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REGISTRATION LIST OF CULTIVAR NAMES OF FAGUS L.

THE cultivars of *Fagus sylvatica* only are listed, since no cultivars of the other seven species have been found.

Group Names: It has become expedient to adopt the provisions of Article 13 of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, which states that "Within a species or interspecific hybrid which includes many cultivars (varieties), assemblages of similar cultivars (varieties) may be designated as groups" as, for example, *Fagus sylvatica* Atropunicea Group 'Cuprea'. Two group names have been proposed, "Atropunicea Group" and "Variegata Group". Some of the cultivars in these groups are so similar it is most difficult to tell them apart, yet they rate individual cultivar names.

Accepted cultivar names are in large and small capitals. Synonyms are listed in roman type. Plants starred with an asterisk (*) are known to be in cultivation in the United States at the present time.

'Albo-marginata' ("E.S.", Gard. Chron. III. 26: 434. 1899). "A variegated form. The silvery variegation is generally prominent on the margin of the leaf, but some leaves have blotches and streaks of the same color" = 'ALBO-VARIEGATA' Variegata Group.

'ALBO-VARIEGATA'* Variegata Group (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 107. 1770). Leaves variegated with white.

'ANSORGTI'* Atropunicea Group (Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 13: 198. 1904). With lance-shaped, dark purple leaves, 1-2 cm. broad, and of weak growth. Originated about 1891.

'ARCUATA' (Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 28: 167. 1919). Similar to 'TORTUOSA' but with an extraordinary tangled appearance and supposed to be no longer in cultivation.

'ARGENTEO-MARMORATA' Variegata Group (Späth Cat. 104: 93. 1899). The leaves are "soft white, powdered and mottled."

- ‘Argenteo-variegata’ (Jouin, Jardin 13: 41. 1899)= ‘ALBO-VARIEGATA’ Variegata Group.
- ‘ASPLENIFOLIA’* (Duchartre in Jacques & Herincq, Man. Gén. Pl. 4: 237. 1859).
Leaves narrow, linear, in various shapes.
- ‘ATROPUNICEA’* Atropunicea Group (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 107. 1770). Leaves red to reddish purple.
- Atropunicea Group — This group name is here adopted to include cultivars with reddish or purplish foliage, for differences in characteristics among some of these cultivars are not marked. It includes the following cultivars: ‘ANSORGEI’, ‘ATROPUNICEA’, ‘ATROPURPUREA GLOBOSA’, ‘ATROPURPUREA MACROPHYLLA’, ‘BROCKLESBY’, ‘CUPREA’, ‘INTERRUPTA PURPUREA’, ‘NORWEGIENSIS’, ‘PURPUREA’, ‘PURPUREO-PENDULA’, ‘REYGERLOO’, ‘RIVERSII’, ‘ROHANII’, ‘SPAETHIANA’, and ‘SWAT MAGRET’.
- ‘Atropurpurea’ (Regel, Gartenflora 4: 93. 1855). With leaves “dark red”= ‘ATROPUNICEA’ Atropunicea Group.
- ‘ATROPURPUREA GLOBOSA’ Atropunicea Group (A. Dervaes, Möller’s Deutsch. Gärt.-Zeit. 42: 287. 1927). A small, rounded variety with reddish leaves, similar in habit to *Acer platanoides* ‘GLOBOSUM’.
- ‘ATROPURPUREA MACROPHYLLA’* Atropunicea Group (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscov. 661. 1864). Similar to other purple beeches, but with slightly larger leaves.
- ‘Atropurpurea Pendula’ (Jäger in Jäger & Beiss., Ziergeh. Gart. & Park. 2nd ed. 155. 1884). The leaves are a dark red and the branches are pendulous= ‘PURPUREO-PENDULA’ Atropunicea Group.
- ‘Atropurpurea Rohanii’ (Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gt. Brit. Irel. 1: 8. 1906)= ‘ROHANII’ Atropunicea Group.
- ‘Atropurpurea Tricolor’ (Hort. ex Pynaert, Revue Hort. Belg. 12: 145. 1886)= ‘TRICOLOR’ Variegata Group.
- ‘Atro-rubens’ (Du Roi ex Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1950. 1838). “The leaves when half developed are a cherry red, and when fully matured at mid-summer are of so dark a purple as to appear almost black”= ‘PURPUREA’ Atropunicea Group.
- ‘Aurea’ (Hort. ex Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 62. 1903)= ‘ZLATIA’ Variegata Group.
- ‘Aurea Spaethii’ (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs, ed. 2, 717. 1902)= ‘ZLATIA’ Variegata Group.
- ‘AUREO-PENDULA’* Variegata Group (Van der Bom, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 20: 423. 1911). Originated in 1900 on a green-leaved plant. The leaves are pendulous and golden green; during the summer the color gradually turns green.
- ‘Aureo-variegata’ (“E. S.”, Gard. Chron. III, 26: 434. 1899). “Bright green leaves, splashed and streaked with golden yellow”= ‘LUTEO-VARIEGATA’ Variegata Group.

- 'BORNYENSIS'* (Bean, Garden London 55: 267. 1899). Originating before 1870 in Borny, France, this is a weeping beech with upright trunk, broadly columnar habit and branches "symmetrically pendulous", differing from 'PENDULA' because of its more fastigiate habit.
- 'BROCKLESBY' Atropunicea Group (Jouin, Jardin 13: 41. 1899). Very similar to other purple beeches but with slightly larger leaves.
- 'CASTANAEOFOLIA'* (Bean, Garden London 55: 267. 1899). "One of the cut leaved forms. A proportion of the leaf is divided into narrow, regular segments, almost reaching the midrib, other leaves are merely coarsely toothed."
- 'Circinata' (Hort. ex Krüssmann, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 52: 115. 1939) = 'GRANDIDENTATA'.
- 'COCHLEATA'* (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 659. 1864). A dwarf form with compact growth and cone-shaped habit.
- 'Comptoniaefolia' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 661. 1864) = 'ASPLENIFOLIA'.
- 'CONGLOMERATA' (Jouin, Jardin 13: 42. 1899). A dwarf bush of rounded form, leaves small and contorted.
- 'Crispa' (Hort. ex Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1952. 1838). "A monstrosity with the leaves small and almost sessile, and crowded into small dense tufts" = 'CRISTATA'.
- 'CRISTATA'* (Dumont de Courset, Bot. Cult. 6: 415. 1811). Slow growing, leaves on the twig ends, as a rule, but in a triangular shape and deformed.
- 'CUCULLATA' (Koch, Dendr. II, 2: 19. 1873). With smaller leaves than the species and with curled leaf margins.
- 'CUPREA'* Atropunicea Group (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1951. 1838). "Young leaves and shoots of a paler colour than those of the purple beech. . . in a state of repose, and on a dark cloudy day, it can hardly be distinguished from the common green-leaved beech."
- 'Cupreata' (Hort. ex Krüssmann, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 52: 117. 1939) = 'CUPREA' Atropunicea Group.
- 'DAWYCKII'* (Hesse Cat., 1913-14: 120. 1913). A fastigiate beech on the estate of the late Mr. F. R. S. Balfour of Dawyck, Scotland.
- 'FASTIGIATA'* (Simon-Louis ex Koch, Dendr. II, 2: 17. 1873). A narrow columnar form.
- 'FAUX DE VESEY'* (Meyer, F. G., Pl. Explor. ARS 34-32, 111. 1963). "When grafted upon a standard, plants develop horizontally spreading branches from the crown, these with somewhat pendulous tips." Probably identical with *F. sylvatica* 'TORTUOSA' found in the Forests of Verzy, France, for hundreds of years.
- 'GRANDIDENTATA'* (Hort. ex Kirchner, Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 662. 1864). "Leaves coarsely toothed, branches slender."
- 'Hartigii' (Schneider, Illus. Handb. Laubh. 1: 154. 1904). "Golden yellow

- bands showing between the nerves'' of the leaves = 'STRIATA' Variegata Group.
- 'Hepatica' (Ambrosi, Fl. Tirolo. Merid. 2: 59. 1857). "Foliage chiefly liver colored on the outer branches exposed to the sun" = 'ATROPUNICEA' Atropunicea Group.
- 'Heterophylla' (Lodd. ex Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1951. 1838) = 'LACINIATA'.
- 'HORIZONTALIS'* (Hort. ex Hesse Cat., 1932-33: 66. 1932). "A new form, valuable landscape growth form with completely horizontal growing branches." The parent plant is at the Botanic Garden of Munich, Germany.
- 'Ilicifolia' (Hort. ex Krüssmann, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 52: 116. 1939) = 'LACINIATA'.
- 'Incisa' (Hort. ex Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1951. 1838). "Leaves variously cut, sometimes in narrow shreds, so as to resemble ferns" = 'LACINIATA'.
- 'INTERRUPTA'* (van Hoey Smith, Deutsche Baumschule 7: 265; fig. 154. 1955). Selection made by van Hoey Smith at Rotterdam. Peculiarly cut up leaf, almost appearing compound, and of most irregular form.
- 'INTERRUPTA PURPUREA'* Atropunicea Group (Meyer, F. G., Pl. Explor. ARS 34-32. 111. 1963). "Similar to 'INTERRUPTA' except the leaves are purplish."
- 'KING' (Elwes in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gt. Brit. Irel. 1: 20. 1906). A famous beech at Knole Park in Sevenoaks, England, which in 1905 had "the largest girth of any beech I know standing in England." At five feet above the ground the girth was thirty feet. This may not have been propagated.
- 'LACINIATA'* (Vignet in Schmidt, Samml. Phys.-Oekon. Aufs. 1: 173. t. 1. 1795). Leaves deeply cut or lobed.
- 'LATIFOLIA'* (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 662. 1864). With large leaves, 3-6 inches long and 2-4 inches wide.
- 'LUTEO-VARIEGATA' Variegata Group (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 107. 1770). Leaves variegated with yellow.
- 'Macrophylla' (Hort. ex Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 52. 1892). "Leaves large and broad" = 'LATIFOLIA'.
- 'Marmorata' (Schneider, Illus. Hand. Laubh. 1: 154. 1904). "Abnormal white variegation" = 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA' Variegata Group.
- 'MILTONENSIS' (Henry, Garden London 1: 267. 1899). Originated at Milton Park, Northamptonshire, England. "A weeping beech with erect trunk and branches horizontal and pendulous."
- 'Milton Variety' (Jouin, Jardin 13: 41. 1899) = 'MILTONENSIS'.
- 'MONSTROSA' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 662. 1864). Smaller habit than wild plants, with monstrous leaves, very dark green on upper surface and pubescent beneath.
- 'NANO-PENDULA' (Domin, Vereins. Forst-, Jagd., & Naturk. 57: 12-25. 1867). A dwarf pendulous form.

- 'Nigra' (Hort. ex Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 61. 1903). Listed without description. Probably a synonym of 'PURPUREA'.
- 'Nigra Pendula' (deVos, Woordenboek 46. 1867) = 'PURPUREO-PENDULA' Atropunicea Group.
- NIVEA' Variegata Group (Masse, Revue Hort. IV. 1: 369. 1852). Weak growing, leaves white to streaked white, branchlets red; probably never more than a shrub because of weak growth. Probably not now in cultivation.
- 'Norwegica' (Krüssmann, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 52: 118. 1939) = 'NORWEGIENSIS' Atropunicea Group.
- 'NORWEGIENSIS'* Atropunicea Group (Hillier Cat. #34T: 22. 1923). Purple leaves, but not so dark as those of 'SWAT MAGRET'.
- 'PAGNYENSIS'* (Simon-Louis, Cat, 1868-69, name only; Schelle in Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 61. 1903). Similar to *F. sylvatica* 'TORTUOSA', if not identical.
- 'PAUL'S GOLD-MARGINED' Variegata Group (Anon., Proc. Hort. Soc. London 27: 92. 1902). "Free growing, pale green leaves irregularly margined with yellow."
- 'PENDULA'* (Lodd. ex Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1952. 1838). First listed in 1836, the branches are "beautifully pendant, and even the last six feet of the top bend down." The larger limbs are usually horizontally spreading.
- 'PRINCE GEORGE OF CRETF' (Bean, Trees & Shrubs Brit. Is. 1: 552. 1914). Leaves up to 7 inches long and 5½ inches wide, "an unusually large-leaved form." Sent to Kew in 1898 by the gardener of the King of Denmark.
- 'PURPUREA'* Atropunicea Group (Aiton, Hort. Kew. 3: 362. 1789). "With foliage blackish red." Loudon (Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1952. 1838) stated that all the purple-leaved beeches in Europe have come from one tree found in the woods in Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century.
- 'Purpurea Colorata' (Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 61. 1903). Listed without description as a synonym of 'Purpurea' = 'PURPUREA' Atropunicea Group.
- 'PURPUREA LATIFOLIA' A name which has been used since 1903 (Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 61. 1903), but apparently never described. It is supposed to be the name most used in Europe to designate grafted purple beech (as compared to seedlings).
- 'Purpurea Macrophylla' (Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 61. 1903) = 'ATROPURPUREA MACROPHYLLA' Atropunicea Group.
- 'Purpurea Major' (Hort. ex Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 62. 1903). Listed without description. Is probably the same as 'ATROPURPUREA MACROPHYLLA' Atropunicea Group.
- 'PURPUREA METALLICA NIGRA' (Hort. Walter ex Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 61. 1903). Listed without description.
- 'Purpurea Norwegiensis' (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs, ed. 2, 717. 1902). Listed without description. = 'NORWEGIENSIS' Atropunicea Group.

- ‘*Purpurea Pendula*’ (Jäger & Beiss., Ziergeh. Gart. & Park. 225. 1865) = ‘*PURPUREO-PENDULA*’ *Atropunicea* Group.
- ‘*PURPUREA PENDULA NANA*’ (Hort. ex Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 52. 1892). Listed without description.
- ‘*PURPUREA PENDULA NOVA*’ (Hort. ex Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 52. 1892). Listed without description.
- ‘*Purpurea Pendula Reygerloo*’ (Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 52. 1892) = ‘*REYGERLOO*’ *Atropunicea* Group.
- ‘*PURPUREA PENDULA VERA*’ (Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 62. 1903). Listed without description.
- ‘*Purpurea Roseo-marginata*’ (Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gt. Brit. Irel. 1: 8. 1906) = ‘*ROSEO-MARGINATA*’ *Variegata* Group.
- ‘*PURPUREO-PENDULA*’* *Atropunicea* Group (Jäger in Jäger & Beiss., Ziergeh. Gart. & Park. 225. 1865). A pendulous form with purple leaves.
- ‘*PYRAMIDALIS*’ (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscov. 662. 1864). An upright pyramidal form.
- ‘*PYRAMIDALIS PURPUREA*’ (Bean, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs, ed. 3, 307. 1925). Listed without description.
- ‘*QUEEN*’ (Elwes in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gt. Brit. Irel. 1: 20. 1906). A famous beech at Knole Park in Sevenoaks, England, 100 feet high, 130 foot spread with a trunk 21 feet in circumference. This may not have been propagated.
- ‘*QUERCIFOLIA*’* (Booth Cat. ex Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscov. 662. 1864). With oak-like leaves.
- ‘*QUERCINA*’ (Hort. ex Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 62. 1903). Listed without description.
- ‘*QUERCOIDES*’ (Persoon, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 5: 233, t. 11. 1800). “The bark of the trunk and larger branches is entirely formed like that of an oak.” A tree in Reinhausen, Germany, was dying in 1800.
- ‘*REMILLYENSIS*’ (Simon-Louis Cat. 1868-69, name only; Jouin, Jardin 13: 41. 1899). A low, compact, tightly growing tree with slightly arching and drooping branches and umbrella-like shape.
- ‘*RETROFLEXA*’ (Hort. ex Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 51. 1892). Rounded crown, branches at first upright, then hanging pendulous to the ground.
- ‘*REYGERLOO*’* *Atropunicea* group (Krüssmann, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 52: 117. 1939). A red-leaved variety with pendulous branches.
- ‘*RIVERSII*’* *Atropunicea* Group (Rehder in Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. 2: 570. 1900). “Very dark purple leaves and compact habit.” This is said to have been selected by the British nurseryman Thomas Rivers prior to 1900.
- ‘*ROHANI*’* *Atropunicea* Group (Koerber, Fromme’s Oester.-Ungar. Gartenk. 19: 1 März. 1894). “With purple leaves similar in general shape to those of ‘*LACINIATA*’.”

- 'ROSEO-MARGINATA'* Variegata Group (Cripps, Gard. Chron. III. 3: 779. 1888).
 "Leaves purple with an irregular light pink border."
- 'ROTUNDFOLIA'* (Jackman, Hibberd's Gard. Mag. 37: 339. 1894). With small, rounded leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, about the smallest orbicular leaves of any of the clones of *Fagus sylvatica*. Apparently this originated at Brookwood, Knapp Hill, Woking, England, in 1872 and was put into commerce later by Jackman Nursery of Woking, England. It was listed as "new" without description in Jackman's Cat. 26. 1878.
- 'Rotundifolia Minor' (Jurissen ex Späth Cat. 79: 9. 1890). Listed without description. = 'ROTUNDFOLIA'.
- 'RUBRA' (Anon. in Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 39: 795. 1914). Listed without description.
- 'Salicifolia' (Hort. ex Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1951. 1838). "Leaves variously cut, sometimes in narrow shreds so as to resemble ferns." = 'ASPLENIFOLIA'.
- 'Sanguinea' (Persoon, Syn. Pl. 2: 571. 1807) "foliage blackish-red" = 'ATROPUNICEA' Atropunicea Group.
- 'SPAETHIANA'* Atropunicea Group (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920. 230. 1920). Leaves red with the under surface a distinct blackish red.
- 'STRIATA' Variegata Group (Bose, Allg. Forst- Jagd-Zeit. 27: 46. 1851). Normal growth and normal leaves at first green, then with bright yellow-green stripes along the main veins.
- 'SUBCORDATA' (Murr, Deutsch. Bot. Monatsschr. 18: 194. 1900). With "clearly heart shaped leaves."
- 'Suentelensis' (Hort. ex Schelle, Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 61. 1903). Listed without description. = 'TORTUOSA'.
- 'Suntalensis' (Hort. ex Beissner, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 6: 84. 1897). A dwarf beech. = 'TORTUOSA'.
- 'SWAT MAGRET'* Atropunicea Group (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920. 230. 1920). Introduced about 1895, this is a red-leaved beech with the leaves opening 8-10 days earlier than those of 'ATROPUNICEA'. Also, these leaves hold their black-red color longer in the fall.
- 'TORTUOSA'* (Pepin, Revue Hort. 1861: 84. 1861). "Dwarf and spreading form, with twisted and contorted branches, pendulous at the tips." Plants of this have been known to be in the forests of Verzy, France, for hundreds of years, and some are still growing there. The first one brought into cultivation should have the cultivar name 'TORTUOSA'. Other named cultivars have been obtained from the same source.
- 'TRICOLOR'* Variegata Group (Simon-Louis ex Koch, Dendr. 2 (2): 18. 1873).
 "Leaves nearly white, spotted green with a pink margin."
- 'Undulata' (Hort. Simon-Louis ex Jouin, Jardin 13: 42. 1899) = 'COCHLEATA'.

'VARIEGATA'* (Duchartre in Jacques & Herincq, *Man. Gén. Pl.* 4: 237. 1857).
Leaves particolored with white and yellow, interspersed with some streaks of red and purple. Many variegated plants have been found in the wild.

Variegata Group — This group name is taken to include all those cultivars with leaves variegated with any color of white, yellow, pink or varying shades of green. These cultivars include the following: 'ALBO-VARIEGATA', 'ARGENTEO-MARMORATA', 'AUREO-PENDULA', 'LUTEO-VARIEGATA', 'NIVEA', 'PAUL'S GOLD-MARGINED', 'ROSEO-MARGINATA', 'STRIATA', 'TRICOLOR', 'VARIEGATA', 'VIRIDI-VARIEGATA' and 'ZLATIA'.

'Versicolor' (Kuntze, *Taschen-Fl.* Leipzig. 239. 1867) = 'ATROPUNICEA' *Atropunicea* Group.

'VIRIDI-VARIEGATA' Variegata Group (Lombarts *Cat.* 1935-36: 75. 1935). "Dark green leaves with light green spots."

'ZLATIA'* Variegata Group (Späth *Cat.* 88: 89. 1891; Goeze, *Gard. Chron.* III. 12: 669. 1892). Leaves at first yellow, later turning green at maturity.

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