

10. *Rhododendron nipponicum* Matsum. *Azalea nipponica* (Matsum.) Copel.—ŌBA-TSUTSUJI. Deciduous shrub 1–2 m. high, with red-brown, peeling, lustrous bark, the branches thick, glandular-pilose while young; leaves alternate, membranous, obovate or oblong, 5–12 cm. long, 3–6 cm. wide, cuneate and sessile or nearly so at base, densely spreading ciliate, coarsely pilose and often somewhat glandular-hairy; flowers few, white, in terminal umbels, the pedicels 1.5–2 cm. long, glandular-pilose; calyx-lobes 5, ovate, obtuse; corolla 5-lobed, tubular-campanulate, 1.5–2 cm. long, nodding, short-pubescent inside at base; stamens 10, scarcely exerted; style 1–1.5 cm. long, rarely glandular; capsules oblong-ovoid, oblique, glandular-pilose, about 1 cm. long, 5–6 mm. wide.—July–Aug. Mountains; Honshu (n. and Hokuriku distr.); rather rare.

11. *Rhododendron tsonchophyllum* Sugimoto. *R. tanakae* (Maxim.) Ohwi, non Hayata; *Tsusiophyllum tanakae* Maxim.—HAKONE-KOME-TSUTSUJI. Prostrate or decumbent, much-branched shrub to 0.5 m. high, the branches densely brown-strigose; leaves rather thick, nearly sessile, elliptic to narrowly so, sometimes obovate, 7–10 mm. long, 4–6 mm. wide, acute at both ends, mucronulate, brown-strigose on upper side, on margins and midrib beneath; flowers 1–3, white, umbellate, the pedicels densely brown-strigose, 1–3 mm. long; calyx minute; corolla shallowly 4- or 5-lobed, tubular-campanulate, 7–10 mm. long, white-pubescent externally; stamens 5, included, the filaments pilose, the anthers longitudinally dehiscent; style glabrous; ovary 3-locular, densely strigose; capsules broadly ovoid.—June–July. Mountains; Honshu (Sagami, Izu, Musashi, and Suruga Prov.); rare.

12. *Rhododendron tsonchokii* Maxim. *R. tsonchokii* var. *typicum* forma *pentamerum* Makino and forma *tetramerum* Makino.—KOME-TSUTSUJI. Densely branched deciduous shrub, the branches, leaves, pedicels and capsules strigose; leaves ovate, oblong, or elliptic, 7–25 mm. long, 4–12 mm. wide, acute to subacute at both ends, sessile or subsessile; flowers 2–5, white, terminal, the pedicels 3–8 mm. long; corolla short-tubular to infundibuliform-campanulate, 6–8 mm. long, 5–10 mm. across, glabrous, but puberulent inside at the base, the lobes 4 or 5, sometimes shorter than the tube; stamens 4 or 5, slightly exerted, the filaments pubescent at base; style 2–10 mm. long; ovary 4- or 5-locular; capsules ovoid-conical, obtuse, 4–5 mm. long, 3–4 mm. across.—July. Rocky places in mountains; Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu.—Korea (Mount Chiisan).

Var. *trinerve* (Franch.) Makino. *R. trinerve* Franch.—Ō-KOME-TSUTSUJI. Slightly larger in all parts; leaves oblong to broadly oblanceolate, 1.5–4.5 cm. long, 7–15 mm. wide, with 1 (rarely 2) pair of prominent lateral nerves; corolla 7–10 mm. long, 7–12 mm. across; stamens longer than the style; styles 7–10 mm. long, glabrous or brownish strigose near base; capsules ovoid, 4–5 mm. in diameter, brownish strigose.—July–Aug. Honshu (n. and Hokuriku distr.).

13. *Rhododendron tashiroi* Maxim. SAKURA-TSUTSUJI. Evergreen or partially deciduous erect shrub, the branches, petioles, pedicels, and ovary strigose; leaves rather thick, in 3's (rarely 2's), terminal on the branches, elliptic, oblong, obovate, or sometimes ovate, deep green and lustrous on upper side, acute at both ends, long appressed-pubescent on upper side while young, the hairs somewhat persistent beneath, the petioles 5–10 mm. long; flowers 2 or 3, rose-colored, terminal, in umbels, the pedicels 1–2 cm. long; calyx small, obsolete

5-lobed; corolla 5-lobed, infundibuliform, 3.5–4 cm. across, glabrous, spotted inside at tip; stamens 10, glabrous; styles glabrous, exerted, about 2.5 cm. long; capsules ovoid-oblong, oblique, 10–12 mm. long.—Thickets and woods in hills and mountains; Kyushu (s. distr.).—Ryukyus and Formosa.

14. *Rhododendron serpyllifolium* (A. Gray) Miq. *Azalea serpyllifolia* A. Gray.—UNZEN-TSUTSUJI. Much-branched deciduous small shrub, the branches, leaves, and capsules purple-brown strigose; leaves alternate, mostly clustered toward the tip of the branchlets, broadly lanceolate, 8–15 (–20) mm. long, 3–6 mm. wide, obtuse to acute, narrowed at base, glabrous beneath except the strigose midrib, strigose on the upper surface, the petioles to 2 mm. long; flowers solitary, red to nearly white, terminal, the pedicels 2–3 mm. long; calyx 5-toothed; corolla about 1.5 cm. across, infundibuliform, glabrous; stamens 5, the filaments granular-pilose in the lower part; styles glabrous, 1.5–2 cm. long, long-exserted; capsules short-pedicelled, ovoid, about 4 mm. in diameter.—Apr.–May. Mountains; Honshu (Kantō Distr. and westw.), Shikoku, Kyushu.

15. *Rhododendron indicum* (L.) Sweet. *Azalea indica* L.; *A. indica* var. *lateritia* Lindl.; *R. lateritium* (Lindl.) Planch.; *R. indicum* var. *lateritium* (Lindl.) DC.—SATSUKI-TSUTSUJI, SATSUKI. Semi-evergreen or deciduous, red-brown strigose, much-branched shrub to 1 m. high; leaves often clustered toward the tip of the branchlets, rather thick, lanceolate to broadly so, 2–3.5 cm. long, 5–8 (–10) mm. wide, acute, mucronate, acuminate at base, the petioles 1–3 mm. long; flowers 1 or rarely 2, usually red, following the new leaves, the pedicels about 1 cm. long; calyx-lobes 5, ovate-orbicular; corolla 2.5–3.5 cm. across, broadly infundibuliform, glabrous, 5-lobed, spotted inside on upper lobes; stamens 5, the filaments granular-pilose on lower half, the anthers dark purple; styles glabrous, 3–5 cm. long; capsules ovoid, hairy, 7–8 mm. long.—June–Aug. Rocks in ravines; Honshu (w. Kantō Distr. and westw.), Kyushu. Widely cultivated with numerous cultivars grown in gardens; also extensively used as a parent of hybrids.

16. *Rhododendron tamurae* (Makino) Masam. *R. indicum* var. *tamurae* Makino; *R. simsii* var. *tamurae* (Makino) Kaneh. & Hatus.; *R. eriocarpon* Nakai, excl. basionym.—MARUBA-SATSUKI. Resembles the preceding; plant reddish brown-strigose; vernal leaves mostly elliptic, the summer ones obovate, 2–4 cm. long, 8–15 mm. wide, obtuse to rounded or sometimes acute; petioles 2–8 mm. long; flowers 1–2, red, terminal; pedicels about 1 cm. long; calyx-lobes 5, broadly ovate, 2–3 mm. long; corolla broadly infundibuliform, 3–4 cm. across, 5-lobed; stamens 9 or fewer, the filaments short-granular, the anthers usually light-colored; styles glabrous; capsules 7–10 mm. long, densely long-hairy, narrowly ovoid.—June–July. Thickets and thin woods in hills and low elevations in the mountains; Kyushu (Southern islands including Yakushima and Tanegashima).

17. *Rhododendron komiyamae* Makino. ASHI-TAKA-TSUTSUJI. Brown-strigose deciduous shrub or small tree to 10 m. high; leaves alternate, rather thin, often disposed toward the top of the branchlets, broadly lanceolate to narrowly ovate-oblong, 2–3 cm. long, 8–12 mm. wide, acute at both ends, short-petiole; summer leaves smaller, deciduous the following spring; flowers 1–3, rose-purple, terminal, in umbels, the pedicels 5–10 mm. long; calyx-lobes ovate, about 2 mm. long; corolla infundibuliform, 2–3 cm. across, 5-lobed, glabrous;