MORE PLANT REGISTRATIONS

The Arnold Arboretum has been appointed the International Registration Authority for several woody plant genera and the National Registration Authority for certain other genera (Arnoldia, Vol. 23, No. 5, May 31, 1963). At the last International Horticultural Congress the Arnold Arboretum was also duly appointed the International Registration Authority for Weigela. The Arthur Hoyt Scott Foundation of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania is the International Registration Authority for Syringa. Plants that have been registered by these two registration authorities since the last listing in Arnoldia on April 29, 1966 (Vol. 26, No. 3) are included in this list. The most recent publication dealing with plant registration in general, both in America and abroad, is American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreums Quarterly Newsletter No. 64 (pp. 1–44), October 1965.

Cornus florida 'Pygmy'

A chance seedling found in Winchester, Tennessee about 1957 and introduced by Leon Hawkersmith & Sons Nursery of Winchester. It has been noted briefly in their catalogue of 1962 and the catalogue of the Tennessee Valley Nursery in 1965. In the words of Leon Hawkersmith, "'Pygmy' is a dwarf white dogwood which was found at Riverside Nursery. At eight years of age, the plant is approximately four feet high. It produces an abundance of small 1½ inch white bracts which overlap."

Cornus florida 'Springtime'

The parent tree was noted in Spring Grove Cemetery in 1957 by Mr. E. C. Kern of Wyoming, Ohio, who introduced it in 1960. "This cultivar sets bloom buds at an early age, has "flowers" up to five inches in diameter, has a widespread growth habit. The side branches over-grow the central leader. In the fall, the undersides of the leaves turn a distinctive purplish color."
Euonymus europaeus 'Red Cap'
A seedling, first observed in 1952 in a lot of seedlings of *Euonymus europaeus* from an isolated plant at the North Platte Experiment Station of the University of Nebraska at North Platte, Nebraska. The originator and introducer is listed as the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. The plant was selected in 1956 and commercially introduced in 1967. It is not patented. Professor Glenn Viehmeyer of the North Platte Experiment Station states that it "fruits more heavily and the fruits have a deeper color than the norm of the species. It is hardy throughout Nebraska and South Dakota," Zones 3 and 4, and will grow on "all except waterlogged soils."

Fagus sylvatica 'Cockleshell'
A sport of *Fagus sylvatica* 'Rotundifolia' first observed by Messrs. Hillier & Sons in the Eastleigh Nursery in Southampton, England in 1959. It was first described in an article by C. R. Lancaster in the Gardeners Chronicle of October 26, 1966 (Vol. 160, No. 17, p. 18). It bears small rounded leaves only about half the size of those of 'Rotundifolia' and it differs further from 'Rotundifolia' "in its more compact habit, the leaves smaller, neater and more congested on the short, spur-like branches." Its present height is 10-12 ft., and it resembles a Lombardy Poplar in habit.

Forsythia ovata 'French's Florence'
A 5-foot shrub originating as a seedling of *Forsythia ovata*, from seeds originally obtained from the Arnold Arboretum in the 1920's, at French’s Nursery, West Lebanon, N.H., and first noticed by Florence K. French. It first flowered in 1930 and was commercially introduced in 1940. In the words of Mr. Kendall W. French, the introducer, it "has small flower buds and smaller, lighter flowers than *F. ovata* and grows about 5 feet high. It has flowered every year since 1930 in West Lebanon, N.H."’, even in years when flower buds of other plants of *F. ovata* were winter-killed. This would be in the warmer parts of Hardiness Zone 3.

Juniperus horizontalis 'Watnong'
Mr. Donald P. Smith of Watnong Nursery, Morris Plains, N.J. sent in this form of the Horizontal Juniper for registration. It is a seedling originating about 1955, and apparently first fruited in 1962, when it was selected. The Watnong Nursery has had it in commercial propagation since 1963. "It is a female form that berries well. A vigorous grower with richer winter and summer color than other *J. horizontalis* forms. It forms a smooth carpet, never over 4 inches tall." It has been grown successfully in Zones 4 through 8.

Kalmia latifolia 'Bettina'
A mountain-laurel first observed in bloom at the National Arboretum, Wash-
PLATE XX

(Top) *Fagus sylvatica* 'Cockleshell' bears small rounded leaves only about half the size of those of *F. sylvatica* 'Rotundifolia', and grows more compactly than the latter.

(Bottom) *Picea abies* 'Bennett's Miniature' originated as a densely compact, pyramidal witches'-broom about 30 inches tall at the top of a 10-foot tree of *Picea abies*.
ashington, D.C., in the 1950's, and named, described and registered by Dr. T.R. Dudley, Research Botanist of that institution and named after Dr. Dudley's wife. In the words of Dr. Dudley, the "flowers are campanulate-urceolate, deep purplish pink (7.5 RP 6/12 on Nickerson Color Fan)—never open widely—inflorescences dense, bearing up to 100 flowers each." It will be fully described in the July 1967 issue of American Horticulture Magazine.

*Koelreuteria paniculata 'September'*

A seedling of unknown origin, approximately 25 years old, originated at Bloomington, Indiana where it was discovered in 1960 by Indiana University and registered by Prof. J. C. McDaniel of the University of Illinois. It was introduced commercially in 1967. Prof. McDaniel notes: "Flowering occurs consistently about 2 months later than in typical K. paniculata, or in late August to early September in Bloomington, Indiana and at Washington, D.C." The original tree is the most westerly of 3 trees southwest of the President's House at Indiana University.

*Philadelphus 'Miniature Snowflake'*

A shrub and sport of Philadelphus 'Minnesota Snowflake', first observed about 1934 and propagated in 1956. It originated in the J. V. Bailey Nurseries, St. Paul, Minn., and was introduced by this firm. It "attains height and width of about 2 feet. It has unusually clean and glossy foliage and very fragrant double white flowers similar to those of 'Minnesota Snowflake'. Hardy in St. Paul in Zone 4." Apparently it grows best in good loam but is quite adaptable.

*Picea abies 'Bennett's Miniature'*

A dwarf variety of the Norway Spruce, discovered at Princeton, W. Virginia in 1964 and introduced by Wm. M. Bennett of Christiansburg, Virginia. The original is a densely compact, pyramidal witches'-broom about 30 inches tall at the top of a 10-foot tree of Picea abies and apparently over 20 years old. Mr. Bennett writes "The annual growth averages approximately one half inch. The leaves are about ½ inch in length, compact, and dark green in color. The overall effect is much tighter and more compact than any other dwarf or miniature Norway Spruce I have seen. Difficult to root but it has been grafted successfully for the past two years.''

*Pieris japonica grandiflora 'Purity'*

K. Wada of Hakoneya Nurseries, P.O. Box 295, Yokohama, Japan, writes in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society (Vol. 92, pp. 26-28, 1967): "It is doubtful whether this plant belongs to P. japonica or P. taisuensis. The origin of 'Purity' is a mystery. It is very probable that it is a very important natural sport. It has very large pure white flowers, so large and so heavy that they weigh down the trusses which otherwise would be held upright.'"
Pieris japonica rosea 'Daisen'

This has been described by K. Wada in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* (Vol. 92, pp. 26–28, 1967) as *Pieris japonica rosea* Daisen Form. It is not clear whether he intended this as a cultivar since no quotes were included in the text, but if he did, to conform to the rules set up in the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (1961) the name should be *Pieris japonica rosea* 'Daisen'. K. Wada writes "In Mount Daisen (Japan) a plant with deep pink coloured flowers was found and this plant has flowers that are almost red at opening, and becoming pink until they fade. The flowers are deeper pink in colour when the plant is kept in a cool place, without much strong direct sunshine. Under full sun the flowers fade. This Daisen form makes a very well shaped plant with plenty of beautiful leaves." It is not clear if this is in cultivation.

Pieris japonica rubra 'Christmas Cheer'

This has been described by K. Wada in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* (Vol. 92, pp. 26–28, 1967): "In our batch of seedlings from open-pollinated seeds of the Pink Pieris gathered from different sources, a very deep rose or almost red flower was obtained. This has been named *P. japonica rubra* 'Christmas Cheer'. From the appearance of this outstanding cultivar, *P. japonica* shows promise of reviving its old fame. This new form is so striking and so outstanding and rivals in beauty the modern greenhouse plants. It blooms earlier than regular *P. japonica*, in the earlier part of March, at the same time as *Rhododendron mucronulatum* or *Cyclamen coum*, and its flowers are highly frost-resistant. As it blooms so early the flowers are often covered with snow but they come through without suffering. It blooms extremely freely at the nursery stage. Moreover, the flowers are deep rose and give highlights to winter gardens. As a pot plant it is splendid and compares favourably with pot-grown azaleas. In florist shops many of the Lily-of-the-Valley-like trusses, attractive deep rose in colour, cannot fail to attract the general public. No doubt, this new *Pieris* is a grand addition to the spring pot-grown plants as well as to garden plants.''

Pinus strobus 'Bennett's Contorted'

A clone of *Pinus strobus* originated at Blacksburg, Va. and noted in 1966, found by Wm. M. Bennett of Christiansburg, Virginia. It is about 10 years old. Mr. Bennett has compared it with *P. strobus* 'Contorta', 'Prostrata' and 'Pendula' and he states it is different from all three. The contorted branching structure appears to result from a 180° change in directional growth from vertical to completely pendulous in alternate years. Staking is not required.

Syringa

The following lilac names have been listed as registered by Dr. John C. Wister in the April 1967 issue of *Arboretum and Botanical Garden Bulletin* (Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 19–20), the last 5 being merely listed with no description:
Ulmus × elegantissima ‘Jacqueline Hillier’

A seedling elm of unknown origin first observed in 1965 in a private garden in Selly Park, Birmingham, England. It was introduced by Hillier & Sons, Winchester, England. Mr. C. Roy Lancaster of that firm notes that it is “a small tree or suckering shrub with densely hairy twigs and small neat leaves. The young shoots are olive green, tinged with brown on the exposed surface conspicuously brown pubescent. The buds are minute, 1–2 mm., ovate, pale brown. The leaves are elliptic to oblong-elliptic, acuminate; rounded at the base, doubly serrate, sessile or nearly so (petioles 1 mm.), 25–27 mm. long × 15–16 mm. across. The upper surface is dark green, scabrid with short hairs. Lower surface paler and scabrid.” It was growing originally on a heavy clay soil, but like the species is adaptable to chalk soils, definitely hardy in the British Isles.

Weigela ‘Centennial’

Probably a clone of Weigela florida, this is a seedling of Weigela ‘Dropmore Pink’ probably crossed with W. ‘Profusion’. It originated at the Experimental Farm in Ottawa, Canada about 1953 and first flowered in 1955. It was named by W. A. Cumming, Research Officer, Ornamental Horticulture, Experimental Farm, Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Morden, Manitoba, and will be released for commercial propagation by that organization in 1967. According to Mr. Cumming it is “hardier than all popular cultivars tested at Morden with the exception of ‘Dropmore Pink’ from which it may be distinguished by its deeper erythrite red flowers.” It is listed as hardy in Zone 3 of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map, and will tolerate slightly alkaline soils at least to a pH of 7.5.

A few other plants which were named several years ago have been recently registered (June 1967) by M. Van Rensselaer, Director, Saratoga Horticultural Foundation, Saratoga, California. Description of each can be found in the Journal of the California Horticultural Society, in the references mentioned: