A CHECK LIST OF CULTIVAR NAMES
USED IN THE GENUS LANTANA

The genus Lantana from tropical America has been in cultivation in temperate areas for over 200 years. During this time the plant has been so popular that several hundred selections were made, named and sold by nurseriesmen and breeders. The selections were commonly used as bedding plants, for dwarf borders, in hanging baskets, and, less frequently, as specimen plants. A premium was placed on such characteristics as dwarfness, constancy of color or the nature of a change of color, display of the inflorescences, and deep color or variegation in the leaves. As an attractive ornamental, the plant was transported to nearly every tropical country during the colonial period and in many, unfortunately, the plant escaped from cultivation to become a noxious weed. By 1900 Lantana had lost favor as an ornamental and only in the recent decades have nurseriesmen begun again to select, name, and offer for sale named cultivars.

The original material introduced to gardens of Europe probably came from Brazil. With subsequent exploration and introductions from Mexico and the West Indies a diversified stock for breeding purposes became available to horticulturists. Prince Johan Moritz of Nassau travelled in Brazil 1636–44 and had in his company the artist Frans Post, who painted in oils no fewer than 555 pictures of plants and animals of interest to the Prince or the physician who accompanied them. The collection of paintings was presented to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, and in 1858 it was in the Royal Library in Berlin. During the 19th century the collection was broken up and distributed to many art museums. An anonymous article, possibly by Karl Koch and G. A. Fintelman, in the German garden periodical Wochen-
schrift für Gartnerei und Pflanzenkunde reported that among the Post paintings was a flowering shrub called "camara" by the Spanish colonists. This was of particular interest for the leaves were used to make an infusion taken internally as medicine or used as a bath. Several species of Lantana have a similar use today. Prior to 1753 when Linnaeus established the genus as accepted today, botanists had also called the plants Camara. It was noted that the flowers of the Brazilian plant changed color; and plants with red flowers, one with white, and a third with yellow flowers were mentioned. It was apparently from this expedition that the first plants of Lantana reached Holland and were cultivated. Prof. Paul Hermann reported that one Lantana was under cultivation at the Botanical Garden in Leiden in 1687, and a later director, Herman Boerhaave, listed four forms in 1710. John Commelyn also depicted such a plant in the garden at Amsterdam at about the same time.

Sir Hans Sloane listed no fewer than fifty-four species of Lantana after his trips to the West Indies in 1688. Philip Miller mentioned Lantana for the first time in the 6th edition of his Gardener's Dictionary in 1752. He described six taxa saying, "All these sorts grow wild in the island of Jamaica from whence I have received these seeds several times." In the abridged version, the 5th edition published in 1763, nine types were mentioned including one sent by Dr. Houston from Vera Cruz and another received from Campechy in Mexico.

William Aiton in Hortus Kewensis (2: 350-353. 1789) listed ten species cultivated at Kew and noted that Lantana camara from the West Indies had been cultivated at the Royal Garden, Hampton Court, in 1691, and L. aculeata in 1692. Johann Dillen described four kinds of Lantana, two with yellow and red flowers and two with all yellow flowers, under cultivation at Eltham before 1732.

The parentage of the Lantana cultivated in Europe at the beginning of the 19th century, then, was a variety of taxa from several areas in the New World. The early horticulturists propagated these plants from cuttings and by seed and occasionally the crosses are indicated. The name "Lantana hybrida" has been used many times to indicate a single plant or a group of plants from which selections were made. The species Lantana camara and Lantana montevidensis (as L. sellowiana) were cited as the parents. More recently the name Lantana callowiana has been designated by the Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California, as "an entirely new species produced from the hybridization of Lantana camara and Lantana sellowiana, retaining only the finer characteristics of each." The name was first used in their 1952-1953 catalogue (p. 44) as Lantana callowiana aurea ‘Goldrush’ (Patent Pending) and again the following year (Cat. p. 43. 1953-54) as Lantana callowiana ‘Goldrush’ (Plant Pat. No. 1211). The hybrid was later used as one parent for cultivars ‘Confetti’, ‘Cream Carpet’, ‘Dwarf Pink’, ‘Spreading Sunset’, ‘Spreading Sunshine’, and ‘Sunburst’. Lantana ‘Goldrush Improved’ is a “selected clone of L. ‘Goldrush’ that showed an improved form over the orig-
PLATE XXII
A poster distributed by the Department of Agriculture in Rhodesia, (Zambia) pleading for the extermination of *Lantana camara*.

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inal plant." *Lantana 'Tangerine' was derived by selfing the hybrid 'Goldrush'.

Recently Khoshoo and Mahal have studied the breeding systems of a selected group of cultivars in India. (Curr. Sci. 8: 201–203. 1967). They have found the ploidy level of cultivars of *Lantana camara* to vary from 2X to 5X. Further they noted male sterile cultivars; cultivars of low seed fertility and frequent apomixis both facultative and obligate. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that variation is frequent and that with vegetative propagation individual variations can be perpetuated and, these, unfortunately, have been named as cultivars.

The present study was begun in response to a recent appeal from the International Society of Horticultural Sciences for compilations of cultivar names used in ornamental horticulture. The staff of the Arnold Arboretum already has compiled such listings for woody genera well represented in our own collections and has indicated in earlier issues of Arnoldia on *Cornus, Ulmus, Forsythia, Fagus* and *Chaenomeles* the difficulties involved in this work even for well known temperate genera. The genus *Lantana* was selected as a project to determine the kinds of bibliographic and nomenclatural problems that would be encountered in working with a tropical group. Unexpectedly it became apparent that the bulk of the cultivar names were suggested in temperate areas of both the northern and southern hemispheres where breeding and selection took place. To make the work of greatest value the bibliographic reference and the author, although not required by the Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, are given as completely as possible when supplied in the original source document. In the following list we record the earliest use of cultivar names known to us even though, in the majority of cases, we suspect that the reference may not be the earliest use of the name by a particular firm. Often older catalogues of the firm are not available and complete series of such catalogues are indeed rarities. When the earliest reference did not include any words of description or identification, a citation is also given for the earliest available reference which does. Frequently review articles, listing the selections or introductions of a new cultivar by an individual, often a nurseryman, were the sources of names. Careful searching of the older nursery catalogues now available only in Europe might produce earlier uses of such names.

The descriptive information available on the cultivars of *Lantana* is mostly brief and is frequently confusing. Selections of *Lantana* may have inflorescences of varying shapes—flat vs. curved or globular—yet this distinction is a matter of the age of the inflorescence. Colors are important in the choice of special varieties, yet individual flowers vary in color with age and maturity. The descriptions may refer to colors which "become" a different hue. Reference is also often made to the fact that individual flowers have a petal tone which differs from that of the orifice of the corolla tube. It is often impossible to determine if the author means that the outer portion of the flower is a different color than the center of that flower or if he means the marginal flowers of the globular inflorescence are different.
Plate XXIII

*Lantana camara* grown as a standard with contrasting foliage colors in *Achyranthes, Coleus* and *Begonia.*
Niagara Falls Parks Commission, Niagara Falls, Canada.
in color from that of the young flowers in bud in the center of the inflorescence. Any attempt to apply the descriptions recorded to specific plants today would be futile. In a few cases we have determined that the plant offered as a cultivar is different from that originally described under the same name. When two nurserymen can be associated with cultivars of the same name but of different descriptions or dates of publication, both names and references are cited.

Names for cultivars have been proposed in the common European languages, but the spellings of the names have varied with translation or erroneous transliteration when the plant is introduced or referred to in a different country.

With only a few exceptions, the cultivar names in the following list are not applied to species or hybrid groups. The genus Lantana is not an easy one to consider taxonomically. Dr. Harold Moldenke, who has studied the genus Lantana and family Verbenaceae for many years, wrote, “You cannot depend on the accuracy of identification on the labels of plant specimens marked ‘Lantana camara’ in herbaria. I have found that a large percentage of such material is actually L. moritziana (mostly South American), L. glandulosissima (mostly Mexican and Central American), L. scorta (mostly Mexican), L. horrida (mostly Texan), L. arida (mostly West Indian), L. gutinosa (mostly southern South American) etc. etc.” There is no key available to distinguish these species, and descriptions of the individual cultivars rarely indicate the critical characters needed for assignment to species.

The vast majority of the names in the following list are not offered in commerce today. Where names conflict in description or date of publication, there is no apparent need to rename the invalid homonymic cultivar. A very few commercial synonyms were indicated by the originator of the name in cases of introduction in a foreign country.

Cultivar names which should be maintained are printed in large and small capital letters. Cultivar names which should be rejected as misspellings, erroneous transliterations, or later homonyms are given in roman type.

A. Clavean — Misspelling of ‘A. Claveau’.

‘A. CLAVEAU’ (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 83. 1892). Dwarf; umbels with marginal deep rose flowers, the central ones dark.


‘ABBÉ TROUVE’ (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Flowers yellow.

'ADOLPHE HIVAS' (La Belg. Hort. 18: 147. 1868). Illustrated as having outer flowers pink with a dark eye and the central flowers yellow.

Adolphe Hwas (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited without description by A. Petot. Possibly the earliest use and correct spelling of 'Adolphe Hivas'.


'ALBA GRANDIFLORA' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 61. 1857). Published without description but attributed to M. Henry Jacotot, Dijon, Fr. First description as large umbels of white flowers appears in Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858.


'ALBÉN' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 205. 1909). Semi-dwarf, compact, marginal flowers white, the central ones clear yellow.


'ALHAMBRA' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 13. 1913). Flowers in large trusses, a delicate shade of creamy white with sulphur yellow center.

'AMABALIS' (Leonard Fille, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 85. 1895). Dwarf plant; flowers yellow and buff.

'AMÉLIA' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 205. 1909). Dwarf, compact, umbels and flowers large, marginal flowers rose and yellow passing to a bright uniform rose. A Bruant selection.

'AMETHYSTINA' (Flore des Jardins 2: 172. 1859). Stated to be under cultivation in German botanical gardens.

'AMI PECHEUR' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). A form of L. camara with very large flowers.

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‘ANNA TILICH’ (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 40. 1887). Dwarf plant with fiery red flowers.


‘ANTON HUMANN’ (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Golden flowers passing to violet.


Apollon (Revue Hort. 1879: 8. 1879). Published without description. Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896 describes this cultivar as a dwarf, the flowers rose with the center golden. A Bruant selection.

‘AQUILON’ (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Flowers white.


‘ARCHIMEDES’ (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Flowers white and golden.


‘ARGUS’ (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1875). Dwarf; flowers clear yellow passing to copper-rose. A Lemoine selection.


‘ASCANIO’ (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf; flowers golden yellow, with a butter colored eye.

‘ATROPURPUREA’ (Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 300. 1866). Flowers small, of the deepest color. A selection by Chaté.


Aurora — Spelling variant of ‘Aurore’.

Aurora Boreale — Spelling variant of ‘Aurore Boreale’.


‘AUREORE BOREALE’ (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1876-77). Dwarf plant; the flowers chrome yellow and constant.


'BARON von JUNGENFELD' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). An attractive orange color in bud, later yellow and eventually white. Similar to 'Boule de Neige'.

'BAYARD' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 91. p. 36. 1882). Bright red variegated with gold. A Bruant selection.


'BENOIT' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Brick red and golden yellow. A Louis selection.


'BiENCOURT' (Corliss Bros. Inc. Nurs., Gloucester, Mass., Cat. p. 43. 1937). Orchid color, one of the best.


'Bob' (Ehrentraut, Mollers Deut. Gartz. 1893: 322. 1893). Published without description. André in Revue Hort. 1893: 427. 1893 describes a cultivar with the same name as a "very bright red, very floriferous".


'BONNARDI' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). A prolific bloomer, the golden flowers becoming rosy red.


'BOULE BLANCHE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 130. p. 37. 1895). Vigorous plant, white flowered.
'BOULE DE NEIGE' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). A peculiar form with white flowers in a circle and the middle ones orange.


'Bouquet Blanc' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1876-77). Twelve inches high, free flowering, straw yellow passing into white. A Lemoine selection.


'Brillantissima' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 34. Undated, prob. 1865). Large flowered, the central ones yellow passing to scarlet, the marginal ones salmon. Credited to Ferrand, 1863.


'Caméleon' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 153. p. 31. 1882). Very large flowered yellow and red passing to deep velvety red.

'Camille Briolet' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 269. 1857). Very floriferous, white passing to rose-lilac, the center yellow. Selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans. Fr.


'Chantecler' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Chaudon, some flowers yellow at the center.

‘CHARLOTTE HEZARD’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Published without description.

‘CHELSEA GEM’ (Cannells’ Floral Guide, Kent, Eng., p. 60. 1906). “Producing the richest and brightest colored flowers yet seen in this family, rich crimson and amber.”

‘CHERRY PIE’ (Natural Resources Board, Brochure 7m-J705 7-59, Government Printer, Lusaka, Rhodesia). Vigorous plant escaping cultivation and encroaching on all areas. Yellow and red flowers, bluish-black fruit.

‘CHRISTINE’ (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, Calif., Cat. p. 44. 1953-4). Orange pink.

‘CHRUSALLIS’ (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1908).


‘CHRYSOS’ (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Dwarf, compact, flowers yellow or deep golden. A Bruant selection.

‘Chursos (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Dwarf, compact, robust, the flowers change from yellow to deep golden. Probably the same as ‘Chrysos’.

‘CICERON’ (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf; vivid gold or copper. Cicerone — Spelling variant of Ciceron.


‘CLAVEAUX’ (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Yellow or golden passing to deep rose, dwarf.

‘CLOPATURE’ (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, p. 34. 1863). Flowers very large, rose with center yellow or golden.

‘Clio’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Opens gold but changes to lovely rosy purple.


‘COLIBRI’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Published without description. A Bruant selection. Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 181. p. 58. 1886 reports flowers a beautiful clear red, compact plant, well branched and flowering profusely until late in the season.
Compacta (Pucci, Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort. 29: 315. 1904). Published without description. Salmeron in Setos clases y especies utilizables, Madrid 85: 132. 1964, reports this the most satisfactory for hedges. Probably the same as "Compactum".

'Compactum' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 34. Undated, prob. 1865). Medium-sized flowers, the marginal ones buff yellow, the central ones mahogany passing to violet-purple.

'Comte de Clapiers' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Very large flowered; flowers begin as rose-red, become violet and finally light orange.

'Comtesse de Beneval' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 3: 523. 1888). Open yellow changes to pale rosy pink.


'Comtesse de Biencourt' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Opens yellow, changes to pale rosy pink. See also Ctesse de Biencourt.

Comtesse de Brencourt — Spelling variant of Comtesse de Biencourt.

'Comus' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf, bright orange, overlaid with rose tones, center flowers yellow or golden.


'Coquette' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, p. 18. 1883). Large flowered, clear yellow passing to coccine red, very bright.

'Cora' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 91. p. 36. 1882). Published without description.

'Corbeille d'Argent' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf, pure white.


Corbeille d'Or (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Dwarf. Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 113. p. 38. 1896 report the plant to be very dwarf, large flowered, these yellow ochre in color.


Countess de Biencourt — Spelling variant of Comtesse de Biencourt.

Craig — Spelling variant of 'Craig'.

'CRAIGI' (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Son, White Marsh, Md., Cat. p. 16. 1917). Bright orange fading to crimson.

Craigie — Spelling variant of 'Craig'.

'CREAM' (Fruitland, Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 36. 1937–8). Medium height, flowers cream.


'CRÉPUSCULE' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Deep golden yellow, large flowers.


'CROCÉA' (D. Hay & Son, New Zealand, Cat. p. 34. 1897). Orange scarlet.

'CROCÉA SUPERBA' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Larger flowered than parent plant.

Crusallis (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Dwarf, brilliant canary yellow flowers. Possibly the same as 'Chrusallis'.


'CURASSAVICA' (Loise-Chauvière, Fr., Cat. p. 93. 1875). Published without description.

'CURTIS' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Semi-dwarf; delicate rose color.


'CYCLISTE' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Semi-dwarf; beautiful rose flowers.

'DAME D'HONNEUR' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Flowers very large, deep yellow and wine-rose, abundantly bordered with yellow; compact form.


Delicitissima — Spelling variant of Delicatissima.

‘DÉLIRE’ (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Dwarf, flowers bright capucine red with the center orange when mature.

‘DIADÈME’ (H. Cannel & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Rose with yellow center passing to pale rose.

‘DIAMANT’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Deep yellow passing to clear amber.

‘DIMITRI’ (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 69. 1897). Semi-dwarf, robust, heavy flowering, flowers yellow fading to a gooseberry red.


‘DJELMA’ (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf, flowers canary yellow with deep yellow eye.

‘DOCTEUR DEMANGE’ (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Large flowered form with flowers sulfur yellow.

‘DOCTEUR NOIRE’ (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Published without description.

‘DOCTEUR SICARD’ (Horticulteur Franc. p. 104. 1856). Without description. Offered as Dr. Sicard by E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng. Cat. 138, p. 36. 1869 and described as orange or copper shades.


‘DOMREMY’ (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Large flowered, flowers creamy white with yellow centers.

‘DON CALMET’ — Although this name is a spelling variant of ‘Dom Calmet’ in some descriptions, Nicholson, Dict. Gard. p. 234. 1887 and G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896 report a plant with pink flowers the center changing to peach and yellow.


‘DWARF BEAUTY’ (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 47. 1941–2). Orange-bronze.

‘DWARF BRONZE’ (Attributed to Coates Nurs., San José, Calif., 1957). No reference can be located.
'DWARF BUCKEYE' (Geo. J. Ball Co., West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959). Red shading to yellow.

Dwarf Cream (Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of California, p. 34. 1963). No nursery reference available.

'DWARF GOLD' (Aldridge Nurs., Van Ormy, Texas, 1958). Published without description.

'DWARF ORANGE' (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 35. 1934-5). Orange and yellow.

'DWARF ORANGE RED' (Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of California, p. 34. 1963). No nursery reference available.


E. Bayard — Spelling variant of 'Emile Bayard'.

'ECLAT' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Described only as "fine for pegging down as an edging."

'ÉCLATANTE' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Very large and bright flowers.

'ÉGÉRIE' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Dwarf, large flowered, bright yellow passing to brilliant rose.

'ELDORADO' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Bushy to one foot tall, free flowering, pure white with yellow center. A Lemoine selection.


'ENCHANTEUR' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Straw colored flowers passing to rose-violet.

'EOLE' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Reported as new in 1898. Dwarf, large flowers of a stock red, the flowers of the center yellow, passing to rose.

'ESCARBOUCLE' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Large flowers, yellow changing to deep orange. Possibly a Lemoine introduction for the cultivar is mentioned without description in Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881.

"Espoir Lemoine" (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 119, p. 32. 1890). Flowers large, deep yellow passing into orange; plant dwarf.

"Étoile" (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Clear rose and saffron flowers passing into a lively rose color with the center purple-rose. A Lemoine selection.

"Étoile de France" (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Semi-dwarf.


"Étoile du Matin" (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Red flowers with yellow at the center of the umbell. A Ferrand selection.


"F. Giraudéau" (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Umbels with golden flowers in the center and rose colored flowers at the margins; dwarf. A Bruant selection.

F. Girvaudeau — Spelling variation in American catalogues of 'F. Giraudéau'.
F. Givaudeau (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 18. Spring 1895). Possible spelling variation of 'F. Giraudéau'; however, the flowers are described as cream and pink.


"Farman" (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 205. 1909). Plant semi-dwarf, very floriferous, umbels separated from foliage, brilliant capucine flowers with the center a warm orange also becoming capucine red. A Bruant selection.

"Faust" (Wm. Clibran & Son, Cheshire, Eng., Cat. p. 51. 1881). Yellow fading to vermillion.

"Favori" (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 40. 1887). Plant floriferous and vigorous forming a beautiful bush; flowers clear sulfur yellow fading to white.


Ferandii — Spelling variant of 'Ferrandis'.


Ferrandi — Spelling variant of 'Ferrandis'.


'FEU DE JOIE' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Extremely floriferous with bright capucine red flowers mixed with golden yellow ones.


'FIGARO' (Gard. Chron. 2nd Ser. 14: 369. 1880). A Lemoine selection described as a dwarf plant with yellow flowers changing to orange brown.


'FILLONIANA' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Orange flowers becoming carmine red.


'FLAVA LILACINA' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Flowers changing from golden to violet then red and finally white.


'FLORA' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Flowers are described as orange and pink. G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia Cat. p. 31. 1896 report flowers red, pink, and yellow for a plant of the same name.


Florida Yellow — Records at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society indicate this cultivar name was used in ephemeral lists of the Goochland Nurs., Pembroke, Fla. The manager of the company indicated in correspondence that the name was applied to plants selected from the wild in Florida around 1950 but no longer retained in cultivation.


Francine — Used by American nurseries for Fracine Lemoine

'FRANCINE LEMOINE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 40. 1887). Plant forming a small bush, flowers rose lilac.

FRANÇOIS FABIÉ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Dwarf, flowers bright rose, the center ones yellow. A Bruant selection.

'Francus' (Garnier, Revue Hort. II. 6: 233. 1906). Plant compact, pyramidal, with rigid foliage; flowers abundant, capucine red at the edges, golden yellow in the center. A Bruant selection.

'Freme' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Salmon yellow and bright red.


'Fulgens' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Flowers yellow and orange.


Fuscata — Misspelling of 'Fucata'.


'Giralda' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 181. p. 59. 1886). Published without description.

Gisell — A cultivar name with this spelling was awarded an FCC in 1881 by the Royal Horticultural Society. Probably the same as 'Gisille'.


'Gisille' (Card. Chron. 2nd Ser. 18: 74. 1882). Lilac and mauve tinted with rose but opening pale lemon. Selected by Lemoine.

'Globe D'or' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Dwarf variety with deep yellow flowers.

'Gloire de S. Martin' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 97. p. 37. 1884). Published without description.


'Gloria Mundii' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Golden yellow flowers becoming a fiery saffron color.

'Goeschke' (Criadero de Arboles, Chile, Cat. p. 215. 1902). Orange color with yellow.

Gogal — Spelling variant of 'Gogol'.

'Gogol' (Rudolphe, Revue Hort. II. 1: 115. 1901). Plants dwarf, flowers bright red, the center ones orange. A Bruant selection.

'Golconda' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Saffron changing to dull orange; flowers large.
Golconde — Spelling variation used by Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883. Name used without description.

‘GOLD COIN’ (Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of Calif., p. 34. 1963). No source available.

‘GOLD MOUND’ (Barrington Greenhouses, Atco, N.J., Cat. 1950). Published without description.

‘GOLDEN KING’ (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 47. 1941–2). Dwarf, golden yellow.

‘GOLDEN MOUND’ (Wilson Bros., Roachdale, Ind., Cat. p. 47. 1941–2). Low growing; produces mound of golden yellow flowers.


‘GOLEONDRA’ (James Veitch & Sons, Chelsea, Eng., Cat. p. 56. 1906). Pink and purple.


‘GOLIATH’ (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Orange and red.


‘GRAFTY’ (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Center flowers buff colored, marginal ones rose.


‘GRAND SULTAN’ (Olmsted, Coville & Kelsey, Stand. Pl. Names, p. 258. 1924). Published without description. Although listed concurrently in several nursery catalogues no description could be located.

‘GRANDIFLORA’ (Wildpret Bros., Tenerife, Cat. 1921). Selection of “L. hybrida.”


'Grenadier' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 181. p. 59. 1886). Published without description.


Grisette (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 3: 522. 1888). Lilac and mauve opening pale lemon. A Lemoine selection. Probably the same as 'Gisille'.


'Harkett's Perfection' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 19. 1890). Foliage variegated with yellow; flowers lilac.

Harkett's Perfection (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 35. 1934-5). “Tall, pink and cream”.


'Helvia' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Plant semi-dwarf, compact; flowers very large, the center ones canary yellow, the outer ones pure white. A Bruant selection.

'Hennier' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Dwarf; center flowers golden yellow, marginal ones very bright rose. A Bruant selection.


'Hesard' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Published without description.


Hybrida A horticultural name used many times without description. A cultivar with this name was awarded an AM by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1897. (Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc. 22: cxlvii. 1897). No description given.

Hybrida Nana (Thompson & Morgan, Ipswich, Eng., Cat. p. 44. 1925). “Fine mixture, colors very brilliant.”

'Hycie' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Golden fading to violet orange.

'Ignis' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 153. p. 31. 1882). Compact; flowers bright red marbled.

'Illuminé' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Dwarf, tufted, robust plants with marginal flowers brilliant capucine red and the center ones yellow, all becoming capucine.

'Ima' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 205. 1909). Ivory white and clear canary yellow. A Bruant selection. See 'Yma'.


‘IMPERATRICE Eugénie’ (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description. Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 300. 1866 reports this to be a selection of Boucharlat of 1859 with small, clear rose flowers with large white center and one not to be confused with another variety of the same name introduced by Hans. A reference to the Hans selection has not been located.

‘INCENDIE’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Low plant; large flowers fiery red. A Rozain selection.


‘INNOCENCE’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Opens pale yellow and changes to white, dwarf.

Iolande — spelling variant of ‘Iolandra’ in several catalogues of American nurseries.

Iolando — Spelling variant of ‘Iolandra’.

‘IOLANDRA’ (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Semi-dwarf; flowers white. Plants by this name offered by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Ga., (Cat. p. 35. 1934–5) are described as semi-trailing, flowers yellow and orange.

‘IRENÉ’ (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Compact plants; umbells and flowers very large, milky white.

‘IRIS’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Dwarf; center flowers sulfur yellow, marginal flowers gooseberry red. A Bruant selection.

‘JACOB SCHULTZ’ This name has been used alone and as a commercial synonym of Grand Sultan. Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 28. 1903 offer an early description as “red and yellow”. Other nurseries describe the flowers as “opening yellow and turning an interesting ox-blood red.”

‘JACQUE MINOT’ (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Fine large flowers yellow and red passing to violet.

‘JANINA’ (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1908). Semi-dwarf; floriferous; umbells with rose flowers on the margin, silvery rose flowers in the center.

Jannia — Spelling variant of Janina used in American nursery catalogues.


‘JAUNE D’Or’ (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 23. 1902). Flowers cream and pink.


‘JAVOTTE’ (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Dwarf and compact; large marginal flowers pure white, center flowers bright yellow.


‘JEAN d’Or’ (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 19. 1890). Orange and carmine.

'JOUBERT' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Semi-dwarf; large flowers, pure white.

'JOYAU' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Dwarf; flowers gooseberry red on margin, the center ones golden. A Bruant selection.


'JUDITH' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 109. p. 39. 1888). Plant very low, not exceeding 10 cm., yellow orange flowers passing to senna red.

'JULES CÉSAR' (La Belg. Hort. 18: 146. 1868). Illustrated as orange flowers with red eyes.


Julius Cesar — Spelling variant. A plant with this name was exhibited by Messrs. Henderson as indicated in the Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc. 2: xxx. 1870.


'KERMESINA' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Noted as an “improper name”. Middle flowers red-violet, not carmine, while the marginal flowers are golden.

'KING OF THE RED' (Hasslach, Fr., Cat. p. 19. 1913). Published without description.

'KOSIKI' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 69. 1897). Compact plant with small leaves; flowers very abundant, deep rose.


'L'ABBÉ TOUVRE' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 104. 1856). Flowers very large, orange-red border with bright carmin passing to deep carmin. A selection of Rendatler.


'L'FIANCEE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Published without description. In subsequent catalogues described as very dwarf with pure white flowers.


'LA MÉRITIQUE' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Marginal flowers clear yellow, the center ones deep yellow.


La Pleur d'Or and Lapleur d'Or — Spelling variants of La Pluie d'Or used in American nursery catalogues.


'Le Nain' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 46. 1861). Very dwarf; flowers bright amaranth. Selection by M. Rendatler.

Le Nain (Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 299. 1866). Flowers rose carmine passing to crimson, the center paler. A variety of 'Fulgens mutabilis' selected by Rendatler.

'Leo Dex' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 23. 1902). Opens orange scarlet and changes to dark crimson.

'Le Pactole' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Dwarf; flowers deep golden yellow.


'L'Espérance' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Flowers large, golden at the center, purple passing to wine red.

'Le Sphinx' (Rudolph, Revue Hort. II. 1: 115. 1901). Compact, multiflorous, flowers white.

'Le Styx' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Red passing to crimson purple. This is suggested as a Lemoine selection in Gard. Chron. 18: 74. 1882.

'Le Superbe' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Yellow passing to pure white.


'Leviathan' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Canary yellow passing to saffron yellow.


'Liliputien' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Dwarf, golden flowers becoming velvety scarlet.


'LINNE' (Cie. Sahut, Héraul, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Canary yellow and rose.

'LIVRE d'Or' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 40. 1887). Dwarf of 15–20 cm. abundant yellow flowers passing to rose.


Louis Benoist — Spelling variant used by Bruant in Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879.

'LOUIS MARLIO' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 206. 1909). Robust plant, dwarf or semi-dwarf; very floriferous, flowers canary yellow with white margins.


* Names which can not be determined as Madame, Monsieur, or Mademoiselle are listed here. See appropriate title for others.

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'M. POIRET' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 6: 483. 1906). Very dwarf, selection from 'Farandole'; leaves very dark; flowers golden yellow.

'M. RENDATLER' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, 1863). Flowers very large, golden with rose tinge and salmon, those in the center darker.

'M. ROEMPLER' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Flowers very large, blackish red with golden yellow center.

'M. ROUGIER-CHAUVEIR' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, p. 18. 1863). Flowers very large, yellow orange bordered with red passing to scarlet red.


'MAC-MAHON' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Flowers reddish brown passing to reddish black. A Sellier selection.


'MADAME CARLOTTE' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, VT., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Orange red with yellow center.


'MADAME ESCARPIT' (Beurrier, Lyon-Monplaisir, Fr., Cat. p. 30. 1908). Published without description.


'MADAME PELQ' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 151. 1858). Flowers golden, center pale yellow, the marginal flowers purple. A selection of M. Bernieu, Orleans, Fr.

‘MADAME THIBAUD’ (Wm. Clibran & Son, Altrincham, Eng., Cat. p. 51. 1881).
Orange scarlet.
Madame Thibaut — Spelling variant of ‘Madame Thibaud’

‘MADEMOISELLE (as Mlle.) LILI’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 91. p. 36. 1881).
Very dwarf; flowers bright rose.


‘MAGENTA QUEEN’ (H. Kemp, Australia, Cat. p. 19. 1923). Red and yellow, changing to magenta.

‘MAGICIEN’ (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 123. p. 4. 1893). Dwarf; sulfur colored flowers turning rose-purple.

Flowers violet rose, golden yellow in the center.

‘MANNUS’ (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Dwarf; flowers large, fiery red.

Large flowers, yellow passing to a clear lilac. A Chaté selection, 1864.

‘MARQUIS DE LA PLACE’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Published without description.

“Self bronze”. Different from all lantanas in this respect.

‘MARQUIS DE SAPORTA’ (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Cat. 1885). Flowers different shades of red.

‘MARSHA’ (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 124. p. 36. 1893). Semi-dwarf; flowers rose-orange.

‘MATADOR’ (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Yellow rose passing to golden rose. A Rozain selection.

Mellissipolia — Misspelling in several catalogues of American nurseries.

‘MER JAUNE’ (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Semi-dwarf; flowers large, golden yellow.
Mer Juan — Misspelling in catalogues of several American nurseries for Mer Jaune

‘MERVEILLE’ (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Yellow white passing to pure white.

Meteor — Spelling variation of Météore.

'MICHAEL SCHMIDT' (Standardized Plant Names, p. 258. 1924). Published without description. The only other use of this name appears to be Geo. J. Ball, Co. West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959 where the flowers are described as "red shading to yellow".

'MICHEL GÉRARD' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Yellow rose becoming salmon-copper in color.

'MINE d'Or' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Dwarf, very deep pure yellow.

Minnie Basil — Spelling variant of 'Minnie Basle'

'MINNIE BASLE' (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Lilac colored flowers.


'MIRIFIQUE' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1908). Compact plant, flowers a sparkling brilliant capucine red with yellow flowers at the center.

'MIRIVAL' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Flowers an imperial rose saffron.

'MIRLIFLORE' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Dwarf plant, flowers a golden rose with a coppery eye.


'MITRALLÉE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Plant pyramidal in shape; flowers a golden capucine.


'MONT BLANC' (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Semi-dwarf; illustrated in color.

'MULTICOLOR' (Lemaire, Fl. des Serres 3: 239. 1847). Grown from seeds received from Mexico by Vendermaelen of Brussels. Flowers bicolorous, subtended by large rose crimson bracts. Offered by Van Houtte.

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'Muse' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 21: 257. 1897). Very large flowered, wavy margins, butter yellow with the center a shining yellow, later fading to a sunset with an edge of rose.


'Mutabilis' (Bot. Mag. t. 3110. 1831). Described by W. J. Hooker as Lantana nivea var. mutabilis. Flowers open yellow with orange and become all pink.

'Naïade' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). White flowers each with a chrome yellow center.

'Nana' (Thompson & Morgan, Ipswich, Eng. Offered prior to 1932. No description available currently).

'Nana Compacta' (Park's Flower Book, p. 39. 1932). No description beyond height being 1 foot.

'Napoléon III' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Golden turning scarlet.


Ne Plus Ultra (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 46: 213. 1909). Yellow changing to bright pink. Possibly the same as 'Nec-plus-ultra.'


Neige (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). White. Possibly the same as 'La Neige'.

'Nelly Avril' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 16. 1914). Center flowers crimson, border flowers carmine rose.


Nivea Described as a species by Ventenat (Jard. Malm. 1, pl. 8. 1803) and treated as a variety by L. H. Bailey (Cyclop. Am. Hort. 2: 883. 1900). Many American nurseries treat this taxon as a cultivar. Flowers are white.

'Noblesse' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 130. p. 37. 1895). Flowers rose.

'Novus' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1908). Dwarf, flowers large, center flowers bright yellow, marginal ones clear yellow almost white.

'Nuée Rose' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Dwarf; flowers silvery rose.


'Octaviano' (Wochenschrift 41: 325, 1858). Flowers rose-violet.

'Ondine' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 112. p. 38. 1889). Semi-dwarf; flowers large, pure white.

Orange (Checklist of woody Ornamental plants of Calif. p. 34. 1963). No source or description cited.


‘Orio’ (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 66. 1905). Plant semi-dwarf; compact, the umbels and flowers large, bright yellow.


‘OTHELLO’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 109. p. 39. 1888). Dwarf; flowers sulfur color passing to straw colored.

‘PAILETTE D’OR’ (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 133. p. 38. 1896). Dwarf; flowers chrome yellow.

‘PAPILLON’ (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 112. p. 38. 1889). Compact, very dwarf plant with delicate rose colored flowers.


‘PEPITA’ (Crouse, Nancy, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1883). Published without description.


‘PHOEBUS’ (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Flowers gamboge yellow passing to rose; dwarf.

‘PHOSPHORE’ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Published without description. H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881 describe the plant as bushy, the flowers a deep yellow. The Lemoine plant was awarded an FCC in 1882 by the Royal Hort. Society.

‘PICTAVI’ (Garnier, Rev. Hort. 1906: 233. 1906). Credited to Bruant. The plant was obtained by crossing the Lantanas of commerce with “L. sellowiana.” The umbels are relatively large, outer flowers orange with shades of rose and the inner flowers a rose-Valerian color. Subsequent descriptions often reverse these colors.

Pink Beauty (Standardized Plant Names, p. 322. 1942). Published without description or reference.


Poiret — See 'M. Poiret'.

'PRETENTION' (William Bull. New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160. 1879). Robust growing variety, large heads of creamy white flowers, the center brilliant yellow changing to a rich carmine surrounded with amaranth.


'PRINCESSE MATHILDE' (Crouse, Nancy, Fr., Cat. p. 41. 1883). Published without description.

'PROF. RAOUX' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat., p. 69. 1897). Semi-dwarf; flowers and umbels large, capucine orange with center flowers yellow and orange.

'PRÔTEE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Semi-dwarf; flowers orange changing to shades of red.


'PYROPHORE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Semi-dwarf; flowers bright red.


'RADIATION' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Semi-dwarf; flowers brilliant capucine red, the center ones yellow-orange.

'RAMADOR' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Very compact, umbels large, flowers capucine red and orange.


'RAYON DE SOLEIL' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1876-77). Flowers deep yellow passing into violet-rose.

'RAYON D'Or' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 205. 1909). Yellow flowered.

'RED SCHMIDT' (Weston Nurs., Hopkinton, Mass., p. 86. 1962). Orange red.


'REMBRANDT' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Copper orange and red.

'RENÉ FAIER' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 206. 1909). Dwarf or semi-dwarf; flowers golden rose with orange centers and central flowers citron colored.

'REVE D'Or' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Dwarf, flowers large, bright yellow. A Bruant selection.

'REVE Poitevin' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Very dwarf; flowers a bright silvery red with butter colored flowers in the center.


'Reveil (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Flowers white with yellow center.


'ROQUELAURE' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Flowers very large, yellow mixed with rose passing to deep amaranth, the center flowers bright red.


Rose Poitevin (Beurrier, Lyon-Monplaisir, Fr., Cat. p. 30. 1908). Published without description. Possibly the same as 'Rêve Poitevin'.

'ROSE QUEEN' (Standardized Plant Names, p. 258. 1924). Published without description.

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'ROSEA' (Florence, Italy, Botanical Garden seed list, 1841). Without description.
'ROSEA ELEGANS' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). White flowers becoming golden.
'ROSEA NANA' (La Belg. Hort. 1868). Published without description.

Rougier-Chauvière (Lescuyer, Horticulteur Franc. p. 232. 1865 with colored plate). Center flowers bright yellow, the marginal ones darker violet. A selection of Ferrand, Marseille, Fr. Possibly the same as 'M. Rougier-Chauvière'.

Rougier-Chauvierte — Spelling variant.

'RUTILANT' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Very dwarf, pure yellow. A Bruant selection.

Salfatare — Misspelling of 'Solfatare'.

'SALVIAEFOLIA' (James Veitch & Sons, Chelsea, Eng., Cat. p. 56. 1906). Violet and mauve.


Sanguinea (H. Kemp, Australia, Cat. p. 19. 1923). Flowers red and orange.

'SAPHO' (Cie Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Flowers white, lightly sulfur tinted.


Schmidt — Spelling variant of 'M. Schmidt'.

Schmidt Red — Spelling variant of 'Red Schmidt'.

'Selloi' (Baumann, Haut-Rhine, Fr., Cat. p. 24. 1846). Published without description. Probably the same as 'Sellowii'.


'SELLOWII GRANDIFLORA' (Horticulteur Franc., p. 66. 1861). Flowers bright lilac.

'SÉMILLANT' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 55. 1877). Young leaves marbled and sprinkled and often bordered with pure white; flowers rusty red. A Crousse selection.

'SEMI PLENA' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 46. 1861). Flowers double, golden yellow passing into carmine nuance aurore. A Rendatler selection.

'SENORA' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Dwarf; flowers bright valerian rose.

'Sensation' (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 47. 1941–42). Flowers pink.

'SÉRAPHINE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Flowers large, yellow edged with white.

Seraphine — Spelling variant used in American nursery catalogues.


‘Snowball’ (State Nurs. & Seed Co., Helena, Mont., Cat. p. 15. 1923). Pure white flowers.

Snowflake — Name used in botanical garden listing which cannot be validated.

‘Snow Queen’ (Standardized Plant Names. p. 258. 1924). Published without description.


‘Sola Mia’ (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Dwarf plant, flowers pure white.

‘Soleil d’Or’ (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Dwarf plant, flowers golden yellow.

‘Soleil Levant’ (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Dwarf, compact; flowers yellow gilt bordered with white, passing to rose.


‘Southern’ Although listed in Plant Buyers Guide, 5th ed. p. 159. 1949, no catalogues are available to verify the reference. Geo. J. Ball Co., West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959 describes this cultivar as “yellow shading to buff”.


‘Spectabilis’ (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). With large white and purple flowers.


‘Stahl’ (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 21: 257. 1897). Large orange flowers turning red.

‘Stübel’ (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Dwarf, flowers sulfur-rose mixed and yellow.


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'SURPASSE l'ABBÉ TOUVRE' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Flowers bright red becoming a deep carmine.


'SYLPE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 133. p. 38. 1896). Semi-dwarf; flowers white.

'SYLVANA' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Compact plant; flowers rose, with marginal ones yellow with orange center.

Sylvaphana — Spelling variant of Sylvaplana.

'SYLVAPLANA' (Rozain Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 66. 1905). Marginal flowers rose, the center ones straw-white.

Tabrola (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Flowers rose and yellow. Spelling error for cv. Fabiola as used by Henderson.


'TANTALE' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Marginal flowers capucine red, the central ones golden yellow.


'TARTASIN' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Flowers brick orange the central ones yellow.

Teethy's — Misspelling of 'Tethys' seen in American nursery catalogues.

'TENTATION' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 37. 1883). Published without description.

'TETHYS' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf; flowers canary yellow with brilliant yellow eye.

'THAI' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 87. 1901). Flowers a soft rose color with the central ones fawn.

'THESIANS' (Gouault, Revue Hort. 1852: 461. 1852). Used in aromatique baths to replace Melissa and Mentha. Without description.

'THÉMISTOCLE' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Flowers mostly orange-red starting orange and passing to rose. A Crousse selection.

'THEODOR FROEBEL' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Similar to 'l'Abbé Touvre' but with a fiery color.

'THÉODULE BERNIEAU' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 270. 1857). Dwarf; flowers sulfur yellow, deeper yellow at the center. A selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans, Fr.

Thetis — Spelling variant used in English catalogues for the earlier 'Thetes'.

'Toison d'Or' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1876-7). Medium sized; flowers deep chrome yellow, constant. A Lemoine selection.


'Trabuc' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 67. 1897). Dwarf; flowers with tones of golden buff.

'Trailing Lavender' (Aldridge Nurs., Van Ormy, Texas, 1961). Without further description.


'Triomphe de l'Exposition' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Flowers bright golden becoming carmine red.

'Triomphe de Marseille' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Border flowers white becoming rose, the central one golden becoming rose purple.

'Triomphe des Massifs' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 270. 1857). Large leaves; very floriferous; flowers delicate red vermillion. A selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans, Fr.


Triomphe du Commerce (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Flowers pale lilac pink deepening to violet.

Triomphe du Commire — Spelling variant.


Triumph de l'Exposition — Spelling variant of 'Triomphe de l'Exposition'.

'Tubiflora' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 151. 1858). Flowers large, in umbels of 10 cm. circumference; citron yellow passing to chamois. A selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans, Fr.

'Tzigane' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 133. p. 38. 1896). Flowers grayish passing into an intense yellow.

'Ultima' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Flowers greenish yellow passing into an intense yellow.
'VAINQUEUR' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Golden yellow and red flowers.


'VESTALE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 133. p. 38. 1896). Dwarf; flowers clear rose.

'VÉSUVIE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 37. 1883). Low plant; flowers bright red mixed with gold.

Viador — Spelling variant of 'Viator'.

'VIATOR' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Compact plant; flowers a mixture of golden rose tones and pale yellow.


Victor Lemoide — Spelling error for 'Victor Lemoine'.

'VICTOR LEMOINE' (Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 299. 1866). Flowers very large, golden yellow passing to vermillion copper, very bright. A Ferrand selection.

Victoria — Spelling variant of 'Victoire'.

Victorie — Spelling variant of 'Victoire'.


'VIOLET KING' (Standardized Plant Names, p. 322. 1942). Listed without description or reference.


'VIRGINAL' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Flowers pure white.


'VOLCAN' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas, p. 37. Undated, prob. 1865). Most beautiful plant with large flowers a marbled yellow passing to a copper red. Credited to Ferrand, 1862.

‘Wilhelm Schüle’ (Horticulteur Franc. p. 104. 1856). Large flowered, deep rose, canary yellow at the center passing to golden. A selection of Rendatler.


‘Yvor’ (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Rose-violet with tints of gold; central flowers yellow.

Richard A. Howard