

ARNOLDIA



A continuation of the
BULLETIN OF POPULAR INFORMATION
of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University

VOLUME 23

MAY 31, 1963

NUMBER 5

INTERNATIONAL PLANT REGISTRATION

A CONCERTED effort is being made by all botanical and horticultural organizations throughout the world to bring order to the naming of new cultivars (clones or cultivated varieties) of plants. An International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants was originally drawn up by a special committee representing international and botanical interests and the first edition was published in 1953. Since then it has been the responsibility of a special commission of the International Union of Biological Sciences and the latest edition was published in 1961 (R. A. Howard in *Arnoldia* 21: 1-8. 1961). The code has now been in use for several years. It was slightly modified by the International Horticultural Congress in 1962.

Many organizations and individuals both in America and in Europe are working on national and international registration lists, these to comprise names of all cultivars published in accordance with the Rules of Nomenclature. It is hoped that in the years to come, this Code and the registration lists which are prepared and published under the authority of the International Horticultural Congresses will be the foundation governing the naming of all new cultivated varieties of plants. All those who are about to name new cultivated plants are urged to obtain a copy of the Code from the American Horticultural Society, 1600 Bladensburg Road, N.E., Washington 2, D.C., and to obtain proper registration blanks from the Registration Authority concerned.

The International Registration Authorities which have been appointed to date are listed here, with the genera they are to register in parentheses. An asterisk after the name of a genus indicates that an international registration list has been published. Persons wishing to register new cultivar names in any of these genera should correspond directly with the organization listed for the particular genus.

1. American Association of Botanic Gardens and Arboretums, Mr. Fred B. Widmoyer, Sec.-Treas., Dept. of Horticulture, New Mexico State University, University Park, N.M. Responsible for assigning genera or groups of

- woody plants not already assigned to organizations which would serve as National Registration Authorities in the United States.
2. The American Begonia Society, 3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif. (*Begonia*)
 3. The American Gloxinia Society (subject to agreement with the American Gesneria Society), c/o Paul Arnold, 26 Hotchkiss St., Binghamton, N. Y. (Gesneriaceae - excluding *Saintpaulia*)
 4. American Hibiscus Society, Box 144, Eagle Lake, Florida. (*Hibiscus* - cultivars of tropical and subtropical species only)
 5. The American Iris Society, 2237 Tower Grove Blvd., St. Louis 10, Mo. (*Iris* - excluding bulbous irises)
 6. The American Plant Life Society, Box 150, La Jolla, Calif. (*Nerine*)
 7. American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus 14, Ohio. (*Rosa*)
 8. Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain 30, Mass. (*Chaenomeles*,* *Cornus*,* *Fagus*, *Forsythia*,* *Gleditsia*,* *Malus*,* *Philadelphus*, *Pieris*,* *Ulmus*.)
 9. The Hemerocallis Society of America, c/o Mr. Wilmer B. Flory, 1533 Meadowlawn Ave., Loganport, Ind. (*Hemerocallis*)
 10. Herrenhausen Institut für Zierpflanzen, Hannover-Herrenhausen, Germany (*Callistephus*; *Begonia semperflorens* group - subject to agreement with the American Begonia Society)
 11. The Holly Society of America, Bergner Mansion, Baltimore 16, Md. (*Ilex**)
 12. International Camellia Society, Bodnant Gardens, Tal-y-carn, Denbighshire, No. Wales. U.S. contact: American Camellia Society, P.O. Box 465, Tifton, Georgia. (*Camellia*)
 13. International Poplar Commission, Viale delle Terme de Caracalla, Rome, Italy. (*Populus* - forestry cultivars only)
 14. Koninklijke Algemene Vereniging voor Bloembollencultuur, 45 Wilhelminastraat, Haarlem, Holland. (*Tulipa*; hardy bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants excluding *Dahlia*, *Gladiolus*, *Lilium* and *Narcissus*)
 15. Laboratorium voor Tuinbouwplantenteelt, Wageningen, Netherlands. (*Cyclamen**)
 16. Morris Arboretum, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia 18, Pa. (*Magnolia*)
 17. The National Chrysanthemum Society, 83 Chesterfield Road, Barnet, Herts., England. (*Chrysanthemum* - perennials only)
 18. The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London, S.W. 1, England. (*Delphinium** - perennials only; *Lilium*;* *Narcissus*;* Orchidaceae; *Rhododendron** - including azaleas. U.S. contact for *Rhododendron*: Dr. Henry T. Skinner, U.S. National Arboretum, Washington 25, D.C.)
 19. Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture, P.O. Box 450, Wellington, N.Z. (*Hebe* - woody Veronics; *Leptospermum*)
 20. Arthur Hoyt Scott Foundation (Dr. John C. Wister), Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. (*Syringa**)
 21. La Société National d'Horticulture France, 84, rue de Grevelle, Paris VII, France. (*Acacia*; *Dianthus*; *Hydrangea*; *Matthiola*)
 22. U.S. National Arboretum (Dr. Donald Egolf), Washington 25, D.C. (*Viburnum*)

The following is a summary of the genera or groups assigned to date. The number in parentheses indicates the Registration Authority responsible.

Acacia (21)	Hemerocallis (9)
Begonia (2)	Hibiscus (tropical and subtropical species only) (4)
Begonia semperflorens group (subject to agreement with American Begonia Society) (10)	Hydrangea (21)
Callistephus (10)	Ilex * (11)
Camellia (12)	Iris (excluding bulbous irises) (5)
Chaenomeles * (8)	Leptospermum (19)
Chrysanthemum (perennials only) (17)	Lilium * (18)
Cornus * (8)	Magnolia (16)
Cyclamen * (15)	Malus * (ornamental species) (8)
Delphinium * (perennials only) (18)	Matthiola (21)
Dianthus (21)	Narcissus * (18)
Fagus (8)	Nerine (6)
Forsythia * (8)	Orchidaceae (18)
Gesneriaceae (excluding Saintpaulia) (3)	Philadelphus (8)
Gleditsia * (8)	Pieris * (8)
Hebe (woody Veronicas) (19)	Populus (forestry cultivars only) (13)
Hardy bulbous and tuberous-rooting plants excluding Dahlia , Gladiolus , Lilium and Narcissus (14)	Rhododendron * (includ. azaleas) (18)
	Rosa (7)
	Syringa * (20)
	Tulipa (14)
	Ulmus (8)
	Viburnum (22)

The Arnold Arboretum has been appointed the International Registration Authority for several woody plant genera. They are *Chaenomeles*, *Cornus*, *Fagus*, *Forsythia*, *Gleditsia*, *Malus*, *Philadelphus*, *Pieris* and *Ulmus*. Under the auspices of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums, the Arnold Arboretum has also been appointed *pro tem.* the National Registration Authority for certain other genera of woody plants which have not been assigned to other organizations. Some of the new plants which have recently been registered by the Arnold Arboretum since January 1, 1960, are here listed, together with short descriptions. The information in quotation marks has been taken directly from the registration records.

Buxus sempervirens 'Northern Find'

This plant originated at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and was first propagated by the Woodland Nurseries of Cooksville, Ontario, in 1939. The originator is not known, but the plant was introduced commercially about 1955. In the words of Mr. Leslie Hancock, "It is a nicely rounded bush,

capable of growing over many years to considerable height, with a semi-open branching habit. The leaves are oblong-oval, $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ " long, convex, with glaucous bloom on young foliage with an occasional small branch of silver-variegated foliage. It will apparently be normal-appearing at -25° to -30° F." This has not been widely distributed as yet, but is becoming more and more popular in this section of Ontario, Canada.

Buxus microphylla koreana 'Wintergreen'

This clone originated about 1940 in the Scarff Nurseries of New Carlisle, Ohio, was selected in 1950 and introduced in 1960 by that nursery. In the words of Howard N. Scarff, "This plant has shown remarkable ability to retain good green color all through the winter. Even in the extreme cold of our 1958-59 winter, this plant held its color."

Chaenomeles \times superba 'George Landis'

This was found by George Landis of Esperance, New York, growing at the home of Mrs. Hodgkins of Troy, New York, in 1946. It was taken to the George Landis Arboretum where it had single, sallow orange-red flowers. Mr. Fred Lape, Director of the George Landis Arboretum, made the following notes: "Extremely large bright orange fruit, and heavily fruiting, even though the blossoming may be lean."

Chaenomeles \times superba 'Jet Trail'

This is a white-flowered sport of 'Texas Scarlet' first observed in 1959 by Harvey M. Templeton of Phytotektor, Winchester, Tennessee, in his nursery and introduced by him in 1961. It is a low-growing shrub with "large, single, pure white flowers with no touch of any color."

Cladrastis lutea 'Rosea'

A splendid tree of this has been growing on the grounds of the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Watertown, Massachusetts, for many years. The flowers are pink, with golden yellow bases. Professor Nelson Coon of the Institute sent scions on several occasions to the Arnold Arboretum and to Mr. Robert Marshall of Brimfield Gardens, Wethersfield, Connecticut. It was in the catalogue of this nursery that the name was first listed. It was first described by Dr. Burdette L. Wagenknecht in *Arnoldia* 21, page 20, March 17, 1961.

Cornus florida 'Apple Blossom'

Originating at Hoyt's Sons Co. Nurseries of New Canaan, Connecticut, several years prior to 1962 and introduced under the name 'Apple Blossom' by Wayside Gardens of Mentor, Ohio, in 1962. "The blossoms are produced in great abundance, color is an apple blossom pink shading to blush white in the center."

Cornus florida 'Cherokee Chief'

Issued Plant Patent 1710 in 1958, this was assigned to I. Hawkersmith, Winchester, Tennessee. The plant is described as having bracts "beautiful deep red, new growth a bright red."

Cornus florida 'Cherokee Princess'

Listed in the Tennessee Valley Nursery Catalogue, Winchester, Tennessee, in the fall of 1959 as being a selection of the white flowering dogwood.

Cornus florida 'Cloud 9'

Observed first about 1951 and propagated a year later, this originated at the Chase Nurseries of Chase, Alabama. It was issued Plant Patent #2112 on December 26, 1961. It is described as "An extremely precocious bloomer. Exceptionally free-flowering, with more spreading habit of growth than *Cornus florida*. The bracts are oval to round, overlapping, to give bloom a disc effect, rather than a cross effect."

Cornus florida 'De Kalb Red'

A sport of the common pink dogwood, first observed in 1946 and propagated in 1947; originating at the De Kalb Nurseries, Norristown, Pennsylvania, and patented by Eugene Muller, Plant Patent #965, July 18, 1950. This is a "semi-dwarf in size, foliage a deep green, deep crimson in fall color with wavy margins. The bracts are a deep, rich, heavy wine-red color."

Cornus florida 'Spring Song'

Originating at Hoyt's Sons Co. Nurseries of New Canaan, Connecticut, several years prior to 1962 and introduced under the name, 'Spring Song' by Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, in 1962. "Outstanding specimens—gorgeous rose-red superb vibrant show of color."

Cornus florida 'Sweetwater Red'

A seedling first flowering in 1940, originating at Sweetwater, Tennessee, and selected in 1954 by the Howell Nurseries of Knoxville, Tennessee, which is listed as both originator and introducer. It was first commercially introduced in 1961. "The bloom is a distinct red, new growth in Spring is red; leaves in the fall are a distinct crimson color. The growth habits are similar to those of the White Dogwood and the trees develop uniformly; the blossoms retain the crimson color and do not fade as previous introductions have done."

Euonymus fortunei 'Gold Tip'

A sport of *Euonymus fortunei* 'Sarcocoe' first observed by Leslie Hancock in 1959 on plants of the Woodland Nurseries, Cooksville, Ontario, Canada. It will not be introduced until 1964. In the words of Mr. Hancock, the "young growth

is strongly golden variegated, about 40% golden. This variegation slowly turns to a semi-evergreen as the season advances." In most other respects it should prove similar to its parent *Euonymus fortunei* 'Sarcocoe'.

Malus 'Radiant'

An open pollinated seedling of *Malus* 'Hopa' selected by the late Dr. L. E. Longley of the Department of Horticulture of the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, about 1940. Introduced by the Department of Horticulture in 1957 "the tree is compact and upright in growth habit with sturdy, wide-angled crotches. The new foliage in the spring and early summer has a bright reddish cast contrasting nicely with the green of the older foliage. The flower buds are deep red, opening to deep pink, single flowers of medium size. The flowers are produced annually. The fruits are small, bright red, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and reach their peak of color in early September. They retain their bright color until heavy freezes in late October."

Malus baccata 'Snowdrift'

A seedling of unknown parentage first observed in 1955 and introduced by the Cole Nursery Company of Painesville, Ohio. "Red buds. Glistening pure white flowers of excellent substance. Annual heavy blooming. Small (about $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia.) fruit of yellow color with rosy blush. Extremely floriferous. Vigorous upright growth. Heavy textured, clear green foliage. Highly disease resistant."

Malus 'Vanguard'

A twenty-two-year-old seedling first flowering in 1944 and grown from seed of *Malus* 'Hopa' at the University of Minnesota where it was selected by Dr. L. E. Longley of the Department of Horticulture and introduced by the Department of Horticulture in 1963. It was first designated, "11AA." "The tree is upright in habit of growth with narrow crotches. There is a tendency for the top to spread out slightly after several successive crops of fruit, thus producing a vase shaped tree at maturity. The young foliage has a reddish cast, but soon turns a bright green. Flowers are produced in great profusion, even on young trees, often in the nursery row. The flower buds are large and deep pink in color, opening to large, showy single flowers of a bright rosy pink color. The bright red fruits ($\frac{1}{2}$ " in dia.) reach their full color about September 1 and remain on the tree throughout the fall and winter months."

Malus 'White Angel'

Possibly a seedling of *M. sieboldii*, first observed in 1955, introduced and registered by Louis M. Beno of Beno's Nursery, Youngstown, Ohio, in 1962. "Glistening white flowers approximately one inch in diameter, borne in clusters of 5 or 6 on huge, delphinium-like spikes extending out in all directions, two or three feet from the main part of the plant in mid-May. The bright scarlet-red fruits

are $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, profusely borne and hold until spring. The fruit gives the entire plant a pendulous appearance."

Pieris japonica 'Compact'

A ten- to twelve-year-old seedling, this first flowered in 1958 where it originated in the garden of Mr. Russell Bettes of Princeton, New Jersey. It was introduced commercially in 1959 by John Vermeulen & Son, Inc., of Neshanic Station, New Jersey. It is noted in the description of this plant that the "new growth is shorter, the plant is more compact and forms a very nice compact plant with a minimum of pruning."

Pieris japonica 'Dorothy Wyckoff'

This was selected in 1953 at Millburn, New Jersey, and Edward S. Wyckoff of Bedminster, New Jersey, is credited with selecting it. Kingsville Nurseries of Kingsville, Maryland, and John Vermeulen & Son, Inc. of Neshanic Station, New Jersey, jointly introduced it in 1960. It has a compact habit of growth with "leaves very rich dark green in summer, turning a handsome reddish green in the winter. The flower buds during winter are deep dark red, and in spring when beginning to swell are red to very dark pink, and when the flowers open they are a fine true pink, not pale to white."

Pieris japonica 'Flamingo'

First observed in March 1953, by Mr. A. B. Lambert, 5120 S.E. 28th Avenue, Portland 2, Oregon, in the Lambert Nurseries of the same address, it will probably be introduced by that nursery shortly and may be patented. In the words of Mr. Lambert, it has "deep pink panicles which do not fade, the panicle size about 11 cm. The florets are 9 mm. long by 7 mm. wide and the leaf is slightly rounder than that of *Pieris japonica*. The new growth is bronzy red." Mr. Lambert also stated that it should be hardy in Zone 7 or to about 10° above zero, F.

Pieris japonica 'Whitecaps'

Originating at Milltown, New Jersey, this plant was first noted in 1957 by Mr. Ernest G. Christ. John Vermeulen & Son, Inc., of Neshanic Station, New Jersey, will be the introducer. "It has exceptionally long flower clusters and in its location the blooms last for about six weeks. The color of the flowers is pure white and they are more outstanding than those on other plants of the same species."

Pieris japonica 'White Cascade'

This cultivar of the Japanese Andromeda, originated as a seedling in the nurseries of John Vermeulen & Son, Inc., Neshanic Station, New Jersey, in 1953 and was selected in 1957 and named by Raymond P. Korbobo, 13 Oak Drive, Middlesex, New Jersey. In the words of Mr. Korbobo, it has "Perfectly clear white

flowers; full flower clusters; fully clothed with foliage all around; flowers stay clear white for five weeks; produces heavy flower set each year.”

***Pseudotsuga menziesii* ‘Marshall’**

An excellent, densely pyramidal form of the Douglas-fir, this was collected with a batch of Douglas-fir seedlings in Colorado about 1930 or 1931 by the Marshall Nurseries of Arlington, Nebraska. The original seedling grew slowly at first, but after it became 12 or 15 feet high, it developed rapidly enough to have the promise of a prime landscape plant. It is becoming increasingly popular with gardener and nurseryman alike.

***Tilia cordata* ‘Greenspire’**

A twelve-year-old seedling which first flowered in 1956, this originated in the Princeton Nurseries of Princeton, New Jersey. It was introduced commercially in 1961 by the Princeton Nurserymen’s Research Associates and the name was published in the Fall, 1961, catalogue of the Princeton Nurseries. It was patented (#2086) on September 5, 1961. It is “exceptionally straight and upright in habit of growth; with branches placed radially around the trunk and forming an upright narrow-oval head without the need of special pruning or staking. It has rapid growth, strong crotches and is resistant to wind damage.”

***Tsuga canadensis* ‘Greenspray’**

A seedling mutation of *Tsuga canadensis* first observed in 1942 by Henry J. Hohman in the Kingsville Nurseries of Kingsville, Maryland, this seedling was estimated to be about twenty years old. It has “spray-like growths that overlap each growth beneath; the center is open and shows plainly the development of each growth made, which is unlike the mounded forms of dwarf hemlocks. The effect is a development of green sprays.”

***Tsuga canadensis* ‘Rockland’**

This seedling originated at Valley Cottage, Rockland County, New York, and was discovered in 1952 when it was about fourteen years old. Herman Brandt of Valley Cottage is listed as the discoverer and Robert W. Pugh of Spring Valley, as the introducer. This is “a vigorous compact growing hemlock whose rapid speed of growth is comparable with the growth of the species and which has a deeper green color throughout the whole growing season.” It also has “a habit of developing numerous branchlets on the sides of current growth with a resultant heavier, denser and very compact type of growth, with approximately 2 to 3 times as many leaves per unit of stem as in the species.”

DONALD WYMAN