RHS

Cultivar Registration Bulletin

***Ginkgo biloba* 'Joe's Great Ray' ©Dr T.K. Park**

No. 5 (2025)

Welcome to the fifth issue of the Cultivar Registration Bulletin

The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) is part of a network of organisations that form the system of International Cultivar Registration Authorities (ICRAs) appointed by the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) Special Commission for Cultivar Registration. Each ICRA is responsible for a plant genus, or group of genera, called the denomination class. ICRAs register new cultivar, Group or grex names and maintain a checklist of existing names within their denomination class. Founded in 1955 the ICRA system seeks to establish stability and fixity of cultivated plant nomenclature. The main objectives are to ensure names are not duplicated within a denomination class and that they comply with the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP).

In accordance with the ICNCP (Division IV, 2) registration is completed by publication of the name. It is the purpose of the *Cultivar Registration Bulletin* to effect the publication of RHS and other ICRA registrations for which alternative means of publication are not available. In addition, details of new cultivars for which there is no ICRA may also be published herein.

Any ICRAs interested in publishing their registrations in future issues of the *Cultivar Registration Bulletin*, please contact Melanie Underwood, Email: **melanieunderwood@rhs.org.uk**

For further information, please visit the following websites:

ISHS ICRA page: **https://ishs.org/scientific-structure/cmnr-cultivar-registration/**

Directory of ICRAs: **https://www.ishs.org/sci/icralist/icralist.htm**

Directory of ICRA taxonomic groups: **https://www.ishs.org/sci/taxlist/taxlist.htm**

ICNCP (9th ed.): **https://www.ishs.org/app/uploads/2025/01/ScriptaHorticulturae_18.pdf**

RHS Register *Supplements* & earlier issues of the *Cultivar Registration Bulletin* visit: **https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/horticulture-hub/plant-registration**

The registration information presented in this publication is the work of each ICRA. Any questions or comments on the content should be directed to the appropriate ICRA Registrar.

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ACTINIDIA CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for *Actinidia* Lindl. Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, South End of Weilai Road, Guancheng District, Zhengzhou, Henan Province, P.R.China 450009
Dr Jinbao Fang, International Registrar
Email **fangjinbao@caas.cn** **http://www.zzgss.cn**

Psa = *Pseudomonas syringae* PV *Actinidiae;*
PVR = plant variety rights; SSC = soluble solids content; Vc = Vitamin C content

***Actinidia arguta* 'Jinhongguan'** Female
PVR (P.R.China) 2023
Parentage: selection from wild genotype, collected from Yichang, Hubei Province
Selected by: Xuan Luo, Qinghong Chen, Lei Zhang, Fuxi Bai, Lei Gao (Institute of Fruit and Tea, Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Wuhan, P.R.China)
Registered by: Xuan Luo, (Wuhan, Hubei, P.R.China)
Description: The vine is highly tolerant to cold and Psa. The flowers form a pleiochasium and the fruit is short cylindrical, with a smooth skin and an average weight of 16.34 g. Fruit skin and flesh of ripe fruit are purple-red. The fruit is moderate in sweetness and acidity, with fine flesh and strong aroma. SSC is (17–19)%, maximum 19.1%, Vc (61–70) mg/100g fresh weight, total sugar 11.25%, and acids 1.37%. Budbreak (in Wuhan, P.R.China) in early March, leaf-expansion in mid-March, flowering in late April, harvest in early August. Tetraploid.

***Actinidia chinensis* var. *chinensis* 'Jinrui'** Female
PVR (P.R.China) 2025
Parentage: selection from wild *Actinidia chinensis* var. *chinensis*
Selected by: Yiliu Xu, Yongjie Qi, Zhenghui Gao, Moucai Wang, Jinyun Zhang, Gaihua Qin, Haifa Pan, Xiaoling Zhang, Kecan Wang (Institute of Horticulture, Anhui Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Anhui, P.R.China)
Registered by: Yongjie Qi (Institute of Horticulture, Anhui Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Anhui, P.R.China)
Description: The vine is highly productive, the fruit is cylindrical, with short hairs on the skin. The average fruit weight is 83.4 g and the maximum 103.6 g. The flesh is yellow. The flavor is nice. The fruit has 18.6% soluble solids, 1.7% titratable acids and Vc 215 mg/100g. The fruits can be harvested in mid-September in Dabie Mountain region, Anhui Province. Diploid.

***Actinidia chinensis* var. *chinensis* 'Jinyí' (金怡)**
Female
PVR 2011 (P.R.China)
Parentage: Selection from a seedling of a wild genotype collected in Shiyan, Hubei Province, P.R.China
Selected by: Qinghong Chen, Xia Gu, Zhongqi Qin, Yingchun Jiang, Aichun Xu (Institute of Fruit and Tea, Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Wuhan, P.R.China)
Registered by: Lei Zhang (Wuhan, P.R.China)
Description: The vine is moderately productive and highly tolerant to Psa. Flowers are single. The fruit is short cylindrical and medium to large with a mean fruit weight 78.67g and the maximum 108.85g. The flesh is green-yellow to yellow, juicy and very sweet. SSC is (18.4 –19.86)%, the maximum 21.3%, Vc (132–313) mg/100g fresh weight, total sugar 12%, and acids 1.65%. Budbreak (Wuhan, P.R.China) in early March, leaf-expansion in mid-March, flowering in early April, harvest in mid-September. Diploid.

***Actinidia chinensis* var. *chinensis* 'Wannong Jinguo'**
Female
PVR 2025 (P.R.China)
Parentage: selection from *Actinidia chinensis* 'Wanjin'
Selected by: Yongjie Qi, Yiliu Xu, Zhenghui Gao, Fanjun Ke, Na Ma, Hongyuan Zhao, Xiaoling Zhang, Chunyan Liu, Jiyu Li (Institute of Horticulture, Anhui Academy of Agricultural Sciences, P.R.China)
Registered by: Yongjie Qi (Institute of Horticulture, Anhui Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Anhui, P.R.China)
Description: The vine is productive and medium-to-strong tolerant to canker disease. The fruit is cylindrical and the skin is yellowish-brown with short hairs. The average fruit weight is 104 g and the maximum 113.7 g. The flesh is yellow. The fruit has a nice flavor. The soluble solids content is 14.5%, Vc 224 mg/100 g fresh weight. The fruit can be harvested in late September in Dabie Mountain region, Anhui Province. Shoots sprouting (in Hefei, P.R.China) in early March, flowers blooming in early April, fruits maturing in late September, leaves falling in early December. Diploid.

***Actinidia chinensis* var. *deliciosa* 'Jinshui R19'**
Female
PVR 2019 (P.R.China)
Parentage: Selection from the cross *A. chinensis* var. *deliciosa* 'Jinkui' × *A. chinensis* var. *deliciosa* 'Tomuri'
Selected by: Lei Zhang, Qinghong Chen, Xuan Luo, Lei Gao (Institute of Fruit and Tea, Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Wuhan, P.R.China)
Registered by: Lei Zhang, (Wuhan, P.R.China)
Description: The vine is highly productive and tolerant to Psa. Flowers are single. The fruit is long cylindrical. The mean fruit weight is 81.3g and the maximum 103g. With brown skin and dense stiff hairs which is readily shed. The flesh is green, juicy

and sweet. Average SSC is 16.8%. Budbreak (Wuhan, P.R.China) in early March, leaf-expansion in late March, flowering in late April to early May, harvest in late October. Hexaploid.

***Actinidia eriantha* 'Zhongmi Cuixue No.1'** Female PVR 2025 (P.R.China)
Parentage: Selection from wild *Actinidia eriantha* from Tianzhu, Guizhou Province
Selected by: Leiming Sun, Jinbao Fang, Xiujuan Qi, Yunpeng Zhong, Miaomiao Li, Jinyong Chen,Hong Gu, Ran Wang , Yukuo Li (Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Henan, P.R.China)
Registered by: Leiming Sun (Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Zhengzhou, Henan, P.R.China)
Description: The vine is productive and tolerant to Psa. The fruits are long cylindrical, with short grey-white hairs on the skin which is readily peeled. The average fruit weight is 19.7g and the maximum 36.5 g. The flesh is green. The fruits are sweet and have 17.2% soluble solids, 1.2% titratable acids and Vc 775 mg /100g fresh weight. The fruits can be harvested in late October in Zhengzhou, Henan Province. Bud break (in Zhengzhou) in late March, flowering in early to mid-May, harvest in late October. Diploid.

Actinidia arguta 'Jinhongguan'

Actinidia chinensis var. *chinensis* 'Jinyi'

Actinidia chinensis var. *chinensis* 'Jinrui'

Actinidia chinensis var. *chinensis* 'Wannong Jinguo'

Actinidia chinensis var. *deliciosa* 'Jinshui R19'

Actinidia eriantha 'Zhongmi Cuixue No.1'

BAMBOO CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for Bamboos (*Poaceae*, Tribe *Bambuseae*) International Cultivar Registration Centre for Bamboos
Research Institute of Resource Insects, Wangdaqiao, East Renmin Road, Guandu District, Kunming City, Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China
Junyi Shi (International Registrar), Yuxiao Zhang, Dequn Zhou, Lisha Ma, Jun Yao
***Emails* esjy@163.com 1115651892@qq.com**

× *Bambudendrocalamus* 'Lijiao'
Applicants: Lijie Li, Dayong Huang
Application date: 8 January 2025
Preservation locality: National Forest Tree Germplasm Bank of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China
Registration date: 22 February 2025
Registration No.: WB-001-2025-080
Description: Culms erect, tips slightly bent, 8–10 m tall, 5–7 cm in diameter, basal internodes zigzag, culm wall 1–1.2 cm thick. Nodes prominent, white powdery and a ring of light brown tomenta below the node; sheath scars prominent, with the residue of culm leaf sheath; supra-nodal ridges raised, with a ring of light brown hair and root points; internodes terete, 25–35 cm long, green, initially white powdery, yellow and white appressed setose, basal 6–8 internodes yellow and white striped. Culm leaves deciduous, thick leathery, sheath green with white powdery and yellow stripes abaxially, sheath shoulders convex conspicuously; auricles developed, slightly open, oral setae 5 mm long, white, sinuate; ligule 2–3 mm tall, margin dentate; blades erect, broadly ovate or triangular, green with yellow and white stripes. Branching from lower nodes, branches many, clustered, dominant branch 2–3 m long, 1.2–1.4 cm in diameter, much thicker than lateral branches, basal 1–3 internodes with yellow and white stripes. Foliage leaves 7–9 per ultimate branchlet, blades oblong lancolate, 25–35 cm long, 3–5 cm wide, green, rough adaxially, white pubescent abaxially, especially long at the base of the midrib. New shoots June to October.

This cultivar resembles ×*Bambudendrocalamus* 'Chengmaqing 1', but differs from the latter by having upward culm leaf sheath shoulders and rough adaxial surface of foliage leaves.
New shoots of this cultivar are edible. Culms can be used as timber, for paper making and ecological virescence. It can also be cultivated for ornamentation.
This cultivar is only planted at National Forest Tree Germplasm Bank of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China.

***Bambusa blumeana* 'Huagan Cezhu'**
Applicants: Jianwei Li, Maosheng Sun, Haofeng Bao, Wanling Qin, Jun Yao
Application date: 15 April 2025
Preservation locality: Kemu Village, Menglai Township, Cangyuan Wa People Autonomous County, Lincang, Yunnan, China
Registration date: 25 September 2025
Registration No.: WB-001-2025-082
Description: Culms 10–12 m tall, 3.8–4.6 cm in diameter, zigzag; culms green, basal to mid internodes with 1–7 golden stripes; culm walls up to 2 cm thick; usually branching from the third basal nodes, solitary at the base with thorns shortened from branchlets, thorns forming clusters, 3 to many branches upward with long and thick dominant branches, dominant branches occasionally with golden stripes. Foliage leaves 4–6 per branchlet; petiole about 3 mm long, glabrous; blades lanceolate, 13–19.5 cm long, 1.2–2.0 cm wide. New shoots July to September.
The main diagnostic characters of this cultivar are as follows: basal to mid internodes with 1–7 golden stripes, deciduous culm leaves, color of the stripes gradually deepens, size of the stripes various.
This cultivar is only found at the altitude of 1000–1600 m, at Kemu Village, Menglai Township, Cangyuan Wa People Autonomous County, Lincang, Yunnan, China

***Bambusa textilis* 'Silver Stripe'**
Applicants: Xiaohui Yang, Hongxia Ma, Yongbin Long, Youxia Shan, Lifang Chen, Jie Gao, Jiangyuan, Wu
Application date: 17 November 2025
Preservation locality: Bamboo Germplasm Bank of Guangdong Forestry Institute, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China
Registration date: 10 December 2025
Registration No.: WB-001-2025-083
Description: Culms erect, 6–12 m tall, 4–6 cm in diameter; internodes green, the basal first to seventh internodes with yellow white stripes; culm walls 3–5 mm thick; branching from the eighth or ninth node, branches many with central one dominant, internodes of branchlet 10–23 cm long. Foliage leaves 9–14 per branchlet; petiole 1–1.8 mm long, adaxial epidermis glabrous, abaxial epidermis densely pubescent; blades lanceolate, 13–19.5 cm long, 1.2–2.0 cm wide. New shoots June to October.
This cultivar is characterized by green-and-yellow-white-striped internodes, and yellow-white-striped new shoots.
This cultivar is found at the Bamboo Germplasm Bank of Guangdong Forestry Institute, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China. It has been introduced to Bamboo Germplasm Bank of Zhaoqing, Guangdong Privince, China.

***Dendrocalamus brandisii* 'Yuehuatian 1'**
Applicants: Xiaohui Yang, Hongxia Ma, Yongbin Long, Youxia Shan, Lifang Chen, Jie Gao, Jiangyuan, Wu
Application date: 28 November 2025
Preservation locality: Bamboo Germplasm Bank of Guangdong Forestry Institute, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China
Registration date: 10 December 2025
Registration No.: WB-001-2025-084
Description: Culms 10–12 m tall, 8–10 cm in diameter; internodes dark yellow with green stripes, nodes below 2 m with aerial roots; culm walls 3–5 mm thick; branching from the sixth or seventh node, dominant branch one, sometimes dominant branch absent, branches recurved, yellow-and-green-striped. Foliage leaf blades 23–30 cm long, 2.5–5 cm wide, sometimes with yellow white stripes, glabrous adaxially, pubescent abaxially, secondary veins 10–12 pairs. New shoots April to October.
This cultivar is characterized by dark yellow culms with green stripes, and yellow and white striped culm leaves and foliage leaves.
New shoots of this cultivar are edible, and culms have various usages. It can also be cultivated in gardens.
This cultivar is found near Huanglong Mountain, Nanping Town, Simao District, Pu'er, Yunnan Province, China.

***Phyllostachys aurea* 'Huaye Luohanzhu'**
Applicants: Jun Yao, Lisha Ma, Zhiwei Li
Application date: 6 July 2025
Preservation locality: International Cultivar Registration Garden for Bamboos (Dujiangyan, China)
Registration date: 15 August 2025
Registration No.: WB-001-2025-081
Description: Culms 3–5 m tall, 1.5–3.0 cm in diameter; internodes initially white powdery, basal or mid internodes shortened extremely, constricted, swollen, or interactively inclined, upper part of normal internodes also swollen, culm walls 4–8 mm thick; sheath scars initially shortly hairy; supral-nodal ridge as tall as or slightly taller than sheath scar. Sometimes foliage leaf blades with yellow stripes.
This cultivar can be planted for ornamentation.
It is only found in Dujiangyan, Sichuan, China.

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× *Bambudendrocalamus* 'Lijiao'

Bambusa blumeana 'Huagan Cezhu'

Bambusa textilis 'Silver Stripe'

Dendrocalamus brandisii 'Yuehuatian 1'

Phyllostachys aurea 'Huaye Luohanzhu'

BRUGMANSIA CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for *Brugmansia* Pers. Brugmansia Growers International
Edna Murphree, International Registrar
***Email* murphree.edna@gmail.com**

The following cultivar names were registered in 2025. Seeding parent = the person who grew the plant.

***Brugmansia* 'Amaury'**
Hybridizer: Patrick Dedeyne
Seeding Parent: Patrick Dedeyne (Belgium)
Pod Parent: 'Kleine Lady'
Pollen Parent: 'Maya'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: apricot/melon/peach
Notes: white or cream on green variegation.

***Brugmansia* 'Atlantis'**
Hybridizer: Marek Pernis
Seeding Parent: Irena Dobrovolná (Slovakia)
Pod Parent: 'Sommerzauber'
Pollen Parent: 'Vulkanfeuer'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: white/cream
Notes: Flowers have a rich filling. A robust cultivar that blooms in three to four cycles per season.

***Brugmansia* 'Bella's Angel Baby'**
Hybridizer: Janice Lee
Seeding Parent: Janice Lee (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Zumba'
Pollen Parent: unknown
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: pink
Notes: nice fragrance.

***Brugmansia* 'Brisby Golden'**
Hybridizer: Ingrid Andrejsons
Seedling parent: Ingrid Andrejsons (Canada)
Pod parent: 'Solar Flare'
Pollen parent: 'DS Tilleul Menthe'
Form: double or more
Species group: warm
Breeding history set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: orange
Notes: Beautiful two-tone double with lighter outer skirt with darker centre. Prolific continuous bloomer with nicely formed blooms. Strong citrus-like scent from pollen parents. Likes to grow in a standard form. Extremely easy to propagate from woody or green cuttings. Named celebrating and in honour of my beautiful Golden Retriever, Brisby.

***Brugmansia* 'Christina Tania'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Maricica Firescu (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Snooty Lady'
Pollen Parent: 'Shameless'
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: white
Notes: very fragrant.

***Brugmansia* 'Clemson Tiger's Baby Grinch'**
Hybridizer: Janice Lee
Seeding Parent: Janice Lee (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Grinch'
Pollen Parent: unknown
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: white/cream
Notes: Large bloom, starts white turns green. Looks like a big green daffodil! Blooms last a few days, sweet fragrance.

***Brugmansia*: 'Clemson Tiger's Keeper of My Heart'**
Hybridizer: Marek Pernis
Seeding Parent: Janice Lee (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Orange Julius'
Pollen Parent: 'Pink Perfektion'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: apricot/melon/peach
Notes: fragrant tree form.

***Brugmansia* 'Clemson Tiger's Leprechaun'**
Hybridizer: Bernhard Saathoff
Seeding Parent: Janice Lee (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Artus'
Pollen Parent: 'Purple Diamond'
Form: single
Species Group: cold
Breeding History Set: Arbovulsa
Position: nodding
Color: yellow
Notes: survives in 7b climate.

***Brugmansia* 'Clemson Tiger's Orange Cream Delight'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Janice Lee (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Gold Flame'
Pollen Parent: unknown

Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: orange
Notes: orange stripes veining down.

***Brugmansia* 'Clemson Tiger's Purple Passion'**
Hybridizer: Bernhard Saathoff
Seeding Parent: Janice Lee (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Artus'
Pollen Parent: 'Purple Diamond'
Form: single
Species Group: cold
Breeding History Set: Arbovulsa
Position: nodding
Color: dark pink/red/burgundy
Notes: blooms in cool weather.

***Brugmansia* 'Colosseum'**
Hybridizer: Patrick Dedeyne
Seeding Parent: Patrick Dedeyne (Belgium)
Pod Parent: *B. candida* double white
Pollen Parent: 'Eden Transformista Pink'
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: white
Notes: 'Colosseum' lives up to its name! Thanks to its parents' genetics, the plant produces abundant, robust flowers that easily withstand warm temperatures. The size of these flowers is also unique: 40 cm long with a 20 cm crown diameter. A delightful fragrance! The color ranges from snow white to peach at the end of flowering.

***Brugmansia* 'Daintree Dream'**
Hybridizer: Shaun Douglas
Seeding Parent: Shaun Douglas (Australia)
Pod Parent: 'Angels Swingtime'
Pollen Parent: unknown
Form: double
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: apricot/melon/peach
Notes: three dropped corollas.

***Brugmansia* 'Donna's Princess'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Janice Lee (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Zuni Yellow Spider'
Pollen Parent: 'Ima Ten'
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: apricot/melon/peach
Notes: peachy pink color with apricot-colored veins.

***Brugmansia* 'Foelke Kampana'**
Hybridizer: Bernhard Saathoff
Seedling Parent: Bernhard Saathoff (Germany)
Pod Parent: S121
Pollen Parent: S623
Form: Single
Species Group: Cold
Breeding history Set: Arbovulsa
Position: Nodding
Color: Lilac/Purple
Notes: Floriferous cultivar with healthy foliage, very good pod-parent, no fragrance. Named after Foelke Kampana (born around 1355), a strong but also cruel woman from East Frisian history. She was the wife of the East Frisian chieftain Ocko I. tom Brok.

***Brugmansia* 'Fruity Fantastic'**
Hybridizer: Elizabeth Fitchl
Seeding Parent: Eddy Graczyk/DW Smith (Canada)
Pod Parent: 'Tink'
Pollen Parent: 'Mitzy's Kiss'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: pink
Notes: Buds are yellow, deepening to pink; sometimes going almost red.

***Brugmansia* 'Garfield'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Edna Murphree (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Louka'
Pollen Parent: 'J Edward'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: yellow/orange
Notes: Beautiful frilly orange/yellow blooms.

***Brugmansia* 'Ghost'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Edna Murphree (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Angels Long John'
Pollen Parent: 'Dalen's Princess'
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: white
Notes: extremely long at 25 inches.

***Brugmansia* 'Golden Ember'**
Hybridizer: Patricia Watson
Seeding Parent: Patricia Watson (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Aube Sanguine'
Pollen Parent: 'Birgit'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: apricot/melon/peach
Notes: none.

***Brugmansia* 'Mandarin Sunrise'**
Hybridizer: Marek Pernis
Seeding Parent: Ewa Malik (Poland)
Pod Parent: 'DS Smart'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Virgil'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: orange
Notes: intense color, nice scent, long lasting bloom.

***Brugmansia* 'Mary's Dream'**
Hybridizer: Marek Pernis
Seeding Parent: Darlene Harder (Canada)
Pod Parent: 'Vulkanfeuer'
Pollen Parent: 'Mademoiselle'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: pink
Notes: Very beautiful, elegant flowers, several times filled. Long and curled petal tips. Very robust cultivar with beautiful leaves that are serrated along the edges.

***Brugmansia* 'Mint Julep'**
Hybridizer: Ingrid Andrejsons
Seeding Parent: Ingrid Andrejsons (Canada)
Pod Parent: 'Solar Flare'
Pollen Parent: 'DS Tilleul Menthe'
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: white
Notes: white bloom , retains green striping.

***Brugmansia* 'Nancy June Benignitas Numera'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Janice Lee (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Ima Ten'
Pollen Parent: unknown
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: pink
Notes: fragrant.

***Brugmansia* 'Nirmala Sivam'**
Hybridizer: Bernhard Saathoff
Seedling Parent: Bernhard Saathoff (Germany)
Pod Parent: S540
Pollen Parent: S311
Form: Single
Species Group: Cold
Breeding history Set: Arbovulsa
Position: Nodding
Color: Very Dark Pink/Red/Burgundy
Notes: This cultivar shows flowers with a very unusual shape in red/yellow color. Flowers often with more than 5 anthers, tiny leaves, slow grower, no fragrance. Difficult in rooting. This plant is named after a very good friend of mine, the meaning of the names is "pure, spotless, clean, shining, auspicious". She inspired me with her sincerity and her passion for growing her plants, not only *Brugmansia*.

***Brugmansia* 'Pepe'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Joe Murphree (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Louka'
Pollen Parent: 'J Edward'
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: yellow
Notes: constant bloomer with long lasting blooms. Pod #2.

***Brugmansia* 'Peter H Makars'**
Hybridizer: Ingrid Andrejsons
Seeding Parent: Ingrid Andrejsons (Canada)
Pod Parent: 'Kilauea'
Pollen Parent: 'Miss Edith Winnette'
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: orange
Notes: Prolific bloomer producing numerous flushes. Lovely trumpet shaped bloom with intense colour from both parents. Naturally maintains lovely standard shape when growing. Deep green foliage. Medium citrus scent. Named in memory of my late brother Peter Harold Makars.

***Brugmansia* 'Precious'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Edna Murphree (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Prince Kevwe'
Pollen Parent: 'Georgia Peach'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: peach
Notes: petite.

***Brugmansia* 'Ravin Rose'**
Hybridizer: Shaun Douglas
Seeding Parent: Shaun Douglas (Australia)
Pod Parent: 'Bergfeuer' × 'Super Spot'
Pollen Parent: 'Super Spot' × 'Charleston'
Form: double
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: deep pink.

***Brugmansia* 'Royal Bride'**
Hybridizer: Marek Pernis
Seeding Parent: Monika Kowal (Slovakia)
Pod Parent: 'Vulkanfeuer'
Pollen Parent: 'Fruit Salad'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: pink
Notes: multi-coloured hybrid.

***Brugmansia* 'Sandy Helm'**
Hybridizer: Elizabeth Fichtl
Seeding Parent: James Legg (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Maitreya'
Pollen Parent: 'Ruffles and Flourishes'
Form: single
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: Very Dark Pink/Red/Burgundy
Notes: large, serrated leaves.

***Brugmansia* 'SB Anubis'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seedling Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: 'SB Horus'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Le Magnifique'
Form: Single
Species Group: Warm
Breeding history Set: Cubensis
Position: Pendent
Color: Pink
Notes: *Brugmansia* with single flowers in shades of pink, sometimes salmon, sometimes pale pink. The edge of the corolla is wavy between the points. Blooms for a long period during the season.

***Brugmansia* 'SB Ber d'Artax'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seedling Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: 'SB Cousine Anne'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Virgil'
Form: Double or More
Species Group: Warm
Breeding history Set: Cubensis
Position: Pendent
Color: Orange
Notes: *Brugmansia* with large, double orange flowers, that are regularly shaped. Plant sturdy and well-branched.

***Brugmansia* 'SB Isis'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seedling Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: 'SB Jolie Amanda'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Roi Dagobert'
Form: Double or More
Species Group: Warm
Breeding history Set: Cubensis
Position: Pendent
Color: Pink
Notes: *Brugmansia* with double pink flowers. Massive and lush blooms. Trouble-free plant.

***Brugmansia* 'SB Kara Maryana'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seedling Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: 'SB Incandescence'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Fleur de Crépon'
Form: Double or More
Species Group: Warm
Breeding history Set: Cubensis
Position: Pendent
Color: Pink
Notes: *Brugmansia* with double salmon-pink flowers with coppery highlights, sometimes dark pink.

***Brugmansia* 'SB Le Splendide'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seeding Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: 'SB Le Magnifique'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Horus'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: pendent
Color: apricot/melon/peach
Notes: Produces large salmon colored , long petaled blooms. The plant is slender with great fragrance. Tolerates heat and sun well.

***Brugmansia* 'SB Martine Chérie'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seedling Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: 'SB Horus'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Douce Laetitia'
Form: Double or More
Species Group: Warm
Breeding history Set: Cubensis
Position: Pendent
Color: Pink
Notes: *Brugmansia* with pink flowers and a creamy throat; most often the first corolla has ten points, the second corolla remains set back inside the first and is cherry pink. Extremely remontant, it produces flowers throughout the warm season.

***Brugmansia* 'SB Micky'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seedling Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: 'SB Marquise De Anges'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Mitoune'
Form: Double or More
Species Group: Warm
Breeding history Set: Cubensis
Position: Pendent
Color: Pink
Notes: *Brugmansia* with double pink flowers. Beautiful, very abundant blooms.

***Brugmansia* 'SB Osiris'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seedling Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: 'SB Cousine Anne'
Pollen Parent: 'SB Virgil'
Form: Double or More
Species Group: Warm
Breeding history Set: Cubensis
Position: Pendent
Color: Orange
Notes: *Brugmansia* with large, double orange flowers. The plant is well-structured and sturdy. It thrives in full sun, which does not affect its flowering. A prolific flowering plant.

***Brugmansia* 'SB 6 Quai St-Pierre'**
Hybridizer: Serge Born
Seedling Parent: Serge Born (France)
Pod Parent: SB Horus
Pollen Parent: SB Isabelle
Form: Double or More
Species Group: Warm
Breeding history Set: Cubensis
Position: Nodding
Color: Pink
Notes: *Brugmansia* with double pink flowers. Massive and lush blooms. Trouble-free plant.

***Brugmansia* 'Snow Lady'**
Hybridizer: Bart Van den Ackerveken
Seeding Parent: Ewa Malik (Poland)
Pod Parent: 'Angels Delight'
Pollen Parent: 'DS Tilleul Menthe'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: white/cream
Notes: The flower stays fresh for a long time, has a nice citrus scent, winters well, and has an interesting shape of the tiers.

***Brugmansia* 'Sweetie Pie'**
Hybridizer: Edna Murphree
Seeding Parent: Patricia Watson (United States)
Pod Parent: 'Maitreya'
Pollen Parent: 'Angels Sunny Smiles'
Form: double or more
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: pink
Notes: This is a smaller growing plant with dark green leaves and is very consistent in its double to triple blooms.

***Brugmansia* 'Zuzanna'**
Hybridizer: Marek Pernis
Seeding Parent: Monika Kowal (Slovakia)
Pod Parent: 'Vulkanfeuer'
Pollen Parent: 'Angels Lady'
Form: double
Species Group: warm
Breeding History Set: Cubensis
Position: nodding
Color: pink
Notes: long petal tips.

Brugmansia 'Amaury'

Brugmansia 'Atlantis'

Brugmansia 'Bella's Angel Baby'

Brugmansia 'Brisby Golden'

Brugmansia 'Christina Tania'

Brugmansia 'Clemson Tiger's Baby Grinch'

Brugmansia 'Clemson Tiger`s Keeper of My Heart'

Brugmansia 'Clemson Tiger's Orange Cream Delight'

Brugmansia 'Clemson Tiger's Leprechaun'

Brugmansia 'Clemson Tiger's Purple Passion'

Brugmansia 'Colosseum'

Brugmansia 'Daintree Dream'

Brugmansia 'Donna's Princess'

Brugmansia 'Foelke Kampana'

Brugmansia 'Fruity Fantastic'

Brugmansia 'Garfield'

Brugmansia 'Ghost'

Brugmansia 'Golden Ember'

Brugmansia 'Mandarin Sunrise'

Brugmansia 'Mary's Dream'

Brugmansia 'Mint Julep'

Brugmansia 'Nancy June Benignitas Numera'

Brugmansia 'Nirmala Sivam'

Brugmansia 'Pepe'

Brugmansia 'Peter H Makars'

Brugmansia 'Precious'

Brugmansia 'Royal Bride'

Brugmansia 'Ravin Rose'

Brugmansia 'Sandy Helm'

Brugmansia 'SB Anubis'

Brugmansia 'SB Ber d'Artax'

Brugmansia 'SB Isis'

Brugmansia 'SB Kara Maryana'

Brugmansia 'SB Le Splendide'

Brugmansia 'SB Martine Chérie'

Brugmansia 'SB Micky'

Brugmansia 'SB Osiris'

Brugmansia 'SB 6 Quai St-Pierre'

Brugmansia 'Snow Lady'

Brugmansia 'Sweetie Pie'

Brugmansia 'Zuzanna'

COMMELINACEAE CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for *Commelinaceae* Mirb. Tradescantia Hub
Unit 83281, PO Box 92, Cardiff, CF11 1NB, UK
Avery Rowe International Registrar
***Email* registrar@tradescantia.uk https://tradescantia.uk/**

***Callisia soconuscensis* 'Quetzalcoatl'**
Origin: unknown but has been circulating in Mexico since at least 2022.
Etymology: after the Aztec god, suggested by Emilia Vargas, chosen by vote
Registered by: Avery Rowe (on behalf of the community)
Description: Stems are 3–4 mm thick, 1–3 cm long, shortest near the growing tips. The base colour is greyish olive green (NN137A) to moderate olive brown (N199A), with lighter green speckles. Leaves are pointed ovals, 4–7 cm long and 1.5–3 cm wide, wrapping around the stem with no stalk (petiole). The upper surfaces are moderate yellowish green (138A) to pale green (N138C), with an iridescent silvery shimmer. The edges become marked with dark purplish red (N79A) to dark purple (79A) in bright light. Undersides and leaf sheaths are pale green (N138C) to moderate yellow green (147C). Stems and leaves are smooth except for a few long hairs at the top of the sheath. Long stalks form from the apex of vegetative shoots, with small clusters of flowers all the way along. Individual flowers are about 5 mm across, with slightly translucent white petals, white stamens and anthers. Compared to the more common *C. soconuscensis* 'Dragon Tail', this plant is smaller overall and with a silvery-blue tint to the leaves.

***Commelina benghalensis* 'Moonlight'**
Origin: raised from seed in 2024. Both seed and pollen parents were the same unnamed variegated *Commelina benghalensis*.
Etymology: named to reflect the pale variegation resembling moonbeams on the leaves, while the distinctive dotting pattern evokes stars scattered across a night sky.
Bred, named, registered, and introduced by: Ms. Chayanisa Thiemkamol (Chiang Mai, Thailand)
Description: Leaves are lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, with smooth margins and parallel venation. Young seedlings begin with narrower blades, later broadening into mature foliage with more pronounced width and variegation. Average leaf length: 5–9 cm; width: 1.5–3 cm (at maturity). Background colour is medium to dark green (approximately RHS 137A–137B). Variegated with longitudinal striping and banding, irregular in width, ranging from creamy white (RHS 155D) to pale yellow-green (RHS 145C). Sometimes dotted or speckled on the leaf surface in addition to the stripes. Young leaves may show reduced chlorophyll with pale sectors, developing more stable variegation as they mature. Produced intermittently throughout the growing season. The flowers are 1.2–1.5 cm across. The two conspicuous upper petals are vivid violet-purple (N87A), and the reduced lower petal is pale violet (91C). Stamens are pale yellow (11C) with purple filaments. Compared to the unnamed parent forms, 'Moonlight' has a combination of both striped and spotted variegation on the leaves, rather than only stripes. The leaves of 'Moonlight' are larger, broader, and thicker, with more prominent venation and parallel striping. 'Moonlight' also has a more vigorous growth habit, and larger flowers.

***Gibasis pellucida* 'Baby Martian Ears'**
Bred, named, registered, and introduced by: Stefanie Matabang (California, USA)
Origin: Bred in 2024 from seed parent *G. pellucida* 'Purple Bridal Veil' and pollen parent an unnamed large form of *Gibasis pellucida*.
Etymology: name comes from the Star Wars character Grogu, an alien 'child' whose colouring is similar to that of the cultivar. The rounded leaf shape resembles the ears of the kawaii version of the character.
Descriptions: Stems are sprawling and trailing, 6–7 mm in circumference. The leaf shape is very variable in different conditions, but generally ovate. In bright light, the leaves are rounded, up to 3.5 cm across at the widest point and up to 4 cm in length. In moderate light, the leaves are narrower, ranging from 1.5–2.5 cm across at the widest point and 3.5–4 cm in length. The leaf colour on the upper surface is olive green (Pantone 7490) with the leaf undersides sometimes stained purple (Pantone 2622) that can cover the entire underside of the leaf. The upper leaf surface has a silver sheen that overlays most of the surface, but stops just before the edge of the leaf. Flowers profusely. Petals are white and rounded with pointed tips, about 7.5–10 mm across. Filaments are white and anthers are yellow (Pantone 115).

***Gibasis pellucida* 'Nosfe'**
Origin: Seedling bred in 2024, the seed parent is an unnamed large form of *G. pellucida* and the suspected pollen parent is *G. pellucida* 'Tahitian Bridal Veil'.
Etymology: named after Nosferatu because the coloured centres of the leaves resemble vampire fangs.
Bred, named, registered and introduced by: Kaja Mierzejewska (Łódz, Poland)
Description: delicate stems and a hanging habit with long internodes. Leaves about 3–4 cm long, quite rounded at the base and pointed at the end, green with a stain in the centre which ranges from purple to burgundy in different lighting. Flowers are white, 3–5 mm across. Compared to the seed parent, it is smaller and more trailing. Compared to pollen parent the growth habit is similar but the leaves are slightly larger and have a coloured centre.

***Tradescantia* (Continental Group) 'Frosted Blush'**
Origin: unknown.
Etymology: suggested by Monique Juellie and chosen by community vote.
Registered by: Avery Rowe (on behalf of the community)
Description: Very compact, densely branching growth. Rounded leaves, 5–8 cm long and 2.5–3.5 cm wide, with no petiole. The upper surfaces are moderate olive green (147A) to greyish olive green (NN137C) with occasional streaks of moderate yellow green (N148C), with marginal variegation from very light purple (76B) to light purplish grey (N187D). The undersides are greyish purple (N187B) under dark areas, and deep reddish purple (77A) under light areas. Leaf sheaths are light purplish grey (N187D). Leaves are smooth except for a few hairs at the top of the sheath. Small white flowers.

***Tradescantia* (Continental Group) 'Lilac Longleaf'**
Origin: unknown
Etymology: suggested by Maëlle Djordjevic and chosen by community vote.
Registered by: Avery Rowe (on behalf of the community)
Description: Very compact, densely branching growth. Long pointed leaves, 6–9 cm long and 1.5– 3 cm wide, sometimes with a short petiole. The upper surfaces are greyish yellow green (191A) to greyish olive green (NN137A), with light purple (76A) to bluish white (N155A) marginal variegation. The undersides are moderate olive green (137A) to greyish purple (N187B) under dark areas, and bluish white (N155A) to strong purple (77B) under light areas. Leaves are scattered with bristly hairs. Small white flowers.

***Tradescantia fluminensis* 'Austroverde'**
Named and registered by: Iván Calfu in Panguipulli (Chile)
Origin: unknown. It has been present in Chile since at least 2020 but was not initially recognised as a distinct cultivar.
Etymology: comes from the Spanish "austro" referring to the humid Southern part of Chile, and "verde" referring to the intense green colour.
Description: Leaves are pointed ovals, 3.5–6 cm long and 1.2–3 cm wide, smooth except for a few hairs at the top of the sheath. The leaves are pure green, Pantone 364 above and Pantone 363 below. Flowers are rare or unheard-of in cultivation. The plant requires constant humidity for optimal development and cannot grow well in open air without supplemental humidity. In drier conditions the leaves become yellow and die.

***Tradescantia hirta* 'Ojo Caliente'**
Origin: unknown but assumed to be a wild collection in the Ojo Caliente area of New Mexico, USA.
Registered by: Avery Rowe
Description: Clump-forming perennial. Leaves are narrow and grass-like, 6–20 cm long and 1–1.5 cm wide, held with the margins slightly curled in over the upper surface. Upper and lower surfaces are moderate yellow green (147B) to moderate green (N138B), sheaths are moderate yellow green (147B). Sparse long white hairs scattered along the margins and the underside of the central vein. Flowers are 25–30 mm across, petals strong purple (N81B to 77B), stamens yellow, stigma white, filament and style purple. Very similar to 'Swifttale' but with slightly smaller flowers, slightly shorter and wider leaves, and less hairy foliage.

***Tradescantia pallida* 'Fluorite'**
Bred, named, introduced and registered by: Avery Rowe (Wales, UK)
Origin: Bred in 2024. The seed parent was an unnamed seedling from 'Jade King' and 'Kartuz Giant'. The pollen parent was an unnamed open-pollinated seedling from 'Kartuz Giant'.
Etymology: after the green and purple mineral.
Description: Stems are 7–9 mm thick with internodes 2–5 cm long, brownish grey (RHS N200B). Leaves are wide ovals, 9–13 cm long and 4–7 cm wide. The upper surfaces are moderate olive green (146A) streaked with greyish purple (N187B). The undersides are greyish purple (N187B). Leaf sheaths are moderate yellow green (N148D). The leaves are scattered with white hairs, generally more concentrated on the upper surfaces. Flowers are 18 mm across. Petals are light purple (76A), wide and rounded. Stamen filaments and style are light purple, anthers are yellow, and stigma is white.

***Tradescantia pallida* 'Marley'**
Origin: Collected from the wild in Puerto Rico around 2023
Named by: Misty Diaz (Texas, USA)
Selected, registered and introduced by: Samantha McMahon (Iowa, USA)
Description: Leaves have random sectoral variegation of dark bluish-green and lime green, with pink margins and tiny hairs. Produces many bright pink flowers. Typical size and growth habit for the species.

***Tradescantia pallida* 'Olwen'**
Bred, named, introduced and registered by: Avery Rowe (Wales, UK)
Origin: Bred in 2023 from seed parent 'Kartuz Giant' and an unknown pollen parent.
Etymology: named after the daughter of the chief of giants in Welsh folklore.
Description: Stems are 6–10 mm thick with internodes 2–5 cm long, brownish grey (RHS N200B) to light olive grey (197A), hairless. Leaves are extremely wide ovals, 8–12 cm long and 7–10 cm wide, with the surface crumpled or pleated and usually cupped up towards the stem. The upper surfaces are greyish olive green (NN137A) to moderate yellowish green (138A). The undersides are moderate yellow green (147A) to dark yellowish green (189A), becoming greyish purple (N187B) and edged with dark purplish red (N186D) in bright light. Leaf sheaths range from greyish yellow green (194B) to greyish reddish purple (N77C). The leaves are

scattered with white hairs, generally more concentrated on the upper surfaces. Flowers are 18– 20 mm across. Petals are light reddish purple (N75A), wide and rounded. Stamen filaments and style are purple, anthers are yellow, and stigma is white.

***Tradescantia spathacea* 'Lemon Sunset'**
Origin: a sport mutation from 'HANSOTI02' which has arisen on multiple occasions.
Etymology: suggested by Tyleen Mansker, and chosen by community vote.
Registered by: Avery Rowe (on behalf of the community)
Description: Dwarf cultivar with leaves 6–15 cm long and 1–2.5 cm wide, completely hairless. Upper surfaces are uniformly moderate yellow green (146C) to deep greenish yellow (153A). Undersides are greyish reddish purple (N77C) to greyish purplish red (N77B). Flowers are rare or unheard-of in cultivation.

Callisia soconuscensis 'Quetzalcoatl' ©Avery Rowe

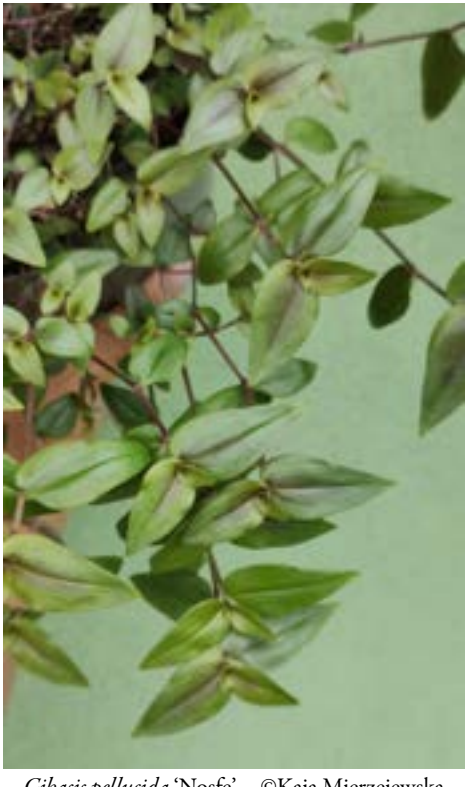
Tradescantia (Continental Group) 'Frosted Blush' ©Avery Rowe

***Tradescantia zebrina* 'Red Gem'**
Origin: unknown, but has been in circulation in the US since at least 2011
Registered by: Avery Rowe
Description: Stems initially grow upright but soon sprawl and trail. Stems range from greyish reddish brown (200B) to strong yellow green (145A), with lighter green freckles. Leaves are very slightly asymmetrical pointed ovals, 5–9 cm long and 2.5–5.5 cm wide, smooth except for a few hairs at the top of the sheath. Each half of the leaf has a shimmering band running its length taking up 20–30% of the total width. In moderate light, the base colour of the upper surfaces is greyish olive green (NN137A) to dark yellowish green (139A), with metallic greenish grey (N189C) bands. In intense light, the upper surfaces of all the leaves darken dramatically to greyish purple (N77A) or dark purplish red (N79B). The bands remain silver on the newest leaves, but darken to become indistinguishable as the leaves age. Undersides are dark purple (79A) to dark purplish red (N79A). Leaf sheaths are strong yellow green (145A) to light purplish grey (N187D). Flowers have not been observed. Compared to 'Discolor' it is very similar in moderate light, but in intense light the leaves of 'Red Gem' become darker purple instead of reddish brown.

Commelina benghalensis 'Moonlight' ©Ms. Chayanisa Thiemkamol

Gibasis pellucida 'Baby Martian Ears'
© Stefanie Matabang

Tradescantia fluminensis 'Austroverde' ©Iván Calfu



Gibasis pellucida 'Nosfe' ©Kaja Mierzejewska

Tradescantia hirta 'Ojo Caliente' ©Avery Rowe

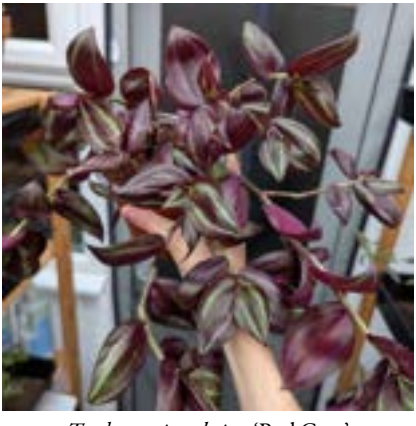
Tradescantia (Continental Group) 'Lilac Longleaf' ©Avery Rowe

Tradescantia pallida 'Olwen' ©Avery Rowe

Tradescantia pallida 'Fluorite' copyright ©Avery Rowe

Tradescantia spathacea 'Lemon Sunset' ©Avery Rowe

Tradescantia 'Marley' ©Samantha McMahon



Tradescantia zebrina 'Red Gem' ©Avery Rowe

ADDITIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONIFER REGISTER 2025

Sharon McDonald, International Registrar
ICRA for Conifers RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB
***Email* sharonmcdonald@rhs.org.uk**

Registration forms can be obtained from: RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB *Email* **sharonmcdonald@rhs.org.uk** or online at: **https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/horticulture-hub/plant-registration/conifer-cultivar-registration**

North American registrants should contact: Greg Payton, The Dawes Arboretum, 7770 Jacksontown Road SE, Newark, Ohio 43056, USA.

Parentage is given as seed parent × pollen parent if known; measurements are given as height × width

The following are the conifer Registrations received since the last *Additions to the International Conifer Register* in the *Cultivar Registration Bulletin 2024 (4th Ed.)*, RHS 2025. The abbreviations used are **REG:** the registrant, **O:** the originator – the raiser or person who first noticed the merit of a spontaneous variant, **N:** the nominant or name-giver, **I:** the introducer, usually the business which first distributed the plant commercially. All descriptions and comments are essentially those of the registrants.

Ginkgo
'Joe's Great Ray'
Ginkgo biloba cv.
A sport from a variegated *Ginkgo biloba*
S: C.J. Stupka (pre-1998), **N:** Dr T.K. Park (2005), **REG:** Dr T.K. Park (2025)
Female tree; leaves densely bushy on long branches; foliage variably variegated; leaves are entirely creamy white OR half creamy white and half creamy white, with green stripes OR creamy white and green striped OR almost entirely green; lobe margins shallowly, broadly and bluntly toothed. 7.6 × 6.0 m in 22 years
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by registrant (WSY0159245)
Etymology: "Joe's" refers to Joe Stupka. In a spiritual context, "Great Rays" refers to the seen fundamental energies or divine qualities that are believed to emanate from the divine source and influence all aspects of creation, including humanity. Great Rays are the Rays of Light and holiness that shine out from the Christ within each person. These are lit by a spark that God placed in each individual at creation.

'Parkwood'
Ginkgo biloba cv.
'Joe's Great Ray' hybrid
H: Dr T.K. Park (2020), **S:** D. Dannaher, **N:** Dr T.K. Park, **I:** D. Dannaher (2022), **REG:** Dr T.K. Park (2025)
Shape probably typical of *Ginkgo*, but has been heavily harvested, so difficult to tell, at present; leaves are split almost to base, the two lobes then split, less deeply, several times; the lobes have toothed margins; foliage variably variegated; leaves are entirely creamy white OR half creamy white and half creamy white, with green stripes OR creamy white and green striped OR almost entirely green; annual growth 30–45 cm/year; 1.5 m tall in 5 years
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by D. Dannaher (WSY0159252)
Etymology: named for the registrant's garden

Thuja
'Coral Sea Green'
Thuja occidentalis cv.
O: Dr C.D. West (2006), **N:** Dr T.K. Park (*c.*2021)**, I:** Dr T.K. Park (2021)**, REG:** Dr T.K. Park (2025)
Columnar, with a single leader, the upper three-quarters of the tree is very narrow, with very short, lateral branches; mature trees develop a skirt, of upward pointing branches, at the base, the foliage of which is reminiscent of coral, being sage green, or the colour of the Coral Sea in the Pacific Ocean in winter, but green in summer. Annual growth is around 22 cm/year (in the shade); 3.0 × 1.2 m at base, the upper three-quarters is around 0.6 m wide, in roughly 14 years. Hardy to Zone 4 (USA)
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by registrant (WSY0159256)
Etymology: the colour of the tree is sea green, i.e. greenish-blue-sage colour in winter and green in summer. The foliage is reminiscent of coral and very different from species *Thuja*

Tsuga
'Parkwood'
Tsuga canadensis cv. Found as a witches' broom on a *T. canadensis* growing at Parkwood
S: J. & T. Park (2013), **I:** W.A. Duvall, **REG:** Dr T.K. Park (2025)
Low-spreading, with flat, rather than prostrate branches. Annual growth is around 14–15 cm/year; 30–38 × 150 cm after 10 years
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by the registrant (WSY0159267)
Etymology: named for the garden of the registrant

LIST OF RAISERS & REGISTRANTS

We regret that those raisers and registrants marked † are deceased

DANNAHER, D.	Galena, Ohio, USA
DUVALL, W..	South Lyon, Michigan, USA
PARK, J. & T.	Carmel, Indiana, USA
PARK, DR T.K.	Carmel, Indiana, USA
STUPKA, C.J. †	Pulaski, Pennsylvania, USA
WEST, DR C.D. †	Harrison, Ohio, USA

Ginkgo biloba 'Joe's Great Ray'
© Dr T.K. Park

THE INTERNATIONAL DIANTHUS REGISTER AND CHECKLIST 2016
FIFTH SUPPLEMENT

Sharon McDonald, International Registrar
ICRA for *Dianthus* L. RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey, GU23 6QB, United Kingdom
***Email* sharonmcdonald@rhs.org.uk**

Introduction

The third edition of the *International Dianthus Register and Checklist* included accounts of all plants whose names had been registered up to the end of July 2016. The first four Supplements included names registered from 1 August 2016 to 30 November 2024. This *Fifth Supplement* includes all those registered from 1 December 2024 to 30 November 2025.

Raisers and introducers of new cultivars are urged to ensure that the names of all their plants have been registered and are reminded that registration should take place before a plant is released, or the name is mentioned in print.

Registration concerns all named cultivars. The forms to register a new name can be obtained from the International Dianthus Registrar, at the address above. A certificate of registration will be issued on request. There is no fee for this service. The form may also be downloaded from the RHS website at **https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/horticulture-hub/plant-registration/dianthus-cultivar-registration**

Please note that, following the implementation of the European Union General Data Protection Regulation in 2018, we have had to make changes to the registration form and registrations submitted on older forms may be held up due to additional permissions now being sought.

The format of entries follows the pattern adopted in *The International Dianthus Register & Checklist 2016* (third edition, RHS 2016) compiled by Alan C. Leslie. Following the classification and the name of each new cultivar is a statement regarding parentage or origin. The names of those involved in the raising, introduction and registration of the plant are then listed, together with the relevant dates. It may be helpful here to repeat the abbreviations that are employed in the text:

(b)	border carnation	N	named by...
(c)	carnation	(p)	pink
cv.	cultivar	(pa)	annual pink or plant usually grown as an annual
G	grown to first flower by...	(pf)	perpetual carnation
Gp	Group	(pt)	pot carnation
H	hybridised by...	R	raised by...
I	introduced by...	REG	registrant
L	listed by...	S	selected by...
(m)	malmaison carnation	(s)	seed parent

Perpetual carnations are listed, where known, as sprays or standards. The use of the latter should not be confused with the citation of nomenclatural standards which refer to the individual herbarium specimen or image (slides, prints etc.) which have been selected as the definitive point of reference should any doubt arise about the plant to which the name concerned should apply.

Colour references such as 45B are to the *RHS Colour Chart* (1966, 1986, 1995, 2001, 2007, 2015), those such as 730/3 refer to the *Horticultural Colour Chart* (1941). The descriptions are as full and consistent as information provided by the registrant and other sources allow.
Any additional material or corrections would be welcomed by the International Registrar.

Sharon McDonald
International Registrar

ADDITIONS TO THE REGISTER DECEMBER 2024 TO NOVEMBER 2025

(pf) **'Alley'**
cv. Sport from 'Klefifran' PINK FRANCESCO
First propagated: K.J. Mastaglio (2020),
REG: K.J. Mastaglio (2025)
Fls fully double, 100 mm wide, soft, light pinkish cream ground, with darker pink at centre, becoming darker with maturity; margins shallowly and narrowly toothed; slightly scented. Lvs dark blue. Stems to 70 cm. Standard
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by the registrant (WSY0159519).
Etymology: named for a song, regarding blooms of flowers, from a Suzanne Vega album

(p) **'Mystic Angel of the North'**
H: P. Cross, **G**: P. Cross, **N**: P. Cross (2025),
I: P. Cross (2025), **REG**: P. Cross (2025)
Fls rounded, single (with a few, short, petaloid stamens at the centre), 35 mm wide, white self; margins sharply toothed; heavy sweet scent. Lvs blue-green, forming a loose cushion. Stems 10–15 cm, with 2–3 fls/stem.
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by the registrant (WSY0159330)

(p) **'Mystic Dena Joyce'**
N: P. Cross (2025), **I**: P. Cross (2025), **REG**: P. Cross (2025)
Fls round, single, 30 mm wide, deep pink ground, with perfectly round, crimson eye; margins lightly toothed; heavily clove-scented. Lvs pale green, forming a tight cushion. Stems 35 cm, with 2 fls/stem.
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by the registrant (WSY0159278)

(p) **'Mystic Enid Lilian'**
H: P. Cross, **G**: P. Cross, **N**: P. Cross (2025),
I: P. Cross (2025), **REG**: P. Cross (2025)
Fls single, 30 mm wide, deep, dusty pink, with a faint eye in a slightly deeper tone and with a blue purple tone in the throat; shallowly toothed; heavily clove-scented. Lvs deep green forming a tight, dense cushion. Stems 10–15 cm, with 4–5 fls/stem.
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by the registrant (WSY0159331)

(p) **'Mystic Harriet Maeve'**
N: P. Cross (2025), **I**: P. Cross (2025), **REG**: P. Cross (2025)
Fls round, single, 30 mm wide, white ground, overlaid with rose pink, except at margins, with a dark crimson eye and with the rose pink extending into the throat; margins deeply and sharply toothed; heavily clove-scented. Lvs blue-green, forming a tight cushion. Stems to 30 cm, with 3fls/stem.
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by the registrant (WSY0159279)

(p) **'Mystic Lynn Goodwin'**
N: P. Cross (2025), **I**: P. Cross (2025), **REG**: P. Cross (2025)
Fls single, 30 mm wide, crimson, laced pink at apex and white at sides and base and with pink "eyes" at the middle top of the petals, throat is white, overlaid with pink and with darker pink stripes running down the throat; toothed; heavily clove-scented. Lvs blue-green, forming a tight cushion. Stems to 30 cm, with 2–3 fls/stem.
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by the registrant (WSY0159280)

(p) **'Mystic Pink Angel'**
cv. Sport from 'Mystic Angel of the North'
First propagated: P. Cross (2018), **G**: P. Cross,
N: P. Cross (2025), **I**: P. Cross (2025), **REG**: P. Cross (2025)
Fls semi-double, 35 mm wide, blue-pink self; toothed; heavy sweet scent. Lvs blue-green, forming a loose cushion. Stems 10–15 cm, with 2–3 flowers/stem.
Nomenclatural standard: colour print provided by the registrant (WSY0159332)

ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL DIANTHUS REGISTER AND CHECKLIST (2016)

The compilers are grateful to those who have drawn attention to omissions from the International Dianthus Register and its Supplements, pointed out errors, suggested changes or supplied new information.

Amendments to cultivar names, divisions, parentages, originators and registrants will usually be published in an annual Supplement. Amendments to descriptions will usually only be published in a new edition of the Register.

Additions to the Register – statutory names

(pf) **'Dana'**
H: Bioprogress SP 'Selca' (pre-1990)
New Zealand Plant Variety Rights application no.: CAR053; application date: 23 Nov. 1990; withdrawn: 04 Dec. 1992

(p,a) **Madonna**
Trade designation of 'Stamadon'

(p,a) **'Stamadon'**
H: van Staaveren B.V. (pre-1986)
Trade designation: Madonna
New Zealand Plant Variety Rights application no.: CAR022; application date: 20 Oct. 1986; withdrawn 15 Jun. 1988

Amendments to the Register

'Chrystal' (pre-1629) [p.202]	Add: J. to L (listed name) Parkinson
'Hypatia' (pre-1890) [p. 476]	Alter: Raiser from W. Paul & Sons to W. Paul & Son
'Sybil' (Proctor) [p.1034]	Alter: List date from 2015 to 1888

Amendments to the list of Names and Addresses

Park Floral Co. (p.1190)	Alter: Engelwood to Englewood
Proschel (p.1193)	Alter: Proschel to Proschell

List of Raisers, Registrants and Introducers in the Fifth Supplement

CROSS, P.	Cottingham, East Yorkshire, UK
MASTAGLIO, K.J.	Ouston, Durham, UK

ILEX CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for *Ilex* L. Holly Society of America
Dr. James F. Resch, International Registrar
***Email* james.f.resch@gmail.com https://hollysociety.org**

***Ilex aquifolium* 'Bill Cannon'** MALE
Registration 3-25
Registered: April 2025
Registered by: James Cannon (Maine, USA)
Origin: This selection originated as an open-pollinated seedling discovered by the late William W. Cannon (1934–2023) of Massachusetts, USA. Mr. Cannon initially labeled this, and many of his contemporary seedlings, as *Ilex* × *meserveae*, owing to the presence of numerous such hybrids in his collection. Certainly, his collection included numerous mature *Ilex* × *meserveae* as well as *Ilex aquifolium* specimens. In our opinion, the general appearance and large size of the leaves of 'Bill Cannon' are more typical of *Ilex aquifolium* than *Ilex* × *meserveae*. According to S.-Y. Hu, the leaves of *Ilex* × *meserveae*, as observed in the F1 generation of *Ilex rugosa* crossed with *Ilex aquifolium*, are typically much smaller than *Ilex aquifolium* itself (*Arnoldia*, volume 30, number 2, pp. 67–71 (1970)). Admittedly, advanced generation hybrids might exhibit a different appearance. We have registered this selection as *Ilex aquifolium*, while acknowledging the possibility of error.
Selected by: Mr Cannon from his extensive holly collection.
Seedling No: #4
Etymology: named by the Cannon family in honour of their late father, Mr William Cannon, an accomplished horticulturist, speaker, and garden writer.
Description: A rounded, multi-stemmed evergreen shrub, exhibiting a horizontal branching habit and vigorous suckering. Annual new growth of up to 46 cm (18 in) on the leaders, and 20 cm (8 in) on lateral branches is typical. With annual pruning, the size of this specimen has been limited to 1.9 m (6.3 ft) tall and 1.4 m (4.6 ft 55 inches) wide, about fifteen years from a cutting.
Leaves evergreen with a coriaceous texture. Oval, with the largest leaves up to 9.1 cm (3.6 in) long and 5.3 cm (2.1 in) wide. The leaf bases are rounded. In side view, the leaves are somewhat twisted, and the leaf margins are strongly undulate. In top view, the margins are serrate and boldly spinose, with up to 10 spines per side. These spines are sharp, and 2–3 mm (0.08–0.12 in) long. Apices are acute, ending in a sharp tip spine of 2 mm (0.08 in). Petioles are up to 8 mm (0.3 in) long. New growth emerges a reddish color, maturing to dark bluish-green. Upper leaf surfaces are dark green, Yellow-Green Group 147A, and quite glossy, with a lighter, yellow-green midrib. Lower leaf surfaces are dull, Yellow-Green Group 146B. Stems are dark purple, Greyed-Purple Group N187A (Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007). Flowers: produces axillary clusters of staminate flowers on second-year wood in mid-April to mid-May in Zone 7a/7b. The flower buds are distally marked with a dark pink to purplish color, and open into flowers with four white petals and four (or rarely 5) pollen-bearing anthers, surrounding an underdeveloped pistil. The flowers are unusually large, about 15 mm (0.6 in) in diameter. The blooming period is concurrent with that of *Ilex cornuta*, *I. aquifolium*, and with several early-blooming interspecific hybrids such as *I.* × *meserveae*.
Propagation: may be accomplished from semi-hardwood cuttings in late summer at ambient temperature. Cuttings taken in late 2024 are planned for distribution in 2025.
Hardiness: has been established in Zone 7a, but has not been demonstrated elsewhere to date.
'Bill Cannon' was selected for its glossy and attractive, dark bluish-green foliage.
Standard specimen: collected from a plant grown in Bear, Delaware, is deposited in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA) in Washington, D.C. 20002.

***Ilex* 'Blitzen'** MALE
Seedling no: 246
Registration 2-25
Registered: April 2025
Registered by: James F. Resch (Bear, Delaware)
Origin: This selection originated as a chance seedling, having germinated in early 2017 in an extensive holly collection in Bear, Delaware. The male and female parents of this seedling are unknown.
Etymology: part of a series of interspecific hybrids including 'Dasher' and 'Dancer', the name references Clement Clarke Moore's poem "A Visit from St. Nicholas", first published in 1823 in which St Nicholas' sleigh was pulled by "eight tiny reindeer", the last of which was named Blitzen. The name Blitzen, from the Dutch word *bliksem* (meaning "lightning") is suggestive of the serrated leaf margins on this selection.
Description: Evergreen shrub with a broad, rounded shape, 1.8 m (72 in) tall and 1.4 m (56 in) wide after seven years and with minimal pruning, and displays a herringbone branching habit. Leaves stiff, of coriaceous texture, and somewhat keeled. Oval, with the largest leaves 6.1 cm (2.4 in) long and 4.5 cm (1.8 in) wide. Bases generally rounded, though occasionally cuneate. Margins generally flat to slightly sinuate in side view; in top view, the margins are serrate and spinose, with 3–5 sharp spines per side. Apices acute and somewhat reflexed, with a sharp tip spine of 2 mm (0.08 in). Petioles up to 5 mm (0.2 in) long. Internodes typically short, leading to a dense foliage appearance. Upper leaf surfaces are dark green, Green Group N137A and quite glossy. Lower leaf surfaces dull, Yellow-Green

Group 146B (Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007). New growth is often reddish, and the petioles remain reddish several weeks longer after the new growth turns to green. Flowers in axillary cymes on the previous year's wood, each with four light greenish-yellow petals and four long, pollen-bearing stamens, surrounding a much reduced to nearly absent green pistil. Petals are strongly reflexed when the flowers are fully open, curved away from the stamens. The filaments are unusually long, resulting in stamens that are much longer than the petals. Flowering begins in mid-to-late April in Zone 7a/b. The flowering period overlaps with the blooming period of *Ilex cornuta*, *I. aquifolium* and the *I.* × *meserveae* hybrids.
Propagation: roots readily from semi-hardwood cuttings taken in September at ambient temperature or in November with bottom heat.
Hardiness: grows in Zone 7a (revised to 7b in the USDA Hardiness Zone Map of 2023). Not been definitively established elsewhere.
Additional information: 'Blitzen' was selected for its glossy, deep green foliage and short internodes leading to a dense appearance in the landscape.
Standard specimen: deposited in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA) in Washington, D.C. 20002.

***Ilex cornuta* 'Dennis's Jade'** MALE
Registration 1-25
Registered: April 2025
Registered by: Janet Bigelow (University of Tennessee Arboretum Society, Tennessee)
Origin: selection from wild collected *Ilex cornuta* seed from South Korea, grown on by Prof. Willard T. Witte, of the University of Tennessee
Etymology: in honor of Dennis Superczynski
Description: Generally growing as multi-stemmed, rounded shrubs, 1.2 m (48 in) tall and 1.1 m (43 in) wide, about seven years from a cutting. Upright, rounded, evergreen with herringbone branching habit and dense foliage. Annual new growth of about 15 cm (6 in) is typical. Juvenile leaves boldly spinose becoming less spinose with maturity, often with entire leaf margins.
Juvenile form leaves are very stiff, and their texture is coriaceous. In side view, the leaves are somewhat convex and bullate. They are quadrangular/obovate to quadrangular/oval, with the largest leaves up to 6.2 cm (2.4 in) long and 5.2 cm (2.0 in) wide. In top view, the margins are spinose, with 2 (or occasionally 3) spines per side, with one prominent spine on each corner of the quadrangular leaves. These marginal spines are quite sharp and 3 mm (0.12 in) long. The distal corners of the leaf are especially pronounced, somewhat forward-facing, and significantly larger than the leaf apex. Apices are acute and strongly reflexed, almost perpendicular to the leaf axis, with a sharp tip spine of 3 mm (0.12 in). Bases are truncate. Petioles are up to 5 mm (0.2 in) long. Upper leaf surfaces dark green, Green Group 137A, and quite glossy, while midribs and veins are more yellowish-green. Lower leaf surfaces are dull yellow-green, Yellow-Green Group 144A (Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007).
Mature form leaves are smaller, again quite stiff and coriaceous. In side view, these leaves are somewhat convex and bullate. They are oval, with the largest leaves up to 4.8 cm (1.9 in) long and 3.4 cm (1.3 in) wide, though most are much smaller. In top view, the margins are often entire or with much reduced spines. Apices are acute, only slightly reflexed, and with a sharp tip spine of 2 mm (0.08 in). Bases are rounded. Petioles are 4 mm (0.16 in) long. Upper leaf surfaces of mature leaves dark green, Green Group 137A, and quite glossy, while midribs and veins are more yellowish-green. Lower leaf surfaces are dull yellow-green, Yellow-Green Group 144A. The plant produces axillary, fasciculate flowers on second year growth, and in abundance. Flowering is in mid-April through mid-May in Zone 7a/b, as is typical for other *Ilex cornuta* in that region. Each flower has four light greenish-yellow petals and four pollen-bearing stamens. The flowers are fragrant and highly attractive to pollinating insects. Occasionally, a few perfect flowers are observed, with pollen-bearing anthers surrounding a small pistil. These enlarge to form small red fruits, as have been observed on other male *Ilex cornuta* and its hybrids (see *Holly Society Journal*, 34(1): 4 (2016)).
Propagation: may be accomplished from semi-hardwood cuttings in July to September at ambient temperature.
Hardiness: Long-term hardiness has been established in Zone 7 in both Tennessee and Delaware, but has not been fully evaluated elsewhere.
Additional information: 'Dennis's Jade' was selected for attractive, dense foliage and long-term survival in Zone 7.
Standard specimen: collected from a plant grown in Bear, Delaware from the 2018 Test Holly distribution and exhibiting mature form foliage, is deposited in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA) in Washington, D.C. 20002.

***Ilex opaca* 'Pretty Girl'** FEMALE
Registration 5-25
Registered: December 2025
Registered by: William N. Kuhl (McLean Nurseries, Maryland, USA)
Origin: selection originated as a chance seedling at McLean Nurseries
Hardiness: USDA Hardiness Zone 7a, recently revised to 7b
Etymology: chosen as a complement to 'Prettyboy', a male American holly also from the nursery (details in *Holly Society Journal* 24(2): 12 (2006)
Description: Upright, narrowly conical evergreen tree, about 7.0 m (23 ft) tall and 3.0 m (10 ft) wide, with a caliper of 18 cm (7 in), at an estimated age of 25 years. The plant displays a horizontal branching habit. Annual growth of lateral branches is around 12 cm (4.7 in).
Leaves coriaceous in texture, stiff and not appreciably keeled. Broadly oval, with the largest leaves up to

6.7 cm (2.6 in) long and 4.8 cm (1.9 in) wide. Leaf bases rounded. In side view, the leaves and leaf margins are generally flat. In top view, the margins are spinose, with 2–4 spines per side, most occurring in the distal half of the leaf margins. Apices are acuminate, with a sharp tip spine of 2 mm (0.08 in). The apices are not significantly reflexed. Petioles are up to 8 mm (0.3 in) long. Upper leaf surfaces are dark green, Green Group N137A, while lower leaf surfaces are dull yellow-green, Yellow-Green Group 148A (Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007). Flower axillary, pistillate (female) flowers, on the current season's growth. Flowering is in late May to early June in Zone 7, typical for other *Ilex opaca* growing in that region. After flowering, the pistils enlarge to form globose drupes, 9 mm (0.35 in) in diameter and 9 mm (0.35 in) long, maturing to bright red, Red Group 44A. Fruits borne singly on peduncles up to 7 mm long (0.28 in), often in abundance.
Propagation: may be accomplished from semi-hardwood cuttings beginning in late July to early August.
Hardiness: has been established in Zone 6b/7a, and likely extends into Zone 5b as is typical of the species.
Additional information: 'Pretty Girl' was selected for its abundant fruiting, relatively flat leaves, and strong apical dominance. It exhibits some similarities to *Ilex opaca* 'Satyr Hill', a selection from the same nursery, and may be a seedling from that clone. The leaves of 'Pretty Girl' are somewhat smaller than those of 'Satyr Hill'.
Standard specimen: deposited in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA) in Washington, D.C. 20002.

***Ilex verticillata* 'Ember Glow'** FEMALE
Registration 4-25
Registered: September 2025
Registered by: Susan Hunter (Heartwood Nursery, Pennsylvania)
Origin: selection originated as a chance seedling at Heartwood Nursery in Felton, Pennsylvania. Numerous *I. verticillata* are in cultivation at this nursery, and therefore the exact parentage of this selection is unknown.
Etymology: name refers to the color of the abundant fruit on this selection.
Description: Rounded, deciduous shrub, about 2 m (6 ft) tall and wide, at 14 years old. Densely branched, with annual growth of about 10 cm (4 in) on lateral branches, providing short, fruit-laden sprigs. Bark is light gray in color. Leaves broadly oval and typical of a northern-type *Ilex verticillata*, with the largest leaves up to 6.6 cm (2.6 in) long and 3.7 cm (1.5 in) wide. The leaf bases are attenuate. In side view, the leaves are generally flat. In top view, the margins are serrulate, with up to 15 fine serrations per side. Apices are acute. Petioles are finely pubescent, and up to 12 mm (0.47 in) long. Upper leaf surfaces are dark green, Yellow-Green Group 147A, while lower leaf surfaces are dull yellow-green, Yellow-Green Group 144B (Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007). Lower leaf surfaces display lighter yellow-green, finely pubescent venation. Flowers pistillate (female) flowers on the current season's growth. Flowering is in early June in Zone 6b, typical for early-flowering *Ilex verticillata* growing in that region. As such, compatible males include *I. verticillata* 'Elfman' and 'Jim Dandy'. After flowering, the pistils enlarge to form globose drupes, 8 mm (0.3 in) in diameter and 8 mm (0.3 in) long, maturing to bright red, Red Group 43A. Fruits borne singly on finely pubescent peduncles up to 3 mm long (0.1 in) and in abundance. The fruit color develops quite early, in late August to early September, contrasting nicely with the dark green foliage.
Propagation: may be accomplished from softwood cuttings under intermittent mist at ambient temperature.
Hardiness: has been established in Zone 6b, and likely extends into Zones 4–5 as is typical of the species, but this has not been demonstrated to date.
Additional information: 'Ember Glow' was selected for its compact habit and reliably heavy fruiting.
Standard specimen: deposited in the herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum (NA) in Washington, D.C. 20002.

Ilex 'Bill Cannon

Ilex 'Blitzen'

Ilex cornuta 'Dennis's Jade'

Ilex opaca 'Pretty Girl'

Ilex verticillata 'Ember Glow'

LITHOPS NEW CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for *Lithops* N.E.Br. Mr Keith Green, International Registrar
***Email* k.green97@btinternet.com**

The following cultivar names were registered by: Shi Yu (China), Kim JaeWoon (South Korea), Shen Jie (China), Wei Zichu (China), Zhang Shijia (China) & Keith Green (UK) in 2025

'Fuyu Mountain SY'
Lithops julii subsp. *fulleri* var. *fulleri*
Family: *Aizoaceae*
Parentage: Appeared among ex-C171 seed of *L. julii* subsp. *fulleri* var. *fulleri* as a chance mutation.
Selected, named and introduced by: Shi Yu of China (assisted by Ding Jie).
Etymology: Named for their appearance, which is similar to the scenery at the peak of Fuyu Mountain in China, coupled with the initials of the originator.
Description: Typical in form for the genus *Lithops*; that being two succulent leaves fused together and divided by an obvious fissure from where an annual flower emerges. Sometimes the succulent heads appear in clusters. Plants are known for their mimicry in habitat. This species produces white flowers.
Distinctive features: Plants have a light cream-green body color, large windows* and a gold marginal band embedded with dark green, dashed lines or patches.
*In *Lithops* the top surface of a leaf is often referred to as a "window".

'Green Kylin'
Lithops julii subsp. *julii*
Family: *Aizoaceae*
Parentage: Appeared among ex-C349 seed of *L. julii* subsp. *julii* as a chance mutation.
Selected, named and introduced by: By Shen Jie of Ningbo, China (assisted by Lu Tingting).
Etymology: Named 'Green Kylin' which, in ancient Chinese myth represents compassion and pays tribute to the "king of land animals".
Description: Typical in form for the genus *Lithops*; that being two succulent leaves fused together and divided by an obvious fissure from where an annual flower emerges. Sometimes the succulent heads appear in clusters. Plants are known for their mimicry in habitat. This species produces white flowers.
Distinctive features: A fine network of channels on a pale, cream-green face. The channels themselves are a darker hue, accommodating shades of lime-green and brown. Any semblance of window like features is absent, but the subsp. *julii* "lip smear" is mostly evident.

'Gummy Candy'
Lithops dinteri subsp. *dinteri* var. *dinteri*
Family: *Aizoaceae*
Parentage: Appeared among seedlings of ex-C206 *L. dinteri* subsp. *dinteri* var. *dinteri* as a chance mutation.
Selected, named and introduced by: By Shen Jie of Ningbo, China (assisted by Lu Tingting).
Etymology: Named 'Gummy Candy' on account of their resemblance to sweets.
Description: Typical in form for the genus *Lithops*; that being two succulent leaves fused together and divided by an obvious fissure from where an annual flower emerges. Sometimes the succulent heads appear in clusters. Plants are known for their mimicry in habitat. This species produces yellow flowers.
Distinctive features: The plant bodies are variegated. These variegations are most obvious on the sides of the plants and appear as irregular pink to grey-green patches which may change shape after each molt. (*Lithops* renew their leaves every year).

'Matcha Latte SY'
Lithops gracilidelineata subsp. *gracilidelineata* var. *gracilidelineata*
Family: *Aizoaceae*
Parentage: Appeared among ex-C309 seed of *L. gracilidelineata* subsp. *gracilidelineata* var. *gracilidelineata* as a chance mutation.
Selected, named and introduced by: Shi Yu of China (assisted by Ding Jie).
Etymology: Named for the colour similarity to a "matcha latte" drink, coupled with the initials of the originator.
Description: Typical in form for the genus *Lithops*; that being two succulent leaves fused together and divided by an obvious fissure from where an annual flower emerges. Sometimes the succulent heads appear in clusters. Plants are known for their mimicry in habitat. This species produces yellow flowers.
Distinctive features: The body colour, especially the shoulders and leaf fissure, is green, with a greenish-brown face and a milky-white to greenish-white patch. In some individuals, there are a few dark spots or orange lines on the surface too. Whilst in summer and autumn when the sun is stronger, it is easy for the leaf surface colour to become more yellowish and closer to that of 'Café au Lait', the shoulders remain light green.

'Ruby Girl'
Lithops verruculosa var. *verruculosa*
Family: *Aizoaceae*
Parentage: Appeared among seedlings of *L. verruculosa* subsp. *verruculosa* as a chance mutation.
Selected, named and introduced by: By Shen Jie of Ningbo, China (assisted by Lu Tingting).
Etymology: Named 'Ruby Girl' on account of their mostly red facial dots. These are better known as verruculae, structures that give this species its name.
Description: Typical in form for the genus *Lithops*; that being two succulent leaves fused together and divided by an obvious fissure from where an annual flower emerges. Sometimes the succulent heads appear in clusters. Plants are known for their mimicry in habitat. Unique among *Lithops*, this species

produces flowers of varying colours.
Distinctive features: There are an enhanced number of large and raised verruculae, which range from red to reddish-brown in colour, are so close together they sometimes form short lines or dashes or almost engulf the entire face. A few specimens have particularly pink faces or margins.

'Sothoth Roses ZW'
Lithops bromfieldii var. *glaudinae*
Family: *Aizoaceae*
Parentage: Appeared among offspring of *L. bromfieldii* var. *glaudinae* 'Embers' ex-C393 as a chance mutation.
Selected, named and introduced by: Zhang Shijia & Wei Zichu.
Etymology: Named for the prolonged life of their leaf-pairs, coupled with the initials of the originators. In the myth of Cthulhu, "Yog-Sothoth" is the god in charge of time.
Description: Atypical in form for the genus *Lithops* because the two fused succulent leaves divided by an obvious fissure, persist for more than the usual one year. This cultivar therefore has an unusual "stacked" appearance. This species produces yellow flowers.
Distinctive features: These gene mutants are bright red-purple in colour and small in size of single head, diameters of which are about 10 to 15 mm. The leaf patterns are similar to those of ordinary 'Embers', although also dwarf by comparison. The biggest feature of this strain is the leaves not drying up in a single season like ordinary *Lithops*, but rather remaining fresh on the plant for 3 to 4 years. Therefore, a single head will retain 4 or more layers of leaves at the same time.

'Summery Beach ZW'
Lithops julii subsp. *julii*
Family: *Aizoaceae*
Parentage: Appeared among brown topped seedlings of *L. julii* subsp. *julii* as a chance mutation.
Selected, named and introduced by: Zhang Shijia & Wei Zichu.
Etymology: Named for their appearance which is reminiscent of breaking waves on a beach, coupled with the initials of the originators.
Description: Typical in form for the genus *Lithops*; that being two succulent leaves fused together and divided by an obvious fissure from where an annual flower emerges. Sometimes the succulent heads appear in clusters. Plants are known for their mimicry in habitat. This species produces white flowers.
Distinctive features: Plants have mostly open windows, with clear and thick white or blueish, frost-like markings that are broken up by background spots. The base colour of the window, especially the outermost edge, is bright, ranging from orange-yellow to red-brown on different individuals.

'Verre Vert'
Lithops karasmontana subsp. *bella*
Family: *Aizoaceae*
Parentage: Appeared among ex-C285 seed of *L. karasmontana* subsp. *bella* as a chance mutation.
Selected, named and introduced by: Kim JaeWoon, Yang Ju, South Korea.
Etymology: Named 'Verre Vert' which is French for "green glass", on account of the especially green-windowed feature.
Description: Typical in form for the genus *Lithops*; that being two succulent leaves fused together and divided by an obvious fissure from where an annual flower emerges. Sometimes the succulent heads appear in clusters. Plants are known for their mimicry in habitat. This species produces white flowers.
Distinctive features: An overtly green colour, especially in the windows. The window margins and small patches in the windows (sometimes called islands) are a lighter green or maybe tinged with yellow.

L. julii subsp. *fulleri* var. *fulleri* 'Fuyu Mountain SY'

L. julii subsp. *julii* 'Green Kylin'

L. dinteri subsp. *dinteri* var. *dinteri* 'Gummy Candy'

L. gracilidelineata subsp. *gracilidelineata* var. *gracilidelineata* 'Matcha Latte SY' with developing seed pod

L. verruculosa var. *verruculosa* 'Ruby Girl' ©Shen Jie.

L. bromfieldii var glaudinae 'Sothoth Roses ZW' ©Zhang Shijia & Wei Zichu

L. julii subsp. *julii* 'Summery Beach ZW'

L. karasmontana subsp. *bella* 'Verre Vert' with flowerbud ©Kim JaeWoon

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LONICERA CULTIVAR NAMES: THE SECOND WORLD LIST

ICRA for *Lonicera* L. Zdeněk Blahník, International Registrar
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The following is the second edition of the *Lonicera* cultivar names world list. The first edition was published 20 years ago in BLAHNÍK 2006. This second edition contains together 609 cultivar names, including 322 new accessions. The new accessions are indicated here with "--". Some cultivar names, e.g., 'Alba', are included here more than once logically together with different species names. Other cultivar names, e.g., 'Amfora' are included twice, for the first time together with species name *L. caerulea*, and for the second time with species name *L. kamtschatica*. Other such cases are the same cultivar names together with species names e.g. *L. altaica, L. edulis*, *L. turczaninowii*, which by the latest taxonomical opinion, all belong to the species *L. caerulea* or to a subspecies, a variety or a form of *L. caerulea*. Similar status is with cultivar names belonging to *L. ligustrina, L. nitida* and *L. pileata*. All cultivar names are included here in the original orthographical form and together with the species name as they have been originally published. All cultivar synonyms are included. Non-cultivar names in round brackets are the source of the living material used for breeding of the given cultivar. Numbers following names = References starting on page 31

List of *Lonicera* cultivar names

'Alabama Crimson'	*L. sempervirens*
'Alba'	*L.* × *amoena*
'Alba'	*L. gracilipes*
'Alba'	*L.* × *notha*
'Alba'	*L. tatarica*
'Alborosea'	*L. tatarica*
'Aleksi'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Altair' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Altaj' 75)	*L. caerulea*
'Ambrosia'	*L. periclymenum*
'American Beauty'	*L.* × *heckrottii*
-- 'Amfora' 4) 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Amfora' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*

-- 'Ammerland' 138)	*L. ligustrina* var. *pileata*
'Ammerland'	*L. pileata*
-- 'Amur' 90)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Amur' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Angustifolia'	*L. tatarica*
'Anna Fletcher'	*L. caprifolium*
'Anna Landers'	*L.*
'Arnold Red'	*L. tatarica*
'Arnoldiana'	*L.* × *amoena*
-- 'Assynt Cream' 175)	*L. periclymenum*
'Atrorosea'	*L.* × *bella*
'Atrosanguinea'	*L.* × *italica*
-- 'Atut' 76)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Atut' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Aurea' 144)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Aurea'	*L. nitida*
'Aurea'	*L. periclymenum*
'Aureoreticulata'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Aurora' 2) 13)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Aurora' 91)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Aurora' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Aurora'	*L. korolkowii*
-- 'Azure' 1)	*L. caerulea* subsp. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Baggesen´s Gold' 38)	*L. ligustrina var. yunnanensis*
'Baggesen´s Gold'	*L. nitida*
'Baildust'	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Bailelle' 196)	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Bakcarskaya' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Bakczarskij Velikan' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Balalaika' 92)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Balalajka' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Balalaika' 131)	*L. korolkowii*
'Balls'	*L. orientalis*
'Beavermor'	*L. tatarica*
'Belgica'	*L. periclymenum*
'Belgica Select'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Berel' 1) 4)	*L. caerulea*
'Berries Jubilee'	*L. periclymenum*
'Berry Blue'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Bill Cowdell' 46)	*L.*
'Birt'	*L. demissa*
'Blanche Sandman'	*L. sempervirens*
-- 'Blo D' 93)	*L.caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Banana' 82)	*L. caerulea* var. *edulis*
-- 'Blue Banana' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Belle' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Bell' 115)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Bird' 1) 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Bird' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Forest' (Magadan) 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Forest' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue King 94)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Ligtning' 31)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Lightning' (Zarnitsa) 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Magic' (N-17) 4)	*L. caerulea*
'Blue Haze'	*L. microphylla*

-- 'Blue Moon' (Sergey) 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Moon' 83)	*L. caerulea* var. *edulis*
-- 'Blue Moon' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Nova' (Novinka) 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Pacific' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Pacific' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Pearl' 35)	*L. ligustrina var. pileata*
-- 'Blue Pearl' 182)	*L. pileata*
-- 'Blue Sky' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Spindle' 1)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Treasure' 84)	*L. caerulea* var. *edulis*
-- 'Blue Treasure' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Velvet' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Blue Velvet' 81)	*L. caerulea* subsp. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Velvet' 85)	*L. caerulea* var. *edulis*
'Blue Velvet'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Blue Velvet' 132)	*L. korolkowii*
'Blue Velvet'	*L. korolkowii* var. *floribunda*
-- 'Bogdana' 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Borealis' 2)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Borealis' 95)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Borealis' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Boreal Beast' 5)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Boreal Beast' 86)	*L. caerulea* var. *edulis*
-- 'Boreal Beast' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Boreal Beauty' 5)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Boreal Beauty' 87)	*L. caerulea* var. *edulis*
-- 'Boreal Beauty' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Boreal Blizzard' 5)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Boreal Blizzard' 88)	*L. caerulea* var. *edulis*
-- 'Boreal Blizzard' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Brazova' 3)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Brazowa' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Bright Eyes' 47)	*L.*
'Briloni'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Briloni' 44)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Budapest'	*L. standishii*
-- 'Budapest' 191)	*L. standishii* f. *lancifolia*
'Bytown'	*L. tatarica*
'Candida'	*L.* × *bella*
-- 'Candy Blue' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Cardinal'	*L.*
'Carleton'	*L. tatarica*
'Carmine Glory'	*L. tatarica*
'Carnea'	*L.* × *notha*
'Carneorosea'	*L.* × *notha*
'Cascade'	*L. tatarica*
'Cedar Lane'	*L. sempervirens*
-- 'Celestial' 24)	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Celestial' 48)	*L.*
-- 'Chalons' 145)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Chalons' 18)	*L. nitida*
'Chelnochnaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Chic and Choc' 14)	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Chojnów' 14)	*L. periclymenum*
'Clavey´s Dwarf'	*L.* × *xylosteoides*

-- 'Clavey's Dwarf' 49)	*L.*
-- 'Colin' 13)	*L. caerulea* var. *emphyllocalyx*
-- 'Compacta' 62)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Compacta'	*L. xylosteum*
-- 'Cooper Glow' 14) =Copper?	*L. nitida*
-- 'Copper Beauty' 118)	*L. chamissoi*
-- 'Copper Beauty' 12) 14)	*L. henryi*
-- 'Copper Beauty' 126)	*L. japonica*
'Cornish Cream'	*L. caprifolium*
-- 'Cornish Cream' 176)	*L. periclymenum*
'Cottage Beauty'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Cottage Beauty' 50)	*L.*
-- 'Craibstone Compact' 139)	*L. ligustrina* var. *pileata*
-- 'Craibstone Compact' 183)	*L. pileata*
'Cream Cascade'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Cream Cascade' 177)	*L. periclymenum*
'Cream Cloud'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Crowthlon' 127)	*L. japonica*
-- 'Cumbrian Calypso' 146)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Cumbrian Calypso'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Czelabinka' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Damchin La' 119)	*L. glabrata*
-- 'Daniela' 147)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Daniela'	*L. nitida*
'Daphnis'	*L. setifera*
'Dart ′s Acumen'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Dart's Purple Cloud' 195)	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Dart's World' 51)	*L. japonica*
-- 'Darts World' 187)	*L. repens*
-- 'Delavayi' 193)	*L. similis*
'Delfin'	*L. edulis*
'Desertnaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Desertnaya' 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Discolor'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Docz Velikana' 8)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Docz Velikana' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Donald Waterer'	*L. etrusca*
-- 'Dreer ′s Everblooming' (='Superba')	*L. sempervirens*
'Dropmore'	*L.* × *bella*
'Dropmore Scarlet'	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Dropmore Scarlet' 190)	*L. sempervirens*
-- 'Duet' 77)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Duet' 13)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Duet' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Dwarf Bush'	*L.*
'Early Cream'	*L.*
'Early Dutch'	*L.*
-- 'Eden Spring' 148)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Eden Spring'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Eisbar' 96)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
'Elegans'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Elegant' 66)	*L. ligustrina*
'Elegant'	*L. nitida*
'Elegant Creeper'	*L. japonica*
'Emerald Mound'	*L.* × *xylosteoides*
'Erecta'	*L. iberica*

-- 'Erin' 97)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Ernest Wilson' 149)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Ernest Wilson'	*L. nitida*
'Erubescens'	*L. maackii*
'Fenzlii'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Fertilis' 150)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Fertilis'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Fialka' 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Fialka' 98)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Fialka' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Fincham White' 56)	*L. setifera*
'Firecracker'	*L.* × *heckrottii*
-- 'Firecracker' 68)	*L.*
'Floribunda'	*L. korolkowii*
'Florida'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Fragrant Cloud' 181)	*L. periclymenum*
'Frosty'	*L. tatarica*
'Fuchsioides'	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Genbel' 28)	*L. japonica*
'George Bugnet'	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Gerda' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Giant's Heart' 89)	*L. caerulea* var. *edulis*
-- 'Giant's Heart' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Gilva'	*L.* × *notha*
'Globosa'	*L. caerulea*
'Gold Flame'	*L.* × *heckrottii*
-- 'Golden Glow' 37)	*L. ligustrina var. yunnanensis*
-- 'Golden Glow' 14)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Golden Honey' 69)	*L.*
'Golden Trumpet'	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Golden Trumpet' 120)	*L. glabrata*
'Goldflame'	*L.* × *heckrottii*
'Golubika'	*L. edulis*
'Goluboje Vereteno'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Goluboe Vereteno' 4) 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Gordy´s Porch'	*L. standishii*
-- 'Gordost Bakczara' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Goryanka' 15)	*L. boczkarnikowae*
'Gracilis'	*L. tatarica*
'Graham Thomas'	*L. periclymenum*
'Grandiflora'	*L.* × *notha*
-- 'Grandiflora' 189)	*L. rupicola* var. *syringantha*
'Grandiflora'	*L. syringantha*
'Grandiflora'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Graziosa' 151)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Graziosa'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Green Breeze' 61)	*L. ligustrina*
-- 'Green Breeze' 14)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Grln01' 136)	*L. ligustrina*
-- 'Grln01' 61)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Grln02' 152)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Grln03' 135)	*L. ligustrina*
-- 'Grln03' 153)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Grushevidnaja'	*L. turczaninowii*
'Guldperle'	*L. morrowii*
'Hack´s Red'	*L. tatarica*

'Hall's Prolific'	*L. japonica*
'Halliana'	*L. japonica*
'Harlequin Choice'	*L.* × *italica*
-- 'Harlequin' 178)	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Harlequin Sherlite' 14)	*L. periclymenum*
'Heaven Scent'	*L. periclymenum*
'Hedgeking'	*L. xylosteum*
'Hidcote'	*L.*
'Hill House'	*L.*
'Hinlon'	*L. japonica*
'Hohenheimer Findling'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Hohenheimer Findling' 36)	*L. ligustrina var. yunnanensis*
-- 'Honey Bee' 2)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Honybee' 9)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Honey Bee' 99)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Honybee' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Honey Baby' 70)	*L.*
'Honey Baby'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Honeybush' 29)	*L. periclymenum*
'Honey Rose'	*L. tatarica*
'Honeybush'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Honeybush' 192)	*L. serotina*
'Honeywood Bouquet'	*L. tatarica*
'Horwood Gem'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Indigo' 2)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Indigo Gem' 2) 10)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Indigo Gem' 60)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Indigo Gem' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Indigo Yum' 100)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Indigo Yum' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Inga'	*L. caprifolium*
-- 'Inov42 74)	*L.*
-- 'Inov71' 179)	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Inov86' 39)	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Inov205' 52)	*L. periclymenum*
'Interlook'	*L. japonica*
'Interold'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Ivushka' 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Ivushka'	*L. turczaninowii*
'Joan Sayers'	*L.* × *tellmanniana*
'John Clayton'	*L. sempervirens* f. *sulphurea*
-- 'Jolanta' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Jorgen'	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Jugana' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Julia Bugnet'	*L. caerulea*
'Kabul'	*L. standishii*
-- 'Kalinka' 101)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Kamchadalka' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Kamchatka' (Kamchatskaya) 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Kapel' 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Kapel'	*L. edulis*
-- 'Kapu' 79)	*L. caerulea* f. *emphyllocalyx*
-- 'Karina' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Kera'	*L. involucrata*
'Kirke'	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Kristin's Gold' 55)	*L.* × *brownii*

-- 'Klon 44' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Kogel-mogel' 14)	*L. japonica*
'Kolokolczik'	*L. kamtschatica*
'Kompaktnaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
'Krupnoplodnaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'KRZ 3 Watra' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Kuvshinovidnaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
'La Gasnerie'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Lanjingling' 1)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Larisa' 102)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Late Red' 174)	*L. periclymenum*
'Latifolia'	*L. tatarica*
'Lavsas'	*L. tatarica*
'Lazurnaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Lazurnaya' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Lebedushka' 4) 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Lebeduska' 78)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Lemon'	*L. nitida*
'Lemon Beauty'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Lemon Beauty' 41)	*L. ligustrina*
-- 'Lemon Queen' 154)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Lemon Queen'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Lemon Spreader' 155)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Lemon Spreader'	*L. nitida*
'Leningradskij Velikan'	*L. kamtschatica*
'Leo'	*L. sempervirens*
-- 'Le Vasterival' 71)	*L.*
'Liden'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Lime Twist' 134)	*L. ligustrina*
-- 'Lime Twist'167)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Lime'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Little Honey' 14)	*L. crassifolia*
-- 'Little Honey' 133)	*L. lanceolata*
-- 'Little Nikki' 156)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Little Nikki'	*L. nitida*
'Ljubitelskaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
'Llyn Brianne'	*L. periclymenum*
'Loly'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Lori' 13)	*L. caerulea* var. *emphyllocalyx*
-- 'Loughgall Evergreen' 67)	*L. ligustrina* var. *pileata*
'Loughgall Evergreen'	*L. pileata*
'Louis Leroy'	*L. tatarica*
'Lutea'	*L. tatarica*
'Lycksele'	*L. involucrata*
'Lyden'	*L. periclymenum*
'Macrophylla'	*L. alpigena*
'Magnared'	*L. tatarica*
'Magnifica'	*L. sempervirens*
'Maigrün'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Maigrün' 42)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Maigrün' 168)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Maistar' 103)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Major Wheeler' 16)	*L. sempervirens*
-- 'Malvina' 4)	*L. caerulea*
'Mandarin'	*L.*
-- 'Mandarin' 165)	*L. macgregorii* (species name not in POWO)

'Manifich'	*L. sempervirens*
'Manon'	*L. japonica*
'Marble King'	*L.*
'Mardi Gras'	*L.* × *heckrottii*
-- 'Maries' 104)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Marinella' 122)	*L. henryi*
-- 'Martin' 72)	*L.*
'Martine'	*L. periclymenum*
'Maskerade'	*L. japonica*
'Maurice Foster'	*L. tragophylla*
-- 'Mayberry Farm' 57)	*L. korolkowii*
-- 'Maygreen' 164)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Maygreen' 171)	*L. nitida*
-- 'May Green' 169)	*L. nitida*
-- 'May Queen' 170)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Meritine' (='Martine')	*L. periclymenum*
'Microphylla'	*L. iberica*
'Michael Rosse'	*L. etrusca*
-- 'Michelle's Rose'	*L. japonica* var. *chinensis*
'Mikael'	*L.* × *bella*
'Miniglobe'	*L.* × *xylosteoides*
'Minna'	*L. tatarica*
'Mint Crisp'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Mintrump' 197)	*L.* × *brownii*
'Mollis'	*L. xylosteum*
'Monul'	*L.*
'Morden Orange'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Morena' 4) 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Morena' 105)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Morena' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Moskva-21'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Moss Green' 140)	*L. ligustrina* var. *pileata*
'Moss Green'	*L. pileata*
'Munster'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Myberry Bee' 106)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Myberry Bee' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Myberry Farm' 107)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Myberry Sweet' 108)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Myberry Sweet' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 104'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 105'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 1-39-23'	*L. turczaninowii*
'N 1-39-60'	*L. turczaninowii*
'N 14-41'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 156'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 1-61-48'	*L. turczaninowii*
'N 162'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 177'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 2-24'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 2-40'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 2-47-48'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 2-55-48'	*L. kamtschatica*
'N 2-56-41'	*L. kamtschatica*
'Nadjozhnaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
'Nana'	*L. tatarica*
'Nana'	*L. xylosteum*

'Nezhnaja'	*L. edulis*
-- 'Nimfa' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Nimfa' 109)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Nimfa' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Nymfa' 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Norwegica'	*L. morrowii*
-- 'Navasota' (='Pam ′s Pink')	*L.*
'Ochroleuca'	*L.* × *notha*
-- 'Omega' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Ognennyi Opal' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Ophélie' 22)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Orange Drops' 53)	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Orange Dwarf' 124)	*L. involucrata*
'Pallens'	*L. tatarica*
'Pam ′s Pink'	*L.*
-- 'Pamyat Gidzyuka' 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Panmin' 157)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Panmin' 20)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Paradise Royal Flush' 158)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Paradise Royal Flush'	*L. nitida*
'Pat ′s Variegated'	"*L. yunnanensis*" (=*L. nitida*, not *L. yunnanensis* Franch.)
'Pauciflora'	*L. caprifolium*
'Pavlovskaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Pavlovskaya 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Peaches and Cream' 30)	*L. periclymenum*
'Peter Adams'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Pharaoh's Trumpet' 198)	*L.* × *tellmanniana*
'Pharoah ′s Trumpet'	*L. tragophylla*
-- 'Pilot' 141)	*L. ligustrina* var. *pileata*
'Pilot'	*L. pileata*
'Pink Lemonade'	*L.* × *heckrottii*
'Plantierensis'	*L.* × *brownii*
'Plumfield Red'	*L. tatarica*
'Polyantha'	*L.* × *bella*
'Ponderings'	*L.*
'Poutapilvi'	*L. tatarica*
'Praecox'	*L. caprifolium*
-- 'Princess Kate' 32)	*L. japonica*
'Punicea'	*L.* × *brownii*
'Punicea'	*L. tatarica*
'Purple Cloud'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Purple Pearl' 14)	*L. pileata*
-- 'Purple Queen' 58)	*L. japonica*
'Purple Queen'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Purple Storm' 14)	*L. nitida*
'Purpurea'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Pushkinskaya' 4)	*L. caerulea*
'Quercifolia'	*L.* × *italica*
'Quercina'	*L. periclymenum*
'Rannjaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Rassvet' 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Rassvet'	*L. turczaninowii*
-- 'Rebecca' 110)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Rebeka' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Red Champion' 121)	*L. gracilipes*
-- 'Red Coral' (='Superba')	*L. sempervirens*

'Red Gables'	*L. periclymenum*
'Red Giant'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Red Tips' 159)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Red Tips'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Red Trumpet' (='Superba')	*L. sempervirens*
'Red World'	*L. japonica*
'Redgold'	*L.* × *tellmanniana*
'Rem Red'	*L. maackii*
-- 'Repens' 128)	*L. japonica*
'Reticulata'	*L. japonica*
-- 'Roksana' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Roksana' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Rhubarb and Custard' 33)	*L. periclymenum*
'Rosea'	*L.* × *amoena*
'Rosea'	*L.* × *bella*
'Rosea'	*L. standishii*
'Rosea'	*L. tatarica*
'Roseo Alba'	*L. tatarica*
'Rubella'	*L.* × *italica*
-- 'Ruby'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Rubra' (='Superba')	*L. sempervirens*
-- 'Ruth' 111)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Ruth' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Sakura'	*L.* × *bella*
'Saljut'	*L. altaica*
-- 'Sandling Park' 54)	*L. tatarica*
'Sandra'	*L.*
'Sanna'	*L. tatarica*
'Satu'	*L. involucrata*
'Scentsation'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'See' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Scoop' 19)	*L. nitida*
'Serotina'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Serotina Florida' 180)	*L. periclymenum*
'Serotina Winchester'	*L. periclymenum*
'Serpentine'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Schaffneri' 186)	*L. pilosa*
'Sheridan Red'	*L. tatarica*
'Sherlite'	*L.* × *italica*
'Sibirica'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Silginka' 17)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Silver' 188)	*L. reticulata*
'Silver Beauty'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Silver Beauty' 43)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Silver Beauty' 184)	*L. pileata*
-- 'Silver Cloud' 65)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Silver Cloud'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Silver Lining' 160)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Silver Lining' 160)	*L. nitida*
'Silver Lining'	*L. pileata*
-- 'Silver Queen' 161)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Silver Queen'	*L. nitida*
'Simonet'	*L.*
-- 'Siniczka' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Sinij Utes' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Sinjaja Ptica'	*L. kamtschatica*

-- 'Sinoglaska' 26)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Sinoglaska' 59)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Sinyaya Ptitsa 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Slagmoer' 162)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Slagmoer' 172)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Slavjanka' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Smoky Blue' (Dimka) 4)	*L. caerulea*
'Snezhok'	*L. turczaninowii*
-- 'Sodruzhestvo' 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Soja'	*L. japonica*
'Solnjecznaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Solovey' 4)	*L. caerulea*
'Sphaerocarpa'	*L. caerulea*
'Splendens'	*L. tatarica*
-- 'Spring Bouquet' 117)	*L. caprifolium*
-- 'Spring Purple' 40)	*L.*
'Spring Romance'	*L.* × *purpusii*
-- 'Start' 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Start'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Stockholm' 142)	*L. ligustrina* var. *pileata*
'Stockholm'	*L. pileata*
-- 'Stone Green' 163)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Stone Green'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Stone Green' 185)	*L. pileata*
-- 'Strawberries and Cream' 34)	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Strawberry' 116)	*L. caerulea var. edulis*
-- 'Strawberry Sensation' 7)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Strawberry Sensation' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Sulphurea'	*L. sempervirens*
'Sunstar'	*L. tatarica*
'Superba'	*L. etrusca*
'Superba'	*L. sempervirens*
'Supergold'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Suvenir' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Sweet Isabella' 129)	*L. japonica*
'Sweet Sue'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Sweet Sue' 194)	*L. sulphurea*
-- 'Taff's Golders Green' 143)	*L. ligustrina* var. *pileata*
'Taff's Golders Green'	*L. pileata*
-- 'Tana' 80)	*L. caerulea* f. *emphyllocalyx*
-- 'Tibet' 73)	*L.*
-- 'Tidy Tips' 173)	*L. nitida*
-- 'Tiny Tips' 137)	*L. ligustrina*
'Toison d'Or'	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Tolbacik'6) 14)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Tomiczka' 63)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Tomiczka' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Tschukotskaja'	*L. edulis*
-- 'Tundra' 2)	*L. caerulea*
'Twiggy'	*L. nitida*
-- 'Twiggy' 45)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
-- 'Ullung do' 166)	*L. morrowii*
'Valencia'	*L.* × *minutiflora*
-- 'Variegata' 130)	*L. japonica*
'Variegata'	*L. yunnanensis* (not species *L. yunnanensis* Franch.!)
'Vasjuganskaja'	*L. turczaninowii*

-- 'Venloma' 123)	*L. henryi*
-- 'Vian' 125)	*L. involucrata* var. *ledebourii*
'Vian'	*L. ledebourii*
-- 'Vicky' 112)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Viola' 15)	*L. caerulea*
'Virginalis'	*L. tatarica*
'Viridifolia'	*L. caerulea*
'Vitaminnaja'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Welch' (='Pam ′s Pink')	*L.*
-- 'Volkhova' 4) 15)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Vostorg' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'White Perfume'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Willa' 13)	*L. caerulea* var. *emphyllocalyx*
'Winchester'	*L. periclymenum*
'Winter Beauty'	*L.* × *purpusii*
'Wisleyensis'	*L. periclymenum*
-- 'Wojtek' 3) 11)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Wojtek 113)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Wojtek' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Woloszebnica' 27)	*L. caerulea*
-- 'Wulan' 1)	*L. caerulea*
'Xanthocarpa'	*L. morrowii*
'Xanthocarpa'	*L. ruprechtiana*
'Yellow Spider'	*L. tragophylla*
'Youngii'	*L.* × *brownii*
-- 'Yunnan' 64)	*L. ligustrina* var. *yunnanensis*
'Yunnan'	*L. nitida*
'Zabelii'	*L. korolkowii*
'Zabelii'	*L.* × *notha*
'Zabelii'	*L. tatarica*
'Zarnica'	*L. edulis*
-- 'Zojka' 114)	*L. caerulea* var. *kamtschatica*
-- 'Zojka' 14)	*L. kamtschatica*
'Zolushka'	*L. kamtschatica*
-- 'Zoluska' 4)	*L. caerulea*
-- '12-19' 1)	*L. caerulea* subsp. *altaica*

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103) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/351150/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-maistar-(f)/details
104) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/344993/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-maries-(f)/details
105) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/276680/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-morena-(f)/details
106) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/353053/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-myberry-bee/details
107) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/353054/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-myberry-farm/details
108) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/352593/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-myberry-sweet/details
109) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/314706/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-nimfa-(f)/details
110) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/344994/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-rebecca-(f)/details
111) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/344995/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-ruth-(f)/details
112) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/351837/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-vicky-(f)/details
113) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/344886/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-wojtek-(f)/details
114) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/373274/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-zojka-(f)/details
115) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/381472/lonicera-caerulea-var-kamtschatica-blue-bell/details
116) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/534662/lonicera-caeulea-var-edulis-strawberry/details
117) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/254530/lonicera-caprifolium-spring-bouquet/details
118) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/308075/lonicera-chamissoi-copper-beauty/details
119) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/369943/lonicera-glabrata-damchin-la/details
120) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/308076/lonicera-glabrata-golden-trumpet/details
121) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/291626/lonicera-gracilipes-red-champion/details
122) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/533337/lonicera-henryi-marinella/details

123) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/533978/lonicera-henryi-venloma/details
124) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/285282/lonicera-involucrata-orange-dwarf/details
125) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/317004/lonicera-involucrata-var-ledebourii-vian/details
126) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/192496/lonicera-japonica-copper-beauty/details
127) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/376799/lonicera-japonica-crowthlon-pbr/details
128) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/196581/lonicera-japonica-repens/details
129) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/297792/lonicera-japonica-sweet-isabella/details
130) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/60802/lonicera-japonica-variegata/details
131) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/345185/lonicera-korolkowii-balalaika/details
132) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/251086/lonicera-korolkowii-blue-velvet/details
133) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/308078/lonicera-lanceolata-little-honey/details
134) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/372715/lonicera-ligustrina-lime-twist-(v)/details
135) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/518885/lonicera-ligustrina-copper-glow-(-grln03-pbr)-(garden-clouds-series)/details
136) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/520319/lonicera-ligustrina-green-breeze-(-grln01-pbr)-(garden-clouds-series)/details
137) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/381191/lonicera-ligustrina-tiny-tips/details
138) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367337/lonicera-ligustrina-var-pileata-ammerland/details
139) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367373/lonicera-ligustrina-var-pileata-craibstone-compact/details
140) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367332/lonicera-ligustrina-var-pileata-moss-green/details
141) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367333/lonicera-ligustrina-var-pileata-pilot/details
142) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367336/lonicera-ligustrina-var-pileata-stockholm/details
143) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367338/lonicera-ligustrina-var-pileata-taff-s-golders-green/details
144) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367339/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-aurea/details
145) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/501586/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-chalons-pbr/details
146) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367312/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-cumbrian-calypso-(v)/details
147) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367340/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-daniela/details
148) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367313/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-eden-spring/details
149) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367314/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-ernest-wilson/details
150) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367315/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-fertilis/details
151) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367341/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-graziosa/details
152) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/512420/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-grln02-pbr/details
153) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/520052/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-grln03-pbr/details
154) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367317/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-lemon-queen/details
155) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367318/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-lemon-spreader/details
156) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367342/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-little-nikki/details
157) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/381195/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-panmin/details
158) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367343/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-paradise-royal-flush/details
159) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367321/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-red-tips/details
160) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367335/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-silver-lining-(v)/details
161) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367324/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-silver-queen/details
162) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367374/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-slagmoer/details
163) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367329/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-stone-green/details
164) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/367320/lonicera-ligustrina-var-yunnanensis-maygreen/details
165) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/308079/lonicera-macgregorii-mandarin/details
166) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/345314/lonicera-morrowii-ullung-do/details
167) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/369309/lonicera-nitida-lime-twist/details
168) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/116299/lonicera-nitida-maigr-n/details
169) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/224163/lonicera-nitida-may-green/details
170) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/138953/lonicera-nitida-may-queen/details
171) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/103155/lonicera-nitida-maygreen/details
172) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/339307/lonicera-nitida-slagmoer/details
173) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/316223/lonicera-nitida-tidy-tips/details
174) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/329613/lonicera-pereiclymenum-late-red/details
175) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/505714/lonicera-periclymenum-assynt-cream/details
176) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/87088/lonicera-periclymenum-cornish-cream/details
177) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/103775/lonicera-periclymenum-cream-cascade/details
178) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/98731/lonicera-periclymenum-harlequin/details
179) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/287724/lonicera-periclymenum-inov71-pbr/details
180) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/224165/lonicera-periclymenum-serotina-florida/details
181) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/317141/lonicera-periclymenum-fragrant-cloud/details

182) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/365949/lonicera-pileata-blue-pearl/details
183) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/308095/lonicera-pileata-craibstone-compact/details
184) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/152505/lonicera-pileata-silver-beauty/details
185) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/195975/lonicera-pileata-stone-green/details
186) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/189312/lonicera-pilosa-schaffneri/details
187) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/224166/lonicera-repens-darts-world/details
188) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/317005/lonicera-reticulata-silver/details
189) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/184283/lonicera-rupicola-var-syringantha-grandiflora/details
190) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/47508/lonicera-sempervirens-dropmore-scarlet/details
191) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/170492/lonicera-standishii-f-lancifolia-budapest/details
192) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/53568/lonicera-serotina-honeybush/details
193) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/196582/lonicera-similis-delavayi/details
194) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/308080/lonicera-sulphurea-sweet-sue/details
195) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/290988/lonicera-tatarica-dart-s-purple-cloud/details
196) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/301483/lonicera-brownii-bailelle/details
197) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/523909/lonicera-brownii-mintrump/details
198) https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/290375/lonicera-tellmanniana-pharaoh-s-trumpet/details

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MANGIFERA INDICA CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for *Mangifera indica* L. Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Division of Fruits and Horticultural Technology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110 012, India
Sanjay Kumar Singh (International Registrar), Jai Prakash, M. Sankaran and T. Damodaran
***Email* ddghort@icar.nic.in; sanjaydr2@gmail.com**

TSS = total soluble solids

'Ambika' 'Amrapali' × 'Janardan Pasand' (IC0640186), Monoembryonic
Registrant/Instt.: Director, Director, ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Rehmankhera, Lucknow 226 101, Uttar Pradesh. Email: director.cish@icar.org.in; director.cish@gmail.com
Year of Notification: 2025
Flowers/Inflorescence: Regular in flowering which starts from second week of February, inflorescence pyramidical in shape.
Tree growth/ canopy: Tree growth is oblong and spreading type, semi-vigorous stature.
Fruit traits: Fruit weight range from 200–250 g, deep orange firm pulp with high pulp recovery of >70%. Fruit pulp has high TSS (>22°B) and less acidity (0.12%), deep orange pulp, high in carotenoids and flavonoids contents with moderate shelf-life of 8–10 days at room temperature.
Distinctive features: Regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets.
Breeders team: (Dr./Sh.) Shailendra Rajan, S.S. Negi and Ram Kumar; Collaborators: R.P. Shukla and B.K. Pandey

'Arka Suprabhath' 'Amrapali' × 'Arka Anmol' (IC652394), Monoembryonic
Registrant/Instt.: Director, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru 560 089, Karnataka. Email: iihrdirector@gmail.com
Year of Notification: 2024
Flowers/Inflorescence: Profuse flowering, male and hermaphrodite flowers fully developed, white-cream with reddish tinge and medium in size.
Tree growth/ canopy: Tree growth is oblong and spreading type, semi-vigorous stature.
Fruit traits: Fruit weight range from 200–250 g, deep orange firm pulp with high pulp recovery of >70%. Fruit pulp has high TSS (>22°B) and less acidity (0.12%), deep orange pulp, high in carotenoids and flavonoids contents with moderate shelf-life of 8-10 days at room temperature.
Distinctive features: Regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets.
Breeders team: (Dr./Sh.) M. Sankaran, M. R. Dinesh, C. Vasugi; Collaborators: K. V. Ravishankar, K.S. Sivashankara, P.D. Kamala Jayanthi, A. K. Saxena and D. V. Sudhakar Rao

'Arka Udaya' 'Amrapali' × 'Arka Anmol' (IC652395), Monoembryonic
Registrant/Instt.: Director, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru 560 089, Karnataka. Email: iihrdirector@gmail.com
Year of Notification: 2024
Flowers/ Inflorescence: Profuse terminal flowering, inflorescence is yellowish green, male and hermaphrodite flowers fully developed, white-cream with tinge reddish in colour and medium in size.
Tree growth/ canopy: Medium vigorous tree type. Semi-spreading canopy. Regular bearing variety, Bunch bearing habit with good yield potential

(35–40kg /plant after 4th bearing year).
Fruit traits: Fruit weight ranged from 200–250g., round in shape, surface green and yellow in colour, deep orange firm pulp with high pulp recovery (77%). Fruit pulp has high TSS (>24°B), deep orange pulp, high in carotenoids with moderate shelf-life of 8–10 days at room temperature.
Distinctive features: Regular bearing in bunches, having good yield potential, suitable for export as well as domestic markets.
Breeders (Dr./Sh.) M.R. Dinesh, D. Vasugi and M. Sankaran; Collaborators: Abraham Verghese, Saxena and P.D. Kamala Jayanthi.

'Arunika' 'Amrapali' × 'Vanraj' (IC0640185), Monoembryonic
Registrant/Instt.: Director, Director, ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Rehmankhera, Lucknow 226 101, Uttar Pradesh. Email: director.cish@icar.org.in; director.cish@gmail.com
Year of Notification: 2025
Flowers/ Inflorescence: Regular in flowering which starts from first week of February, inflorescence pyramidical in shape.
Tree growth/ canopy: Tree is dwarf with compact canopy
Fruit traits: Smooth surface, skin orange yellow, ovate oblique in shape, fruits are orange yellow in colour with red blush. Fruit weigh 200g with high TSS (24.6°B) and yellow-orange pulp having pleasant flavour with moderate shelf-life.
Distinctive features: Dwarf and regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets.
Breeders team: (Dr./Sh.) Shailendra Rajan, S.S. Negi and Ram Kumar; Collaborators: R.P. Shukla and B.K. Pandey

'**Awadh Abhaya'** 'Neelam' × 'Tommy Atkins' (IC653452), Monoembryonic
Registrant/ Instt.: Director, Director, ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Rehmankhera, Lucknow 226 101, Uttar Pradesh. Email: director.cish@icar.org.in; director.cish@gmail.com
Year of Notification: 2025
Flowers/ Inflorescence: Regular in flowering which starts from second week of February, inflorescence is conical.
Tree growth/ canopy: Climate resilient, plants are spreading type and produces medium canopy
Fruit traits: Thick fruit skin, strong stalk attachment, oblong in shape. Fruits are medium to large (300 g), bright yellow colour with dark red blush on peel, pulp dark yellow, with scanty fiber and have excellent shelf-life. Fruit pulp has moderate TSS (21.6°B), firm flesh and yellow-orange pulp having pleasant flavour.
Distinctive features: Semi-dwarf and regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets.
Breeders team: (Dr./Sh.) Shailendra Rajan, Ashish Yadav, T. Damodaran, S.S. Negi, Ram Kumar; Associate developers: Vishambhar Dayal, Anshuman Singh, Amar Kant Kushwaha; Collaborators: Anju Bajpai, M. Muthukumar, A.K. Bhattacharjee and P.K. Shukla

'Awadh Samriddhi' 'Amrapali' × 'Vanraj' (IC653417), Monoembryonic
Registrant/Instt.: Director, Director, ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture, Rehmankhera, Lucknow 226 101, Uttar Pradesh. Email: director.cish@icar.org.in; director.cish@gmail.com
Year of Notification: 2025
Flowers/ Inflorescence: Regular in flowering which starts from second week of February, inflorescence pyramidical in shape.
Tree growth/ canopy: Tree is dwarf with compact canopy
Fruit traits: Smooth surface, uniform in size, oblong in shape. Fruits are medium to large (300 g), bright yellow colour with dark red blush on peel, pulp dark yellow, with scanty fibre and have excellent shelf-life. Fruit pulp has moderate TSS (21.6°B), firm flesh and yellow-orange pulp having pleasant flavour.
Distinctive features: Dwarf and regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets.
Breeders team: (Dr./Sh.) Shailendra Rajan, Ashish Yadav, T. Damodaran, S.S. Negi, Ram Kumar; Associate developers: Vishambhar Dayal, Anshuman Singh, Amar Kant Kushwaha, B.M. Muralidhara, Veena G.L; Collaborators: Anju Bajpai, M. Muthukumar, A.K. Bhattacharjee and P.K. Shukla

'Pusa Lalima' 'Dushehari' × 'Sensation' (IC634476), Monoembryonic
Registrant/ Instt.: Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012. Email: director@iari.res.in
Year of Notification: 2021
Flowers/ Inflorescence: Profuse flowering, male and hermaphrodite flowers fully developed, cream with tinge reddish in colour and medium in size.
Tree growth/ canopy: Semi-dwarf, compact canopy.
Fruit traits: Fruits are oblong, uniform in size (200–225 g), with a bright red peel on a golden-yellow background. Plentiful yellowish-orange pulp (70.1%), moderate TSS (19.7%), low acidity (0.20%), ascorbic acid (34.37 mg/100 g pulp), β-carotene (13,028 µg/ 100 g pulp) and moderate shelf-life (6–7 days) at room temperature.
Distinctive features: Regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets. On per tree basis, it yields 54.7 kg. Fruits are having attractive bright red peel colour on golden-yellow background. It is medium maturing (140 days from flowering).
Breeders team:(Dr./Sh.) S.N. Pandey, Room Singh, A.K. Singh, Sunil Kumar Bhagat, R.R. Sharma, A.K. Dubey, Manish Srivastav and Om Prakash Singh

'Pusa Peetamber' 'Amrapali' × 'Lal Sundari' (IC634475), Monoembryonic
Registrant/ Instt.: Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012. Email: director@iari.res.in

Year of Notification: 2021
Flowers/ Inflorescence: Profuse flowering, male and hermaphrodite flowers fully developed, white-cream with tinge reddish in colour and medium in size.
Tree growth/ canopy: Tree growth is oblong and spreading type, semi-vigorous stature.
Fruit traits: Fruits medium in size (215 g), broad elliptic in shape with smooth surface. Yellowish-orange pulp (70.1%), TSS (19.7%), low acidity (0.20%), ascorbic acid (34.37 mg/100 g pulp), high β-carotene (13,028 µg/ 100 g pulp) and moderate shelf-life (6–7 days) at room temperature.
Distinctive features: Regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets. Field tolerance to mango malformation.
Breeders team: (Dr./Sh.) S.N. Pandey, Room Singh, A.K. Singh, S. K. Bhagat, R.R. Sharma, A.K. Singh, A.K. Dubey and Manish Srivastav

'Pusa Pratibha' 'Amrapali' × 'Sensation' (IC634480), Monoembryonic
Registrant/ Instt.: Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012. Email: director@iari.res.in
Year of Notification: 2021
Flowers/ Inflorescence: Profuse flowering, male and hermaphrodite flowers fully developed, cream with tinge reddish in colour and medium in size.
Tree growth/ canopy: Semi-dwarf, compact canopy.
Fruit traits: Fruits are medium in size (180–220 g) having attractive bright red peel colour on golden-yellow background. It is medium maturing type having orange-yellow pulp (71.1%), moderate TSS (19.6%), low acidity (0.19%), ascorbic acid (34.89 mg/100 g pulp), β-carotene (11,474 µg/ 100 g pulp) and moderate shelf-life (7–8 days) at room temperature after ripening.
Distinctive features: Regular bearing habit, attractive fruits, shape, bright red peel and orange pulp. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets. On per tree basis, it yields 54.7 kg (6 years).
Breeders team: (Dr./Sh.) S.N. Pandey, Room Singh, Sunil K. Bhagat, R.R. Sharma, A.K. Singh, A.K. Dubey, Manish Srivastav and Om Prakash Singh

'**Pusa Shrehsth**' 'Amrapali' × 'Sensation' (IC634477), Monoembryonic
Registrant/ Instt.: Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 110012. Email: director@iari.res.in
Year of Notification: 2021
Flowers/ Inflorescence: Profuse flowering, male and hermaphrodite flowers fully developed, cream in colour and inflorescence is medium in size.
Tree growth/ canopy: Tree growth is oblong and spreading type. semi-vigorous stature and having profuse bearing.
Fruit traits: Fruits medium in size (230–250 g), elongated oblong in shape, surface is smooth, lenticels density medium. Plentiful yellowish-orange pulp (71.8%), good TSS (20.3%), mild acidity (0.20%), good ascorbic acid (40.26 mg/100 g pulp), β-carotene (11,964 µg/ 100 g pulp), moderate shelf-life (8 days) at room temperature.
Distinctive features: Regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well a s domestic markets Regular bearing habit. Suitable for export as well as domestic markets. Fruits are elongated in shape and uniform in size. Fruits are having attractive red purple peel colour on yellow background.
Breeders team: (Dr./Sh.) S.N. Pandey, Room Singh, A.K. Singh, S. K. Bhagat, R.R. Sharma, A.K. Singh, A.K. Dubey and Manish Srivastav

M. indica 'Ambika'

M. indica 'Arka Suprabhath'

M. indica 'Arka Udaya'

M. indica 'Pusa Pratibha'

M. indica 'Arunika'

M. indica 'Awadh Abhaya'

M. indica 'Pusa Peetamber'

M. indica 'Pusa Lalima'

M. indica 'Pusa Shrehsth'

M. indica 'Awadh Samriddhi'

MONARDA CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2026

ICRA for *Monarda* L. Carole Whittaker, International Registrar
Glyn Bach Gardens, Glyn Bach, Efailwen, Pembrokeshire. SA66 7JP
***Email* carole.monarda.whittaker@outlook.com https://www.glynbachgardens.co.uk**

***Monarda* Research**

Recent research has uncovered a prolific English breeder of *Monarda*, details of whom had been lost over time. Esme Ivo Bligh is now recorded in *Monarda* history and noted for *Monarda* 'Beauty of Cobham' which, deservedly, holds an AGM.

Esme Ivo Bligh ("Cliff") 9th Earl of Darnley (1886 – 1955)

Esme Bligh was a keen horticulturalist, gardener and a prolific breeder of *Monarda* in the 1940s and 1950s at the family seat of Cobham Hall in Kent. An undated (possibly from between 1945 and 1950) Cobham Hall Estate Company Catalogue for *Monarda* states:

> "These new varieties and colours of an old flower were invented and raised at Cobham Hall and are, as far as is known, unobtainable elsewhere. There are 150 different shades, of which twenty of the strongest and most brilliant have been exhibited at R.H.S shows.
>
> For the following three reasons they must eventually take their place in every garden.
>
> 1. They are perfectly hardy and will grow anywhere
> 2. They provide colour at a time when there is nothing comparable except phloxes, which are not nearly as accommodating.
> 3. They make an excellent bedding-out plant, and if divided in early April will give unfailing effects in August.
>
> **MONARDA: BEST COLOURS**

No.	Series	Description	Name
1	68	Bright Pink	
2	66	Pink (apple) blossom	'Melissa'
3	85	Blue Magenta	
4	76	Pink Magenta	
5	43	Best Red	'Pillar Box'
6	8	Ruby Red	
7	47	Clover	'Beauty of Cobham"
8	50	Blue Pink	
9	48	Chalk Pink	
10	82	Dark Blue Pink	'Burgundy'
11	61	Dark Blue Ponticum	
12	18	Pink Ponticum	
13	46	Mahogany	
14	3	Ruby	'Adam'
15	24	Dark Clover	
16	20	Blue Ponticum	
17	35	Dark Blue Ponticum	
18	39	Brick Red	
19	28	Magenta	
20	55	Pale Chalk Pink	
21	69	Valerian	
22	120	Madder Pink	
23	42	Pale Ponticum	

> The retail Price for all above varieties 2s. per plant, £1 per dozen."

The catalogue has released significant information about the *Monarda* that Esme bred. The use of Series Numbers would suggest notes exist somewhere on the cultivars used for cross pollination purposes.

Monarda 'Beauty of Cobham" is a well-known, widely distributed cultivar which holds an Award of Garden Merit (AGM) by the Royal Horticultural Society. This cultivar has a pink inflorescence supported by burgundy bracts making the description of 'clover' quite apt.

Esme Bligh had three children with his third wife and named two cultivars, *Monarda* 'Adam' (born 1941) and *Monarda* 'Melissa' (born 1945) after these children. Adam later became the 11th Earl of Darnley. Both of these cultivars are not currently registered.

A number of the *Monarda* cultivars have no name but a description, with some referred to as "ponticum'". Ponticum is a name recognised by Carl Linnaeus as 'relating to the Pontic region', that is, the Black Sea Region. *Rhododendron ponticum* grows naturally in the Pontic Alps, located south of the Black Sea and its name translates as the 'Rose tree of the Sea Mountains'. The use of "ponticum" for a *Monarda* description is curious. *Rhododendron ponticum* has a range of colours from lilac-pink through to purple, possibly forming a good comparison for *Monarda* flower colours.

Monarda 'Dark Ponticum' is still available today and is a truly beautiful dark purple form.

Monarda 'Pale Ponticum' has historic references alongside *Monarda* 'Dark Ponticum' but there is no evidence that this cultivar has survived. Both these names are listed in the *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Horticultural Society* 1966, volume XCI, p416. *Monarda* 'Dark Ponticum' is also listed in a *Sunningdale Nurseries Catalogue* dated 1971.

Monarda 'Pillar Box' has historic references but is sadly no longer available.

Of the remainder of cultivars bred, the majority seem to have been lost over the last 75 years. It is possible that one or two may be discovered in Kent gardens; messages have been sent out to appropriate groups in case any still exist.

MONARDA CULTIVARS REGISTERED JANUARY 2026

Colour coding from RHS Colour Chart Sixth Edition. Colour codes and bract information will be available in summer 2026 on the *Monarda* Registrar spreadsheet at **https://www.glynbachgardens.co.uk**

***Monarda didyma* 'Adam'**
Originator: Esme Ivo Bligh, 9th Earl of Darnley. Cobham Hall Estate. Circa 1950.
Description: Height approximately 90–120 cm, with strong bushy growth. Inflorescence moderate Purplish Red (59c) with piggy backs. Calyx Dark Red (59a). Bract formation 2 × 2.95cm, 4 × 3.75 cm, Dark Red (59a) with Dark Greyish Green (N189a). Leaves average length and width 14 cm × 6 cm, Dark Yellowish Green (189a). Mildew Resistance: 4 out of 5. Very Good.

Monarda didyma 'Adam'

***Monarda* 'Melissa'**
Originator: Esme Ivo Bligh, 9th Earl of Darnley. Cobham Hall Estate. Circa 1950.
Description: Height approximately 100–120 cm, with spindly growth. Inflorescence Rose Pink. Calyx Green tinged with flecks of red. Bracts 12 inner bracts supported by a frill of fine outer bracts; very pale pink and green. Leaves mid-green with red midriff.

Monarda 'Melissa'

NERINE CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATION 2025

ICRA for *Nerine* Herb. Nerine and Amaryllid Society
Andrew Lanoe, International Registrar
***Email* alanoe@cwgsy.net www.nerineandamaryllidsociety.co.uk**

***Nerine* 'Ken Shannik'**
Parentage: *Nerine sarniensis* ['Luella' × ('Blanchfleur' × 'Mariloo')-27111a]. Hand pollinated *c.*1992-1994
H: Sir Peter Smithers; **R** (2023), **I, N** & **REG:** John K Weagle (Halifax, Canada) 2025
Introducer's code: PS03-05.
Etymology: named for the Registrant's partner.
Registered: 2025
Description: Flower is radially symmetrical; the staminal bundle is straight to slightly curved, central, erect, and projecting beyond the tepals. Inflorescence; 18 cm diameter, 13 cm in height; 14 flowers per head, unopened flower buds are solid Red Group 49B. Tepals; broad, flat but slightly undulate and recurved towards the apex, 1.3 cm wide, 4.9 cm long, basal portion of the tepals very pale to white, remainder of the tepal Red Group 49B, with the pink colouring chiefly on median stripe and on the apical third of the tepal but not constantly so. Median stripe can vary from a very thin line of colour to more than half the tepal width - often the very centre of the central stripe can be a slightly darker shade of this colour. Tepal margin white but varies proportionately with the width of the coloured stripe. Staminal bundle and stigma 6.4 cm long. Anthers pink 49B fading to light grey. Winter growing, mid-season flowering (October in Northern Hemisphere). Scape: tall. Leaves: medium size, flat, light green.

Nerine 'Ken Shannik' ©John Weagle

POLYSTICHUM × LONCHITIFORME (HALÁCSY) BECHERER NEW CULTIVAR

Donal Synnott
Brendan Sayers, Pretty See Cottage, Navan, Co. Meath, C15 E6C3
Email **pseudobren@gmail.com**

***Polystichum* × *lonchitiforme* 'Glenade'**
Cultivated clonal specimens of the rare hybrid of *Polystichum lonchitis* × *setiferum* known only in Ireland from a shaded, limestone defile in County Leitrim.
Selected and named by: Donal Synnott and Brendan Sayers.
Etymology: named for the locality in Co. Leitrim in which the hybrid occurs.
Description: frond narrowly lanceolate, bipinnate, approximately seven times as long as wide, resembling and with the same texture as *Polystichum aculeatum* but lower pinnae shorter. Stipe densely clothed in narrowly triangular, light brown scales above and becoming broadly triangular with a dark brown central patch below. Diagnostic features include the pinnae extending to the base of stipe or lowest section of stipe without pinnae.
DBN herbarium. *Polystichum lonchitis* × *setiferum* = *P.* × *lonchitiforme* (Halácsy) Bech.. Image [Type]. Digital Repository of Ireland (2025) [Publisher]. National Botanic Gardens [Depositor]. https://doi.org/10.7486/DRI.3485cj313 [accessed 10 January 2026]

Polystichum × *lonchitiforme* 'Glenade' (clockwise from top left) – plant; reverse base of frond; top of frond; sori. ©B.Sayers/D.Synnott




SAXIFRAGA CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for *Saxifraga* L. Waterperry Gardens, Nr Wheatley, Oxfordshire OX33 1JZ, UK
Adrian Young, International Registrar
Email **saxifraga100@gmail.com**

***Saxifraga burseriana* 'Mangart Treasure'**
Selected by: Frankie Wulleman
Named by: Frankie Wulleman
Registered by: Adrian Young (2025)
Superior form of *Saxifraga burseriana* collected on Mount Mangart, Slovenia. This form has large flowers with narrow separated petals scalloped at the petal apex. Glaucous cushion densely packed with tight upward facing rosettes. Leaves narrowly lanceolate with an acuminate tip, 6–12 × 1.7–2 mm. Flower stems up 5 cm with a single terminal flower, corolla is flat to slightly recurved. Petals are cuneate with visible veins.

***Saxifraga* × *dinninaris* 'Sandra'**
Parentage: *Saxifraga dinnikii* Šťásek form × *S. columnaris*
Raised by: Gerd Stopp
Named by: Gerd Stopp
Registered by: Adrian Young (2025)
Cushion domed, slow growing, rosettes open. Leaves linear-lanceolate, 3.5–4.2 × 2.0–2.2 mm, reflexed, dark green to greyish, 3+ pores inside margin, acute tip, short cilia on basal one-third. Flower stem 2 cm +, red, glabrous, stem leaves alternate, green with a prominent red base, slightly ciliate, 3 × 1 mm, flowers one per stem, up to 20 mm when fully mature, broadly vase shape, deep rose-pink, petals obovate, delicately serrate at the top, 10–13 × *c.*4 mm, with slightly crinkled structure, sepals roundish, 3 × 4 mm, brownish red, stigma white tinged with rose, anthers dark brownish yellow, filaments rose-white, pollen yellow.
General observations: this cultivar is derived from the dark form of *Saxifraga* × *dinninaris*. It is a good growing cultivar, little bit slower than *S.* × *dinninaris* 'Stopp'.
Note: Originally distributed as *Saxifraga* × *dinninaris* Stopp klon 1.

***Saxifraga* × *padovae* 'Monte Grappa'**
Selection from *S.* × *padovae* (*S. cuneifolia* × *S. hostii*)
Raised by: Manfred Rothmeier
Named by: Manfred Rothmeier
Registered by: Adrian Young (2025)
This new hybrid combination arose in the garden of Manfred Rothmeier in 2017. The plant originated in one place in the rock garden, where S. *cuneifolia* and S. *hostii* grow together. The rosettes are 10–13 cm diameter similar to S. *hostii*. The white flowers are spotted red as in S. *hostii*. The inflorescence is 18 cm tall and similar to that of *S. cuneifolia*.

***Saxifraga* × *polita* 'Geert Borgonje'**
Selection from *S* × *polita* (*S. hirsuta* × *S. spathularis*)
Selected by: Geert Borgonje
Named by: Gert Hoek
Registered by: Adrian Young (2025)
This selection is distinct from other forms of the hybrid – leaves are entirely hairy, spoon-shaped and shallowly lobed, 3.5 cm long (including petiole) and 1.5 cm wide. Plant compact.
Etymology: named in honour of Geert Borgonje, friend and NRV icon.

Saxifraga burseriana 'Mangart Treasure'

S. × *dinninaris* 'Sandra' ©Gert Stopp

Saxifraga × *padovae* 'Monte Grappa'

Saxifraga × *polita* 'Geert Borgonje'

SYRINGA CULTIVAR REGISTRATIONS 2025

ICRA for *Syringa* L. International Lilac Society (USA)
Mark DeBard, International Registrar
***Email* MLDeBard@gmail.com http://www.internationallilacsociety.org/**

All correspondence concerning additional information on plants or propagules of newly registered lilac cultivars should be directed to the registrants listed below, not to the Registrar.

Commencing with Lilac Registrations 1995 standard portfolios are being established in accordance with Division V: Nomenclatural Standards, of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*, 9th ed., (ICNCP 2016). Nomenclatural Standards deposited in the Herbarium of Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton (HAM), Ontario, Canada, appeared in Hanburyana (6:6-8).

Previous registration lists of *Syringa* cultivar names appeared in: AABGA Bulletin 13(4):105-110; 14(3):95; 15(3):71-72; 16(4):131-132; 17(3):67-69; 18(3):87. HortScience 23(3):458; 24(3):435-436; 25(6):618; 26(5):476-477; 29(9):972; 31(3):327-328; 32(4):587-588; 33(4):588-589; 34(4):600; 35(4):549; 36(5):836; 37(7):1145; 38(6):1301; 39(6):1524; 40(6)1597; 42(1):5; 43(3):589. *Hanburyana* 5:5-7; 7:25-31 *Cultivar Registration Bulletin* 1:2-11; 2:16-22; 3:10-12; 4:34-35. The lists and associated documents can be accessed online – see link below.

Abbreviations: S – single flowered; D – double flowered; OP – open pollinated; Roman numerals – indicate flower colour in accordance with the 1953 *Wister Colour Code*. For details see *International Register and Checklist of Cultivar Names in the Genus Syringa* (page 4) at **https://www.internationallilacsociety.org/public-register/**

'Anatolii Koni' ***S. vulgaris***
'Анатолий Кони'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2019; D VII/III
('Katherine Havemeyer' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Named for Anatoly Koni (Анатолий Фёдорович Кони, 1844-1927), a bright personality, the most influential lawyer of the end of the Russian Empire. He was a judge, statesman, writer, brilliant court orator, senator, professor of the Petrograd University, a symbol of justice, honesty and incorruptibility.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Angel Cheeks' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S VII
('Smile Kaho' × 'Purple Balloon')
Syn: seedling # K202004426S1#23
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Annys200816' ***S. pubescens* subsp. *pubescens***
Van Nijnatten 2024 ; S V
Marketed in European Union as Little Rosie®, PBR
Seen 1/24/25 on Facebook page of Franciscus van de Wiel.
Cultivar name registered by statute; name established and accepted.

'Aptekarskii Ogorod' ***S. vulgaris***
'Аптекарский огород'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2016; D VII/IV
(sdlg 09-106* × OP),
*sdlg 09-106 was obtained from open pollinated seeds of 'President Grevy'
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025.
Name: Russian for the Apothecary Garden, the oldest botanical garden in Russia in the very center of Moscow, founded by Peter I in 1706.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Asteroid Belt' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S VII
('Red Pixie' × 'Shishi')
Syn: seedling # 20200401S7#6
Dwarf, with large amount of radial doubling.
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Babochka' ***S. vulgaris***
'Бабочка'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2023; S V
('Adelina' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Name: Russian for butterfly.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Candy Bouquet' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S V
('Pink Candy' × 'Shishi')
Syn: seedling # 20200401S06#1
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Candy Stripe' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S V
('Pink Candy' × 'Shishi')
Syn: seedling # 20200401S06#4
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Charlotte Ernst' ***S.***
Grunewald pre-1914
Deutsche Gartenbau-Gesellschaft., et al. Gartenflora. No. 8, F. Enke, 1914, p. 172.
Cultivar name presumed registered 1953; name established and accepted, though cultivar probably extinct.

'Cherry Brandy' ***S.* × *prestoniae* (*S. reflexa* × *S. villosa*)**
'Черри бренди'
Aladin, S., Polyakova, T., Aladina, O and Aladina, A. 2021; S II

('Miss Canada' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Chzhan Hen' ***S. vulgaris***
'Чжан Хэн'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2016; D VII
('President Grevy' × OP)
Syn. 'Chang Heng' 'Zhang Heng'
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Named for a Chinese polymathic scientist Chang Heng (Zhang Heng) (78-139), who achieved success as an astronomer, mathematician, seismologist, engineer, inventor, geographer, cartographer, ethnographer, artist, poet, philosopher and politician.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Fontanka' ***S. vulgaris***
'Фонтанка'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2014; D VII/III
(sdlg 9-319B* × OP),
*sdlg 9-319B was obtained from open pollinated seeds of 'Ami Schott'
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025.
Named for the visiting cards of St Petersburg, the longest river that flows from the Neva and runs through the entire historical, ceremonial center of the city and is associated with the design of the fountains of the Summer Garden, founded by Peter the Great.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Frank Smith' ***S.***
Klager unknown year; S II?
Seen 4-27-23 by Registrar at the Hulda Klager Lilac Gardens in Woodland, WA, USA.
Cultivar name established.

'G13110' ***S.*** × ***hyacinthiflora***
Grazzina R.A. 2024; S V
Marketed as New Age Pink Flush®. Posting and description seen in Facebook posting by the breeder January 2025. PPAF.
Cultivar name registered, established, and accepted.

'Gary Parton' ***S.***
Ballreich date unknown; D I
Seen in the 2024 ILS Preservation Committee Report.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Gatchina' ***S. vulgaris***
'Гатчина'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2020; S II
(*sdlg 9-227 × OP)
*sdlg 9-227 – 'Cavour' × 'Fürst Büllow'
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Named for Gatchina, the residence of Russian emperors in the suburban area of St Petersburg, where there were always a lot of lilacs.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Ilse Grunewald' ***S. vulgaris***
Grunewald pre-1914; S V
Fr. Grunewald, Cat., 14 [1939]. Also in: Deutsche Gartenbau-Gesellschaft., et al. Gartenflora. no. 8, F. Enke, 1914, p. 172.
Named for the daughter of the originator, Ilse, born 20 July 1903.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Julie' ***S.***
Ballreich date unknown; S III
Seen in the 2024 ILS Preservation Committee report.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Karelia' ***S. vulgaris***
'Карелия'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2020; D III
(sdlg 14-32* × OP),
*sdlg 14-32was obtained from open pollinated seeds of 'Ami Schott'
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Named for the Republic of Karelia, located in the north-west of Russia, between the
White Sea, Onega and Ladoga lakes, the country of coniferous forests, rocks, numerous
rivers and lakes.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Leonid Sobinov' ***S. vulgaris***
'Леонид Собинов'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2014 ; S V
('Amethyst 2' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025.
Named for Leonid Sobinov (Леонид Витальевич Собинов, 1844-1927), the legendary Russian singer, lyric tenor with a magical voice, who glorified the Russian opera school, performing all the parts of the world opera repertoire on the best stages of Russia and Europe.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Max's Mound' ***S. vulgaris***
Peterson ?; S II
Found at Arbor Day Farms Historic Barns & Lied Lodge (private), Nebraska City, NE, USA. Listed in LILACS 55(1):14 Winter 2025. Registered by Nathan & Ashley Mueller.
Low dwarf similar to 'Prairie Petite'.
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Milky Pink' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S V
('Pink Candy' × 'Shishi')
Syn: seedling # 20200401S06#2
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Nadezhda fon Meck' ***S. vulgaris***
'Надежда фон Мекк'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2018; D VII
('Violetta' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Named for Nadezhda von Meck (Надежда

Филаретовна фон Мекк, 1831-1894), a Russian businesswoman, an influential patron of the arts, especially music. A guardian angel for Piotr Tchaikovsky, supporting him financially for many years, so that he could devote himself full-time to composition.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Nadezhda Pronina' ***S. vulgaris***
'Надежда Пронина'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2023; D IV/V
('Katherine Havemeyer' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Named for Nadezhda Pronina (Надежда Михайловна Пронина, 1949) made a great contribution to the raising of children, being an active participant in the "Lilac of Victory" project, the head of the children's Flower Squad of Moscow, a counselor of the All-Union camp "Artek" in Crimea with which her life and work are closely connected.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Botanicheskiĭ sad Petra Velikogo' ***S. vulgaris***
'Ботанический сад Петра Великого'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2015; D IV/V
('Marshal Malinovskiĭ' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Named for Peter the Great Botanical Garden, the oldest botanical garden in Russia, which traces its history back to the Apothecary Garden founded in the early 18th century in St. Petersburg.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Petit Sapporo' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S I
('MORjos 060F' × OP)
Syn: seedling # 20200401S19#1
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Pink Pavement' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S V
('MORjos 060F' × 'MORjos 060F')
Syn: seedling # 20111128S04#4
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Price' ***S. vulgaris***
Erickson pre-1986; S VII
In cultivation at UC Riverside, California, USA. Collected from the garden of Mr Price of Palmdale, California.
Cultivar name not established.

'Purple Moment' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S VII
('Smile Kaho' × 'Purple Balloon')
Syn: seedling # K202004426S1#2
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

'Rannyaya Vesna' ***S. vulgaris***
'Ранняя весна'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2015; D V
('Zhemchuzhina' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Name: Russian for early spring.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Severnyĭ Veter' ***S.*** × ***prestoniae*** (***S. reflexa*** × ***S. villosa***)
'Северный ветер'
Aladin, S., Polyakova, T., Aladina, O. and Aladina, A. 2015; S VII/V
('Agnes Smith' × 'Calpurnia').
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Name: Russian for North wind.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Strel'na' ***S. vulgaris***
'Стрельна'
Aladin, S., Polyakova, T., Aladina, O., and Aladina, A. 2017; S IV
(sdlg 11-119A* × OP),
*sdlg 11-119A was obtained from open pollinated seeds of 'Old Glory'.
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Named for the imperial and grand ducal residence on the southern shore of the Gulf of Finland. Now it is the State Complex "Palace of Congresses".
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Taras Shevchenko' ***S.***
Rubtzov, Zhogoleva(?) 1956(?); D V
According to V.K.Gorb, the curator of the lilac collection in Kiev Botanical Garden (since the 1980s), this seedling did not receive the status of a sort, as it didn't have a clearly expressed individuality. Nevertheless, it has been preserved in the collection in 2013.
Biryukova S.V. "Lilacs of the USSR" ("Sireni SSSR"), Moscow, 2023, pp.123, 139 (in Russian).
Named for Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) - Ukrainian poet, prose writer and painter.
Cultivar name not established.

'Veshnie Vody' ***S. vulgaris***
'Вешние воды'
Aladin, S., Aladina, O., Polyakova, T., and Aladina, A. 2019; S III
('Zhemchuzhina' × OP)
The ILS Winter Symposium January 26, 2025
Name: Russian for spring stream.
Cultivar name established and accepted.

'Violet Candy' ***S. pubescens***
Ihara 2025; S VII
('Pink Candy' × 'Hien')
Syn: seedling # 20200401S04#1
Cultivar name registered, established and accepted.

CHANGES TO INTERNATIONAL CULTIVAR REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES

Melanie Underwood, Secretary, ISHS Special Commission for Cultivar Registration
RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey, GU23 6QB, United Kingdom

The following changes to ICRAs have taken place since the last update published in the *Cultivar Registration Bulletin* No. 4 (2024).

ICRA for *Clivia* Lindl. Clivia Society
New registrar: Duncan Mathie
New postal address: PO Box 1820, Houghton, Gauteng, South Africa, 2041

ICRA for *Bougainvillea* Comm. ex Juss. Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI)
New registrar: Dr. Markandey Singh
Email: head_fls@iari.res.in or singh_markandey@yahoo.com

ICRA for *Commelinaceae* Mirb. Tradescantia Hub
New email: hello@tradescantia.uk

ICRA for *Buxus* L. American Boxwood Society
New email: lynn@theboxwoodguy.com

ICRA for *Orchidaceae* Adans. Royal Horticultural Society
Co-registrar: Clare Pritchard

ICRA for *Stewartia* L. The Polly Hill Arboretum
Denomination class expanded to include: *Franklinia* W.Bartram ex Marshall; *Gordonia* Ellis; Schima Reinw. ex Blume (2025)

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Charity registration number 222879 / SC038262

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