

Checklist of Cultivars

Abies See conifers.

Acacia See Australian & South African plants.

Acer Cultivars of maples are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Grootendorst (1969a), Harris (1983), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Mulligan (1958), Murray (1970), Schwerin (1919), and Weaver (1976b). The cultivars of the vine maple (*A. circinatum* Pursh) are discussed by Vertrees (1979). Cultivars of red maple (*A. rubrum* L.), sugar maple (*A. saccharum* Marsh.), Norway maple (*A. platanoides* L.), and silver maple (*A. saccharinum* L.) are listed by Santamour & McArdle (1982a, 1982b, 1982c, 1982d). The cultivars of Japanese maple (*A. palmatum* Thunb.) are thoroughly documented by Harris (1982) and Vertrees (1978, 1987) with color photographs. Additional recent registrations are recorded in Huttleston (1986, 1989).



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.

Aesculus The cultivars of the horsechestnuts are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1967a), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Wright (1985).

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Aloe The South African Aloe Breeders Association has circulated an unpublished list of *Aloe* cultivars (for example, 1987), and many cultivars are published in *Aloe* and other South African journals.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

Amoryllidaceae 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*.

Amelanchier A checklist of ornamental and fruiting shadbush cultivars is Hilton (1982, 1984). Krüssmann (1984–1986) also lists cultivars.

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 Toubøl (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*, *Epacris*, *Eremophila*, *Eriostemon*, *Eucalyptus*, *Eucryphia*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, *Hardenbergia*, *Helichrysum*, *Hypocalymma*, *Kennedia*, *Kunzea*, *Lechenaultia*, *Leptospermum*, *Lophostemon*, *Melaleuca*, *Myoporum*, *Pandorea*, *Pimelea*, *Plectranthus*, *Prostanthera*, *Pultenaea*, *Scaevola*, *Spyridium*, *Telopea*, and *Tetratheca*.



Baeckea See Australian & South African plants.

Banksia See Australian & South African plants and Proteaceae.

Baura See Australian & South African plants.

Begonia The most comprehensive checklist of begonias is Ingles (1990). This should be supplemented with Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Thompson (1976–1978, 1984), and Thompson & Thompson (1980, 1982). Cultivars of *B. semperflorens-cultorum* hybrids are published by Maatsch (1962), Maatsch & Nolting (1969, 1971a), and Nolting & Zimmer (1975a, 1980a, 1985, 1987). Cultivars of tuberous begonias are listed by Haegeman (1978, 1979) and Langdon (1969). Cultivars of other begonias are published by the American Begonia Society (1957, 1958, 1962, 1967, 1985). Registrations in *The Begonian* are summarized by Vrugtman (1972). These should be used in conjunction with Japan Begonia Society (1980), Misono (c. 1974–1978), and Thompson & Thompson (1981).



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).

Betula Cultivars of the birches are listed by Ashburner (1980), Fontaine (1970a), Grootendorst (1973a), Jong (1986), Santamour & McArdle (1989), and Wyman (1962c). Cultivars of *Betula* are also discussed by Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

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).

Buxus A guide for registration and documentation of cultivar names of *Buxus* is provided by Dudley & Eisenbeiss (1971). The cultivars of boxwood are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Batdorf (1987, 1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Wagenknecht (1965, 1967, 1971, 1972).

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.

Calluna A guide to naming heather cultivars is McClintock (1986). Bean (1970–1988), Chapple (1951), Johnson (1956), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1968, 1970a, 1974, 1977a), Letts (1966), Proudley & Proudley (1974), and Underhill (1990) list many cultivars of heathers. Munson (1981, 1984) provides a comprehensive key to the species and cultivars of *Calluna* with full botanical descriptions in the 1981 thesis.

Camellia Bean (1970–1988), Durrant (1982), Erdman (1949), Gerbing (1945), Hertrich (1954–1959), Hume (1955), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Macoboy (1981), and Sharp (1957) list many cultivars of camellias, but Woodroff & Donnan (1990) is probably the best compact checklist, while Savige (1993) is probably the most complete list with 41,000 cultivars. The Japanese cultivars of camellias are listed by Tuyama (1968), while the Chinese cultivars are listed by the Kunming Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica (1986). The International Camellia Society expects to publish the International Camellia Register.

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 buckrushes. Additional cultivars are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Hogan (1988),



Huttleston (1986), Keeley & Keeley (1994), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Schmidt (1962), and Smith (1979).

Ceratopetalum See Australian & South African plants.

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

Chaenomeles The cultivars of the Japanese quinces are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1968a), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Weber (1963).

Chamaelucium 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), Warburg (1931), 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 Trehane (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).

Columnnea See Gesneriaceae.

Conifers Lewis (1986a, b) provides a guide for the naming of conifer cultivars. The Royal Horticultural Society has started an ambitious registry of conifers; so far *Abies* to *Pherosphaera* have been published (Lewis, 1985; Lewis & Leslie, 1987, 1989). Meanwhile, Welch & Haddow (1993) have published a world checklist of conifers. Den Ouden & Boom (1978) and Krüssmann (1985) present the cultivated conifers with introduction dates and descriptions, while Cope (1986) provides scant information on dates or origins. Welch (1991) is an updating of both den Ouden & Boom (1978) and Welch (1979). Many cultivars of conifers are also listed by Bean (1970–1988). Munson (1973) has prepared a vegetative key to dwarf and slow-growing conifers, while Obrizok (1991) provides growth forms of dwarf conifers. The cultivars of the firs (*Abies* spp.) and spruces (*Picea* spp.) are listed by Gelderen (1975). Silver firs, *Abies alba* Mill., are discussed by Horsman (1984). Japanese cedar, *Cryptomeria japonica* (L. f.) G. Don, cultivars are treated by Kortmann (1987) and Tripp (1993). Juniper (*Juniperus* spp.) cultivars are listed by Gelderen (1984) and Grootendorst (1968c). Pine (*Pinus* spp.) cultivars are listed by Gelderen (1982), while the cultivars of Japanese five needle pine, *P. parviflora* Sieb. & Zucc., are listed by Valavanis (1976). The cultivars of yews, *Taxus*, are listed by Chadwick & Keen (1976). The cultivars of American arborvitae, *Thuja occidentalis* L., are listed by Grootendorst (1971b), while Wyman



(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).

Cornus Cultivars of the dogwoods are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Howard (1961), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour & McArdle (1985a). Jaynes, Brand, & Arnow list the cultivars of the kousa or Japanese dogwood, *C. kousa* Hance. Additional registrations are recorded by Sponberg (1988, 1990).

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).

Cotoneaster The cultivars of the rock sprays are treated by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1966a), Hachmann et al. (1987), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

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.

x **Crinodonna** See Amaryllidaceae.

Crinum The cultivars of the spider lilies are listed by Hannibal (1970–71).

Crocospia The cultivars of the montbretias are listed by Kosteljik (1984).

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.

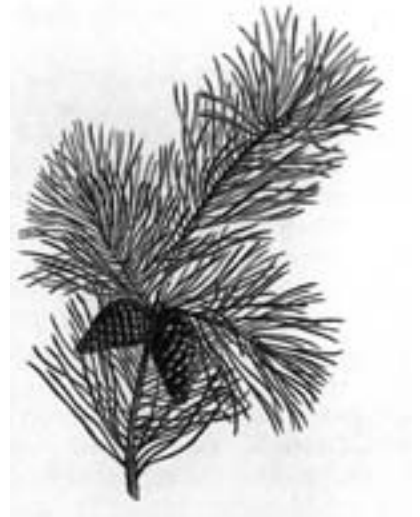
Cyclamen Some cultivars of *Cyclamen* are recorded by Grey-Wilson (1988), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991), Trehane (1989), and Wellensiek (1961), while a comprehensive list of cultivars is Wellensiek et al. (1961).

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*.
- Delphinium** The Royal Horticultural Society (1970a) is a checklist of delphinium names that updates a list previously published in 1949. International registration of delphinium cultivars is handled by the Delphinium Society (Cooper, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1990b, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). Edwards (1987) and Trehane (1989) are recent lists of cultivars. Bishop (1949), Cooper (1990a), Edwards (1989), Genders (1963a), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Ogg (1961), and the Royal Horticultural Society (1926e) also list many cultivars. Kelsey & Dayton (1942) also lists delphiniums but without introduction dates and background.
- 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.
- Epacris** See Australian & South African plants.
- Epimedium** The cultivars of the epimediums are listed by Laar (1981a).
- Epiphyllum** See Cactaceae.
- Episcia** See Gesneriaceae.
- Eremophila** See Australian & South African plants.
- Erica** A guide to naming heath cultivars is McClintock (1986). Bean (1970–1988), Chapple (1951), Johnson (1956), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1970a, 1977a), Letts (1966), Proudley & Proudley (1974), Underhill (1990), and Laar (1974) list many cultivars of



heaths. Munson (1981, 1984) provides a comprehensive key to species and cultivars of *Erica* with full botanical descriptions in the 1981 thesis.

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), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Schneider & Laar (1970).

Eucalyptus See Australian & South African plants.

Eucodonia See Gesneriaceae.

Eucryphia The cultivars of *Eucryphia* are discussed by Wright (1983a) but with no introduction dates or background. Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (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), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1979), and Lancaster (1981). An additional registration is recorded by Huttleston (1986).

Euphorbia Ecke (1976) lists cultivars of the poinsettia, *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch. Additional registrations are recorded by Huttleston (1989). Trehane (1989) and Turner (1983) discuss the cultivars of the hardy spurges.

Fagus Wyman (1962a, 1964) lists the cultivars of the beeches but with few introduction dates and little background. Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1975), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss the cultivars of the beeches. Spongberg (1988, 1989) records additional registrations.

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).

Forsythia The cultivars of the forsythias are published by Bean (1970–1988), Hebb (1971), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Werken (1988), and Wyman (1961a, 1961b). Spongberg (1988) records additional registrations.

Fraxinus The cultivars of the ashes are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Grootendorst (1966b), Krüssmann (1984–1986), McArdle & Santamour (1984), and Santamour & McArdle (1983c).

Fuchsia Parker (1986) provides a guide for fuchsia cultivar identification. A comprehensive checklist of cultivars of fuchsias is Boulllemier (1975, 1980, 1982, 1985). Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) discuss some hardy cultivars. Ewart (1982, 1987) and Saunders (1971–



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).

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

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

Geranium The history and performance of cultivars of the hardy geraniums are discussed by Clausen (1974b). Yeo (1985) includes information on many cultivars of the hardy geraniums in his comprehensive book. Clifton (1992), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Trehane (1989), and Walsweer (1988) list many cultivars.

Gesneriaceae Cultivars of *Achimenes*, the orchid pansies, are listed by the American Gesneria Society (1957), Arnold (1969), and Townsend (1984). Cultivars of *Aeschynanthus* are listed by Dates (1990). Cultivars of *Columnea* and allied genera (*Bucinellina*, *Dalbergaria*, *Pentadenia*, and *Trichantha*) are listed by Arnold (1963b, 1966) and Dates (1987). Cultivars of *Episcia* and *Alsobia*, the carpet plants, are listed by the American Gesneria Society (1957), Arnold (1963a, 1968, 1977), and Dates (1993). Cultivars of *Kohleria*, the tree gloxinias, and *Smithiantha* are listed by the American Gesneria Society (1957), the American Gloxinia Society (1962), Batcheller (1985), and Moore (1953). Cultivars of *Nematanthus* are listed by Arnold (1978). The master variety lists for *Santpaulia*, the African violets, are published by Boland (1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988), Frank (1975), Rector (1963), and Tretter (1976) and should be supplemented with Kawakami (c. 1981), who includes English captions and a Japanese text with color photographs. Cultivars of *Sinningia* are listed by Arnold (1975) and Dates (1988). Cultivars of *Streptocarpus*, the Cape primroses, are listed by Arnold (1972, 1979) and Brown (1973). Intergeneric hybrids in the tribe Gloxinieae (which includes *Achimenes*, *Diastema*, *Eucodonia*, *Gloxinia*, *Heppiella*, *Koellikeria*, *Kohleria*, *Monopyle*, *Moussonnia*, *Niphaea*, *Parakohleria*, *Smithiantha*, and *Solenophora*) are listed by Dates (1986).



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.

Ginkgo The cultivars of ginkgo (*G. biloba* L.) are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour, He, & McArdle (1983).

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), Sandhack (1927), and Trehane (1989). Many of these cultivars are incorporated into Fisher et al. (1975). Additions are published by Fisher (c. 1983).

Gleditsia Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Haserodt & Sydnor (1983), Krüssmann (1984–1986),

- 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 grevilleas 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).
- Hamamelidaceae** The cultivars of the Hamamelidaceae are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Sanders (1982), Weaver (1976a), and Wright (1982). Grootendorst (1965, 1980a) and Lancaster (1970) record the background and performance of witch hazel (*Hamamelis* spp.) cultivars. Huttleston (1989) records an additional registration of *Hamamelis*.
- Hardenbergia** See Australian & South African plants.
- Hebe** Chalk (1988) lists cultivars of *Hebe* and *Parahebe*. Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss the cultivars of these two genera.
- Hedera** The most comprehensive listing of cultivars of ivies is Heieck (1980). This should be supplemented with Fearnley-Whittingstall (1992), Hatch (1982), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Lawrence & Schulze (1942), Lawrence (1956), Nannenga-Bremekamp (1970), Pierot (1974), Rose (1980), Schaeppman (1975), and publications in the *Ivy Journal*.
- 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.

Hibiscus Krüssmann (1984–1986) discusses the cultivars of *Hibiscus*. The American Hibiscus Society (1984, 1987) and Chin (1986) are checklists and illustrated catalogs of cultivars of Chinese hibiscus (*H. rosa-sinensis* L.). Beers & Howie (1985, 1990), Harvey (1988), and Howie (1980) are checklists of mostly Australian cultivars of Chinese hibiscus. Cultivars of rose of Sharon (*H. syriacus* L.) are published by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1968b), Huttleston (1986, 1988, 1990, 1991), and Wyman (1958). Kelsey & Dayton (1942) provide a list of cultivars for both species but without introduction dates and background.



Hippeastrum See Amaryllidaceae.

Hoheria The cultivars of the lacebarks are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Wright (1983a).

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 (1951). Trehane (1989) also lists the cultivars of hyacinths.

Hydrangea The most comprehensive discussion of the cultivars of the hydrangeas is Mallet, Mallet, & van Trier (1992). Cultivars of the hydrangeas are also covered in Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1973b), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Haworth-Booth (1984). Ilsink (1988) covers the cultivars of *H. paniculata* Sieb., while Wilson (1923) covers the cultivars of *H. macrophylla* (Thunb.) Ser.

Hypericum The cultivars of the St. Johnsworts are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Schneider (1965b, 1966a).

Hypocalymma See Australian & South African plants.

Ilex In 1953 the Holly Society of America published a preliminary checklist (Wister, 1953b). This checklist is being revised in accordance with the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. First in this series is Eisenbeiss & Dudley (1973) for *I. opaca* Aiton, the American holly. Eisenbeiss & Dudley (1983) is an *Ilex* cultivar registration list 1958–1983. Andrews (1983, 1984, 1986) and Gelderen (1988) discuss the cultivars of *I. x altaclerensis*. The varieties of *I. aquifolium* L. are listed in Gelderen (1988) and Paul (1863). Wyman (1960) and Dudley & Eisenbeiss (1992) are checklists for *I. crenata* Thunb. Dirr (1988) and Eggerss & Hasselkus (1992) cover the cultivars of the deciduous hollies. Bean (1970–1988), Gelderen (1971), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also list the cultivars of the hollies. These should be used in conjunction with Hansell, Dudley, & Eisenbeiss (1970). New cultivars of hollies are published in the *Holly Society Journal*.

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.

Cultivars of the reblooming iris are listed by Brookins (1991a). Cultivars of the dwarf irises are listed by the Dwarf Iris Society (1975, 1988) and Wright (1927). Cultivars of Japanese iris (*I. kaempferi* Sieb. ex Lem.) are published by Brookins (1992) and the Society for Japanese Irises (1988), supplemented by McEwen (1990). Cultivars of the Siberian irises (*I. sanguinea* Hornem. and *I. sibirica* L.) are listed by Brookins (1991b) and Warburton (1986). Cultivars of the arils are listed by the Aril Society (1976, 1978, 1980, 1982). The Louisiana irises are listed by Fritchie (1982), and some color photographs, dates, and background are given by Caillet & Metzweiller (1988). Cultivars of the medians are listed by the Median Iris Society (1984, 1992). Cultivars of the spurias are listed by Foreman (1985). Cultivars of the bulbous irises are discussed by Hoog (1980) and the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1991).

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

Jasminum The cultivars of the jasmines are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Green (1965), and Krüssmann (1984–1986). An additional cultivar is listed by Huttleston (1986).

Juniperus See conifers.

Kalmia The cultivars of the mountain laurels are published in Jaynes (1975, 1983, 1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986); additional cultivars are published in *HortScience* (Jaynes, 1989).

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 Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Lantana The cultivars of the lantanas are listed by Anonymous (1958d), Howard (1969), and Krüssmann (1984–1986). An additional cultivar is recorded by Spongberg (1988).

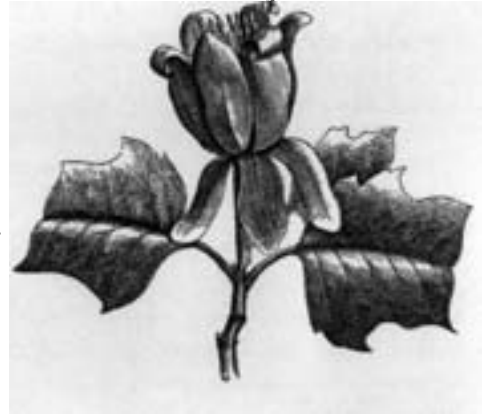
Lathyrus Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Royal Horticultural Society (1926b), and Unwin (1926) are checklists of sweet peas, *Lathyrus odoratus* L. Cultivars of the hardy perennial species are listed by Trehane (1989).

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

Lechenaultia See Australian & South African plants.

Leptospermum Krüssmann (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.
- Leucothoë** The cultivars of *L. fontanesiana* (Steud.) Sleum., the drooping leucothoë, are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Green (1963).
- Lewisia** The cultivars of the lewisias are discussed by Mathew (1989a).
- Ligularia** The cultivars of *Ligularia* are discussed by Dress (1962).
- Lilium** Checklists of lilies are published by Leslie (1982) with supplements (Royal Horticultural Society, 1982, 1984a, 1985a, 1986a, 1987a, 1988a, 1989a, 1990b, 1991a, 1992b, 1993a, 1994). The North American Lily Society also has its checklists of lily hybrids (Fisher, 1978; Collings, 1986) but gives scant information on cultivars pre-1940. Additional listings are carried by Trehane (1989).
- Liquidambar** The cultivars of the the sweet gums (*L. formosana* Hance and *L. styraciflua* L.) are discussed by Bom (1982), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour & McArdle (1984).
- Liriodendron** The cultivars of the tulip tree (*L. tulipifera* L.) are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour & McArdle (1984).
- Liriope** See *Ophiopogon-Liriope*.
- Lobelia** The tetraploid cultivars of the *Lobelia siphilitica*-*L. cardinalis* complex are listed by Bowden (1983).
- Lonicera** The cultivars of the honeysuckles are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Laar (1988), Schneider (1971), Wright (1983b), and Yeo (1964).
- 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** Tresender (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*.
- Mahonia** The cultivars of the grape hollies (and x *Mahoberberis*) are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Brickell (1979), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Laar (1975).
- 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 Mabblerly (1984).

Monarda The beebalms 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 waterlilies are also treated in Anonymous (1960); Conard (1905); Henkel, Rehnel, & Dittmann (1907); Kelsey & Dayton (1942); Swindells (1983); and Trehane (1989).



Ophiopogon-Liriope The cultivars of *Ophiopogon* and *Liriope* 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.

Parthenocissus The cultivars of Boston ivy, *P. tricuspidata* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Planch, are listed by Laar (1981b, 1992).

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

Pelargonium The most readily available guide to geranium cultivars is Krauss (1955). Bagust (1988) lists the cultivars of the dwarf geraniums. Moore (1955a, 1955b) provides background information on many species and some cultivars. The Australian Geranium Society (1978, 1985) has published the first two sections of a comprehensive *Pelargonium* checklist. Clifford (1970) is also useful.

Penstemon Lindgren (1993) has provided a guide to registration of *Penstemon* cultivars. The most comprehensive guide to the genus is Lindgren & Davenport (1992). The American Penstemon Society (McWilliam, 1973, 1977) also lists registered cultivars.

Pentadenia 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 (1954–1956), Janakı Ammal (1951), Kapranova & Lukina (1972), Krüssmann (1958c, 1984–1986), 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 by Heenan (1991). New cultivars are listed by Hornback (1994).

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 Bean (1970–1988), Bond (1982), Gelderen (1979), Ingram (1963), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Wagenknecht (1961b). Spongberg (1988, 1990) records additional registrations.

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 Nurserymen (1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1981) for plant patents 1-4359. These have been published in one directory (American Association of Nurserymen, 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 patenting 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).

Platyserium 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 Thornton & Thornton (1985). Another checklist of cultivars is Anonymous (1958b).

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 bamboos.

Populus Checklists of poplar cultivars are Broekhuizen (1977), International Poplar Commission (1971, 1990), Koster (1972), and Roller, Thibault, & Hidahl (1972). Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986) provide additional information.

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



Bachtell & Hasselkus (1982), Bean (1970–1988), Brearley (1987), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Rhodes (1954). The cultivars of *P. fruticosa* L. are listed by Bowden (1957), Laar (1982), Schneider (1967), and Wyman (1968). An additional registration is discussed by Huttleston (1990).

Primula The best listings of cultivars of *Primula* is Trehane (1989). Blasdale (1948), Genders (1962, 1963b), Haysom (1957), Hecker (1971), Hyatt (1989), Jelitto & Schacht (1990), Lyall (1959), Puttock (1957), Swindells (1989a), and Wemyss-Cooke (n.d.) also list many cultivars.

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

Protea See Proteaceae.

Proteaceae Matthews (1983, 1993) and Vogts (1982) provide descriptions and excellent colored illustrations of cultivars of genera of the Proteaceae: *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, *Leucadendron*, *Leucospermum*, *Protea*, *Serruria*, and *Telopea*. A guide to cultivar registration for Proteaceae is presented by Brits (1988a, c), while a “sample list” of Proteaceae cultivars is presented by Brits (1988b).

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.

Pultanea See Australian & South African plants.

Pyracantha Cultivars of the fire thorns are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Laar (1966), Hachmann et al. (1986b), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Schmalscheidt (1984), and de Vos (1958).

Pyrus Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) list ornamental cultivars of pears. The cultivars of the Callery pear (*P. calleryana* Decne.) are discussed by Santamour & McArdle (1983a).

Quercus The cultivars of the oaks are listed by Wyman (1962f) but with few introduction dates and little background. Bean (1970–1988), Bom (1982), Grootendorst (1980b), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and McArdle & Santamour (1985, 1987a, 1987b) thoroughly discuss the cultivars of oaks.

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, 1992c, 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



hybrids have been listed in the *Journal of the American Rhododendron Society*. German *Rhododendron* hybrids are discussed by Schmalscheidt (1980). These checklists should be used in conjunction with Bean (1970–1988), Bowers (1960), Bulgin (1986), Cox (1985), Cox & Cox (1988), Galle (1985), Gelderen & Hoey Smith (1992), Greer (1982), Grootendorst (1954, 1967b, 1969b, 1969c, 1979a), Ihei (1984), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Leach (1961), Lee et al. (1965), Livingston & West (1978), Morrison (1953), Phillips & Barber (1967, 1979), Salley & Greer (1986, 1992), and Schneider (1965c, 1966b).

Robinia The cultivars of the locusts are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Gibbs (1929), Grootendorst (1971a), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Rosa A proposed guide to rose name registration is Gioia (1986). The most comprehensive recent checklist of cultivars of roses is *Modern Roses 10* (Cairns, 1993), but *Modern Roses 9* (Haring, 1986), *Modern Roses 8* (Meikle, 1980) and *Modern Roses 6* (Allan, 1965) are also important for some rose cultivars. Stock (1984) lists the older and foreign checklists (especially important for heritage roses), such as Boitard (1836), Desportes (1828),

Gravereaux (1902), Mansfield (1943), Nietner (1880), Park (1956), Simon & Cochet (1906), and Singer (1885). Jäger (1960) is a reprint of a privately distributed list of 1936. The Royal National Rose Society also publishes selected checklists, most recently in 1976. These should be used in conjunction with Austin (1988), Beales (1985, 1988), Bean (1970–1988), Dickerson (1993), Fagan (1988), Gault & Singe (1971), Griffiths (1984, 1987), Harkness (1991), Krüssmann (1981), Moody (1992), and Phillips & Rix (1988). The *Combined Rose List* (Dobson, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991; Dobson & Schneider, 1992) provides continued updating of available roses around the world with cultivar information.

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

Saintpaulia See Gesneriaceae.

Salix Newsholme (1992) provides the most comprehensive descriptions of cultivars of *Salix*, the willows. The cultivars of the weeping willow (*S. babylonica* L.) are discussed by Santamour & McArdle (1988). Broekhuizen & Schneider (1969) discusses the cultivars of the white willow (*S. alba* L.). Anonymous (n.d.), Bean (1970–1988), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss cultivars of willows.

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), Trehane (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.

Skimmia The cultivars of *Skimmia* are discussed by Bean (1970–1988), Brown (1980), Laar (1984), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

Smithiantha See Gesneriaceae.

Solenophora See Gesneriaceae.

Sophora The cultivars of the Japanese pagoda tree, *S. japonica* L., are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Schalk (1985).

Sorbus The cultivars of the mountain ashes are discussed by Anonymous (1965), Bean (1970–1988), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Müssell (1971), Wright (1981), and Wyman (1969b). Hensen (1970) discusses the history and performance of cultivars of the *S. latifolia* (Lam.) Pers. complex. Huttleston (1990) records an additional registration.

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

Spiraea The cultivars of the spireas are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1977), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

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).

Syringa The cultivars of lilacs are thoroughly discussed in Fiala (1988). This should be used in conjunction with Bean (1970–1988), Belorusets (1990), Bilov, Shtanko, & Mikhailov (1974), Gromov (1963), Harding (1933), Kalva (1980, 1988), Kelsey & Dayton (1942), Krüssmann (1984–1986), Luneva, Mikhailov, & Sudakova (1989), McKelvey (1928), Meyer (1952), Rogers (1976), Rubtsov, Zhogoleva, & Lyapunova (1961), Starcs (1928), Vrugtman (1990c, 1991), and Wister (1927, 1942, 1943, 1953a). The latest inventory of Russian cultivars has been translated into English by the International Lilac Society (Rubtsov et al., 1982). Recently the registrations have been published in *HortScience* (Vrugtman, 1988, 1989a, 1989b, 1990a, 1994b), while Vrugtman (1988) and Wister (1963) summarize previous registrations of lilacs.

Tagetes The African, French, and signet marigold cultivars are assembled in checklists by Maatsch & Nolting (1970) and Nolting & Zimmer (1975c, 1981, 1987).



Taxus See conifers.

Telopea See Australian & South African plants and Proteaceae.

Tetradthea See Australian & South African plants.

Thuja See conifers.

Thymus Flannery (1982) records the cultivars of thyme in her thorough Ph.D. thesis.

Tilia Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1970), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Santamour & McArdle (1985b) discuss the cultivars of the lindens. The cultivars of the lindens are also listed by Muir (1984, 1988) and Wyman (1962e) but with few introduction dates and little background.

Huttleston (1989) records additional registrations.

Trees, shrubs, and woody vines (broad-leaved) The best general references on the introduction dates and descriptions of many broad-leaved trees, shrubs, and vines have been Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1984–1986). Rehder (1940, 1949) also lists many forma epithets; because these are published before the first International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants in 1952, the forma epithets are now considered cultivar names. Other woody species are listed by Buckley (1980), Commissie voor de samenstelling van de Rassenlijst voor Bosbouwgewassen (1990), Darthuizer Boomkwekerijen B. V. (1987), Dirr (1990), Hillier (1982, 1991), Laar (1989), and Wyman (1963a, 1963b, 1966, 1967, 1969a). The mimeographed Swarthmore Plant Notes (Wister, 1954) are a treasure trove of information on cultivars of woody plants but, unfortunately, are not widely distributed. Registrations of recent woody genera have been published in *HortScience* (Huttleston, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990; Spongberg, 1988, 1989, 1990), while Huttleston (1986) summarizes previous registrations. Cultivars of street trees are summarized by Gerhold et al. (1989) and Wandell (1989). Some trees and shrubs are also discussed in Hogan (1988) and the journal *Dendroflora* (see the cumulative indices in numbers 20 and 25).

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.

Tulipa The cultivars of tulips are first listed by the Royal Horticultural Society (1908c) with significant revisions in 1917, 1929, 1930a, and 1939. Later, in 1948 and 1952, the Royal Horticultural Society published revisions in conjunction with the General Dutch Bulbgrowers Society. Later the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Society (1958, 1960, 1965, 1969) and the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association (1971, 1976, 1981) published their own lists. The 1958–1965 editions are comprehensive, but the 1969–1981 editions only provided brief descriptions and dates for many tulips, and “historical cultivars” are appended at the rear of the list with no dates or descriptions. Kelsey & Dayton (1924), Kudryavtseva (1987), and Trehane (1989) are also recommended.

Ulmus The cultivars of the elms are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Fontaine (1968), Green (1964), Krüssmann (1984–1986), and Touw (1963). Spongberg (1988, 1991) records additional registrations.

Variegated plants The only work on cultivars of variegated plants is Yokoi



& Hirose (1978). While the text is in Japanese, plant names are in English.

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*.

Viburnum The cultivars of the viburnums are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Egolf (1968), and Krüssmann (1984–1986). Grootendorst (1979b) discusses the cultivars of *Viburnum plicatum*.

Vinca Barnes (1984) and Hensen (1980) discuss the history and performance of the cultivars of *Vinca*. Jelitto & Schacht (1990) and Trehane (1989) also list cultivars.

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.



Weigela The cultivars of the weigelas are listed by Grootendorst (1968c), Howard (1965), and Schneider (1930). Bean (1970–1988) and Krüssmann (1958a, 1984–1986) also discuss cultivars. Spongberg (1988) records an additional registration.

Wisteria Bowden (1976) and Browse (1984) review the available cultivars of the wisterias but without introduction dates or background. Sprenger (1911) lists the cultivars of *W. sinensis* (Sims) Sweet. Bean (1970–1988), Grootendorst (1968d), and Krüssmann (1984–1986) also discuss cultivars. Huttleston (1988) records an additional registration.

Zelkova The cultivars of the zelkovas are listed by Bean (1970–1988), Dirr (1990), Fontaine (1970c), and Krüssmann (1984–1986).

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).

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Frontispiece from the sixth edition of *The Gardener's Dictionary* by Philip Miller, 1752.