Checklist of Cultivars

Abies  See conifers.

Acacia  See Australian & South African plants.


Achimenes  See Gesneriaceae.

Aconitum  Some of the cultivars of the monkshoods are listed by Lord (1988) and Müssel (1986).

Adiantum  See ferns.

Adonis  Cultivars of Adonis amurensis Regel & Radde are discussed by Nakamura (1964).

Aeschynanthus  See Gesneriaceae.


Agonis  See Australian & South African plants.

Agapanthus  The cultivars of the Nile lilies are discussed in the Wisley Trials of 1977 (Royal Horticultural Society, 1978).

Aglaonema  The cultivars of the Chinese evergreens are listed by Jervis (1980).

Allium  The few ornamental cultivars of Allium, the onions, are listed by Davies (1992).

Alnus  Cultivars of the alders are listed by Ashburner (1986) but without introduction dates or background. Grootendorst (1972a) and Schneider (1965a) also discuss the cultivars of alders. An additional registration of Alnus is recorded by Huttleston (1988). Cultivars of Alnus are also discussed by Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Aloe  The South African Aloe Breeders Association has circulated an unpublished list of Aloe cultivars (for example, 1987), and many cultivars are published in Aloe and other South African journals.

Alsobia  See Gesneriaceae.

Alyssum  The cultivars of the alyssums are discussed by Dudley (1966).

Amaryllidaceae  Traub & Hannibal (1960) list the cultivars of Brunsvigia with later additions published in Plant Life. Traub (1961) lists the cultivars of x Crinodonna with later additions in Plant Life. Kelsey & Dayton (1942) and Anonymous (1958f) are the first to list the cultivars of the garden amaryllis, Hippeastrum, but the most comprehensive list is by Traub et al. (1964) with subsequent registrations in Plant Life. The nerines are listed by Kelsey & Dayton (1942),
the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), and Smithers (1993), but the most comprehensive lists are Menninger (1960), Roberts (1984), and Smee (1984) with later additions in editions of *Plant Life*.


**Anigozanthos** See Australian & South African plants.

**Anemone** Many cultivars of *Anemone* are listed by Trehane (1989). The cultivars of *A. nemorosa* L. are listed by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991) and Toubol (1981). The history and performance of cultivars of *Anemone japonica* (Thunb.) Sieb. & Zucc. are discussed by Clausen (1972a) and Hensen (1968, 1979).

**Antirrhinum** The cultivars and performance of the snapdragons are listed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1913b).

**Arctostaphylos** The cultivars of the bearberries and manzanitas are recorded by Keeley & Keeley (1994).

**Ardisia** The Japanese cultivars of *Ardisia japonica* (Hornst.) Blume, the marlberry, are discussed by Yinger & Hahn (1985).

**Argyranthemum** The cultivars of the marguerite are compared and contrasted with studio photographs by Cheek (1993).

**Aster** The most comprehensive lists of the cultivars of the asters are by Meier (1973a, 1973b, 1973c, 1973d) and Jensma (1989); the latter is being expanded and revised. Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Royal Horticultural Society (1902, 1908a, 1926a), and Trehane (1989) discuss the cultivars of the hardy asters, but these are published without introduction dates or background. Ranson (1946) lists mostly species with few cultivars. The history and performance of cultivars of the asters are discussed by Allen (1983), Clausen (1973a), and Jelitto & Schacht (1990). Barret (1959) discusses the performance of cultivars of *A. ericoides* L.

**Astartea** See Australian & South African plants.

**Astilbe** The most comprehensive published list of *Astilbe* cultivars is Ievinya & Lusinya (1975) with c. 170 cultivars, detailed descriptions of c. 50, and an extensive bibliography. Hensen (1969) discusses the history and performance of species and cultivars of *Astilbe*. Jelitto & Schacht (1990), the Royal Horticultural Society (1970b), Schneider (1968), and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars of *Astilbe*.

**Aubrieta** The cultivars of *A. columnae* Guss., *A. deltoidea* (L.) DC., and *A. intermedia* Heldr. & Orph. are thoroughly discussed by Clausen (1973c) and Hensen (1976). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars of *Aubrieta*.

**Australian & South African plants** The Australian Cultivar Registration Authority has circulated a continually updated list [for example, 1988] of registered cultivars of *Acacia, Agonis, Anigozanthos, Astartea, Baeckea, Banksia, Baura, Blechnum, Boronia, Brachychiton, Brachycome, Callistemon, Callitris, Ceratopetalum, Chamelaucium, Correa, Crowea, Eucarpis, Eremophila, Eriostemon, Eucalyptus, Eucryphia, Grevillea, Hakea, Hardenbergia, Helichrysum, Hypocalymma, Kennedia, Kunzea, Lechenaultia, Leptospermum, Lophostemon, Melaleuca, Myoporum, Pandorea, Pimelea, Plectranthus, Prostanthera, Pultenaea, Scaevola, Spydrium, Telopea*, and *Tetratheca*. 
Baeckea  See Australian & South African plants.

Banksia  See Australian & South African plants and Proteaceae.

Baura  See Australian & South African plants.


Berberis Schneider [1923] covers the publication history and descriptions of cultivars of the barberries. The cultivars of the barberries are also listed by Ahrendt [1942, 1949, 1961], Krüssmann [1984–1986], Laar [1972], and Wyman [1962b].

Bergenia  The cultivars of the bergenias are discussed by Beckett [1983], Laar [1973], and Yeo [1971a, b].


Blechnum  See ferns.

Boronia  See Australian & South African plants.

Bougainvillea  The most comprehensive discussions of cultivars of bougainvillea are Choudhury & Singh [1981] and MacDaniels [1981]. Previous checklists are Anonymous [1959c] and Gillis [1976]. Subsequent registrations are recorded by Singh [1986].

Brachychiton  See Australian & South African plants.

Brachycome  See Australian & South African plants.

Bromeliaceae  A preliminary checklist of bromeliad cultivars has been prepared by Beadle [1991] and the Bromeliad Society [1989].

Brunsvigia  See Amaryllidaceae.

Bucinellina  See Gesneriaceae.

Buddleja  The cultivars of the butterfly bushes are listed by Leeuwenberg [1979] but without dates of introduction or hybridizers. Cultivars of the butterfly bushes are also discussed by Bean [1970–1988], Grootendorst [1972b], and Krüssmann [1984–1986].

Bulbs  The cultivars of many hardy and tender bulbs are published by the Royal General Bulb-growers’ Association (most recent is 1991). Many cultivars are also listed in Trehane [1989].


Cactaceae  Cultivars of many succulents, including cacti, are listed by Jacobsen [1977]. The cultivars of Epiphyllum, the orchid cacti, are thoroughly discussed by Rainbow Gardens [1979], along with cultivars of Epiphyllum x Aporocactus. This should be supplemented with
Hashizume (c. 1982–1985), who provides good color photographs and English captions in his guide to taxa of *Epiphyllum*; additional color photographs are presented by Leue (c. 1987). The cultivars of *Schlumbergera* are discussed by Horobin (1985).

**Caladium** The cultivars of the caladiums are evaluated for landscaping by Wilfret (1984).

**Callistemon** See Australian & South African plants.

**Callistephus** The cultivars of the China aster, *C. chinensis* (L.) Nees, are assembled into checklists by Maatsch (1958, 1964), Maatsch & Nolting (1971c), Nolting & Zimmer (1975c, 1981, 1987), and Olmsted et al. (1923).

**Callitris** See Australian & South African plants.


**Campanula** The history and performance of cultivars of the bellflowers are discussed by Clausen (1976) and Lewis & Lynch (1989). Trehane (1989) also lists the cultivars of the bellflowers.

**Canna** Kelsey & Dayton (1942) has published a list of canna cultivars without dates and hybridizers. Additional information is given by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), Royal Horticultural Society (1908b, 1909), and Trehane (1989). Mukherjee & Khoshoo (1970) provide botanical characteristics of many cultivars.

**Capsicum** The peppers are sometimes grown as ornamentals (e.g., 'Fips'), and Andrews (1984) records extensive information on these cultivars in her monumental book.

**Carnivorous plants** Named cultivars of *Drosera*, *Nepenthes*, and *Sarracenia* are listed by Schlauer (1986, 1987; note that the first list neglects to capitalize the cultivars) and Kusakabe (1987). Additional cultivars of *Sarracenia* are later listed by Mellichamp & Gardner (1987). The hybrids of *Nepenthes* are reported by Fleming (1979). Fleming's list is reprinted in Pietropaolo & Pietropaolo (1986). An additional cultivar of *Nepenthes* is listed by Robinson (1989).

**Carpinus** Cultivars of *Ostrya*, the hop hornbeams, and *Carpinus*, the hornbeams, are discussed by Rushforth (1985), Schneider (1965a), and Wright (1986). Cultivars of *Carpinus* and *Ostrya* are also discussed by Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

**Castanea** The cultivars of the potentially blight-resistant chestnuts are discussed by Jaynes & Graves (1963) and Nienstaedt & Graves (1955).

**Ceanothus** Van Rensselaer & McMinn (1942) provide the most comprehensive listing of the wild-lilacs and buckbrushes. Additional cultivars are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Hogan (1988),

Ceratopetalum See Australian & South African plants.

Cercis The cultivars of the redbuds are discussed by Raulston (1990).


Chameliaucium See Australian & South African plants.

Chrysanthemum See Argyranthemum for the marguerite and Dendranthema for the florist's chrysanthemum.

Cistus The cultivars of the rock roses are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), and Warburg & Warburg (1930).

Citrus The cultivars of Citrus, some ornamental, are listed by Hodgson (1967).

Clematis A general clematis checklist is Lloyd (1965, 1989); Fretwell (1989) provides good color photographs. The cultivars of C. viticella L. are listed by Rogerson (1985). The large-flowered clematis hybrids are published by Evison (1985) and Spingarn (1935), while the hybrids of section Atragene are published by Pringle (1973). Kelsey & Dayton (1942) also provide a list of Clematis but without introduction dates and background. Some cultivars are also published by Laar (1985), Markham (1935), and Trevane (1989).

Codiaeum The list for the garden croton, Codiaeum variegatum (L.) Blume, of Kelsey & Dayton (1942) provides no introduction dates or background. Additional cultivars are listed by Anonymous (1959a) and Brown (1960). The latter provides good color illustrations but also includes a number of botanical errors.

Coleus-Plectranthus While no proper checklist exists for coleus cultivars, Pedley & Pedley (1974) and Stout (1916) provide many materials for the production of such a list. Recent registrations of Plectranthus are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (1988).

Columnea See Gesneriaceae.

(1961c) discusses cultivars of four arborvitae species. Hemlock (Tsuga spp.) cultivars are documented in Swartley (1984). These should be supplemented with the color photographs of Harrison (1975) and Gelderen & van Hoey Smith (1986) and the black and white photographs of Welch (1979).

**Cordyline** A list for the cultivars of the ti, Cordyline terminalis (L.) Kunth, is Kelsey & Dayton (1942) but without introduction dates and background. Additional cultivars are listed by Anonymous (1959d).


**Correa** See Australian & South African plants.

**Corylus** Bibliographic references to the cultivars of the filberts are recorded by Debor (1978).

**Cosmos** The Indian cultivars of cosmos are listed by Anonymous (1959b).


**Crataegus** Wyman (1962d) lists the cultivars of the hawthorns but with few introduction dates and little background. Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1967c), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss the cultivars of the hawthorns.

**Crocus** The cultivars of crocus are documented by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991) but further information is provided by Ruksans (1981) and Trehane (1989).

**Crowea** See Australian & South African plants.

**Cryptomeria** See conifers.

**Cyclamen** Some cultivars of Cyclamen are recorded by Grey-Wilson (1988), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), Trehane (1989), and Wellensiek (1961), while a comprehensive list of cultivars is Wellensiek et al. (1961).

**Cytisus** The cultivars of the brooms (Cytisus and Genista) are treated by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Laar (1971).

**Daboecia** Daboecia cultivars are included in many listings of heaths and heathers (e.g., Johnson, 1956; Munson, 1981; Underhill, 1971), and separately by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Laar (1977b).

**Dahlia** The most comprehensive checklist of dahlias is that of the Royal Horticultural Society (1969a) and later supplements (1988d, 1989c, 1992a). Unfortunately, with one exception (a cultivar from 1850), this list omits all cultivars 1789–1859 and many of the cultivars 1860–1900. Many early twentieth-century cultivars are amply covered in Norton (1924), Olmsted et al. (1923), and Sandhack (1927). Recent cultivars are listed by the American Dahlia Society (e.g., 1989) in a paperbound booklet as a supplement to the Bulletin of the American Dahlia Society.

**Dalbergaria** See Gesneriaceae.
**Daphne** The cultivars of *Daphne* are listed by Brickell & Mathew (1976), Bean (1970–1988), Hodgkins (1961), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss the cultivars of *Daphne*.


**Dendranthema** The cultivars of *D. x grandiflorum* (Ramat.) Kitamura, or florist’s chrysanthemum, are first listed by Olmsted et al. (1923) and Kelsey & Dayton (1942). These lists omit all cultivars 1789–1889. Cumming (1964) presents some history. Scott & Scott (1950) are also recommended for early cultivars and hybridizers. Additional cultivars are listed by Gosling (1964, 1973b, 1980) and the [U.S.] National Chrysanthemum Society (1991). Genders (1961), Gosling (1973a), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), and Trehane (1989) also list some cultivars. Niwa (1936) should be consulted for Japanese cultivars.

**Desmodium** The cultivars of the tick trefoils are listed by Lemmens (1985/).

**Deutzia** The cultivars of the deutzias are discussed by Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1958b).

**Dianthus** The Royal Horticultural Society has published the international register for pinks and carnations (1983) with supplements (1984b, 1985b, 1986b, 1988b, 1988c, 1989b, 1990a), which supersede the 1974 list. These lists are very comprehensive, but American cultivars (such as ‘Aqua’) are slow to be integrated. These checklists should be used in conjunction with Bailey (1990), Mansfield (1951), Sitch (1975), and Smith (1990). The history and performance of *D. gratianopolitanus* Vill. and *D. plumarius* L. are discussed in Hensen (1981). Kelsey & Dayton (1942) include American carnation cultivars. Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list many cultivars of perennial *Dianthus*.

**Diastema** See Gesneriaceae.

**Diervilla** The cultivars of the bush honeysuckles are discussed by Schneider (1930).

**Dracaena** The Indian cultivars of the dracaenas are listed by Anonymous (1959d).

**Drosera** See carnivorous plants.

**Echeveria** Carruthers & Ginns (1973) list cultivars of *Echeveria* but provide no dates.

**Epicrisis** See Australian & South African plants.

**Epimedium** The cultivars of the epimediums are listed by Laar (1981a).

**Epiphiyum** See Cactaceae.

**Episcia** See Gesneriaceae.

**Eremophila** See Australian & South African plants.


**Erigeron** The history and performance of cultivars of the daisy fleabanes are discussed by Clausen [1972b], Hensen [1966], Jelitto & Schacht [1990], and Oudshoorn [1975]. Trehane [1989] also lists many cultivars of the daisy fleabanes.

**Eriostemon** See Australian & South African plants.

**Erodium** The cultivars of the heron's bills are listed by the British Pelargonium and Geranium Society [1970].

**Erythrina** The species and cultivars of *Erythrina* are listed by McClintock [1982].

**Escallonia** The cultivars of the escallonias are listed by Bean [1970–1988], Krussmann [1984–1986], and Schneider & Laar [1970].

**Eucalyptus** See Australian & South African plants.

**Eucodon** See Gesneriaceae.

**Eucryphia** The cultivars of *Eucryphia* are discussed by Wright [1983a] but with no introduction dates or background. Bean [1970–1988] and Krussmann [1984–1986] also list some cultivars. Recent registrations are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority [1988].

**Euonymus** The cultivars of *Euonymus* are discussed by Bean [1970–1988], Ilsink & Jong [1986], Krussmann [1984–1986], Laar [1979], and Lancaster [1981]. An additional registration is recorded by Huttleston [1986].


**Ferns** Maatsch [1980] lists cultivars of ferns with descriptions, background information, and English vernacular names. Jones [1987] and Mickel [1994] list many cultivars of ferns. The cultivars of *Adiantum*, maidenhair ferns, are listed in Goudey [1985]. The cultivars of the staghorn ferns, *Platycerium*, are listed by Vail [1984]. The cultivars of the royal ferns, *Osmunda regalis* L., are listed by Anderson [1971]. Recent registrations of *Blechnum* are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority [1988].


1973) describe and picture many of these cultivars. These should be used in conjunction with Manthey (1990), Proudley (1975), and Thorne (1959).

**Gaillardia** The cultivars and performance of the gaillardias are listed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1930c).

**Galanthus** The cultivars of the snowdrops are listed by Bowles (1956), the Royal General Bulbgrowers’ Association (1991), Trehane (1989), and Yeo (1975).


**Gentiana** Bartlett (1975) includes many cultivars of gentians in her book. Many cultivars are also listed by Trehane (1989).


**Geum** The history and performance of cultivars of *Geum* are discussed by Clausen (1975) and Mallett (1983). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list many cultivars.


**Gladiolus** Pieters (1905) is the first list of cultivars of gladiolus that we have discovered. The cultivars of gladiolus are later listed by Hottes (1916), Olmsted et al. (1923), the American Gladiolus Society (1931), Birch (1940), Pridham (1932), the Royal General Bulbgrowers’ Association (1991), Sandack (1927), and Trehane (1989). Many of these cultivars are incorporated into Fisher et al. (1975). Additions are published by Fisher (c. 1983).

Santamour & McArdle (1983b), and Wagenknecht (1961a) discuss the cultivars of the honey locust (G. triacanthos L.).

Gloriosa Narain (1988), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), and Trehane (1989) list cultivars of the climbing lilies.

Gloxinia See Gesneriaceae.

Grevillea The cultivars are discussed by Larkman (1985). Recent registrations are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (1988). See also the entry for Proteaceae.

Hakea See Australian & South African plants and Proteaceae.

Halesia The cultivars of the silverbells are listed by Fontaine (1970b).


Hardenbergia See Australian & South African plants.


Hedychium The cultivars of the ginger lilies are discussed by Schilling (1982).

Hedysarum The cultivars of the Hedysarum species are listed by Lemmens (1985).

Helianthemum The history and performance of cultivars of the rock roses are discussed by Clausen (1968) and the Royal Horticultural Society (1926d). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.

Helianthus The history and performance of cultivars of the sunflowers are discussed by Clausen (1974c). Trehane (1989) also lists cultivars.

Helichrysum See Australian & South African plants.

Heliconia The cultivars of Heliconia are discussed by Berry & Kress (1991).

Heliopsis The history and performance of cultivars of Heliopsis are discussed by Clausen (1974a) and Hensen (1983b). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.

Helleborus The cultivars of the hellebores are discussed and illustrated in black and white drawings by Ahlburg (1993) and appended to the rear of Mathew (1989b), but the most comprehensive descriptions, with color photographs, seem to be Rice & Strangman (1993).

Hemerocallis The daylilies are first listed by Stout (1934) and Norton et al. (1949), and later in publications of the American Hemerocallis Society (1957, c. 1973, c. 1984). The species and old cultivars are discussed by Kitchingham (1985), Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars. Additional information is provided by Munson (1989) and Webber (1988). These should be used in conjunction with Darrow & Meyer (1968), Erhardt (1992), and Stout (1986).

Heppiella See Gesneriaceae.
**Heuchera** The history and performance of the coralbells are discussed by Clausen (1970) and Hansen & Sieber (1970). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.


**Hippeastrum** See Amaryllidaceae.


**Hosta** The most comprehensive discussion of the hostas is Schmid (1991). The cultivars of the hostas are also listed in the comprehensive works by Hensen (1963a, 1963b, 1983a, 1985) with comments by Grenfell (1986). These should be supplemented with Aden (1990), Fisher (1979), Grenfell (1990), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Laar (1967), and Trehane (1989).

**Houseplants** Cultivars of houseplants are pictured and briefly discussed by Graf (1986a, 1986b).

**Hyacinthus** The cultivars of hyacinths are documented by the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), but further information is provided by Darlington, Hair, & Hurcombe (1958). Trehane (1989) also lists the cultivars of hyacinths.


**Hypocalymma** See Australian & South African plants.


**Impatiens** The cultivars of the New Guinea impatiens are discussed by Agnew & Lang (1992), Eichin & Deiser (1988), and Winters (1973).

**Indigofera** The cultivars of the indigos are listed by Lemmens (1985).
Iris  Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) list many cultivars of the hardy iris but with scant information. In contrast, the listings of cultivars of bearded irises published by Peckham (1929, 1940), Douglas (1949), Knowlton (1959), Nelson (1971), and Nelson & Keppel (1981, 1991, 1992a, 1992b, 1993) are rich with information. The Royal Horticultural Society (1928, 1930b) and Sand (1925) provide additional descriptions of many pre-1930 bearded irises. While the American Iris Society has published yearly checklists since the 1979 checklist, the 1989 checklist is still in press.


Ixora  Anonymous (1958c) is a checklist of the cultivars of the ixoras.


Juniperus  See conifers.


Kennedia  See Australian & South African plants.

Kniphofia  The cultivars of the torch lilies are discussed by Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Taylor (1985a, b), and Trehane (1989).

Koellikeria  See Gesneriaceae.

Kohleria  See Gesneriaceae.

Kunzia  See Australian & South African plants.

Lagerstroemia  The cultivars of crape myrtles are listed by Egolf & Andrick (1978) and Krussmann (1984–1986).


Lathyrus  Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Royal Horticultural Society (1926b), and Unwin (1926) are checklists of sweet peas, Lathyrus odoratus L. Cultivars of the hardy perennial species are listed by Trehane (1989).

Lavandula  The cultivars of lavender (L. angustifolia Mill.) and lavandin (L. x intermedia Emeric ex Loisel.) are discussed by Hensen (1974), Krussmann (1984–1986), and Tucker & Hensen (1985).

Lechenaultia  See Australian & South African plants.

Leptospermum  Krussmann (1984–1986) and Metcalf (1963) are checklists of Leptospermum cultivars (mostly L. scoparium J. R. Forst & G. Forst). Recent registrations are listed by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (1988).
Lespedeza The cultivars of the bush clovers are listed by Lemmens (1985). An additional cultivar is listed by Huttleston (1991).

Leucadendron See Proteaceae.

Leucospermum See Proteaceae.


Lewisia The cultivars of the lewisias are discussed by Mathew (1989a).

Ligularia The cultivars of Ligularia are discussed by Dress (1982).


Liriope See Ophiopogon-Liriope.

Lobelia The tetraploid cultivars of the Lobelia siphilitica–L. cardiinalis complex are listed by Bowden (1983).


Lophostemon See Australian & South African plants.

Lupinus The cultivars and performance of the lupines are discussed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1931a).

Lythrum The cultivars of Lythrum are discussed by Harp (1975).

Magnolia Treseder (1978) lists many cultivars of magnolias, and while dates and hybridizers are generally absent, the descriptions are good. Gardiner (1989) thoroughly discusses magnolia hybrids with photographs. Additional registrations are listed in Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Vrugtman (1972). Fogg & McDaniel (1975) is a comprehensive list of magnolia cultivars. New cultivars of magnolias are published in Magnolia Journal.


Malus Bom (1982), den Boer (1959), Grootendorst (1964a), Lombarts (1984), Preston (1944), Van Eseltine (1933, 1934), and Wyman (1943, 1955) include descriptions and introductions of crabapples. (The 1943 edition of Wyman has some information dropped from the 1955 edition, including discarded cultivars and citations to a bibliography.) Jefferson (1970) clarifies the misnaming of crabapple cultivars and provides an extensive bibliography. Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also list the cultivars of the ornamental crabapples. Lately, crabapple registrations have been carried by the Arnold Arboretum and published in HortScience (Spongberg, 1988, 1989).

Melaleuca See Australian & South African plants.
Melia  The cultivars of the Persian lilac or Chinaberry (Melia azedarach L.) are listed by Mabberly (1984).

Monarda  The bee balms are discussed by Oudolf (1993).

Monopyle  See Gesneriaceae.

Moussonia  See Gesneriaceae.

Myoporum  See Australian & South African plants.

Nandina  The landscape values of cultivars of heavenly bamboo, N. domestica Thunb., are discussed by Raulston (1984).

Narcissus  For many years the Royal Horticultural Society printed classified lists of daffodils (1908d, 1910, 1931b, 1938, 1948, 1955, 1958, 1961, 1965, 1969c, 1975), but many of these were not cumulative. The most comprehensive list of cultivars of daffodils is by the Royal Horticultural Society (Kington, 1989a), which updates the 1969 classified list and the classified list and international register of 1975 with supplements 1–14; supplements 15–18 are printed separately (Kington, 1989b, 1990, 1991, 1992). A checklist of daffodils has been provided as a continually updated computer printout by Throckmorton (n.d.), but very old cultivars are listed without a date. The history of cultivar registration of daffodils by the Royal Horticultural Society is documented by Donald (1986). Trehane (1989) also lists cultivars of daffodils. Abridged lists of exhibition daffodils are published by the American Daffodil Society (1977, 1985, 1989). These should be used in conjunction with Bourne (1903), Bowles (1934), Lee (1966), Tompsett (1982), and the “Narcissus editions” of Herbertia (vol. 13, 1946) and Plant Life/Herbertia (vol. 9, no. 1, 1953).

Nematanthus  See Gesneriaceae.

Nepenthes  See carnivorous plants.

Nerine  See Amaryllidaceae.

Nerium  The cultivars of the oleanders are discussed by Anonymous (1958a) and Pagen (1987).

Nigella  The cultivars of Nigella are listed by Sorvig (1983).

Niphaea  See Gesneriaceae.

Nymphaeaceae  The most comprehensive list of waterlily cultivars is Swindells (1989b). The cultivars of water lilies are also treated in Anonymous (1960); Conard (1905); Henkel, Rehnelt, & Dittmann (1907); Kelsey & Dayton (1942); Swindells (1983); and Trehane (1989).

Ophiopogon-Liriope  The cultivars of Ophiopogon and Litiope are discussed by Hume (1961).

Orchidaceae  A guide to orchid hybrid (grex) registration is published by Hunt (1986). While lists have been previously published by Sanders, Sanders (1946) is the last cumulative checklist of orchid hybrids; a list of intergeneric taxa is listed in Table II. Later, noncumulative supplements have been published (Sanders & Wreford, 1961; Royal Horticultural Society, 1972, 1980, 1981, 1985c, 1986c). Japan Orchid Growers Association (n.d.) has excellent color photographs of cultivars derived from Cattleya. Only Poliakoff (1987) lists Vanda cultivars with the percentage of genetic background of each ancestral species. Gilmour, Greatwood, & Hunt (1976) give the names of intergeneric hybrids.
**Origanum** The cultivars of *Origanum*, the marjorams, are discussed by Tucker & Rollins (1989). Trehane (1989) lists some additional cultivars.

**Osmunda** See ferns.

**Ostrya** See Carpinus.

**Paeonia** The cultivars of the peonies are first listed by Coit (1907), later by Beal (1920) and Kelsey & Dayton (1942), and most recently by Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989). The most comprehensive listing is by Kessenich (1976). These checklists should be supplemented with Wister (1962) for fuller descriptions and a comprehensive bibliography. Haworth-Booth (1963) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also supply further information on the tree peonies. American peony hybrids are listed by Kessenich (1990). Later introductions have been published in the *American Peony Society Bulletin*.

**Pandorea** See Australian & South African plants.

**Papaver** The primary reference on poppy cultivars is Grey-Wilson (1993). The cultivars of the oriental (*P. orientale* L.), Iceland (*P. nudicaule* L.), and other poppies are also listed by Kelsey & Dayton (1942).

**Parakohleria** See Gesneriaceae.


**Passiflora** The cultivars of *Passiflora*, the passion flowers, are thoroughly discussed by Vanderplank (1991).

**Pelargonium** The most readily available guide to geranium cultivars is Grey-Wilson (1993). The cultivars of the oriental (*P. orientale* L.), Iceland (*P. nudicaule* L.), and other poppies are also listed by Kelsey & Dayton (1942).

**Parakohleria** See Gesneriaceae.

**Perennials, herbaceous** Grunert (1982), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Krüssmann, Siebler, & Tangermann (1970), Phillips & Rix (1991), Thomas (1990), and Wehrhahn (1931) rank high among the available reference works on hardy herbaceous plants because of the wealth of information. The perennials registered by the International Registration Authority for Hardy Perennial Plants are listed by Sieber (1990a, 1990b). The cultivars of perennials, based primarily upon British catalogs, are listed by Philip (1992); perennial cultivars based upon northern European sources are listed by Laar & Fortgens (1990). Cultivars of perennials based upon American catalogs are listed by Isaacson (1989). Trehane (1989), emphasizing the cultivars available in the United Kingdom and Northern Europe, provides many dates and names of introducers. Though these latter three publications are excellent, they reinforce some incorrect synonyms by uncritically accepting catalog listings.

**Pernettya** The cultivars of *Pernettya* are listed by Laar (1969) and Vogel (1969).

**Petunia** *Petunia* cultivars are listed by Maatsch & Nolting (1968, 1971b) and Nolting & Zimmer (1975b, 1980b, 1984, 1987); the earliest cultivar in these is dated 1947.
Philadelphus  The mock orange cultivars are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Dolatowski (1986), Hu
Sampson (1965), Schneider (1934), Wright (1980), and Wyman (1965). Recent mock orange
cultivars are published by Huttleston (1988).

Phlox  Probably the most comprehensive list of phlox cultivars is Trehane (1989), but very few
dates are provided. Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Kharchenko (1975), and
Symons-Jeune (1953) also list phlox cultivars.

Phormium  The cultivars of New Zealand flax are discussed by Cheek (1979) but more thoroughly

Phygelius  Cultivars of Phygelius are discussed by Coombes (1988). Trehane (1989) also lists
cultivars.

Picea  See conifers.

Pieris  The cultivars of the Japanese andromedas are listed by

Pimelea  See Australian & South African plants.

Pinus  See conifers.

Plagianthus  The cultivars of Plagianthus are listed by Wright
(1983a).

Plant patents  The U.S. plant patents and their common names
have been assembled by the American Association of Nursery-
1974, 1981) for plant patents 1-4359. These have been pub-
lished in one directory (American Association of Nursery-
men, 1990) with patents 1-7088. Patents 1-477 are also listed in
Kelsey & Dayton (1942).

A review of the U.K. system of Plant Breeders’ Rights (PBR) is Goodwin (1986). The patent-
ing of plants under the European Patent Convention (EPC) and The International Union of the
Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) has been reviewed by Byrne (1986), Mast (1986),
and Schneider (1986b).

Platanus  The cultivars of the plane trees are discussed by Santamour & McArdle (1986).

Platycerium  See ferns.

Plectranthus  See Coleus-Plectranthus.

Plumeria  The checklist of the Plumeria Society of America (1988) should be supplemented with
the color photographs of Chinn & Criley (1982), Eggenberger & Eggenberger (1988), and

Poaceae, Cyperaceae, and Juncaceae  The best listings of the ornamental grasses, sedges, and
rushes are Darke (1990), Hensen & Groendijk-Wilders (1986b), and Trehane (1989). These
should be supplemented with Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Loewer (1988), Meyer (1975), Grounds
(1979), Ottesen (1989), and Reinhardt et al. (1989). Lawson (1968) lists some cultivars of bam-
boos.

Populus  Checklists of poplar cultivars are Broekhuizen (1977), International Poplar Commission
(1971, 1990), Koster (1972), and Roller, Thibault, & Hidahl (1972). Bean (1970–1988) and

Potentilla  Hachmann et al. (1986a), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Schmalscheidt (1984), and Trehane
(1989) list the cultivars of Potentilla. The cultivars of the shrubby potentillas are discussed by


**Prostanthera** The few cultivars of the mint shrubs are briefly mentioned by Althofer (1978).

**Protea** See Proteaceae.


**Prunus** Chadbund (1972) is recommended for cultivars of many flowering cherries. The Oriental flowering cherries are listed by Russell (1934), while the purpleleaf plums are discussed by Jacobson (1992). Only the Sato-zakura group of the Japanese flowering cherries has been published as a separate checklist (Jefferson & Wain, 1984). The bibliography of this checklist, however, gives invaluable references on other ornamental Prunus. These should be supplemented with Bom (1982), Grootendorst (1964b), Ingram (1948), Laar (1970b), Miyoshi (1916), Ohwi & Ohta (1973), and Wilson (1916). Other ornamental Prunus are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Huttleston (1986, 1990), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

**Pterostyrax** The cultivars of the epaulette trees are listed by Fontaine (1970b).

**Pulmonaria** Cultivars of the lungworts are reviewed by Mathew (1982), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), and Trehane (1989) but generally without introduction dates or names of originators.

**Pultenaea** See Australian & South African plants.


**Rhododendron** Brickell (1980) provides guidelines for naming *Rhododendron* cultivars. The cultivars of rhododendrons and azaleas are first documented in Fletcher (1958), and this is updated by Royal Horticultural Society (1964, 1969b, 1988e, 1989d, 1989e, 1990c, 1991b, 1992e, 1993b); the registrations from 1962 to 1987 were originally published in *The Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook* and *Rhododendron with Magnolias and Camellias*. Kraxberger (1980) lists American *Rhododendron* hybrids, many of which were originally published in *Rhododendrons* and *Rhododendron Notebook*; more recently the American


**Rosmarinus**  The origins and essential oils of cultivars of rosemary are listed by Tucker & Maciarello (1986).

**Saintpaulia**  See Gesneriaceae.


**Sambucus**  The cultivars of European red elderberry, *S. racemosa* L., are described in German and Latin by Wolf (1923). Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss cultivars of the elderberries.

**Sansevieria**  The cultivars of the snakeplants are listed by Morgenstern (1979), Stover (1983), and Swinbourne (1979) but without introduction dates and background. Chahinian (1986) thoroughly treats the cultivars of *S. trifasciata*.

**Sarracenia**  See carnivorous plants.

**Saxifraga**  The saxifrages are listed by Köhlein (1984) but without introduction dates or background. Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Trehan (1989), and Webb & Gornall (1989) are comprehensive lists of species and cultivars.
Scabiosa  The annual derivatives of *S. atropurpurea* L. are listed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1926c). Perennial cultivars are listed by Jelitto & Schacht (1990).

Scaevola  See Australian & South African plants.

Schizostylis  The cultivars of the Kaffir lily are listed by Straley (1984).

Schlumbergera  See Cactaceae.

Sedum  Praeger (1921) and Trehane (1989) list the cultivars of *Sedum*. The history and performance of cultivars of *Sedum* are discussed by Clausen (1978). Hensen & Groendijk-Wilders (1986a) discuss the sedums cultivated in Europe. Some cultivars of sedums are listed by Evans (1983) and Jelitto & Schacht (1990) but without introduction dates or background.

Sempervivum  The cultivars of *Sempervivum* (and *Jovibara*) are listed by Mitchell (c. 1973) with some color photographs and good descriptions but without dates or background. Subsequent registrations for *Sempervivum* (and *Jovibara* and *Rosularia*) were published by Mitchell (1982, 1983, 1985). Trehane (1989) also lists the cultivars of the houseleeks.

Serruria  See Proteaceae.

Sinningia  See Gesneriaceae.


Smithiantha  See Gesneriaceae.

Solenophora  See Gesneriaceae.


Spathiphyllum  The cultivars of the spathiphyllums are briefly listed by Chase et al. (1984).


Spyridium  See Australian & South African plants.

Streptocarpus  See Gesneriaceae.

Styrax  The cultivars of the snowbells are listed by Fontaine (1970b) and reviewed by Raulston (1992).


Taxus  See conifers.
Telopea  See Australian & South African plants and Proteaceae.
Tetratheca  See Australian & South African plants.
Thuja  See conifers.


Trichantha  See Gesneriaceae.
Trollius  The cultivars of the globe flowers are listed by Clausen [1973b] and Hensen [1959]. Jelitto & Schacht [1990] and Trehane [1989] also list cultivars.

Tropaeolum  A list of cultivars of the common nasturtium is Kelsey & Dayton [1942] but without dates of introduction.

Tsuga  See conifers.


Variegated plants  The only work on cultivars of variegated plants is Yokoi
Veronica The history and performance of cultivars of Veronica are discussed by Clausen (1971). Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list the cultivars of Veronica.


Viola Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) list the cultivars of Viola. The history and performance of the cultivars of Viola cornuta L., the viola, are discussed by Clausen (1969) and the Royal Horticultural Society (1912, 1913a). The cultivars of violets are treated comprehensively by Coombs (1981). Cultivars of pansies, violas, and violettas are listed by Fuller (1990) without dates or introducers.


Zephyranthes The cultivars of the rain lilies are listed by Anonymous (1958e).

Zinnia The modern cultivars of Zinnia are listed, with some history, by Sharma & Metcalf (1968).

Acknowledgments
We would like to thank the International Registration Authorities and the librarians at the Arnold Arboretum, Delaware State University, Longwood Gardens, Mann Library, National Arboretum, National Agricultural Library, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Royal Botanical Gardens, Smithsonian (Botany), and University of Delaware. The senior author also thanks the Cooperative State Research Service (#801-15-01C) and the State of Delaware for financial assistance.
Frontispiece from the sixth edition of The Gardeners Dictionary by Philip Miller, 1752.