long, lolling erect, and bright yellow. (Cuttings only secured).”

KW 9,448.

“ A big scrambler with long snaky branches trailing to the ground. Flowers cream, fragrant, in numerous short spikes from the fascicled ever-green leaves. In thickets, mainly along the river bank, 6,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 9,471. Tamarix.

“ Flowers deep purple in long erect spikes. Foliage silvery sea-green, turning purple in the autumn. At 13,000-14,000 ft. it forms prostrate mats on the gravel, at 11,000-12,000 ft. it forms dense thickets 2-3 ft. high.”

KW 9,473. Pyrus.

“ A small tree, scattered in mixed forest and along the river bank. Flowers in small corymbs, white, Hawthorn scented. Probably a variety of ‘ Goldbeam ’ No. 9,315.”

KW 9,474. Iris.

“ A rhizomatous species, 12-18 ins. high. Stems with 1-3 flowers, not seen. On the banks of streams in the mixed forest belt, 8,000-9,000 ft. Scattered, rare.”

- KW 9,494. *Primula* sp. nov. ? § *Obconica*.
 “Flowers light purplish pink, the whole plant delicately fragrant. It grows on rocks and gravel banks in the open forest, flowering April-May. Though ascending to 8,000 ft., it is certainly not hardy. A delightful house plant on account of its fragrance.”
- KW 9,511. *Acer*.
- KW 9,515. *Vaccinium*.
 =9,554. “Flowers pink, in fat drooping spikes. Fruits glaucous violet. Leaves polished. An undershrub, growing in mixed scrub, on steep slopes, up to 12,000 ft. June.”
- KW 9,525. *Pyrus* (Crab).
 “A small tree with fragrant white flowers having red anthers. 7,000-8,000 ft.”
- KW 9,551. *Nomocharis pardanthina*, var ?
 “A fine form, attaining 4 ft., bearing 8 or 10 blooms (usually 3 or 4), which open in June. Along the banks of streams, and on earth fans, 9,000 ft.”

KW 9,571. Clethra.

“A large bushy shrub, with big soft leaves, glossy beneath. Flowers not seen. Fruiting spikes 6 ins. long, lolling out from amongst the leaves, the bracts and calyx red. Common along the river bank up to 9,000 ft. but not found inside the forest. A handsome (evergreen?) shrub, which should be a fine sight in full bloom, late June.”

KW 9,580. Arisaema.

“Spathe green and brown beautifully marked like an Anthurium leaf. In mixed forest, 8,000 ft. June.”

KW 9,587. Ilex.

“A small slender tree up to 12 or 15 ft. high, with small dull green leaves and pale chocolate flowers, solitary. Berries scarlet, on long pedicels. Young foliage wine purple, appearing with or ahead of the flowers, in June. The berries ripen in November, and persist throughout the winter. In mixed forest, 8,000 ft.”

KW 9,592. *Euonymus*.

“ A small forest shrub, 6-8 ft. high. Flowers large, dangling, velvety maroon with white edge. Fruits crimson. 9,000 ft.”

KW 9,595. *Acer*.

“ A small tree, much stunted at 12,000 ft., where it forms thickets with *Betula*, etc., on boulder heaps. Flowers reddish in bud opening green, in short erect pyramidal spikes or panicles. Fruits pendent in close clusters, the wings set at an angle of 180 degrees. Leaves 7 pointed.”

KW 9,604. *Prunus*. (Cherry).

“ A small tree. Flowers white, in pairs, June ; fruits dark crimson, in October. Open places in the mixed forest, 12,000 ft.”

KW 9,607. *Salix*.

“ An undershrub, gregarious, the stems creeping over gravel fans, or boulders, up to 13,000 ft. Flowers appearing before the leaves are fully developed, in June. Female spikes 6 ins. high. One of the best of the dwarf species.”

KW 9,610. (*Scrophulariaceae* ?)

KW 9,613. Cotoneaster.

“ A small spreading shrub, scattered through dense Rhododendron and mixed scrub, on broken granite cliffs, 12,000 ft. Flowers maroon. Leaves silky. Fruits large, barrel-shaped, sealing-wax red ; birds do not touch the berries which consequently remain on the shrub till the following June.”

KW 9,615. Caragana.

“ A slow growing prostrate under-shrub, sprawling discreetly over boulders, or on screes at 13,000 ft. Flowers large bright yellow, nestling down amongst the small silken leaves and pungent prickles which closely invest the stunted branching stems.”

KW 9,622. Pyrus.

“ A fair-sized handsome deciduous tree of the upper mixed forest, 10,000-11,000 ft. Flowers cream, fragrant, in stately candle-like spikes, erect or drooping, appearing in June.”

KW 9,624. Ilex.

“ Forms compact mats, the flowering stems shortly ascending or erect, not exceeding 6 in. Flowers negligible. Berries scarlet, persistent. Leaves very small, matt green. Beneath Rhododendron bushes, in the upper Abies forest. One of the most fascinating of the alpine hollies.”

KW 9,626. Ilex.

“ A bushy undershrub, 2-4 ft. high, occurring in clumps in the Rhododendron forest at 10,000-11,000 ft. The leaves are larger and more polished than those of No. 9,624 but otherwise, apart from a difference of habit, the two are very much alike.”

KW 9,632. Morina.

“ Flowers purple. Forms rosette growths, the stems erect or ascending, numerous, 6-10 ins. tall. In pastures, and on open scrub-clad slopes, 12,000-14,000 ft. June, July.”

KW 9,639. *Gaultheria*.

“ A prostrate plant with thread-like stems, the white or ruddy flowers borne sparingly on erect shoots an inch high or less. Berries large, snow-white and glistening; sometimes flushed pink. Grows only on open alpine grass or earth slopes, which in October are beautifully decorated with the fruits, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 9,640. *Viburnum Wardii*.

“ Dwarf form, 1-3 ft. high. A widely branching shrub, forming much of the undergrowth, especially in open glades, of the topmost *Abies* forest. Scattered also in the *Rhododendron* scrub, up to 13,000 ft. The leaves turn gorgeous colours in September-October, when the fruits are ripening. Flowers in June. Birds are much attracted to the berries.”

KW 9,645. *Anemone* § *Narcissiflora*.

“ Flowers moon white, large. Whole plant silvery with long hairs. Very abundant on alpine grass slopes, 13,000 ft. June and July.”

KW 9,653. *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*).

“ A dwarf undershrub, with shortly erect shoots, and highly polished leaves. Flowers pink, in small heads. Berries large, snow-white, with pink crown. In dense scrub thickets, on cliffs (granite), and on steep broken rock faces, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 9,655. *Primula vernicosa*.

“ By streams in *Abies* forest. Also on alpine turf slopes, up to 14,000 ft. Of no horticultural merit.”

KW 9,661. *Nomocharis Souliei*.

“ Flowers solitary (occasionally two), nodding, opening almost black, glossy, really deep port wine coloured, very fragrant. Stems vary from about 3 ins. to 9 ins. high, according to altitude. This species grows in open meadows in sticky soil; gregarious, forming huge colonies on exposed slopes at 13,000 ft. June and July.”

KW 9,662. Vaccinium.

“An undershrub with beautiful foliage, turning various hues of wine-purple in spring and autumn. Flowers large and solitary, like pink Chinese lanterns, in June and July, followed in October by glaucous blue berries. Grows in colonies on steep alpine turf slopes at 13,000 ft.”

KW 9,663. Pyrus (Sorbus).

“A small tree, or above 12,000 ft. a shrub. Flowers white in large corymbs, strongly scented, opening in June. Leaves rather large, dark green and polished above, tawny tomentose beneath; leaflets about 12 pairs. Berries pinkish, not particularly attractive to birds.”

KW 9,671. Primula melanodonta.

“Flowers a pleasant yellow. Height 6 ins. Gregarious at 12,000 ft. Grow as a bog plant in the open.”

KW 9,680. Cypridium.

“Flowers rather large, dull purple, finely striped, the column bright yellow. Height 6 ins. On sunny slopes, amongst rocks and scrub. June, July.”

- KW 9,684.** *Rubus*.
 "A delicate carpeting species. Flowers white, nodding, fruits red, edible. Under the Fir trees, 12,000 ft."
- KW 9,686.** *Nomocharis nana*, var. ?
 "Height 6-9 ins. Flowers solitary, nodding, slightly fragrant; either yellow, speckled or purplish, speckled, (No. 9,675), the latter much the rarer. Grows with *N. Souliei*, scattered in meadows, or on the high alpine turf slopes, 13,000-14,000 ft."
- KW 9,690.** *Primula chamaethauma*.
 "A large plant, bearing big heads of mauve-violet flowers with yellow eye. On wet alpine slopes, 14,000 ft."
- KW 9,691.** *Potentilla*.
 "Flowers small, deep maroon red. The plant forms large leafy cushion-like rosettes in alpine pastures, 13,000 ft."
- KW 9,698.** *Omphalogramma Souliei*.
 "Flowers large, appearing before the leaves. Height in bloom 3-6 ins. On alpine turf slopes, 14,000 ft. June."

KW 9,699 (or KW 9,707?) Pedicularis.

“ Flowers brilliant crimson. Height 2-3 ins. On alpine earth or turf slopes, 12,000-14,000 ft. June, July.”

KW 9,700. Aster.

“ A dwarf gregarious plant, 1-2 ins. high, bearing a single head. Ray-mauve, rather ragged, disc yellow. Height in fruit 3-4 ins. On stony ground in alpine pastures, 12,000 ft. In mass an effective rock plant.”

KW 9,712. Iris.

“ A rhizomatous violet-flowered beardless bog Iris. Grows also on alpine turf slopes up to 14,000 ft. and in snow-choked gullies down to 11,000 ft. June to September.”

KW 9,714. Sedum.

“ A meadow plant, height 9-12 ins. Beautiful in fruit, the flattened heads turning a rich glossy crimson, the colour lasting a month, 12,000 ft.”

KW 9,724. Sedum.

“ A dwarf, 2-3 ins. high, forming small close colonies on screes and turf slopes. Leaves fleshy. Flowers in small maroon corymbs ; turning black-lead colour in fruit, 12,000-14,000 ft. July.”

KW 9,726. *Pyrus*. (*Sorbus*).

“ A small tree. Flowers maroon, in bunches at the end of a long peduncle ; the fruits rose. Leaflets about 12 pairs. Scattered in the Fir forest at 12,000 ft. and ascending, stunted, into the alpine valleys. The fruits stay on all the winter, though birds eat the seeds.”

KW 9,729. *Rheum*.

“ A tall, heavily built perennial herb, 4 ft. high. In fruit the virgate spires of dull red dangling beads, rising from the rosette of large reddening leaves make an attractive display. Sorts well with the yellow-flowered *Corydalis* No. 9,837. Alpine region, 12,000-14,000 ft. September.”

KW 9,731. *Omphalogramma Souliei*, var. *minor*.

“ This form is quite good, having the same rich violet flowers as the type. Height in flower, 1-3 ins. July. There is probably seed of *O. Souliei* (type) mixed with var. *minor* here.”

KW 9,733. *Primula cyanantha* ?

“ Corolla dark purple, whitened inside with meal. Height 6-9 ins. Scattered in high meadow, especially on earth fans, under the shadow of the bushes, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 9,741. *Habenaria* ?

“ Flowers cream, in boggy meadows, deep rose, on earth fans a thousand ft. higher up: richly fragrant. July, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 9,744. (Valerianaceae ?)

“ A small herb, scarcely 6 ins. high, bearing a large corymb of bright yellow very fragrant flowers. On open earth slopes, 12,000 ft. In autumn, this plant has a most disagreeable and penetrating odour, and should be uprooted.”

KW 9,756. *Potentilla*.

“ A mat or cushion-forming plant, with bright green foliage and white flowers. The seeds germinate in situ, after the melting of the snow. It grows on the rocks and boulders at 14,000 ft.”

KW 9,760. *Euphorbia*.

“ A dwarf alpine rosette which turns bright crimson in the autumn.”

KW 9,771. *Geranium*.

“ A dwarf creeping plant, with orbicular leaves and large purple flowers borne in pairs. The leaves turn scarlet in the autumn. It forms a film over stony ground, at 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 9,780. *Meconopsis* sp. nov. ? § *Aculeatae*.

“ A prickly Poppy with sky-blue fragrant flowers and entire leaves. Scape 2-2½ ft. high, bearing from 6 to 10 flowers on short pedicels. Alpine turf slopes and by streams, 13,000-14,000 ft. July, August.”

KW 9,797. *Thalictrum*.

“ Flowers small, numerous, fluffy and cream-coloured. Foliage often glaucous. In the shade of the forest this species may grow 6-8 ft. tall, but in the open alpine meadow it scarcely exceeds 1-2 ft. At home everywhere, 10,000-14,000 ft. It grows most luxuriantly by streams in the *Abies* forest, in shade.”

KW 9,801. *Pyrola*.

“ Flowers gleaming milk-white in a short close spike. Height 6 ins. Leaves leathery, circular. In small colonies, from the forest at 8,000 ft. to the alpine scrub at 12,000 ft. June and July.”

KW 9,807. *Cotoneaster*.

- KW 9,811. *Primula* sp. nov. ? (§ *Amethystina* ?)
 “ Height 1-2 ins. Flowers solitary or, occasionally in pairs : 1-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. across, purple, mauve, or violet, with large yellow eye It grows on steep sodden alpine slopes, mud or sand, which are in cold storage till July. Abundant but local, 10,000-14,000 ft. July.”
- KW 9,812. *Primula serratifolia*.
 “ At higher altitudes than *P. melanodonta*, flowering in July.”
- KW 9,819. *Delphinium*.
 “ A very hairy plant, with deep violet flowers and large rounded leaves. Height 1 ft. In meadows, 12,000 ft. July. The foliage, almost white beneath, and three or four comparatively large flowers make a good combination.”
- KW 9,820. *Pedicularis*.
 “ Flowers bright crimson. Height 3-6 ins. Alpine earth fans and turf slopes. Same as No. 9,699 ? ”

KW 9,825. Aster.

“A thick tufted bushy shrub, Height 2-4 ft. Flowers small, in ample corymbs, mauve to purple. The best colour forms are good, but not sensational. On boulder fans, in thickets, 11,000-13,000 ft. July, August.”

KW 9,828. Aster.

“Like No. 9,700, but taller, with larger flowers. Probably a variety. July.”

KW 9,832. Gentiana (“Ocean Star.”)

“A small annual of rosette habit, the comparatively large sapphire-blue flowers borne singly on radiating stems. Sometimes 20-25 flowers on a plant. Open stony ground, earth slides, pastures, alpine region, 11,000-13,000 ft. July to September.”

KW 9,836. Corydalis.

“Flowers mauve and white, in long spikes. Foliage glaucous. A tall straggling herb, supporting itself in the scrub growth, and attaining 6 ft. Apparently very rare, and rather charming. Grow in herbaceous border. 12,000 ft. August, September.”

KW 9,837. Corydalis.

“Flowers fragrant, in long yellow spikes. Height 3-6 ft. according to situation. Grows in alpine meadows, and by streams in the topmost forest, where the foliage takes on a glaucous tint, 12,000 ft. August.”

KW 9,839. Saxifraga.

“A stocky plant with fleshy leaves and bright yellow flowers borne singly on short leafy stems. On rocks and in crevices of granite cliffs, 13,000 ft. July, August.”

KW 9,840. Saxifraga. § Hirculus.

“A small meadow plant bearing a multitude of yellow, orange-spotted starry flowers. Height 6-10 ins. Good of its kind, and probably easy to grow, 12,000 ft. August.”

KW 9,841. Saxifraga.

“A tufted scree plant, the yellow-orange spotted flowers carried on separate leafy stems, 12,000-13,000 ft. July to September.”

KW 9,847. *Gentiana phyllocalyx* ?

“ Flowers solitary, erect like those of *G. acaulis*. Prussian-blue outside, paler within. Height 2-4 ins., stem leafy. There are probably two varieties (or even two species) under this number. Scattered on alpine turf slopes, amongst patches of scrub, often in colonies. Annual. 13,000-14,000 ft. July, August.”

KW 9,860. *Primula* sp. nov. ? (or *P. muscoides* ?)
§ Bella.

“ A thin mat forming plant, with small purple flowers, sessile amongst the leaves. One of the highest alpiners, growing on granite rocks and gravel patches at 14,000 ft. An interesting species, but not in the first rank. August.”

KW 9,862. *Saxifraga*.

“ Flowers large, golden yellow with red calyx, secund, solitary on leafy stems 1-2 ins. high ; the leaves closely imbricating. Forms small clumps, on grassy ledges of the slate cliffs at 14,000 ft. The best of the alpine *Saxifrages*. August.”

- KW 9,865.** *Gentiana filistyla*? (or *tubiflora*?)
 “A mat plant, bearing two or three sessile semi-erect or almost prostrate narrow trumpet-shaped flowers, brilliant blue, unspotted within, darker outside. Widely scattered rarely forming small colonies, on precipitous alpine turf slopes at 14,000 ft. Though small, one of the most vivid alpine Gentians. July, August.”
- KW 9,866.** *Primula* sp. nov. ? (or *P. congestifolia*? § *Dryadifolia*.
 “A compact mat-forming plant, studded with pale pinkish purple flowers which nestle amongst the curled and closely packed leaves. It grows on bare granite rocks at high altitudes, up to nearly 15,000 ft., often associated with No. 9,860. Interesting, but not in the first rank and probably intractable. July, August.”
- KW 9,871.** *Aster*.
 “A stickily-haired aromatic plant, forming clumps in open pastures, often in boggy ground. Flowers mauve, yellow centres, very regular. Height 1 ft. One of the best of the alpine Asters. 12,000 ft. August.”

KW 9,885. Gaultheria.

“ A creeping plant with thread-like stems, minute leaves and inconspicuous flowers, followed in August by large vermilion berries which last far into October. These vermilion fruits, half-sunk in the beds of green moss which carpet the *Abies* forest, are striking. It grows only in the depths of the topmost forest at 11,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 9,886. Codonopsis.

“ A twiner, or semi-erect plant with dull yellow tubular flowers; smelly. No class; collected in order to ascertain whether the cold storage seeds would germinate promptly. Meadows, 12,000-13,000 ft. July, August.”

KW 9,887. *Gentiana grata*.

“ A frail annual, 1 inch high, each stem with a single nodding white flower, stained and spotted pale blue-violet. Petals fringed with long lashes. Steep alpine turf slopes, 13,000-14,000 ft. July, August.”

KW 9,889. *Pedicularis*.

“Flowers striped dull crimson in short leafy heads. Height 6-12 ins. Plants scattered on alpine slopes, 12,000-14,000 ft. Bizarre rather than pretty. August.”

KW 9,891. *Cyananthus lobatus*, var. ?

“The large-flowered ramping Tibetan form, but the flowers are a brighter, more periwinkle blue than those of the original, not so violet. A splendid rock plant, smothered in bloom in late summer. Open places in the alps everywhere, 11,000-14,000 ft. August, September.”

KW 9,895. *Aster*.

“The long-rayed slightly ragged-looking flower heads, borne on stems 12-15 ins. tall, are very attractive. The disc florets are purple in bud, opening deep yellow. Forms small sheaves in the alpine meadows, or single stems. The best of the Asters, 11,000-12,000 ft. August, September.”

KW 9,898. *Saxifraga* = No. 9,839 q. v.

KW 9,909. Gaultheria.

“ Stems thread-like, prostrate, forming a wide meshed mat. Young shoots erect, scarlet or crimson, appearing with the large blue berries in August. Grows in the forest with No. 9,885, at 12,000 ft. or on the open alpine earth slopes with No. 9,639, at 13,000-14,000 ft.”

KW 9,910.

“ A sweetly fragrant bog orchid, about an inch high, the small flowers in a close spike. Remarkable chiefly for its scent, but worth growing for that. 12,000 ft. August.”

KW 9,920. Pedicularis (“ Sulphur Rattle.”).

“ Flowering stems ascending, 6 ins. high. The large sulphur-yellow boat-shaped lower petal encloses the small purple upper petal. Tube elongated. On alpine turf slopes, amongst scrub, 13,000-14,000 ft. Rare. Perhaps the most handsome species of all. August.”

KW 9,923. Lilium hyacinthinum.

“ Height 4-6 ft., bearing 20-30 drooping purple flowers in a leafy spike. Alpine meadows, 12,000-13,000 ft. August.” (Bulbils and seeds).

- KW 9,924. *Cyananthus* sp. nov. ?
 "A silvery-haired mat plant with bright powder-blue flowers. On sunny earth banks at 13,000 ft. September, October."
- KW 9,926. *Cremanthodium* ("Scented *Cremanthodium*."
 "Flowers nodding, yellow. Leaves large, like shiny green leather. Whole plant faintly but permanently aromatic, the fruits especially, the fragrance persistent after drying. Height 6-9 ins. The best rock garden species I have seen. Alpine pastures and turf slopes, 13,000 ft. August."
- KW 9,927. *Gentiana*.
 "A spreading mat alpine. Flowers in tight heads at the ends of short ascending shoots ; pale yellow, speckled violet. On alpine turf slopes, 14,000 ft. August."
- KW 9,934. *Aster*.
- KW 9,947. *Gentiana*.
- KW 9,950. *Aconitum*.
 "Flowers purple. Height 2-3 ft. In alpine meadows, 2,000-3,000 ft. August, September."
- KW 9,952. *Aconitum*.

KW 9,962. *Arenaria* ?

“Flowers white or tinged pink, variable in size. An herbaceous perennial, with an immense root system to anchor it to the sliding sandy slopes and to draw water from deep down. In full exposure, 12,000-13,000 ft. August.”

KW 9,979. *Gentiana Wardii* (“Blue Bubble”).

“The packed leaves form small mats from which the small erect, pointed blue cups rise directly. Corolla sea-blue, vignetted to white at the extreme base, persisting round the ripening fruit. Sometimes half a dozen flowers together, but the plants are usually scattered over patches of gravel, at 14,000 ft. Not common. One of the most lovely dwarf Gentians.”

KW 9,980. *Gentiana phyllocalyx* ?

“Seed of this is mixed with No. 9,847, of which it may be only a variety. The two are often associated, but No. 9,980 is smaller, with paler flowers. 14,000 ft. August.”

KW 9,985. *Euphorbia*.

“Rootstock large and branched, very hard, sending up a close clump of leafy stems, a foot high. Flower heads ample. The leaves turn a gorgeous yellow, then scarlet, in October. On sheltered scrub-clad alpine slopes, 13,000 ft.”

KW 9,996. *Bartsia* ?

“Flowers not seen. A small erect herb, scattered on alpine turf slopes, 11,000-12,000 ft.”

KW 10,000. *Gentiana gilvostriata*.

“A spreading mat plant with closely imbricating leaves. Flowers large, like squat trumpets, the lobes recurved; brilliant sapphire-blue, finely speckled with darker blue. The mats form large colonies on sunny gravel and sand chutes, and the crowded flowers make a magnificent display in the October sunshine. 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 10,002. *Primula sonchifolia* ?

“Flowers not seen. Leaves large, like those of *P. sonchifolia*; it forms resting buds like that species. In *Abies-Rhododendron* forest, 12,000 ft.”

KW 10,004. Gentiana.

“ Flowers a pale, rather washy blue, in tight leafy heads. A spreading plant, the stems ascending or shortly erect. Quite pretty in mass. In open places, and under Rhododendron bushes, in the sub-alpine belt, 11,000-12,000 ft. September.”

KW 10,008. Berberis.

“ A shrub, stems black, leaves pale glaucous, fruits scarlet. The leaves take on various autumn colours. Flowers probably yellow. In thickets at 11,000-12,000 ft.”

KW 10,011. Rubus.

“ A dwarf creeping plant, carpeting the Abies forest at 10,000-11,000 ft. It overlaps No. 9,684. Flowers white, fruits red. July.”

KW 10,014. Nomocharis Souliei ?

“ Flowers not seen. Probably the same as No. 9,661. (From the Tibetan side).”

KW 10,015. Syringa (Lilac).

“ A large shrub, in thickets, scattered along the edge of the Fir forest, in open meadow, flowers not seen ; fruits in ample panicles, 11,000 ft.”

KW 10,016. *Prunus*.

“ A small tree, deciduous, bearing long fruiting spikes, more or less pendent. Fruits small, cherry red, ripe in October and much sought after by birds. In the mixed Conifer forest belt, 10,000-11,000 ft.”

KW 10,021. *Nomocharis nana* ?

“ Flowers not seen. Probably the same as No. 9,686. (From the Tibetan side).”

KW 10,025. *Aster fuscescens* ?

“ A many-headed Aster, the flowers small, but numerous, of a good purple. Height 2-3 ft. In alpine meadows.”

KW 10,026. *Allium*.

“ The foot high stem ends in a shower of purple drops ; which inflorescence and the protruding style, recalls a Dodecathelion. The most arresting of the several *Alliums*. Meadows, 11,000 ft. August, September.”

- KW 10,030.** *Delphinium yunnanense* ?
 “ A tall, waxen stemmed branching plant, with smooth green foliage and brilliant deep azure blue flowers. Prone to a fungus disease which twists the stems, otherwise superb. Meadows, 11,000 ft. August, September.”
- KW 10,031.** *Trollius yunnanense* ?
 “ A fine globe flower, height 1-2 ft. Sometimes 8-10 flowers on a plant. Meadows, 11,000-12,000 ft. August, September.”
- KW 10,032.** *Parnassia*.
 Height 6 ins. Flowers ivory white, in late summer. Open turf meadows.
- KW 10,040.** *Primula likiangensis* ? § *Geranioides*.
 “ Flowers not seen, but in foliage and fruit it recalls *P. lichiangensis*. On dry rocky outcrops and cliffs, half-shaded in the *Abies* forest, 10,000-11,000 ft.”
- KW 10,065.** *Aquilegia*.
 “ Flowers not seen. Height 2-3 ft. In mixed forest, 11,000 ft.”

KW 10,072. *Cypripedium* ?

“ Flowers not seen, borne singly on the scape which is 3 ins. high. On rock outcrops in the mixed forest, 11,000 ft. Rare. The flowers are apparently large, at least for the size of the plant.”

KW 10,083. *Acer*.

“ A small tree in fruit, deciduous : one of the first to colour, in September, the flowers not seen, in long pendent racemes, fruits pink, leaves fiery orange. In mixed forest, 10,000-11,000 ft.”

KW 10,090. *Primula cyanantha* ? § *Muscarioides*.

“ Flowers not seen, but probably identical with No. 9,733, though here growing in the shade of the forest, at 12,000 ft. (From the Tibetan side).”

KW 10,091. *Acer*.

“ A fairly big forest tree, deciduous. Leaves large, palmate, fruits in big hanging bunches. In mixed forest, 10,000-11,000 ft.”

KW 10,101. *Gentiana Veitchiorum* ?

“ A magnificent ‘ Ornata ’ Gentian, the big trumpet flowers varying almost from Oxford to Cambridge blue. It grows in clumps, the flowers half-raised, in open pastures, boggy or not, 12,000 ft. September.”

KW 10,102. *Aconitum*.

“ A meadow plant, height 2-3 ft. Flowers not seen, in a tall spike. Open places, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 10,111. *Lychnis* ?

“ A tufted ‘ Bladder Campion,’ the striped calyx much inflated, persistent. Height 6-10 ins. On alpine turf slopes, 13,000-14,000 ft. September.”

KW 10,118. *Epilobium*.

“ A dwarf plant, hardly a foot high, growing in tufts in the granite gravel. Flowers large, lurid purple in generous measure, 12,000-13,000 ft. August.”

KW 10,119. *Aconitum*.

“ Flowers not seen, in tight heads. Height 12-18 ins. Meadows, 12,000 ft.”

KW 10,124. Euonymus.

“ Same as No. 9,592, but there is probably more than one species under this number.”

KW 10,125.

“ Flowers bright gamboge, in June. A small spreading herb, thin leafed, growing in a colony beneath a huge rock, and therefore in deep shade. The only clump seen. 11,000 ft.”

KW 10,126. Schima.

“ A fair-sized tree, scattered in the forest up to 7,000-8,000 ft. Flowers large, cream, September-November.”

KW 10,130. Gaultheria.

“ A small gregarious plant, with erect shoots, and stiff needle-like leaves. Berries small, very dark violet-blue, dangling by short pedicels. On bare earth slopes, 10,000-11,000 ft.”

KW 10,132. Enkianthus. (“ Cherry Enkianthus”.)

“ A small shrub, with solitary maroon red flowers. Leaves scarlet in October. It occurs in dense thickets, on cliffs facing south or west. Found at 10,000 ft.”

KW 10,145. Aster ?

“ A bushy more or less herbaceous perennial, up to 2½ ft. high. It bears ample corymbs of small flowers, variable in shade, usually mauve-purple, blooming throughout November, in the open. Grows rankly amongst the high grass and secondary growth where it gets plenty of sun.”

KW 10,146. Gentiana (Crawfurdia).

“ A small twiner, growing in thickets. Flowers violet, in broad bands, alternate light and dark. Ascends to 8,000 ft., but is probably not hardy.”

KW 10,149. Clethra.

“ A small tree or shrub. Flowers not seen, probably appearing in June. In open forest, 6,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 10,152. Euonymus.

“ Same as No. 9,376, *q.v.*”

KW 10,154. Buddleia.

“ A bushy shrub with large leaves. Flowers not seen, apparently copious. On barren cliffs, rather rare, 9,000 ft.”

KW 10,158. (Lauraceae).

“ A big deciduous forest tree. Large winter buds are formed. Fruits in long stiff pendent spikes, ripening and dropping in October-November. Flowers yellow, appearing in April, before the leaves, 6,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 10,164. *Hemerocallis* ?

“ An herbaceous perennial about 4 ft. high. Grows amongst the high grass and bracken on the edge of the forest. Apparently rare. Flowers not seen, 6,000 ft.”

KW 10,171.

“ An undershrub, growing gregariously in the temperate forest, at 8,000 ft. Flowers unseen. Berries black, in ample spikes. 8,000 ft.”

KW 10,174. *Acer*.

“ A large deciduous (?) forest tree, the fruits picked up at 4,000 ft.”

KW 10,181. *Bulbophyllum* ?

“ A winter-flowering orchid, with long sprays of orange-spotted flowers. Found on rocks and on trees, at 3,000-4,000 ft. Quaint, but mainly of botanical interest.”

KW 10,190. *Acer niveum* ?

“ A fairly big forest tree. Leaves polished above, snow white beneath. Fruits in large bunches. 4,000-6,000 ft.”

KW 10,204. *Chirita* ?

“ Flowers not seen, borne in terminal heads of six or eight, apparently large. Scape about 6 ins. high. Leaves large, lop-sided, hugging the rock. It grows in the steep jungle glens, in deep perpetual shade, and a saturated atmosphere at 4,000 ft. flowering during the rains. It looks to be a good greenhouse plant.”

KW 10,208.

[*Orchidaceae*].

“ An epiphyte, with long compact spikes of white, violet-speckled fragrant flowers. The main stem bears several such spikes in a terminal fascis. Not showy. Hill jungle, 3,000 ft.”

FIELD NOTES
OF
RHODODENDRONS
AND OTHER PLANTS
COLLECTED BY
KINGDON WARD
IN 1933.

FIELD NOTES
OF
RHODODENDRONS
AND OTHER PLANTS
COLLECTED BY
KINGDON WARD
IN 1933.

RHODODENDRONS,

1933.

(Those underlined are seed numbers.)

- KW 10351. R. virgatum.
 “ Rong Tö Valley from Rima to Ata. An early-flowering shrub of variable size. Probably typical. 7,000 ft. November, 1933.”
- KW 10358. R. triflorum.
 “ Moister forests and gorges of Zayul, 8,000 to 10,000 ft. Probably typical (KW 7121 is probably this species).”
- KW 10363. R. sino-grande.
 “ Shady forests of the Rong Tö Valley above 8,000 ft. Flowers April-May. Probably typical.”
- KW 10367. Rhododendron concinnoides?
 “ Flowers not seen but probably a pink-flowered epiphyte of poor quality = KW 8227 from the Mishmi Hills.”

- KW 10371. *Rhododendron cerasiflorum* ?
 “ A shrub with crimson-cerise flowers, scattered in damp forest above 8,000 ft. Probably = KW 9383 from the Burma frontier. April, 1933.”
- KW 10372. *R. aureum*.
 “ A shrub or bush, locally abundant in the Rong Tö Valley, Zayul. Flowers April-May, at 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Probably typical. See No. 11029.”
- KW 10379. *R. bullatum*.
 “ A small shrub, sometimes gregarious, never epiphytic, usually on cliffs or rocks in Pine forest between 6,000 and 8,000 ft. Buds carmine ; flowers notably flushed pink, appearing in May. A good form. Rong Tö Valley. April, 1933.”
- KW 10401. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Thomsonii*.
 “ A small smooth-barked gnarled tree. Leaves *glabrous*. Flowers not seen, but may be like those of No. 10462. Rong Tö Valley in temperate forest, 9,000 ft. April, 1933.”

KW 10401-B. R. deleiense ?

“ A small shrub. No flowers seen but a little seed of the previous year collected. Evidently rare in the Rong Tö Valley. 8,000 ft. April, 1933.”

KW 10402. R. megacalyx.

“ Truss five-flowered. Rare in Zayul, on the fringes of the forest, 7,000 to 8,000 ft. Probably typical. May, 1933.”

KW 10426. R. arboreum.

“ A late flowering form, common in the forest between 6,000 and 8,000 ft. Flowers always blood red, in April and May. Typical. Rong Tö Valley, Zayul. April, 1933.”

KW 10462. Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.

“ A stout gnarled tree, scattered in mixed forest. Leaves with thin indumentum. Flowers purplish, thickly spotted, in large compact trusses, opening in April. Rong Tö Valley, Zayul. 9,000 ft. May, 1933.”

- KW 10486.** R. Roylei var. ?
 “A gregarious orange-flowered shrub, abundant on one steep hillside, but not common in Zayul. Perhaps the same as KW 8239 See No. 10971. 11,000-12,000 ft. 1933.”
- KW 10487.** Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.
 “A shrub, scattered in thickets of Rhododendron, on the precipitous mountain slope. Flowers crimson, with five black honey glands, in trusses of five. Recalls R. cerasinum. 12,000 ft. June, 1933.”
- KW 10488.** Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.
 “A shrub, growing with No. 10487. Rare. Flowers white. 12,000 ft. June, 1933.”
- KW 10489.** Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.
 “Flowers not seen. A tree, like No. 10462, with *glabrous* leaves. In forest and thicket at 9,000 ft. Rong Tö Valley, Zayul. June, 1933.”

KW 10490.

R. trichocladum.

“ A gregarious shrub. Common towards the tree line in Zayul. Probably typical. 10,000-12,000 ft. June, 1933.”

KW 10496.

R. sanguineum.

“ A gregarious undershrub with masses of blood red flowers. Leaf indumentum eventually black. Local in the wetter regions, above 12,000 ft. June, 1933.”

KW 10497.

R. Beesianum.

“ A small tree, with big leaves, and fine trusses of flowers, white tinged with pink. Common throughout Zayul in the upper Rhododendron forests, at 11,000 ft. Rather variable. June, 1933.”

KW 10498.

R. niphargum ?

“ A small tree, scattered in the upper temperate forest. Flowers white, with purple blotch. Probably typical. June, 1933.”

KW 10498-A. R. niphargum ?

“ Another gathering, from the Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills. Flowers not seen. Probably = KW 9479. December, 1933.”

KW 10499. Rhododendron sp. § Anthopogon.

“ An aromatic bushy undershrub with coral red flowers in tight heads. In the alpine region with *R. sanguineum*. 12,000-13,000 ft. June, 1933.

KW 10500. R. pruniflorum ?

“ An aromatic bushy shrub with plum-coloured flowers, common on rocks and in gullies, in the zone of *Abies*. Probably typical. June, 1933.”

KW 10521. Rhododendron sp. § Lapponicum.

“ Flowers variable, violet to lavender. A typical alpine semi-dwarf gregarious undershrub, blooming in the snow at 14,000 ft. June, 1933.”

KW 10530. Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.

§§ Selense.

“ A small-leaved shrub with carmine buds and primrose flowers, sometimes flushed. Very free flowering. Abundant along the tree line at 12,000-13,000 ft. June, 1933.”

KW 10531. Rhododendron sp. § Lapponicum.

“ A thick-set gregarious twiggy undershrub with purple flowers. Common in the alpine region, 12,000 to 14,000 ft. Not unlike No. 10521, but quite distinct in foliage and flower colour, and blooms later. June, 1933.”

KW 10532. R. riparium.

“ Common in the wetter parts of Zayul. 12,000-14,000 ft. Flowers in June. Probably typical.”

KW 10533. Rhododendron sp. § Lapponicum.

“ A larger shrub than the other “ Lapponicums,” with deep purple flowers, like those of *R. rupicola*. Probably = KW 7048. June, 1933.”

- KW 10541.** Rhododendron sp. § Anthopogon.
 “An aromatic gregarious bushy shrub, with pink flowers, lighter or darker. Height 1-2 ft. Abundant on cliffs at 12,000-13,000 ft. Perhaps = No. 10499. June.”
- KW 10542.** Rhododendron sp. § Anthopogon.
 (R. crebreflorum ?)
 “A dwarf aromatic species often prostrate or almost so. May be only a high alpine form of No. 10541. Flowers delicately pink. On rocks above 14,000 ft. June, 1933.”
- KW 10543.** R. repens.
 “Typical. 14,000 ft. June, 1933.”
- KW 10544.** R. campylogynum.
 “Typical. See No. 10870. 14,000 ft. June, 1933.”
- KW 10570.** Rhododendron rubriflorum.
 “Flowers cherry red. Occurs only scattered in mixed Rhododendron underscrub. Rare here. Same as KW 9810 discovered on the Burma frontier, 1931. 13,000-14,000 ft. June, 1933.”

KW 10579. Rhododendron sigillatum ?

“ A gregarious scrub plant covering whole hillsides. Flowers variable, white or pink, spotted. June, July. 13,000-15,000 ft. This species crosses the great snow range.”

KW 10582. Rhododendron sp. nov. § Saluense.

“ A prostrate mat-forming plant, covering considerable areas of rock and scree at 14,000 to 15,000 ft. Flowers bright purple, borne so abundantly as to hide the small leaves. Very gay in July, on the north side of the great snow range only. Nagong, 1933.”

KW 10595. Rhododendron sp. § Lapponicum.

“ Flowers purple, in threes or fours. The only “ Lapponicum ” to cross the great snow range. 14,000-15,000 ft. July. Nagong. (Probably = No. 10531).

KW 10699. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Anthopogon*.
(*R. tsarongense* ?)

“ A highly aromatic shrub, with white flowers, often suffused with pink. Found only on limestone, north of the great snow range. See No. 10842. Flowers July-August, or perhaps June-July, with occasional flowers later, above 15,000 feet. Nagong.”

KW 10700. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Taliense*.

“ A large shrub, even a small tree, found only on limestone north of the great snow range. Flowers not seen. In 1932 the plants exhausted themselves, and must have been almost invisible for flowers. In 1933, hardly a specimen flowered at all. Externally it recalls *R. vellereum*. Local, but not rare. Nagong. 14,000 ft. August, 1933.”

KW 10716. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Lapponicum*.

“ No. 10595 in fruit. Nagong. 15,000 ft. August, 1933.”

- KW 10830.** Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.
 “ A fine looking shrub 10-15 ft. high. Flowers not seen. Grows in the rather dry forests of eastern Zayul, and seen only near Sangachu Dzong, at 12,000 ft. altitude. September, 1933.”
- KW 10832.** R. Beesianum.
 “ Associated with No. 10830, and probably the same as No. 10497. Eastern Zayul. 12,000-13,000 ft. September, 1933.”
- KW 10841.** R. lepidotum.
 “ Flowers not seen, but probably typical. On the limestone cliffs above Sangachu Dzong, at 13,000 ft. September, 1933.”
- KW 10842.** Rhododendron sp. § Anthopogon.
 “ On the limestone cliffs above Sangachu Dzong, at 13,000-14,000 ft. Probably the same as No. 10699. A good plant. September, 1933.”

- KW 10870.** R. campylogynum.
 “ Same as No. 10544. This species just crosses the snow range. 15,000 ft. Nagong. October, 1933.”
- KW 10877.** Rhododendron sp. § Saluenense.
 “ Fruiting specimens of No. 10582. This species is fairly abundant locally, but was seen only in two places. It is confined to the north, or east flank of the great range, and does not occur further north. Nagong. October, 1933.”
- KW 10914.** Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.
 “ Winter foliage of No. 10489. Zayul. October, 1933.”
- KW 10928.** R. manipurense ? R. Maddeni var.?
 “ A large straggling bush. Flowers not seen, probably white. Common in the drier parts of north-western Zayul at 7,000-8,000 ft. October, 1933.”

KW 10929.

R. bullatum.

“ Same as No. 10379. In fine autumns it attempts a second flowering in October-November, until stopped by frost. Common in western Zayul all along the range between the Rong Tö Valley and the Mishmi Hills. It flowered well, but set hardly any seed in 1933. October, 1933.”

KW 10940.

R. micromeres.

“ A rare epiphyte in western Zayul, just crossing the range from the wet Mishmi Hills. Flowers not seen, probably normal. 8,000 ft. November, 1933.”

KW 10950.

R. tanastylum.

“ Flowers not seen, but this is a variable species. In mixed forest, 9,000 ft. North-western Zayul. November, 1933.”

KW 10950-A.

R. tanastylum.

“ Another gathering from the Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam frontier. 8,000 ft. Same as KW 8044, collected in 1928? December, 1933.”

KW 10951.

Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.

“A small tree with glabrous leaves and stiff many-flowered trusses. Forests of north-western Zayul. 8,000-9,000 ft. Perhaps identical with No. 10401. November, 1933.”

KW 10952.

R. vesiculiferum.

“Flowers not seen, but foliage typical. This, however, is a variable species. In mixed forest, north-western Zayul. 8,000-9,000 ft. November, 1933. (Common on the Burma frontier, to the south, but not seen in the Mishmi Hills in 1928.)”

KW 10959.

Rhododendron sp. nov. ? § Barbatum ?

“Only a single specimen found on the river bank. Luckily it had flowered well. A small bristly-leaved tree some 15-20 ft. high, with fruits resembling those of *R. tanastylum*.”

- KW 10969.** Rhododendron sp. § Anthopogon.
 “An aromatic alpine under-
 shrub. Flowers not seen, but
 probably pink. May = No. 10499
 or No. 10541. November, 1933.”
- KW 10970.** Rhododendron sp. § Thomsonii.
 §§ Selense.
 “Flowers not seen, but this is
 probably the same as No. 10530, a
 species worth collecting from
 several localities. North-western
 Zayul. 10,000-11,000 ft. No-
 vember, 1933.”
- KW 10971.** Rhododendron Roylei var. ? R.
 triflorum ?
 “Flowers not seen, but this
 may = KW 10486, an orange-
 flowered shrub with very glaucous
 leaves. When it occurs in forest,
 it becomes a small tree ; it is easily
 confused with large-leaved forms of
 R. triflorum, which has negligible
 flowers and may be that species.
 North-western Zayul. 10,000-
 11,000 ft. November, 1933.”

- KW 11002.** Rhododendron sp. § Neriiflorum.
 “ A shrub, in mixed temperate forest. Flowers not seen, crimson or scarlet, in trusses of 6-8. Species of similar appearance were collected on the Burma frontier in 1931. (See KW 9321, 9382.) Western Zayul. 9,000 ft. November, 1933.”
- KW 11004.** Rhododendron sp. § Heliolepis.
 “ A strongly aromatic shrub, with flowers in trusses of six (not seen). On rocks in the upper forest zone. Perhaps = KW 7108 from the Burma frontier, or KW 10020. These are variable plants. Western Zayul. 10,000 ft. November, 1933.”
- KW 11011.** R. cerasinum var. ?
 “ A shrub, rare here, with 8-flowered trusses. Collected previously under various numbers, in various localities, but worth collecting again. Western Zayul. 10,000 ft. November, 1933.”

- KW 11012.** Rhododendron sp. § Anthopogon.
 “A large-leafed and compact shrublet, in open places along the river bank, below the tree line though in alpine situations. May = No. 10541, but looks a sturdier and better all-round plant. Western Zayul. 11,000-12,000 ft. November, 1933.”
- KW 11016.** Rhododendron sp. § Lapponicum.
 “Flowers not seen, 2-3 in a truss. Probably = No. 10521 or No. 10531. Western Zayul. 13,000-14,000 ft. November, 1933. This species was quite uncommon on the Rong Tö-Dibang divide.”
- KW 11026.** *R. crinigerum.*
 “Flowers not seen, but probably typical. A shrub, growing on cliffs and rocks, at 10,000 ft. November, 1933.”

KW 11029.

R. aureum.

“Flowers not seen, probably typical and the same as No. 10372. Rong Tö Valley, Zayul. 7,000 ft. December, 1933.”

KW 11035.

Rhododendron sp. § Neriiflorum ?
sp. nov. ?

“A shrub, the leaves with cottony-white indumentum. Truss 12-16 flowered, the flowers crimson and spotted. Not usually gregarious, but scattered in thickets of *Rhododendron* and more sparsely in the forest, at 9,000-11,000 ft. Forest-grown specimens are of straggling habit. Dri La, western Zayul. December, 1933.”

KW 11040.

R. lanatum var. ?

“A shrub, the leaves thickly felted with cinnamon-red wool, resembling those of some ‘*Haematodes*’; but the flowers are not scarlet or crimson—probably yellow. Collected on both sides of the Dri La, at 12,000-13,000 ft. This is doubtless the same as KW 8288 from the Delei Valley. December, 1933.”

KW 11043.

R. cerasinum var. ?

“One of the highest scrub plants met with, at 12,000 ft., but descends into the forest where it becomes a big bush. Truss fewer flowered than No. 11011. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam frontier. December, 1933.”

KW 11050.

Rhododendron sp. § Sanguineum
sp. nov. ?

“A prostrate plant, collected under the snow, in open places in the forest, only where the ground is boggy. Not abundant, but gregarious where found. The leaf indumentum, does not turn black as in No. 10496, but remains silvery. Truss 4-6 flowered, the flowers crimson. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam frontier. 10,000 ft. December, 1933.”

KW 11052. Rhododendron sp. § Maddeni.

“ A small bushy epiphyte, with yellow flowers and red anthers. Truss three-flowered. In the mixed forest zone, at 8,000-9,000 ft. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam frontier. December, 1933. (Specimens were both in flower and in fruit).”

KW 11055. Rhododendron sp. § Maddeni.

“ A small epiphyte, flowers solitary on the only two fruiting specimens seen. Capsule very large. This recalls KW 6310 from the Tsangpo Gorge. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam frontier.”

KW 11057. R. dendricola ?

“ A tree, or shrub, epiphytic or not, very variable as to foliage. Truss three-flowered, flowers probably white. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam frontier. 7,000-8,000 ft. December, 1933.”

KW 11060. Rhododendron sp. § Grande.

“ A tree, not tall, but stout and spreading, with a fine crown. Leaves twice as long as broad, silvery beneath. Flowers apparently purple, in large trusses. Fruits covered with velvety fur, rich foxy red beneath, frosty white above. The tree in fruit is handsome. Found only in dry temperate evergreen forest, at 8,000 ft. or thereabouts. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam frontier. December, 1933.”

NOTE.—Where the flower colour is stated and the flowers not seen, the colour was ascertained by dissecting the winter buds.

TREES, SHRUBS
AND
HERBS,
1933.

- KW 10301-A. *Exacum tetragonum*.
“ A semi-herbaceous plant of the open grassy plains with blue-violet flowers, opening after the rains, about October or November. Lohit Valley, 1,000-2,000 ft. Assam.”
- KW 10301-B. *Osbeckia* ?
“ A small bushy shrub with rose-coloured flowers. In open places amongst grass and shrubs, flowering in February or earlier. Lohit Valley, 1,000-2,000 ft. Assam.”
- KW 10301-C. *Pyracantha*.
“ A thorny evergreen shrub. Flowers white, berries orange. Grows gregariously in the sandy river bed, north of Rima, flowering in May, fruiting in November, 3,000-5,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10301-D. *Sterculia* ?

“ A shrub, handsome in fruit. Scattered in the jungles of the Lohit Valley, south of Rima, up to 3,000 ft. Fruiting in March. Assam.”

KW 10301-E. *Porana racemosa*.

“ A climber with white flowers. In thickets above Rima, at 5,000 ft. Probably winter flowering; fruit collected in April. Zayul.”

KW 10301-F. *Albizia Wardii* ?

“ An evergreen tree, large, or quite small in poor soil. Scattered along the river bank, in the drier regions, from Minzong to Rima. Might be a useful sand binder. Quite small shrubs bear flowers, in May, 3,000-4,000 ft. Assam.”

KW 10301-G. *Sophora*.

“ A shrub with white flowers. Common in the rain forests of the Lohit Valley, up to 4,000 ft. The flowers appear in April. Assam.”

KW 10301-H. *Polygonatum* ?

“Flowers bright purple, or cream, in April-May. A forest plant, abundant throughout the Mishmi Hills, up to 5,000 or 6,000 ft. Assam, also Zayul.”

KW 10350. *Gaultheria codonantha*.

“A shrub with large handsome leaves and large cream-coloured flowers, often flushed red. Young shoots crimson bristly. In shady gullies up to 6,000 ft. Should be hardy or half hardy. May. Zayul.”

KW 10359. *Mahonia calamicaulis*.

“Grows 10 ft. high in the valley, more stunted in the upper forest. Winter flowering, the berries—also handsome—ripe in May or June. 5,000-7,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10366. *Prunus*.

“A shrub with fluffy cream-coloured flowers and black fruit. Common in temperate forest, between 6,000 and 8,000 ft. May. Zayul.”

- KW 10375.** Iris (*I. ensata* type § Apogon).
 “A dwarf rhizomatous beardless and crestless species. Flowers violet with white patterns on the falls. More or less gregarious, or in colonies, in the Pine forest, flowering May. Very abundant between 6,000 and 8,000 ft. Zayul.”
- KW 10401-A.** Schefflera shweliensis.
 “A tall Palm-like tree with compound palmate leaves and big terminal racemes of cream-coloured flowers. In temperate forest up to 6,000 or 7,000 ft. Winter flowering. Zayul.”
- KW 10409.** Symplocos ?
 “A small tree about the size of a Hawthorn, with masses of fluffy white flowers in May. Deciduous. Common in thin forest, or Pine forest or in cultivation up to 6,000 ft. Zayul.”
- KW 10412.** Abies.
 “A magnificent tree with the appearance of a Cunninghamia, and the cone of Abies. Does not form forests by itself, but is associated with *Picea Morinda* and *Pinus excelsa* at 7,000-8,000 ft. in the lower mixed forests of Zayul.”

- KW 10417.** *Gaultheria*.
 “ A gregarious shrub with white flowers in elegant festoons, and black berries. Common on dry pine-clad slopes up to 7,000 or 8,000 ft. The flowers open in April or May. Zayul.”
- KW 10442.** *Piptanthus labernifolius* ?
 “ A shrub, silky tomentose, with pale yellow flowers. Open places in the forest region, at 7,000-8,000 ft. Zayul.”
- KW 10443.** *Lonicera setosa* var. ?
 “ A deciduous shrub flowering early—flowers not seen. Berries translucent crimson. In forest up to 8,000 ft. Zayul.”
- KW 10447.** *Aster*.
 “ Flowers mauve, opening at all seasons, but mainly in the summer. Flourishes on dry stony soil, baked hard, where little else will grow, at 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Zayul.”

- KW 10449.** *Lonicera Webbiana*.
 “Probably typical. Almost a small tree in the moister forests of Zayul, a shrub in the dry cold climate of Nagong, where it ascends to over 13,000 ft. Flowers in May-June, the cherry-like fruits ripening in November. Zayul and Nagong.”
- KW10450-A.** *Podophyllum versipelle*.
 “Typical. Grows in colonies in the mixed forests of Zayul at 9,000-10,000 ft. Flowers white, hidden beneath the large leaves, in June and July. The scarlet fruits ripen in October or November.”
- KW 10464.** *Fraxinus floribunda* ?
 “A handsome forest tree, heavily festooned with massive bunches of cream-coloured flowers in May and June. Up to nearly 8,000 ft. in temperate mixed forest. Zayul.”
- KW 10491.** *Iris* (*I. pumila* type § *Pogoniris*).
 “A dwarf bearded *Iris* with violet flowers. Abundant in the alpine region, on steep grassy slopes, from 10,000 to 15,000 ft. Often in large clumps. The flowers open in June and July. Zayul and Nagong.”

- KW 10493. *Arisaema*.
 "Spathe large green ; leaf three-lobed, large. A quaint plant of the temperate forest, flowering in June 9,000 ft. Zayul."
- KW 10506. *Lilium Wardii* ?
 "A small plant bearing one, occasionally two, very rarely three, capsules. Flowers not seen. Grows scattered on the steep pine-clad hillside at 7,000-8,000 ft. Seed of previous year, collected in May. Zayul."
- KW 10512. *Meconopsis integrifolia* ?
 "A single plant found coming up in June, and a little of the previous year's seed saved. 12,000 ft. Zayul."
- KW 10522. *Primula alta* ? (§ *Denticulata*).
 "An alpine June-July flowering plant with a mop head of violet-blue scented flowers and mealy leaves. Grows where dwarf *Rhododendrons* grow, on turf slopes. Not on limestone. This species crosses the snowy range. Zayul and Nagong."

- KW 10523.** *Lonicera*.
“A dwarf alpine shrub with yellow flowers enclosed by large papery bracts, followed by blue-violet berries. Particularly handsome in fruit. It grows in acid soils associated with dwarf *Rhododendron*, at 13,000 ft. Flowers June, fruits October. Zayul.”
- KW 10524.** *Paraquilegium grandiflora*.
“On cliffs of any rock, on both sides of the range, at 14,000 ft. or higher. Flowering June, July. Zayul and Nagong.”
- KW 10525.** *Anemone rupicola*.
“Flowers like white satin. On cliffs of igneous rock, and also on grassy slopes, both sides of the snow range, 10,000-14,000 ft. June. Zayul and Nagong.”
- KW 10536.** *Lonicera*.
“A prostrate alpine mat shrub with a wealth of tiny pink fragrant flowers in June, followed by large translucent scarlet berries in October. The leaves are thin and glabrous. Found only on the wet side of the snowy range at 12,000-13,000 ft. in Zayul.”

KW 10536-A. *Lonicera*.

“ A bushy undershrub, covered with fragrant pink flowers in July, followed by scarlet berries in October. Usually grows by streams or in damp meads at 13,000 ft. The leaves are leathery and tomentose; otherwise the plant bears a superficial resemblance to No. 10536, with which it is easily confused. Nagong.”

KW 10547. *Gentiana barbata*.

“ Flowers violet. There are two forms, one with large flowers, abundant in damp alpine meadows, the other with much smaller and paler flowers, from dry soil, often limestone. July, 13,000-14,000 ft. Nagong.”

KW 10556. *Meconopsis horridula*.

“ A good form, with light blue flowers, from the wind-swept scree and alpine turf slopes. Height 8-12 ins. Grows on both sides of the snow range and all over the drier country to the north, flowering in the summer. Zayul and Nagong.”

- KW 10557.** *Nomocharis nana*, var. *flavida* ?
 “Flowers solitary, pale yellow, finely speckled deep purple, fragrant. Height 6-9 ins. Local, but abundant—only seen on the south side of the snow range, on alpine scrub-covered slopes. The bulb is near the surface in the sticky black soil. Flowers in June-July. Seed of the previous year, and of the current year, collected. A little seed of No. 10558 may be mixed with it. Zayul.”
- KW 10558.** *Nomocharis* sp. non. ?
 “Flowers solitary purple. It grows in exactly the same place as No. 10557, though each keeps to itself. This species crosses the snow range, and re-appears in Nagong, where, however, it is rare. Found also in the Adung Valley, Burma frontier, in 1931. Seed of the previous year, and also of the current year, collected at 13,000-14,000 ft. Zayul and Nagong.”
- KW 10559.** *Astragalus* ?
 “Flowers orange. On alpine turf slopes, high alpine belt, at 13,000-14,000 ft. Flowers July Zayul.”

- KW 10581.** *Cremanthodium* sp. nov. ?
 “ A dwarf plant, not 6 ins. high, with a solitary nodding yellow flower, very fragrant and cut leaves. On high alpine screes, above 14,000 ft. July. Nagong.”
- KW 10588.** *Aster* sp. (*A. tibetica* ?)
 “ A single-flowered plant of the alpine turf slopes, and meadows. Incredibly abundant and quite handsome, like a large purple Daisy. 13,000-14,000 ft. July. Nagong and Zayul.”
- KW 10588-A.** *Aster* sp.
 “ A dwarf form of No. 10588, covering and colouring damp turfy hollows at 15,000 ft., in thousands. July. Nagong.”
- KW 10591.** *Salvia* sp. nov. ?
 “ A big coarse plant with large handsome violet flowers in long sticky spikes. Occurs scattered amongst dwarf *Rhododendron* on alpine slopes, above 13,000 ft. Common. Flowers in July. Nagong.”

- KW 10592.** *Primula szechuanica* (§ *Nivalis*).
 “A fine form with very fragrant flowers and handsome leaves. Scattered amongst dwarf *Rhododendron*, not common, and quite local. July, 14,000 ft. Nagong.”
- KW 10598.** *Cremanthodium*.
 “A yellow-flowered aquatic, forming large colonies in running water, deeply rooted in mud and stones. Abundant everywhere, flowering from July till October. Nagong. 13,000-14,000 ft.”
- KW 10600.** *Picea lichiangensis* ?
 “A moderate-sized tree, ascending to 13,000 ft. on the dry side of the range, where it represents *Abies* on the moist side. Forms forests with Birch, in some of the high valleys round Shugden Gompa. Nagong.”
- KW 10604.** *Primula tibetica* (§ *Farinosae*).
 “Typical. A bog plant, very small, never exceeding 3 ins. in height, but colouring the bogs. Prefers an acid soil. Flowers throughout July and August. Nagong, 13,000 ft.”

- KW 10611.** *Dracocephalum tangutica*.
 “Flowers violet, from July till August. The ripe fruits and seeds are pleasantly aromatic. Abundant on the dry wind-swept slopes of Nagong, in hard stony soil, between 13,000 and 15,000 ft.
- KW 10614.** *Clematis tangutica* ?
 “A scrambling climber, bearing great numbers of warm yellow flowers, changing slowly to mahogany with age. Common in the dry stony soil, especially limestone, of the Nagong mountains, up to 13,000 ft. July, 1933.”
- KW 10615.** *Rosa*.
 “A bush, common in thickets. Flowers pink or white, often both on the same shrub. July. Dry country, 13,000 ft. Nagong.
- KW 10616.** *Ajuga*.
 “An almost dwarf plant with the internodes telescoped, bearing an apparent pyramid of bright violet flowers. Height 2-3 ins. Very rare—one patch found in damp soil under bushes in the meads. (Beware of slugs). Nagong, 13,000 ft. July, 1933.”

- KW 10617.** **Geranium.**
 “ A straggling herb with large violet flowers. Common in thickets and round cultivation. Nagong, 13,000 ft.”
- KW 10621.** **Delphinium yunnanense ?**
 “ A meadow plant 2-3 ft. high with intensely blue flowers, opening in late summer. At high altitudes and on steep rocky slopes it becomes dwarfed. 13,000-15,000 ft. Nagong.”
- KW 10634.** **Anemone.**
 “ A rosette plant with numerous radiating scapes bearing violet or white flowers. Abundant everywhere in alpine regions, between 14,000 and 16,000 ft. May grow a foot high. Chiefly on acid soils on the outskirts of Rhododendron clumps. July to September. Nagong.”
- KW 10640.** **Dracocephalum heterophylla ?**
 “ An almost prostrate rock plant with large spikes of handsome white flowers. It grows on the hardest soils, in the driest, most wind-swept spots. The dried seed capsules are deliciously aromatic. Mainly limestone. August to September. 13,000-15,000 ft. Nagong.”

KW 10641.

Anemone.

“A prostrate rock plant with yellow or white flowers, turning darker with age. On screes and gravelly banks, 14,000 ft. July to August. Nagong.”

KW 10646.

Indigofera.

“An herbaceous perennial, the deep rootstock bearing a large cushion of flowering and leaf-bearing shoots, which reach a height of 1 to 1½ ft. Flowers purple. Rare, found only on one dusty scree in full sun, at over 13,000 ft. altitude. Seems to need very little water. August. Nagong.”

KW 10672.

Onosma Hookeri ?

“A handsome hoary-bristled herb, up to 15 ins. high, bearing croziers of violet to purple vitreous-looking flowers. Scattered on ledges of limestone cliffs, in full sun; also in arid valleys, on non-calcareous rocks. August, 12,000-14,000 ft. Nagong and Zayul.”

KW 10675.

Aster.

“ A bushy undershrub, with numbers of small white button flowers. Common in the very arid regions to the north-east of Shugden Gompa, and in the Salween Gorge, on shale or sandstone cliffs. Might do well in the Mediterranean region. 12,000-13,000 ft. August. Nagong.”

KW 10680.

Papilionaceae Gen. Nov. ?

“ A shrub with bright gamboge flowers. Probably deciduous. It grows 6 ft. high, but is often considerably smaller and flourishes in the hot arid gorge of the Salween and its tributaries, on the sunny slopes, made of shale, sandstone or metamorphic rock. Does not disdain water, growing luxuriantly where a trickle comes to the surface and *Primula sikimensis* can grow. Probably winter flowering, as I collected ripe seed in August; but there were a few blooms opening also. Might do well in the Mediterranean region. 12,000-13,000 ft. Nagong.”

KW 10688.

Androsace.

“A slender rock plant with white, or pale or dark pink flowers. It grows under bushes on the limestone range at 12,000 to 14,000 ft. August. Nagong and Zayul.”

KW 10718.

Dracocephalum sp. nov. ?

“A high alpine plant, 6 to 9 ins. in height, with violet flowers subtended by conspicuous violet-veined papery bracts. Abundant above 15,000 ft., wherever *Rhododendrons* grow. Flowers in August and September. Nagong.”

KW 10721.

Primula macrophylla ? (§ *Nivalis*).

“A high alpine semi-aquatic plant, growing gregariously on the old glacier flats above 15,000 or 16,000 ft., where water is flowing sluggishly from melting snow or glaciers. Flowers large, pale purple, in ample heads. Leaves leathery, silver white beneath. July, August. Nagong.”

- KW 10722.** *Primula rigida* ? (§ *Nivalis*).
 “A dwarf rock plant, scattered on gravel banks and screes above 15,000 ft. Flowers not seen, probably opening in July. Nagong.”
- KW 10738.** *Aconitum*.
 “A dwarf alpine about 6 ins. high, with glossy violet flowers, large for such a small plant. Scattered amongst *Rhododendron*, in alpine pastures at 14,000-15,000 ft. Autumn flowering. Nagong.”
- KW 10758-59.** *Adenophora*.
 “A slender herb variable in size and in shape of leaf, but not exceeding 15 ins. in height. Flowers violet, solitary, or more usually in a lateral series, four to six on a scape. A typical limestone plant, selecting the driest spots, on sunny screes. 12,000-14,000 ft. Nagong.”
- KW 10761.** *Gentiana sino-ornata* ?
 “The common autumn flowering alpine turf Gentian of Nagong, occurring everywhere above 14,000 ft. on alpine turf slopes in countless numbers. Flowers September, October. Nagong.”

KW 10765.

Gentiana Georgei ?

“Flowers purple, larger than those of *G. sino-ornata*. A prostrate alpine like No. 10761 and occurring with it in lesser numbers, opening rather later.”

KW 10766.

Gentiana trichotoma ?

“A gorgeous alpine occurring in huge numbers on the snowy range, but not in the dry country further north. Height 6-9 ins. Flowers variable, some shade of sea blue, dark or light, occasionally quite pale, very rarely banded blue and white. Only found on acid soils where *Rhododendrons* thrive, and above 14,000 ft. The flowers open towards the end of August and last through September. Nagong.”

KW 10796.

Lonicera.

“A small alpine shrub with primrose yellow flowers enveloped in papery bracts, and *orange* berries. Very like No. 10523, except that that has *blue* berries. On high screes with dwarf *Rhododendron*. In bloom early summer, fruits ripe in October. 13,000-14,000 ft. Nagong.”

- KW 10806.** *Primula* sp. nov. ? (§ *Nivalis*).
 “Flowers a beautiful rose pink, sweetly fragrant. Height 6 to 9 ins. A rare species growing on broken slate cliffs, wind-swept and exposed to full sun—a most unusual place for a ‘*Nivalis*’ *Primula*. July, 15,000 ft. Nagong.”
- KW 10807-A.** *Gentiana sino-ornata*? var.
 “A form of No. 10761 with white or pale violet striped flowers. It occurs mixed sporadically with the typical form. Sometimes in small colonies. September, 15,000 ft. Nagong.”
- KW 10807-B.** *Gentiana sino-ornata*? var.
 “A form of No. 10761 with Cambridge blue flowers, as it might be *G. Farreri*. In moist meadows, this is the usual form, and here it occurs sometimes to the exclusion of the dark form. September, 13,000-15,000 ft. Nagong.”
- KW 10808.** *Trollius yunnanensis*?
 “A meadow plant, common in damp ground with *Geranium*, *Aconitum*, *Aster* and similar species, in non-acid soils. July-August, 13,000 ft. Nagong.”

KW 10822.

Trollius sp.

“A smaller plant than No. 10822, with the same large golden drop flowers, but the corolla is persistent, turning a rich mahogany, and the leaves crimped like parsley. Abundant in one place at 15,000-16,000 ft., conspicuous well into September. Alpine turf slopes, limestone and shale. Nagong.”

KW 10829.

Aster.

“A meadow plant with small purple flowers. Height 1 ft. Late flowering, August-September, at 12,000-14,000 ft. Upper Zayul, near Sangachu Dzong.”

KW 10831.

Prunus (Cherry).

“A small tree of the temperate rain forest. Flowers not seen, probably white. Fruits edible, but tart. 13,000 ft. Nagong.”

KW 10838.

Lychnis ?

“Flowers reddish purple with bladdery calyx prominent. Height 6 ins. or less, the creeping thread-like stems underground sending up numerous erect shoots in loose clumps. A typical limestone scree plant, common at 13,000-14,000 ft. August, September. Nagong.”

KW 10858.

Nomocharis nana ?

“ This is either the yellow or the purple dwarf species (*see* Nos. 10557 and 10558) from the north face of the snow range. Flowers not seen, probably appearing in June. Scattered amongst dwarf *Rhododendron* at 14,000-15,000 ft. Nagong.”

KW 10859.

Nomocharis Souliei ?

“ Probably the maroon-flowered species, which grows on both sides of the snow range, at 13,000-15,000 ft. June, July. Nagong.”

KW 10860.

Gentiana sp. nov. ? (§ *Frigida*).

“ The ‘Lhagu Gentian,’ after the village of Lhagu in Nagong. First found in September at 14,000 ft. on the great snow range, where it paved the turf. Flowers large, trumpet shaped, brilliant deep sapphire blue. Habit like that of *G. sino-ornata*, but flowers differently shaped, and leaves smaller. Abundant on the wetter Zayul alps, south of the great snow range, while *G. sino-ornata* covers the drier ranges of Nagong in the north. In bloom September to November, requiring full sun and gravelly soil.”

KW 10895.

Arenaria ?

“ An aquatic, with large white flowers, which persist. It forms extensive mats in the slow trickling streams of the high alpine valleys, above 15,000 ft. July to September. Nagong.”

KW 10896.

Ribes.

“ A small shrub with black berries in erect clusters. Collected for the rich colour of its autumn foliage. 13,000-14,000 ft. Nagong.”

KW 10897.

Cotoneaster.

“ A shrub with solitary red or white flowers and black berries. Collected for the deep wine red of its autumn foliage. 13,000-14,000 ft. Nagong.”

KW 10902.

Gentiana sp. (“ Blue Bubble.”)

“ A mat plant studded with erect pale blue vase-shaped flowers. It grows on bare gravel patches in the high alpine regions, but is not common. September. 15,000-16,000 ft. Upper Zayul.”

KW 10906.

Cotoneaster.

“A bushy shrub, covered in autumn with large coral red or scarlet berries. The big loose sprays, so decorated, are beautiful in winter, being apparently bird proof. Leaves small, deciduous. Flowers negligible. A variable plant, and possibly there are two distinct species here. 8,000 to 10,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10908.

Lonicera.

“A small-leaved evergreen bush, with white fragrant flowers in June, and bluish berries in October. On the edge of the temperate forest above the glacier. Not common. 10,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10911.

Acer.

“A small tree of the temperate forest. Leaves 3 pronged. Fruits red, in handsome pendent racemes. 10,000 ft. Zayul.”

- KW 10912.** *Nomocharis Souliei* ?
“ A few plants found in seed under *Rhododendron* bushes, in late October. Like *N. Souliei* in appearance, but taller, with larger capsules ; also *N. Souliei* grows in the open. 13,000 ft. Upper Zayul.”
- KW 10916.** *Vaccinium glauco-album*.
“ Flowers pink, berries blue-violet. Abundant throughout Zayul, growing like Heather, very close, usually in places too dry for *Rhododendrons*. It does not ascend much above 10,000 ft.”
- KW 10919.** *Leptocodon gracile*.
“ Typical, flowering in September. A very frail twiner, graceful, but rather sketchy. Rare. Not above 8,000 ft. Upper Zayul.”
- KW 10920.** *Clematis* sp.
“ Flowers not seen. Leaves Fern like. A single plant of lowly habit found growing in the gravelly river bed, out in the open. It had borne only a few flowers. 7,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10939.

Gen. nov. Berberidaceae ?

“ A perennial herb, 12-18 ins. high, growing in small numbers here and there in the temperate forest. Leaves compound, deciduous, rather large, pale glaucous green, one of the most striking features of the plant. Flowers small, yellow, negligible as a decoration, in a loose compound cyme, followed in autumn by large spherical blue berries which form the most attractive part of the plant. Not common anywhere, and quite local. 9,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10943.

Euonymus.

“ A large evergreen tree of the temperate forest. Flowers not seen. Fruits large, turning bright pink. 6,000-8,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10944.

Euonymus.

“ A climber, smothering small trees as Ivy does. Flowers minute green, in hanging bunches. Fruits green, dangling. Temperate forest. 6,000-8,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10945.

Lilium giganteum.

“ Flowers not seen but probably typical. Scattered in the forest, 5,000-10,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10949.

Euonymus.

“ A dwarf deciduous shrub of the Rhododendron - Conifer forest. Flowers dangling from long thread-like pedicels—probably velvet chocolate-red. Seeds bright orange, ripe in November, persisting for some time. 9,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10961.

Acer. sp.

“ One of the largest deciduous trees in the forest. Leaves circular, truncated. Fruits in bunches. The foliage turns a bright clear yellow. Common up to 7,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10962.

Aster fuscescens ?

“ A small purple-flowered species, branching, and bearing half a dozen to a dozen flowers. on granite screes, facing south, at 10,000 ft. Still in lingering bloom in November. Upper Zayul.”

KW 10965.

Acer. sp.

“ A slim spreading tree, with entire leaves. Fruits in June, brilliant red, in long pendent racemes. Bark green, streaked. Bowls are made from the wood—the most expensive kind. In temperate forest, 9,000-10,000 ft. Zayul.”

- KW 10972.** *Acer. sp.*
 “ A large handsome tree with fan-shaped leaves, 7-9 pointed. Beautiful in early summer and a good shade tree. In mixed forest, 7,000 to 8,000 ft. Upper Zayul.”
- KW 10974.** *Ribes.*
 “ A forest shrub with large leaves and long pendent festoons of orange-coloured fruits in November. 10,000 ft. Upper Zayul.”
- KW 10976.** *Quercus sp.*
 “ A big evergreen tree of the mixed forest, up to 6,000 ft. Zayul.”
- KW 10977.** *Ilex.*
 “ A dwarf shrub, growing thickly over rocks in the forest, above 10,000 ft. Berries small, scarlet, almost sessile. A slow growing plant, but worth while. Zayul.”
- KW 10978.** *Ilex.*
 “ A small tree, with fairly large leaves and abundant black berries. Grows scattered on open Bracken-clad slopes or in the forest, at 8,000 ft. Upper Zayul.”

KW 10979.

Acer.

“A large handsome tree, with leaves like a Plane, slightly tomentose beneath. One of the very few species here which colours well in the winter. 6,000 to 8,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 10980.

Michelia.

“One of the largest trees in the forest, upwards of 150 ft. high, with a fine crown. Leaves with beautiful silky adpressed hairs, soft and glistening, evergreen. Flowers small, white, probably opening at various times in the autumn. There were flowers on the tree, and many on the ground destroyed by a recent storm, so late as mid-November. Seeds strongly aromatic. Very rare. Only two specimens seen in the temperate forest region with *Magnolia Campbellii*, and other warm rain forest trees, at 6,000 ft. altitude. Might be more abundant in the Mishmi Hills. Rong Tö Valley, Zayul.”

- KW 10985.** *Ligustrum yunnanense* ?
 "A small tree common in the villages, round cultivation and in thickets. Flowers not seen, early summer, in large compound racemes. The blue-violet berries are very conspicuous in November, the leaves being deciduous. 6,000 ft. Zayul."
- KW 10987.** *Aster*.
 "Probably the same as No. 10447. A few flowers during the fine November weather, at 5,000-6,000 ft., in fallow fields. Zayul."
- KW 11001.** *Begonia*.
 "Flowers pink in large loose bunches on long stalks. Leaves large, hispid. Previously collected in the Mishmi Hills and in northern Burma. (KW 6768-7432). On cliffs, in the shade up to 8,000 ft. Perhaps hardy. Zayul."
- KW 11001-A.** *Aconitum*.
 "Flowers not seen. Two or three plants, about 2 ft. high, in the snow. Rhododendron forest, at 10,000 ft. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam."

KW 11001-B. *Swertia* ?

“ An alpine, 6-9 ins. high, half buried in snow, near the pass on the Mishmi range, at 14,000 ft. Not known to me, so I collected seed, the plant being associated with *Primula Agleniana*, *Meconopsis*, and dwarf *Rhododendrons*, November 25. Zayul.”

KW 11001-C. *Podophyllum Emodi*.

“ Typical. November, 10,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 11003. *Acer*.

“ An alpine scrub tree, growing socially in thickets with Birch. Flowers in short pendent racemes. The ripe fruits gradually bleach white. 12,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 11003-A. *Acer*.

“ Another gathering further south on the same range. December. Zayul.”

KW 11007.

Ilex Thomsonii ?

“ A bushy shrub with polished leaves. The scarlet fruits are borne stiffly on rather big stalks. In the upper temperate forest, where it grows gregariously above 10,000 ft., often mixed with No. 11008, which ascends higher. Zayul.”

KW 11008.

Ilex.

“ A dwarf shrub with sessile scarlet berries. In Fir forest, often associated with No. 11007, at lower elevations, but ascending to 11,000 or 12,000 ft. Usually found where the slopes are rocky and much broken up, in shade. Zayul.”

KW 11009.

Gentiana.

“ Probably the same as No. 10860 (‘ Lhagu Gentian ’), from further south. Most of the seed now gone. November. 12,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 11009-A. *Gentiana*.

“Another gathering, in December, further south. This species extends right down the Mishmi range, and is very abundant in marshy ground, at the foot of the screes, where the valley floor is flat.”

KW 11010. *Meconopsis betonicifolia*, variety?

“Perennial. Flowering stems up to 3 ft. high, bearing up to six flowers, occasionally more. Well established plants bear as many as six flowering stems. Scattered, abundant, in the alpine meadows, the capsules full of seed. 12,000 ft. November. Zayul.”

KW 11010-A. *Meconopsis betonicifolia* variety?

“Another gathering, further south, in December. This may be variety *pratensis*, the original of which (No. 6862) came from still further south-east. Here growing at 10,000 ft. in great abundance.”

KW 11013. *Primula capitata*.

“A typical late-flowering form with large flower heads. 9,000-10,000 ft. November (still in bloom). Zayul.”

- KW 11014. *Primula apoclita* ? (§ *Muscarioides*).
“ Flowers violet in small spikes. Height 9 ins. Under bushes in alpine meadow at 10,000-12,000 ft. Flowers in July. Zayul.”
- KW 11015. *Nomocharis*.
“ A dwarf alpine species scattered in dozens on gravel fans at the bottom of the valley, and on alpine turf higher up. Flowers solitary. Height under 6 ins. This is probably the same as one or other of the previous alpine species—*See* Nos. 10557, 10558, 10859. 12,000-14,000 ft. November. Zayul.”
- KW 11015-A. *Nomocharis*.
“ Another gathering of presumably the same species from the Dri Pass, in December, 10,000-11,000 ft. Zayul.”
- KW 11017. *Berberis*.
“ A small thorny shrub, leaves deciduous. Fruits coral red in long pendent racemes. Flowers not seen. In thickets in the alpine valley, 12,000 ft. Zayul.”

KW 11018.

Meconopsis integrifolia ?

“ A tall plant with that appearance. Fairly common on the high slope, under snow, near the source of the Dibang, but the seeds are dispersed. *M. betonicifolia* also here. The slope is very rocky and broken, also steep, drenched with rain (since *Primula Agleniana* grows here in thousands) and buried under snow for six months. Perhaps the same plant as No. 10512, but the flowers of neither were seen. 14,000-15,000 ft. November 25. Zayul.”

KW 11019.

Ilex.

“ A dwarf scrub plant with curious leaves, intermediate between those of *I. Pernyi* (alpine form) and another species with simple leaves—No. 11007 was growing alongside. Probably a hybrid as I found only one plant, with a few scarlet berries. 11,000-12,000 ft. Zayul.”

- KW 11020.** *Primula Agleniana* var. *atro-crocea* ?
 “ Growing in thousands on the Dibang divide, under the snow. Flowers not seen, but this is close to the home of the brilliant yellow-flowered dwarf variety from the Mishmi Hills, and far west of the type. In sandy loam, mostly at the waterlogged foot of the steep slope leading to the pass. November 25. 14,000-15,000 ft. Zayul.”
- KW 11021.** *Elscholtzia* ?
 “ A gregarious herb, 6 to 9 ins. high, growing in open places in the upper temperate forest, beneath deciduous trees. 9,000 ft. November. Zayul.”
- KW 11025.** *Nomocharis* (*N. saluenense* ?).
 “ A tall plant (18 ins.), bearing six or eight flowers, growing in high meadow at a comparatively low altitude, about 9,000-10,000 ft. Scattered in rank herbage, on steep gravel slopes in full sun. Flowers not seen, evidently large. Zayul.”

- KW 11025-A. *Nomocharis*.
 “Another gathering from the Dri Pass, 10,000 ft., in December. Zayul.”
- KW 11027. *Lilium Wardii* ?
 “A plant difficult to distinguish in fruit from No. 11,025, except that it grows at lower altitudes, in more exposed places—usually on cliffs or on Bracken-covered slopes. Probably *L. Wardii*. 8,000 ft. November. Zayul.”
- KW 11027-A. *Lilium Wardii* ?
 “Another gathering of presumably the same species from the Dri Pass, 9,000 ft. December. Zayul.”
- KW 11028. *Gentiana*.
- KW 11032. [Papilionaceae].
 “A twiner, with annual stems. Seeds bluish white exposed in the curling pod. Flowers not seen. 8,000 ft. Mishmi Hills, Assam.”

KW 11036. *Berberis* sp. nov. ?

“ A low growing and spreading, almost dwarfed, evergreen bush, thickly clothed with highly polished dark green rigid leaves (interspersed in winter with scarlet leaves), brilliant white-silver beneath. There are the usual thorns, and the leaves also are prickly as in *B. Wallichii*. Flowers solitary, yellow, on long but stiff pedicels in the leaf axils ; fruits erect, blue-violet. Apparently very rare. I found one clump on the granite cliffs, approaching the Dri Pass, at about 10,000 ft. altitude. Both flowers and fruits were present on December 10, but the plant normally blooms in the summer. One of the most beautiful foliage species I have seen, though flowers and fruit add nothing to—and take nothing away from—the plant. Zayul.”

KW 11038.

Syringa.

“A tall bush, growing at the bottom of the valley in a sort of dwarf deciduous forest with Birch, Maple and other trees, where there is shelter amongst the enormous rocks. Height about 18 ft. Flowers not seen. 10,000 ft. December. Zayul.”

KW 11039

Jasminum.

“A shrub with polished black berries and deciduous leaves. In thickets along the alpine valley. Possibly this is the yellow-flowered species of the main valley (KW 10373). 10,000 ft. December. Zayul.”

KW 11042.

Cyananthus.

“Flowers not seen. On alpine turf slopes, in clumps. 11,000-12,000 ft. December. Assam.”

KW 11044.

Berberis.

“A dwarf alpine deciduous shrub, with solitary flowers and red berries on long pedicels. On alpine turf slopes. December. 11,000-12,000 ft. Assam.”

- KW 11045.** *Primula geranioides*.
 “Flowers not seen. Scattered in Rhododendron forest, at 10,000 ft. December. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam.”
- KW 11049.** *Hypericum*.
 “An alpine meadow plant, 6 ins. high. Flowers not seen. Usually in damp open places between Rhododendron thickets at over 10,000 ft. altitude. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam.”
- KW 11053.** *Magnolia Campbellii*.
 “Flowers not seen, probably white. A fine spreading tree with fruits a foot long. Common within narrow limits in the upper forest, at about 9,000 ft. altitude. December. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam.”
- KW 11054.** *Acer sikkiniense* ?
 “A small or medium-sized deciduous tree with entire leaves and small fruits in short pendent racemes. In temperate forest, 9,000 ft. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam.”

KW 11056.

Brassaiopsis.

“ An erect deciduous shrub of tree form, but not more than 10 or 12 ft. high. It bears large bunches of black fruits in December. Usually in small colonies in the temperate forest. 9,000 ft. Quaint. Delei Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam.”

KW 11059.

Thalictrum.

“ A plant found all up the Delei Valley, in cultivated places and in the forest, between 4,000 and 8,000 ft. Grows 12 or 15 ft. high in the shade, requiring support from the surrounding trees. Flowers not seen, probably purple, borne amply. Leaves like a coarse Maidenhair fern. Delei Valley, Assam.”

KW 11061.

Vaccinium sp. nov. ?

“ A shrub 5 ft. high, with large leathery leaves, snow white beneath and bunches of glaucous berries, very showy. In thickets in the shady rain or dew-drenched gullies at 5,000 ft. and probably not hardy. Collected in the Adung Valley, Burma frontier, 1931 (KW 9197). Mishmi Hills, Assam.”

KW 11068.

Allium.

“Flowers not seen. A dwarf plant of boggy alpine turf, found in the snow at 12,000 ft. on December 12. Height 4 ins. Dri Pass, Delei Valley, Assam.”

KW 11070.

Begonia.

“A sub-tropical species with white flowers and very asymmetrical pointed leaves, often beautifully marked. 2,000 to 3,000 ft. Winter flowering. From the hill jungle of the Lohit Valley, Mishmi Hills, Assam. December.”

TROPICAL PLANTS.

Abies religiosa.

Bauhinia acuminata. Flowers white.

A small shrub.

Bauhinia sp. Flowers yellow.

Cassia alata. Shrub.

Cassia floribunda.

Cupressus Benthami.

Erythrina carallondendron.

Gliricidia sepium.

Ipomoea arborescens.

Pinus edulis.

Pinus patula.

Pachira rosea (Tropical America).

Prunus capuli (Mexican Grape Cherry).

Rosa Montezumae.

Tabehula guayacana.

Toluifera pereireae.

Trichilia nirta.

Sideroxylon capiri.

FIELD NOTES
OF
RHODODENDRONS
AND OTHER PLANTS
COLLECTED BY
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RHODODENDRONS

1935.

KW 11,175. *Rhod. Macabeanum*.

“A hearty looking tree, bulky rather than tall, often gregarious. Flowers clear yellow in fine trusses—quite one of the best yellow-flowered species. March-April. Saramati Peak, 9,000-10,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 11,464. *Rhod. megeratum* var. ?

“A bushy epiphytic undershrub, with silvery leaves. Flowers in pairs, like *R. megeratum*, but paler, cream rather than sulphur. 10,000 ft. Balipara Frontier Tract, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 11,532. *Rhod. manipurense*.

“A large shrub, 6 ft. high and as much through, bearing in April and May large scented white flowers flushed pink. Truss 4-flowered. Leaves leathery. On sheltered slopes amongst trees and rocks up to 9,000 ft. Ought to be hardy. Balipara Frontier Tract, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 11,565. *Rhod. glaucum*.

“A low-growing bushy undershrub for the rock garden, bearing masses of pink flowers in May. Aromatic foliage. Favours open ground in Picea-Abies forest, 10,000-11,000 ft. Se La, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 11,568. *Rhod. concatenans*.

“A very variable shrub, the flowers coppery or tawny orange, forming masses of vivid colour in the open, along the edge of the Silver Fir forest, 12,000 ft. Se La, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 11,569. *Rhod. anthopogon*.

“A gregarious aromatic under-shrub, abundant on open hillsides at or just above the tree line on the rainy south side of the Assam Himalaya, between 12,000 and 14,000 ft. Flowers crimson, sometimes pink, in June and July.”

KW 11,586. *Rhod. phaeochrysum*.

“A stout gregarious shrub, probably slow growing. Flowers variable, usually some shade of purplish rose, heavily blotched and spotted, occasionally yellow; rarely purple and yellow flowers on the same bush. It covers great tracts just above the limit of Silver Fir. Flowers in June. Se La, 12,000-13,000 ft., Assam Himalaya.”

KW 11,587. *Rhod. fulgens*.

“A medium-sized shrub, with flowers the brilliant colour of *R. Thomsonii*, but smaller. The leaves, however, are covered below with a thick foxy red permanent wool. Scattered in dense mixed Rhododendron thickets at the tree line. Se La, 12,000-13,000 ft., Assam Himalaya.”

KW 11,588. *Rhod. Wightii.*

“A magnificent tree species bearing great trusses of yellow flowers with purple flash at the base and spots above. Though found at the tree limit, it keeps to shelter there. June. Se La, 12,000-14,000 ft., Assam Himalaya.”

KW 11,605. *Rhod. argipeplum.*

“A large shrub, flowers over in June, when the crimson leaf bud scales are very conspicuous. Leaves with thin indumentum, unlike typical *R. barbatum*. In Rhododendron-Conifer forest, at 10,000-11,000 ft. Se La, Assam Himalaya.”

***KW 11,612.** *Rhod. Wallichii.*

“A large more or less gregarious shrub, growing in thickets of Rhododendrons, below the tree line. Very free flowering and a charming sight, the trusses ample, loose, the flowers palest purple or amethyst, with a dark flash at the base. Leaves with a rusty cobweb of hairs. Mönyul, 12,000 ft., Assam Himalaya.”

*KW 11,640. *Rhod. Hodgsonii*, var. ?

“A gnarled big-leaved tree. Flowers in hemispherical trusses, bright cherry-red. In *Abies-Rhododendron* forest, only within narrow limits at about 12,000 ft. Not at all common, only two trees seen in bloom, and very shy seeder. Mönyul, Assam Himalaya.”

*KW 12,404. *Rhod. lanatum* var. ?

“A thickset shrub, covered with the typical tawny and ash grey wool of *R. lanatum*, but the large bell flowers, always in pendent trusses of 4, are a delicate pink. (In *R. lanatum* the flowers are yellow, in trusses of 6-8, not pendent.) Thickets above the Fir forest, Se La, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,414. *Rhod. Boothii*.

“A small shrub, in fruit. Temperate forest, 7,000-8,000 ft.; perhaps a hardy form. Se La, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,438. *Rhod. sp. nov?*

“ A small epiphytic shrub, found in fruit in Tsuga-Rhododendron forest. Flowers not seen, borne singly or paired. The leaves suggest § *Maddenii*, the capsule § *Boothii*. 10,000-11,000 ft, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,585. *Rhod. formosum?*

“ A compact bushy shrub on the rocky ridge of Japvo, 7,000-9,000 ft. Should be hardy. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,588. *Rhod. bauhiniiflorum?*

“ A shrub, resembling *R. triflorum*, in thickets near the summit of Japvo, 9,000 ft. Flowers not seen, purple? Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,589. *Rhod. Maddenii?*

“ A large shrub with large leaves, growing on the rocky forested south ridge of Japvo at 9,000 ft. Flowers not seen. Naga Hills, Assam.”

TREES, SHRUBS

AND

HERBS,

1935.

Iris.

“ A large-flowered Iris, something like *I. laevigata* (*I. Kaempferi*) in appearance, with violet flowers. Rhizomatous, growing in clumps, in damp pastures and actual *bhils* in thousands, flowering about February at 2,000-3,000 ft. altitude. Not hardy. Height 18 ins. The soil is a rich loam with plenty of silt. Imphal, Manipur, Assam.”

KW 11,115. *Acer oblongum*.

“ A semi-deciduous medium-sized tree, never quite leafless, the leaves simple, pale beneath. The young shoots are a beautiful bronze. Flowers early spring. Above the Tizu River, at 7,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 11,122. *Pyrus Pashia.*

“The spring-flowering crab, seen throughout the Naga Hills in full bloom in March—billows of snow-white blossom, the leaves not developed. A medium-sized tree, along the bridle path and near villages. Fruits spherical, yellow, with raised white spots, edible but hard, ripe November. Perhaps hardy, being found up to 6,000 ft. Assam.”

KW 11,123. *Kalanchoe floribunda.*

“A fleshy greenhouse plant, found in hot, dry sunny places amongst rocks, and on exposed stony banks, at 2,000-3,000 ft. It flowers in the winter (October-November), the stems growing 2 ft. high, but flopping over. Fruiting in March. There are two *Kalanchoes* in the Naga Hills, *K. rosea*, pale pink, and an orange-flowered species. Seed under No. 11,123 I collected by the Tizu River in March, and it is probably the yellow-flowered species (No. 12,456, herbarium specimen, from the Assam Himalaya, in flower October). But *K. rosea* was collected in flower near Kohima in November (herbarium specimen No. 12,510); and I sent a few living plants home.”

- KW 11,124.** *Clematis Gouriana*.
 " See No. 11,301. A scrambler with greenish-white flowers and bipinnate leaves. Rainy season. It ascends to 4,000 ft., but is not hardy. Naga Hills, Assam."
- KW 11,199.** *Clematis Candleri*.
 "Flowers not seen. A jungle scrambler, but not hardy. Naga Hills, Assam."
- KW 11,246.** *Naravelia zeylanica*.
 "A non-hardy climber like a *Clematis*, but possessing petals as well as sepals. Flowers in large panicles, during the rainy season. Tamanthi, Chindwin River, North Burma."
- KW 11,273.** *Hydrolea zeylanica*.
 "An annual of paddy fields and damp places. Flowers violet. Chindwin River, North Burma."

- KW 11,276. *Cardiospermum Halicacabum*.
“A rampant climber with thin stems and tenuous foliage. The flowers are negligible, but the inflated 3-cornered fruits are attractive. A greenhouse plant. Homalin, Chindwin River, North Burma.”
- KW 11,277. *Hibiscus sabidaratta*.
“An erect annual, cultivated. Flowers yellow. Not hardy. Chindwin River, North Burma.”
- KW 11,278. *Abutilon indicum*.
“A small erect herb, often grown in gardens. Sometimes forms a woody base like Wallflower and persists for several years. Flowers yellow. Chindwin River, North Burma.”
- KW 11,298. *Thalictrum javanicum*.
“A gigantic herb 12 ft. high, with Maidenhair - fern - like foliage and rather small white flowers. Probably not hardy, though it grows at 5,000 ft. in the Mishmi Hills. Naga Hills, Assam.”

*KW 11,299. *Clematis cadmia*.

“ A small wiry climber with starry blue flowers, very pretty in full bloom. It grows by the ditches in Manipur, tangled amongst bushes of *Rosa bracteata*, at 2,000-3,000 ft. Flowers October to March. Not hardy. Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.”

KW 11,301. *Clematis Gouriana*.

“ A moderate-sized scrambler of the sub-tropical hill country. Flowers during the rains—only seen in fruit. 2,500 ft. Imphal, Manipur, Assam.”

KW 11,302. *Ocimum sanctum*.

“ A cultivated aromatic shrub of bushy habit. The leaves are used as a condiment and medicine. Not hardy. 2,000 ft. Manipur, Assam.”

KW 11,303. *Aconitum ferox*.

“ A herb 3 to 4 ft. high, with dark purplish blue flowers. Grows amongst rocks and bushes on the tops of the higher hills at 8,000-10,000 ft., Saramati and Japvo, Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 11,306. *Porana paniculata* ?

“ A rampant climber with annual sea green foliage and clusters of small white flowers in October-November. Not hardy. 5,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 11,312. *Clematis Buchananiana*.

“ Flowers creamy-yellow, in nodding clusters, October. Small plants are prostrate, and would look well on the rock garden. Kohima district. 5,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 11,344. *Cassia nodosa*.

“ A medium-sized tropical evergreen tree, flowering during the rainy season. Flowers pink in erect racemes. Assam.”

KW 11,387. *Primula mollis*.

“ A woodland plant with rather large softly hairy leaves and heads of crimson flowers with darker eye on scapes 1 ft. tall. It needs shade, a good loamy soil, plenty of moisture, and a damp atmosphere. Not generally reckoned hardy, but this form from 7,000-8,000 ft. might be. Balipara Frontier, Assam.”

KW 11,483. *Gerbera piloselloides*.

“ Flower head solitary, mauve or pinkish, on a 9-in. scape, which springs from a flat rosette of leaves. Not the equal of the South African *Gerberas*, but quite good. Requires a clayey soil and sunny position. Probably not hardy. Kohima, 5,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 11,531. *Uraria*. (Papilionaceae.)

“ A prostrate undershrub in ripe fruit. Flowers purple? Grows on dry rocky scrub-clad slopes in full sun. If hardy, a rock garden plant. 5,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 11,615. *Primula macrophylla*.

“ A high alpine of screes and turf slopes. Handsome flowers and foliage, probably difficult. June-July. Southern Tibet.”

*KW 11,616. *Primula Barnardoana*.

“A delightful sunny yellow-flowered *Primula* with large softly cool leaves, silvered beneath. Height 1 ft., flowers June-July, gregarious. Unlike the majority of the ‘*Rotundifolias*’ it is not a rock plant, nor a high alpine, and should prove hardy. It grows best under *Rhododendrons* at about 13,000 ft. altitude. Tsari, Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,663. *Lonicera*.

“A bushy shrub with small leaves and pinkish flowers in June. Berries blood red translucent, in October. Alpine valleys, at and above the tree line. Assam Himalaya.”

KW 11,689. *Primula atrodentata*.

“One of the many varieties of *P. denticulata*, with mop heads of mauve flowers. An attractive and hardy *Primula* for damp spots on the rock garden. Flowers in June. Mönyul, Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,711. *Dicranostigma lactucoides*.

“ A super-perennial herb, the vast tough underground rootstock sometimes a quarter of a century old. Each June it sends up a crop of sea green leaves and large daffodil yellow poppy flowers. It is confined to cliffs on the dry Tibetan plateau above 13,000 ft. and will probably flower for a year or two in a cool house and then perish. Chayul, Southern Tibet.”

*KW 11,712. *Iris* sp. nov. § *Sibirica*.

“ A bi-coloured species with violet standard and cream-coloured falls, growing gregariously along the village irrigation channels in the dry country, between 11,000 and 13,000 ft. A very beautiful plant. Karta, Charme, Southern Tibet.”

*KW 11,715. *Clematis tangutica* ?

“ A rampant climber with chocolate red flowers. Prostrate if no support is available. Stunted in sandy soils, but does well under trying conditions in dry Tibet. June. Chayul, 11,000-12,000 ft.”

KW 11,729. *Incarvillea*.

“ A perennial sending up annual, almost woody stems, 2 ft. high, culminating in an interrupted spike of large yellow foxglove-like flowers, spotted inside. Very striking and conspicuous at a distance. Common amongst thorn scrub, on the dry stony hillsides, 11,000-12,000 ft. Tsangpo Valley, Southern Tibet.”

*KW 11,730. *Jasminum*.

“ A bushy deciduous shrub, often scrambling, with masses of fragrant white flowers, rose on the reverse. Grows well in the hot dry valleys at 11,000 ft., in poor stony soil, June. Common with *Clematis tangutica*. Chayul, Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,733. *Cotoneaster*.

“ A free-flowering shrub, bearing red berries in the autumn. The white flowers appear about June; leaves deciduous or not, perhaps according to situation. Shoots and under-leaf surface white tomentose. It grows on the rocky hillsides in dry valleys, between 11,000 and 12,000 ft. Chayul, Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,738. *Lonicera*.

“A very thorny thickset evergreen undershrub, with fragrant pinkish-lilac flowers in June succeeded by large orange-scarlet translucent berries in October. For the rock garden. It grows on stony soil especially round villages. 13,000-14,000 ft. above Karta, Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,745. *Sophora Moorcroftiana*.

“A thorny semi-deciduous shrub, growing in dry stony soil, and often in sand, at 10,000-12,000 ft. Common in the Tsangpo Valley, and in much drier places further west and south. Flowers violet or white and violet, in June. Southern Tibet.”

*KW 11,796. *Adonis brevistyla*.

“A beautiful herb with large white Anemone-like flowers, the satiny petals violet on the reverse, and finely cut fern-like leaves. It grows under *Rhododendron* bushes on steep alpine slopes in the wet Tsari Valley, at 12,000-13,000 ft. Height 8 ins. July. Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,823. *Onosma Hookeri* Wardii.

(See Bot. Mag. tab. 9,254.)

“ A very hairy herb with croziers of violet flowers. On stony alpine slopes, wet or dry, at 12,000 ft. Height 12 ins. July. Southern Tibet.”

***KW 11,838.** *Clematis montana* var.

“ A curious form from the hot dry valleys of Charme, with very small flowers, white or more commonly pink, and small leaves. Long clutching bridal wreaths trail over the surrounding bushes. In thickets above Sanga Chöling, 12,000-13,000 ft., Southern Tibet.”

***KW 11,841.** *Dracocephalum Hemslyanum*.

“ An herbaceous perennial of almost bushy habit when 3 ft. high and perhaps six or eight years old. Then it bears a number of flowering stems with long spikes of large brilliant sapphire blue flowers. Widely scattered in the drier valleys, from 12,000 to 14,000 ft. above sea level, flowering from June till September. One of the best plants seen. Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,845. *Primula szechuanica* var. *tubopurpureo*.

“A local form, with pale yellow sweetly scented flowers on tall scapes (usually 2 whorls of flowers) and sleek cool leaves, silvery white beneath. This form was also collected in Zayul in 1932. Charme, 13,000-14,000 ft., Southern Tibet.”

*KW 11,857. *Lonicera*.

“A stout bushy shrub, with purple flowers. Rather similar to No. 11,738, but the leaves are glabrous. Berries translucent scarlet. Alpine valleys, 13,000-14,000 ft., in wetter country than No. 11,738. Southern Tibet.”

*KW 11,865. *Saussurea* ?

“A remarkable alpine plant, the single stem, about 12 ins. tall, ending in a large globular head of flowers, so enveloped in snow-white woolly hair that the flowers are invisible. This state is even more emphasized in fruit. Up to 15,000 ft. in the wet Tsari district, Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,956. Mahonia.

“ In fruit. Height 3-4 ft. In mixed forest, in the wet lower Tsari valley, 10,000 ft. July (flowers probably December-March). Southern Tibet.”

***KW 11,980. Sedum.**

“ The fat stems, about 1 ft. high and covered with fleshy leaves, bear large corymbs of bright yellow flowers. In colonies on the dry rocky or turfy slopes. Also around villages, amongst shrubs. July. 12,000 ft. Tsangpo valley, Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,990. Euonymus.

“ A small gnarled tree, stunted. In fruit picturesque. Evergreen? In the drier valleys south of the Tsangpo at 11,000-12,000 ft. Flowers July, fruits September. Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,992. Desmodium.

“ A 10-ft. high shrub of almost weeping habit, with long festoons of purple flowers in July. 10,000-11,000 ft. Tsangpo valley, Southern Tibet.”

KW 11,996. *Morina Coulteriana*.

“A thistle-like plant, the tall stem—it may be 18 ins. high—impaling numerous close whorls of soft yellow fragrant flowers. Usually found growing amongst shrubs on rather dry stony hillsides. The stiff prickly leaves and bracts are a menace. Tsangpo valley, Southern Tibet.”

***KW 11,999. *Codonopsis*.**

“A semi-erect plant with tubular flowers, lavender blue. Height 1-2 ft. In thickets, sub-alpine region, 13,000 ft., rather wet country. Flowers July-September. Tsangpo valley, Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,018. *Codonopsis convolvulacea*.

“Flowers large, 1 in. across, deep lavender blue. A perennial with annual climbing stems, common in hedges in the Tsangpo valley, 10,000-11,000 ft. Not in the very dry regions. July to September. Southern Tibet.”

*KW 12,019. *Onosma Waddellii*.

“ A sand dune plant with pale blue flowers like frosted glass. Should grow in any light sandy soil, well watered and well drained. It enjoys a generous measure of sunshine. Common in the Tsangpo valley at 10,000-11,000 ft., Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,071. *Panax*.

“ A woodland herb, a foot or more high. Fruits scarlet, with one jet-black spot; very rarely yellow, with one pink spot. In sub-alpine forest, wet region of Tibet and the eastern Himalaya.”

KW 12,180. *Iris goniocarpa* ?

“ A rhizomatous *Iris*, the foot-high stem bearing 2 or 3 flowers of moderate size, bluish purple with orange crests on the falls. Common on granite cliffs and precipitous slopes where Pine trees grow. June. Tsangpo Valley and Yigrong Gorge, Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,207. Grass.

“ A handsome tufted ornamental grass with a silver stripe down the centre of each narrow leaf. The feathery silver plumes of fruit are an additional attraction. It grows on cliffs and slopes in Pine forest, at 10,000-12,000 ft. Gorge of the Yigrong, Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,214. *Paeonia Delavayi* ?

“ A dwarf yellow-flowered plant with scarlet seeds. Scattered on rocky slopes in the river gorge at 10,000-11,000 ft., in ripe fruit at the end of August. Rare. Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,219. *Allium*.

“ A small plant found in fruit on granite cliffs in the Yigrong gorge. It requires a minimum of earth, enjoys a maximum of sun, and withstands the non-stop terrible Tibetan wind. Flowers not seen, but most of the Tibetan *Alliums* are worth growing. Southern Tibet.”

*KW 12,289. Iris.

“A dwarf alpine, recalling *I. pumila* in size and type. Flowers violet. Scattered on the mountains north of the Tsangpo, above 13,000 ft. June and July. (Collected under No. 10,491 in Zayul, 1933.) Southern Tibet.”

*KW 12,310. *Oxytropis sericopetala*.

“The ‘Silver Astragalus,’ a sand dune plant of the Tsangpo valley. It has purple flowers and beautiful silvery silken-haired leaves and stems, and is *par excellence* a rock garden plant. It will grow almost anywhere where there is no soil. Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,318. *Delphinium*.

“A gregarious alpine, forming large clumps in the rich soil of the yak camping grounds. Height 3 ft., with long spikes of flowers of an unusual and peculiar shade of blue-violet. August-September. Tsari, 13,000-14,000 ft., Southern Tibet.”

- KW 12,344. *Lonicera cyanocarpa* ? var.
 " A bushy undershrub about 2 ft. high, with pear-shaped blue-violet berries hidden by large papery bracts. Flowers not seen, but either yellow or possibly purple as in No. 11,880 collected in the same locality. Grows in thickets amongst boulders, above 12,000 ft. Tsari, Southern Tibet."
- KW 12,345. *Lonicera*.
 " A dwarf undershrub, smaller all over than No. 12,344, often prostrate. Berries similar. Flowers not seen. A rock garden plant, found at rather higher altitudes in the wet valleys of Tsari, Southern Tibet."
- KW 12,376. *Dracocephalum tanguticum*.
 " A pleasantly aromatic herb, with spikes of violet flowers. For dry places on the rock garden. Widely spread in the drier, stonier valleys of southern and eastern Tibet, flowering from July to September."

KW 12,381. Cruciferae.

“ A tufted-rosette rock plant, apparently both local and rare, growing on bare cliffs, most of the plant hidden within the rock. Flowers large, white, tinged lilac, very fragrant, in June. Probably resistant to cultivation. Seen at one spot only north of the Pen La, at 16,000 ft., Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,383. Morina.

“ A plant of 1½-2 ft., growing in small clumps in the sub-alpine meadows up to 14,000 ft. Confined to the southern wetter side of the Himalaya, and suitable for stream sides. Flowers not seen, but borne in a solid uninterrupted spike, 6 to 9 ins. long. July or August. Mago, Mönnyul, Tibet.”

*KW 12,386. *Cotoneaster horizontalis* var ?

“ A completely prostrate small-leaved rock shrub, with pillar box scarlet berries of unusual size. On the rocky slopes of the Tulung La, at 15,000 ft. Southern Tibet.”

KW. O 12,392. *Meconopsis simplicifolia*.

“Flowers variable, but often a good blue. Height 2-3 ft., July, in sub-alpine and alpine meadows, amongst scrub. Mönyul, Assam Himalaya, also Tsari, Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,402. *Delphinium yunnanense*?

A small herbaceous alpine not above 9 in. high, bearing a few large brilliant blue flowers. On the drier ranges at 13,000-15,000 ft. Southern Tibet.”

KW 12,403. *Allium*.

“A sub-alpine meadow plant growing in open places within the forest belt of Spruce and deciduous broad-leafed trees. Height 1 ft. Flowers not seen, borne in a good-sized umbel: probably good. Suitable for rock garden, or the front of the herbaceous border. 10,000-12,000 ft. Mönyul, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,406. *Diapensia* ?

“A mat plant on granite rocks, fully exposed to the south. Within the *Abies-Rhododendron* belt. A few seeds collected from the half-empty capsules. 11,000-12,000 ft. Poshing La, Assam Himalaya.”

KW. O 12,406. *Nomocharis*.

“Probably *Nomocharis nana*, but flowers not seen. In alpine valleys, scattered amongst boulders, on grassy slopes. Mönyul, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,407. *Gentiana*. § *Frigida*.

“In fruit, scattered over grassy alps within the *Abies-Rhododendron* belt. 11,000-12,000 ft. Poshing La, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,409. *Meconopsis*. (*M. argemonantha* ?)

“In fruit on the precipitous cliffs of the Poshing La. Very rare. Height 9-12 ins., with 2 or 3 flowers. 13,000-14,000 ft. Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,411. *Illicium Griffithii*.

“ A large evergreen shrub, with white flowers and aromatic fruits. Possibly hardy in mild districts, coming from over 8,000 ft. in mixed forest. Tembang, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,412. *Michelia*.

“ A moderate-sized deciduous tree, in forest. Doubtfully hardy, though coming from 8,000 ft. Tembang, Assam Himalaya.”

KW. O 12,421. *Omphalogramma*.

“ A few widely scattered plants in fruit—capsules nearly all empty—on alpine turf slopes amongst Rhododendron bushes, in October. 12,000 ft. Poshing La, Mönyul, Assam Himalaya.”

*KW 12,435. *Clematis*.

“ Flowers purple, nodding. An autumn-flowering plant, not so rampant as most species of *Clematis*. Common in hedges round cultivation in the rather dry valleys of the inner ranges, at 6,000-7,000 ft. Dirang Dzong, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,439. *Pleione*.

“ Flowers purple, with yellow crest on the tip. Colonies of the pseudo bulbs are found growing on steep earth banks in the Pine-Oak forest, at 7,000-8,000 ft., flowering in November, despite sharp frost. Balipara Frontier, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,440. *Primula* sp. nov. ? § *Cortusoides* §§ *Geranioides*.

“ In fruit. Resembles *P. Normaniana*. Growing in deep shade in the *Rhododendron* forest, either on the ground or on mossy banks. Abundant locally at 9,000-10,000 ft. Poshing La, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,441. *Rosa*.

“ A large scrambler in the mixed temperate rain forest. Fruits large, finely pubescent, dull yellow, like crab apples, in loose pendent corymbs. Flowers not seen, evidently rather large. The united styles and deciduous calyx segments suggest *R. moschata*. Shergaon, 7,000 ft., Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,445. *Ilex*.

“ An evergreen small-leaved shrub, with black berries. On dry sunny ridges in the Pine-Oak forest above 8,000 ft. Shergaon, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,448. *Adenophora*.

“ A rather tall slender herb with pale violet flowers of good size, opening in October. On dry Oak-Pine clad slopes, amongst grass and herbage. 5,000 ft. Rupa, Assam Himalaya.”

KW 12,449. *Cupressus torulosa* var. ?

“ A large tree of pyramidal shape, scattered in a limestone (dolomite) gorge. In fruit. It has the appearance of *C. torulosa*, hitherto known only as far east as Nepal. Rupa, 5,000-6,000 ft., Assam Himalaya.”

- *KW 12,450. *Cypripedium Fairrieanum* var.
 "Scape, 6 ins. high or less. Ground of flower honey yellow, the standard with dark purple anastomosing veins. Lateral petals narrow, recurved, fringed with long bristles. Scape and flower finely glandular pubescent. Leaves not mottled. In masses on dolomite—and only on dolomite—cliffs, at Rupa, 5,000 ft. Flowering October - November. Assam Himalaya."

- KW 12464. *Begonia*.
 "A yellow-flowered plant of the rain forest. It grows on rocky outcrops above 5,000 ft. and has picturesquely enormous leaves which clasp the ground. Not hardy. Balipara Frontier, Assam Himalaya."

- KW 12,487. *Begonia*.
 "A dwarf dry-earth-face plant, 1 to 3 ins. high, smooth leafed, white or possibly pink flowered. It grows on cliffs in the rain forest wherever the trees cannot shade it or drip on it. Balipara Frontier, Assam Himalaya."

KW 12,489. *Cirrhopetalum* ?

“ An epiphyte of the hill jungle. Flowers closely speckled with purple on a white ground. 2,000 ft., valley of the Bhareli, Assam Himalaya.”

*KW 12,503. *Pyrus*.

“ A small spreading forest tree found at about 6,000 ft. in the hills. Leaves, young shoots, and inflorescence covered with long white cottony hairs. Flowers large, white, fragrant, in showy corymbs. In November the tree was particularly beautiful, bearing (i.) young leaves, (ii.) a flush of flowers just over, and (iii.) a new flush of flowers, just open, or still in bud. Possibly hardy. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,512. *Pyrus vestita* ?

“ A small rather dense tree with close thickset branches, the branchlets often becoming spines. Leaves entire, not all fallen by mid November. Flowers white, in March. Fruits like small apples, up to 2 ins. in circumference. In villages, 5,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

- KW 12,513.** *Jasminum heterophyllum*.
 “Flowers yellow, in large pendent corymbs (or compound cymes). Leaves 3-foliolate, large where the plant grows in deep shade, much smaller in open places. A bushy shrub 6-8 ft. high, growing in warm temperate forests, flowering in the rainy season. 6,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”
- KW 12,521.** *Clematis*.
 “An almost dwarf species, growing in full sun on open grassy hillsides, and often finding no support. Stems perhaps only 2-3 ft. long. Might be hardy. Perhaps = No. 12,435. East of Kohima, Naga Hills Assam.”
- KW 12,524.** *Manglietia insignis*.
 “A big tree of the temperate rain forest above 7,000 ft. Found in fruit in November. Naga Hills, Assam.”
- KW 12,538.** *Callicarpa rubella*.
 “A sub-tropical shrub of shady places. Height 2-3 ft. with long arching stems. The numerous bunches of tiny polished fruits in the axils of the opposite leaves, ripe in November, are vivid magenta, quite unlike any other berried plant.”

KW 12,550. *Verbena* ?

“ An annual with heads of small mauve flowers. Found on dry grassy hilltops from which the forest has long been cleared, at and above 5,000 ft. Height 3-4 ins. The soil is a light sandy loam. Kohima district, Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,550. *Verbena* ?

“ A dwarf annual, 1-3 ins. high, with violet flowers. It grows amongst high grass in full sun, flowering in November. 4,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,556. *Thespesia*.

“ A herb, up to 6 ft. high. Flowers very large, bright yellow with maroon centre. Cultivated at 3,000-4,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,556. *Thespesia*.

“ Flowers yellow. Height 4-6 ft. Cultivated for a dye. Kohima district, 3,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,557. *Cassia* ?

“ An evergreen sub-tropical shrub with white flowers and handsome leaves. Open places in the sub-tropical valleys, 2,000-3,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,557. *Diospyros*.

“ One of the Ebony family. A big tree, found in warm temperate rain forest at 6,000 ft. Fruits picked up and eaten, luscious, golden yellow, the size of a large plum, ripe in November. Probably not hardy. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,558. *Dicentra scandens* ?

“ A voluminous ramping herbaceous climber with glaucous foliage and pendent bunches of dull yellow flowers, succeeded by dull crimson pear-shaped fruits. Flowers and fruit often seen together in November. Probably not very hardy, though it ascends to 7,000 ft. or higher. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,563. *Onosma* sp. nov.

“ A tall weak perennial herb, roughly hairy. Flowers violet, late summer and autumn. The large leaf rosette gives origin to several flowering stems which lie over the rocks. Japvo, 9,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,569. *Rubus calophyllus*.

“ A species with magnificent leaves, very large, simple, covered with silvery silken hairs. Grows about 5 ft. high. Japvo, 9,000-10,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

*KW 12,570. *Rubus* sp. nov. ?

“ Like *R. lineatus*, but leaflets much larger and only 3-foliolate. A smaller shrub than *R. calophyllus*, but growing with it in thickets amongst *Rhododendrons* on the summit of Japvo, 9,000-10,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

*KW 12,571. *Pyrus foliolosa* ?

“ A small Rowan found in the upper *Rhododendron* forest, 8,000-9,000 ft., on Japvo, the leaves scarlet in November, fruits rosy red, in large hanging bunches. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,572. *Rosa* sp.

“ Found on the very summit of Japvo—one plant, leafless and with nearly all its fruits gone. Growing amongst the large rocks and dense thickets of dwarf *Arundinaria*, exposed to all the weather. 10,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,573. *Berberis Wallichiana*.

“ A compact low growing evergreen bushy shrub, hardly exceeding 3 ft. in height, sometimes as much through. The thick rigid leaves, silvery beneath, are handsome. Flowers in April, yellow. Fruits purple, November. Japvo, 10,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,573. *Cotoneaster Simondsii*.

“ A small deciduous shrub for the rock garden. Leaves wine red in November, branches covered with large vermilion berries. A variable species which I have previously collected elsewhere. Japvo, 10,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,576. *Clematis montana* variety ?

“ In fruit on Japvo, at 8,000-9,000 ft. altitude. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,578. *Maesa* sp.

“ A small evergreen shrub with large rugose leaves and opaque cream white berries. Flowers (not seen) borne all up the shoots very freely ; probably white. In thickets along the rocky south ridges of Japvo, amongst rocks. 8,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,580. *Lobelia* sp.

“ A herb, 1 or 2 ft. high, growing in scrub on the exposed side of Japvo, at 9,500 ft. Flowers not seen, apparently large. There are several species of *Lobelia* in the Naga Hills, mostly clumsy herbs 6-10 ft. high, with white or violet flowers. This looks unlike any of them. Assam.”

KW 12,581. *Myrsine semiserrata*.

“ A large shrub, the stems crowded with fascicles of small white flowers, followed by small red berries. Evergreen. In thickets, middle forest region and therefore doubtfully hardy. Kohima, 5,000-6,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,581. *Chloranthus trachystachyus*.

“ A small evergreen shrub of shady thickets carrying numerous heads of large vermilion berries in winter. Used for Christmas decoration in Kohima. Not hardy. A pot plant. 5,000-6,000 ft. Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,582. *Swertia bimaculata*.

“ A herb with tall annual flowering stems, much branched and bearing numerous flowers, white with purple spots. A wayside plant of damp pastures. Kohima, 5,000-6,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW 12,586. *Cephalotaxus Griffithii* (or *C. Mannii*).

“ A small tree, sombre in colour, branched almost to the ground, the branches gnarled. It grows scattered in the temperate forest and rarely bears fruit. Yew-like in appearance, except when in fruit, the fruits resembling small plums. Japvo, 8,000-9,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,587. Solanaceae ?

“ A rather coarse quick growing herb with pretty blue flowers. Found growing on open ground near villages and probably introduced. Not hardy. Kohima, 5,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

KW. O 12,590. *Aconitum Elwesii*.

“A turning plant with violet flowers, opening in late autumn. Tizu River, 7,000 ft., Naga Hills, Assam.”

N.B.—A “O” before a number indicates that there is no herbarium specimen under that number in existence.

All other numbers correspond with herbarium specimens collected under the same number in the course of the expedition. These dried specimens can be seen at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

*Plants of special merit are marked with a star thus **

FIELD NOTES
OF
TREES, SHRUBS AND
PLANTS.

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KW 12,826. *Xiris*? (Iridaceae).

"A bog plant, growing in small colonies in ditches on the open plain. Height 1-2 ft. Flowers small, very showy, in close rank along one, two or three sprays arching from the top of the stem. Perianth orange, ovary bright lavender. Sub-tropical, growing only below 2,000 ft., where frost is unknown and the summer is intensely hot and moist. In winter drier, but still damp, the soil a black tenacious loam. Hkamti Long, 1,500 ft. July."

KW 12,860. *Coelogyne*.

"An epiphyte with fragrant yellow flowers, common in hill jungle. Flowers during the rainy season. Hkamti Long. 3,000 ft."

KW 12,900. Zanthoxylum.

“A small unarmed tree or shrub, often epiphytic. Deciduous, the leaves pale beneath, turning crimson in December. Out of flower, it resembles Sorbus. Fruits crimson, in massive bunches, exposing the brilliant orange seeds; strongly aromatic. Not rare, but local in Oak-Castanopsis forest, 6,000 ft. Nam Tamai Valley.”

KW 12,933. Anemone.

“Height 6-9 ins. Flowers white, small but elegant. Leaves enlarge greatly after the flowers are over. A shade seeker, preferring sandy soil or light loam on the margin of forest or along river banks. Flowers July and August during the rains, probably tender, not occurring much above 4,000 ft. Nam Tamai Valley.”

KW 12,950. Polygonatum.

“Flowers pale green, drooping berries orange. Often epiphytic in temperate rain forest, Nam Tamai Valley, 6,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 12,953. Clethra.

“A shrub, 6-10 ft. high. In August the tall slender spires of white flowers with crimson calyx, make a fine show. They rise clear of the foliage, which is deciduous. In thickets along rocky ridges, too exposed for trees. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 12,957. Cornus.

“A remarkable rock plant with creeping rhizomes from which spring short erect leafy flowering shoots, each ending in a single ‘flower.’ Height 2-4 ins. Leaves glossy, whorled, turning purple in winter. The true flowers are inconspicuous, a dozen or fewer in each head surrounded by four large cream-coloured bracts, just as in *Cornus*. As they age, the bracts turn pink, and the plant resembles a miniature *C. florida*. Fruits scarlet, usually few, 1-seeded. Gregarious, under bushes, along the exposed ridges; sometimes on open cliffs. Flowers July and August, fruit in November. A wonderful species, unique in my experience. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-10,000 ft.”

K.W. 12,962. *Coelogyne*.

“A rock orchid, or epiphyte. Flowers large, white, the shovel-shaped lip with yellow and purple lines. Doubtfully hardy in spite of the altitude. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 12,969. *Juniperus recurva* var. ?

“A large spreading much branched shrub of weeping habit. Sometimes a tree 30 ft. high. Foliage glaucous. In thickets along the exposed ridge, also on cliffs. Often low growing, almost an undershrub. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 12,974. *Sorbus* (*Pyrus*) *Harroviana*.

“A small tree with enormous leaves, leaflets two or three pairs, white beneath. Flowers cream in large corymbs, berries small white. Grows within the Fir forest belt, in exposed rocky places where trees cannot survive. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.

KW 12,980. *Ilex*.

“A small tree with big leathery leaves and small scarlet berries; quite unlike the popular idea of a holly. In moss forest along the high rocky ridges above the Nam Tamai at 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 12,982. Cotoneaster.

“A large spreading but depressed shrub like *C. horizontalis*. Leaves small purple in winter; berries vermilion. On granite cliffs high above the Nam Tamai, 8,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 12,985. Pyrus (Whitebeam).

„A stumpy spreading umbrageous tree, with large leaves, snow white with cottony hair beneath. Flowers cream, scented, in large bunches, the crab-apples yellow and hard. The leaves hang on till mid-November, curling up and showing their dead-white reverse. One of the most handsome of the Crabs, especially in spring. In moss forest above the Nam Tamai, 8,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 12,987. Acer Wardii.

“A small forest tree with 5-pronged elegant leaves which turn quite brilliantly in autumn. Fruits scarlet when nearly ripe. Scattered in mixed forest, on the steep ridges above the Nam Tamai, at 9,000-10,000 ft.

KW 13,006. *Rhododendron tephropeplum*.
“A small shrub, sometimes very small. Flowers (not seen) in fives and sixes. Perhaps typical. In thickets along the open rocky ridges which buttress the great ranges coming down from the north, above the Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,010. *Lilium* ? or *Nomocharis* ?
“A rarity. The 1-flowered stem and numerous narrow grass-like leaves suggest *Nomocharis*. The large bulb suggests *Lilium* and the seeds endorse this. Flowers unknown. Height 1-2 ft. Underground stem not creeping. Bulb usually 6 to 8 ins. down, wedged amongst the rhizomes of *Arundinaria*, in a fine sticky black soil, which was wet even in November. Scattered in dense waist-high seas of cane brake along a high rocky ridge difficult of access. Very rare. Above the Nam Tamai, 9,000-10,000 ft.

KW 13,013. *Vaccinium* ?

“A shrub, the long flexuous branches bearing smooth leathery leaves. Berries black, or blue-black. Keeps to the cliffs and ridges. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,017. *Rhododendron Martinianum*.

“A small bushy shrub, in exposed places an undershrub not 2 ft. tall. Flowers some tint of pale purplish pink, darker spotted, single or paired. It grows in thickets along the razor-backed ridges, and carpets steep open slopes well within the forest belt, almost like an alpine *Rhododendron*. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,020. *Rhododendron* sp. § Grande.

“A fair-sized tree with big spreading crown and long narrow leaves, silvered beneath. Scattered in the moss forest, ascending higher than *R. sino-grande*. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,027. Edgeworthia Gardneri.

“A shrub, growing on a ledge of one of the smooth granite faces from which the forest has been peeled by a slip. If hardy, it should be a great acquisition. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000 ft.”

KW 13,028. Viburnum.

“An evergreen shrub with tough stiff leaves and corymbs of small black berries. Flowers probably white. On the slab-faced cliffs above the Nam Tamai, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,052. Vaccinium.

“A bushy undershrub with shining Box-like leaves and small pink or white flowers in clusters. Berries at first red, ripening black, shining. On rock, or trees, or dead tree trunks indifferently. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,100. ? (Labiatae).

“A charming herbaceous perennial with usually variegated leaves and tall spikes of large pink flowers—the delicate pink of *Luculia gratissima*. Maximum height 3 ft. A shade-loving plant though it keeps to open banks or the edge of the jungle along the path. Not hardy, but might be successfully grown as an annual like *Dracocephalum Hemsleyanum*. Otherwise a greenhouse plant flowering over six months. Nam Tamai Valley, 4,000-5,000 ft.”

KW 13,124. *Eriobotrya Wardii*.

“A small tree, almost evergreen, casting its leaves in August and September. Flowers cream, in large bunched heads, smelling deliciously of hawthorn. They open in October after the leaf buds have begun to open. Fruits as large as walnuts, in big heavy clusters, brown skinned. Leaves vivid green, 8 or 10 ins. long and half as broad. Common in the temperate forests of the Nam Tamai 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,126. *Ilex Thomsoni* ?

“An erect undershrub. Leaves small, dark polished green. Fruits pillar-box scarlet, borne singly on long stiff pedicels in the leaf axils. A shrub for the larger mixed rock garden. Amongst scrub along the open ridge overlooking the Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,130. *Rhododendron* sp. nov. ? § Maddeni.

“A tall reedy shrub, more condensed when more exposed. Leaves oval, scaly beneath, the scales close. Flower buds globular, the bud-scales neither lepidote nor white fringed with hairs ; containing four to six flowers probably yellow. Rarely epiphytic, generally amongst cliffs, in mixed thickets along the windy ridges. On the border line of hardiness. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,131. *Cotoneaster*.

“A big angular shrub, the long stiff branches sticking out in all directions. Berries scarlet ; the leaves turning scarlet in Novemer. A notable shrub. Rare. It grows on the granite cliffs of exposed ridges above the Nam Tamai, at 8,000 ft.”

KW 13,141. Parnassia.

“Flowers white, uncommonly large. A rock plant 2-3 ins. high growing under alpine conditions, on banks, earth slips and boulders within the silver fir forest zone. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-10,000 ft.

KW 13,142. Polygonum.

“A mat-forming plant with wiry stems and pinkish flowers in short erect spikes. On rocks and earth slides. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,143. Androsace.

“Flowers not seen, in stiff little umbels, on longish stalks. Leaves rounded, incised geranium fashion. A modest shade-loving semi-alpine, flowering in the early part of the summer before being swamped under bushes and herbs. Widely scattered, nowhere abundant. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-10,000 ft.”

- KW 13,150.** *Rhododendron chaetomallum*.
 "A neat shrub. Leaves with thick foxy-red wool beneath, the young leaves dusted with bronze powder on the upper surface. Flowers crimson-scarlet? in truses of 4-6. Abundant above 9,000 ft. in thickets of *Rhododendron* all along the open ridges, ascending to 11,000 ft. Nam Tamai Valley."
- KW 13,151.** *Rhododendron timeteum*?
 "Varies greatly in size from a small shrub to a fair-sized tree, according to the situation. Occasionally epiphytic. Leaf scales small, rather distant; midrib finely pubescent. Truss 3-4 flowered. The capsule resembles *R. triflorum*, the seeds do not. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-11,000 ft."
- KW 13,152.** *Saxifraga*.
 "Flowers golden, immaculate. Grows in matted tufts on the stark granite cliffs, the flowering stems 2 ins. high. A bright little rock plant. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-11,000 ft."

KW 13,159. Adenophora.

“A slender fairy-like plant, up to 15 ins. in height, with 6 or 8 unusually large dangling Campanula flowers. The best A. I have come across. Grows in sheafs on the granite cliffs. Rare. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,165. Rhododendron sp. nov.? § Nerii-florum?

“In the forest a small contorted tree; on the open ridge more compressed. Leaves long and narrow, with a buff-coloured cobweb of hairs on the under surface, cottony, turning white later. Truss 10-flowered, the flowers not crimson, probably pinkish purple, or light red (not seen). In Abies-Tsuga forest, Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,172. Gaultheria.

“A creeping plant, the stems thread-like, leaves very small in close ranks. Flowers red, fruits blue-black. On any open ground within the Conifer forest zone. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

- KW 13,174. *Vaccinium* ? sp. nov. ?
“A root-climbing creeper, growing up tree trunks or cliffs in the deep shade of the forest ; often hanging in festoons from the support. Leaves thick and leathery, purple beneath. Ripe fruits bright red. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-11,000 ft.”
- KW 13,177. *Gaultheria* sp. nov. ?
“A minute mat-forming completely prostrate plant. Leaves tiny, suggesting *Diapensia*. Fruits snow-white, large and numerous, as conspicuous as hailstones on a lawn. Very rare, on rocks and earth slides in open alpine gullies. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.”
- KW 13,180. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Sanguineum*.
“A small closely knit shrub. Leaves with a fawn-coloured plastered film beneath. Flowers blood red, two or three together. In winter the leaf indumentum turns mouse colour. In alpine gullies, and on exposed rock faces. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000-11,000-ft.”

KW 13,182. *Viburnum Wardii* var. ?

“A shrub, stunted on the open windy ridge, more diffuse in the forest. Deciduous, the leaves turning brilliantly after September. Fruits at first red, later black, attractive to birds and disappearing quickly. In thickets all along the steep alpine ridges at 9,000 ft. and over. Nam Tamai Valley.”

KW 13,183. *Hypericum* sp. nov. ?

“A gregarious almost herbaceous plant forming large cushion-like clumps under cane brake, and on rocky outcrops. Evergreen, the new leaves appearing close to the ground, tightly packed as in many *Gentians*. Bears innumerable, probably large flowers (not seen) on short erect stems, so that the whole cushion is covered. Probably a first-rate rock plant. Nam Tamai Valley, 11,000 ft.”

KW 13,188. *Vaccinium* ?

“An erect undershrub, 6 to 8 ins. high. Fruit blue. Found along the razor back of the granite ridge. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,189. *Primula* sp. § *Nivalis*.

“Scape 6 ins. tall with one or two flowers (not seen). Leaves narrow, coated with pale golden yellow meal underneath. In fruit on the cliffs, scattered amongst scrub, and in beds of wet moss. Not common. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,190. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Saluenense*.

“A broom-like dwarf undershrub, bristling with large solitary rose-purple flowers hoisted up on long pedicels. Leaves very small polished above, covered with buff-coloured scales beneath. Near *R. calciphila*? On granite cliffs, and rocky slopes, lining the rock scuppers. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft.

KW 13,191. *Magnolia globosa*.

“A small tree branching repeatedly from close to the ground. Leaves large, glistening with long tawny silken hairs. Flowers not seen. On sheltered rocky slopes amongst *Rhododendron* scrub; in stony gullies. From such a high altitude as 10,000 ft. it should be hardy. Nam Tamai Valley.

KW 13,193. *Betula utilis* ?

“A small gregarious tree with reddish bark and harsh leaves, scaly beneath. On sheltered rocky slopes and in gullies, below the cliffs. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,194. *Rhododendron* sp. nov. ? § *Haematodes* ?

“A middling-sized shrub with oval leaves, rufous beneath the felt thick and spongy. Flower buds globose, bearing about six crimson or blood-red flowers. Bears some resemblance to the yellow-flowered *R. lanatum*. Found scattered in thickets on the exposed flank of the ridge where there is no forest, and on the ridge itself above 10,500 ft. Nam Tamai Valley.”

KW 13,195. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Maddeni*.

“A small shrub, almost always epiphytic. Leaves plated beneath with bronze coloured scales. Flowers solitary, on short stiff pedicels, bright butter yellow; anthers reddish-brown. Generally on Hemlock or Fir trees, especially along the open ridge. It probably flowers twice a year, at the beginning of the rains (May-June) and again towards the end (September-October). Found in flower, October and September. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-11,000 ft.”

KW 13,200. *Meconopsis?* *Cathcartia?*

“A softly hairy perennial (or biennial?) the flowers (not seen) borne singly on long stems in the axils of the uppermost leaves, forming a graceful cyme. Height 2-3 ft., in September more or less hidden in the lush herbaceous growth of a steep gully, but only near the top where there was loose earth. It probably flowers in June. May be the Sikkim species with yellow flowers. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.”

KW 13,201. *Primula Agleniana* var. ?

“A hearty perennial, the flowering stem 12-15 ins. high bearing up to a dozen flowers (not seen). In winter a large resting bud is formed. Grows in colonies in the rocky mountain scuppers, either on the cliffs or on steep earth banks, just above the splashing water, where it is not smothered by other plants. Probably flowers in June ; pink ? Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,209. *Allium*. sp. nov. ?

“A delicious dwarf rock plant, half hanging from the cliffs and earth banks of deep moist ravines down which the torrents gush. Flowers white, speckled purple at the base ; this colour runs as the flowers age, so that they turn pink. Two or three flowers at the top of the 3-in. scape, each on a separate short pedicel. A clump of this *Allium* somewhat recalls a cluster of snowdrops. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,210. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Campylogynum*.

“Forms almost prostrate mats, bristling with stiff and comparatively tall flowering stems, on precipitous rock faces lining the high narrow gullies. Each stem bears a solitary flower, not seen. Leaves darkly polished above, brilliantly silvered beneath. In very sheltered situations it forms ruffled brooms rather than mats. Very aromatic. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.”

KW 13,213. *Nomocharis*.

“A small plant, not exceeding 9 ins. in height, bearing a solitary flower (not seen). Widely scattered on the steep rocky slopes, amongst dwarf *Rhododendron*; rare and often inaccessible. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft. (Not *N. pardanthina*, and much to low down for *N. Souliei*).”

KW 13,215. *Omphalogramma*.

“A rare, widely scattered plant growing on the barer rocky slopes and cliff ledges of the deep gullies. Leaves very hairy. Flowers (not seen) solitary, on rather tall peduncles, at least in fruit. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,222. *Sorbus*.

“A small tree, more conspicuous in autumn decked with scarlet leaves and small white berries in large bunches, than in summer. In moss forest. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,224. *Rubus Wardii* ?

“A creeping plant with trifoliate leaves, carpeting the spongy floor of the moss forest. A good covering plant for the rock garden. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000 ft.”

KW 13,225. *Rhododendron repens*.

“Perhaps the typical plant, with small leaves, always deep crimson purple on the under surface, and solitary prone flowers (erect in fruit) on short pedicels; but it looks untypical and out of place here. Plastering the rocks with other dwarf species—‘*Campylogynum*’ and ‘*Saluenense*’—above the rock scuppers. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,228. *Ilex*.

“A small tree. Crown large, leaves very large, berries tiny, scarlet, in thick clotted clusters. In forest and thicket along the open ridge. Conifer belt. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,230. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Maddeni*.

“A small epiphytic bushy shrub as happy on the cliffs of the ridge as on trees. Flowers comparatively large, pale yellow in pairs. In full bloom during the first half of September, but as there were also nearly ripe capsules, the plant must flower twice a year, spring and autumn. There is no reason to suppose that the spring flowers, of which I collected seed, differ from the autumn ones, which probably never ripen seed. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000 ft.”

KW 13,260 ? (Rubiaceae).

“A carpeting evergreen herb, covering sandy and moss-plastered boulders in the river bed above high water level. Leaves shining, glossy, flowers white, inconspicuous, succeeded by polished violet berries. May not be hardy, but would be a good covering plant if it were. Might have economic use in reclamation work. Nam Tamai Valley, 3,000-4,000 ft.”

KW 13,263. Dicentra.

“An annual climber with cream-coloured flowers, which are followed by long narrow crimson pods, quite unlike those of *D. scandens*. Flowers and fruits seen together in September. A rank scrambler, growing in open places amongst cultivation. Nam Tamai Valley, 5,000 ft.”

KW 13,286. Vaccinium. sp. nov. ?

“A fair-sized shrub with long branches, and large leathery rounded leaves, snow white with meal beneath. Fruits large, in grape-like bunches, making an attractive display. Flowers probably white, not particularly beautiful. It is for its leaves and fruits that this is worth growing. First collected in 1931, and confused by growers with *V. glauco-album* which it does not resemble. In thickets and on rocky slopes in the open. Adung Valley, 6,000 ft.”

KW 13,290. Smilax ?

“A small leafed prickly under-shrub of neat habit, the branches spreading out fanwise. Covered with large scarlet berries. it makes a good decorative plant. Useless for the rock garden as it requires the deep shade and rich mouldering soil of the forest. Nam Tamai Valley, 5,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 13,294. Euonymus.

“A small forest tree bearing large bunches of flowers, a pleasant maroon shade. A tree in full bloom, smothered in dangling clusters of these quite showy little flowers, and with angular fruits, is a handsome object. One of the best of the many E. found here. Easily recognised by its 5-merous flowers and fruits, and by its leaves serrate only in the upper half. It must flower twice a year. Should be hardy, and if autumn blooming in Britain, invaluable. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000 ft.”

KW 13,299. *Enkianthus*.

"A shrub with regularly whorled branches, and solitary cherry red flowers dangling in circles from the leaf axils. Generally more stunted than *E. Nimalaicus*, not so full of flower. The leaves turn brilliant scarlet in autumn. It begins where *E. Nimalaicus* leaves off, growing on rocky ridges amongst thickets of *Rhododendron*. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-11,000 ft."

KW 13,300. *Viburnum*.

"A small deciduous tree without autumnal colour. Flowers probably white. Fruits jet black. It has no merit unless as a flowering tree. In alpine gullies within the silver fir belt, more or less well sheltered. Nam Tamai Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft."

KW 13,302. *Viburnum*.

"A small deciduous tree with white flowers and violet berries. The foliage is handsome. In thin forest. Adung Valley, 6,000 ft."

KW 13,303. Prunus Puddum.

“A glorious tree 100 ft. high. Flowers carmine, opening in March, before the leaves appear. In foliage about May. Fruits ripe July or August. Adung Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft.”

KW 13,310. Androsace Henryi.

“A gregarious herb, hidden in the undergrowth in mixed forest. Flowers white? Plants reach a height of 6-9 ins. with several scapes each with a large head of flowers, perhaps 20 or 30. Leaves rounded also on long stems. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,311. Iris.

“A rhizomatous plant, 1-2 ft. high, bearing one or two 2-flowered spathes. Often gregarious, on steep open slopes, or under bushes, in the Conifer-Rhododendron zone. Not inside the forest. Adung Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,312. *Corylus ferox.*

“A small tree with hazel-like leaves, and clusters of nuts whose cupules are armed with ferocious spines. In thickets along the river bank or on the cliffs. Adung Valley, 9,000 ft.”

KW 13,315. *Lactuca.*

“A meadow plant 6-8 ft. tall, with large drooping bluish flowers. Might do either for the herbaceous border or rock garden. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,317. *Euonymus.*

“A dwarf undershrub, 6 ins. to 1 ft. high, scattered in the Silver Fir forest. A perfect rock garden plant, handsome in fruit. Adung Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.”

KW 13,318. *Allium.*

“A stout perennial with large heads of purple flowers. In open meadow. Adung Valley, 11,000 ft.”

KW 13,320. *Primula geranioides*.

“A fine robust-looking *Primula*, the flowering stems nearly a foot high, bearing two whorls of flowers. Leaves large, on long stalks. It makes small colonies in the forest shade. Adung Valley, 10,000-11,000 ft.”

KW. 13,323. *Nomocharis pardanthina* var.

“A variable plant 3 to 4 ft. high bearing from six to eight large flowers, of a uniform pinkish purple finely peppered with darker spots in the centre. In colonies on steep earth banks and screes amongst shrubs and meadow herbs. Plants near melting snow beds were in full bloom at the beginning of October, while those on exposed slopes were in ripe seed. Adung Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,324. *Rhododendron chaetomallum* var. ?

“A bushy shrub growing on a boulder in the middle of the torrent. The leaves match *R. chaetomallum*, the fruit does not. Possibly a natural hybrid, growing in complete isolation. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,327. *Rhododendron* sp. nov. ? § *Barbatum*.

“A big arborescent shrub isolated on a huge boulder in the torrent. Truss many flowered, the calyx large and leafy. The capsule closely resembles that of *R. vesiculiferum*, but the leaf bears no resemblance at all. Another possible—or probable—hybrid. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,328. *Iris*.

“A small-sized plant with 2-flowered spathes. Scattered under bushes on exposed slopes within the Silver Fir forest zone. Adung valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,329. *Geranium*.

“A dwarf rosette plant with large bright purple flowers in clenched heads. The small rounded leaves turn vivid scarlet in October. On open rock and earth slopes, growing as an alpine within the forest zone. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,331. *Allium*.

"A broad-leafed plant with short erect flowering stem ending in a massed head of purple flowers. On earth banks and chutes, in fruit and also in full bloom where delayed by unmelted snow. Adung Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft."

KW 13,333. *Primula sikkimensis* var. ?

"Height 6-9 ins. Flowers pale primrose, deliciously fragrant. Leaves with rounded blade and distinct petiole, not the typical *P. sikkimensis* leaf. It forms large colonies on the exposed earth banks above the torrent. Adung Valley, 11,000-13,000 ft."

KW 13,335. *Geranium*.

"Flowers very pale pink, the petals reflexed. Habit diffuse, height 9-12 ins. A meadow plant, seeking the light and air of rather forbidding slopes. Adung Valley, 11,000-12,000 ft."

KW 13,336. *Sorbus foliolosa* ?

“A very variable and adaptable species, small tree, shrub, or dwarf undershrub according to altitude. Most handsome at intermediate levels (12,000 ft.) in the open windswept pastures, where it is a gnarled shrub. The stunted cliff plant is also attractive. Leaflets 10-12 pairs. Berries large, crystalline white on long black pedicels, hanging in closely aggregated clusters. Adung Valley, 10,000-14,000 ft.”

KW 13,337. *Meconopsis betonicifolia* var. *pratensis*.

“The best form of this plant. Perennial. Height 3-4 ft. In light soil, wet alpine pastures. Adung Valley, 13,000 ft.”

KW 13,345. *Panax*.

“A woodland plant, handsome in fruit, the numerous fruits—black with a large scarlet spot—in an ivy-like head. Height 1-2 ft. In shady places. Adung Valley, 10,000-12,000 ft.”

- KW 13,355. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Haematodes*.
“An undershrub with flowers in trusses of four, probably blood red. More or less gregarious along the banks of alpine streams in open pastures. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”
- KW 13,356. *Lobelia* or *Campanula*.
“An herbaceous perennial 12-15 ins. high ending in a spike of flowers which I did not see. On steep alpine slopes at the base of the cliffs. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft.”
- KW 13,357. *Codonopsis*.
“A semi-erect semi-scandent perennial herb, 1-2 ft. high. Flowers probably lavender. Alpine pastures amongst boulders and scrub. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”
- KW 13,360. *Primula* sp. § *Muscarioides*.
“A dwarf plant about 6 ins. tall. Flowers few, apparently large. A single colony found growing amongst large boulders in alpine scrub. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft.”

- KW 13,361.** *Rhododendron pruniflorum* ?
 "A variable shrub, sometimes an undershrub, very aromatic. Flowers plum-purple, small, in trusses of five or six. On cliffs and in alpine pastures and thickets. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft."
- KW 13,363.** *Berberis*.
 "A thorny shrub with long branches. Deciduous, the leaves scarlet in November. Berries translucent, deep red, almost sessile in small fascicles. Flowers yellow. In alpine and sub-alpine thickets. Adung Valley, 11,000 ft."
- KW 13,364.** *Berberis*.
 "A dwarf undershrub with large pear-shaped scarlet fruits solitary and dangling from long pedicels. In open alpine meadow. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft."
- KW 13,365.** *Rhododendron* sp. § *Lapponicum*.
 "A large bushy undershrub with heavily plated leaves. Flowers in tight heads 4-6 flowered. Probably *R. luridum*. Adung Valley, 13,000 ft."

KW 13,366. Omphalogramma.

“In fruit a foot tall, scattered in moist alpine pastures in the most boggy places. No clue to its identity. Not the place for *O. Souliei*, and it is certainly not the same species as No. 13,215. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft.”

KW 13,367. Rhododendron riparium ?

“An alpine gregarious undershrub. Young leaves glaucous above, bristly round the margin. Scales of under leaf surface pale at first, later turning buff. Calyx fringed with long hairs. Truss 2-3 flowered. In alpine meads. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 13,368. Nomocharis Souliei.

“A dwarf single-flowered species, scattered in alpine pastures amongst dwarf *Rhododendron* scrub. Adung Valley, 12,000 ft.

- KW 13,369.** *Rhododendron* sp. § Grande.
 “A small tree, or large shrub forming impenetrable thickets in the highest patches of Silver Fir, never coming out into the open. The highest tree *Rhododendron*, outlasting even *R. Beesianum*. Leaves lacquered beneath with a dull pewter gleam. Flowers some shade of crimson, in very large compact trusses. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”
- KW 13,370.** *Rhododendron* sp. § Lapponicum.
 “A dwarf intricate undershrub with tiny leaves and numerous heads of small purple flowers, of no particular distinction. In marshy alpine pastures. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”
- KW 13,371.** *Rhododendron saluenense*.
 “A dwarf undershrub, similar in appearance to *R. riparium*, but the leaves are much more glaucous, the leaves and calyx not bristly. Under leaf surface densely scaly, brown on mature leaves. In alpine pastures, growing with *R. riparium*. There is no difficulty in distinguishing them when growing side by side, but herbarium specimens look much alike. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 13,373. *Vaccinium*.

“An undershrub, with small leathery leaves. Fruits black in large closely packed clusters. Gregarious in sandy or gravelly pastures. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 13,374. *Prunus*.

“Tree or shrub, according to altitude. In the alpine meadow, a small flat-topped shrub, about 4 ft. high. Flowers probably white, hanging on long stiff stalks. Fruits deep red at first ripening to the colour of dried blood. In October the leaves turn brilliant scarlet. Will probably grow anywhere. Adung Valley, 10,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 13,375. *Primula* sp. § *Muscarioides*.

“A much more robust plant than No. 13,360, with more flowers in a bullrush-like inflorescence. (Not seen in bloom.) Height 10-15 ins. Grows scattered in boggy alpine pastures, sometimes in small colonies. Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 13,376. *Vaccinium modestum*.

“A creeping plant, the numerous erect leafy shoots forming a loosely woven carpet. Flowering stems an inch or two high each ending in a large nodding solitary flower of luminous pink, exactly like a Japanese lantern. In October the leaves turn wine red, but remain on the plant and show up the large grape-blue berries. Grows on steep alpine rocky and rubble slopes, where there is a top spit of sand and fine gravel; manifestly a highly acid soil. Adung Valley, 12,000-14,000 ft.”

KW 13,378. *Meconopsis horridula* var. ?

“This form has a single main stem, bearing several axillary flowers on short pedicels towards the upper half. Biennial. The flowers are probably Cambridge blue. Amongst boulders, on the treads of the old glacier valley; not abundant, and widely scattered. Ka Karpo Razi, Adung Valley, 14,000 ft.”

KW 13,385. *Lonicera*.

“Frequently collected. A sprawling undershrub in knee-high *Rhododendron* thickets in the wide alpine pastures. Leaves turn purple in autumn, berries large in fused pairs, like red hot glass beads. Ka Karpo Razi, Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 13,386. *Lonicera*.

“Frequently collected. An undershrub in thickets, throughout the high alpine region from near the last belts of Silver Fir to the limit of shrubs. Berries grape blue, ovoid, enclosed in large paper collars, the pairs not fused. Flowers probably yellow, improbably amethyst purple. Ka Karpo Razi, Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.

KW 13,387. *Cotoneaster*.

“A wayward undershrub, not above 4 ft. high, with large pillar box scarlet barrel-shaped berries; the leaves also turn before falling. The berries seem to be distasteful to birds—Burmese birds. In alpine thickets, rarely gregarious, but quite common. Collected before. Ka Karpo Razi, Adung Valley, 12,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 13,388. *Gentiana*.

“ Frequently collected. Flowers hyacinth blue ; height in bloom, 1 in., in fruit 2-3 ins. In large colonies in the high alpine valley, where a patch of turf is sheltered by a cottage-sized boulder ; often on boulders ; or on sandy flats. It likes grit and sand, would probably do best growing up through a carpet plant. Adung Valley, 13,000-14,000 ft.”

KW 13,395. *Gaultheria*.

“ Frequently collected. A creeping mat-weaving species with hair-like stems and minute rounded bristly leaves. Flowers pinkish, fruits ice blue. Always on open patches of fine gravelly soil, in the high glaciated valleys, where the ground is shunned by most plants. Not on steep slopes. Adung Valley, 14,000 ft.”

KW 13,396. *Gaultheria*.

“ Collected in 1931. Stems erect, 1-2 ins. high, with minute leaves and axillary flowers on thread-like stalks. Often on ridges, or amongst boulders in the valley, seeking more shelter than No. 13,395. Fruits deep violet. Adung Valley, 10,000-13,000 ft.”

KW 13,399. *Rhododendron campylogynum* ?

“A solitary specimen, growing on a barren boulder fan at the head of the valley. A gawky undershrub, only a few inches high, the fruits borne on solitary erect pedicels. The leaves resemble those of *R. campylogynum* ; but if this is true *R. campylogynum* No. 13,210 is not. Ka Karpo Razi, Adung Valley, 14,000 ft.”

KW 13,400. *Ilex Hookeri* ?

“A prostrate undershrub, creeping and ascending at the tips of the branches. Leaves very closely set, berries small, bright vermilion, numerous and conspicuous ; the growth suggests green coral picked out and intertwined with red. It grows amongst jumbled boulders, covered with scrub, in the alpine region. Ka Karpo Razi, Adung Valley, 13,000 ft.”

KW 13,405. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Anthopogon*.

“An aromatic small-leaved bushy undershrub, 1 ft. or less high. Flowers (not seen) in dense heads. This may be *R. crebreflorum*. Adung Valley, 13,000-15,000 ft.”

KW 13,409. *Corydalis*.

"An alpine rock plant of the moraines and screes. Foliage fern like, flowers pale blue. Attractive but probably intractable. Adung Valley, 14,000-15,000 ft."

KW 13,410. *Gaultheria*.

"A creeping rock plant, the short flowering shoots erect. Berries large and bulging, dark purple but plastered with milk-white bloom; borne two or three together, conspicuously. In open rocky ground, well drained gritty soil, amongst taller scrub. Adung Valley, 13,000 ft."

KW 13,416. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Sanguineum*.

"A shrub some 3 ft. high growing on the shady side of an immense rock in the bed of the torrent, and looking as though it did not rightly belong there. Leaves dark green above, buff below with a flocculent hairy covering. Flowers crimson or deep vermilion in trusses of 4-6 ft. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft."

KW 13,418. *Euonymus*.

“The grass-leaved *Euonymus*, a graceful shrub of the mixed forest zone where it grows on the steep heavily timbered slopes, shaded by enormous pine, hemlock, spruce, oak and other temperate trees. It does not exceed 5 ft. in height (or rarely). Scattered, not common. Fruit typical. Adung Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,419. *Rhododendron* sp. nov. ?

“I suspect this of being a hybrid, with something—not much—of *R. Martinianum* about it. Almost a dwarf shrub. Truss 4-flowered, the flowers spotted, and having a good deal of red in them, though they are not crimson. I did not see the flowers. The plant shared the great boulder already alluded to under No. 13,416. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,420. Rhododendron sp.

“Another fugitive seeking sanctuary on the great boulder, possibly also a half caste with a dash of *barbatum* in it—or *R. crinigerum* or *R. vesiculiferum*, it would be here. It is a large shrub with well filled out trusses of 4-6 flowers, not seen. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,421. Berberis.

“A large heavily armed bush, filling up any vacancy in the forest. Quite impenetrable. Flowers probably yellow, berries deep violet, almost black, leaves silvered beneath. The flowers are borne in large fascicles on short shoots, and droop. This plant would make a very live barbed wire hedge. Adung Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,422. Euonymus.

“A small forest shrub with the usual dangling fruits. Leaves very pale, almost white, beneath. Adung Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,424. *Rhododendron* sp. nov.? § *Barbatum* ?

“Another fugitive on the big crowded boulder in the river bed ; perhaps also a hybrid, surviving here, suppressed elsewhere. A large shrub, crowded with ample trusses so should be a fine sight in bloom. The capsule suggests *R. vesiculiferum* ; the leaves contradict this. Adung Valley, 10,000 ft.”

KW 13,426. *Gaultheria*.

“A dwarf undershrub, the flowering shoots erect, an inch or two tall. Berries fat, plastered with milk-white bloom, in twos and threes. Grows on gravel patches in the midst of dense scrub. Adung Valley, 12,000-14,000 ft.”

KW 13,427. *Gaultheria*.

“A prostrate creeping plant, weaving mats over the high and steep rubble cones where the debris is small size. Berries large glistening snow white, far more conspicuous than the flowers. Adung Valley, 13,000-14,000 ft.”

KW 13,429. Eriobotrya Wardii.

“A small tree with big leaves, almost evergreen, sometimes bare for a month. It renews its foliage about October, flowering at the same time, the flowers in large bunches of heads, creamy-white smelling exactly like strong hawthorn. It bears great bunches of fruit, as big as walnuts, at the same time. A beautiful tree in foliage and flower. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,435. Vaccinium.

“Hanging in long festoons from the trees in the moss forest. Also from rocks, but generally epiphytic. Berries polished jet black. An unusual looking Vaccinium. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,444. *Camellia* ?

“Judged by its leaves, which are entire, this is not a *Camellia*, but is closely allied. A small tree with glabrous leaves crowded at the ends of the shoots. Fruits large, axillary and solitary, but having the appearance of bunches. If the fruits are a guide to the size of the flowers, these are large, and like all *Ternstroemia*-ceae showy. Perhaps a little tender. Low forest on an exposed rocky ridge. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000 ft.”

KW 13,447. *Berberis insignis* var. or sp. nov.

“A rather gawky shrub, like *B. insignis* but with longer leaves and flowers (yellow) in immense fascicles. One plant bore 153 ripe grape-purple fruits on 4 ins. of stem. In thickets on the open rocky ridges above the Tamai River at 7,000 ft.”

KW 13,448. *Crataegus*.

“A shrub, 2-3 ft. high, evergreen. Ripe berries in erect bunches, scarlet. More or less gregarious in the rocky river bed just above high water. Nam Tamai Valley, 4,000 ft.”

KW 13,451. *Abies*.

“The common silver fir of the Tamai Valley. Found from 9,000 to 13,000 ft. A short sturdy tree with short bristle-like needles, very white beneath. Cones blue, stout; trees 5 ft. high on the ridge may bear a score or more. Big trees are rare. The normal height is about 50 ft.”

KW 13,454. *Ilex*.

“A small tree with shining leaves and red berries. In thickets along the exposed ridges. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000 ft.”

KW 13,459. *Vaccinium* ?

“An epiphytic shrub, the long branches pendent from trees in the moss forest. Fruits amethyst, in twos and threes; bud scales persistent. Leaves with long drip tips. (Probably this is not a *Vaccinium*.) Nam Tamai Valley, 5,000-6,000 ft.”

KW 13,475. *Michelia doltsopa* ?

“A tall tree of the middle forest. Fruits long, generally twisted; seeds scarlet. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,478. *Gaultheria* sp. nov. ?

“ The large solitary flowers, white or pink, are like bell heather. Hanging from trees in the moss forest, or more commonly growing on open cliff faces. Berries purple black. A beautiful plant for the rock garden, to drape bare escarpments. Will stand snow, but wants abundant moisture in summer. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,479. *Berberis hypokerina*.

“ First introduced in 1926 and not since. A large many stemmed shrub, 2-4 ft. tall, with holly-like leaves, silvered beneath, which turn scarlet at the end of the second year. Flowers yellow, fasciated as in *B. insignis*, fruits grape purple. It grows well on open granite cliffs. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,480. *Rhododendron* sp. nov. ?

“ Like No. 13,194 but the leaves have a much thinner cinnamon-red indumentum, of finer texture than that species. A shrub of 2-5 ft. growing under dwarf *Arundinaria* on the precipitous granite cliffs. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft.”

KW 13,489. *Gaultheria*.

"A shrub or undershrub, 1-2 ft. high, of drooping habit. Leaves large. Fruits in close-fisted heads, small, purplish with white bloom. In the deep shade of the moss forest. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000 ft."

KW 13,492. *Arisaema*.

"Leaf 3-lobed. Flower (spathe) mottled. Height 1 ft. or under. A curiosity. In moss forest. Nam Tamai Valley, 9,000-10,000 ft."

KW 13,494. *Rhododendron* sp. § *Maddeni*.

"An epiphytic shrub with the general characters of No. 13,486, except that the leaves are twice as big, the style lepidote instead of glabrous and I picked eight unopened capsules off it, whereas the seeds of No. 13,486 (growing alongside it) are long since scattered. For the present best regarded as a variety of that species. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft."

KW 13,496. Polygonatum.

“A handsome looking plant with whorled leaves and orange berries on long stalks. Generally epiphytic. In moss forest. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,499. Pyrus.

“In the forest a big spreading tree, on the ridge a small stunted tree. Flowers in large open heads. Leaves scarlet in November, one of the few finely coloured trees. Fruits small. hard, yellowish, in great panicles. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,500. Rhododendron sp. § Maddenii.

“A large bushy shrub, always epiphytic and generally high up in the canopy of the moss forest, out of sight. Flowers bright yellow, of moderate size, in trusses of three or four. Leaves large (for an epiphyte), pale beneath and distantly lepidote beneath. Flowers August-September and probably also in the spring. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,505. Ilex.

“A big forest tree with small entire leaves, drawn out to a point, and every branch and twig clustered with crimson or scarlet berries. A magnificent sight in November. In temperate forest with Magnolias, Michelia, Oaks. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,509. Pyrus (“Goldbeam”).

“A small tree with a large crown. Very free flowering. The flowers follow the leaves, opening in April or May. Foliage enveloped in a beautiful gauze veil of gilded hair. Adung Valley, 6,000 ft.”

KW 13,511. Sorbus.

“A small tree, sometimes epiphytic. The leaves turn scarlet in autumn, showing up the large bunches of small creamy-white berries. Nam Tamai Valley, 8,000 ft.”

KW 13,520. Hibiscus ?

“A greenhouse plant, about 2 ft. high, with large crimson flowers. In swampy ground, along the edge of the evergreen jungle, tropical forest region. Myitkyina district. On the plain.”

KW 13,550. *Rhododendron magnificum*.

“A big tree with very large leaves and huge tight heads of rose-purple flowers. Will require shelter. It grows along the river bank in mixed forest, and ascends the mountain slopes immediately above to 8,000 ft. Flowers February-March. Adung Valley.”

KW 13,555. *Begonia hymenophylloides*.

“A greenhouse plant, requiring a very humid atmosphere and probably special treatment. It is always epiphytic, growing in moss on the tree trunks low down, along an open ridge. Flowers large white, but the chief attraction is the foliage of great delicacy and strange shape. Nam Tisang Valley, 6,000 ft.”

KW 13,576. *Ilex nothofagacifolia*.

“A small tree with flattened branches. Leaves tiny, very bright green, polished. Berries scarlet, not numerous. A highly ornamental tree of the temperate rain forest. Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-8,000 ft.”

KW 13,577. *Magnolia rostrata*.

“A fine deciduous tree, with small, almost insignificant whitish flowers quite hidden by the splendid leaves. The big erect fruits remain on the tree, looking like miniature pine-apples after the leaves have fallen in October or November, Nam Tamai Valley, 7,000-9,000 ft.”

KW 13,578. *Dicentra scandens*.

“A yellow-flowered annual climber from a perennial rootstock. Fruits crimson, pear shaped, in dangling bunches. In thickets along the edge of the forest. Nam Tamai Valley, 3,000-4,000 ft.”

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- KW 13620. *Primula filipes*.
“Flowers minute, pasty pink. Not hardy and of no horticultural, but great botanical interest. Outer ranges, 6000-7000 feet. May.”
- KW 13624. *Primula geraniifolia*.
“Flowers rose red, but small and hidden amongst the leaves. Of little horticultural merit, lacking character. A woodland plant, flowering in May. Local, above Phutang on the Manda La, 9000-10,000 feet.”
- KW 13625. *Rhododendron Keysii*.
“Tubular corolla volcanic red, cooling to yellow round the rim. In tight pendent bunches. A large shrub, growing at the lower level of Hemlock, 8000-9000 feet on the inner ranges. Common above Dirang Dzong. May-June.”

KW 13632.

Rhododendron bullatum.

“Flowers white, flushed pink, very large and fragrant. Grows either on trees or more frequently on the ground as a lanky shrub. Almost hardy at 8000-9000 feet, round Lagam. May.”

KW 13635.

Euonymus.

“A bush with commonplace flowers; but the seeds are not commonplace, being jet black with brilliant orange scarlet aril. This gives a striking effect of contrast to the fruit. Rare. In thickets by the river. Dirang Dzong 5000 feet.”

KW 13640.

Acer oblongum.

“A large shady tree. The new foliage comes out a rich mahogany red in May. Scattered in villages and throughout the temperate forests, 6000-8000 feet. Not very hardy. Tembang.”

KW 13647-48. *Rhododendron protistum*?

“A large awkward looking much branched tree with sturdy but short bole and massive branches. Leaves very big, silvered beneath, or almost glabrous. Flowers large, variable in immense white or rosy trusses, each corolla with a purple flash at the base. Gregarious in the silver fir forest at 10,000 feet. There is great confusion and variation amongst the several species of the ‘Grandes’ here. Poshing La. April-May.”

KW 13649. *Rhododendron sidereum*.

“A middle sized tree with globe like trusses of lambent yellow flowers and long narrow leaves, silvery plated beneath. Not common, scattered in the fir forest amongst tree *Rhododendrons*. May. Poshing La. 10,000-11,000 feet.”

KW 13650.

Rhododendron Hookeri.

“The incandescent blood red flowers of this magnificent tree *Rhododendron* are unforgettable. Quite likely to be hardy, coming from the fir forest at 10,000-11,000 feet. Poshing La. April-May.”

KW 13652.

Rhododendron Falconeri.

“Probably the typical plant. Flowers pale yellow, but the trees are bearing very few this year, and they have been badly frosted, setting no fruit in consequence. Forest. Poshing La, 9000-10,000 feet. April.”

KW 13653.

Rhododendron praestans ?

“A small gregarious tree with twisted red trunk and a crown of gnarled branches. Flowers variable, but always some shade of crimson, from deep cerise to pale purplish crimson. The finest colour forms are magnificent. This is the highest of the large leafed species (§§ ‘Grande’ and ‘Falconeri’) and the latest to bloom, in May-June. Poshing La, 11,000-12,000 feet. Also at the Orka La.”

KW 13654.

Rhododendron Falconeri?

“Like typical *R. Falconeri* as regards foliage, but the flowers are purplish pink. Also found at higher elevations, at 10,000-11,000 feet. May-June. Poshing La.”

KW 13655.

Rhododendron Wightii.

“A large leafed gregarious shrub, commonly mixed with *R. praestans* (No. 13653), but sometimes with *R. fulgens*, *R. campanulatum* and other species, at 10,000 feet. Flowers clear sulphur yellow, extremely beautiful. Poshing La and Orka La. May-June, 10,000-13,000 feet.”

KW 13656.

Primula sp. §Nivales.

“Height 6-9 inches ending in a large loose mop of flowers which are either snow white or some shade of lilac-purple. It grows in colonies amongst the tumbled boulders of the Poshing La, but only on the south side. Also hanging from the cliffs, 12,000 feet. May.”

- KW 13657.** *Meconopsis horridula*, forma.
 "A biennial. Height in bloom, 1 foot. A skinny plant with pale aquamarine flowers. Poshing La, 12,000 feet. June."
- KW 13658.** *Nomocharis nana*.
 "Flowers not seen. Height in bloom 6-9 inches. Poshing La, 12,000-13,000 feet. June-July."
- KW 13662.** *Rhododendron Thomsonii*, var.
 "This has the gorgeous blood-red dangling bells of the type, but the leaves are hairy, as well as waxy, beneath, though shaped much as in *R. Thomsonii*. It may be a distinct species. Quite hardy. Poshing La, 11,000-12,000 feet. May."

KW 13663. *Rhododendron lanatum*. (Pink flowered form).

“A tight wiry semi-dwarf shrub, larger or smaller. Leaves small but with the typical foxy red indumentum of *R. lanatum*. Flowers in trusses of 3-4 (never more), loosely arranged, of a delicate pink colour, thus differing sharply from No. 13750 which is typical *R. lanatum*. Collected in 1935 further north, in Mago. It may be a distinct species, but is best regarded at present as a variety. Generally found growing on cliffs and exposed crests. Poshing La, 11,000-12,000 feet. May-June.”

KW 13665. *Rhododendron fulgens*.

“A smallish shrub with compact almost spherical trusses of blood red flowers, and rounded leaves covered beneath with foxy red wool. A slow grower, but it ought to be quite hardy. Poshing La and Orka La, 10,000-11,000 feet. May-June.”

KW 13666.

Rhododendron sp. nov.?

“A shrub very like *R. fulgens*, easily mistaken for it, but with quite glabrous leaves. It carries on the blood red flowered tradition for another thousand or fifteen hundred feet. Poshing La only, 12,000-13,000 feet. May-June.”

KW 13670.

Rhododendron argipeplum.

“A small tree, like *R. barbatum* with the same magnificent blood red flowers, but the leaves are coated beneath with a cobweb-like deposit of white hairs. With *R. Hookeri*, in *Abies* forest, at 10,000-11,000 feet. Hardy. Poshing La. May-June.”

KW 13676.

Primula Normaniana. §*Geranioides*.

“Very rare in cultivation. Flower heads mop-like, the flowers purplish pink with yellow or crimson eye. The rounded leaves, or some of them turn scarlet in winter. A forest species, requiring deep shade, abundant moisture and a dry winter period of rest. Poshing La, 10,000 feet. July.”

KW 13678.

Cotoneaster sp.

“A tree or a very big shrub, 12 or 15 feet tall. Berries scarlet, ripe by October but plentiful in May, hence probably bird-proof. Leaves small and polished. Poshing La, 9000 feet.”

KW 13681.

Rhododendron sinogrande.

“A tree with silver plastered leaves and yellow flowers. Fairly typical but variable. Should be hardy. Upper forests, gregarious. May. Poshing La. 9000-10,000 feet.

KW 13683.

Rhododendron grande.

“A tree with large leaves, much narrower than those of *R. sinogrande*. Flowers not seen—probably opening in March. The lowest tree species, appearing at upper limit of *Pinus excelsa*, 8000-9000 feet. Manda La.”

KW 13685.

Primula denticulata.

“A good form, with large heads of mauve flowers, opening March-April, sometimes continuing into May. Forms colonies on all open pasture slopes above 7000-8000 feet. Dirang Dzong.”

KW 13688.

Berberis.

“ A shrub with yellow flowers, leaves scarlet in autumn. Berries red. Thickets at 9000-10,000 feet. Poshing La.”

KW 13690.

Primula Wattii.

“ A beautiful dwarf species growing on boulders. Height 6 in. Flowers deep violet ; looks like a Grape Hyacinth. Difficult, as it is under snow and dry for several months. May-June. Poshing La.”

KW 13696.

Pyrus.

“ A small spreading tree, the leaves snowy white beneath (White-beam). Heads of scented flowers followed by yellow crab-apple fruits. In forest, 10,000 feet. Poshing La.”

KW 13699.

Rhododendron anthopogon.

“ A bushy aromatic leafed undershrub with pinkish crimson flowers. Grows like heather on the alpine slopes, covering acres. 12000-13000 feet. Ze La.”

KW 13700.

Berberis sp. nov.?

“A small compact shrub, with leaves like holly, bunches of yellow flowers and blue-black berries. Unlike *B. insignis* it produces spur shoots bearing crowded leaves.”

KW 13701.

Primula Kingii.

“A dwarf plant with a thread like stem about 3 inches tall from the summit of which hang from one to three large claret red bells. It covers acres of boggy pasture where yak graze. Frozen and covered with snow in winter. This species and *P. Dickieana*, both of which follow the yak pastures might appreciate cow manure. Must be kept dry in winter. Orka La. 10,000 feet. May-June.”

KW 13703.

Primula Dickieana.

“The yellow flowered tall form. Height 6 inches or under. Flowers large clear corn yellow in compact heads of two or three. Like *P. Kingii* it covers acres of boggy pasture but at higher levels, 12,000 feet or more above the tree line. Orka La. June.”

KW 13704.

Primula strumosa.

“ A magnificent and sturdy plant with massive rounded heads of glowing yellow flowers, the yellow of Laburnum. It usually grows in half shade along the yak trodden paths through *Abies-Rhododendron* forest, mingled with *P. Gambleiana*. Likes rich soil. Orka La. 12,000-13,000 feet. June.”

KW 13705.

Rhododendron campanulatum.

KW 13705-A.

“ A small tree or when gregarious usually a shrub. There are two distinct colour varieties white and bluish. Generally in thin forest of *Abies* or *Juniper*, associated with *R. Wightii*, *R. fulgens* and others. Seen only at the Orka La (and further north, in Mago, 1935). 11,000-13,000 feet. June.”

- KW 13708.** *Rhododendron colletum* ? § Taliense.
 “ A large gregarious shrub, bearing innumerable trusses of rosy purple flowers rather stiffly. A slow grower, but eventually does itself justice. The yellow flowered species at the Poshing La appears to be a colour variety of this. Orka La. 12,000-13,000 feet. May-June.”
- KW 13709.** *Primula Gambleiana*.
 “ At first sight this resembles a violet flowered form of *P. strumosa* and the two species grow together along the yak paths through the topmost patches of forest. The two species very rarely hybridize ; when they do the result is deplorable. Orka La. 12,000-13,000 feet. June.”
- KW 13710.** *Primula sikkimensis* ? variety ?
 “ Growing on sunny and obviously well drained boulder screes, this looks like a distinct variety of *P. sikkimensis*. Leaves not typical. Fragrant. Only seen once at the Orka La. 12,000 feet. Late June-July.”

KW 13711.

Meconopsis betonicifolia var.?

“Flowers normally sky blue, sometimes wine red, or purple. A robust plant growing in clumps. Height 2-3 feet. Grows splendidly on a midden outside the herds’ hut. Also on boulder slopes where yak graze, and the *Rhododendron* scrub has been cut and burnt. Only seen at the Orka La. 13,000 feet. June.”

KW 13713.

Berberis.

“A thorny deciduous shrub—leaves scarlet in autumn—and large solitary yellow flowers dangling on long pedicels. Berries blue-black. Orka La. 13,000 feet. June.”

KW 13715.

Primula Clutterbuckii. § *Farinosae*.

“A rare rock plant. The toothed leaves form a compact mealy rosette. Scape very short bearing the mauve flowers, 2-6 in number, just clear of the leaves. Dotted about the grass slopes and on rocky outcrops, flowering throughout June. Orka La. 13,000 feet.”

KW 13717.

Androsace.

“ A mat forming rock plant, bearing ample heads of rose pink flowers. It resembles *A. sarmen-tosa*. On grassy slopes and ledges of cliffs at the Orka La. 13,000 feet. June-July.”

KW 13720.

Primula Hopeana. § *Sikkimensis*.

“ Flowers mealy, milk white, drooping gracefully ; sweetly fragrant. Grows in stream beds at 13,000-14,000 feet at the Orka La. June-July.”

KW 13721.

Primula hyacinthina? § *Muscarioides*.

“ Flowers not seen ; may be the above named species, which grows amongst scrub *Rhododendron*. An alpine with softly hairy leaves, often under trees but not heavily shaded. Orka La. 13,000 feet. July.”

KW 13727.

Meconopsis horridula var. *lutea*.

“ A yellow flowered prickly poppy, although the flowers may be almost any colour, as red, or blue, or purple. Normally they are yellow and this is the best variety. Only seen at the Orka La, on well drained boulder screes, at 14,000 feet. Late June-July.”

KW 13750.

Rhododendron lanatum.

“The typical species, a large bushy shrub or a small tree, with sulphur yellow flowers speckled purple. Truss 4-6 flowered, more compact than No. 13663. Orka La. 11,000-12,000 feet. June.”

KW 13755.

Roscoea purpurea ?

“Height 4-6 inches. The leafy stem bears a succession of large yawning flowers, white splashed purple on the lower lip. Forms large colonies on steep rocky pine covered slopes high above Dirang Dzong. 7000-8000 feet. July.”

KW 13758.

Rhododendron concatenans ?

“A shrub with sea green foliage, a glowing mass of flame-salmon flowers in mid June. Keeps to the deep shade of *Abies*-tree *Rhododendron* forest, on the Zela range. 10,000 feet.”

KW 13767.

Cotoneaster.

“ A dwarf shrub with small polished leaves crowded in October with scarlet berries. It may be a diminutive form of No. 13678, stunted by growing on rocks in full sun, but it never grows more than a foot or two tall, forming shaggy billowy masses. Above Dirang Dzong. 8000-9000 feet.”

KW 13769.

Buddleia Colevillii.

“ Perhaps a hardier form of this magnificent crimson flowered species. Racemes a foot long. Dotted about the open rocky precipitous slopes above Dirang Dzong, where the forest has been cleared. Flowers mid June-July at 8000-9000 feet.”

- KW 13789. *Rhododendron Thomsonii* var.?
 “Flowers not seen, crimson in bud, opening much earlier than typical *R. Thomsonii* (No. 13662 is also a typical) and growing isolated much lower down the mountain. Otherwise apparently the same as No. 13712. May. One or two bushes, flowering and seeding sparingly, met with in Juniper forest on precipitous cliffs above Dirang Dzong. 8000 feet.”
- KW 13803. *Gerbera piloselloides*.
 “Height 6-9 inches. Flowers nodding, white faintly flushed, or cream. A rock garden plant for dry places, probably not very hardy. June. Dirang Dzong. 5000-7000 feet.”
- KW 13855. *Chirita*? (Gesneraceae).
 “Flowers lemon yellow dappled with purple inside, dangling in large clusters clear of the handsome shaggy leaves. A half hardy epiphyte of the temperate rain forest. Manda La. 8000 feet. July.”

- KW 13873.** *Phytolacca.* (*P. acinosa* ?)
 “ A large herb, 2 feet high. Flowers cream in fat intensive spikes. More handsome in fruit, the berries black seated on crimson saucers. The whole inflorescence gradually turns crimson, leaving only the berries black. A forest plant, thriving in deep shade and rich soil. Phutang. 7000 feet.”
- KW 13875.** *Hedychium.*
 “ This bears short blunt spikes of coppery orange flowers. Height 1-2 feet. Probably not very hardy. On rocks in evergreen forest. July. Phutang. 7000 feet.”
- KW 13883.** *Berberis asiatica.*
 “ A fair sized bushy, very prickly evergreen shrub with a glaucous tint. Leaves pale beneath, fruits bluish, in big clusters, hanging all along the branches. Flowers yellow. By streams, in limestone country. Rupa. 5000 feet.”

KW 13888.

Lilium Wallichianum.

“ Stems 3-5 feet tall, leafy with narrow linear leaves. Flowers pure white, 8 or 9 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, terminal, single. Grows on steep rocky grass covered slopes in open wooded country, but not under trees. Soil stony, well drained, rock igneous or limestone, the small bulb within 6 inches of the surface. Deliciously fragrant after rain. Common in the valleys, from Dirang Dzong eastwards to Jamiri and south to Rupa, at 4000-6000 feet. July-August.”

KW 13892.

Hedychium Gardnerianum ?

“ Grows 4-6 feet high, bearing in July long spikes of brilliant cinnabar red spikes. Not hardy. Mainly on limestone slopes in pine-oak forest. Rupa. 5000 feet.”

KW 13937.

Scutellaria.

“ An herbaceous perennial which might be grown as an annual. Flowers violet with white lip in long spiry spikes, delightful when clustered. On wooded slopes, under trees but not in deep shade. Dirang Dzong. 6000-7000 feet. August.”

KW 13946.

Costus.

"A lush herb 3-4 feet tall with showy custard yellow fragrant flowers in a massive spike. Each horny bract contains two flowers. An unusual looking plant, not very hardy, but worth growing. Lagam. 7000 feet. July-August."

KW 13947.

Eriobotrya Wardii ?

"A clumsy looking epiphytic shrub, flowering after the rains, the flowers like large bouquets of meadowsweet. Fruits hard, spherical, with a tough rind, like those of *E. Wardii* from north Burma. Evergreen or nearly so. Lagam. 7000-8000 feet. October."

KW 13949.

Magnolia globosa.

"Trunk short, crown large and spreading, the globular white flowers looking like pigeon's eggs. Common locally near the Poshing La in *Tsuga* (hemlock) forest. Probably typical. June-July. 10,000 feet."

KW 13950.

Diapensia.

“ A creeping plant forming mats rather than cushions as in *D. himalaica*. Flowers bright rose pink, the colour of *Primula rosea*, on inch tall stems which stretch to 2 inches in fruit. A delightful rock plant. Poshing La. 11,000 feet. June.”

KW 13951.

Omphalogramma.

“ A softly hairy species, massed in alpine bogs amongst dwarf *Rhododendron*. Flowers of moderate size, purple. Height in bloom about 6 inches. Root system large and strong. Poshing La. 12,000 feet. June-July.”

KW 13965.

Rhododendron colletum ?

“ A bushy shrub with metallic looking leaves and tight heads of shrill yellow flowers, variously darker spotted. Like No. 13708 except that the flowers are yellow instead of purple. Poshing La. 12,000 feet. July.”

KW 13967.

Cremanthodium.

“ A fine plant, the large nodding flowers of shining primrose yellow. Grows on and amongst boulders on the giant's stairway which leads to the Poshing La. 12,000 feet. July.”

KW 13983.

Geranium.

“ A remarkable plant of floppy habit, fast growing and needing support from its adjacent competitors. It bears in July and August great numbers of lurid purple flowers with jet black centre. The stems branch in all directions, and may attain a foot or two before they collapse. Should be grown as an annual and is worth space in the rock garden. Lagam. 8000 feet.”

KW 13992.

Pyracantha.

“ A thorny evergreen shrub, covered in August with rich scarlet berries borne on long pedicels. A riverside plant, flourishing in almost pure sand, submerged or nearly so, in times of flood. Birds strip the bushes by September. Dirang Dzong. Up to 6000 feet.”

KW 13999. *Lilium* sp. nov. ? (near *L. nepalense*).

“A beautiful hardy or half-hardy trumpet lily. Height 1-1½ feet. The leafy stem bearing a single moderately large cream-coloured flower, half nodding. Stoloniferous, the stem running underground for a foot or more and bearing a succession of bulbs. It grows amongst bushes of *Vaccinium* on an exposed precipitous face at the upper limit of *Pinus excelsa*. The soil is a sticky rich black humus, full of stones. Local and rare. Above Dirang Dzong. 8000-9000 feet. July.”

KW 14004. *Primula prenantha*.

“A small plant with primrose-like leaves and yellow drop flowers, not very showy. Sometimes the stem bears two or even three whorls and a colony of such plants makes a show. Poshing La. 8000-9000 feet. June-July.”

KW 14019.

“ A coarse looking perennial herb with lumpy ligneous root-stock. The much branched stems bear flannelly grey leaves, reach 15 inches in height and end in short club shaped spikes of soft lavender 2 lipped flowers. (August-September). It grows on bare cliffs and on stony, well drained slopes where goats and cattle graze. A plant for the ‘ blue border ’ if hardy. Dirang Dzong. 6000 feet.”

KW 14050.

Iris nepalensis ?

“ A pale violet, yellow crested, rhizomatous *Iris*. Gregarious and abundant on pine covered slopes, but the flowers are flimsy and washy as well as small. Only of botanical interest. Dirang Dzong. 6000-7000 feet. May.”

KW 14052.

Dumasia ? (Papilionaceae).

“ An herbaceous perennial twiner. Flowers exceptionally large, in lax heads, chrome yellow. A valley plant of doubtful hardiness, suitable for covering iron supports in the greenhouse. Dirang Dzong. 6000 feet. August.”

KW 14056.

Hedychium.

“A neat comparatively dwarf species. The tall slim spikes of white flowers have crimson styles, giving to the whole the appearance of a cluster of insects. Grows on bare rocks in dry exposed places and is not hardy. Dirang Dzong. 6000 feet. August.”

KW 14062.

Pyrus. (Crab). P. Pashia ?

“An exceedingly flowery deciduous tree, small and thorny. It blooms April-May, the hard sour fruits ripe in September. Dirang Dzong. 5000-6000 feet.”

KW 14072.

Crotolaria ?

“A prostrate sprawling silky leafed herb with canary yellow flowers opening in August. It grows on dry sunny banks. Dirang Dzong. 5000-6000 feet.”

KW 14080.

Adenophora.

“ The wand like stems grow 18 inches or more tall and in August bear a chain of pale violet bells—secund raceme. At its best when massed, delightful ; at its worse a misery. It grows on pine and shrub clad slopes, on igneous or lime-stone soils, between 6000 and 8000 feet. The best plants seen were some colonies in the woods below Senge Dzong, in half shade at 7000-8000 feet. August.”

KW 14090.

Phlomis ? sp. nov. ?

“ A bushy shrub, with the habit of a *Buddleia*, probably evergreen or nearly so. Flowers large, flame-orange, in squat terminal blunt spikes. The flowers show up amongst the leaves like red hot coals. At first sight suggests a *Phlogacanthus*. Probably hardy and would benefit greatly with pruning. Senge Dzong. 8000 feet. August.”

KW 14099.

Coelogyne.

“ A small crisp neat looking mat orchid spangled with gleaming yellow flowers on short pedicels. It speeds over granite rock faces on south exposures, but is probably not hardy, in spite of the altitude.”

KW 14101.

Geranium.

“ A softly hairy floppy herbaceous perennial with deep purple flowers which lack the black bulls-eye of No. 13983. Quite distinct in foliage. Ascends to the limit of hemlock forest, where it becomes stunted. Liable to take control, but probably short lived. Senge Dzong. 8000-10,000 feet. August.”

KW 14113.

Gentiana.

“ A procumbent herb with compact heads of rather washy blue flowers ; some forms are better, but none seen first class. Grows under Rhododendron bushes, but also on open turf slopes. Ze La. 10,000-12,000 feet. August.”

KW 14115.

Cyananthus lobatus var.

“The finest form with long trailing stems—curtailed at high altitudes, and handsome twilight violet flowers. It favours open grassy slopes in the alpine region, banks in the forest and abhors shade. Ze La. 11,000-14,000 feet. August.”

KW 14117.

Cremanthodium.

“Flowers sulphur, scentless, nodding. On alpine turf slopes. Probably a starved form of the robust Poshing La plant, No. 13967. Ze La. 13,000 feet. August.”

KW 14123.

Cremanthodium.

“A still more dwarf species than No. 14117, also with yellow flowers. Ze La. 13,000 feet. August.”

KW 14124.

Codonopsis.

“An alpine species with erect but short stem from which dangle two (sometimes only one) large pale lavender blue narrow bell-shaped flowers. Most often found growing amongst boulders and *Rhododendron* scrub. Ze La. 13,000 feet. August.”

KW 14140.

Primula sp. § *Farinosae*.

“A minute plant, the stunted scape bearing one or two (rarely three) outsize flowers which vary from purple, through mauve to violet, always with a white ‘eye.’ The tiny spatulate leaves are mealy. Forms small colonies on grassy cliff ledges and in rock crevices at over 14,000 feet. Ze La. August. It is well worth rock garden space, in spite of its small size.”

KW 14151.

Meconopsis bella.

“Established plants bear 12-20 1-flowered scapes, each fragrant flower with 4 sky blue petals and cream coloured anthers. The plant hangs head down from some crack in the granite cliffs of the Ze La (not seen elsewhere) at over 14,000 feet altitude. Beautiful but no doubt difficult as anything approaching the same conditions of summer moisture and winter freezing are impossible. August.”

KW 14152.

Gentiana ornata ? § *Frigida*.

“The commonest trumpet gentian. The flowers are a beautiful rich deep blue but they rarely open to their full extent! Perhaps because August is so wet. Grows all over the alpine short turf pastures, within and to well above the forest Ze La. 12,000-14,000 feet.”

KW 14177.

Viburnum.

“A small tree with glassy vermilion-crimson berries in large paniced bunches. It likes shade and moist forest conditions. The flowers open early, probably in May or June, fruits September-October. Senge Dzong. 7000 feet.”

KW 14180.

Codonopsis sp. nov. ?

“A brittle perennial herb. Flowers large, upright, maroon red to almost crimson, perched on short stems rising from amongst the leaves. No disagreeable odour. It grows on bare granite rocks, amongst high grass on pine wooded slopes. Senge Dzong. 7000-8000 feet. August.”

- KW 14185. Clematis (*C. ranunculoides* ?)
 “ Sepals purple, the sharp tips bent back to display the cream coloured stamens. Leaves thin, fern-like, bi-ternate and finely cut. A common hedge plant round cultivation, flowering August September. Senge Dzong to Phutang. 7000 feet and lower.”
- KW 14190. Limnophila.
 “ A dwarf plant, 6 inches tall, the flowers dull purple or crimson, a few together. Whole plant glandular hairy. In the river bed, where turf is gradually covering the sand and natural succession is taking place. Of botanical more than of horticultural interest. Dirang Dzong. 6000 feet. August.”
- KW 14219. Desmodium.
 “ A straggling procumbent shrub the long stems ascending to bear thick club-like spikes of purple flowers. It grows in open sunny patches amongst the thick scrub which covers the open hill sides. Dirang Dzong. 6000 feet. August-September.”

KW 14220.

Clematis.

“ A rampant climber, eventually reaching the tops of tall trees, to descend in cascades of small cream white fragrant flowers. Sepals spreading at first, afterwards reflexed. Like nearly all the east Himalayan species of Clematis it flowers after the rainy season, in warm sunny weather, being one of the first to open in September. Charming if hardy. Dirang Dzong. 6000 feet.”

KW 14246.

Bryocarpum himalayense. (Primulaceae).

“ A curious plant, like a small yellow flowered *Omphalogramma*. Flowers solitary, drooping like yellow snowdrops. A colony in the cold dark *Rhododendron*-*Silver Fir* forest in April or early May is a cheerful sight. Manda La and Poshing La. 12,000 feet.”

KW 14299.

Gentiana sp. § *Frigida*.

“A trumpet gentian of a bewitching blue, the colour of the blue lagoon. It forms shaggy mats along the open ridge where the forest has been destroyed to encourage pasture, and favours sandy soil (derived from crumbling igneous rock). Orka La. 12,000 feet. September-October.”

KW 14314.

Rhododendron sp. nov. ? § *Campanulatum*.

“A bush about 6 feet high. Leaves clad with cinnamon or buff coloured floccose indumentum, which is easily rubbed off, exposing a more compact under layer ; larger and shaped differently from those of *R. colletum*, (No. 13708). Flowers not seen, probably white or pale yellow, not purple or rose as in *R. colletum*, next to which it was growing. It may be (i) a new species (ii) a natural hybrid (*colletum* × *campanulatum* ?) or (iii) a marked variety of *R. campanulatum*. Very rare, but possibly more than one specimen met with. Orka La. 13,000 feet.”

- KW 14315. *Meconopsis simplicifolia*.
 “ Biennial, 1-2 feet tall. Probably the typical sky blue flowered form. Scattered on sharply drained boulder screes. Orka La. 12,000-13,000 feet. June-July.”
- KW 14317. *Corylus ferox* var. *thibetica*.
 “ A small deciduous tree with handsome leaves. Nuts in compact prickly clusters, dangling on long stalks. It grows in woods of hemlock and *Rhododendron* above Dirang Dzong. 8000 feet.”
- KW 14319. *Iris Delavayi* ?
 “ Flowers not seen. A marsh plant growing on the edge of the fir forest, under *Rhododendron* bushes, round a large bog. Only one or two colonies. Orka La. 10,000 feet. July ? ”
- KW 14342. *Rhododendron arizelum*.
 “ A small tree with tortuous limbs. Leaves covered with a carpet of thick red fur beneath. It grows in fir forest, at higher elevations than *R. Falconeri*, but I did not see it in flower. It is rare to find these two species in the same locality. Poshing La. 11,000 feet. June ? ”

KW 14343.

Hibiscus.

“ An herbaceous perennial 3-4 feet high. The leafy stem is capped by a big floppy sulphur yellow flower the colour, shape and texture of *Meconopsis integrifolia*, except that it has a dark disc at the base. A weed of abandoned cultivation, none the worse for that. Not hardy, unless it can be grown as an annual. Dirang Dzong. 6000 feet. September-October.”

KW 14348.

Euonymus.

“ A small forest shrub, attractive in fruit. In silver fir and Rhododendron forest. Manda La. 9000-10,000 feet.”

KW 14360.

Crotonaria.

“ A handsome rather puny tropical shrub. The large gamboge pea flowers in long pendent racemes are its most attractive feature. It flowers after the rains, October to December according to altitude on the margins of tropical and sub-tropical evergreen monsoon forest. Jamiri. 3000 feet.”

