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Proposals to amend the *Code* referring to the use of illustrations as nomenclatural standards

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Illustrations are permissible as nomenclatural standards according to Division V, Article 3 of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP, Brickell et al., 2004)*, which states: “an image, other than one maintained digitally, may be designated as a nomenclatural standard when essential characteristics are best recognized from a suitable illustration”. However, there are three particular problems associated with the use of illustrations as nomenclatural standards that need consideration. The following amendments or additions are suggested to the current *Code* to ensure that their use is properly governed in the future.

(H1) Div. V.3 An image, other than one maintained digitally, may be designated as a nomenclatural standard *when a specimen is not available. If a specimen later becomes available that can be shown to be from the same stock as the image, then this will become the nomenclatural standard and the image be placed in the standard portfolio.*

(H2) Div. V.1. A nomenclatural standard *comprises an herbarium specimen and an illustration to which the name of a cultivar or a Group is permanently attached.*

Div. V.1 bis. If the two elements of a nomenclatural standard are considered to belong to different cultivars or Groups then the name will be attached to the herbarium specimen, even if designated later than the illustration, unless it can be shown conclusively not to have been derived from the original stock.

Div. V.3 bis. The nomenclatural standard illustration should depict the essential characteristics of the cultivar or Group and can be in any format other than one maintained digitally.

Div. V.8. In the event that more than one nomenclatural standard has been designated for the same cultivar or Group, the earliest designation takes precedence (*but see Div. V.1 bis*).

Proposals H1 & H2: Essential characteristics in an illustration

Botanical nomenclature requires that a name is attached to a type, which is either a specimen or an illustration. Following a clarification of the rules governing the use of illustrations as types at the last International Botanical Congress in Vienna, from the 1st January 2007 illustrations may only be designated as types for new taxa of microscopic algae and fungi; all other organisms governed by the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* are required to be a specimen (McNeill *et al.*, 2006). The move away from illustrations as types has come as the botanical community has recognised the limitations associated with illustrations. In contrast, the words of Div. V.3 permit horticultural taxonomy to be much more accommodating of illustrations as nomenclatural standards. However, the wording is too vague and open to interpretation, which can result in illustrations being used as nomenclatural standards when the purpose would be far better served by a specimen. It is therefore important to consider when an illustration is necessary, rather than just more convenient.

The important consideration is which “essential characteristics” can be best recognised from an illustration rather than a specimen. Illustrations, especially close-up portraits of the flowers, usually lack many of the characters that can be easily interpreted from a specimen: e.g. minute characters, such as hairiness or glands, and hidden parts, such as sepals, bracts, ovaries and lower leaves. Colour is not much better represented by an illustration than a pressed specimen with colour chart references: although the colours in the photograph or painting may come close, they are unlikely to match exactly and can fade over time. Scale is also lost: unless it is presented with scale bar, accurate measurements cannot be taken from a photograph. Finally, should molecular work in some years’ time become a routine means of identification, the DNA of the cultivar can never be extracted from an illustration.

Clearly, there are many disadvantages in permitting the use of an illustration as a nomenclatural standard. However, there are two areas where an illustration would probably be the better means of

demonstrating “essential characteristics”: form and pattern. The three-dimensional form of a flower or plant is immediately lost upon pressing and is hard to reconstruct. An illustration can preserve this to some extent, especially if it includes more than one view. Patterning on flowers and leaves is also very hard to describe accurately in words and quickly fades upon drying. A labelled illustration, in combination with colour codes, is probably the best way to record detailed patterning.

The question that remains is whether an illustration can ever best serve as a standard. When there is both an illustration and a specimen for a plant, would an illustration ever be chosen in preference to the specimen to be designated as a nomenclatural standard? Considering that illustrations can always be included as part of a standard portfolio, and the nature of characters that cannot be encompassed in an illustration, especially molecular characters, I suspect not. A survey of the collections held at the RHS Herbarium (*WSY*) show that of the 3,850 nomenclatural standards, only 1,284 are specimens; the remainder are a mixture of paintings and photographs. So why are so many illustrations made into nomenclatural standards?

The transient nature of many cultivars means that it is important to get at least something suitable as a nomenclatural standard. Photographs are the simplest means for nurseries and registrants to satisfy this need, and this has become more frequent with the rise in digital photography, which allows photographs to be sent at little or no cost to the supplier. Although providing a specimen would not be much of an expense for a nursery or breeder, the inconvenience of sending such an item safely through the post to a relevant repository apparently puts many potential sources off. However, the laxness of the *Code* exacerbates this problem, permitting the use of illustrations even when a specimen would provide a much better record. Nor does it encourage the continued request for a specimen once an illustration has already been made a nomenclatural standard.

To rectify this, we need to encourage the continued deposition of a relevant specimen, even if a photograph has already been submitted. There are two ways in which this could be written into

the *ICNCP*. The first option would be to permit the replacement of an image that has been designated as a nomenclatural standard by a specimen should one become available, providing that it can be definitely shown to belong to the same stock. The second would be to regard a nomenclatural standard as consisting of two elements: one a specimen, the other an image. Although nomenclatural standards could exist with only one or the other, they would only be considered complete when both were present. This latter option would encourage a more comprehensive record for all nomenclatural standards.

Amending the Code

The ideal nomenclatural standard is a herbarium specimen, supplemented by good images in the portfolio. The possibility of DNA characters being used for identification in the future, as well as the inherent problems over copyright of images (see below), means that a greater emphasis should be placed upon acquiring specimens for nomenclatural standards. Unlike the *Botanical Code*, one cannot afford to deny the use of illustrations because otherwise too many cultivars would then never be represented by a nomenclatural standard. Furthermore, illustrations are often extremely useful accompaniments to the interpretation of a herbarium specimen, and are the most accessible means of comparison to a non-technical researcher.

The proposals given above provide two alternative solutions to the problems associated with using images as nomenclatural standards. The proposals are mutually exclusive: acceptance of one will automatically remove the need to consider the other. The first proposal would have the effect of raising the status of a specimen above that of an illustration by permitting a specimen to supersede an illustration if one becomes available. The illustration would then become part of the portfolio, and therefore implicitly must belong to the same cultivar as the new nomenclatural standard specimen. This requires the least revision of the *Code* as it currently stands by amending clause V.3 to read as for Proposal (H1).

The second proposal would define a nomenclatural standard as consisting of two elements, a herbarium specimen and an image, and requires a greater revision of the wording in Division V, as given

in Proposal (H2). In my view this would make a more workable system, encouraging the deposition of specimens along with illustrations.

(H3) Div. V.3. An image, other than one maintained digitally, may be designated as a nomenclatural standard when essential characteristics are best recognized from a suitable illustration *but the digital file should be retained, with a reference in the standard portfolio.*

Add: Note. *An image printed from a digital file may be used as a nomenclatural standard.*

Proposal H3: Digital images as illustrations

The *Code* specifically prohibits the use of digital images as nomenclatural standards. However, as photography turns to being predominantly digital, herbaria are required to print out the digital files before being able to make them into nomenclatural standards. In doing this, information can only be lost, especially if printed poorly. The truest representation of the plant from the image will always be that encoded in the digital file. For this reason, the digital file should always be linked to the nomenclatural standard as part of the portfolio. As printing technologies increase in quality, as well as coming down in price, accurate reproduction of digital images becomes more possible. By ensuring that the digital file remains linked to the nomenclatural standard, improved images can be printed out to supplement the portfolio as required by the *Code*, even if the original nomenclatural standard was printed rather poorly. Finally, if a means of accepting electronic publication of cultivar names is established, the same consideration should be given to digital images as nomenclatural standards so that this printing of images, which immediately changes their nature, is no longer mandatory.

Amending the Code

To acknowledge the increasing role that digital photography is playing, clause V.3 needs to be amended, and a Note added, to clarify how digital images can be regarded as part of the portfolio. This would also serve to highlight the possibility of digital images being accepted as nomenclatural standards in the future.

(H4) *Div. V.3 ter. An image used as a nomenclatural standard should be made freely available for use, provided that the source of the image is still acknowledged. If this is not possible, then permission should be sought to permit dissemination of the image in an appropriate electronic format over the Internet.*

Proposal H4: Copyright of illustrations

The use of illustrations as nomenclatural standards has important implications for the future of horticultural taxonomy. Firstly, as has already been mentioned, they will never be able to provide molecular characters for identification purposes. Secondly, nearly all illustrations will be copyrighted and therefore restricted in their use. As access to the Internet grows, the provision of core scientific information via this medium becomes ever more crucial. Many herbaria around the world are in the process of databasing and digitising their collections, especially the type specimens, to make them more readily available to researchers. Horticultural taxonomy has to take a similar step and aim in the future to make nomenclatural standards viewable online. However, unless the institution holding the nomenclatural standard took the photograph itself, it is unlikely to hold the copyright or have permission to transmit a digital copy of the illustration over the Internet. With a herbarium specimen this is not an issue, as there is no copyright attached to the specimen. The institution that digitises the specimen will then hold the copyright of that image and can disseminate it as it chooses, preferably without too many conditions attached.

To overcome this long-term problem, the institution that accepts an image for archiving needs to ensure that it gets the proper permissions from the donor, especially if it is to be made into a nomenclatural standard. Individual agreements can be arranged but some standardised agreements have already been designed that provide appropriate degrees of flexibility (for example, see Creative Commons, <http://creativecommons.org/>). The ideal agreement would relinquish any copyright completely (not just transferring it to the holding institution) and put the image in the public domain. While this should be aimed for, the current preoccupation with retaining intellectual property rights means that most people are unwilling to go so far. Therefore, to ensure acceptable dissemination of information

in the future, the minimum permission that should be sought would allow access to the image in an online database of nomenclatural standards. However, three other important provisions need to be considered when discussing the terms of use for any image: attribution of the material, transformation of the image, and financial implications.

Attribution is how the donor would like to be credited in relation to the image when it is used. Most donors will want such a reference and it is simple courtesy to do this anyway, but the exact wording should be confirmed beforehand. In an online database of nomenclatural standards there is no problem with providing information on the donor, and in many cases it will be the name of the breeder.

Permission to transform the image is also desirable, not least to crop the edges or alter the colour balance once digitised. For example, it may be possible to correct the colours of the photographs to match more accurately the colour code references given in an accompanying description, or for reproduction in other media, such as nursery catalogues (see below); or the image may need to be cropped to a particular size to highlight a single flower or fit a predefined shape. If permission is given for transforming the image, then this should be done on a “share-alike basis” (see Creative Commons, <http://creativecommons.org/>) so that the redesigned image cannot then be copyrighted. However, failure to gain such permission will still allow the image to be shown in its entirety on a website and fulfil the needs of a nomenclatural standards database.

Financial gain from use of the image is the most controversial provision. Many people will happily allow a non-profit organisation to use their image in whatever way they wish but will object if they feel that someone somewhere is making some money out of their work without them receiving any part of that profit. While the creation of an online nomenclatural standards database could still be achieved without permitting the use of images for commercial purposes, I would advocate here that there is a good reason for horticultural taxonomy to avoid this if it can. Unlike botanical taxonomy, horticultural taxonomy by its very nature has to have close links with the commercial world. The correct application of

names to plants in cultivation is a principal aim of the discipline. Nomenclatural standards are a vital element of this, providing verified specimens or illustrations that are inextricably linked to the cultivar epithet. One of the common laments about nursery catalogues or websites is that the wrong photograph is attached to a particular name. If images of nomenclatural standards are made freely available for use by nurseries, then there is a guaranteed source of verified images available for them to use in their catalogues should they so wish.

Whether this ideal can be achieved remains to be seen. People are generally reluctant to release their control over their property to such a degree, but the options need to be considered each time that an image is donated to a herbarium and even more so if it has potential worth as a nomenclatural standard. Similar provisions should be sought should an image be designated as a nomenclatural standard by a researcher unconnected with the origin of the plant. However, in such cases it is unlikely that appropriate permissions will ever be obtained retrospectively and such a decision should only be made if all other possible sources of a nomenclatural standard have been exhausted.

Amending the Code

Proposal (H4) is to insert a new clause (Div. V.3 ter) to give guidance on handling the problems associated with intellectual property of images designated as nomenclatural standards. While there is nothing binding in this clause, it would encourage good practice when images are received by herbaria or registrars by ensuring that proper permissions are obtained before designating them as nomenclatural standards.

Summary

Illustrations are currently too readily made into nomenclatural standards without due regard for the future of horticultural taxonomy. It is important to encourage the deposition of actual specimens, rather than the comparatively simple option of an image. Illustrations are still an important element of a nomenclatural standard and for this reason it is advocated here that a nomenclatural standard should comprise two elements: a herbarium specimen and an illustration. The problems of digital images and

copyright associated with all illustrations highlight the need for herbarium specimens to be preferentially chosen as the primary element of a nomenclatural standard if possible.

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Proposals to amend the *Code* (H5–H8)

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Proposals H5–H7: The choice, re-use and rejection of names

- (H5) Art. 26.2 When there are two or more names in use for the same cultivar *or Group*, the name that best preserves existing usage is to be chosen as the accepted name by the appropriate International Cultivar Registration Authority without regard to any rank in which those epithets might have been established (Art. 24.1) or the principle of priority (Art.10.1).
- (H6) Art. 26.3 When two or more cultivars *or Groups* in the same denomination class have received the same or a confusingly similar epithet, the cultivar *or Group* whose accepted name includes the epithet is the one selected by an International Cultivar Registration Authority (but see Art. 28.2). The name becomes so fixed by publication (Art. 22.1) of the decision and preferably by citation of a designated nomenclatural standard (see Division V).
- (H7) Rec. 26A.1 The resurrection of long-forgotten or obsolete names for cultivars *or Groups* that take priority over the established name currently in use for the same cultivar *or Group* should be avoided. If a name is found that has priority over an existing name (Art. 10.1) the provisions of Art. 17 should be applied.

These proposals allow the same provisions regarding choice of epithets to be used equally for cultivar or Group names by International Cultivar Registration Authorities (ICRAs). It is currently anomalous that Groups are excluded from the provisions in these three cases, but are covered by the remainder of the Article. Clearly the same problems can arise with both cultivar and Group epithets and a similar resolution may be needed in both cases. All ICRAs are responsible for the registration of both cultivar and Group epithets.

Proposal H8: The definition of a cultivar

(H8) Art. 2.2 Add a new Note 4:

Note 4. No assemblage of plants can be regarded as a cultivar until its name, rank and circumscription has been published.

Some confusion has arisen regarding the point at which a cultivar is formally recognised as such and it seems desirable that the *Code* should clarify this point. For example, should an un-named but selected seedling, perhaps under number, which has been propagated and which is distinct, uniform and stable, be regarded as a cultivar? Or should a cultivar only be deemed to exist once it has been named and that name, its cultivar status and a description have been published? This new Note would make it clear that establishment is necessary before a cultivar can be said to exist since without this there is no means of knowing unambiguously what its identity is.

Recommendation to amend Article 2 of the *Code* relating to the nature of original clonal material of a cultivar

Article 2.5 indicates that plants of the same clone may form a cultivar. Article 2.4 indicates that for any cultivar, “whatever the means of propagation, only those plants that maintain the characteristics that define that particular cultivar may be included within that cultivar” (Brickell *et al.*, 2004). Thus a sport on an individual plant of a cultivar that is removed and propagated can be treated as a separate cultivar as its characteristics no longer match those of the cultivar from which it is derived. Conversely a plant raised from seed from an originally clonal cultivar that maintains the characteristics that define the cultivar may be treated as part of that cultivar. An example of this is the cultivar *Geranium pratense* ‘Blue Chip’.

This cranesbill was first named from a single chance seedling that had very pale blue flowers and was propagated vegetatively from the original plant. Subsequently the originator found that apparently identical seedlings were appearing from the same source and such plants have subsequently been treated as part of the cultivar ‘Blue Chip’. This cultivar now consists of several seed-raised progeny,

including the original one on which the cultivar was based, all of which may subsequently have been propagated vegetatively. Further seed-raised plants may also be incorporated when they arise so long as they maintain the characteristics of the cultivar.

It is essential in maintaining the integrity of any cultivar that rigorous selection is practised when determining whether any material of whatever origin belongs to a particular cultivar. However, there are some who will consider that any move away from the sole and original clonal stock of a cultivar is undesirable and to be avoided. On the other hand it might be said to be equally undesirable to attempt to constrain taxonomic judgement by enforcing the application of a name in this way. Thus it might be desirable for the *Code* to devise some means to allow a user, such as a nurseryman, to indicate that they are offering material derived from the original clone. To indicate that one is offering clonal material is not enough since in the example given above several seed-raised plants of *Geranium pratense* have been propagated clonally and offered under the cultivar epithet 'Blue Chip'. It is thus suggested that the Commission adopts a symbol or abbreviation which may be used when someone wishes to make the particular point that they are using a name to apply only to the original clone, e.g. *Geranium pratense* 'Blue Chip' (oc) or *Geranium pratense* 'Blue Chip' (*), where oc or * stands for "original clone". The problem with using an abbreviation of the relevant words is clearly that the equivalent abbreviation will differ with the language used, unless an agreement can be reached to standardise one spelling. The use of such an indication should be voluntary but if any user wishes to give this additional information they will be free to do so. By agreeing on a uniform way in which this can be achieved the information will be more readily comprehended by all users.

It is suggested that the provision of such a device could be inserted within Article 2 of the *Code*.

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Proposals to amend the Code (H9–H11)

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Proposal H9: To amend Article 3 of the Code regarding the Group and Grex

(H9) Insert new article: *Art. 4: The Grex*

4.1 [Art. 3.3 of present Code] The grex (plural: greges, although often written as grexes. *Contraction, gx*) is an assemblage of individuals based solely on specified parentage. It may only be used in orchid nomenclature.

Note. 1. In current usage the parents of a grex are restricted to the rank of species or another grex, or a subspecies treated as though it were a species.

Rec. 1. If a subspecies is employed as a grex parent, it should be treated as at species rank, and the appropriate species binomial should be employed where available.

Rec. 2. Botanical taxa below the rank of subspecies, and infra-grex elements should not be designated as grex parents, but may be used as parents of infra-grex Groups. See 4.4.

4.2 A grex name applies to a cross and its reciprocal.

Ex. 1 [Ex. 9 of the present Code.] The collective name for the cross *Paphiopedilum Atlantis grex* × *Paphiopedilum Lucifer grex* is *Paphiopedilum Sorel grex*. It is also the name for the cross *Paphiopedilum Lucifer grex* × *Paphiopedilum Atlantis grex*.

Note. 2. If a name is required for a reciprocal cross of a grex which has a previously established name, a Group may be established for the reciprocal cross within the grex.

4.3. The grex is ranked above the Group so that a grex may contain one or more Groups.

Note. 3. The original greges were all inter-species crosses. Consequently they were of equivalent rank to species, cf. ICBN 2005 Art. H.5.1. However, with the practice of assigning separate grex names to both an inter-species cross and its parental back crosses, this equivalency has been lost. Consequently a nothospecies could be viewed as containing one or more greges.

Ex. 2. Epidendrum × obrienianum Rolfe applies to all progeny derived from all possible hybrid combinations between Epidendrum jamiesonis × Epidendrum radicans and their offspring. Consequently Epidendrum × obrienianum includes Epidendrum O'Brienianum grex (jamiesonis × radicans), and the back-cross Epidendrum Thayeri grex (O'Brienianum × radicans).

4.4. A Group formed within a grex may be defined by parentage or description and preferably both.

4.5 [3.6 of present Code] Unchanged except delete "Notwithstanding Art. 3.5."

4.6 [3.7 of present Code] Unchanged except delete "Notwithstanding Art. 3.5."

Adoption of this elevated ranking for the grex would require slight amendments to other parts of the Code including the addition of the word "grex" adjacent to Group in many Articles. The principles and rules applying to the formulation of Group and cultivar epithets should also continue to apply to grex epithets.

In the current Code Article 3.3 a grex is regarded as a specialised application of the Group defined by parentage and only applicable to orchid hybrids. Originally all greges (grexes) were derived from crosses between species, which would give them species equivalent rank, cf. ICBN 2006 H.5.1. This was the concept of grex in Rolfe (1909). The practice of using only species or greges as grex parents continues today, although at times elements now regarded as subspecies are used as grex parents, but they are treated as being species for practical or historical reasons for the purpose of ICRA Registration.

When a grex was made several times using each time a different botanical or horticultural variety of a parental species, the resulting hybrid populations were called “varieties” (Rolfe, 1909) and each assigned an epithet, that was used after the grex epithet. These “varieties” could be variously equivalent to cultivars or Groups today, depending on how many individual clones and how much variation they embraced.

Under the present *Code*, it is not possible to name these entities, because a Group is considered to be the same rank as a grex. As these populations may contain many different seedlings, from which individuals will be selected and named as cultivars, it is not practical to assign a single cultivar name to the whole population. However, elevating the grex above the Group would allow a grex to contain one or more Groups and would thus enable populations of different parentage or with discernible common characters within a grex to be named as Groups.

This would also enable a closer equivalency to be recognised between named elements and their putatively equivalent infra-specific nothotaxa. For example in *Cypripedium* × *ventricosum* the variation is extensive and several nothotaxa of lower rank have been named. This is paralleled in horticulture by several remakes of the equivalent grex, using different elements of the parental species. However these names do not have any rank or place under the present *Code*, but could usefully be seen as Groups or sub-greges.

The grex need not be elevated to species-equivalent rank, but simply above the rank of the Group. In fact, there would be a slight anomaly introduced by elevating the grex to species-equivalent rank, in that a grex derived from two species is subordinate to and contained within the putatively equivalent botanical species hybrid (nothospecies). This arises because Article H.4 of the *Botanical Code* (ICBN 2006) makes clear that the botanical name applies to all possible combinations of crosses between the two species and their progeny, whereas separate grex names would be required for both an F1 and each of its back-crosses. Therefore two or more grex names may apply to different elements within a nothospecies. The same would apply to an artificial hybrid described botanically, and apparently equivalent grex names.

Early grex names were listed in *Index Kewensis* as nothospecies-equivalent and now have a double life, under both the *ICBN* and *ICNCP*, so that they may compete with other epithets within a genus for date priority. Hence, *Cypripedium smithii* Schltr. 1924 published for a wild species is illegitimate because of the prior existence of *Cypripedium* [*Paphiopedilum*] *smithii*, Low, 1893 for the artificial hybrid, *Paphiopedilum ciliolare* × *lawrenceanum*.

Finally there is a need for some flexibility in providing for the establishment of a Group within a grex. In the past such entities have been based sometimes on a description, and on other occasions on a statement of parentage, which is strictly a sub-grex unit rather than a Group. To simplify this concept and avoid the need for separate Groups and sub-greges to coexist within the same grex, it is proposed that establishment for Groups within greges should be possible by either a statement of parentage, a description or preferably both if available. As an example, contained within *Paphiopedilum Ashburtoniae* grex (*barbatum* × *insigne*) are two entities: *Expansum*, which is based on a description in *Gard. Chron.* 22: 552 (1884) and *Majus*, which is based on a statement of parentage (*barbatum* 'Crossii' × *insigne*) in Veitch, *Man. Cyp.*: 79, which is strictly a sub-grex.

Proposal H10: To amend Art 19.20 of the Code regarding words prohibited in epithets

(H10) Art. 19.20. Add to list of prohibited words in epithets:
reciprocal cross, reverse cross.

At times the reciprocal cross of a grex may differ significantly from the original hybrid and a Group epithet might be used to distinguish such a reverse cross. In the past the word "inversa" has been so employed. While this would currently be unacceptable as being a Latin word, its modern language equivalents are likely to make an appearance. It is not the intention of this proposal to restrict the use of the word "cross" by itself.

Proposal H11: To amend Article 24 of the Code regarding the establishment of Grex names

(H11) Art. 24.3 Notwithstanding Art. 24.1, the names of intergeneric graft-chimaeras (Art. 21.3) and *greges* that are based on specified parentage alone (Art. 4.1 [3.3]) are established if the accepted *name of at least one parent* of the graft-chimaera or *grex* concerned are stated at the time of publication providing that the provisions of Art. 24.1 (a)–(c) are fulfilled.

Rec. 1. At the discretion of the appropriate ICRA, a paragrex name may be designated for an orchid hybrid where both parents are unknown. This nomenclatural device can remain until such time as at least one parent may become known. Then the paragrex becomes either a grex name or a synonym of an established grex or a Group name. A paragrex epithet cannot displace an existing grex name, if the latter was more recently established.

At present Article 24.3, by use of the phrase “accepted names of the parents”, apparently requires that both parents of a grex must be stated at the time of publication in order to effect establishment. However this extends beyond the requirement of Article H.3.2 of the *ICBN*, which states that “A nothotaxon cannot be designated unless at least one parental taxon is known or can be postulated.” There are numerous cases where sufficient information about a cultivated orchid hybrid is known, due to either one parent only being identified or one parent only having an established grex or valid species name. Consequently it is proposed that, in line with the *ICBN*, the *Code* be modified to allow establishment of a grex name where only one parent name is available. There are several advantages to allowing this situation.

It would permit registration of a hybrid where a parent, at some point in its genealogy, is unknown. This would stabilise nomenclature and prevent exclusion from registration and establishment of epithets applying to grex parents that form the basis of breeding lines. The current provisions mean that whole breeding lines containing many greges are excluded from registration or nomenclatural establishment.

Examples: *Zygolum* Rhein Harlequin. Grex of unknown origin and unstated parentage distributed as *Galeottia* Rhein Harlequin. The registered parentage is a guess by the registrant who is using this plant in a breeding programme.

A registrant recently withdrew an application to register a grex after one parent (*Phalaenopsis* Red Oconee) could not be traced. Consequently a breeding line is excluded from the register.

A slightly more contentious issue is how to treat grex designations that are used as names where both parents are unknown or unavailable. It is proposed that some provision be made to enable such a name or designation to be used at the discretion of the appropriate ICRA.

A grex-equivalent name, which it is proposed to call a paragrex (meaning alongside a grex), could be permitted to enable a plant of unknown parentage, to function nomenclaturally as a grex parent.

After all, the plant still exists and will be used for breeding. What is achieved by deliberately ignoring it? A significant number of such cases are known, some near the base of the registered grex tree. Without this provision enormous sections of the Orchid Hybrid Register would consist of unestablishable names, that are technically unregistrable. Many cases are known in which parentage is kept secret or deliberately falsified for commercial reasons. This provision would enable registration and nomenclatural establishment of names for plants that are important commercially, used in breeding programmes, and even awarded, but of unknown parentage. If they are of high quality a breeder may wish to utilise them in a program and register the progeny. It would prevent the 'need' for some to guess at parentage to achieve registration. It is surely better to be honest about parentage than to fabricate it.

There is a small number of applications for ICRA grex registration that involve a grex parent in this category; many of these are from first time registrants, whose good will and co-operation would be seriously damaged by a refusal to register their cherished plant, resulting from a situation outside their control. Others are established nurseries who need a name for their plant, or individuals that must produce evidence of registration to have an award ratified.

As a nomenclator, the ICRA register should record all names in use, even if their application is doubtful.

Examples: *Miltonia* Lyoth, originated by Charlesworth & Co., 1920. Neither parent was recorded.

A considerable proportion of mass-marketed *Epidendrum* hybrids originate as unregistered greges from an amateur breeder in Japan, who sells them to a large nursery in Thailand for micropropagation and global distribution. Because they can be raised from seed to flowering in 18 months or less, he is very reticent about the parentage of these high quality hybrids. Due to their excellence they are used by several other well known nurseries in the USA and elsewhere to produce hybrids that have been given awards and are very popular. Some of these were featured in *Orchid Digest* 69(3), 2005, where several are illustrated under unregistered names of unknown parentage. The need to register these hybrids is considerable, and some guess-work about the parentage has been necessary.

Contributing to this problem is the refusal to list grex names in statutory registration for PBR, etc. Thus many quality plants are known only by a cultivar name or trade designation, which cannot be matched to the appropriate entry in the ICRA register. A few breeders who apply for PBR, and who already register their greges with the ICRA, will form the statutory cultivar epithet by appending a word element to the registered grex name. This enables the entries in the two registration systems to be correlated. However, most who apply for PBR do not use a grex name at all.

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Proposals to amend the *Code* (H12–H13)

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Proposal 12: The use of punctuation marks

(H12) Art. 19.16 A cultivar name may not be established if...its epithet consists solely of a single letter or solely of Arabic or Roman numerals *or a single letter or numerals in combination with a punctuation mark.*

Article 19.16 in its present form does not allow the formation of cultivar names that are either solely a single letter, such as 'K', or solely of Arabic or Roman numerals, such as '400' or 'MMIV', to quote the examples given in Ex. 25 in the *Code*. Punctuation marks are generally not permitted in cultivar names, but Article 19.21 lists the exceptions that are allowed. At present however, there is nothing to prevent cultivar names being formed of either a single letter or Arabic or Roman numerals in combination with a punctuation mark. The following made-up epithet examples could therefore be established: 'U!', '.I', '1!', '/123', 'CXV!'.

The current trends for abbreviating language, in a text-messaging style, have already been seen creeping into plant names. *Triteleia* '4U' was submitted to the *RHS Plant Finder* for the first time during the compilation season for the 2007–2008 edition and was registered by the International Cultivar Registration Authority for bulbous, cormous and tuberous-rooted ornamental plants in 2003. It would therefore only seem to be a matter of time before an epithet such as '!I' appears. This proposal would therefore be a timely addition to the *Code*.

Proposal 13: The exclusion of certain words

(H13) Art. 19.20 A name is not established if...its cultivar epithet contains the following words or their equivalents in any language: "cultivar", "grex", "group", "hybrid", "maintenance", "mixture", "seedling", "selection", "sport", "series", and "strain" or the plural form of these words, or the words "improved", and "transformed" or their equivalents in any language.

The 1995 edition of the *Code* included seedling in the list of words in the equivalent Article (17.16). This proposal would re-include seedling within this list.

Seedling is a word that is frequently used descriptively for a plant, often in combination with the name or a person or place, such as WISLEY SEEDLING. Since the publication of the current edition of the *Code*, “seedling” has been a permitted part of a cultivar epithet. When a name like WISLEY SEEDLING is listed in a nursery catalogue that lists all of its plant names in capital letters and doesn’t show cultivars in single quotation marks, it is not possible to be certain whether its use is meant as a descriptor, Wisley seedling, or as a cultivar name, ‘Wisley Seedling’.

Recommendation to amend the *Code* regarding publication

Article 22 makes it clear that “Publication is effected...only by distribution of printed or similarly duplicated matter...to the general public or at least to botanical, agricultural, forestry or horticultural institutions with libraries accessible to botanists, agriculturists, foresters or horticulturists generally.” It goes on to state the ways in which publication “is not effected” and includes, “publication via electronic media.”

Recommendation 22B.1 strongly recommends that “copies of publications, especially trade catalogues, containing new cultivar or Group names should be sent to appropriate International Cultivar Registration Authorities and, if possible, to libraries that maintain collections of such publications.”

An important method of establishment of cultivar names has been through the distribution of printed nursery catalogues, though this method is now decreasing in its effectiveness. In 2000, 56% of nurseries listed in the *RHS Plant Finder* submitted a nursery catalogue to the book’s compiler as requested; this decreased to 29% in 2006. It appears that fewer nurseries are producing a printed catalogue, preferring instead to market their plants to the public via the Internet, often via a dated online catalogue that can be downloaded or printed by visitors to their websites. While this might fulfil the individual nursery’s requirement to market and advertise its plants, it does not currently fulfil the requirements of the *Code* for effective publication of new cultivar or Group names.

It is requested that the Commission consider ways that these electronic nursery catalogues, which are likely to be ephemeral, could be secured as printed copies for long-term preservation. This would enable the cultivar and Group names that first appear within them to be published and therefore established.

The method proposed here is to include an Appendix to the *Code* of the “libraries that maintain collections” of nursery catalogues, as referred to in Recommendation 22B.1. This would then provide a list of libraries to which paper copies of the electronic nursery catalogue could be sent. It is proposed that paper copies be distributed to a given minimum number (five or ten) of libraries or to specifically designated library collections.

It is noted that a recommendation to place copies in libraries would, to some degree, be comparable with Art. 30A.2 in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature 2006*.

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International Registration for Cultivar Names for *Hydrangea* L. 2001–2005

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During the last five years, 15 cultivar names of *Hydrangea* have been registered with the International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) at the National Horticultural Institute, Angers. The aim of this step is to allow a wider circulation of the names, reducing the possibility of the same name being used for different cultivars.

In the following text, the raiser and the breeding date are given after the cultivar name; the selling names are in capitals.

***Hydrangea anomala* subsp. *petiolaris* 'Firefly'**, Dan B. Benarcik 1992, registered June 4, 2002 by D.B. Benarcik, Wilmington, Delaware, USA. The original plant is a mutation of a *H. petiolaris*. This cultivar is characterised by leaves with yellow margins. United States Plant Patent PP11,038, August 24, 1999. A photograph has been deposited at INH.

***Hydrangea arborescens* 'Dardom'**, Robert and Jelena de Belder 1992, registered December 12, 2004 by W.H. Kromhout, Darthuizer Boomkwekerijen, Leersum, Netherlands. It is sold under the trade name WHITE DOM. The original plant is a seed selection. It is a shrub stronger than the other *H. arborescens* with many broad corymbs. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 10,977 April 28, 2003. United States Plant Patent PP14,168, September 23, 2003. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004).

***Hydrangea macrophylla* subsp. *macrophylla* 'AB Green Shadow'**, A.O. van Bergen 1999, registered by New Variety B.V., Aalsmeer, Netherlands. The original plant is a mutation of 'Dr Bernhard Steiniger' with a green spot on the sepals. Commercial name: GREEN SHADOW. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 10,601, February 10, 2003. Award: First Prize at Plantarium 2000, Boskoop (NL). A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004) and a photograph has been deposited at INH as a nomenclatural standard.

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Bailmer', Verdon Glen Black 1987, registered October 28, 2003 by L. Robinson, Bailey Nurseries, St Paul, Minnesota, USA. This plant is sold under the trademark ENDLESS SUMMER®. The original plant was "discovered" in a garden and is remarkable for its re-flowering capacity (Durr, 1999). It is an old pink mophead hortensia. United States Plant Patent PP15,298, November 9, 2004. Photographs have been deposited at INH.

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Beijing', Florema Young Plants 1995, registered February 20, 2004 by W.A. ter Laak, De Kwakel, Netherlands. This lacecap variety is characterised by slightly twisted pink sterile flowers and a compact plant shape. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 16,141, September 12, 2005. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004).

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Challenge', JWP Kolk Bloemen BV 2000, registered February 12, 2004 by JWP Kolk. This vigorous mophead variety is characterised by light pink sterile flowers. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 13,553, June 21, 2004. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004).

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Hulk', Florema Young Plants 1994, registered April 15, 2002 by W.A. ter Laak, De Kwakel, Netherlands. The original plant is a mophead hortensia with large white dentate flowers turning light pink. The foliage is dark green and the plants are short. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 10,602, February 10, 2003. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004) and a photograph has been deposited at INH.

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Multi Purple', Florema Young Plants 1995, registered April 15, 2002 by W.A. ter Laak, De Kwakel, Netherlands. The original plant is a little dark lacecap hortensia with a very good branching quality. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 11,579, July 28, 2003. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004) and a photograph has been deposited at INH.

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Rambo', Florema Young Plants 1995, registered April 15, 2002 by W.A. ter Laak, De Kwakel, Netherlands. The original plant is a mophead hortensia with

large pink dentate flowers turning light pink. The foliage is dark green and the plants are short. European protection PCOV #11,578, July 28, 2003. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004) and a photograph has been deposited at INH.

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Red Red', A.O. van Bergen 2000, registered July 28, 2003 by New Variety, Alsmeer, Netherlands. This mophead variety is characterised by red sterile flowers. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 11,580 July 28, 2003. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004) and a photograph has been deposited at INH.

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Yellow Leaf', Takeomi Yamamoto 1999, registered September 20, 2002 by Thomas M. Foley, Hines Horticulture, Irvine, California, USA. The original plant was a mutation with bright golden to yellow foliage throughout the growing season. United States Plant Patent PP2,701, June 11, 2002.

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *macrophylla* 'Zorro', A. van Zoest 2000, registered March 1, 2004 by A. van Zoest, Reeuwijk, Netherlands. The original plant is a black stem mutation of 'Blaumeise'. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 13,566, June 21, 2004. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004).

Hydrangea macrophylla subsp. *serrata* 'Fuji Waterfall', Dan Heims 2000, registered December 27, 2001 by Janet Egger, Terra Nova Nurseries, Canby, Oregon, USA. The original plant was selected in Japan in 1997. This clone is characterised by very large flower clusters of white double sterile and fertile flowers. A photograph has been deposited at INH.

Hydrangea paniculata 'Darlido', L.K.J. IIsink 1986, registered December 12, 2004 by W.H. Kromhout, Darthuizer Boomkwekerijen, Leersum, Netherlands. It is sold under the trade name DART'S LITTLE DOT. This hybrid is a low plant up to a maximum of 0.8m. It is characterised by its large cream sterile flowers turning pink in autumn and its small dark green leaves. European Community Plant Variety Rights Grant 7,364, March 5, 2001. This name was established by IIsink 1994. A description was published by Bertrand *et al.* (2004).

Hydrangea quercifolia 'Little Honey', Briggs Nursery 2002, registered January 7, 2002 by L. Caton, Briggs Nursery, Olympia, Washington, USA. The original plant is a mutation of *H. quercifolia* 'Pee Wee'. This new cultivar is characterised by yellow greenish foliage. United States Plant Patent PP17,477, January 11, 2005. A photograph has been deposited at INH.

Registration of cultivars should be done as soon as possible as it is in the best interest of all parties involved. This would ensure a better accuracy between labels and plants, and better communication between breeders, growers, and customers. Every time that a cultivar is registered through patent or Plant Breeders' Rights, the International Cultivar Registration Authority should also be notified.

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**The cultivated forms of *Eupatorium cannabinum* L.
(*Asteraceae*)**

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Although *Eupatorium cannabinum* is usually considered more of a weed than a garden plant, it is nevertheless attractive in its appropriate place and a few more garden-worthy forms have been selected over the years. The two oldest of these are a white-flowered form and a double-flowered form, but investigation into the correct names for these forms has revealed a rather confused nomenclatural history.

***Eupatorium cannabinum* ‘Album’**

The white-flowered form is currently referred to in the *RHS Plant Finder* (Lord *et al.*, 2006) as the cultivar ‘Album’. This name appears to be based upon a botanical variety described by Silva Tarouca (1913). However, it is not the earliest description of a white-flowered *Eupatorium cannabinum*. Voss (1894) described this colour variation at the rank of form, using the epithet *albiflorum*. This was later recombined by Bergmans (1939) at the rank of variety, but being later than Silva Tarouca’s epithet it does not have priority when the two names are considered synonymous. It is not known where Voss’s types might be (Stafleu & Cowan, 1986), if any ever existed; and it is not likely that Silva Tarouca designated any either (Stafleu & Cowan, 1985), but these two validly published names are the correct epithets at their respective ranks for what appears to be identical taxa. The *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP; Brickell *et al.*, 2004) states that under such circumstances the earliest name, irrespective of rank, should be used (Art. 26.1). However, this article is qualified with a condition that this is only in the case where there has been “continued varied and competing use”. In this example, current usage appears to have been almost entirely consistent in the employment of ‘Album’ as the cultivar epithet. On the other hand, the white-flowered *E. cannabinum* is perfectly fertile and produces at least some offspring that are also white (A. Leslie, *pers. comm.*); the cultivar ‘Not Quite White’ is also known to come true from seed (Castle, 2000) and white-flowered

forms do occur occasionally in wild populations (Sell & Murrell, 2006). Therefore, it is recommended here that its treatment as a botanical form is much more appropriate, in which case the epithet *albiflorum* is to be used. The opportunity is also taken to select the specimen from the recent trial at Wisley to neotypify the name.

***Eupatorium cannabinum* 'Flore Pleno'**

The double-flowered form of *Eupatorium cannabinum* has been listed by the *The Plant Finder* (now *RHS Plant Finder*) as 'Flore Pleno' since 1990 (Philip, 1990; Lord *et al.*, 2006). However, prior to this date the earliest editions of *The Plant Finder* had used the name 'Plenum' and this is the name adopted by a number of other current publications (e.g. Cullen *et al.*, 2000; Hoffman & Geers, 2005). A comparison of the usage of the two epithets shows that there has been "continued varied and competing use" and it is important to establish the earliest valid epithet.

The first use of the epithet *plenum* as a botanical variety appears to be by Chittenden (1951). However, if this is the earliest use, then this epithet has never been validly published according to the *Botanical Code (ICBN)* as it lacks any description in Latin and so is contrary to Article 36.1. According to Article 19.7 of the *ICNCP*, It is nevertheless, being pre-1959, still permissible as a cultivar epithet if no valid botanical epithet exists.

The earliest use of the epithet *flore pleno* appears to be by Silva Tarouca (1913). Unfortunately, in that publication it was abbreviated to just "fl. pl.". Although this is probably unambiguous in its meaning, it is questionable as to whether it was validly published according to the *ICBN*. (It could be argued that there is some precedence for permitting expansion of abbreviations in specific epithets following established custom under Article 23.8).

If neither epithet is validly published according to the *ICBN*, then the earliest one should be used, in which case 'Flore Pleno' does indeed appear to be the correct epithet. However, there are two validly published botanical epithets available for the double-flowered form: Bergmans (1924) described it as var. *pleniflorum*, and seven years later it was given another name, var. *ligulosum*, by Wehrhahn (1931). Both authors referred to the horticultural name *flore pleno* in their synonymy, indicating that they had the same taxon in mind

and rendering the later name illegitimate, under Articles 52.1 and 52.2(e). According to Articles 19.6 and 19.7 (*ICNCP*), 'Pleniflorum' should therefore be the correct epithet. However, there still exists the possibility that the botanical variety *flore-pleno* (correctly hyphenated according to Article 60.9 *ICBN*) was validly published in an obscure publication or nursery catalogue prior to 1924. (If this was so, var. *pleniflorum* would also become illegitimate, as it includes the variety as a synonym.) It is therefore wise to retain the epithet 'Flore-pleno' until a very thorough search of appropriate publications around that time can be conducted. Conservation of this epithet is also strongly recommended to maintain the name in the event that a valid publication can never be found.

Unlike the white-flowered form referred to above, the double-flowered form is completely sterile (a benefit in the garden as it does not seed itself around) and can only be propagated clonally. Therefore, the rank of cultivar is still the most appropriate treatment for this form.

Variegated *Eupatorium cannabinum*

In addition to the cultivars and forms mentioned above, two variegated cultivars are listed in the *RHS Plant Finder*. 'Spraypaint' was discovered by Martin Cragg-Barber on the south side of a ditch on the back road between Hullavington and Kingway, Wiltshire. It is described by him as having "yellow splashes on leaf". This appears to be the only true variegated form of *E. cannabinum* available, as the cultivar supplied under the name 'Variegatum' to the recent RHS trial actually belongs to the Asian species *E. fortunei*. This epithet, whether applied to *E. cannabinum* or *E. fortunei*, is invalid, as it only appeared in the *RHS Plant Finder* in 1999 and 'Spraypaint' is the only variegated form appearing in the literature before then.

Synonymised list of cultivars and forms

Eupatorium cannabinum L. forma *albiflorum* Voss, Vilmorin's *Blumengärtnerei* 1: 446 (1894). Type not known. Neotype designated here: Trial of *Eupatorium*, trial number 12, sent by Monksilver Nursery, collected 10 August 2005 (**WSY**, neo.).

Syn. *E. cannabinum* L. var. *album* Silva Tar.: 175 (1913); H.R. Wehrh.: 1021 (1931); Bonstedt: 506 (1932); Nobis: 27 (1951). Type not known.

E. cannabinum L. var. *albiflorum* (Voss) Bergmans: 336 (1939)

E. cannabinum 'Album'; Jelitto & Schacht: 188 (1963); Jelitto, Schacht & Fessler: 235 (1985); Trehane: 192 (1989); Huxley: 244 (1992); Hoffman & Geers: 137 (2005)

Flowers white.

E. cannabinum f. *albiflorum* 'Not Quite White'; Castle: 3 (2000)
Fluffy grey-white flower clusters that are blush in bud.

E. cannabinum 'Flore-pleno'; Cumming & Lee: 163 (1960); Trehane: 192 (1989); Huxley: 244 (1992).

Syn. *E. cannabinum* L. var. *flore-pleno* Silva Tar.: 175 (1913), as "fl. pl."; Nobis: 27 (1951), *nom. inval.*

E. cannabinum L. var. *pleniflorum* Bergmans: 221 (1924). Type not known.

E. cannabinum L. var. *ligulosum* H.R. Wehrh.: 1021 (1931); Bonstedt: 506 (1932), *nom. illegit.* Type not known.

E. cannabinum L. var. *plenum* Chitt.: 793 (1951), *nom. inval.*; Perry: 149 (1957); Bloom: 100 (1960)

E. cannabinum 'Plenum'; Jelitto & Schacht: 188 (1963); Thomas: 142 (1976); Jelitto, Schacht & Fessler: 235 (1985); Cullen *et al.*: 664 (2000); Hoffman & Geers: 209 (2005)

Height 1.4m. Leaves mid green (137A–C); stem grey green, heavily flushed dull grey purple, much greyer than 187A except at base of petioles, pubescent, thickly covered with very short curled hairs. Inflorescence composed entirely of greyed deep pink phyllaries (186A–B). Sterile.

E. cannabinum 'Spraypaint'. Nomenclatural Standard: Sent by Martin Cragg-Barber, 7 September 2006, barcode WSY0096106 (WSY)

Creamy irregular splashes on leaves. Stem erect, round, green (145B), some faint reddish-brown markings, white downy hair. Stem leaves divided at base into three occasionally four, middle lobe larger than the others, lanceolate, toothed, variegated, green (137A, 149C–D), cream (\pm 11D), densely hairy especially on lower surface mid-vein.

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**A valid name for *Fittonia albivenis*
'Nana' (Acanthaceae)**

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Fittonia albivenis 'Nana' is a dwarf form of the popular houseplant commonly known as the nerve plant because of its decorative white-veined leaves. It is much smaller than the typical form, which has broadly ovate leaves (30–75 × 20–60mm) with cordate bases, and is reputed to be less vulnerable to fluctuations of temperature and humidity and so better suited to growing in houses (Hessayon, 1980).

In Brummitt's (1980) careful examination of the genus *Fittonia* in cultivation he noted that the name "*F. argyroneura nana* [had been] seen in commercial exhibits in Britain in recent years". However, he also suggests that the epithet has never been validly published as a botanical epithet. Its first mention in traditional literature appears to be when it was exhibited by Thomas Rochford and Sons Ltd on 19 May 1975 at the RHS London Show, where it received an Award of Merit. Unfortunately, it is very unlikely that the cultivar epithet was in use much before then. Rochford does not mention it in his book of 1973 (Rochford & Gorer, 1973) but does refer to it three years later (Davidson & Rochford, 1976). It is therefore almost certainly contrary to Article 19.13 of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (Brickell *et al.*, 2004) and a new name is required for this cultivar, which is still commonly grown (Brickell, 2003).

To complicate matters, there is also a cultivar under the name of 'Minima', which appears to have arisen in the USA at about the same time, as by 1980 it is already being used as a reference plant in the issuing of US Plant Patents (Anonymous, 1980a & 1980b). According to Staples & Herbst (2005) this is the same dwarf form of the plant as 'Nana'. It therefore appears that in America it is known by the name 'Minima' but in Europe 'Nana'. Unfortunately, 'Minima' is also invalid as it too is contrary to Article 19.13. Considering that it is not known who raised this cultivar or if it arose first in America or

Europe, the replacement of both names with a valid epithet seems an appropriate action.

Several new cultivars of *Fittonia albivenis* have been named with reference to heavenly bodies, e.g. 'White Star', 'Snow Star', 'White Angel'. It therefore seems appropriate to give this popular cultivar the epithet 'White Dwarf'. As the original raiser is not known it is also worth designating the Brummitt collection cited by him (Brummitt, 1980) as the nomenclatural standard, as it is the earliest reference to a specimen of this cultivar.

***Fittonia albivenis* 'White Dwarf' (Argyroneura Group)**

Nomenclatural Standard designated here: Cultivated in British Isles, sold for 80p as house plant under name "Fittonia" by Oaken Lane Garden Centre, Claygate, Surrey, 26 Sept 1977, *Brummitt 15028* (K).

- Syn. *F. argyroneura* 'Nana'; Anonymous: 76 (1975)
F. argyroneura nana; Davidson & Rochford: 90 (1976);
 Brummitt: 162 (1980); Hessayon: 38 (1980)
F. verschaffeltii argyroneura 'Minima'; Anonymous
 (1980a & 1980b); Beckett: 256, fig. (1987)
F. verschaffeltii argyroneura minima; Kremplin: 136, fig.
 (1983)
F. verschaffeltii argyroneura nana; Philip: 185 (1990)
F. verschaffeltii var. *argyroneura* 'Nana'; Brickell: 441
 (1996)
F. albivenis 'Nana' (Argyroneura Group); Philip & Lord: 222
 (1994); Brickell: 451 (2003)

Stems procumbent, rooting at lower nodes, flowering stems ascending to 10cm high; stem hairs white, those on four angles spreading, those on faces crisped; leaves elliptic to ovate or rhombic, 17–42 × 11–29mm, base cuneate to slightly cordate, apex rounded to obtuse, petiole 6–21mm long, dark green (darker than 136A) above, conspicuously white-veined, greyed-green (137B–189A) beneath. Inflorescence a congested head of closely overlapping bracts, ±7 × 4mm, on a peduncle up to 37mm long; flowers 2 times as long as bracts, 2-lipped, tube 8–12mm long, cream (3D), lobes ±5mm long, cream-yellow (3C), upper lip oblong, entire at tip, ±1mm broad, arching over stamens, lower lip 3mm broad, 3-lobed, middle lobe deeper yellow (3A) than others.

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The first pink *Eucryphia*

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In 1972 a form of *Eucryphia milliganii* Hook. f. with pink flowers was found by Alan Gray and Ken Gillanders (who also found and introduced the pink-flowered *E. lucida* 'Pink Cloud') at about 3000' on Adamson's Peak in S Tasmania. Material of this plant was given to Barbara and Phillip Gordon who gave cuttings of it, along with many other plants, to Sir Harold Hillier when he visited Australia in 1977. This selection was later named *E. milliganii* 'Pink Whisper'. Apart from its pink flowers it also differs from existing plants of *E. milliganii* in cultivation in its broader leaves that are densely hairy beneath. A southern form of the species with leaves hairy beneath has been described as subsp. *pubescens* (Barnes *et al.*, 2000) and 'Pink Whisper' clearly belongs here.

Eucryphia milliganii subsp. *pubescens* R.W. Barnes *et al.* 'Pink Whisper'

A large evergreen shrub of upright habit (currently 4 × 2m here). Young shoots distinctly flattened beneath the nodes and purplish-pink on the exposed side. Leaves broadly elliptic to oblong, up to 2.2 × 1.5cm, noticeably convex, glossy dark green above, glaucous and reticulate beneath, with a dense covering of fine, soft hairs. Flowers cup-shaped at first, opening nearly flat, about 2.5cm across, the petals up to 1.3 × 1.1cm, pink in bud and distally edged with pale pink when first open, later fading to white. Stamens 20–30, filaments 5–6mm long with deep pink anthers, styles 5, sometimes lacking.

Specimen: Cultivated Sir Harold Hillier Gardens, Accession number 1987.1926, A.J. Coombes 950721, 9 July 1995, Harold Hillier Herbarium (HILL).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Ken Gillanders for supplying information on the origin of *Eucryphia* 'Pink Whisper'.

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On the identity of “*Schima yunnanensis*”

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In various editions of the *RHS Plant Finder* a plant called “*Schima yunnanensis*” has been recorded as being available from nurseries and, indeed, plants under this name may be seen in a number of gardens in the UK such as Trewithen (Cornwall) and Logan Botanic Gardens (Dumfries & Galloway). It is also included, as “*Schima yunnanense*”, by Hudson in McMillan-Browse (2004), where it is suggested to be synonymous with *S. superba* or *S. argentea*. However, the name “*Schima yunnanensis*” has not been formally published (it is not listed in IPNI) and thus must be regarded as a ‘Hort. name’.

Plants of “*S. yunnanensis*” in gardens are generally young trees or large shrubs indicating a fairly recent origin in cultivation. The plant at Logan (Accession No. 1983.9115) although labelled as “*S. yunnanensis*” is entered in the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh database as *Schima* sp. The answer as to the identity of plants under this name was found in the herbaria of Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (K) and RBG Edinburgh (E). In the former there is a specimen (Accession No. 511-82-05377) with the name “*Schima yunnanensis*” with the source given as P. Cox, Scotland. The material would appear to be wild source as the locality data are given as, “China, Yunnan, Yangbi County, Dapingdi, W. slopes in forest, 3rd May 1981, Alt. c. 8400 ft”. The specimen comprises one twig with one flower and the remnants of another flower. The leaves are lanceolate to elongate-lanceolate, 10–13cm × 2.5–3cm, with a distinctly paler underside.

A further specimen was tracked down in the RBG Edinburgh herbarium labelled “*Schima yunnanensis*”, having been collected on the Sino-British Expedition to Cangshan (SBEC). The plant in question was SBEC0079, from Dapingdi, above Yangbi, alt. 2700m, collected on 3 May 1981 in broad-leaved forest. These details are confirmed from the SBEC field notes and records (WSY) that show that the seed gathered was germinated both at RBG Edinburgh and

St Andrews by 13 Sept. 1981; seed also was retained by P. Cox (Glendoick) who also participated in the expedition. This specimen has been identified as *S. argentea* by T.L. Ming, the author of the account of *Schima* in *Flora Yunnanica* **8** (1997). The Edinburgh specimen has leaves and some detached capsules but no flowers. The leaves are elongate-lanceolate, entire or crenate in the upper third or distantly dentate, usually tapering to a fine tip, distinctly glaucous on the underside. A further, very similar specimen was seen in the Edinburgh herbarium, collected by the Sino-American Botanical Expedition to Yunnan Province and identified as *S. argentea*. The specimen details are, "[China: Yunnan], Yangbi Xian, W. side of Diancang Shan Mt. Range, Malutang, in the vicinity of Chang Shan. Mixed broad-leaved evergreen forest, 2700m. Lat. 25°46' N, Long. 100°01' E. Coll. No. 511. 25.vi.1984".

The draft key to *Schima* in the *Flora of China*¹ makes a primary division based on whether the leaves are wholly entire as opposed to partly or fully crenate or serrate. *Schima argentea* is keyed out as having entire leaves with no serration, but the material of "S. yunnanensis" clearly has leaf margins that are distantly dentate or crenate in the apical third of the leaf. Based on this character it keys out to *S. sericans* (Handel-Mazzetti) T.L. Ming, which is known from NW Yunnan. But in that species the leaves are longer and broader, oblong-elliptic, and with pale green underside, not glaucous, as in *S. argentea* and "S. yunnanensis". The other species stated to have partly serrate-crenate leaves, *S. crenata* and *S. remotiserrata* are not known to occur in Yunnan but occur in the lowland tropical forests of S China and SE Asia. This leaves one to conclude that the primary couplet is faulty and that *S. argentea*, while normally having entire leaves, can have leaves with some apical teeth.

A note on the previous introduction of S. argentea into cultivation in the UK

This species was collected on numerous occasions by George Forrest according to material held at Edinburgh (E). There are specimens from his 1912–15 expedition (F12839, F12860, F12916 and F13473), mostly collected from the upper Mekong (Lan ts'ang)

¹ www.flora.huh.harvard.edu/china/mss/volume12/Theaceae-CAS_final.htm

Valley, but there do not appear to have been any seeds collected of this species during this trip. Further collections were made on his 1917–1919 expedition (F15029 [E], F16018 [WSY] and F16910 [E, WSY]) and on this occasion seed was gathered. Since the Royal Horticultural Society was a subscriber to the expedition there are both specimens and records of the seed gathered and sent back for distribution to the other subscribers (Chittenden, 1929). According to these records, one gathering of *S. argentea* was made (F15029: A237, A380, A471, A979). The A numbers refer to seed lots sent back. Material of F15029 is held at Edinburgh (E) in the *S. argentea* folder. This collection was made in the Wei-Hsi valley, which is a tributary of the upper Mekong river, at 8,000–9,000 feet, in November 1917. The tree was some 40–50 feet tall and in an open situation.

Although a direct connection cannot be proved, it seems that seed of this gathering was germinated and the resulting plants were tried in a number of gardens. It was also being offered for sale by W.J. Marchant in 1937. One of the best recorded is the one planted out at Wisley which was reported on and illustrated with a black and white photograph in *JRHS* 59: 409–410, f. 152, 1934 and by Mulligan (1936, f. lxxi), where the connection with F15029 is suggested but not definitely stated. Mulligan (*l.c.*) states, “Although the Asiatic genus *Schima* is mainly sub-tropical in habitat, this particular example has never shown any signs of tenderness at Wisley, and is regarded in fact as hardy as the Camellias in the Gardens.” The Wisley plant was also the source of the material used to illustrate the plate in *Curtis’s Botanical Magazine* 162, t. 9558, 1939–40. A specimen of it is in the Wisley herbarium, collected on 3 Oct. 1939, still in flower (WSY 0091772). However, that is the last we hear of the Wisley plant: it almost certainly perished in the devastating winters of either 1940 or 1946–7. *Schima argentea* survived in the milder gardens on the Atlantic shores of the British Isles and, indeed, it received an Award of Merit when exhibited by Lord Aberconway from Bodnant on 4 Oct. 1955. Arnold-Forster (1947) noted that plants in Cornish gardens had by then reached 30 feet, and these can still be seen today at Trewithen and Trengwainton. While it gained a reputation for tenderness, Johnson (1950) recorded a plant 4 feet high surviving 25°F of frost (c. –14°C),

in his garden in North Wales. Norman Hadden (1961: 349) also reported planting *S. argentea* in his garden in West Porlock in Somerset, which is still there now.

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Two names to which cultivars of New Zealand plants may be attributed

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The flora of New Zealand is rich in taxonomically complex groups and over the years a great number of redundant names have been generated through attempts to classify the anomalous forms and intermediate entities that are encountered. Some names, such as *Olearia* × *haastii*, *Lophomyrtus* × *ralphii* and *Rubus* × *barkeri*, initially published as new species, remain with us as hybrid binomials. Attention is drawn here to two further epithets that, though they have fallen into obsolescence, are available as hybrid names.

Pittosporum × *intermedium* Kirk, *Trans. & Proc. NZ Inst.* 4: 266, 1871
Type specimen in K.

Pittosporum intermedium Kirk was described in 1872 from a single small tree growing on Kawau Island off the North Island of New Zealand. Though considering it a “well-marked form”, Kirk speculated that it may have been the product of hybridisation as it combined the foliage of a large form of *P. tenuifolium* with characters of the capsule comparable to *P. crassifolium* or *P. ellipticum*. By the time his *Forest Flora of New Zealand* was published in 1889, however, Kirk had decided it was simply a form of *P. tenuifolium*, although he later recognised it as a species in its own right (Kirk, 1899), as did Allan (1961). Cheeseman (1925) considered the idea that the plant was a hybrid with *P. ellipticum* but dismissed it because that species is absent from Kawau Island. More recently the matter was put to rest when Bartlett (1984) compared specimens of *P. intermedium* with hybrids between *P. crassifolium* and *P. tenuifolium* growing in Auckland and pronounced this its true origin. *Pittosporum* ‘Craxten’ is a vigorous and attractive female clone that arose at County Park Nursery in 1980 from a chance cross between *P. crassifolium* ‘Variegatum’ and *P. tenuifolium* (Hutchins, 2003). The name *P.* × *intermedium* Kirk can be applied to this cultivar and to other plants of the same parentage, which Metcalf (1987) states arise freely in cultivation.

Metrosideros* × *subtomentosa Carse, *Trans. & Proc. NZ Inst.* **57**: 92, 1927

Allan (1961) has typified this name on a herbarium specimen in CHR.

Carse (1927) published his “× *Metrosideros sub-tomentosa*” based on plants intermediate between *M. excelsa* and *M. robusta* that grew at Lake Taupo, Whau Creek and Titirangi. Hybrids between the two species often occur where they meet and a selection made by Auckland nurseryman Graham Platts from a population growing on Great Barrier Island has been named ‘Mistral’. This cultivar can be attributed to *M. × subtomentosa* Carse and a close examination of cultivars currently attributed to *M. excelsa* may show that other clones also belong here.

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A new author citation for *Gunnera manicata*, and a note on a little known botanical author

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The correct name for the *Gunnera* (Brazilian giant rhubarb) widely grown in gardens in the British Isles has recently been questioned (Clement, 2003). In addition the actual origin of the plants in cultivation has been a source of confusion. A molecular study of the genus has been carried out (Wanntorp *et al.*, 2002) and these data have been used to prove that the plant known as *G. manicata* in gardens is from southern Brazil and is correctly named. That paper confirmed the thorough review of the problem and conclusions reached by Stapf (1919).

However, Wanntorp *et al.* (2002) state that the name *G. manicata* was validated by the description of Linden's plant published by André (1873). While the authors refer to the paper by Stapf (1919) as well as the earlier publication of the name by Delchevalerie (1867), they maintain the accepted author citation of "Linden ex E. André". This is repeated by Wanntorp (2003), where it is asserted that no botanical description was provided at the time of its first being made available through Linden's nursery in 1867. Stapf (1919) notes that a descriptive account of *G. manicata* was provided by Delchevalerie (1867) from a plant exhibited at the International Horticultural Exhibition at Paris that year and that the authority for the name might either be "Linden ex Delchevalerie" or "Linden ex André". In subsequent publications the validation of the name has consistently been attributed to André but it seems that Delchevalerie's publication has been dismissed without proper consideration. The description provided by Delchevalerie reads: "Ses grandes et belles feuilles longuement pétiolées, arrondies, réfléchies, en forme de parasol, à lobes dentés, arrondis, très-grands, sont très-ornementales. Les fleurs, très-nombreuses, sont réunies sur un support commun en petites grappes cylindriques ayant la forme d'un cône volumineux, très-allongé."

Although the detailed account by André (1873) is more satisfactory

from a botanical point of view as the source of the description of the species, Delchevalerie's text clearly provides a number of characters by which the plant may be recognised, taking into account that the only other large *Gunnera* in cultivation was *G. tinctoria* (= *G. scabra*; *G. chilensis*). For example, the observations note the rounded, toothed lobes of the leaves, whereas those of *G. tinctoria* are much more acute or almost lacinate. As such the description given above can be deemed to satisfy Article 32.1(d) of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (McNeill *et al.*, 2006). It is therefore proposed that the author citation and the date of publication should be amended accordingly to:

Gunnera manicata Linden ex Delchevalerie, *Revue Horticole* **39**: 218, 1867. (Lectotype **K**, designated by Wanntorp *et al.*, 2002)

= *G. brasiliensis* Schindl., in Engler, *Pflanzenr.* **IV**, **225**: 125, 1905 (nom. superfl.) non *G. manicata* sensu L.E. Mora-Osorio, *Flora de Colombia* **3**: 127, 1984 (= *G. morae* L. Wanntorp & Klackenberg, *Caldasia* **28**(2): 221–226, Dec. 2006)

A note on Gustave Delchevalerie (fl. 1867–1899)

Little is known about G. Delchevalerie. He does not appear in the Kew publication *Authors of Plant Names* (Brummitt & Powell, 1992) nor is any information available via IPNI (www.ipni.org). Hence what little can be found is summarised here.

There is a short entry in Stafleu & Mennega (1998: 175), which mentions that he was a Belgian botanist and gardener, born at Vedrin, Namur, Belgium. It then lists several horticultural works written by Delchevalerie, some of which are mentioned below. Stafleu & Mennega supply the dates *fl.* 1868–1889, but it has been possible to expand these slightly, based on publications by Delchevalerie not covered in the supplement to *Taxonomic Literature*.

Besides publishing his piece on *Gunnera manicata*, Delchevalerie also contributed several notes to *Revue Horticole* on other plants, mostly orchids, such as *Phragmipedium caudatum* 'Roseum' in *Rev. Hort.* **39**: 133 (1867). This interest in orchids helps to identify him with Gustave Delchevalerie, author of *Les orchidées*, dealing with culture,

propagation and nomenclature, and published in 1889 by Librairie agricole de la maison rustique, Paris as part of the series Bibliothèque du Jardinier.

He was a colleague of the famous Baron Haussmann (Prefect of Paris during the Second Empire under Napoléon III), working for the parks and gardens of the city of Paris.

Gustave Delchevalerie also worked as a landscape architect, and wrote *Les Promenades et les Jardins du Caire* (1899) in which he describes his part in the creation of the vice-regal and public gardens, including the Azbakiyya, in the English style, circa 1887, as well as several boulevards in Cairo during his term of employment under the Egyptian Khedive, Ismail Pasha. He was also responsible for the development of the gardens around the famous Gezira Palace, now the Marriott Hotel, where he oversaw the planting of a million exotic plants in a 600 acre garden on the island between 1868 and 1869.

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A new hybrid genus for *Calibrachoa* × *Petunia* (*Solanaceae*)

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Petunia is one of the most widely grown ornamental plants. In recent years work on this South American group led to the recognition of two separate genera, *Petunia* Juss., with three species as retypified by Wijnands *et al.* (1986), and *Calibrachoa* Cerv. ex La Llave & Lex., with about 40 species (Shaw, 2000). A more recent estimate for the number of species is supplied by Stehmann & Semir (2005); *Calibrachoa* with about 25 species, and *Petunia* with about 11. *Calibrachoa* is also now frequently grown, often under the label MILLION BELLS.

Until now there have been no sexual hybrids between the two genera, partly due to the differing chromosome numbers. Danziger has recently introduced a bigeneric hybrid using the registered trade designation CALITUNIA™. Under the ICNCP Principle 6, and Article 12.1, trade designations are not accepted as names, which leaves this hybrid technically without a name. Also publication of the trade designation as a nothogenus would likely compromise it as a registered trade designation by placing it in the public domain. To provide a botanical name that can be freely used for this hybrid the following nothogenus is published with the agreement of Danziger.

× *Petchoa* G. Boker & J.M.H. Shaw *nothogen. nov.* = *Petunia* Juss.
× *Calibrachoa* Cerv. ex La Llave & Lex. This new hybrid genus is here established to comply with the requirements of the ICBN Art. H6.2.

Illustrations along with other information on the cultivation of × *Petchoa* hybrids can be found at (www.danziger.co.il).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank Gili Boker of Danziger, “Dan” Flower Farm for collaborating on the publication of this name.

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- Wijnands, D.O., Boss, J.J., Wijsman, H.J.W., Schneider, F., Brickell, C.D. & Zimmer, K.** (1986). Proposal to conserve 7436 *Petunia* with *P. nyctaginiflora* as type cons. *Taxon* **35**: 748–749.

Plants given Exhibition Awards 2005–2006

J.J. CUBEY

Botany Department, RHS Garden Wisley

The following list of 158 awards has been compiled from the plant award descriptions written by Plant Committee Secretaries, or in the case of the Orchid Committee by Johan and Clare Hermans, for the period from September 2005 until the end of August 2006.

Anyone wishing to visit the Herbarium at Wisley, to view the herbarium specimens or photographic slides, should contact the Keeper of the Herbarium. Where more than one specimen or image exists for a plant, only one reference barcode has been given here. Paintings are commissioned for many orchids that are given awards and these can be consulted by contacting the Lindley Library.

References such as 13B refer to colours in the RHS Colour Chart (Fourth edition, 2001)¹. For enquiries regarding these awards please email plantcommittees@rhs.org.uk or telephone 0845 269000. These will then be forwarded to the appropriate Plant Committee Secretary or member of staff.

Acacia boormanii

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by The Hon. E.A. Boscawen, Tregothnan, Truro, Cornwall on March 14, 2006.

Overall effect a mass of yellow flowers with airy foliage. Inflorescence a (3-) 5-9(-14)-headed raceme; globular heads 5–10-flowered; flowers 5-merous, golden-yellow (13B/9A) and with united sepals. Phyllodes (leaves) slightly deflexed, narrow, 3–5cm long, 2–3mm wide, narrowing gradually to the leaf base; prominent mucro at leaf apex. Specimen [WSY0095562] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Allium kurtzianum

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mrs J. Aspland, Stourbridge, West Midlands on July 8, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 515–6. Specimen [WSY0095612] and photographic slide [WSY0094731] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

¹ Available from RHS Enterprises mail order (mailorder@rhs.org.uk or telephone 01483 211320)

Androsace 'Craignish'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr A. Furness, Hexham, Northumberland on April 1, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 496–7. Specimen [WSY0095511] and photographic slide [WSY0094719] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Androsace mariae

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr D. Peace, Yarm, Cleveland on April 29, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 504–5. Photographic slide [WSY0094723] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Androsace studiosorum 'Doksa'

First Class Certificate as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr A.C. Lafong, Glenrothes, Scotland on May 6, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 148–9. Specimen [WSY0089530] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Angraecum rutenbergianum 'Clare'

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr J. Hermans, Enfield, Middlesex on June 27, 2006. Description and colour pictures in *The Orchid Review* 114: 300.

Anguloa Wyld Chalice grex 'St Thomas'

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Dr H. Oakeley, Beckenham, Kent on June 27, 2006. Description and colour pictures in *The Orchid Review* 114: 298–299.

Anguloa × ruckeri 'Trinity'

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Eric Young Orchid Foundation, Jersey on May 22, 2006. Description and colour pictures in *The Orchid Review* 114: 242. Photographic slide [WSY0095532] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Anguloa × speciosa 'Daniel'

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr H. Oakeley, Beckenham, Kent on June 27, 2006. Description and colour pictures in *The Orchid Review* 114: 298.

Berneuxia thibetica

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr A. Newton, Ponteland, Newcastle upon Tyne on April 1, 2006.

Perennial, rhizomatous herb to 60 × 200mm as shown. Leaves basal, 70 × 25mm, elliptic, cuneate with a long, flat, slender petiole; blade

glabrous, leathery, upper surface dark green, underside pale greyish-green, margins entire, revolute. Inflorescence a capitate raceme, c. 10-flowered; peduncle to 50mm at anthesis, red; pedicels to c. 4mm, pinkish, bracts and bracteoles filamentous, pink, sepals broad ovate, pale green; corolla campanulate, 7 × 4mm, white, lobes ligulate to 1.5mm wide. Further information and a colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* **74** (4): 497–8. Specimen [WSY0095512] and photographic slide [WSY0094718] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

celery 'Morning Star'

Award of Merit as a vegetable for exhibition. Introduced by Medwyn's of Anglesey and exhibited by RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey on September 13, 2005.

Cheilanthes fendleri

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a foliage plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr and Mrs P. Ranson, Chippenham, Wiltshire on July 8, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* **74**(4): 517–9. Specimen [WSY0089524] and photographic slide [WSY0094724] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Allyson Peace'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Mr G. Freestone, Nuneaton, Warwickshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor reflexed: large-flowered; yellow (12A).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Angela'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 13, 2005. Early-flowering, dark pink.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Annika'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 13, 2005. Early-flowering, yellow.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Betty Deeming'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Mr G. Freestone, Nuneaton, Warwickshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor intermediate medium-flowered; yellow (13C).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Boulevard Yellow' ACM**

Award of Merit as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Cleangro Ltd, Chichester, West Sussex on September 27, 2005.

Charm. Height to 33cm. Free-flowering, erect, compact sprays. Flower heads single to 3cm. Florets short, narrow, overlapping, blunt and flat. Yellow (5C), disc yellow (9A). Photographic slide [WSY0094449] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Brierton Choice'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Submitted by Mr H. Lawson, Hartlepool on November 18, 2005. Indoor single; medium-flowered; yellow.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Cream Talbot Parade'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr D.T. Horn, Fleet, Hampshire on September 13, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor spray: reflexed; cream.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Debby Lynn'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by F. Charlton, Sunderland on September 16, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor intermediate: medium-flowered (75B).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Denis Gill'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr D.T. Horn, Fleet, Hampshire on September 13, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor intermediate: medium-flowered; yellow.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Dolly'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 13, 2005. Charm: reflexed; two-tone bronze.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Emperor of China'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mrs V. Wakefield, Alresford, Hampshire on November 15, 2005. Height 90 to 120cm. Very decorative late-flowering chrysanthemum. Leaves colouring attractively to dark red towards the end of the season.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Enbee Seymour'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a pot plant for exhibition. Raised by Mr B Masters and exhibited by Mr C. Webber, Wellington, Somerset on November 3, 2005. Indoor spray: single; red (45A).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Fantasy'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Cleangro Ltd, Chichester, West Sussex on September 13, 2005.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Festive Ursula'**

Award of Merit as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 13, 2005. Charm; mid-season, bronze, double when fully open.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Gipsy Queen'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Mr R. Coles, Raunds, Northamptonshire on November 3, 2005. Indoor single: medium-flowered; purple-pink (67B).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Heighington'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by F. Charlton, Sunderland on September 16, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor spray: single; white.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Interval'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Cleangro Ltd, Chichester, West Sussex on October 11, 2005.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Jedburgh'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr P. Fraser, Blyth, Northumberland on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor incurved: medium-flowered; yellow (4D).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Joyce Charlton'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr P. Fraser, Blyth, Northumberland on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor reflexed: medium-flowered; dark red.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Katie Jane'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Mr H. Lawson, Hartlepool on November 3, 2005. Indoor single: medium-flowered; pink (69C).

***Chrysanthemum* LINDA ('Lindayo')**

Award of Merit as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 13, 2005.

Charm: reflexed; white, late season. Photographic slide [WSY0038264] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Mark Hall'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Mr G. Freestone, Nuneaton, Warwickshire on November 3, 2005. Indoor single: medium-flowered; white (155C).

***Chrysanthemum* 'Mermaid Yellow' AGM**

First Class Certificate as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Cleangro Ltd, Chichester, West Sussex on September 13, 2005.

Compact, vigorous plant to 29cm. Free-flowering, erect, compact sprays. Thin stalks to 7cm. Double flowers to 5.9cm. Florets 28 × 7mm, long, medium width, overlapping, pointed and flat, yellow (7B), reverse yellow (8C–D). Photographic slide [WSY0046433] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Chrysanthemum* 'My Patricia'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Southway Nurseries, Cottingham, East Yorkshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor spray: reflexed; light salmon.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Myss Carol'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Southway Nurseries, Cottingham, East Yorkshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor spray: reflexed; yellow.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Myss Jem'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Southway Nurseries, Cottingham, East Yorkshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor spray: reflexed; purple.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Myss Marie'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Southway Nurseries, Cottingham, East Yorkshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor spray: reflexed; white.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Myss Maud'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for cutting. Exhibited by Southway Nurseries, Cottingham, East Yorkshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor spray: reflexed; light bronze.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Nina'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 27, 2005. Mid-season, pink, anemone-flowered.

***Chrysanthemum* 'Renoir'**

Award of Merit as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 27, 2005.

Plant to 26cm, vigorous, compact. Thin stalks to 6cm long. Double flowers to 2.7cm. Florets short and broad, overlapping, blunt, flat, yellow orange (17C), paler (17A) towards centre. Photographic slide [WSY0046607] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Chrysanthemum 'Ruby Glow'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Mr R. Coles on November 3, 2005. Indoor single: medium-flowered; light red (185D).

Chrysanthemum 'Southway Sunkissed'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Southway Nurseries, Cottingham, East Yorkshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor spray: single; yellow.

Chrysanthemum 'Syd Paine'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Mr G. Freestone, Nuneaton, Warwickshire on September 9, 2005. Early-flowering outdoor intermediate: large-flowered; yellow.

Chrysanthemum 'Tabitha'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 13, 2005. Mid-season, red.

Chrysanthemum 'Turner' AGM

First Class Certificate as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on October 11, 2005.

Height 37cm, vigorous, compact and bushy. Erect, free-flowering inflorescences in compact sprays. Thin stalks 8cm long. Double flower heads, 42mm wide. Florets short and broad, 9 × 5mm, in whorls, overlapping, flat and with emarginate tip. Rich dark red (near to 185A), reverse pale (181C). Photographic slide [WSY0038719] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Chrysanthemum 'Ursula'

Award of Merit as a pot plant for exhibition. Submitted by Yoder Toddington, Littlehampton, West Sussex on September 13, 2005. Charm: reflexed; pink lavender well-formed decorative flowers, early flowering.

Colchicum cupanii

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr R.J.A. Leeds, Sudbury, Suffolk on October 4, 2005.

Cormous perennial; leaves produced with flowers, to 90 × 25mm at anthesis, lanceolate, becoming falcate, acute, pale to mid green. Flowers to 90mm above soil, very pale pink (75B) on the margins and veins becoming white at the base; tube filiform, to 60mm; limb to 30mm with obovate to oblanceolate segments. Stamens to c. 15mm, broader at base; anthers small and purple; styles to c. 12mm, stigmas minute. Further information and a

colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 459–460. Specimen [WSY0072104] and photographic slide [WSY0072103] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Colchicum* ‘Glory of Threave’**

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr C. Grey-Wilson, Norwich, Norfolk on October 4, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 460–461. Specimen [WSY0072105] and photographic slide [WSY0072106] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Colchicum* ‘Rosy Dawn’ AGM**

First Class Certificate as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr C. Grey-Wilson, Norwich, Norfolk on October 4, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 455–456.

***Cortaderia selloana* SILVER FEATHER (‘Notcort’)**

Award of Merit as a flowering and foliage plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr I. Dickings, Woodbridge, Suffolk on October 4, 2005.

Height 180cm, foliage 1cm wide, irregularly striped longitudinally with pale yellow and green. Inflorescence loose plume 35–40cm long, 6cm wide, held 20–25cm above foliage. Sport of *Cortaderia selloana* ‘Pumila’. Specimen [WSY0085172] and photographic slide [WSY0085174] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Corydalis erdelii

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr P. Farkasch, Sandbach, Cheshire on April 1, 2006. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 499. Specimen [WSY0095508] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Corydalis hircana

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr R. and Mrs R. Wallis, Carmarthen on March 4, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 485–6. Specimen [WSY0095555] and photographic slide [WSY0094710] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Corydalis* ‘Sue Drew’**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr R. Drew, Laindon, Essex on April 11, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 503–4. Specimen [WSY0095580] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Crocus boryi* 'Brimstone'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr A.M. Edwards, Dorking, Surrey on October 15, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* **74**(4): 476–7. Specimen [WSY0073974] and photographic slide [WSY0094707] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Cycnoches warszewiczii* 'Kathryn Anne'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr M. Hopkinson, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire on December 13, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 116–7. Photographic slide [WSY0096040] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Cymbidium faberi* var. *szechuanicum* 'Akerne'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Akerne Orchids, Antwerp, Belgium on March 18, 2006. Description and colour pictures in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 178–9. Photographic slide [WSY0095515] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Cymbidium Paternoster* grex 'Samares'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Eric Young Orchid Foundation, Jersey on February 14, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 176. Photographic slide [WSY0095517] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Cynorkis uncinata* 'Rose of Madagascar'**

Botanical Certificate as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr R. van Vugt, Soest, Holland on October 29, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 57. Photographic slide [WSY0096051] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Dahlia* 'Lakeland Sunset' AGM**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr B. Warriner, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria on September 13, 2005.

Semi-cactus; 145mm in diameter, florets yellow (5A) faintly streaked with orange (23B), giving an overall impression of apricot (23C); pale lemon (5C) on the underside. Photographic print [WSY0052255] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Daphne calcicola* 'Gang-ho-ba'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr B. Mathew, Claygate, Surrey on April 11, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* **74**(4): 467–8. Specimen [WSY0095515] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Delphinium* 'Kennington Classic'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Submitted by Mr R. Joslyn, East Grinstead, West Sussex on June 20, 2006. Height 150cm, semi-double, cream with yellow eye. Photographic print [WSY0029558] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Delphinium* 'Shottesbrooke Lady'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Submitted by Mr C.R. Redman, Maidenhead, Berkshire on July 7, 2006. Height 260cm, semi-double, pale pink, brown eye. Photographic print [WSY0033407] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Dendrobium unicum* 'Weimin'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr C.-Y. Khoo, Winchester, Hampshire on June 27, 2006. Description and colour pictures in *The Orchid Review* 114: 299–300.

***Dendrobium victoriae-reginae* 'Ellie'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr D. Jackson, Thrybergh, South Yorkshire on September 17, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* 113: 357. Photographic slide [WSY0075440] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Dianthus* 'Lillie Brooks'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised by Mrs M. Tomlinson and exhibited by Mr D Cottam, Clone, Lancashire on July 1, 2006.

Flowers are single, c. 50mm wide, crimson self (57A); margins entire or with very small, irregular, shallow teeth; not scented. Leaves grey-green. Stems 35cm (under glass). Plant produces many stems and a lot of lateral buds. Etymology: named by Mrs M Tomlinson with her mother's maiden name.

Dionysia gaubae

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr B. Burrow, Lancaster on April 1, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 499–502. Specimen [WSY0095509] and photographic slide [WSY0094720] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Dionysia khatamii

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr I. Kidman, Ebchester on April 1, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 501–3. Specimen [WSY0095510] and photographic slide [WSY0094715] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Dionysia* 'Lycaena'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr and Mrs P. Ranson, Chippenham, Wiltshire on March 4, 2006.

Cushion-forming perennial to 25 × 110mm as exhibited. Leaves in dense basal rosettes to c. 7mm across, silvery green, lanceolate to oblong-obovate, c. 4 × 1mm, margins entire, both surfaces with white stellate hairs, thicker on the upper surface becoming membranous at base. Flowers sessile; sepals separate c. 2 × 1mm, silvery green, covered in stellate cobwebby hairs; tube to 9 × 2.5mm, white, lobes blunt c. 1 × 1mm, violet (84A). Further information and a colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 486–7. Specimen [WSY0095551] and photographic slide [WSY0094708] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Dionysia* 'Zdeněk Zvolánek'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr H. Kaupert, Lamberhurst Quarter, Kent on March 4, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 487–8.

× *Doritaenopsis* Joy Angel Voice grex 'Selene Joy'

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant. Raised and exhibited by Joseph Wu Orchids, Taipei, Taiwan on March 18, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* 114: 177–9. Photographic slide [WSY0095513] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

× *Doritaenopsis* Newberry Parfait grex 'Picotee'

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Vacherot & Lecouffle, Boissy-Saint-Léger, France on August 26, 2006. Description and colour pictures in *The Orchid Review* 114: 360–363. Photographic slide [WSY0089774] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Draba ossetica

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr R. Rolfe, West Bridgford, Nottingham on April 1, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 463–4. Specimen [WSY0027346] and photographic slide [WSY0094716] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Epidendrum englerianum* 'Akerne'**

Botanical Certificate as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Akerne Orchids, Antwerp, Belgium on September 17, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* 113: 357–8. Photographic slide [WSY0085183] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Fritillaria kotschyana* 'Craigton Max'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr F. Hunt,

Invergowrie, Dundee on April 8, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 466–7. Specimen [WSY0046534] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Galanthus* 'Alison Hilary'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr J.L. Sharman, Monksilver Nursery, Cottenham, Cambridge on March 14, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 495–6. Specimen [WSY0095572] and photographic slide [WSY0095569] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Galanthus elwesii* 'Godfrey Owen'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr R. Mackenzie, Shilton, Oxfordshire on February 14, 2006. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 482.

***Galanthus elwesii* 'Kyre Park'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr J.L. Sharman, Monksilver Nursery, Cottenham, Cambridge on January 17, 2006.

Bulbous perennial. Leaves narrowly oblanceolate c. 110 × 16mm at anthesis, erect, grey, margins incurved towards apex, tip blunt and minutely hooded. Scape erect to 70mm, pale green becoming dark towards the apex. Spathe to 25mm, pale green, curved with small, hooked tip. Pedicels erect, straight, bending abruptly at apex. Flowers single, solitary; ovary strong green, short, globose to 4 × 4mm. Outer segments to 18 × 10mm with a distinct claw (c. 3mm wide at base), margins recurved by c. 1mm forming a small hood at the tip, pure white; inner segments forming a cylindrical 'tube', each segment to 9 × 6mm, somewhat flared at the apex, outside with green (136B) markings, basal section oval with an indentation at the base joined to blunt-tipped apical V-shape with narrow, fairly shallow notch, inside with similar markings though somewhat more faint. Further information and a colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 480–1. Specimen [WSY0095563] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Galanthus elwesii* 'Rosemary Burnham'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr R. Mackenzie, Shilton, Oxfordshire on February 14, 2006. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 483–4. Specimen [WSY0070949] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Galanthus* 'Nothing Special'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr J.L. Sharman, Monksilver Nursery, Cottenham, Cambridge on February 14, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The*

Alpine Gardener 74(4): 482–3. Specimen [WSY0070948] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Gentiana acaulis* f. *alba* 'Snowstorm'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Prof. and Mrs D. Rankin, Lasswade, Midlothian on May 6, 2006. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 509. Specimen [WSY0095546] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Gentiana* 'Braemar'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr I.H. McNaughton, Pencaitland on October 4, 2005. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 474–5. Specimen [WSY0072114] and photographic slide [WSY0072115] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Gentiana* 'Silken Night'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr and Mrs K. Lever, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd on October 15, 2005.

Herbaceous perennial to 40 × 300mm as exhibited. Stems pale yellow, sprawling. Leaves opposite, to c. 25 × 2.5mm, lanceolate, acute, subglabrous, connate for c. 4mm. Flowers terminal, solitary, short-stalked. Calyx to c. 30mm, tubular for c. 18mm then divided into 6 leaf-like segments; corolla to c. 45 × 40mm, obconic; corolla lobes to 5mm wide, triangular, blunt to sharp-tipped, violet-blue (95B); plicae triangular, sharp pointed, to 2mm wide. Tube with c. 12 greenish white bands to 3mm wide running central to the lobes with blue midribs and speckling at the base and dark blue margins merging into blue (95B) at the base of the lobes. Further information can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 477. Specimen [WSY0085247] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Gentiana sino-ornata* 'Purity'**

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr and Mrs K. Lever, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd on October 15, 2005.

Herbaceous perennial to c. 100mm × 300mm as exhibited. Stems yellowish, ascending. Leaves opposite, to c. 28 × 2.5mm, lanceolate, acute, glabrous, connate for c. 3mm. Flowers terminal, solitary, sessile. Calyx to c. 35mm, tubular for c. 17mm then divided into 5 leaf-like segments; corolla to 45 × 30mm, obconic, 5-lobed; corolla lobes little spreading to 8mm wide, triangular, sharp-tipped, white with a very long faint blue tinge; plicae triangular, sharp pointed or mucronate, to 4mm wide. Tube with five pale green bands to 3mm wide running central to the lobes. Further information and a colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 461–462. Specimen [WSY0073972] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Gentiana 'St Andrews'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr I.H. McNaughton, Pencaitland on October 4, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 475–6. Specimen [WSY0072111] and photographic slide [WSY0072112] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Gladiolus flanaganii

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mrs C.M. Coller, Norwich, Norfolk on July 8, 2006.

Hairless, cormous perennial. Stems 40cm tall. Leaves sheathing the stem, lanceolate, c. 150 × 18mm, acute, with raised longitudinal veins. Flowers c. 3 in a one-sided spike; each flower subtended by two bracts, lanceolate with a tapering apex to c. 35mm long, suffused purple. Flowers c. 80 × 50mm, funnel-shaped; tube curved at base, segments clawed, red in bud (46D) opening pinker (47D), lower segments orangey red (179A); anthers shorter than filaments. Further information and a colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 472–3. Specimen [WSY0089523] and photographic slide [WSY0094729] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Gladiolus* × *colvillii

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mrs R. Clay, Cowbridge, Vale of Glamorgan on June 20, 2006.

Flowering stems to 65cm tall, stiff, mid green. Florets 5–7, 9cm wide, 9cm long, 5cm deep. Central upper lobe 6cm long × 3cm wide, two lobes on either side 6 × 2.5cm, three lower lobes 6 × 2cm wide. Upper three lobes pale reddish purple (59D) with central mid-rib strip of bright red (46C); lower three lobes pale reddish purple (59D) with white central blotch tapering out and becoming bright red (46C) to tip. Style very pale pink, stigma trifid, revolute and white. Stamens, three, with pale pink filaments and dark purple anthers.

Helleborus purpurascens

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Prof. A.J. Richards, Hexham, Northumberland on February 18, 2006. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 484–5. Specimen [WSY0095564] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Hepatica americana

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr A.R. White, Blackthorn Nursery, Alresford, Hampshire on March 4, 2006.

Herbaceous perennial to 90mm at anthesis. Leaves reniform divided to c. $\frac{1}{3}$ into 3, lamina to 35 × 50mm, upper surface subglabrous, fringed at the slightly raised margins, greenish, mottled with dull maroon (N186C), underside purplish, veins green with soft, white pubescence becoming woolly at the base; petiole to 90mm, woolly. Flowers solitary, single, to 25mm across; peduncle to 70mm, erect with long, white, soft pubescence, particularly at the base; involucre calyx-like, 3-lobed, tepals 6 to 7, broad elliptic to obovate, 10 × 7mm light blue (91C/B), paler on the reverse. Further information and a colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 489–90. Specimen [WSY0095553] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Hepatica* 'Blue Max'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr A.R. White, Blackthorn Nursery, Alresford, Hampshire on March 4, 2006.

Herbaceous perennial to 100mm at anthesis. Leaves reniform, divided to c. one third into 3, divisions more or less equal, overlapping, lamina to 80 × 110mm, upper surface subglabrous, fringed at the slightly raised margins, dull maroon, underside purple with scattered long, white hairs becoming woolly at the base; petiole to 125mm with long white hairs. Flowers solitary, single, to 35mm across; peduncle to 80mm, brownish with long white hairs; involucre calyx-like, green, silky-hairy, 3-lobed, outer lobes broad ovate 17 × 13mm, central lobe orbicular 10 × 9mm; tepals 6, broad elliptic-oblong, rounded at the apex, c. 17 × 10mm, blue (93B), reverse white becoming blue at the margins. Further information and a colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 490–1. Specimen [WSY0095554] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Hepatica* × *media* 'Sue White'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr A.R. White, Blackthorn Nursery, Alresford, Hampshire on March 4, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 491–2. Specimen [WSY0095552] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Iris aitchisonii* var. *aitchisonii

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey on April 11, 2006.

Leaves channelled, 200 × 2mm, erect to slightly spreading, adaxially green (137B), abaxially more greyish (191A). Flowers with standards narrowly spatulate, 30 × 3mm, pendent, violet (77A) at apex, fading (85C) at base; falls 55 × 24mm, spreading upwards and drooping only towards apex, violet (77A fading to 85C), with a central yellow band (13B) that is edged white;

style crests 50 × 13mm, centrally (87A) fading to (85C) or paler at the edges. Photographic slide [WSY0089536] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Iris* 'Celebration Song'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Submitted by Mr B. Baughen, Orpington, Kent on June 3, 2006.

Tall bearded; height 94cm, standards apricot pink (36C), falls lavender blue (91D), beard tangerine. American Dykes Medal winner 2003.

Iris edomensis

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey on November 15, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 478–480. Photographic slide [WSY0087522] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Iris* 'George' AGM**

First Class Certificate as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey on February 14, 2006. Reticulata iris.

***Iris* 'Going Home'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Submitted by Mr I. Smith, Bournemouth, Dorset on June 3, 2006.

Tall bearded; vigorous and spreading, foliage 71 × 3cm, lax and glaucous. Flower stems 92cm, not erect, zigzag, with seven, medium, well proportioned flowers per stem. Standards 8 × 6.5cm, cupped, arching, circular, creped, white (155C), very lightly flushed palest pink-white (N155C) at centre at base of standard. Haft pale green-yellow (1D), lightly mottled greyed-purple (187A). Falls 8.5 × 7.5cm flaring, obovate, creped, white (155A) flushed greyed-orange (closest 174C) close to haft fading to greyed-orange (closest 165D). Haft white (155A) veined greyed-purple (183A) radiating to edges, mottled greyed-orange (closest 165C). Style branches broad, erect, white (155C) flushed greyed-yellow (160B) either side of midrib. Crest large, fringed, white (155C), tip of midrib at crest greyed-orange (163B). Beard conspicuous greyed-orange (N172C). Photographic slide [WSY0094866] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Iris* 'Kiss of Summer'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and submitted by Mr C.W. Welch, Carbrooke, Norfolk on June 7, 2006.

Tall bearded; vigorous and spreading, foliage 83 × 5cm, lax and glaucous. Flower stems 105cm, not erect, zigzag, with nine large, well proportioned flowers per stem. Standards 9 × 7.5cm, cupped, erect, undulate, smooth

and wrinkled at margin, white (155A) very lightly flushed yellow (4D), being more pronounced at tip and base of standard. Haft pale yellow-green (154D) lightly mottled greyed-orange (N167A). Falls 10 × 8.2cm, drooping obovate, smooth and wrinkled at margin, white (155A), flushed palest yellow (4D), being more pronounced at margin. Haft white (155A), heavily veined yellow (6A) radiating from beard to margin. Style branches broad, erect, white (155A) at centre, wide strip of yellow (4D) at each margin. Crest large, fringed, pale yellow (4D). Beard inconspicuous, white at tip, deepening to yellow (7A) at mid beard, becoming yellow-orange (17A) at base.

Iris 'Marguerite'

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised by Henk Kroon and exhibited by Mrs T. Naylor, Maidstone, Kent on January 28, 2006.

Reticulata iris. Height at flowering 19cm. Leaves very narrowly linear, quadrangular in cross-section and 3mm across, about the same height as the flowers but continuing to extend after flowering, erect, dull green (137C), with a paler stripe down one side (145A). Flowers held singly on a tube up to 12cm above ground level, the tube surrounded at the base by two sheaths 5–9cm long. Standards 46 × 8mm, erect, lilac (94C). Falls 46 × 13mm, spreading, deep violet-blue (89A) at the apex, mainly white with deep blue markings on the haft but with a yellow stripe (6A) down the middle, hidden by the closely adpressed lilac style crests (94C).

Iris narynensis

Botanical Certificate as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey on February 14, 2006.

Height at flowering 9cm, but overtopped by leaves up to 13cm. Leaves narrowly triangular, 9.5 × 1.6cm wide, erect to slightly spreading, greyish green (137D), with translucent margins. Flowers with standards 20 × 3mm, spreading horizontally to reflexed, pale greyish blue (122C–122D), tinged yellowish green; falls 38 × 9mm, spreading upwards and drooping only towards apex, greyish blue (122C–122D) with deep violet-blue (103A) along the centre, topped by an erect ciliate crest up to 2mm high; style crests 28 × 8mm long, same colour as the standards.

Iris 'Norfolk Belle'

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and submitted by Mr C.W. Welch, Carbrooke, Norfolk on June 3, 2006.

Tall bearded; vigorous and spreading, foliage 70 × 4.5cm, lax, green/glaucous. Flower stems 92cm, erect, straight, up to 10 well proportioned medium flowers per stem. Standards 7.5 × 7cm, cupped, arching, circular,

wrinkled at margin, white (155A) with fine veining appearing flushed yellow (9C) at base of standard, overall standard appearing flush palest yellow (9C), more pronounced at margin. Haft pale yellow (9D), very finely mottled greyed-orange (166A). Falls 8.5 × 7cm, horizontal, obovate, smooth and wrinkled at margin, white (155B), flushed yellow (10A) at margin, broader panels of yellow (10A) at sides/base of fall, becoming veins of yellow (9A) close to haft. Haft white (155B), veined yellow (9A), becoming greyed-orange (N170A) at base of haft. Style branches broad, close on haft, midrib yellow (9B), white (155B) either side of margin, flushed yellow (9B) in broad panel at margins. Crest yellow (9C). Beard inconspicuous, yellow (13A) appearing almost white at tip. Photographic slide [WSY0094870] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Iris 'Reg Wall'

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and submitted by Mr B.J.W. Emmerson, Leiston, Suffolk on June 3, 2006.

Tall bearded; vigorous and spreading, foliage 92 × 5.5cm, lax, green-glaucous. Flower stems to 86cm, zigzag, erect, with up to 10 large well proportioned flowers per stem. Standards 8 × 6cm, cupped, arching, undulate, velvety at centre very wrinkled at margin, violet (c. N87A), very finely veined violet-blue (N89A). Haft white (N155B), finely veined greyed-purple (N187A) at margin. Falls 9 × 7cm, drooping, obovate, velvety, wrinkled and margin, closest violet (N87A), very finely veined violet-blue (N89A). Haft white (N155B), veined greyed-purple (187A). Style branches broad, close on haft, midrib violet (N88B), fading through violet (N88C) to palest violet (84D) almost white. Crest large, fringed, violet (N88B). Conspicuous beard, yellow-orange (15A), becoming pale violet-blue (91B) towards centre of fall. Photographic slide [WSY0094873] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Iris 'Shurton Princess'

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and submitted by Mr C.E.C. Bartlett, Stogursey, Somerset on June 7, 2006.

Tall bearded; vigorous, compact plant, foliage 70 × 3.5cm, erect, glaucous. Flower stems erect, zigzag to 88cm, holding up to 9, medium well proportioned flowers per stem. Standards 8.5 × 7cm, erect, arching, obcordate, wrinkled, purple-violet (N80C), lightly veined purple-violet (N80B). Haft white (N155D), mottled greyed-orange (166B). Falls 8.5 × 7cm, drooping, obovate, smooth and wrinkled at margin, purple (77B), signal with slight violet (86C) flush. Haft white (155B), veined greyed-orange (166B), becoming full block of colour at margin. Style branches broad, erect, purple violet (N82D) at midrib, with thick band of palest violet, almost white (85D) either side of midrib. Crest large, fringed, pale purple-

violet (N82D), thinning to a point at midrib of haft. Beard conspicuous, yellow-orange (15A), becoming white at tip. Photographic slide [WSY009475] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Iris spuria* 'Frigia'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Submitted by Mrs T.A. Blanco-White, London on June 19, 2006.

Spreading, vigorous and erect green-glaucous foliage, 120 × 2cm. Flower stems erect, straight, 140cm, 4–5 delicate, medium flowers per stem. Standards 6.5 × 2cm, cupped, erect, oblong-cuneate, smooth and lightly wrinkled at margin, white (155C). Haft yellow (13A) at base becoming paler yellow (12B) towards fall. Falls 8.5 × 2.7cm, drooping, ovate, smooth and lightly wrinkled at margin, white (155C); narrow, pointed signal yellow (13A) at base of fall originating from midrib; wash of yellow (7C) around signal at base of fall. Haft white (155C) heavily veined yellow (7C); midrib bolder yellow (13A). Narrow style branches close on haft, white (155C), slightly creamier white (155A) at broad midrib. Crest small, revolute, creamy white (155A).

***Iris* 'Stoke Courcy'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and submitted by Mr C.E.C. Bartlett, Stogursey, Somerset on June 7, 2006.

Tall bearded; spreading, vigorous, erect green foliage 80 × 4cm. Flower stems erect, zigzag, 95cm, holding up to 8 well proportioned large flowers per stem. Standards cupped, erect, plicata purple-violet (N82B) on white (155C), with a thicker block of purple-violet and less white at the centre of the standards than on the falls. Haft midrib white (155C), very lightly speckled purple-violet (N82B), broad margins at base of standard and either side of midrib flushed pale yellow (6D), heavily veined greyed-purple (187A). Falls 10 × 8cm, horizontal, obovate, purple violet (N82A) on white (155C) plicata. Haft, white (155C) sparsely veined greyed-purple (187A), radiating from beard, becoming flushed yellow (6D), overlaid with thick greyed purple (187A) veining. Style branches broad and erect, large band either side of margin closest greyed-yellow (160A), central midrib purple (N77C) broadening and filling crest. Crest large, fringed, purple (N77C). Beard inconspicuous, yellow (13A) at base, becoming violet (85B) at tip.

Lapeirousia oreogena

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey on January 17, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 481–2. Specimen [WSY0095558] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Lewisia leeana* 'Alba'**

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr A.C. Lafong, Glenrothes, Scotland on May 20, 2006. Description and colour picture in in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 471–2.

***Magnolia campbellii* 'Dick Banks'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mrs R. Banks, Hergest Croft Gardens, Kington, Herefordshire on April 11, 2006.

Large flowers, 20cm in diameter when flattened, with 12 faintly keeled, obtuse-tipped, elliptic perianth segments, c. 10cm × 4cm in 2 to 3 whorls. Inner surface white suffused with bluish-pink (75A grading through 75B/75C), with deeper coloured streaks (74B) near the margins. Outer surface deeper coloured (74B) over much of the surface; slightly paler towards the centre. The same cross as *Magnolia campbellii* Raffellii Group, this plant was given to Richard Banks by Sir Harold Hillier as a seedling in 1973. According to the exhibitor, it first flowered in April 1991 and tended to flower every other year. By 1995, it had attained a height of 42 feet and a girth of about 3 feet. Specimen [WSY0103951] and photographic slide [WSY0103953] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Meconopsis* (Infertile Blue Group) 'Crewdson Hybrid'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr I. Christie, Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland on June 10, 2006.

Rosette-forming perennial to 60cm at anthesis. Basal leaves paddle-shaped to c. 300 × 40mm with stalk to c. 120mm; blade elliptic-lanceolate, shortly attenuate at the base, serrate to subcrenate with regular, coarse, blunt teeth, adaxial surface mid to dirty green with dark midrib extending into the petiole and sparse, short, bristly reddish brown hairs forming a light fringe at the margins and along the petiole, abaxial surface pale green with sparse, rough, light brown hair becoming thicker at the midrib. Flower stalk dark green with sparse, patent, uneven, reddish brown hairs becoming thick towards the apex; cauline leaves to 200 × 40mm, sessile, broad lanceolate, cuneate at the base with large, mostly regular, blunt teeth, the bottom pair sometimes lobe-like, abaxial surface pale green with few reddish brown hairs becoming more frequent along the midrib. Buds to c. 30mm, ovate, with very few short reddish brown hairs. Flowers to 130mm across forming a cup to 40mm deep; petals 4, to 50 × 35mm, broad elliptic to rather shapeless sometimes with a broad notch at the apex, blue (98A); stamens numerous, filaments short and thread-like to 8mm, anthers bright orange; ovary bristly-hairy, style bluish, stout to 4mm, stigma capitate. Specimen [WSY0089641] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Meconopsis* (Infertile Blue Group) 'Mrs Jebb'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Sherrifmuir Hardy Plants, Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland on June 10, 2006.

Rosette-forming perennial to 90cm at anthesis. Basal leaves to 450 × 60mm or more with stalk to 200mm; blade narrowly ovate tapering gradually onto the petiole, margins with regular teeth, surface light green, paler on the underside with a prominent reddish midrib and covered with bristly, reddish brown hairs becoming longer and forming a fringe at the margins and on the petiole. Flower stalk dark green with long, patent reddish brown hairs becoming thicker towards the apex; cauline leaves to 135 × 40mm, sessile, ovate-lanceolate, margins with few, regular, square teeth, surface covered with reddish brown hairs forming a fringe at the margins. Buds to c. 20mm with an even covering of long, patent reddish brown hairs. Flowers to c. 90mm forming a shallow cup; petals 4, orbicular-obovate to 62 × 58mm, margins unevenly undulate, deep, clear blue (98C); stamens numerous, filaments thread-like to 10mm, anthers orange; ovary with long, pale brown hairs, style long, to 15mm, stigma capitate. Specimen [WSY0089640] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Meconopsis betonicifolia* 'Hensol Violet'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Sherrifmuir Hardy Plants, Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland on June 10, 2006.

Rosette-forming perennial to 85cm at anthesis. Basal leaves to 290 × 45mm with stalk to 120mm; blade narrowly elliptic to oblong, base tapering gradually into stalk, regularly serrate, adaxial surface mid green and glabrous, abaxial surface pale to mid green with a reddish brown midrib becoming dark along the petiole. Few, bristly, reddish brown hairs scattered along the lower half of the midrib and on the leaf margin. Flower stalk reddish green and glabrous; cauline leaves elliptic-lanceolate, cuneate at the base, regularly dentate, adaxial surface more or less glabrous, abaxial surface with few, sparse reddish brown hairs along the midrib and at the margin. Buds oval 26 × 17mm. Flowers to 95mm across, flat; petals 4, to 50 × 40mm, barely overlapping, oval, purple (77B); stamens numerous, filaments thread-like to 12mm, anthers yellow orange; ovary with long orange-yellow hairs, style to 12mm, stigma capitate. Specimen [WSY0089642] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Meconopsis* × *cookei* 'Old Rose'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr I. Christie, Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland on May 20, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 510–2. Specimen [WSY0089532] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Miscanthus nepalensis

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr F. Garrett, Rye, East Sussex on November 15, 2005.

Height 1.8m; stiff narrow stems. Crozier-shaped plume of branches, 10 × 11cm. Branches, 8–12cm long, arise in c. 15 axis points along rachis. Spikelets dark brown with many golden hairs at base. The flowering stems displayed the characteristics of flower heads post anthesis. Early in season, flowers silky gold with a silvery sheen. Hardiness is marginal. Comes well from seed. Very good in a container. Very handsome. Specimen [WSY0070514] and photographic slide [WSY0087527] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Muscari parviflorum

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey on September 13, 2005. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 473–4. Specimen [WSY0085210] and photographic slide [WSY0085211] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Narcissus* 'Bebop'**

First Class Certificate as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mrs J. Doulton, Folkestone, Kent on April 25, 2006.

Jonquilla; flower rounded, 36mm wide; perianth segments very broadly roundish in outline, rounded at apex, and mucronate, pale greenish yellow (2D), slightly reflexed, overlapping half or more; the inner segments a little narrower, and more nearly spreading; corona disc-shaped, ribbed, vivid yellow (9A), with mouth wavy, and rim minutely crenate. Scented.

***Narcissus* 'Chanson'**

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr B. Duncan, Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland on May 22, 2006.

Trumpet; flower forming a double triangle; perianth segments very broadly ovate, blunt or somewhat truncate, only slightly mucronate, spreading, plane, with midrib showing, overlapping half; the inner segments more narrowly ovate, a little inflexed, with margins wavy; corona cylindrical in lower half, flared above, lightly ribbed, opening apple blossom pink, becoming slightly paler in tone at rim, mouth expanded and even, with rim notched and crenate. Photographic slide [WSY0095536] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Narcissus* 'Edenderry'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Ringhaddy Daffodils, Killinchy, Co. Down, Northern Ireland on April 11, 2006.

Trumpet; flower 114mm wide; perianth segments very broadly ovate or somewhat roundish, mucronate, white, spreading, a little concave at apex, smooth, overlapping half; the inner segments less prominently mucronate, recurved in upper half, somewhat creased, with margins wavy; corona cylindrical and smooth below, flared and ribbed above, (25D) paling to (27A) at base, mouth more or less even, with rim notched and crenate.

Narcissus 'Sidora'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Ms J. Murray, Grantham, Lincolnshire on March 4, 2006. Trumpet; description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 493–4. Specimen [WSY0095550] and photographic slide [WSY0094709] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Narcissus 'Sun Disc' AGM

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr G. Hollingdale, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire on April 25, 2006.

Jonquilla; flower rounded, 40mm wide; perianth segments very broadly roundish in outline, rounded at apex, and only slightly mucronate, greenish yellow (2C), spreading, somewhat creased, overlapping half or more; the inner segments a little narrower, somewhat truncate, slightly inflexed, with margins wavy or incurving; corona disc- or very shallow bowl-shaped, ribbed, vivid yellow (12A), mouth wavy, with rim minutely crenate.

Nerine bowdenii 'Marjorie'

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr J. Marshall, Ipswich, Suffolk on October 4, 2005.

Scape 55cm long, flower 22cm diameter, floret pedicel 6.5cm long, tepal 5cm long, overall colour vibrant candy pink (65A), becoming paler at margins (N57D) and darker at midrib (63C), base pale pink to white at extreme base, margins crisped; stamens candy pink (65A). Found at Logan Botanic Garden in early 1970s. Selected for trial at Wisley in 1984 by the Herbaceous Plant Committee (then called Floral A Committee). Has proved to be very hardy, vigorous and increases quickly. Very sturdy stems. Specimen [WSY0070408] and photographic slide [WSY0078893] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Norantea guianensis

First Class Certificate as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mrs C. Veerasamy, Mauritius on May 22, 2006.

Vigorous evergreen climber with dark green leathery leaves and dark brown sturdy stems. Inflorescence erect, >30cm tall, densely clustered with prominent pendulous nectaries, <30 × 10mm, in shades of orange (28B)

and orange-red (40A), darkening to deep red (46A) as they age. Relatively insignificant 5-petalled flowers, with persistent 5-lobed calyces, hidden in amongst the nectaries, <9mm in diameter, dark red to almost black (187A and darker). This distinctive member of the family *Marcgraviaceae* is known variously as the red-hot poker vine and popcorn vine. Members of this family are pollinated by tropical birds, including hummingbirds, and lizards. Specimen [WSY0089528] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

× ***Odontioda* Moulin de Lecq grex 'Victoria Village'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Eric Young Orchid Foundation, Jersey on December 13, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 116. Photographic slide [WSY0096038] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Oryzopsis miliacea

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr K. Sangster, Woodbridge, Suffolk on January 17, 2006.

Height c. 1.20m. In summer inflorescence pink tinged green, turning to silvery gold in November and December. Catches light and air movement. Densely tufted panicle with long central axis bearing at each node many slender branches with spikelet clusters at ends.

Oxalis massoniana

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr M.P. Ingwersen, East Grinstead, Sussex on October 15, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* **74**(4): 462. Specimen [WSY0085246] and photographic slide [WSY0094703] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum* var. *esquirolei* 'Isabel'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant. Exhibited by Mr D. Mathers, Richmond, Surrey on March 18, 2006. Description and colour pictures in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 178–80. Photographic slide [WSY0095524] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Phacelia sericea

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr P. Maguire, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne on May 20, 2006. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* **74**(4): 512. Specimen [WSY0089531] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Phalaenopsis* Joy Spring Canary grex 'Joy'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant. Raised and exhibited by Joseph Wu Orchids, Taipei, Taiwan on March 18, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 176–7. Photographic slide [WSY0095523] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Philadelphus maculatus

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr C. Sanders, Eccleshall, Staffordshire on June 26, 2006.

Cruciform, pineapple-scented, 4-petalled flowers c. 30mm across, borne singly at the ends of short lateral branches c. 20mm long, on 1–2mm pedicels. Petals white (155D), with crescent-shaped red-purple (64A) blotch at the base, broadly ovate, notched, slightly ragged near the tip, c. 15mm long × 13mm wide. Sepals 4, greenish-yellow (145A/B), lanceolate, apiculate, pilose below, the centre glabrous above, with narrow, white-pubescent margins and several longitudinal, reddish veins. Central boss c. 7mm across of c. 40 stamens, with white filaments, 5–6mm, united at the base, and greenish-yellow anthers. Ovary inferior, with red-purple disc (64A) onto which stamens and styles inserted. Styles 4, c. 5mm, white, united for most of their length. Leaves opposite, lanceolate, entire, 3-veined, 13–20 × 5–7mm, grey-green above, paler below, finely pilose on both surfaces. Twigs pale, striate, grey-buff below, reddish brown above. This plant was introduced by Compton, D'Arcy and Rix from seed collected in 1991. Specimen [WSY0095507] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Phragmipedium Havre des Pas grex 'Jersey'

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Eric Young Orchid Foundation, Jersey on January 17, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 120. Photographic slide [WSY0096048] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Phragmipedium Les Dirouilles grex 'Jersey'

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Eric Young Orchid Foundation, Jersey on November 15, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 60. Photographic slide [WSY0085179] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Primula bracteata

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr G. Rollinson, Holmfirth, West Yorkshire on April 29, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* **74**(4): 469–70. Photographic slide [WSY0094719] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Primula 'Broadwell Milkmaid'

First Class Certificate as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr and Mrs R. Johnson, Macclesfield, Cheshire on April 1, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* **74**(4): 456–458. Specimen [WSY0094713] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Primula 'Kusum Krishna'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for

exhibition. Exhibited by Mr G. Butler, Rumbling Bridge, Kinross on May 6, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 509–510. Specimen [WSY0095545] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Primula malvacea

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition and a Botanical Certificate for its rarity in cultivation. Exhibited by Prof. A.J. Richards, Hexham, Northumberland on May 27, 2006.

Herbaceous perennial to 160mm as exhibited. Leaves basal reniform, obscurely crenately lobed with sharp, mucron-pointed teeth, pointing in different directions, yellow-green (144A/B), hairy along margins, petiole and on veins on the underside. Stem erect with even covering of glandular hairs. Flowers in c. 15-flowered umbels; calyx campanulate, 7 × 10mm terminating in equilaterally triangular teeth; corolla purple (N78B), tube to 20 × 4mm much narrower at calyx, lobes obovate, to 10 × 10mm with an irregular-shaped notch at the apex, eye deepening in colour (N78A), yellow (6A) at the centre. Further information and a colour picture can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 513–4. Specimen [WSY0089521] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Punica granatum

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr R. Eley, The Place for Plants, East Bergholt, Suffolk on September 13, 2005.

Leaves narrowly elliptic, simple, entire, hairless, to c. 55 × 15mm, opposite to sub-opposite, exstipulate, often with additional smaller pairs of leaves in the axils, glossy green (c. 137A) above, yellow-green (144A) with prominent central vein (145A) below. Petioles short, to 5mm; those close to the flowering stem with tips tinged red. First year shoots minutely winged and 4-angled becoming rounded and wingless with age and with occasional spines to c. 25mm. Older shoots with verrucose striations. Flowers actinomorphic, campanulate to trumpet-shaped, c. 40mm × 20mm, borne at tips singly or in short, 3-flowered cymes, on short, reddish pedicels to c. 2mm. Thick, waxy calyx with 5 or 6 lobes c. 10mm, orange-red (33A) fading to yellow-orange (18A). Corolla of 5 or 6 broadly ovate to rounded, undulate petals, orange-red (33A), c. 15 × 15mm. Style c. 10mm, orange-red near base becoming yellow-green near tip. Stamens many, 4–5mm, with orange-red filaments and buff-coloured anthers. Shrub or small tree native to western Asia and naturalised in the Mediterranean region. First cultivated in 1830. This summer-flowering exhibit was raised from seed and appears to be hardy in Suffolk where it has been growing for about 8 years. Specimen [WSY0085205] and photographic slide [WSY0085206] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Puschkinia scilloides* var. *libanotica

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr R. and Mrs R. Wallis, Carmarthen on March 4, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 494–5. Specimen [WSY0095514] and photographic slide [WSY0094711] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Rhododendron camtschaticum

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr I. Christie, Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland on June 10, 2006.

Much branching, suckering shrub to 300mm as exhibited. Leaves to 50 × 20mm, pale green, margins minutely toothed with long, pale, wavy hairs at the margins and along the veins on the underside. Stems reddish-brown, pubescent becoming glabrous and flaking. Flowers 1–3 per stem, funnel-shaped, to 30mm across, held on erect pedicels. Sepals separate oblong-ovate, 10 × 4mm with long, patent, sticky-glandular pubescence; petals 5, ovate-oblong, c. 18 × 10mm, wavy-edged, rounded at the apex, downy on the underside, red-purple (67B), lighter in the throat but with irregular purplish speckling. Specimen [WSY0089639] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Rhododendron* 'Concorde'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr A .F. George, Hydon Nurseries, Godalming, Surrey on May 22, 2006.

Truss up to 160mm across of 12 flowers. Corolla glabrous, widely funnel-shaped, with 6 ± equal lobes, up to 55 × 95mm, white (155B), flushed pink (57D) on petal exterior in bud, fading to white. Central upper petal speckled green-brown (152B–153C). Petals joined from c. 25mm from the top to the base. Stamens 14, 19–32mm, filaments white (155D), glabrous except for a few scattered hairs at base, anthers orange-brown (167B). Style 43mm, downy hairy and green-white (145D) in lower 1/3, white above. Stigma capitate. Ovary cylindrical, 5mm in length, 8 locular, densely pubescent. Pedicel c. 27mm, pubescent, green underneath (145C), green, flushed reddish-pink above (29B). Leaves leathery, obelliptic, entire, to 130 × 54mm, margins recurved. Dark green on upper side (147A), paler on underside (146D). Petioles up to 25mm. Specimen [WSY0089525] and photographic slide [WSY0097809] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Rhodohypoxis baurii* 'Emily Peel'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr D.T. Mountfort, Eggington, Derby on May 27, 2006. Description in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 514.

***Saintpaulia* 'Newtown James Peel'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr G. Bane and the Saintpaulia and Houseplant Society, Brentford, Middlesex on January 17, 2006.

Pot plant to 35cm in diameter. Leaves centro-symmetrically arranged and broadly ovate; mature leaves to up to 10cm long and 8cm wide on a petiole c. 9cm long; upper surface green (closest to 137A–C) with a densely white-speckled (155C) margin; where green and white are overlaid the effect is a grey-green (138B–C); underside very pale cream-green (similar to 157A); both surfaces softly hirsute, hairs denser on the underside. Central, more immature leaves, are paler green with a higher proportion of white. Flowers violet (N87B–C) and iridescent, >6 sequential flowers per inflorescence. Raised in America this relatively recent introduction can produce 3–4 flowerheads every 6 weeks. Specimen [WSY0095556] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Sarracenia* 'Daisy Soper'**

Award of Merit as a foliage plant for exhibition. Raised and exhibited by Mr M. Soper, Hampshire Carnivorous Plants, Southampton, Hampshire on September 13, 2005.

A strikingly coloured, erect carnivorous perennial. Pitcher c. 30cm tall and 4.5cm wide at its broadest point, externally pubescent, internally velutinous; base yellow-green (N144D) with rich red-purple (187C/D) veins changing to rich red-purple (187B/C) with darker (187A/B) veins and only slight traces of yellow-green (145C) at pitcher rim. Lid c. 6cm tall and c. 9cm broad, erect to only slightly arching forward and with a ruffled margin, outer surface pubescent, inner surface with clearly visible bristly hairs c. 2mm in length; rich red-purple (187B/C) gradually fading (through 187D) to cream (158C) at the margin, all overlaid with a dominant vein network of dark red-purple (187A/B). Photographic slide [WSY0078884] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Saxifraga* 'Coolock Kate'**

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr T. Anderson, Kendal, Cumbria on April 1, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 464–6. Photographic slide [WSY0094714] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Saxifraga dinnikii

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr A.C. Lafong, Glenrothes, Scotland on April 8, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 466.

Saxifraga nevadensis

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr G. Young, Stocksfield on April 29, 2006. Description and

colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 507–9. Specimen [WSY0095548] and photographic slide [WSY0094722] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Schoenorchis juncifolia* 'Pendarves'**

Botanical Certificate as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr and Mrs R. Lindsay, Cornwall on October 29, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* 114: 57–9. Photographic slide [WSY0095716] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Scilla melaina

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by The Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey on April 11, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 468. Specimen [WSY0095568] and photographic slide [WSY0095544] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Spiranthes cernua* var. *odorata* 'Chadd's Ford'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr R. Drew, Laindon, Essex on October 15, 2005.

Herbaceous perennial to 22cm at anthesis. Leaves basal to c. 130mm; petiole slender, indistinct, to c. 60mm; blade linear oblanceolate to 70 × 11mm with a blunt tip, glabrous with three prominent veins, margins tightly and shallowly undulate. Stem strongly upright with short, white, patent, hair and c. 5 long pointed, acute, foliaceous sheaths, to 40mm each, becoming smaller and overlapping towards the apex. Inflorescence a tightly spiralled spike to 110mm, the rachis flat, twisted and pubescent with 3–4 flowers per cycle. Flowers to 13mm long, subtended by an ovate, acuminate bract, resupinate, urceolate, recurved at the apex; perianth segments white, rather membranous forming two lips, the lower shorter and gaping. Further information can be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 463–4. Specimen [WSY0073973] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Stachys chrysantha* 'Leonidio'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Prof. A.J. Richards, Hexham, Northumberland on May 27, 2006.

Compact perennial to 80mm tall as exhibited. Leaves opposite, broad ovate to suborbicular, to 20 × 14mm with a slender petiole to 4mm, both surfaces covered with white-woolly hair (188D), obscurely crenate. Stems flexible, covered with thick woolly pubescence. Flowers in 2–4-flowered verticillasters; calyx obconic, woolly pubescent, tubular for 5mm with 5 acute, triangular teeth to 2mm, corolla 2-lipped, strongly deflexed to 25mm wide, yellow (1C), faintly spotted red-purple (73A). Further information can

be found in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 513. Specimen [WSY0089533] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Trillium ludovicianum

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr T. Lee, Long Eaton, Nottinghamshire on April 29, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 505–507. Specimen [WSY0095547] and photographic slide [WSY0094733] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Trillium 'Val Mulvihill'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Dr G.C. Denton, Leeds on April 29, 2006. Description and colour picture in *The Alpine Gardener* 74(4): 470–1. Specimen [WSY0096163] and photographic slide [WSY0094721] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Tulipa 'Lady Jane'

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey on April 25, 2006.

***Tulipa linifolia* (Batalinii Group) 'Honky Tonk'**

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey on April 25, 2006.

Tulipa 'Tinka'

Award of Merit as a hardy flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey on April 25, 2006.

***Vanda Fuchs Fuchsia* grex 'Edith'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr D. Johnston, Holmfirth, West Yorkshire on October 29, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* 114: 56–7. Photographic slide [WSY0095714] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Verbascum olympicum

Certificate of Preliminary Commendation as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr F. Garrett, Rye, East Sussex on November 15, 2005. Height 2–2.5m. Impressive seedhead. Specimen [WSY0087525] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

***Viburnum erubescens* 'Milke Danda'**

Award of Merit as a flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Mr W. Bopp, Sir Harold Hillier Gardens, Ampfield, Hampshire on May 22, 2006.

Inflorescence a lax, rounded panicle of 40–50 flowers, c. 5cm long and broad, with a greenish-pink peduncle, c.15mm long, slightly pubescent. Flower buds pink (57C/D), darker (red-purple 58A/B) towards the tip. Salverform flowers opening white, flushed pink, the narrow corolla tube c. 12mm long. Corolla 9mm across with 5 triangular lobes and 5 slightly protruding stamens with blackish, dorsifixed anthers. Calyx teeth c. 1mm, the base greenish, flushed rosy pink (57B). Ovary inferior, 5-sided, with a single, capitate style, c. 1.5mm. Young leaves bronzy-red, becoming mid green (137B), with a red tinge to the edges and central veins. Leaves elliptic, the tips acuminate, the bases cuneate to truncate, the margins shallowly crenate and minutely apiculate. Leaves opposite, with stellate hairs on the veins beneath, nearly glabrous above, and with 5–7 pairs of veins curving around towards the tips, the veins prominent beneath, impressed above. Petioles pale greenish-yellow, flushed red. Collected on the Milke Danda range of East Nepal in April 1973 by the late H J van de Laar of Boskoop. Specimen [WSY0095578] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

× ***Vuystekeara Saint Aubin* grex 'Elizabeth Castle'**

Award of Merit as a tender flowering plant for exhibition. Exhibited by Eric Young Orchid Foundation, Jersey on October 4, 2005. Description and colour picture in *The Orchid Review* **114**: 56. Photographic slide [WSY0075434] in the RHS Herbarium (WSY).

Nomenclatural Standards deposited in the Royal Horticultural Society's Herbarium, Wisley (WSY) November 2005–September 2006

COMPILED BY S.R. GRAYER
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The *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (Brickell *et al.*, 2004) states: "A nomenclatural standard is an herbarium specimen or its equivalent to which the name of a cultivar or Group is permanently attached" (ICNCP Div. V, clause 1). Items are sent for deposit in the Royal Horticultural Society's herbarium (WSY); in accordance with Division V, clause 1 of the ICNCP, by listing them in this publication they are officially designated nomenclatural standards. This list is a continuation of the list previously published in *Hanburyana 1*: 81–99 (2006).

The list that follows gives the plant name, the date it was collected or registered together with the form the standard takes (i.e. herbarium specimen – flowering (fl), fruiting (fr), vegetative (v); illustration – painting (p), photographic transparency (tr), colour photograph (pc) which includes prints from digital files and the unique accession number.

Achillea 'Angela Harbutt', 16 Jun 1993, (fl), WSY0050466
Agapanthus 'Angela', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070883
Agapanthus 'Beatrice', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070887
Agapanthus 'Becky', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070889
Agapanthus 'Cool Blue', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070907
Agapanthus 'Dorothy Kate', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070911
Agapanthus 'Enigma', 20 Aug 1998, (fl), WSY0005566
Agapanthus 'Far Horizon', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070910
Agapanthus 'Gem', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070909
Agapanthus 'Lilac Bells', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070925
Agapanthus 'Lilac Time', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070924
Agapanthus 'Mercury', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070932
Agapanthus 'Sky Rocket', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070928
Agapanthus 'Winter Sky', 22 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070927
Anemone nemorosa 'Evelyn Meadows', 4 Apr 2001, (fl), WSY0038509
Antirrhinum 'Opus Pink' (Opus III/IV Series), 8 Jul 2004, (fl), WSY0051790
Aster novi-belgii 'Rosebud' Ballard, 16 Sep 1952, (p), WSY0022491

Briza media 'Russells', 22 Sep 2005, (v), WSY0070500
Camellia × *williamsii* 'November Pink', 16 Nov 2005, (fl), WSY0070410
Chrysanthemum 'Althorpe', 1938, (p), WSY0016146
Chrysanthemum 'Betty Riley', 17 Sep 1946, (p), WSY0016213
Chrysanthemum 'Dawn', 23 Sep 1931, (p), WSY0016199
Chrysanthemum 'Matchless', 30 Oct 1928, (p), WSY0016395
Chrysanthemum 'Mayford Bronze', 13 Sep 1927, (p), WSY0016403
Chrysanthemum 'Mayford Cream', 30 Oct 1928, (p), WSY0016404
Chrysanthemum 'Mayford Pink', 1947, (p), WSY0016405
Chrysanthemum 'Mayford Princess', 5 Oct 1948, (p), WSY0016406
Chrysanthemum 'Mayford Yellow', 20 Oct 1925, (p), WSY0016407
Chrysanthemum 'Minerva', 5 Oct 1948, (p), WSY0016410
Chrysanthemum 'Mrs Douglas Foxwell', 9 Sep 1930, (p), WSY0016425
Chrysanthemum 'Omega', 15 Dec 1925, (p), WSY0016667
Chrysanthemum 'Phryne', 15 Dec 1925, (p), WSY0016685
Chrysanthemum 'Sunbeam' Shoesmith, 9 Sep 1930, (p), WSY0016474
Chrysanthemum 'Tyrian', 24 Sep 1930, (p), WSY0016618
Chrysanthemum 'Utopia' Shoesmith, 9 Sep 1930, (p), WSY0016619
Chrysanthemum 'Zenith' Luxford, 15 Dec 1925, (p), WSY0016651
Cistus 'Christopher Gable', 1 Aug 2000, (fl), WSY0063816
Clematis 'Albino Sprite', 2005, (pc), WSY0070717
Clematis 'American Beauty', 16 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070733
Clematis 'Antje', 9 Nov 2005, (pc), WSY0070682
Clematis 'Atlas', 2004, (pc), WSY0070736
Clematis 'Axolotl', 2004, (pc), WSY0070662
Clematis 'Bacchus', 2005, (pc), WSY0070715
Clematis 'Barbara Ann's Lace', 17 Nov 2004, (pc), WSY0070661
Clematis 'Basilisk', 2005, (pc), WSY0070735
Clematis 'Beautiful Meteor', 2005, (pc), WSY0070738
Clematis 'Beni-no-kagayaki', 2004, (pc), WSY0070664
Clematis 'Blue Meteor', 2004, (pc), WSY0070645
Clematis 'Blue Mist', 16 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070734
Clematis 'Blue Planet', 12 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0070663
Clematis 'Bright Eyes', 1 Jan 2004, (fl), WSY0070554
Clematis 'BUGA München 2005', 9 Nov 2005, (pc), WSY0070684
Clematis 'Capriccio', 2004, (pc), WSY0070648
Clematis 'Carol Leeds', 27 Aug 2004, (tr), WSY0070522
Clematis 'Carol Lim', Jul 2003, (fl), WSY0070536
Clematis 'Centaurus', 2004, (pc), WSY0070666
Clematis 'Chameleon', 2004, (pc), WSY0070665
Clematis 'Chameleon 2', 2004, (pc), WSY0070668
Clematis 'Chijimi', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070623
Clematis 'Chimera', 2004, (pc), WSY0070667

- Clematis* 'Clione', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070626
Clematis 'Cockatrice', 2005, (pc), WSY0070683
Clematis 'Curly', 17 Nov 2004, (fl), WSY0070541
Clematis 'Darling', 17 Nov 2004, (fl), WSY0070548
Clematis 'Denim', 2004, (pc), WSY0070670
Clematis 'Dimples', 2004, (pc), WSY0070647
Clematis 'Dionysus', 2005, (pc), WSY0070716
Clematis 'Dirk Chevalier', 21 Aug 2003, (fl), WSY0070533
Clematis 'Double Delight', 15 Apr 2004, (fl), WSY0070544
Clematis 'Dusky', 3 Sep 2005, (pc), WSY0070439
Clematis ROSEMOOR ('Evipo002'), 22 Jul 2003, (fl), WSY0050766
Clematis HARLOW CARR ('Evipo004'), 28 Apr 2004, (fl), WSY0103965
Clematis 'Fiona', 27 Jan 2004, (pc), WSY0070529
Clematis 'Fire of Marlene', 30 Jun 2005, (pc), WSY0070730
Clematis florida 'Monique', 6 Jun 2004, (pc), WSY0070724
Clematis florida 'Thorncroft', 27 Jan 2004, (pc), WSY0070562
Clematis 'Flutter', 1 Jan 2004, (fl), WSY0070539
Clematis 'Geoffrey Tolver', 11 Sep 2005, (tr), WSY0070525
Clematis 'Gisela', 12 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0070669
Clematis 'Giuseppi Verde', 3 Sep 2005, (pc), WSY0070440
Clematis 'Gojogawa', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070625
Clematis 'Green Eyes', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070628
Clematis 'Gwendolin', 12 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0070672
Clematis 'Haru-no-yume', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070630
Clematis 'Hornet', 2004, (pc), WSY0070678
Clematis 'Hypnos', 2005, (pc), WSY0070713
Clematis ianthina Koehne 'Josie's Midnight Blue', 3 Sep 2005, (pc),
WSY0070441
Clematis 'Ice Queen', 26 May 2005, (pc), WSY0070438
Clematis 'Innocence', 17 Nov 2004, (fl), WSY0070546
Clematis 'Janus', 2004, (pc), WSY0070671
Clematis 'Kaori', 2005, (pc), WSY0070627
Clematis 'Keguri', 2004, (pc), WSY0070674
Clematis 'Little Pinkie', 17 Nov 2004, (fl), WSY0070552
Clematis 'Lorna's Star', 28 Nov 2004, (fl), WSY0070550
Clematis 'Lossnitzperle', 12 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0070679
Clematis 'Lynne', 30 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070686
Clematis 'Madame Michiko', 2005, (pc), WSY0070711
Clematis 'Mejiro', 2005, (pc), WSY0070712
Clematis 'Mood Indigo', 27 Jan 2004, (pc), WSY0070530
Clematis 'Moon Drops', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070629
Clematis 'Night Veil', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070632
Clematis 'Overture', 2004, (pc), WSY0070673

Clematis 'Pale Princess', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070681
Clematis 'Pamina', 27 Jan 2004, (tr), WSY0070531
Clematis 'Paris Collection', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070631
Clematis patens 'Agazuma-yaе', 2005, (pc), WSY0070659
Clematis patens 'Wolfie', 28 Apr 2004, (pc), WSY0070526
Clematis 'Pearl of Richmond', 1 Jan 2004, (fl), WSY0070560
Clematis 'Pegasus', 2004, (pc), WSY0070676
Clematis 'Perseus', 2005, (pc), WSY0070710
Clematis 'Pink Pride', 21 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070729
Clematis 'Pink Star', 2005, (pc), WSY0070709
Clematis 'Prelude', 2004, (pc), WSY0070644
Clematis 'Red Queen', 2004, (pc), WSY0070675
Clematis 'Reverie', 31 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070727
Clematis 'Riviera', 16 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070690
Clematis 'Rosebell', 16 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070657
Clematis 'Rusty Swords', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070633
Clematis 'Sakurafubuki', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070636
Clematis 'Salamander', 2004, (pc), WSY0070652
Clematis 'Scarlet Yoki', 2005, (pc), WSY0070739
Clematis 'Seserage', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070635
Clematis 'Shangri-la', 2004, (pc), WSY0070660
Clematis 'Shiguri', 2004, (pc), WSY0070655
Clematis 'Shinku-no-kagayaki', 2004, (pc), WSY0070658
Clematis 'Silhouette', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070638
Clematis 'Silvanus', 2005, (pc), WSY0070707
Clematis 'Siren', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070637
Clematis 'Sirius', 5 Nov 2003, (fl), WSY0070558
Clematis 'Small Boy', 2005, (pc), WSY0070703
Clematis 'Soirée', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070640
Clematis 'Sunny Side', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070639
Clematis 'Suzanne', 16 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070687
Clematis 'Suzy Mac', 9 May 2004, (pc), WSY0070528
Clematis 'Swedish Bells', 28 Aug 2004, (fl), WSY0070741
Clematis 'Symphony', 2004, (pc), WSY0070656
Clematis 'Tie Dye', 16 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070731
Clematis 'Titipu', 3 Sep 2005, (pc), WSY0070442
Clematis 'Ukigumo', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070642
Clematis 'Unicorn', 2004, (pc), WSY0070653
Clematis 'Unicorn 2', 2004, (pc), WSY0070654
Clematis 'Urania', 2005, (pc), WSY0070721
Clematis 'Warszawska Olga', 23 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070532
Clematis 'Whirligig', 19 May 2005, (fl), WSY0070880
Clematis 'White Crinkle', 1 Jan 2004, (fl), WSY0070556

- Clematis* 'White Dream', 12 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0070680
Clematis 'Wyvern', 2004, (pc), WSY0070651
Clematis 'Yellow Starlight', 17 Nov 2004, (fl), WSY0070543
Clematis 'Yoimatsuri', Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070641
Clematis 'Y's Pearl', 2005, (pc), WSY0070719
Cortaderia selloana SILVER FEATHER ('Notcort'), 4 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0085172
Corydalis 'Kingfisher', 2 Apr 2005, (fl), WSY0066119
Cyclamen graecum subsp. *graecum* f. *graecum* 'Glyfada', 2005, (fl),
WSY0070587
Cycnoches peruvianum 'Celia', 13 Dec 2005, (fl), WSY0070946
Cycnoches ventricosum 'Kathryn Anne', 13 Dec 2005, (fl), WSY0070947
Cynorkis uncinata 'Rose of Madagascar', 29 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070943
Dahlia 'Alauna Alfama', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070321
Dahlia 'Alauna Atalante', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070322
Dahlia 'Alauna Aurora', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070323
Dahlia 'Alauna Azzurro', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070324
Dahlia 'Alauna Bragance', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070325
Dahlia 'Alauna Chamade', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070326
Dahlia 'Alauna Citronnier', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070327
Dahlia 'Alauna Griselda', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070328
Dahlia 'Alauna Grizzly', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070329
Dahlia 'Alauna Hamada', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070330
Dahlia 'Alauna Hamelin', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070331
Dahlia 'Alauna Jais', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070332
Dahlia 'Alauna Latina', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070333
Dahlia 'Alauna Liberté', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070334
Dahlia 'Alauna Luna', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070335
Dahlia 'Alauna Lutetia', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070336
Dahlia 'Alauna Macumba', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070337
Dahlia 'Alauna Mexicali', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070338
Dahlia 'Alauna Mohair', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070339
Dahlia 'Alauna Pharos', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070341
Dahlia 'Alauna Port-Hedland', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070340
Dahlia 'Alauna Qui-vive', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070115
Dahlia 'Alauna Soupir', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070116
Dahlia 'Alauna Sylva', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070114
Dahlia 'Alauna Tumulte', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070113
Dahlia 'Alauna Uluru', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070112
Dahlia 'Alauna Vox-populi', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070342
Dahlia 'Alauna Windjana', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070111
Dahlia 'Alauna Zénith', 14 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070110
Dahlia 'Alexander Roman', 30 Nov 1999, (pc), WSY0060651
Dahlia 'Argyle Strawberry', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0058696

Dahlia 'Badger Twinkle', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0070123
Dahlia 'Barbara's Yellow', 15 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070577
Dahlia 'Bishop of Leicester', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060655
Dahlia 'Bishop Peter Price', 13 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070371
Dahlia 'Bonesta', 27 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060665
Dahlia 'Brian R', 29 Aug 2006, (pc), WSY0096081
Dahlia 'Brighteyes Pathfinder', 15 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070578
Dahlia 'Caid Noah', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060648
Dahlia 'Chianti', 20 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060664
Dahlia 'City of Alkmaar', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060656
Dahlia 'City of Leiden', 27 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060658
Dahlia 'Clubhouse', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060654
Dahlia 'Coriallo Austral', 28 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070232
Dahlia 'Coriallo Bonne Étoile', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058684
Dahlia 'Coriallo Boréal', 28 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070234
Dahlia 'Coriallo Disciple', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058685
Dahlia 'Coriallo Festivité', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058686
Dahlia 'Coriallo Fidelio', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058687
Dahlia 'Coriallo Fluo', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058688
Dahlia 'Coriallo Furioso', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058689
Dahlia 'Coriallo Inferno', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058691
Dahlia 'Coriallo Mithridate', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058690
Dahlia 'Coriallo Renaissance', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058692
Dahlia 'Coriallo Tropical', 28 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0070231
Dahlia 'Crystal Lady', 20 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060662
Dahlia 'Culdrose', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060641
Dahlia 'Daily Mail', 1932, (p), WSY0017154
Dahlia 'Daniella Beccan', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060642
Dahlia 'Deldacreu', 2 Feb 2005, (tr), WSY0058693
Dahlia 'Deldarou', 2 Feb 2005, (tr), WSY0058695
Dahlia 'Don Hill', 1 Sep 2006, (fl), WSY0096119
Dahlia 'Elise', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060667
Dahlia 'Everswinkel', 6 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070413
Dahlia 'Falkirk Gold', 24 Nov 2005, (pc), WSY0070473
Dahlia 'Fire Mountain', 1 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070493
Dahlia 'First Born', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060643
Dahlia 'Gainesville', 1 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070494
Dahlia 'Graffiti', 20 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060657
Dahlia 'Helena Rubie', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060644
Dahlia 'Herman Beeker', 6 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070415
Dahlia 'Hillcrest Embers', 25 Aug 2005, (pc), WSY0070229
Dahlia 'Hillcrest Fragrant', 25 Aug 2005, (pc), WSY0070230
Dahlia 'Jive', 6 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070411

Dahlia 'Joop', 27 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060669
Dahlia 'Jowey Linda', 13 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070394
Dahlia 'Jowey Martina', 13 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070393
Dahlia 'Jules Dyson', 6 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070376
Dahlia 'Kiss Me', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060666
Dahlia 'Leanne's Wedding', 16 Aug 2005, (tr), WSY0070195
Dahlia 'Louisiana Moon', 7 Apr 2005, (pc), WSY0058683
Dahlia 'Mayan Pearl', 16 Aug 2005, (fl), WSY0070257
Dahlia 'Molly Trotter', 13 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070373
Dahlia 'Morning Delight', 27 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060663
Dahlia 'Naples', 6 Sep 2005, (pc), WSY0070386
Dahlia 'Navona', 20 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060672
Dahlia 'Nippon', 27 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060659
Dahlia 'North Star', 15 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070580
Dahlia 'Optic Illusion', 10 Aug 2006, (pc), WSY0103981
Dahlia 'Passionale', 20 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060674
Dahlia 'Pat Knight', 22 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070573
Dahlia 'Paul Rollman', 6 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070414
Dahlia 'Peachess', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060646
Dahlia 'Penhill Autumn Shade', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060652
Dahlia 'Penhill Maroon Globe', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060653
Dahlia 'Pink Accent', 10 Nov 2005, (pc), WSY0070431
Dahlia 'Pow Wow', 6 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070434
Dahlia 'Prince Valiant', 24 Aug 2006, (pc), WSY0096090
Dahlia 'Purple Petite', 15 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070582
Dahlia 'Quick Step', 6 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070433
Dahlia 'Ria van Eyndhoven', 6 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070432
Dahlia 'Richstone', 25 Aug 2005, (pc), WSY0070227
Dahlia 'Rip City', 1 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070495
Dahlia 'Sancerre', 27 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060660
Dahlia 'Sarah Thomas', 22 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070575
Dahlia 'Saskia Teje', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060650
Dahlia 'Scarlett Claire', 22 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070576
Dahlia 'Seduction', 24 Aug 2006, (pc), WSY0096092
Dahlia 'Shiloh Noelle', 13 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070383
Dahlia 'Show 'n' Tell', 1 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070502
Dahlia 'Silentia', 27 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060661
Dahlia 'Snooker Orange', 1 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070496
Dahlia 'Sohello', 13 Sep 2005, (pc), WSY0070290
Dahlia 'Soldera', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060676
Dahlia 'Soulman', 6 Oct 2005, (pc), WSY0070429
Dahlia 'Storrs Julie', 26 Jan 2006, (pc), WSY0070950
Dahlia 'Sweet Killarney', 17 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060647

- Dahlia* 'Tae Bo', 20 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060675
Dahlia 'Take Off', 20 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060670
Dahlia 'Tangerine Pathfinder', 15 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070579
Dahlia 'Texas Moon', 24 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0070109
Dahlia 'Tomikah Santé', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060649
Dahlia 'Toscana', 2 Feb 2005, (pc), WSY0060668
Dahlia 'Troy Dyson', 6 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070378
Dahlia 'Victoria Falls', 20 Jan 2005, (pc), WSY0060673
Dahlia 'Weston Sprite', 13 Oct 2005, (tr), WSY0070370
Dahlia 'Worton Blue Streak', 1 Dec 2005, (pc), WSY0070492
Delphinium 'Ruby Tuesday', 24 May 2004, (fl), WSY0046421
Dianthus deltooides 'Dark Eyes', 2 Oct 2006, (tr), WSY0096171
Dianthus 'Eleanor Parker', 17 Apr 2004, (fl), WSY0046539
Dianthus 'John Sandall', 2005, (pc), WSY0070515
Dianthus 'Something Special', pre-1977, (fl), WSY0062700
Eupatorium cannabinum 'Spraypaint', 7 Sep 2006, (v), WSY0096106
Fritillaria 'Canmore Park', 17 Apr 2004, (fl), WSY0046082
Fritillaria 'Gold Bells', 26 Mar 2005, (fl), WSY0066120
Galanthus 'Nothing Special', 14 Feb 2006, (fl), WSY0070948
Galanthus plicatus 'Sophie North', 21 Feb 2004, (fl), WSY0046513
Gentiana 'Compact Gem', 16 Oct 2004, (fl), WSY0048068
Geranium 'Farncombe Cerise Star', 19 May 2004, (fl), WSY0051479
Geranium himalayense 'Gravetye', 25 Jun 2003, (fl), WSY0051051
Iris ensata 'Aldridge Snow Maiden', 15 Jun 1999, (fl), WSY0016881
Iris 'Sherwood Pink', 1994, (tr), WSY0007797
Juniperus communis 'Derrynane', 29 Apr 1975, (f), WSY0092926
Lathyrus odoratus 'Brian Haynes', Jul 2002, (tr), WSY0039445
Lavandula angustifolia 'Prudence', 25 Aug 1922, (p), WSY0018782
Lavatera × *clementii* 'Chedglow', 16 Aug 2002, (fl), WSY0070443
Lilium 'Aegina', 29 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038774
Lilium 'Berliner Liebe', 31 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038771
Lilium 'Berliner Morgenröte', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038772
Lilium 'Berliner Nacht', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038769
Lilium 'Berliner Panorama', 29 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038768
Lilium 'Blankenfelder Riese', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038767
Lilium 'Brandenburger Diplom', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038766
Lilium 'Brushmark-Brillant', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038765
Lilium 'Buchholzer Riese', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038763
Lilium 'Canyon Echo', 11 Nov 2002, (pc), WSY0034902
Lilium 'Feuerschein', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038764
Lilium 'Hauptmann von Köpenick', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038762
Lilium 'Jasmineflare', 26 Jun 1973, (fl), WSY0073097
Lilium 'Kleine Freude', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038760

- Lilium* 'Luckauer Gartenschau', 31 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038758
Lilium 'Luckauer Schöne', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038759
Lilium 'Milden Orange', 23 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0037441
Lilium 'Milden Red Ball', 23 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0037445
Lilium 'Milden Red Start', 23 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0037442
Lilium 'Peachy Jeanne', 31 Oct 2002, (pc), WSY0034925
Lilium 'Random Bliss', 12 Nov 2002, (pc), WSY0034905
Lilium 'Romanze in Rheinsberg', 31 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038757
Lilium 'Rose Coral', 12 Nov 2002, (pc), WSY0034903
Lilium 'Rostock', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038755
Lilium 'Rowena Sunshine', 31 Oct 2002, (pc), WSY0034921
Lilium 'Spree-Romanze', 31 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038754
Lilium 'Spreesonne', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038752
Lilium 'Strathmore', 12 Nov 2002, (pc), WSY0034904
Lilium 'Thrasher', 29 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038517
Lilium 'Thüringer Nachtigall', 31 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038750
Lilium 'Wartburgmelodie', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038751
Lilium 'Wayne's Dream', 31 Oct 2002, (pc), WSY0034922
Lilium 'Wiener Walzer', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038748
Lilium 'Zarte Pankowerin', 30 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038747
× *Odontioda* Moulin de Lecq grex 'Victoria Village', 13 Dec 2005, (fl),
WSY0070944
Ourisia × *bitternensis* 'Cliftonville Ling', 19 Jun 2004, (fl), WSY0048214
Ourisia × *bitternensis* 'Cliftonville Pink', 19 Jun 2004, (fl), WSY0048220
Pelargonium 'Southern Damsel', 22 May 2006, (fl), WSY0089522
Penstemon 'Abberley', 1 Jul 1999, (fl), WSY0070851
Penstemon 'Axe Valley Bicton Beauty', 8 Sep 2002, (fl), WSY0070820
Penstemon 'Axe Valley Jessica', 8 Sep 2002, (fl), WSY0070815
Penstemon 'Axe Valley Penny Mitchell', 8 Sep 2002, (fl), WSY0070819
Penstemon 'Axe Valley Suzie', 17 Sep 2002, (fl), WSY0070818
Penstemon 'Dad's Pink', 30 Jul 2002, (fl), WSY0070861
Penstemon 'Knightwick', 14 Jun 2000, (fl), WSY0070836
Penstemon 'Little Witley', 10 Jun 2001, (fl), WSY0070840
Penstemon 'Pensham Cassis Royale', 2001, (fl), WSY0070821
Penstemon 'Pensham Edith Biggs', 8 Sep 2002, (fl), WSY0070816
Penstemon 'Southcombe Pink', 2001, (fl), WSY0070833
Phlox paniculata 'Doghouse Pink', 14 Jul 2004, (fl), WSY0047761
Phragmipedium Havre des Pas grex 'Jersey', 17 Jan 2006, (fl), WSY0070945
Rhododendron 'Agnes Beaufort', 4 May 2000, (fl), WSY0024464
Rhododendron 'Aline Dekesel', 10 Jul 2003, (pc), WSY0041912
Rhododendron 'All Alight', 28 Jan 2003, (tr), WSY0038792
Rhododendron 'Ambrose Bristow', 1 Jun 2004, (fl), WSY0046884
Rhododendron 'Arromanches', 19 May 2003, (fl), WSY0047596

Rhododendron 'Aussie Witch', 13 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0051686
Rhododendron 'Belle de Marjon', 5 Jan 2004, (pc), WSY0044471
Rhododendron 'Carol Ann Ronken', 12 Oct 2004, (pc), WSY0052243
Rhododendron 'Carpet of Snow', 17 Jun 2003, (pc), WSY0041916
Rhododendron 'Chokuro', 22 Dec 2003, (tr), WSY0051701
Rhododendron 'Concorde', 22 May 2006, (fl), WSY0089525
Rhododendron 'Countess of Dwyfor', 12 May 2004, (pc), WSY0047600
Rhododendron 'Creaming Soda', 17 Jun 2003, (pc), WSY0040231
Rhododendron 'Crème Brûlée', 23 May 2005, (fl), WSY0066123
Rhododendron 'David Rockefeller', 23 May 2005, (fl), WSY0073456
Rhododendron 'Earl Lloyd George', 12 May 2004, (pc), WSY0047601
Rhododendron 'Early Pink Pearl', 4 May 2000, (fl), WSY0024465
Rhododendron 'Edwin George Swallow', 5 Jan 2004, (pc), WSY0044469
Rhododendron 'Elza de Meyer', 14 Jun 2004, (pc), WSY0051691
Rhododendron 'Emma Jayne', 17 May 2004, (pc), WSY0051684
Rhododendron 'Evandale Delight', 17 Jun 2003, (pc), WSY0040237
Rhododendron 'Fabienne', 12 Oct 2004, (pc), WSY0070238
Rhododendron 'Fairie Nielsen', 1 Mar 2004, (pc), WSY0051682
Rhododendron 'Fairy Floss', 13 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0051690
Rhododendron 'Fiery Eyes', 2 Jan 2004, (pc), WSY0070184
Rhododendron 'Francesca Arblaster', 19 Oct 2004, (pc), WSY0052443
Rhododendron 'Godelieve Roelants', 14 Jun 2004, (pc), WSY0051694
Rhododendron 'Golden Witch', 17 Jun 2003, (pc), WSY0040234
Rhododendron 'Göteborg University', 28 Jun 2004, (tr), WSY0051703
Rhododendron 'Guyens's Fasching', 1 Mar 2004, (pc), WSY0051699
Rhododendron 'Guyens's Paradiesvogel', 7 Jan 2000, (pc), WSY0052452
Rhododendron 'Hakuhou', 12 Oct 2004, (tr), WSY0052448
Rhododendron 'Hanger's Flame', 4 Jun 2003, (fl), WSY0043682
Rhododendron 'Helen Martin', 22 Jul 2003, (tr), WSY0041899
Rhododendron 'Hilda Spencer', 27 Apr 2000, (fl), WSY0024472
Rhododendron 'Himura-shiro', 5 Jun 2003, (pc), WSY0041911
Rhododendron 'Jean Lennon', 12 Oct 2004, (tr), WSY0051706
Rhododendron 'Jeanne Artois', 28 Aug 2003, (pc), WSY0041883
Rhododendron 'Jeni Slocock', 3 Jun 2004, (fl), WSY0046894
Rhododendron 'Jonas Reich', 12 Oct 2004, (pc), WSY0052447
Rhododendron 'Just Beautiful', 28 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038782
Rhododendron 'Lapoinya Leprechaun', 13 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0051685
Rhododendron 'Lapoinya Lollipop', 16 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0052245
Rhododendron 'Lapoinya Panache', 17 Jun 2003, (pc), WSY0041914
Rhododendron 'Lapoinya Red Star', 17 Jun 2003, (pc), WSY0040233
Rhododendron 'Lauren Kaye', 22 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038788
Rhododendron 'Lavendeltraum', 29 Jun 2004, (tr), WSY0047595
Rhododendron 'Le Fouesnantais', 5 Jun 2003, (tr), WSY0040216

- Rhododendron* 'Lesley Crowden', 1 Mar 2004, (pc), WSY0052241
Rhododendron 'Liesbeth Reiling', 2003, (pc), WSY0041891
Rhododendron 'Lockington Velvet', 22 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038787
Rhododendron 'Lockington's Handsome Lad', 22 Jan 2003, (pc),
WSY0038790
Rhododendron 'Mabel Combe', 4 May 2000, (fl), WSY0024494
Rhododendron 'Majestic Maiden', 13 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0051688
Rhododendron 'Malone's Ditto', 17 Jun 2003, (pc), WSY0040230
Rhododendron 'Marian', 4 May 2000, (fl), WSY0024466
Rhododendron 'Mary Maughan', 2003, (pc), WSY0044467
Rhododendron 'Meltzer's Roter Riese', 2003, (pc), WSY0043902
Rhododendron 'Mevrouw Leon De Clercq', 27 Feb 2004, (pc), WSY0051696
Rhododendron 'Mitsu-murasaki', 21 Jan 2004, (tr), WSY0045228
Rhododendron 'Mrs D. Kasch', 13 Nov 2003, (pc), WSY0043765
Rhododendron 'Mrs de Craecker', 14 Jun 2004, (pc), WSY0051693
Rhododendron 'Narelle Lee', 22 Jan 2003, (pc), WSY0038789
Rhododendron 'Nell', 2003, (pc), WSY0044466
Rhododendron 'Orchideal', 25 Jul 2003, (pc), WSY0043903
Rhododendron 'Parasols in Pink', 2 Jan 2004, (pc), WSY0070190
Rhododendron 'Pascal de Clercq', 27 Feb 2004, (pc), WSY0051700
Rhododendron 'Peppermint Candy', 13 Mar 2003, (pc), WSY0038505
Rhododendron 'Polonia', 3 Apr 2003, (pc), WSY0040244
Rhododendron 'Pretty Crinoline', 12 Oct 2004, (pc), WSY0052445
Rhododendron 'Regine Meltzer', 24 Jul 2003, (pc), WSY0043898
Rhododendron 'Rohais', 28 Apr 2003, (pc), WSY0044472
Rhododendron 'Rosemary's Choice', 11 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0051705
Rhododendron 'Sofie de Clercq', 24 Mar 2004, (pc), WSY0051695
Rhododendron 'Tausendschön', 1 Mar 2004, (pc), WSY0051697
Rhododendron 'Ted Millais', 18 Apr 2004, (fl), WSY0047598
Rhododendron 'Village Fair', 13 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0051687
Rhododendron 'Weinfest', 25 Jul 2003, (pc), WSY0043901
Rhododendron 'Wounded Virgin', 13 Aug 2004, (pc), WSY0051689
Rhodohypoxis baurii 'Badger', 15 May 2004, (fl), WSY0046529
Salvia greggii 'Rodbaston Goldfish', 19 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070349
Salvia × *jamensis* 'Dysons' Orangy Pink', 19 Sep 2006, (fl), WSY0096128
Salvia mexicana var. *minor* 'Azure', 19 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070347
Salvia microphylla 'Rodbaston Red', 19 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070358
Salvia microphylla 'Rodbaston Romance', 19 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070354
Salvia microphylla 'Rodbaston Rosy Cheeks', 19 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070353
Salvia microphylla 'Rodbaston Tough Beet', 19 Oct 2005, (fl), WSY0070346
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The Editor welcomes suggestions for possible items for publication in future volumes of *Hanburyana*.

The principal aim of the serial is to provide a place of publication for papers on the taxonomy of cultivated plants (mainly the shorter kind of contribution, where there is a need to tidy up a problem that does not require a full account or revision), checklists and other contributions from the Registrars (ICRAs) where no other outlet exists.

It also provides a forum for debate on the *International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants*, and a place of publication for proposals to amend the *Code*.

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