



Royal
Horticultural
Society

Sharing the best in Gardening

The International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002

Fourth Supplement



© 2012 The Royal Horticultural Society
80 Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE, United Kingdom
www.rhs.org.uk

International Clematis Registrar:
Duncan Donald

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright holder.

ISBN 9781907057342

Printed and bound in the UK by Formara Limited, Southend-on-Sea

Website version amended 28 April 2014

Cover: Clematis 'Columella' Atragene Group
drawing by Victoria Matthews

The International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002 Fourth Supplement

Introduction, Registrar's foreword, Acknowledgements	page 1
Notes on the entries	page 2
Horticultural classification, Small-flowered Division	page 2
Horticultural classification, Large-flowered Division	page 3
Parentage, Roles, Colour, Nomenclatural Standard	page 4
Register and Checklist	
Cultivar Group epithets: original definitions	page 4
Cultivar epithets detected 2008–2011	page 10
Raiser, registrants and others	page 62

Introduction

The cultivar epithets listed in this *Supplement* were registered between **1 December 2008 and 31 December 2011**; registered cultivars have been entered in boldface. Other clematis names – e.g. unregistered epithets, synonyms, mis-spellings – are also published, as part of the *Checklist* function of this publication.

Registration is a voluntary procedure and does not confer any legal protection on the plant. However, as the International Cultivar Registration Authority for *Clematis*, the Royal Horticultural Society urges all hybridizers, raisers and other introducers to register their cultivar or Group names to reduce the potential confusion caused by new epithets which involve the same or very similar epithets to existing names. Epithets which conform to the Articles (and, ideally, the Recommendations) of the latest edition of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (currently ed. 8, 2009) are acceptable for registration. Registration is free of charge and should take place before a plant is released or described in a catalogue. A certificate can be issued on request.

Registration forms are available as a download from the Society's website, www.rhs.org.uk, or from: Duncan Donald, International Registrar for Clematis, 16 Midtown of Inverdale, Poolewe, Ross-shire IV22 2LW, UK; e-mail clematis@rhs.org.uk; tel. +44 (0)1445 781717.

The Registrar welcomes further information to augment existing records.

Registrar's foreword

For unavoidable reasons, the schedule has once again slipped from the former policy of trying to ensure that new *Clematis Supplements* are published biennially – but I hope readers will feel nevertheless that it has been worth the wait.

One advantage of the delay is that I can now draw attention to the fact that an article I wrote on the definition of Cultivar Groups has recently been published in *Clematis International 2012*, pp.19–25. I set out there why I feel that none of the Group epithets most commonly in current use is soundly based according to the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*, and how a working group has now been set up by the International Clematis Society to consider how best to merge or replace the conflicting classifications currently based on them.

For this *Supplement*, I have retained below the set of Group definitions first published in *The International Clematis Register and Checklist (2002)* and used, with slight modification, for subsequent *Supplements*: although nomenclaturally flawed, I believe these definitions should continue to serve as a yardstick until a new system has been agreed and implemented. However, I am also setting out in a special section below the original definition and publication details for each of these Group epithets, to provide a baseline to underpin my arguments that their current uses are flawed.

My hope is that the *Fifth Supplement* will contain a checklist of as many as possible Group definitions subsequently established, noting whether those are novel or if they enhance or contradict the original definitions – but I felt it important, for clarity, not to do this until the baseline had first been presented.

Acknowledgements

I should like to acknowledge the help of very many people whose contributions have helped to make this *Supplement* possible, particularly those who have volunteered registrations in timely fashion.

Notes on the entries

The format of entries is similar to the lay-out adopted for *The International Clematis Register and Checklist* (2002). The following notes apply to selected sections:

Horticultural classification

This follows the classification adopted by V. Matthews in *The International Clematis Register and Checklist* (2002) [except that *ispahanica*, now considered to have been included in error, has been omitted from the list of parent species in Tangutica Group].

SMALL-FLOWERED DIVISION

Flowers (1.5–)2–12(–18) cm across

Armandii Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Subsection *Meyeniana* (Tamura) M. Johnson, mainly *armandii*.

Evergreen woody climbers. Flowers produced in leaf-axils of previous year's growth in late winter and spring. Flowers single, bowl-shaped or more or less flat, 4–7(–10) cm across. Sepals 4–6, white or pink. Leaves rather leathery, ternate or sometimes pinnate.

Atragene Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Subgenus *Atragene* (L.) Torrey & A. Gray, such as *alpina*, *chiisanensis*, *fauriei*, *koreana*, *macropetala*, *ochotensis*, *sibirica*, *turkestanica*. The former Alpina Group and Macropetala Group are included here. Historically, the Alpina Group was used for single-flowered cultivars, and double-flowered cultivars were assigned to the Macropetala Group.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers mainly produced in leaf-axils of previous year's growth in spring, and sometimes solitary at the ends of shoots of current year's growth later in the season. Flowers single (lacking staminodes or with up to 4(–5) staminodes) or double (with more than 6 staminodes), bell-shaped, nodding, (2–)4–10(–12) cm across. Sepals 4, white, pale yellow, or shades of pink, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue. Outer stamens changed into petaloid staminodes, usually shorter than the sepals. Leaves 1–2-ternate.

Cirrrosa Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived mainly from, *cirrrosa*.

Evergreen woody climbers. Flowers produced on previous year's growth from late autumn to early spring. Flowers single, bell-shaped to bowl-shaped, drooping, (2–)5–8(–10) cm across. Sepals 4(–5), cream, or cream speckled or suffused with red or purple. Leaves simple or 1–2-ternate.

Flammula Group

Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Flammula* DC. (excluding Subsection *Meyeniana* (Tamura) M. Johnson), such as *angustifolia*, *flammula*, *recta*, *terniflora*.

Usually deciduous subshrubs with woody base,

stems erect or climbing. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer. Flowers usually single, erect or outward-facing, flat, 2–4 cm across, usually fragrant and usually in large panicles. Sepals 4–6, white, cream, blue or purple. Leaves rather leathery, usually pinnate, rarely simple or ternate.

Forsteri Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Novae-zeelandiae* M. Johnson (native to Australia and New Zealand) such as *australis*, *foetida*, *forsteri*, *marata*, *marmoraria*, *paniculata*, *petriei*.

Evergreen woody shrubs or climbers. Flowers produced on previous and current year's growth, from late winter to spring. Flowers unisexual with male and female on separate plants, single, flat to bell-shaped, 2–9 cm across. Sepals 4–8, white to greenish-yellow. Leaves 1–2-ternate.

Heracleifolia Group

Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Subgenus *Tubulosa* (Decne) Grey-Wilson, such as *heracleifolia*, *stans*, *tubulosa*.

Woody-based plants with erect or climbing stems that may or may not die down to the base in winter. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, tubular, bell-shaped or with the sepals spreading, hermaphrodite, or unisexual with male and female on the same or on separate plants, (1.5–)2–5 cm across. Sepals 4–6, white, creamy yellow, red-purple, violet-blue or blue. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets.

Integrifolia Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived mainly from, *integrifolia*.

Includes the *Diversifolia* Group (which covered *C. × diversifolia* (*C. integrifolia* × *C. viticella*)) and its cultivars).

Deciduous woody-based subshrubs with non-climbing or semi-climbing herbaceous stems. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, usually bell-shaped, sometimes more or less flat, 4–9(–14) cm across, usually nodding. Sepals 4(–7), white, pink, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue. Leaves simple or ternate, more rarely pinnate.

Montana Group

Cultivars belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Montanae* (Schneider) Grey-Wilson such as *chrysocoma*, *montana*, *spooneri*.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers mainly produced in leaf-axils of previous year's growth in spring and sometimes at base of current year's shoots later in the season. Flowers usually single, sometimes semi-double or double, erect, 3–10(–14) cm across. Sepals of single flowers 4(–6), white, pink to dark red-purple, sometimes pale yellow, more or less spreading. Leaves usually ternate, rarely pinnate, hairless to sparsely white-hairy or densely yellowish-hairy.

Tangutica Group

Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Meclatis* (Spach) Baill., such as *intricata*, *ladakhiana*, *orientalis*, *serratifolia*, *tangutica*, *tibetana*.

This Group has also been known as the Orientalis Group.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, bell-shaped or with sepals spreading, nodding or rarely outward-facing, 2.5–9 cm across. Sepals 4(–6), white, cream, yellow, orange-yellow, or yellow stained with purple or red-brown. Leaves ternate or pinnate.

Texensis Group

Cultivars derived from *texensis* crossed with representatives from either of the Large-flowered cultivar-groups.

Deciduous climbers, woody at the base or with herbaceous stems. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, tulip-shaped to bell-shaped, erect to nodding, 4–10 cm across. Sepals 4–6, rather thick, pink, pink-red, red, red-purple or mauve-pink, rarely white. Leaves somewhat leathery, usually pinnate, more rarely ternate.

Viorna Group

Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Viorna* A. Gray, such as *crispa*, *fusca*, *ianthina*, *pitcheri*, *reticulata*, *texensis*, *viorna*.

Cultivars assigned to Texensis Group, and cultivars with *integrifolia* in their parentage, are excluded.

Deciduous woody climbers, shrubs, or erect, sometimes herbaceous, perennials. Flowers produced on current year's growth from late spring to autumn. Flowers urn-shaped or bell-shaped, 1.5–5 cm across, nodding or semi-nodding. Sepals 4, thick, recurved from mid-point or at tip, pink, pinkish mauve, mauve or purple. Filaments usually downy. Leaves ternate to pinnate (sometimes simple on young plants).

Vitalba Group

Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Clematis* L., such as *ligusticifolia*, *potaninii*, *vitalba*, *virginiana*.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on current year's growth in late spring and summer to autumn. Flowers usually single, up to 5(–6) cm across, erect. Sepals 4–6, more or less spreading, white to pale yellow. Leaves ternate or pinnate.

Viticella Group

Cultivars with at least one parent mainly derived from *viticella*. Excludes hybrids between *integrifolia* and *viticella*: see *Integrifolia* Group.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, semi-double or double, outward-facing to nodding, bell-shaped to somewhat flat with spreading sepals, 2.5–12(–18) cm across, erect. Sepals of single flowers 4–6, white or shades of pink, red,

red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves pinnate or more rarely ternate, the leaflets simple, ternate or pinnate.

LARGE-FLOWERED DIVISION

Flowers (5–)10–22(–29) cm across, usually flat

Early Large-flowered Group

Comprises the former Patens Group and Fortunei Group. Cultivars of the Patens Group were derived mainly from *patens*, either directly or indirectly. They were characterized by producing flowers in spring on the previous year's wood, and often again in summer or early autumn on the current year's growth. The former Fortunei Group (also known as Florida Group, although it had nothing to do with *florida*) comprised cultivars with double or semi-double flowers that were produced on the previous year's growth in spring. Hybridization has made it impossible to keep the original groups separate: there are a number of cultivars that produce both single and double flowers, or that only produce semi-double or double flowers under certain conditions.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on the previous year's growth in spring or early summer, and often again later in the year on the current year's growth; in some cultivars flowering may be continuous. Flowers single, semi-double or double, erect, flat or almost so, (7–)10–22(–25) cm across. Sepals of single flowers (4–)6–8(–9), white, cream, pale or greenish yellow, or shades of pink, pink-purple, red, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves usually simple or ternate, sometimes pinnate

Late Large-flowered Group

Comprises the former Lanuginosa Group and Jackmanii Group. Cultivars of the Lanuginosa Group were derived mainly from *lanuginosa*, either directly or indirectly. The Jackmanii Group covered cultivars produced from a cross between *viticella* (or a derivative therefrom) and a member of the Patens Group. Both groups produce their flowers on the current year's growth in summer and autumn. It is often impossible to say whether a cultivar belongs to the Lanuginosa Group or to the Jackmanii Group, due to hybridization and/or lack of information on the parentage, so it is not possible to maintain these groups.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on the current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers usually single, sometimes semi-double or double, erect to horizontal or semi-nodding, flat to somewhat bell-shaped, (5–)10–20(–29) cm across. Sepals of single flowers 4–6(–8), white, or shades of pink, pink-purple, red, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves usually ternate or pinnate, rarely simple.

Parentage

Where known, the seed parentage is given first and identified by "(s)", then the larger multiplication sign, then the pollen parent; otherwise, the parents are listed in alphabetical order.

Roles

The sequence and explanation of the abbreviations is as follows:

S: Selected by,

R: Raiser,

G: Grown to first flowering by,

N: Named by,

I: Introduced by,

REG: Registrant.

Colour

Numbers and letters (usually in parentheses) refer to the *RHS Colour Chart* (1966 [reprinted 1986], 1995, 2001 or 2007 editions). Colour names preceding a *Colour Chart* reference are from *A Contribution toward Standardization of Color Names in Horticulture: Application of the Universal Color Language to the Colors of the Royal Horticultural Society's Colour Chart* by R.D. Huse and K.L. Kelly, edited by D.H. Voss, The American Rhododendron Society, 1984.

Nomenclatural Standard

Sharp colour images clearly showing the characteristics of the plant(s), and/or, if practicable, pressed flowering specimens, which, with the completed form, constitute a permanent, definitive record (nomenclatural standard) of the cultivar or Group. Those held in the RHS Herbarium at Wisley are under a designated WSY reference number.

Register and Checklist

Cultivar Group epithets

Original definitions concerning some Group names now widely in use

Armandii Group of Whitehead

Consists of *armandii* and its varieties. Evergreen climbers. Flowers medium-sized, open-faced, in axillary clusters, from previous season's growth in April, May. Cvs: 'Apple Blossom'; 'Snowdrift'. Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 35

Subsequent authors have broadened its circumscription slightly – particularly in the range of species from which its cultivars can be derived [see *ICRC* (2002): 12 & Snoeijer (2008): 23] – but generally it seems to have retained a consistency of definition. Technically acceptable when first published, and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being entirely in Latin but having been established through publication after 1 January 1959; these Articles take retroactive effect. It could either be conserved (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 19) or declared unacceptable.

Atragene Group of Fisk

Flowering in the early part of the year on year-old ripened wood and therefore needing no pruning. Includes the following varieties: *alpina* varieties [and] *macropetala* varieties.

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 21

Earlier authors tended to use two separate Groups: Alpina, with single flowers, and Macropetala, with double flowers; as Snoeijer (2008): 26 explains, this came to seem inconsistent, given that other Groups – such as Montana Group – contained both single and double forms of closely related species. Technically acceptable when first published, and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It could either be conserved (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 19) or declared unacceptable.

Cirrhus Group of Gooch

The clematis in this group are native to Southern Europe and the Mediterranean. All are evergreen. Given ideal growing conditions they are quite vigorous, making a height of 15–20ft (5–6m). Winter-flowering, they are generally in bloom from mid-winter to early spring, although *cirrhus* 'Freckles' flowers a little earlier – from mid-autumn to mid-winter. Published refs: R. Gooch, *Clematis: The Complete Guide* (1996): 133

Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995), and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It could either be conserved (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 19) or

declared unacceptable. Note that acceptance of the circumscription of this Group challenges Montana Group as defined by Moore and Jackman (1872) [ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5].

Coerulea Odorata Group of Moore & Jackman
Non-climbing summer- and autumn-bloomers of subshrubby habit, flowering successively on summer shoots. Type: *coerulea odorata* [= *C. × aromatica* (or *C. × poizatii*)]; other examples: *diversifolia coerulea* [= ‘Diversifolia Coerulea’] and *intermedia rosea* [= ‘Intermedia Rosea’].

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Coerulea odorata type”

Although originally described as “Coerulea odorata type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). It should be noted that the cultivar from which this Group epithet derives would nowadays be considered to be a synonym of *C. × aromatica* (or maybe *C. × poizatii*). Although not specifically cited by them, ‘Diversifolia Coerulea’ and ‘Intermedia Rosea’ would presumably fall within Diversifolia Group as established by Brandenburg & van de Vooren (1988); Snoeijer also subsumed part within his Flammula Group (1999), partly because he wanted to avoid the inference that plants within his Group would invariably be blue-flowered [see Snoeijer (2008): 39].

Diversifolia Group of Brandenburg & van de Vooren AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: A group of clematis hybrids with *integrifolia* as one parent and *viticella*, directly or indirectly, as the other Summer-flowering perennials or subshrubs. Flowers of medium size, produced profusely on the young wood in summer. Flowers plane (flat) or bell-shaped; stamens with dilatate, yellowish haired filaments. Leaves simple or pinnately compound. “*Clematis* cv. Durandii and *Clematis* cv. Eriostemon are well-known cultivars belonging to this group. Tromp indicates in his historical survey of Boskoop arboriculture that the nurseryman C. van Kleef raised in the 1890’s many cultivars belonging to this group.”

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 1988: 7

Despite having a Latin epithet, this is arguably an acceptable name, if the intention were to reclassify the interspecific hybrid *C. × diversifolia* as a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.3 & 21.5). It was subsumed within Integrifolia Group by the ICRA in 2002 [see *JCRC* (2002): 13] but continues to be used by others [e.g. Snoeijer (2008): 34–37]. However, Brandenburg & van de Vooren included ‘Durandii’ as a (well-known) cultivar typifying this Group; that is now considered to be the hybrid between *integrifolia* and *lanuginosa*, so conflicts with their defined parentage and renders Diversifolia Group a *nomen confusum*. Also, it should be noted that acceptance of the circumscription of this Group challenges Viticella Group as defined by Moore and Jackman (1872) [ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5].

Early Large-flowered Group

As with “Late Large-flowered Group”, it is arguable when the name “Early Large-flowered Group” was first formally established – possibly by Evison in *The Gardener’s Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998), but further research is needed to ascertain this conclusively. It is intended that the original definitions will be published, with those of other similar epithets, in the *Fifth Supplement*.

Erecta Group of Moore & Jackman

Non-climbing summer- and autumn-bloomers of herbaceous habit. Type: *erecta* [syn. of *recta*]; other examples: *integrifolia*, *lathyrifolia* [syn. of *recta*], *maritima* [syn. of *recta*], or *tubulosa*.

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Erecta type”

Although originally described as “Erecta type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). It was partly sunk by Snoeijer within his Flammula Group (1999), apparently because he wanted to avoid the inference that plants within his Group would invariably be non-climbing like *recta* [see Snoeijer (2008): 39]. Further, Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s creation of Integrifolia Group in 1986 and later authors’ re-circumscription to include *tubulosa* within Heracleifolia Group both challenge Moore & Jackman’s Erecta Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5).

Flammula Group of Snoeijer (1999)

Parentage: Cultivars are derived from species such as *angustifolia*, *flammula*, *recta*, etc, for at least one parent.

Subshrubs with a woody base, either erect or climbing, flowering on young shoots in summer. Flowers upright or horizontal, spreading, 3–5 cm across, in usually large panicles. Sepals 4 or rarely 5 or 6, white, white with purple or blue. Leaves pinnate or sometimes ternate or simple, rather leathery.

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999)

Snoeijer (2008): 39 describes how the author chose Flammula Group – in preference to Moore & Jackman’s Coerulea Odorata and Erecta Groups (both of which it partially encompassed) – because *flammula* exhibits both climbing and non-climbing forms. Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995), and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It could either be conserved (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 19) or declared unacceptable.

Florida Group of Moore & Jackman

Climbing large-flowered summer-bloomers, flowering from the old or ripened wood. Type: *florida*; other examples: ‘Fortunei’, ‘John Gould Veitch’, ‘Sieboldii’. Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Florida type”

Although originally described as “Florida type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be the type description for a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). Snoeijer (2008): 42 points out that Moore & Jackman included within

their definition double-flowered cultivars reclassified by later authors as not derived from *florida* but forming part of a revised Patens Group (*i.e.* 'Fortunei' and 'John Gould Veitch'), and argues that Florida Group should instead be accepted in the revised sense published under Section *Floridae* by Lavallée (1884). However, this challenges the definition effectively established by Moore & Jackman in 1872: re-circumscription of those double-flowered cultivars necessitates giving the residual part of Florida Group a new name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5).

Forsteri Group of Snoeijer (1996)

Syns: Group IX: Forsteri type

"Woody plants, either climbing or shrubby, flowering on short shoots or directly from old wood in spring. Flowers spreading to campanulate and unisexual (female and male flowers on different plants), 2–10 cm across. Tepals 4 to 8, greenish-yellow to white." Fls single. "Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *afoliata*, *australis*, *foetida*, *forsteri*, *hookeriana*, *marata*, *marmoraria*, *microphylla*, *paniculata*, *p. 'lobata'*, *parviflora*, *petriei*, *quadribracteolata*."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 44

Snoeijer first proposed this Group in his *Clematis Index* (1991): 7 as "Group IX: Forsteri type" [*sic.*]; he amended its spelling to Forsteri Group in 1996 and later made clear [in Snoeijer (2008): 5 & 45] that Forsteri was his intended spelling for this epithet, so that should be adopted (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 35.3). Despite the priority of publication of "Group IX: Forsteri type", the circumscription of Forsteri Group in Snoeijer (1996): 44 was much clearer and has therefore been chosen in preference to define the Group as currently widely understood (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 29.2). Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995), and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It could either be conserved (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 19) or declared unacceptable.

Fortunei Group of Johnson

Syns: "Double Group"

Large-flowered cultivars: mostly with double flowers, they are generally *patens* hybrids. Examples: 'John Gould Veitch', 'Lilacina Plena' & 'Miss Strick'.

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Note that Johnson did not include 'Fortunei' itself as a cultivar within this Group. Poorly circumscribed, Fortunei Group was subsumed within Early Large-flowered Group in *ICRC* (2002): 14 and within Patens Group in Snoeijer (2008): 61.

Graveolens Group of Moore & Jackman

Climbing small-flowered late summer-bloomers, flowering (often in panicles) from axillary growths of the much-branched leafy young or summer wood. Type: *graveolens*; other examples: *grata*, *orientalis*, *vitalba*.

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Graveolens type"

Although originally described as "Graveolens

type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). It was sunk by Snoeijer in part within his Tangutica Group (1991) – apparently so named partly because the gardening public were relatively unfamiliar with the species *graveolens* [see Snoeijer (2008): 69]. Note that Snoeijer's creation of Vitalba Group in 1999 would challenge Moore & Jackman's definition.

Group VIII: Tangutica type of Snoeijer

"Hybrids of *Clematis* species belonging to taxonomic Section *Meclatis* *e.g.*: *tibetana*, *tangutica*, *serratifolia* and *graveolens*. Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn having yellow as the basic colour."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

Snoeijer (1991) was the first publication establishing a name for this new Group circumscription. However, the fact that the Group definition was more clearly circumscribed in Snoeijer (1996): 55; and the fact that the term Tangutica Group has achieved common usage since then [*e.g.* in *ICRC* (2002)] – all point to Tangutica Group becoming the accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 29.2), and "Group VIII: Tangutica type" becoming its synonym despite its prior publication.

Group IX: Forsteri type of Snoeijer

"Hybrids of *Clematis* species mainly growing in New Zealand, *e.g.*: *forsteri*, *marata*, *petriei* and *paniculata*."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7, as Group IX:

Forsteri type

Snoeijer (2008): 5 & 45 makes clear that Forsteri was the intended spelling and that the word Fosteri used within this epithet in Snoeijer (1991) was a mis-spelling; it should therefore be corrected (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 35.3). Even so, despite the priority of publication of "Group IX: Forsteri type", the circumscription of Forsteri Group in Snoeijer (1996): 44 was much clearer and has therefore been chosen in preference to define the Group as currently widely understood (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 29.2). Group IX: Forsteri type should therefore be treated as a synonym of Forsteri Group of Snoeijer (1996).

Heracleifolia Group of Gooch

"Hardy herbaceous plants with thick, woody stems. They vary in height from 2½–4ft (0.75–1.3m). They are clump-forming non-climbers, and flower from late summer to mid-autumn. Flowers ¾–1½in (2–4cm) long; almost identical to those of the hyacinth [*Hyacinthus orientalis*]; tubular, borne in clusters from the leaf axils, with a large cluster at the top of each stem; four sepals with a textured surface and crimped edges, becoming broader towards the blunt tips which recurve right back on themselves as the flower opens; yellow stamens with beige anthers. Foliage coarse, with large, almost hairy-looking leaves of dull green, which have serrated edges."

Published refs: R. Gooch, *Clematis: The Complete Guide* (1996): 144

Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995), and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet

is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It could either be conserved (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 19) or declared unacceptable. Snoeijer (2008): 48 regrets that, historically, *Tubulosa* was not the epithet chosen for this Group, but it is arguable, depending on one's view of the status of *tubulosa*, whether that would have proved any more acceptable. It should be noted in any case that inclusion of *tubulosa* in another circumscription challenges Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition of Erecta Group.

Integrifolia Group of Ino, Nakamura & Uehara
"This grows wild from North Europe to the Soviet Union and Central Asia. It is herbaceous, the above-ground parts dying back in winter, but it is easy to grow and flowers readily. We can enjoy it in the rock garden or a hanging basket. It is perennial." [Apparently referring only to *integrifolia* rather than its derivative Group.]

Published refs: Ino, Nakamura & Uehara, *Clematis* (1986): 99, as インテグリフオリア Integrifolia Group

It is clear that Integrifolia is a mistranscription of インテグリフオリア, since this is correctly spelt as *integrifolia* against two examples on the same page. The spelling should therefore be corrected to Integrifolia Group (ICNCP, 2009: 35.2). Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995), and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It could either be conserved (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 19) or declared unacceptable. Acceptance of the re-circumscription of *integrifolia* challenges Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition of Erecta Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5).

Jackmanii Group of Moore & Jackman
Climbing large-flowered summer- and autumn-bloomers, flowering successively in profuse continuous masses on summer shoots. Type: 'Jackmanii'; other examples: *flammula*, 'Magnifica', 'Rubella', 'Star of India', 'Tunbridgensis'.
Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Jackmanni type"

Correct spelling is Jackmanii, not with double 'n' (although Moore & Jackman themselves introduced the latter spelling, in 1872); the single 'n' and double 'i' are matters of conformity within the Code. Mis-spellings: Jackmani Group; Jackmanni Group. Although originally described as "Jackmanni [*sic.*] type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). Although subsumed within Late Large-flowered Group by the ICRA in 2002 [see *ICRC* (2002)], it is a term still in use by other authors [although Snoeijer (2008): 101 admits the separation from *Viticella* Group impossible to determine]; its circumscription nowadays seems to involve a wide range of cultivars derived from hybridization between *viticella* (or its derivatives) and *patens* (or its derivatives) [although Johnson (2001): 685 redefined it as "*C. viticella* × *C. lanuginosa* hybrids"]. It seems improbable that any of these modern uses remain

compatible with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition: for example, Snoeijer's creation of *Flammula* Group in 1999 was a significant change which should have resulted in redefinition of the residual part of Moore & Jackman's *Jackmanii* Group under a different name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5).

Lanuginosa Group of Moore & Jackman
Climbing large-flowered summer- and autumn-bloomers, flowering successively on short lateral summer shoots, the flowers sparse or distributed. Type: *lanuginosa*; other examples: 'Gem', 'Gloire de Saint Julien', 'Henryi', 'Lady Caroline Nevill', 'Otto Froebel'.
Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Lanuginosa type"

Although originally described as "Lanuginosa type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). In recent times, this has either been reclassified as part of Late Large-flowered Group [see *ICRC* (2002)], or – where *lanuginosa* is considered conspecific with *patens* – classed within a redefined *Patens* Group [see Snoeijer (2008): 65].

Late Large-flowered Group
As with "Early Large-flowered Group", it is arguable when the name "Late Large-flowered Group" was first formally established – possibly by Evison in *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998), but further research is needed to ascertain this conclusively. It is intended that the original definitions will be published, with those of other similar epithets, in the *Fifth Supplement*.

Montana Group of Moore & Jackman
Climbing winter- and spring-bloomers, with medium-sized flowers, in aggregated axillary clusters on the old or ripened wood. Type: *montana*; other examples: *barbellata*, *calycina* [= *cirrrosa* var. *balearica*].
Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Montana type"

Although originally described as "Montana type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). If the later creation of *Cirrrosa* Group is accepted, that changes the circumscription suggested by Moore and Jackman significantly and requires that the residual element be redefined under a different name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5).

Patens Group of Moore & Jackman
Climbing large-flowered spring-bloomers, flowering from the old or ripened wood. Type: *patens*; other examples: 'Countess of Lovelace', 'Edith Jackman', 'Helena', 'Lady Londesborough', 'Standishii', 'Victor Lemoine'.
Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Patens type"

Although originally described as "Patens type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). In recent times this has either been reclassified as part of Early Large-flowered Group [see *ICRC* (2002)], or formed into a widely inclusive and

largely self-perpetuating Group of cultivars defined as mainly derived from *patens* or having “a Patens Group cultivar as at least one of the parents” [Snoeijer (2008): 63]. However, Snoeijer includes Lanuginosa Group within his circumscription of Patens Group, in the belief that *lanuginosa* is conspecific with *patens*; this challenges Moore & Jackman’s original definitions, which separate these two; the combined Group so formed should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5). Similarly, re-circumscription of the double-flowered cultivars from Florida Group into Patens Group challenges Florida Group as defined by Moore & Jackman.

Tangutica Group of Snoeijer (1996)

Syns: Group VIII: Tangutica type

“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Flowers nodding, campanulate or spreading, 3–8 cm across. Tepals 4 but sometimes 5 or 6, white, cream, yellow or yellow stained with red-purple.” Fls single. “Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *akebioides*, *graveolens*, *hilariae*, *intricata*, *ladakhiana*, *orientalis*, *serratifolia*, *tangutica*, *tibetana*, *t.* subsp. *tibetana*, *t.* subsp. *vernayi* var. *laciniifolia*, *t.* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi*, *t.* subsp. *vernayi* L&S 13342.”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 55

This new Group circumscription was first published in Snoeijer (1991) under the epithet “Group VIII: Tangutica type”. The fact that the Group definition was more clearly circumscribed in Snoeijer (1996), and the fact that the term Tangutica Group has achieved common usage since then [(e.g. in *ICRC* (2002))], all suggest that Tangutica Group, as defined in Snoeijer (1996), should become the accepted epithet, and “Group VIII: Tangutica type” a synonym, despite its prior publication (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 29.2). However, although technically acceptable (under ICNCP, 1995) when first published, the epithet is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin.

Texensis Group of Spingarn

Syns: *pseudococcinea* Schneider

Syn. of Wokingensis Group.

Large-flowered hybrids with flowers not open or flat but bell-shaped or trumpet-shaped. Includes ‘Countess of Onslow’, a cross between *texensis* and ‘Star of India’; and the following five *texensis* hybrids introduced by Messrs Jackman: ‘Admiration’, ‘Duchess of Albany’, ‘Duchess of York’, ‘Grace Darling’, and ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’.

Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 68, as Texensis Type

Although originally described as “Texensis Type” by Spingarn, under later terminology this would effectively be the description for a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1); indeed, it was apparently first named Texensis Group by Whitehead (1959) and was subsequently widely adopted [for example, see *ICRC* (2002): 13 and Snoeijer (2008): 72–74]. However, it is worth noting more of

Spingarn’s original description: “Countess of Onslow was a cross between *texensis* and Star of India. Shortly after it appeared Messrs Jackman produced five new *texensis* hybrids, Duchess of Albany, Duchess of York, Grace Darling, Sir Trevor Lawrence, and Admiration. These six varieties they called Wokingensis Type, and Schneider has grouped them together under the name of *pseudococcinea*; but I shall refer to them hereafter by what seems to me the more appropriate title of Texensis Type.” Thus, in coining this name, Spingarn was simply applying a superfluous, new name to a group which had already been established – what we should now understand as Wokingensis Group; strictly, Texensis Group should therefore be rejected (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.7). It should also be noted that, over time, later authors have widened its definition to include more than the original six Wokingensis cultivars, but in ways that cause confusion over how it should currently be understood: for example, *ICRC* (2002): 13 includes cultivars “derived from *texensis* crossed with representatives from either of the Large-flowered cultivar-groups”, whereas Snoeijer (2008): 73 includes cultivars “mainly derived from *texensis* or species belonging to the botanical Subgenus *Viorna*, for at least one parent, usually crossbred with a Patens Group cultivar”. Given this confusion, with some doubt as to which sense (and there are other variations than the two quoted here) best preserves existing usage, there seems to be no alternative but to declare Texensis Group a *nomen confusum* and unacceptable; it should henceforward be treated as a synonym of Wokingensis Group.

Texensis Group of Whitehead

Consists of *texensis* and hybrids. Herbaceous, semi-woody climbers. Flowers bell- or urn-shaped, solitary, produced in masses in succession on shoots of current season’s growth in July to September. Reference varieties: ‘Admiration’, ‘Countess of Onslow’, ‘Duchess of Albany’, ‘Duchess of York’, ‘Grace Darling’ & ‘Gravetye Beauty’.

Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 37

Whitehead was apparently the first author formally to use the epithet Texensis in conjunction with the term Group, although we should nowadays understand Texensis Type – as described by Spingarn (1935) – as being the first use of the epithet in effectively defining an associated Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). However, Whitehead’s looser definition – implying inclusion of *any* hybrid involving *texensis* and including as an exemplar ‘Gravetye Beauty’ (which did not have ‘Star of India’ as a parent) – is a significant modification of Spingarn’s narrower definition involving only the six Wokingensis hybrids; it must thus be considered an unacceptable re-use of the epithet (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Viorna Group of Boucher & Mottet

Crosses between the species of Section *Viornées*, in particular *texensis* and *pitcheri*. Fls small, bell-shaped. Tepals thick and fleshy, of various colours ranging from bright red to pink, blue or more or less dark

purple. Includes the series raised by Messrs Jackman and Son, who crossed *texensis* with (as pollen parent) 'Star of India'. This created vigorous, hardy and very floriferous hybrids with medium-sized, bell-shaped, fleshy fls with 4–6 sepals fused at the base, then widened, spread out and acute at the top; their consistency longer lasting than those of the pollen parent (as is the case for *Viornées* in general); foliage like that of *texensis*. Examples include 'Countess of Onslow', 'Duchess of Albany' and 'Duchess of York'. Published refs: Boucher & Mottet, *Les Clématites* (1898): 72–73

Boucher & Mottet highlighted three of the Jackmans' Wokingensis cultivars as exemplifying their original definition of this Group. If either the Jackmans' 1910 circumscription of their six (*texensis* × 'Star of India') hybrids as Wokingensis type – in effect, Wokingensis Group – or the 1935 renaming of this as Spingarn's *Texensis* Group are accepted, that would necessitate the circumscription of the remainder of Boucher & Mottet's *Viorna* as a new Group with a new name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5). Unfortunately, *Viorna* Group has tended instead simply to be treated as that remnant: for example, *ICRC* (2002): 13 defined it as "Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in Section *Viorna* A. Gray ..." but with "Cultivars assigned to *Texensis* Group ... excluded." It has thus become a *nomen confusum*. It should also be noted in passing that Snoeijer (2008): 75 was wrong to ascribe Boucher & Mottet's "Section V. –*Viornées*" as the founding definition for *Viorna* Group: that refers to the botanical species, not horticultural hybrids.

Vitalba Group of Snoeijer (1999)

Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from species belonging to the botanical Section *Clematis*, like *potaninii*, *vitalba* and *virginiana*, for at least one parent. Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in late spring and summer into early autumn. Flowers upright, spreading, up to 5 cm across. Sepals 4, sometimes 5 or 6, white. Leaves ternate or pinnate, rather herbaceous. Published refs: Snoeijer in *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999)

Technically acceptable when first published, and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It could either be conserved (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 19) or declared unacceptable.

Viticella Group of Moore & Jackman

Climbing large-flowered summer- and autumn-bloomers, flowering successively in profuse masses on summer shoots, but less continuously than in *Jackmanii* Group. Type: *viticella*; other examples: *C. × diversifolia* 'Hendersonii', 'Lady Bovill', 'Mrs James Bateman', 'Thomas Moore'. Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Viticella type"

Although originally described as "Viticella type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). In recent times assemblages of cultivars using this name have tended to be

significantly re-circumscribed – for example, to comprise "cultivars with at least one parent mainly derived from *viticella*" but excluding hybrids with *integrifolia* [*ICRC* (2002): 13]; or cultivars mainly derived from *viticella* "or a *Viticella* Group cultivar for at least one parent" [Snoeijer (2008): 82]. However, the separation of *C. × diversifolia* cultivars into another Group, be it *Diversifolia* Group or *Integrifolia* Group, necessitates that the residual element of Moore and Jackman's *Viticella* Group should have been redefined with a new name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5). This having failed to be done, it has now become a *nomen confusum*.

Wokingensis Group of Jackman & Son

Parentage: *texensis* × 'Star of India'

Syns: *Texensis* Group Spingarn

Climbing, sub-shrubby, medium-sized Summer and Autumn bloomers flowering successively in profuse masses on Summer shoots.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat.* (1910–11): 24, as Wokingensis Hybrids

Although originally described as "Wokingensis Hybrids" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Cultivar Group (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3, Note 1). The circumscription was for a group of hybrids raised by George Jackman & Sons at their nursery at Woking, Surrey, England c.1890: viz. 'Admiration', 'Countess of Onslow', 'Duchess of Albany', 'Duchess of York', 'Grace Darling' and 'Sir Trevor Lawrence'. Spingarn (1935) makes it clear that this name pre-dated his own choice of *Texensis* Type, on which *Texensis* Group was based. Wokingensis Group having been defined necessitates the circumscription of the remainder of Boucher & Mottet's *Viorna* Group with a new name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 3.5).

Cultivar epithets

Registered cultivars are styled in **bold type**.

ABILENE

Trade designation of 'Evipo027'

'Abuki' Early Large-flowered Group **REVISED ENTRY**

Parentage: unknown

R: K. Hasegawa (pre-2007)

Fls flat or flattish, 8–12 cm across, upward-facing.

Sepals 6–8, pink with a white bar, overlapping, broadly elliptic, apiculate. Stems 0.3–0.5 m. FL:

Apr–Oct.

Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 57

Images: Kaneko (2009): 57

Original script: 阿吹 (アブキ).

'Adaline Patti'

Mis-spelling of 'Adelina Patti'

'Addisonii Pink' Viorna Group **AMENDED ENTRY**

Although correctly cited in *3rd Supplement* (2009) as an unacceptable name under ICNCP, 2004: Art. 19.13, that rule was subsequently changed to allow partially Latin names, so this epithet is now acceptable (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11).

Original script: アディソニーピンク. Unaccepted spelling: 'Ajisoniipinku'.

'Advent Bells' Cirrhosa Group

Parentage: *napaulensis* (s) × *cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Freckles'

R: R.W. Nunn (2009), **G:** R.W. Nunn (2009),

N: R.W. Nunn (2009), **REG:** R.W. Nunn (2010)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 3.5–4.5 cm across, nodding or drooping, borne in cymes of 2–4 fls. Sepals 4, outside pinkish cream with faint stippling, inside cream with irregular red markings (either as streaking along veins or as stippling), 3.5 × 1.6 cm, touching, long-pointed with tips slightly recurved. Filaments cream or green, with pink stippling; anthers reddish pink; styles green. Semi-evergreen climber with stems to 5 m, pale brown or green when young, maturing to dark red or purple, prominently 6-ribbed. Lvs simple, in clusters of up to 8 per node, usually with entire margins but occasionally with irregular teeth or lobes, especially towards the base. FL: Nov–Jan on previous season's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen submitted by Wim Snoeijer on the registrant's behalf to Leiden Herbarium

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 155 & 159 – illustrated but not named (so not formally established); *The Clematis* 2011: 175

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 159; *The Clematis* 2011: 175

Flowers were first seen at Advent (in Western Christian churches, the fourth Sunday before 25 December: between 27 November and 3 December).

'Afrodite'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Aphrodite'

'Afrodite Elegia Fumina'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Aphrodite Elegafumina'

'Ahurodeiteeregahumina'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Aphrodite Elegafumina'

'Aizomegawa' 藍染川 (pre-1954) Early Large-flowered Group **REVISED ENTRY**

Parentage: unknown

R: Yoshio Kubota (久保田美夫) (pre-1949)

Fls 10–12 cm across. Sepals clear blue. Anthers white.

Published refs: Kubota, Nishibe & Sakurai (1954)

Name is the name of a river but also means "a river in which indigo-dyed cloth washed in the stream".

Unaccepted spelling: 'Aisomegawa'. Even though it would appear distinct in its original Japanese script, this name would sound the same when spoken and, when transcribed, becomes identical to the epithet used for a later cultivar (愛染川). This use (藍染川) takes priority owing to its earlier establishment (ICNCP, 2009: Principle 3 & Art. 30.1). It is recommended that the Japanese script and/or date of establishment are always cited with either transcribed epithet, to minimize the danger of confusion between the two. Remarkably, the same problem is true for the raisers, both of whose names are homophones in Japanese and transcribe into Yoshio Kubota.

'Aizomegawa' 愛染川 (1967) Early Large-flowered Group **REVISED ENTRY**

Parentage: unknown

R: Yoshio Kubota (久保田好雄)

Fls 15–18 cm across. Sepals bluish purple. Anthers russet-brown.

Published refs: Clematis (1967)

Name means "the river which dyed with love". Even though it would appear distinct in its original Japanese script, this name would sound the same when spoken and, when transcribed, becomes identical to the epithet used for an earlier cultivar (藍染川). 藍染川 takes priority owing to its earlier establishment and 愛染川 is considered unacceptable (ICNCP, 2009: Principle 3 & Art. 30.1). It is recommended that the Japanese script and/or date of establishment are always cited with either transcribed epithet, to minimize the danger of confusion between the two. Remarkably, the same problem is true for the raisers, both of whose names are homophones in Japanese and transcribe into Yoshio Kubota.

'Ajisoniipinku'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Addisonii Pink'

'Aksel' Viticella Group

Parentage: 'Carmencita' × unknown (possibly *viticella*)

R: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), **G:** U. & A. Kivistik (1995),

N: J. Kivistik (1998), **REG:** A. & T. Kivistik (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 12–15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6, vivid violet (89C), 7 × 4 cm, velvety, thick and fleshy, ovoid, overlapping, long-pointed. Filaments light purple (85A); anthers dark purple (79A). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with green stems up to

3 m. Lvs ternate, some with further irregular lobes; margins entire; purplish when young, maturing to mid-green. FL: July–Oct on current year's growth. Published refs: Kivistik (2008): 35
Images: Kivistik (2008): 35; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 9
Named after one of Uno Kivistik's elder brothers.

Alabama leather-flower
A common name for *socialis*

'Aladdin'
See *C. × cylindrica* 'Aladdin'

ALAINA
Trade designation of 'Evip056'

'Alan Blyth' Viticella Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
S: S. Hamilton Blyth (2007), G: S. Hamilton Blyth & A. Blyth (2007), N: S. Hamilton Blyth (2011),
REG: S. Hamilton Blyth (2011)
Fls many, broadly bell-shaped, 6.5–7.5 cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 4; inside with broad bar white at base, feathered above with purple-violet veins, with broad, purple-violet upper margins and tips; outside with purple bar shading to very pale purple margins; touching at base, otherwise gappy, wavy margins finely and irregularly nicked, tips blunt and recurved slightly (if at all). Filaments and connectives green; anthers white; styles and stigmas yellow-green. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with red-brown stems up to 10 m. Lvs ternate or pinnate, reddish when young, maturing to mid-green, leaflets small and simple or ternate, margins entire. FL: July–Aug, on current year's growth. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 8 (with picture)
Named by Dr Hamilton Blyth after her late husband

'Aleksandra'
Parentage: unknown (cross 443-93)
R: S. Franczak (1993)
Fls flat or flattish, 20 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds long-pointed, downy, green. Sepals (5–)6, mid-violet-blue, broadly elliptic, overlapping in basal half, margins slightly wavy, long-pointed. Filaments white. Deciduous climber.
Unacceptable name, being too close to 'Aleksander', 'Alexander' and 'Alexandra', all previously established (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23).

'Aleksandrit'
Unaccepted spelling of Sugimoto's 'Alexandrite'
Not to be confused with 'Aleksandrit' of Beskaravainaya.

'Aljonuška'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Alionushka'

alpina ascotiensis
No description given; possibly a syn. of 'Ascotiensis'
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38

alpina 'Frances Rives'
Syn./mis-spelling of 'Frances Ravis'

alpina 'Prairie River' AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of both 'Prairie River' (R. Zwijnenburg) & 'Prairie River' (Zubrowski)

alpina var. *alpina* 'Columbine'
Erroneous name for 'Columbine' (Atragene Group)

alpina var. *alpina* 'Frances Ravis' Atragene Group
Erroneous name for 'Frances Ravis'

alpina var. *alpina* 'Gravetye Form'
Erroneous name for 'Gravetye Form'

alpina var. *alpina* 'Pauline'
Erroneous name for 'Pauline'

alpina var. *alpina* 'Ruby'
Erroneous name for 'Ruby'

'Amejisuto'
See 'Amethyst' (アメシスト): 'Amejisuto' is the transcription of an alternative Japanese spelling, アメジスト

'American Beauty' Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
I: Spring Valley Greenhouse, Inc. (c.2008)
Fls 12–20 cm across (earlier blooms are larger than average), flowering singly but with buds blooming in succession in each lf-axil. Buds 7 × 2 cm, pale green (Pantone 584 U) with white veins. Sepals 6, inside violet-red (Pantone 2577 C) with a magenta (Pantone 232 C) bar that fades to whitish towards tip, outside with bluish purple (Pantone 266 C) margins and heavily veined, whitish midrib, 6–10 × 3.5–5 cm, elliptic (often appearing rhombic due to recurved margins towards wedge-shaped sepal base), pointed, tip recurved, margin somewhat wavy and irregularly toothed, gappy. Filaments white; anthers reddish brown (Pantone 195 U); pollen white; styles reddish brown (Pantone 195 U), with silky, white hairs; stigmas white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with white-hairy stems up to 2.4 m, green when young (Pantone 576 C), brown when mature (Pantone 463 C). Lvs dark green (Pantone 575 U), simple or ternate, with white hairs on undersides and margins, margins entire; petioles reddish brown (Pantone 483 U). FL: late May to Oct on current year's growth.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2006: 13

'Ameshisuto' REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of 'Amethyst'

'Amesthina'
Mis-spelling of 'Ametistina', syn. of 'Amethyst Beauty'

'Amethyst' (アメシスト) Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage unknown
R: Kōzō Sugimoto (1995)
Fls 10–20 cm across. Sepals 8, purple with paler bar, elliptic, overlapping, blunt but apiculate. Anthers

yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.8 m. FL: May–June, Aug–Sept.
Published refs.: K. Sugimoto (ed.), *All of the Clematis* 63 (2001)
Images: Kaneko (2009): 45
Original script: アメシスト. Although published in *Ist Supplement* (2004) as an unacceptable name – being too similar to ‘Amethyst’, previously established – in fact it is quite distinct in its original Japanese script: it is only after transcription to Roman letters that potential confusion ensues, so it is recommended that the original name is always cited, as ‘Amethyst’ (アメシスト). Amethyst is apparently sometimes spelt as アメシスト in Japan [note different third character], which transcribes as ‘Amejisuto’; ‘Ameshisuto’ is an unaccepted spelling.

AMETHYST BEAUTY

Trade designation of ‘Evipo043’
Beware potential confusion with the Magnus Johnson Atragene Group cultivar ‘Amethyst Beauty’.

‘Amethyst Beauty’

Erroneous name for ‘Evipo043’ (which has trade designation AMETHYST BEAUTY), the use of which causes unacceptable confusion with the Magnus Johnson Atragene Group cultivar ‘Amethyst Beauty’

‘Amy’ Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *C.* × *diversifolia* ‘Olgae’ × unknown
S: R. Savill (1993), **G:** R. Savill (1994), **N:** R. Savill (1994), **I:** Savill’s Clematis Ltd (1995), **REG:** R. Savill (2001)

Syns: *C.* × *diversifolia* ‘Amy’; *integrifolia* ‘Amy’
Flowers sweetly scented. Sepals 4, silvery white outside, sky-blue inside, c.5 × 2 cm, long-pointed, overlapping, tip recurved, margin frilled. Stamens yellow. Non-climbing with herbaceous stems 60–90 cm. Lvs simple, entire. FL: June–Sept.
Published refs: *The Clematis 1995 Spring Supplement*, as *integrifolia* ‘Amy’

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2002: 19

Named after Robin Savill’s eldest daughter. In *ICRC* (2002) this was said to be a selection from *C.* × *diversifolia* ‘Olgae’, based presumably on the statement to that effect on the 2001 registration form (where the latter was called *integrifolia* ‘Olgae’). However, the original published description states clearly it was a seedling of the latter. Since the pollen parent was unknown, it cannot with certainty be attributed to *C.* × *diversifolia* and should be called simply ‘Amy’.

‘André Leroy’ Late Large-flowered

Group AMENDED ENTRY

Fls 13–14 cm across. Sepals metallic violet, slightly marbled. Lvs ternate.

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1877): 76
ICRC (2002) described it as double-fl’d: no evidence for this has been found in a range of early references, so that is thought to have been an error and it is now considered to be single-flowered.

anemoneflora

Mis-spelling of *anemoniflora* D. Don, a syn. of *montana* var. *grandiflora*

ANETA

Trade designation of ‘Evipo055’

Care might need to be taken not to confuse this with ‘Anita’

ANGELA

Trade designation of ‘Zoang’

‘Angelique’

Erroneous name for ‘Evipo017’ (which has trade designation ANGELIQUE)

angustifolia ‘Mongolian Snowflakes’ Flammula Group
Parentage: Presumably a selection from *angustifolia*, rather than a hybrid

I: Bluebird Nursery (c.2008)

Syns: *hexapetala* ‘Mongolian Snowflakes’

Fls 4 cm across, scented. Sepals white. Fruit-heads persistent. Herbaceous stems up to 1 m. Lvs dark green.

‘Anna’

Sometimes used for *fruticosa* ‘Anna’

‘Anna’

R: Kōzō Sugimoto (pre-2008)

Original script: アンナ. A clematis of this name – but not Johnson’s Early Large-flowered Group cv. – is apparently grown in Japan. If spelt thus, this name would be unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1.

‘Anna’ Viticella Group

Parentage: unknown

I: Münster Baumschulen (c.2009)

Fls flattish, 8–10 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, red-violet, wavy-margined, gappy at base, touching midway. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5 m. FL: Aug–Oct on current season’s growth. Unacceptable name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1), this epithet having first been used for an Early Large-flowered cultivar raised by Magnus Johnson in 1974. The Münsters are not sure of its origin, but think it may have come from Estonia (Estland).

‘Anna-Louise’

Erroneous name for ‘Evithree’ (which has trade designation ANNA LOUISE)

‘Aphrodite’ Integrifolia Group

Parentage: *florida* ‘Sieboldiana’ × ‘Hendersonii’

R: M. Ūdagawa

Fls flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4, with a heavily marked lattice of bluish purple veins over a pale blue background, narrow, with wide gaps between, margins wavy and in the upper half shallowly and irregularly serrate, tips recurved. Filaments white; anthers bluish purple.

Original script: アフロディテ. Published in *2nd Supplement* (2006) as merely a trade designation of ‘Aphrodite Elegafumina’, but it is a sibling of the latter and a cultivar in its own right, which was granted Japanese PBR (No. 6976) in 1998.

Unaccepted spelling: ‘Afrodite’.

APHRODITE

Given previous confusion with the cultivar 'Aphrodite' (*q.v.*), it is now unclear whether this has truly been used as a trade designation for 'Aphrodite Elegafumina' [as stated in *ICRC 2002 2nd Supplement* (2006)] or whether 'Aphrodite' itself was intended

apúfolia

Probably a mis-spelling of *apiifolia*

'Arabella' (1898)

Syn. of 'Arabella' (Lemoine)

'Arabella' (1994)

Syn. of 'Arabella' (Fretwell)

'Arctic Queen'

Erroneous name for 'Ewitwo' (which has trade designation ARCTIC QUEEN)

'Aria' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: A deliberate cross between un-named seedlings

R: F. Miyata & K. Miyazaki (1996), **N:** F. Miyata (2000), **I:** K. Miyazaki (2001), **REG:** K. Miyazaki (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 7–10 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, pale pink-violet with a darker bar and paler margins, 4 × 3 cm, broadly elliptic, with a rounded top and cuspidate tip, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Compact, deciduous climber with stems 0.8–1 m, green when young, maturing to brown. Lvs ternate, entire, mid-green. FL: late Apr to Nov., at first on previous year's growth, then on current year's. Published refs: *3rd Supplement* (2009): 7, without description; *Clem. Int.* 2009: 73, as 'Maria'; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 9

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 78, as 'Maria'; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 9

Original script: アリア. Awarded Gold Medal at Floriade 2002. Mis-spelling: 'Maria'.

armandii 'Jeffries'

Syn. of 'Jefferies'

armandii 'Nike'

Mis-spelling of *armandii* 'Nikkou'

armandii 'Snowdrift' Armandii

Group AMENDED ENTRY
Although stated in *ICRC* (2002) to be an unacceptable name [under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1], it is now considered extremely unlikely that Burbank's Early Large-flowered Group 'Snowdrift' remains in cultivation, whereas *armandii* 'Snowdrift' is widely grown. The latter is therefore now accepted, but should always be clearly named as *armandii* 'Snowdrift' or 'Snowdrift' (Jackman) to minimize potential confusion with Burbank's plant [ICNCP, 2009: Art. 29.3, 30.2 & 30.5].

× *aromatica* Lenné & K. Koch AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: *flammula* × *integrifolia*

Syns: *caerulea odorata* Bertin ex Johnson; *coerulea odorata* Bertin ex Carrière; *erecta hybrida* Lemoine; *poizatii* hort. ex Seringe; 'Aromatica'

Published refs: *App. Ind. Sem. Hort. Berol.* 15 (1855)

Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 119; *Clem. Int.* 2002: 29; Kaneko (2005): 82; Kaneko (2009): 95

Lenné & Koch's epithet *aromatica* was apparently published before Bertin's *coerulea odorata*, and therefore takes priority over it. However both of these were technically pre-dated by Seringe's publication of *poizatii* in 1849 – but it is argued that the widely used *aromatica* should now be conserved rather than the long-forgotten *poizatii* resurrected in priority. Moore & Jackman (1877) said that, in a letter of 1872 written by M. Armand Gontier of Fontenay-aux-Roses, *coerulea odorata* was said to have been found by his father about 1845 in a seed-bed of *viticella*, and was always considered by him to be a hybrid of *viticella* and *flammula*. A letter from M. Bertin of Versailles, published in *Rev. Hort.* in 1877, states that he received it without name from M. Poizat of Villeurbanne near Lyons some time after 1840 and gave it the name *coerulea odorata*. Therefore it would seem to have originated with M. Gontier and been named by M. Bertin some time after its first distribution. Kuntze (1885) compared all these stocks in cultivation at that time and concluded that *recta* and *integrifolia* were the parents – but then he regarded *flammula* as being merely a variant of *recta*. Grey-Wilson (2000) and Johnson (2001) both shared "Koehne's, Rehder's and Krüssmann's view" that the parentage is *flammula* × *integrifolia*, *flammula* providing the hawthorn-like scent.

'Athena' *Integrifolia* Group AMENDED ENTRY

R: B. Fretwell (c.2004), **I:** F.M. Westphal (2008)

Syns: *integrifolia* 'Athena'

Fls flattish, 6–8 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4(–6); inside opening deep pink, ageing to pale pink; outside with red-purple central bar and midveins, the latter showing through inside; broad, obovate, initially overlapping but becoming gappy, with tips slightly recurved. Stamens pale yellow. Stems 1–1.5 m. FL: June–Sept.

Published refs: *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog* (2008–2009): 102, as *integrifolia* 'Athena'

In 2007, Barry Fretwell wrote "from the same breeding programme as... 'Arabella'" (www.peverilclematis.com).

atragera alpina

Presumably an error for *C. alpina* (L.) Mill., of which *Atragera alpina* L. is a synonym

Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

angustifolia Jacq.

Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 33, where it is described as originating from the northeast coast of the Adriatic Sea

Presumably a mis-spelling of *angustifolia* – in which case *recta* was probably intended, in the sense of *recta* subsp. *angustifolia* (Jacq.) Kuntze; *angustifolia* Jacq. *ss* is an eastern Asian species.

AVALANCHE EVERGREEN CLEMATIS
Trade designation for *C. × cartmanii* 'Avalanche'

'Avant Garde'
Erroneous name for 'Evipo033' (which has trade designation AVANT-GARDE)

'Avant-Garde'
See 'Evipo033'

azurea monstrosa
Syn. of 'Monstrosa'

'Baby Blue'
See *integrifolia* 'Baby Blue'

BABY DOLL
Trade designation of 'Zobadol'

'Baby Rose'
See *integrifolia* 'Baby Rose'

BABY STAR
Trade designation of 'Zobast'

'Baby White'
See *integrifolia* 'Baby White'

'Ballatina'
Fls bell-shaped, 4 cm long. Sepals 4, violet-purple.
Stems 1.8–2.5 m.
Published refs: Kivistik (2008): 77

'Barnaby'
Probably a mis-spelling of 'Carnaby'

'Baron Veillard'
Mis-spelling of 'Madame Baron-Veillard'

'Baroness Baudett Coutts'
Mis-spelling of 'Baroness Burdett-Coutts'

'Baronne Doué'
Mis-spelling of 'Baronne Doé'

'Barrol' REVISED ENTRY
Probably a mis-spelling of 'Barral'.
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

'Beautiful Bride' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Mrs Cholmondeley' × mixed pollen
R: S. Marczyński (1993), **G:** S. Marczyński (1996),
N: S. Marczyński (2009), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2009)
Fls flat or flattish, star-shaped, 18–28 cm across,
upward- or outward-facing, borne in compound
cymes. Buds long, pointed, downy. Sepals (4–)6(–8),
white, bar creamy on opening but maturing white,
9–13 × 4.5–6 cm, narrow elliptic to broad lanceolate,
ribby, long-pointed, wavy-margined, overlapping.
Filaments short, lemon; connectives purple; anthers
white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with
stems 2–3 m, downy. Lvs mostly simple, occasionally
ternate, mid-green, margins entire, hairy (especially

on petioles and margins). FL: late May on previous
year's growth, to Aug on current year's.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 9
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 9
Awarded gold medal at Plantarium 2011.

'Bee Happy' Viorna Group
Parentage: *crispa* × *pitcheri* or *crispa* × *viorna*
Fls lightly fragrant. Sepals 4, rosy mauve, becoming
silvery with age, strongly recurved.

'Beijing'
See *patens* 'BCL 721'

'Belisaire'
Mis-spelling of 'Bélisaire'

'Ben's Beauty' Atragene Group
Parentage: *koreana* (or *koreana* hybrid) × unknown
S: B. Clifton (c.1996), **G:** B. Clifton, **N:** J. Earl
(2011), **I:** Top Plants (2011), **REG:** J. Earl (2011)
Fls single, broadly bell-shaped, 12 cm across, nodding
or drooping, borne singly, not scented. Buds large,
purple, heart-shaped. Sepals 4; outside red-purple with,
towards the tip, a white margin; inside strongly flushed
red-purple at the base of the sepals, shading, through
red-purple veins over a white ground, to white at the
margins and tip; 7 × 4 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping
and touching at base, gappy above, ribby, wavy-
margined, long-pointed, with tips sometimes slightly
recurved. Stamines 2 cm long, cream tinged pink.
Filaments and anthers cream. Fruit-heads persistent.
Deciduous climber, with stems 3–4 m, green when
young, maturing to brown-red. Lvs biternate, dark
green, with margins irregularly toothed and lobed.
FL: Apr–May on previous year's growth, with light
flowering in summer on current year's.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 9 (with picture)
Named after the late Ben Clifton, who selected it

'Bergen Park'
See *hirsutissima* 'Bergen Park'

'Betty Corning'
Mis-spelling of 'Betty Corning'

'Bicolor' Late Large-flowered Group
Syn. of *florida* var. *florida* 'Sieboldiana'

'Bicolor Sieboldii'
Syn. of *florida* var. *florida* 'Sieboldiana'

'Bijou'
Erroneous name for 'Evipo030' (which has trade
designation BIJOU)

'Bijuo'
Mis-spelling of Bijou, an erroneous name for
'Evipo030' (which has trade designation BIJOU)

biternata DC.
Syn. of *javana* DC.

'Black Ice' Forsteri Group
Parentage: derived from seed of a Haverling Hybrid obtained from Graham Hutchins
R: R. Russell, **N:** R. Russell, **I:** Naturally Native NZ Plants (2008), **REG:** Naturally Native NZ Plants (2009)
Fls 4 cm across. Sepals 8, white with a green base, elliptic, overlapping, blunt. Stamens yellow. Evergreen scrambler or weak climber, with stems to 1.5 m. Lvs dissected, dark green, appearing almost black. FL: spring (Aug–Sept in S hemisphere).
Published refs: *The Clematis 2009*: 184
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 10

'Blackburmiana' REVISED ENTRY
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

'Blekidny Aniol'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Błękitny Aniol'

'Blight'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Blue Light'

'Blue'
See *integrifolia* 'Blue'

'Blue Angel'
Erroneous name for 'Błękitny Aniol' (which has trade designation BLUE ANGEL)

'Blue Bell' Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY
Mis-spelling of 'Bluebell'

'Blue Bell' Viticella Group AMENDED ENTRY
Mis-spelling of 'Blue Belle' Viticella Group

'Blue Bells' Viorna Group
Parentage: *crispa* × *texensis*
R: L. Burbank (1896), **I:** (1904)
Fls urn-shaped. Sepals purple, spreading at tip.
Published refs: *The Garden* (1896): 189 (photo)
Although technically established earlier than Markham's 'Blue Belle', this name is now considered unacceptable as being too similar; priority is given to Markham's cultivar because, unlike Burbank's, it is still known to be in cultivation (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 29.3).

'Blue Explosion' Early Large-flowered Group
H: S. Marczyński, **N:** S. Marczyński, **I:** Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa (2011)
Fls 12–14 cm across, semi-double early in season, single later. Tepals blue, shading to pink towards tips. Stems up to 3 m. FL: May–June on previous year's wood, July onwards on current year's.
Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2011)

'Blue Fantasy' Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: 'Sano-no-murasaki' × unknown
R: H. Hayakawa (c.1990)
Fls (8–)12–15 cm across. Sepals 6, bluish purple, elliptic, pointed. Filaments white; anthers brown. FL: May–Oct.
Published refs: Koowaki (1997)

Images: Kaneko (2005): 30; Kaneko (2009): 72
Original script: ブルーファンタジー. Published in *3rd Supplement* (2009) as a 'Pink Fantasy' seedling on the basis this was stated by A. Kaneko during his talk to the ICIS tour in 2008. However Kaneko (2009): 72 corrected its parentage.

'Blue Fizz'
See *integrifolia* 'Blue Fizz'

BLUE LIGHT® CLEMATIS
Trade designation applied to 'Blue Light' in USA, where 'Vanso' is given priority as the cultivar name under Plant Patent

'Blue Mood' Heracleifolia Group AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: *tubulosa* × unknown (or possibly a selection from *tubulosa*)
S: White Flower Farm
Syns: *heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* 'Blue Mood'
Published refs: *White Flower Farm Cat.* (Spring 2000)
First described as differing from *tubulosa* in having "deeper blue, slightly scented fls c.2–3 cm long, and dark red stems; flowering time Aug–Sept". However, the plants which now remain in cultivation seem to lack red in their stems, and they have a suckering habit.

'Blue Ribbon'
See *florida* 'Blue Ribbon'

'Blue River'
Erroneous name for 'Zoblueriver' (which has trade designation BLUE RIVER)

'Blue Sprite' Integrifolia Group AMENDED ENTRY
Fls open bell-shaped, 4–6 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, with violet veins over a pale violet ground, slightly overlapping, with tips becoming recurved.
Herbaceous stems 0.9–1.6 m. FL: May–Sept.
Images: Kaneko (2009): 92
Original script: ブルースプライト.

'Blue Stream' AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of *fauriei* 'Blue Stream'

BLUE SUCCESS
Trade designation of "Trav03"

× *bobstedtii*
Mis-spelling of *C.* × *bonstedtii*

× *bobstedtii* 'Crepuscule'
Mis-spelling of *C.* × *bonstedtii* 'Crepuscule'

'Bokonomosho'
See *japonica* 'Bokonomosho'

× *bonstedtii* 'Iris' Heracleifolia Group AMENDED ENTRY
Syns: *davidiana hybrida* 'Iris'; 'Iris' (Heracleifolia Group)
Published refs: Jouin (1907): 230, as *davidiana hybrida* 'Iris'
Although this epithet was correctly stated in *ICRC*

(2002) to be unacceptable then under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 26.1, which forbade using the name of any genus as a cultivar epithet, that rule has now been modified to prevent this only when confusion might result (see ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.22), so 'Iris' is now considered acceptable.

brasiliensis

Probably a mis-spelling of *brasiliana* DC., which Johnson (2001) considers a synonym of *dioica* var. *brasiliana* (DC.) Eichler

brevipes Rehder Montana Group

Fls flat or slightly cupped, 3–4 cm across, borne singly on pedicels 1–2.5 cm long with a small pair of bracts. Sepals 4, creamy or yellowish white, 1.5–1.9 × 1.2–1.5 cm, spreading, oval to almost rounded, downy beneath. Ovaries and achenes pubescent. Deciduous climber. Lvs pinnate, 10 cm or more long; lflets 5, papery, triangular, ovate to elliptical, usually irregularly lobed and sometimes 3-lobed, 3–4.5 cm long, only partly developed at flowering time. FL: Apr–May. N China (S. Gansu).

Published refs: *Journ. Arn. Arb.* 9: 39–40 (1928)
“Brevipes” means “short” in Latin, and refers to the short pedicels. Differs from the closely related *gracilifolia* in producing creamy or yellowish white (not pure white) fls in the axils of the current (not previous) year’s growth and having pubescent (not glabrous) achenes.

‘Buckley’

See *texensis* (for which Buckley was the author)

‘Buddy’

Parentage: *crispa* × *viticella*

R: S. & M. Gilsenan (pre-2007)

This unregistered cultivar was awarded a BCS

Commended Certificate after trial at Wisley in 2009; further details are being sought.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 15

Note that the parentage of ‘Buddy’ was transposed in error with that of ‘Stephanie’ when originally published in *The Clematis* 2009.

BUSHY BLUE BELL CLEMATIS

Trade designation of ‘Coerulea’ (Integrifolia Group)

‘By The Way’ Montana Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Seedling of uncertain parentage

R: J.M. Brown (c.2002), G: V. Le May Neville-Parry

(2005), N: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2008),

REG: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2009)

Fls flat to flattish, (6–)7 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne 1–5 per lf axil on 14–15 cm pedicels, strongly fragrant with lily-like scent. Sepals 4(–5), very pale purple (76C) shading to 76D at margins, 3.5(–4) × 2.5(–2.75) cm [each fl has 1 or 2 sepals slightly larger than the rest], with greenish white (155C) hairs inside and out, blunt, overlapping basal one-third to half, with somewhat ridged veins, tips retuse and recurved. Filaments greenish white (155C); anthers pale yellow-green (155A). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with 2–3 m stems, dark

greyish red (N186C) when young, maturing to light yellowish pink (159A), with greenish white (155C) hairs. Lvs ternate, with greenish white (155C) hairs beneath; lflets usually with at least a notch on either side but sometimes with distinct basal lobes. FL: late Apr–May on previous year’s growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen supplied by registrant (WSY0100832)

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2008: 127, without description; *The Clematis* 2009: 184

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 10; *The Clematis* 2011: 172

Named after the registrant’s house name

‘C. Dowman’

Mis-spelling of ‘C.W. Dowman’

‘Cadson1’ Montana Group

Parentage: ‘Magic Star’ ? × unknown

R: R.C. Mitchell (1998), G: R.C. Mitchell (1999)

Syns: *montana* ‘Dusky Star’, ‘Dusky Star’

Fls double, c.6 cm across, solitary. Outer sepals 4, deep pink, c.3 cm long, ovate, blunt; inner sepals c.2.5 cm long, narrower, pointed, tip often hooded. Filaments yellow; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent.

Deciduous climber, new growth purplish. Lvs dark green blotched with purple, ternate; lflets toothed.

FL: Oct (in S hemisphere) on previous year’s growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen supplied by registrant (WSY0096817), as ‘Dusky Star’

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2001: 32, as ‘Dusky Star’

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2001: 25, as ‘Dusky Star’

Originally registered in 2000 as ‘Dusky Star’, this cultivar was granted EU PBR 25256 in 2009 as

‘Cadson1’. ‘Cadson1’ therefore takes nomenclatural priority under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2, and ‘Dusky Star’ becomes its synonym (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 11.2).

‘Caerulea Luxurians’ REVISED ENTRY

Syn. of ‘Luxuriant Blue’

Mis-spelling: ‘Caerulea Luxurians’

caerulea odorata Bertin ex Johnson AMENDED ENTRY

Mis-spelling of *coerulea odorata*, syn. of *C. × aromatica*. Johnson (2001): 611, under *C. × aromatica*, incorrectly ascribed this spelling to Bertin ex Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* (1877). However, it was spelt there as *coerulea odorata*.

‘Camusetü’

Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

Probable mis-spelling: ‘Camusetü’

‘Camusetü’ AMENDED ENTRY

Published refs: listed in Snoeijer (1991), without description

This is almost certainly a mistranscription of ‘Camusetü’ from van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI

Trade designation of ‘Kardynał Wyszynski’

carrizoensis D. Estes

Fls ovoid or urceolate, nodding, solitary on long axillary peduncles or rarely axillary and terminal; peduncles erect, curved or frequently abruptly recurved at apex, 7.5–17 cm long. Sepals yellowish cream or greenish yellow, often faintly tinged with lilac towards base, 1.8–3 × 0.7–1.3 cm, erect, connivent, ovate-lanceolate to oblong-ovate, coriaceous, margins narrowly crispate, white-downy, tips reflexed. Stamens linear, 18–24 mm; filaments flattened, in dried material dark brownish red in basal half, densely hairy from below middle to apex, including connectives; anthers 6 mm. Fruit tightly clustered in spherical heads 4.5–8 cm across, pale brown, sericeous.

Perennial trailing or scandent vines with stems to 3 m long, 6-angled, 12-ribbed, glabrous and glaucous, reddish brown to pale brown. Lvs decussate, imparipinnate to pinnate-ternate, longer than wide to as wide as long; petiole stout, to 6 cm long, glabrous and glaucous, bases of opposing petioles usually connate; lflets 7 × 6 cm, symmetrical or asymmetrical, paired, 8–10 on imparipinnate leaves, to 25 on pinnate-ternate leaves, the terminal often forming a short simple tendrill, the basal entire or 2–3-lobed to trifoliate, ovate, broadly ovate or subrotund, coriaceous, base shallowly to deeply cordate, rounded, or truncate, margins slightly revolute, lflet and lobe apices rounded, retuse, or occasionally acute, mucronate, surfaces strongly reticulate with veins conspicuously raised forming an intricate network, pale green, glabrous and glaucous on both surfaces. FL: early May to early Aug. Rare endemic of Carrizo Sands formation, northeastern Texas, USA. Published refs: SIDA 22(1): 65–77 (2006) Carrizo sands' leather-flower; sand clematis

× *cartmanii* 'Evipo044' Forsteri Group

R: R.J. Evison (2007), I: Nolina Kwekerijen (2012)

Syns: 'Michiko'

Fls small, broadly bell-shaped, upward- or outward-facing; pedicels pale green. Sepals 6(–8), white. Dwarf, evergreen subshrub. FL: June–Oct.

Trade: МИЧИКО

Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art.

21.23, because it is too similar to 'Evipo040'

× *cartmanii* 'Evipo045' Forsteri Group

R: R.J. Evison (2007), I: Nolina Kwekerijen (2012)

Fls small, flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, white. Filaments creamy white. Evergreen subshrub with glossy, dark foliage. FL: June–Sept.

Trade: ТАЙ ЯНГ

Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art.

21.23, because it is too similar to 'Evipo040'

× *cartmanii* 'Fragrant Oberon'

Erroneous name for 'Fragrant Oberon', whose true parentage is unknown and therefore it cannot be clearly ascribed to *C. × cartmanii*.

× *cartmanii* 'Sharon' Forsteri Group

Parentage: *marmoraria* × *paniculata*

Apparently a sibling of *C. × cartmanii* 'Joe'; further details are being sought

CASPAR

Trade designation of 'Kacper'

'Cassis'

Erroneous name for 'Evipo020' (which has trade designation CASSIS)

'Celebration' Early Large-flowered

Group AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: Golden-leaved sport of 'Jackmanii Alba'

S: F.S. Godfrey (1996), I: Sussex Plants (2010)

Syns: *jackmannii alba* [sic] 'Sussgold'

Fls double, outward- or upward-facing. Sepals c.50, white flushed with pale blue/purple and with bar in young fls darker purple flushed lime-green, overlapping, long-pointed. Lvs lime-green, some lflets with a red margin. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5 m. FL: May–Sept.

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print supplied by selector (WSY0100485)

Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis cat.* (2011): 8

Images: *Thorncroft Clematis cat.* (2011): inside front cover

Trade: SUSSGOLD

The grant of European PBR in 2001 gave this cultivar precedence over 'Celebration' (of Caddicks), which was renamed 'Pink Celebration'. In 2008 Genesis Plant Marketing promoted this plant as 'Sussgold', but subsequent correspondence confirmed that to be a trade designation of 'Celebration'.

'Céleste' Atragene Group

Parentage: unknown

R: P. Zwijnenburg (2000), I: P. Zwijnenburg (2001)

Fls double, bell-shaped, nodding; pedicels red-purple.

Sepals 4, pale pink, with strong red-purple flush towards base and along midveins but becoming almost white towards margins and tip, narrowly ovate.

Staminodes numerous, narrow, sepaloid, coloured as sepals. Deciduous climber with new growth red-purple. Lvs ternate, lflets irregularly serrate, red-purple when young, maturing to green.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2004: 116, as 'Céleste',

without description

Named after the raiser's youngest daughter.

Mis-spelling: 'Céleste'.

CELTIC SKIES

Trade designation of 'Vyvyan Pennell' in USA

'Cezanne'

Erroneous name for 'Evipo023' (which has trade designation CEZANNE)

CHEROKEE

Trade designation of 'Evipo041' in USA; see also

OOH LA LA

'Cherry Blossom' Montana Group

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

N: R.C. Mitchell (2010), I: Growell Ornamental Plants Import/Export (c.2010), REG: R.C. Mitchell (2010)

Fls single, flat or flattish, 5 cm across, outward-facing,

borne singly or several per node, with faint almond scent; nodes widely separated. Buds flushed purple, particularly towards base. Sepals 4, creamy white, 2.2 × 1.8 cm, oval, touching, wavy-margined. Staminodes (if present) few, c.1 cm, ovate-lanceolate, sometimes flushed purple towards tip. Filaments white; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems green when young. Lvs ternate, regularly toothed, mid-green, tiny (2.5 cm long including 1 cm stalk; 2.5 cm wide). FL: Oct–Nov (southern hemisphere) on previous year's wood.

'Cherry Lip'
See *texensis* 'Cherry Lip'

'Chevalier'
Erroneous name for 'Evipo040' (which has trade designation CHEVALIER)

CHEVALIER
Trade designation of 'Evipo040'

chiisanensis 'Korean Beauty'
Erroneous name for 'Korean Beauty', which is not a true selection from {*chiisanensis*} Nakai

cirrhusa 'Jingle Bells' REVISED ENTRY
Erroneous name for 'Jingle Bells'

cirrhusa var. *purpurascens* 'Jingle Bells' REVISED ENTRY
Erroneous name for 'Jingle Bells'

cirrhusa 'Winter Parasol'
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding or drooping. Sepals 4, creamy white with pink speckling, ovate-elliptic, overlapping at base. Evergreen climber, with stems to 3.5 m. FL: Nov.–Jan.
Appears to be simply a named clone of *cirrhusa* (if not a mis-cited common name); further details being sought of distinguishing features.

CLAIR DE LUNE
Mis-spelling of CLAIRE DE LUNE, trade designation of 'Evirin'

'Cleminov 29' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: *C. × diversifolia* 'Olgae' (s) × 'The President'
R: V. Kapusta
Fls flat or flattish, 8–10 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, very slightly scented; petioles 1 cm, stout. Buds urn-shaped, 3 × 1 cm, moderate purplish red (near 70A). Sepals (4–)6, upper surface light purple (near 84C) with flashes of strong reddish purple (near 78B) along the bar, underside light purple (near 76A) shading to deep reddish purple (near 77A) in centre and towards base, 4 × 2 cm, narrowly elliptical, gappy or sometimes touching, margins wavy, tips long-pointed and sometimes recurved. Filaments 0.9 cm, variable in colour; anthers and pollen dark red (187B–C); styles 1.5 cm, brilliant yellow-green (142B); stigmas dark red (187C). Deciduous climber with stems 0.85–1 m, moderate reddish brown (176B when young,

maturing to 177A). Lvs simple, ovate to lanceolate, 5 × 2.5 cm, matt, strong yellow-green (144A–B) when young, maturing to moderate olive-green (137A) above, moderate yellow-green (147B) beneath. FL: continuously June–Sept, on current year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen lodged by Wim Snoeijer in Leiden Herbarium, 2010
Trade: SAPHYRA® DOUBLE ROSE (potentially misleading, since the fls are single)

'Cocktail' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
R: W. Straver (2003), G: W. Straver (2004), N: W. Straver (2005), I: Baumschule Adrian Straver (2007)
Fls double, ball-shaped (like a pompon dahlia), 7–10 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly. Sepals numerous, 3–5 × 2 cm, the outer rows purple and the inner paler, to white flushed purple, giving a bicoloured effect. Filaments white; anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 1.5 m. Lvs ternate, entire, dark green. FL: on previous year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen prepared using material from raiser (Leiden)

coerulea odorata Bertin ex Carrière
Syn. of *C. × aromatica*
Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22 & 88–89, as *coerulea odorata* hort.; E.A. Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* (1877): 15–17, attributed to Bertin
Mis-spelling: *caerulea odorata* – which Johnson (2001) attributes to Bertin ex Carrière in *Rev. Hort.* (1877), although it was spelt there as *coerulea odorata*. Moore and Jackman (1872) cited this as *coerulea odorata* hort., a hybrid of uncertain (though French) origin, but their use of it to classify their "Coerulea Odorata type" – what we should now term a Cultivar Group – suggests that they regarded it as a primary hybrid between species. Note that Johnson (2001) incorrectly ascribed first publication to Gontier in Hartwig & Heinemann (1880): 58–59.

coloradensis Buckl.
Syn. of *pitcheri* Torr. & Gray var. *pitcheri*
Mis-spelling: *coloradoensis*

coloradoensis
Mis-spelling of *coloradensis*, a syn. of *pitcheri* var. *pitcheri*

CONSTANCE ALPINE CLEMATIS
Trade designation of 'Constance' (Atrage Group)

'Countess of Lovelave'
Mis-spelling of 'Countess of Lovelace'

'Countess of Oslo'
Mis-spelling of 'Countess of Onslow'

COUNTRY ROSE
Trade designation of 'Zocoro'

CRATER LAKE
Trade designation of 'Mazury', at least in the USA

'Crimson Star' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
Fls 10–12 cm across. Sepals 6, raspberry-red. Stamens yellow. Stems up to 2.5 m. FL: July–Sept.
Published refs: Toovere (1992): 11
CRIMSON STAR has been used in the USA as a trade designation of 'Crimson King'. However it is clear from Toovere's description, alongside a different one for 'Crimson King', that he regards them as distinct cvs.

CRIMSON STAR AMENDED ENTRY
Trade designation of 'Crimson King'
Beware: although this epithet has apparently been used, confusingly, as a trade designation of 'Crimson King' in the USA, it is also the name for a different cultivar.

'Crippsū'
Mis-spelling of 'Crippsii'

'Crispa Angel' Viorna Group AMENDED ENTRY
Fls pitcher-shaped at base with open bell-shaped mouth, 3–4 cm across, nodding or outward-facing. Sepals 4, pale pink fading to pinkish white, broad, margins strongly crinkled, tips strongly recurved. Anthers yellow. Climber with stems 1.2–2.5 m. FL: May–Oct.
Images: Kaneko (2005): 70; Kaneko (2009): 85
Original script: クリスパエンジェル. Although correctly cited in *3rd Supplement* (2009) as an unacceptable name under ICNCP, 2004: Art. 19.13, that rule was subsequently changed to allow partially Latin names, so this epithet is now acceptable (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11).

× *cylindrica* Sims var. *eriosomon* (Decne) Kuntze
Syn. of *C. × diversifolia* 'Eriostemon'

'Dacite'
Mis-spelling of 'Dacite'

dahurica (Pers.) DC.
Syn. of *orientalis* var. *daurica*

'Daihelios' Tangutica Group
Parentage: 'Golden Harvest' ? × *tangutica*
R: Proefstation voor de Boomkwekerij, Boskoop (1988), I: (1988)
Syns: *orientalis* 'Helios'; *tangutica* 'Helios'; 'Helios'
Fls lantern-shaped, opening flat, 4–9 cm across, nodding, coconut-scented. Sepals 4, lemon-yellow to bright yellow (14B), 3.5–4.5 × 1.5–2 cm, lanceolate, spreading, tip pointed and reflexed, hairless on both surfaces. Stamens 1–1.4 cm; filaments brownish purple, hairy in lower half; anthers creamy yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1–2.2 m. Lvs bright green. FL: (May–) June–Oct.
Published refs: H. van de Laar in *Dendroflora* 25: 72 (1988)
Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 216; Kaneko (2005): 65; Kaneko (2009): 103
Trade: AZTEK
AM 1988
Original script: ダイヘリオス. When the Dai-ichi Engei Company applied for PBR for 'Helios' in Japan,

this name was rejected – so they changed it to 'Daihelios', which was successful (JAP PBR 4562, granted 13/6/1995). 'Daihelios' therefore becomes the accepted name for this cultivar (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2); 'Helios' becomes a synonym (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 11.2).

DANCING TERUKO
Trade designation of 'Teruko'

DANCING® DORIEN
Trade designation of 'Zodado', to mark the announcement of the engagement of Dorien van Zoest, daughter of Lina and Jan van Zoest, in autumn 2008

'Daniéll Déronda'
Mis-spelling of 'Daniel Deronda'

'Danielle' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Violet Charm' × 'The President'
R: F. Wein, I: Clearview Horticultural Products (2010)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, blue, suffused red-purple on opening but this becomes confined to base of midvein at maturity, overlapping, broadly elliptical, slightly wavy, with tips pointed and recurved. Filaments yellowish green; connectives red-purple; anthers white.
Published refs: *Vancouver Sun* (3 Apr 2009)
Named after the raiser's grand-daughter. One of the Vancouver® series raised at Clearview Horticultural Products.

dauidiana hybrida 'Azur'
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii* 'Azur'

dauidiana hybrida 'Colombine'
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii* 'Colombine'

dauidiana hybrida 'Crépuscule'
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii* 'Crépuscule'

dauidiana hybrida 'Cypris'
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii* 'Cypris'

dauidiana hybrida 'Fraicheur'
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii* 'Fraicheur'

dauidiana hybrida 'Gerbe Fleurie'
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii* 'Gerbe Fleurie'

dauidiana hybrida 'Iris'
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii* 'Iris'

dauidiana hybrida 'Profusion'
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii* 'Profusion'

dauidiana var. *hybrida* Lemoine
Syn. of *C. × bonstedtii*

'Denise' Atragene Group
Parentage: unknown
R: P. Zwijnenburg (2000), I: P. Zwijnenburg (2001)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding, borne singly on green pedicels flushed red-purple towards top. Sepals

4, red-purple, midveins outside darker and prominent, margins slightly wavy and occasionally scarious towards base, downy, gappy. Anthers greenish yellow. Deciduous climber. Lvs 1–2-ternate. Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen prepared using material from raiser (Leiden) Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2004*: 116, without description
Named after Denise Loef, friend of the raiser's youngest daughter

DIAMANTINA

Trade designation of 'Evipo039'

'Diana' Viorna Group
See 'Princess Diana'

'Diana's Delight'

Erroneous name for 'Evipo026' (which has trade designation DIANA'S DELIGHT)

DIANA'S DELIGHT

Trade designation of 'Evipo026'

dioscortifolia var. *robusta* (Carr.) Rehder AMENDED ENTRY

Syn. of *terniflora* 'Robusta'

× *diversifolia* 'Amy' REVISED ENTRY

Syn. of 'Amy'

× *diversifolia* 'Benedikt' Integrifolia Group

Parentage: Sport of *C. × diversifolia* 'Blue Boy'

S: M. Herian (2004), **G:** Clematisspezialitäten Herian (2005), **N:** M. Herian (2007), **I:** Clematisspezialitäten Herian (2008), **REG:** Clematisspezialitäten Herian (2009)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5 cm across, nodding or drooping, occasionally outward-facing, in 3-fl'd dichasial cymes. Pedicels and buds green, strongly flushed red-purple, downy especially along ridges/veins; buds long-pointed. Sepals 4, 5 × 2 cm, pinkish purple inside, purple-violet outside with darker veins; margins broad, whitish or very pale pink, wavy and irregularly cut; long-pointed, with recurved tips; gappy. Stamens numerous; filaments and anthers yellow, ageing to creamy white, with purplish connectives. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems herbaceous, non-climbing, erect, 1.5–2 m, green when young, maturing to brown, with scattered hairs particularly along the ridges. Lvs simple, usually entire but occasionally 3-lobed, dark green, with grey down along margins and scattered hairs on upper and lower surfaces. FL: June–Oct on current year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen lodged by Wim Snoeijer in Leiden Herbarium, 2010
Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2008*: 137–8 [as 'Benedikt' (Diversifolia Group), with illustration but no description]; *The Clematis 2009*: 184
Images: *Clem. Int. 2008*: 137; *Clem. Int. 2010*: 11
Named after the selector's son. First exhibited at Unterliezheim Rose & Clematis Festival, July 2007.

× *diversifolia* 'Lauren' REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of 'Lauren'

'Doctor Mary'

Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown

S: M. Chikuma (2003), **G:** M. Chikuma (2004),

N: M. Chikuma (2008), **REG:** M. Chikuma (2009)

Fls urn-shaped, 2.5 cm across, nodding or drooping; pedicels dark purple, with scattered, creamy white hairs. Sepals 4, outside violet with broad white margins and scattered, creamy white hairs; 3–4 × 1 cm, thick and fleshy, long-pointed, touching, tips strongly recurved. Filaments cream; anthers yellow; both with creamy white hairs. Fruit-heads persistent. Herbaceous plant with stems 0.5–0.6 m, with creamy white hairs. Lvs pinnate with up to 5 lflets, most with entire margins but sometimes lobed. FL: May to mid-Sept on current year's growth.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2009*: 184
Images: *Clem. Int. 2010*: 11
Probably Viorna Group. Named after Dr Mary Toomey.

'Dorami' Large-flowered Division

Parentage: 'The President' (s) × un-named hybrids derived from *lanuginosa* (via open pollination)

R: F.M. Westphal (2006)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–14 cm across, mainly outward-facing, borne singly in axils, not scented; pedicels c. 8 cm, near light purple (84C). Buds ovate, 2–4 cm, near very pale purple (92D), flushed brilliant violet (92A) at base. Sepals 6–8; upper side opens near light violet (92B), matures to near vivid purplish blue (96A), ageing to near brilliant purplish blue (94C); lower side opens near light violet (93D), matures to near strong purplish blue (96C), ageing to near light violet (94D); 6 × 2.5 cm, elliptic, base truncate, tip acute. Stamens 80–100 per fl.; filaments 1.8 cm, pinkish white (N155B) near base, shading to brilliant violet (86D) at tip; anthers 0.8 cm, near moderate violet (86A). Pistils 50–70 per fl., 1 cm long; styles and stigmas near yellowish white (155B). Deciduous climber with compact growth; stems up to c. 1.8 m, near dark yellowish green (139A), slightly pubescent; roots fine and fibrous. Lvs simple, heart-shaped, 5–8 × 3–5 cm, deep yellowish green (141B) above, strong yellowish green (141C) below, with entire margins; petioles 5–7 cm, near moderate red (180A). FL: continuously May–Sept.

'Dorothea Walton'

Mis-spelling of 'Dorothy Walton', syn. of 'Bagatelle'

'Dorothy Barbara' Montana Group AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen supplied by raiser (WSY0100831) [not WSY0100832 as stated in *3rd Supplement* (2009)]

'Double Cross'

R: G. Hutchins (pre-2007), **I:** County Park Nursery (2007)

Offered on-line without a description; further details are being sought

'Double Green'
Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

'Double Star' Montana Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
N: R.C. Mitchell (2010), **I:** Growell Ornamental Plants
Import/Export (c.2010), **REG:** R.C. Mitchell (2010)
Fls semi-double, flat or flattish, 6 cm across,
upward- or outward-facing, with several fls borne per
node, slightly but sweetly scented. Sepals up to 20,
including 4 guard sepals; pink, shading to pale pink
along midrib, even white towards base, and to deep
pink along margins; overlapping, with guard sepals
broadly elliptic, 3 × 3 cm, flattish or with slightly
wavy margins, with whitish down on underside, inner
sepals narrowly elliptic, 3 × 1 cm, tending to fold
inwards along midrib. Filaments white; anthers
yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber
with brownish young stems. Lvs ternate with regular
or irregular teeth or small lobes, green with a reddish
flush above when mature, with hairs on the margins
and underside veins. FL: Oct–Nov (southern
hemisphere) on previous year's growth.

'Dr Bolle'
An acceptable equivalent of 'Doctor Bolle', under
ICNCP, 2004: Art. 32.9 (though it is considered
preferable for cultivar epithets not to include
abbreviated forms of address).

'Dr F.L. Skinner'
An acceptable equivalent for 'Doctor F.L. Skinner'
under ICNCP, 2004: Art. 32.9 (though it is
considered preferable for cultivar epithets not to
include abbreviated forms of address).

'Duchesse of Edinburgh'
Mis-spelling of 'Duchess of Edinburgh'

'Dunajec'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Dunajéc'

'Dusky Star' REVISED ENTRY
R: R.C. Mitchell (1998), **G:** R.C. Mitchell (1999),
N: R.C. Mitchell (1999), **REG:** R.C. Mitchell (2000)
This cultivar was granted EU PBR 25256 in 2009
under the epithet 'Cadson1'. 'Dusky Star', its
previously registered name, therefore becomes a
synonym of 'Cadson1' under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 11.2.

EARTHQUAKE
Trade designation of 'Bieszczady'

'Edmond Guillaume' REVISED ENTRY
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without
description

Édomurasaki
Mis-spelling of 'Edomurasaki'

'Eduodard Desfosse'
Mis-spelling of 'Édouard Desfosse'

'Elbflorenz' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Rosa Königskind' (s) × unknown
S: L. Sachs (2005), **G:** Baumschule Sachs GbR (2008),
N: L. Sachs (2011), **REG:** Baumschule Sachs GbR
(2011)

Fls flat or flattish, 15 cm across, upward- or outward-
facing, not scented; peduncles downy. Sepals 6, light
violet (N88C), narrowly elliptic, overlapping at base,
with slightly wavy and irregularly serrated margins,
long-pointed. Filaments white; connectives and
anthers dark greyish red (N186C); pollen white.
Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple,
mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–Sept, on current
year's growth.
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2011: 175
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 9
Meaning literally "Florence on the Elbe" in German,
this is a pet name for the Saxon capital city of Dresden

elisabethae-carolae Greuter
Fls flat, 3 cm across, in panicle-like cymes, strongly
scented of orange blossom. Sepals 4–6, white,
obovate, gappy. Filaments white; anthers yellow.
Styles greenish; stigmas white. Bushy habit with stems
1.5–2 m. FL: July–Aug. White Mts, W. Crete.
Published refs: *Candollea* xx: 213 (1965)
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 142

'Elly Elisabeth' Integrifolia Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
R: W. Straver (2005), **G:** W. Straver (2006),
N: W. Straver (2008), **I:** Baumschule Adrian
Straver (2009), **REG:** W. Straver (2009)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5 cm across, nodding, borne
singly or in a several-flowered dichasial cymes;
peduncles red-purple. Sepals 4, inside purplish pink
tinged with red, paler at base, outside red-purplish
pink with dark purple base, 4 × 1.3 cm, long-pointed,
touching, with recurved tips. Filaments white; anthers
cream. Fruit-heads silvery plumose, not persistent.
Stems non-climbing to weakly climbing, 1.5–2 m. Lvs
pinnate, with 7–9 lflets, basal lflets ternate; margins
entire. FL: June–Sept on current year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen
lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 183
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 12
Named after the sister-in-law of the raiser, wife of
Adrian Straver

'Emblème'
Mis-spelling of 'Emblème'

'Emilla Plater'
Mis-spelling of 'Emilia Plater'

'Enchentress'
Mis-spelling of 'Enchantress'

'Endel' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Hagley Hybrid' × unknown (possibly
'Jackmanii')
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1984), **G:** U. & A. Kivistik
(1994), **N:** (1998), **REG:** A. & T. Kivistik (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 14–16 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6, light violet (88C/91B) with a paler bar, 7 × 4 cm, thick and fleshy, overlapping, elliptical, long-pointed with tips recurved. Filaments pale yellow-green (155A); anthers dark purple (79A). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with green stems to 1.8 m. Lvs ternate with irregular lobes, margins entire. FL: July–Oct on current year's growth. Published refs: Kivistik (2008): 39
Images: Kivistik (2008): 39
Named after one of Uno Kivistik's elder brothers. For ICRA purposes this name would normally be considered too similar to the Kivistiks' previously registered 'Entel' (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23), but because it was granted Estonian PBR 92 in Jan. 2007 it may not be rejected (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2).

erecta fl. plena

See synonymy of *recta* 'Plena'

'Erika' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: 'Kathleen Wheeler' (s) × unknown
S: L. Sachs (2005), G: Baumschule Sachs GbR (2008), N: L. Sachs (2011), REG: Baumschule Sachs GbR (2011)

Fls flat or flattish, 20 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6–8, moderate purple (82C) with a strong reddish purple (72C) bar, overlapping/ touching at base, margins markedly wavy, tips long-pointed. Filaments flushed purple when young, becoming creamy; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–Sept, on current year's growth. Published refs: *The Clematis 2011*: 175
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 10

Named after Lothar Sachs' daughter. Although Jan Lindmark named an earlier cultivar 'Erik', the chances of confusion are small given that Lindmark's was in Atragene Group.

'Estelle Russel'

Mis-spelling of 'Estelle Russell'

'Etina' Viticella Group AMENDED ENTRY

Howells (in *Clem. Int.* 2003: 86) said this was raised by U. & A. Kivistik, but the Kivistiks (in *litt.* 22/10/2009) have said this was not their cultivar.

'Etoile de Malicorne'

Mis-spelling of 'Étoile de Malicorne'

'Etoile de Paris'

Mis-spelling of 'Étoile de Paris'

'Etoile Rose'

Mis-spelling of 'Étoile Rose'

'Etoile Violette'

Mis-spelling of 'Étoile Violette'

'Eugène Delair' REVISED ENTRY

Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description
Possibly a mis-spelling of 'Eugène Delatre', though

the following entry in van Kleef *et al.* was 'Eugène Delatre' (*sic.*).

'Eugène Delatre'

Mis-spelling of 'Eugène Delatre'

'Evip026' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by raiser

R: R.J. Evison, I: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2009)

Sepals pale blue to deep blue. Anthers cream-yellow.

Stems up to 2 m. FL: May–Jun on previous year's growth, Aug–Sep on current year's.

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen prepared using material from registrant (WSY0112366)

Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2009): 28

Trade: DIANA'S DELIGHT

Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23 because it is too similar to 'Evip024'

'Evip027'

R: R.J. Evison, I: Evison/Poulsen (2011)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, opening dark pink with a slightly darker bar, overlapping, broadly ovate and blunt; maturing to pale pink veining over a paler ground, a dark pink bar, sepals overlapping at base only, with slightly wavy margins, long-pointed. Filaments creamy when young, maturing to yellow; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 1.5 m. FL: May–June on current year's growth, Sept on previous year's. Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis cat.* (2011): 28
Images: *Thorncroft Clematis cat.* (2011): inside back cover

Trade: ABILENE

Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23 because it is too similar to 'Evip024'

'Evip028'

R: R.J. Evison (pre-2009), I: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2010)

Syns: 'Shimmer'

Fls up to 18 cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals deep lilac-blue with a paler bar, maturing to pale blue, elliptical, narrowed at base, overlapping at base, margins wavy. Connectives red, ageing to deep mauve. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.8 m. FL: Jun–Sept.

Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2010): 29

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 165

Trade: SHIMMER

Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23 because it is too similar to 'Evip024'

'Evip035'

R: R.J. Evison (pre-2009), I: Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2010)

Syns: 'Reflections'

Fls semi-double, up to 15 cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals lilac-blue, becoming paler with age, with narrowed base and mucronate tip. Connectives purple-red. Deciduous climber with

stems 1.2–1.8 m. FL: Jun–Sept.
Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2010): 29
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 166
Trade: REFLECTIONS
Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23 because it is too similar to ‘Evipo038’. The cultivar name for REFLECTIONS was incorrectly stated in *RHS Plant Finder 2010–2011* to be ‘Evipo046’.

‘Evipo040’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by raiser
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2009)
Sepals open velvet-purple, maturing to mid-blue.
Anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.5 m. FL: May–Jun on previous year’s growth, Aug–Sep on current year’s.
Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen prepared using material from registrant (WSY0112367)
Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2009): 28
Trade: CHEVALIER

‘Evipo041’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison (c.2007), **I:** Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2009)
Sepals 6, pink with a darker pink bar and pronounced midribs, margins strongly ruffled and sometimes finely toothed towards tip. Anthers dark red. Stems to 1.5 m. FL: Jun–Sept.
Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2009): 29
Trade: CHEROKEE (in USA); OOH LA LA (in Europe)
Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23, because it is too similar to ‘Evipo040’

‘Evipo042’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: R.J. Evison (c.2007), **I:** Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2009)
Sepals purple with a darker redder bar. Anthers cream-white. Stems to 1.5 m. FL: Jun–Sep.
Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen prepared using material from registrant (WSY0112368)
Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2009): 28
Trade: FLEURI
Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23, because it is too similar to ‘Evipo040’

‘Evipo043’
R: R.J. Evison (pre-2009), **I:** Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2010)
Syns: ‘Amethyst Beauty’
Fls flat or flattish, 15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals open deep red-purple, ageing to blue-purple; margins markedly wavy. Connectives red. Climber with stems 1.2–1.8 m. FL: Jun–Sept.
Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2010): 28
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 166
Trade: Amethyst Beauty

Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23, because it is too similar to ‘Evipo040’; also, confusingly, the trade designation duplicates the epithet used by Magnus Johnson for one of his Atragene Group cultivars.

‘Evipo044’
See *C. × cartmanii* ‘Evipo044’

‘Evipo045’
See *C. × cartmanii* ‘Evipo045’

‘Evipo046’ Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known to raiser but not disclosed
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Evison/Poulsen (2010)
Fls flat or flattish, 18 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals open deep lilac-blue, maturing to pale blue. Filaments purple, fading to lilac; anthers purple-red. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–2 m.
Trade: MOONFLEET
Unacceptable epithet under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23, because it is too similar to ‘Evipo040’. This was erroneously stated in *RHS Plant Finder 2010–2011* to be the cultivar to which trade designation REFLECTIONS had been applied; that should have read ‘Evipo035’.

‘Evipo053’
R: R.J. Evison
Fls broadly bell-shaped to flattish, 7 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4–6, mauve-purple above, paler beneath (though sometimes with a darker bar), narrowly elliptic, twisted, long-pointed, gappy or sometimes touching. Filaments purple; anthers creamy. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.2 m. FL: late May–early July and again in late summer/early autumn.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 167
Trade: GUIDING PROMISE
Launched at RHS Hampton Court Palace Flower Show, July 2010.

EXCITING
Trade designation of ‘Zoexci’

‘F. Gerbeaux’
Syn. of ‘François Gerbeaux’

‘Falsetto’ REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of ‘Palsetto’

fauriei ‘Blue Stream’ Atragene Group
Parentage: Apparently raised in 1952 from seed, received from the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, of a stock originating from Hakoneya Nurseries, Japan
R: M. Johnson (1952), **N:** M. Johnson (c.1995), **I:** Esveld Nurseries (c.1999)
Syns: *macropetala* ‘Blue Stream’; ‘Blue Stream’
Fls double, 5–7 cm across. Sepals 4, dark violet. Staminodes 4–12, purple-violet, spatula-shaped. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. FL: May–June. According to Jan Lindmark it was this clone of *fauriei* on which Magnus Johnson based his description of the species and which he used for cross-breeding, only naming it ‘Blue Stream’ in the 1990s.

fauriei 'Polar Light'
Syn. of 'Werner's Polarlight'

fauriei 'Polarlight' AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of 'Werner's Polarlight'

'Feari Buru'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Fairy Blue'

'Festival' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
R: J.P. Van Laeken (2003), **N:** J.P. Van Laeken,
I: Spring Valley Greenhouse Inc. (2010),
REG: J.P. Van Laeken (2010)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 8, bluish purple with a reddish bar, 6 × 4 cm, elliptical, overlapping in basal half, margins slightly wavy, tip cuspidate. Filaments white; anthers red. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.8 m, pale brown when young, maturing to mid-brown, with white down. Lvs ternate, with entire margins, mid-green, with white down on underside. FL: May–Jun on previous year's growth, and later on current year's.

'Filigree'
Erroneous name for 'Evipo029' (which has trade designation FILIGREE)

'Fiona Woolfenden' Viorna Group
Parentage: *texensis* seedling
R: T. Hannink (pre-2009)
Fls urn-shaped, borne singly. Sepals 4, pinkish red, thick and fleshy, fused except at tips, which are strongly recurved and long-pointed. [A fuller description is being sought.]
Published refs: Name and illustrations published in *Clem. Int.* 2010: 86, but without description
Named after the Secretary of the International Clematis Society

'Firstborn'
Syn. of 'Pervenets'

flammula var. *robusta* Carrière AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of *terniflora* 'Robusta'

flamula [sic.] 'Rosea Purpurea'
See synonymy of *C. × triternata* 'Roseopurpurea'

'Fleuri'
Erroneous name for 'Evipo042' (which has trade designation FLEURI)

'Flip' Integrifolia Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant.
R: W. Straver (2004), **G:** W. Straver (2006),
N: W. Straver (2008), **I:** Baumschule Adrian Straver (2009), **REG:** W. Straver (2009)
Fls urn-shaped, 5 cm across, nodding, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, with weak scent "like fresh aftershave"; peduncles violet. Buds very glossy, dark violet. Sepals 4, inside violet, outside dark violet and glossy, outer margins with greyish hairs tinged purple,

4 × 1.3 cm, thick and fleshy, touching, long-pointed, with tips recurved and slightly twisted. Filaments cream; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads silvery plumose, not persistent. Deciduous, with stems non-climbing to weakly climbing, 1–2 m. Lvs pinnate, with 5–7 lflets, somewhat leathery, dark green, margins entire; petiolules can be strongly jointed. FL: June–Sept on current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 183
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 12
The pet name of Adrian Straver, owner of Baumschule Adrian Straver

'Floide'
Listed, without adequate description, in *Clem. Int.* 1993: 17. Perhaps a mistransliteration (of 'Freude'?).

florida bi-colour
Syn. of *florida* var. *florida* 'Sieboldiana'

florida Jacq., non Thunb. AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno*, presumably 'Plena'

florida 'Alba' AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

florida 'Alba Plena' AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'
Mis-spelling: *florida* 'Alba Pleno'

florida 'Alba Pleno'
Mis-spelling of *florida* 'Alba Plena', syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

florida 'Blue Ribbon'
Apparently a cultivar raised by H. Takeyama c.2005; further details are being sought

florida 'Evipure' REVISED ENTRY
See *florida* var. *normalis* 'Evipure'

florida 'Evirida' REVISED ENTRY
See *florida* var. *normalis* 'Evirida'

florida 'Flore Pleno' AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

'Florida fl. plena'
See synonymy of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

florida 'Lilliput Alba'
Syn. of 'Lilliput Alba'

florida 'Plena' REVISED ENTRY
See *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

'Florida Plena'
Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

florida 'Thorncroft'
See *florida* Thunb. var. *normalis* 'Thorncroft'

florida Thunb. var. *alba plena* Boucher & Mottet
Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

florida Thunb. var. *flore-pleno* G. Don 'Plena'
AMENDED ENTRY
Published refs: C. Sanders in *The Clematis* 2007: 183
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2001: 119; Toomey & Leeds (2001):
322, as 'Plena'; Kaneko (2005): 44; Kaneko (2009): 97
Apparently still known as a wild plant in southwest
Yunnan, China: *florida* var. *flore-pleno* G. Don. The
clone long-cultivated, 'Plena', was introduced to
Britain in about 1776 by Dr Fothergill, apparently
from Japan, where it was already cultivated. It became
known in gardens as the "Indian Atragene". It
occasionally produces fls like those of var. *sieboldiana*,
or fls that are half and half.

florida Thunb. var. *flore-pleno* G. Don AMENDED
ENTRY

This is the scientific name for the double-flowered
form which can apparently be found still growing in
the wild in China. For the long-cultivated clone of
this, see *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'.

florida Thunb. var. *normalis* 'Evipure' REVISED
ENTRY

Parentage: Selected sport reversion from *florida*
var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'
S: R.J. Evison (1998)
Syns: *florida* 'Evipure'; *florida* 'Evison'; 'Evison'
Fls 10–12.5 cm across, rounded, with a pair of bracts
halfway down pedicels. Sepals 6, creamy white in
midsummer, green in autumn. Filaments white at
base, purple-black above; anthers black. FL: June–Sept
(to Nov if grown under glass).
Published refs: Evison (1998): 141, as 'Evison'
Images: Kuriyama & Aihara, *Photographs of Clematis*
flowers: 91 (2003), as *florida* 'Evison'
Evison (1998) records that seedlings from this cv may
either come true or revert to *florida* 'Plena'.
C. *florida* 'Evipure' has not been marketed.

florida Thunb. var. *plena* D. Don AMENDED
ENTRY

Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

'Fluffy Duck' Viticella Group
Parentage: 'Purpurea Plena Elegans' (s) × unknown
R: P. Sorensen (2006), I: Yaku Nursery (2010)
Fls semi-double, 8 cm across, outward-facing. Sepals
numerous, "soft 'old rose' purple" very similar to
'Purpurea Plena Elegans'. Anthers and stigmas
present; fls fertile and capable of setting seed.
Deciduous climber with stems to 4m.
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2011: 81
Images: *The Clematis* 2011: 83
Although published by R. Hodson in *The Clematis*
2011 as a cultivar, the Yaku Nursery website
[December 2011] makes clear that a range of seedlings
are grown under this name; it is not currently clear
whether they form a distinct, uniform and stable
cultivar, or whether instead they should properly be
treated as Fluffy Duck Cultivar Group.

FOREVER FRIENDS
Trade designation of 'Zofofri'

'Fragrant Star' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux' × 'Blue
Ravine'
R: F. Wein, I: Clearview Horticultural Products (2009)
Fls star-shaped, with a light vanilla scent. Sepals
white. FL: June–July on previous year's growth and
late summer on current year's.
Published refs: *Vancouver Sun* (3 Apr 2009)
One of the Vancouver® series raised at Clearview
Horticultural Products.

FREDA ANEMONE CLEMATIS
Trade designation of 'Freda'

Fremont's leather-flower
A common name for *fremontii*

'Fujigaoka'
R: K. Hasegawa (pre-2010)
This cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 24792 in
2010; further details are being sought.
This is the name of a town in Nagoya, Japan; literally,
it means "Wisteria hill" in Japanese.

'Fuji-musume'
Mis-spelling of 'Fujimusume'

'Fuji-no-mai'
R: M. Watanabe (pre-2006)
Original script: 727 771. This cultivar was granted
Japanese PBR 17369 in 2009. A description is being
sought.

'Furoide'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Freude'

fusca var. *chishimanensis*
Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis*
(2007–2008): 34, no. 808
Further information is being sought on the status of
this taxon.

'Gabriëlle'
Mis-spelling of 'Gabrielle' (Hill)

'Gabrielle' (Hill) Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
S: P. Hill (1968), N: P. Hill (1968), I: A.H. Steffen
(1983)
Fls flat or flattish, 13–15 cm across, upward- or
outward-facing. Sepals 6, variously described as being
"strong lavender", "lilac-blue", "mauvish blue" or "pale
violet", with a narrow, pale green zone at base,
elliptical, very gappy, margin wavy. Filaments cream,
with maroon connectives; anthers yellow. Deciduous
climber with stems 2–3 m. FL: May/June on previous
year's growth, July–Sept on current year's.
Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 201, as 'Gabriëlle'
Mis-spellings: 'Gabriel'; 'Gabriëlle'. Brewster
Rogerson, USA (*in litt.*) says that it appeared as a

seedling in the late 1960s in the Cape Cod garden of Polly Hill, USA, was propagated by Steffen about 1983 and listed in his catalogue (?date) mis-spelt as 'Gabriel'. He notes that what marks this cultivar out is the wide separation of the sepals: "like a whirligig without some of the curl". European nurseries vary in how they describe the flower colour, but this seems to be the same plant. This needs further study though, to sort out possible confusion with the 'Gabrielle' described by Gubbins and with Franczak's 'Gabriela'.

'Galore'

Erroneous name for 'Evipo032' (which has trade designation GALORE)

ganpiniana (H. Lév. & Vaniot) Tamura
Syn. of *puberula* var. *ganpiniana* (H. Lév. & Vaniot)
W.T. Wang

'General Sikorski' Early Large-flowered
Group AMENDED ENTRY

R: S. Franczak (1965), or W. Noll? **N:** W. Noll

I: J. Fisk (early 1980s)

Images: Kivistik (2008): 82; Kaneko (2009): 45; *The Clematis* 2009: 37; Matz & Cedergren (2010): 127
ICRC (2002) stated "It is almost certain that this cultivar is the same as 'Jadwiga Teresa', which was raised by S. Franczak in 1965. In 1969 Franczak sent 'Jadwiga Teresa' to W. Noll, who is thought to have renamed it 'General Sikorski'. Noll sent 'General Sikorski' to Fisk, who introduced it in 1977. If these cultivars are in fact the same (and there is no absolute proof, although Franczak has grown both cultivars side by side to compare them and can find no difference), the earlier [*i.e.* first established] name, *i.e.* 'General Sikorski', must be accepted." Technically, the preceding text was correct under the rules of its time, but now it arguably contains a potential fallacy: if it is accepted that the two cultivars are indeed one and the same, then it was bred by Franczak – and 'General Sikorski' could be rejected as being named contrary to his expressed wish (*ICNCP*, 2009: Art. 31.4). However, 'General Sikorski' was stated in *ICRC* (2002) to take priority (by virtue of its earlier publication) over the registered name 'Jadwiga Teresa', so 'Jadwiga Teresa' cannot now be accepted (*ICNCP*, 2009: Art. 31.5); further, the name 'Jadwiga Teresa' is virtually unknown outside Poland whereas 'General Sikorski' is widely used commercially, so accepting 'General Sikorski' better preserves existing usage (*ICNCP*, 2009: Art. 29.2). It is right though that, in relevant references to Franczak's work, credit should be paid to the likelihood that he, not Noll, raised this popular cultivar.

'General Sirkoski'

Mis-spelling of 'General Sikorski'

'George Elliot'

Mis-spelling of 'George Eliot'

'George Ohnes'

Mis-spelling of 'Georges Ohnet'

GIANT STAR

Used as a trade designation for 'Gistar' when that has been given priority over 'Giant Star'

'Girénas' AMENDED ENTRY

Fls 12–14 cm across. Sepals 8, light pink with red-purple bar, pointed, margins wavy. Stems 1.5–2 m. FL: June–Sept.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 1994: 93, as 'Girenas'
Mis-spelling: 'Girenas'.

'Goj?gawa'

Unacceptable spelling of 'Gojōgawa'

'Gojogawa'

Mis-spelling of 'Gojōgawa'

'Golden Necklace'

See *japonica* 'Golden Necklace'

'Gräfin Cosel' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: 'Kathleen Wheeler' (s) × unknown

S: L. Sachs (2005), **G:** Baumschule Sachs GbR

(2008), **N:** L. Sachs (2011), **REG:** Baumschule Sachs GbR (2011)

Fls flat or flattish, 18 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6, strong purple/vivid purple (N87A) with a pink-red bar, touching, wavy-margined, long-pointed. Filaments and anthers creamy; connectives yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–Sept, on current year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2011: 175

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 10

Named after Countess Anna Constantia von Cosel (1680–1765), the principal mistress of the Saxon king August der Starke (Augustus the Strong).

'Grandiflora Alba'

See *montana* var. *grandiflora*

'Gratia' Viticella Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by raiser

R: W. Straver (2003), **G:** W. Straver (2004), **N:** W.

Straver (2005), **I:** Baumschule Adrian Straver (2008)

Fls with pitcher-shaped base and open, bell-shaped

mouth, nodding, borne in 3–7-fl'd dichasial cymes.

Sepals 4, inside basal half very pale purple to pale

greenish white, shading above to pale purple with

darker veins and tips, outside pale purple with darker

base, 3.5 × 1.2 cm, tips bent. Filaments pale green;

anthers greenish. Deciduous climber with stems c.2

m., dark purple when young, turning brown. Lvs

pinnate with 5–7 lflets; lflets lobed, sometimes

ternate; margins entire. FL: late June to Sept on

current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen

lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer

Unacceptable name, *ICNCP*, 2009: Art. 21.11 & Art.

21.23 – the epithet being wholly a Latin word and

liable to confusion with the species' epithet *grata*.

'Grazyna'

Mis-spelling of 'Grażyna'

GUIDING PROMISE

Trade designation of 'Evipo053'

'Guidingstar'

Mis-spelling of 'Guiding Star' (Late Large-flowered Group, Cripps pre-1873)

'Hägelby Blue'

See *viticella* 'Hägelby Blue'

'Hagley'

Syn. of 'Hagley Hybrid'

'Hakuhon Blue'

Original script: ハクホン ブルー. This cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 19677 in 2010. A description is being sought.

'Haku-okan'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Hakuōkan'

'Hakuree'

Acceptable alternative spelling of 'Hakurē'

'Hanamatsuri'

R: H. Harada (pre-2006)

Original script: ハナマツリ. This cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 17184 in 2008. A description is being sought.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Trade designation of 'Zohabpi'

'Harlekin'

See *integrifolia* 'Harlekin'

'Haruno-Hoshi'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Haru-no-hoshi'

'Haruyama' Early Large-flowered Group

Images: Kaneko (2009): 60

Original script: 晴山. A. Kaneko told the ICIS tour to Japan in 2008 said that the pictorial characters which can be transcribed as 'Haruyama' could also be read as 'Seizan'. Further research is needed therefore as to whether this cultivar is perhaps the same as 'Seizan', currently attributed to Oikawa.

'Hayley Westenra'

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

G: Miss J. Pottinger (2002), **N:** A. Keay (2008),

REG: A. Keay (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 12 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 4–6, dark red (59A), not ageing blue, 7 × 6 cm, blunt, overlapping. Filaments and anthers pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m. Lvs ternate, margins entire.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2009*: 184

Named after the soprano singer and UNICEF ambassador, born in Christchurch, New Zealand in 1987. The registrant considers this to be in either Jackmanii (*i.e.* Late Large-flowered) or *Viticella* Group.

'Helios' REVISED ENTRY

Syn. of 'Daihelios'

'Hendersoni'

Syn. of 'Hendersonii' hort. (not of Henderson)

HENRY CLEMATIS

Trade designation of 'Henryi'

'Henryii'

Mis-spelling of 'Henryi'

heracleifolia DC. var. *davidiana* (Decne ex Verl.) Hemsl.

Syn. of *tubulosa*

'Heruden'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Helden'

hexapetala 'Mongolian Snowflakes'

Syn. of *angustifolia* 'Mongolian Snowflakes'

'Hime-no-irodori'

R: M. Watanabe (pre-2006)

Original script: ヒメイロドリ. This cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 17371 in 2009. A description is being sought.

'Hiziri' REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of 'Hijiri' 聖

'Hoclematsu'

I: H. Harada (2008)

EU PBR application submitted in 2009; stated to be cv. of *patens* but H. Harada cited as "breeder", so unclear if a selection or hybrid.

'Honcho' *Integrifolia* Group

Parentage: *integrifolia* × unknown

S: B. Rogerson (2001), **G:** B. Rogerson (2001),

N: B. Rogerson (2001), **I:** Friends of the Rogerson

Clematis Collection (2010), **REG:** Friends of the

Rogerson Clematis Collection (2010)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding or drooping, solitary or in cymes of three, with a light, sweet scent. Buds purple, with white-villous seams. Sepals 4, outside purple with lavender-blue margins, inside mid-violet with paler margins, 3.5–6 × 2–3.5 cm, touching at base, gappy above, wavy-margined, long-pointed with slightly recurved tips. Filaments 1 cm long, cream; anthers yellow. Pistils pale green. Fruit-heads persistent. Herbaceous non-climber with stems to 1.2m, bronze-green when young, maturing brown. Lvs simple, large (up to 10 cm long), usually entire but young apical lvs occasionally lobed, purplish when young, maturing mid-green, with villous margins. FL: late May to Sept, on current year's growth.

American term meaning "puffed up"; this seedling had the largest fls of any in its batch. A sister seedling to 'Skylark'.

'Honey Schmidt'

See *macropetala* 'Honey Schmidt'

'Horclemyia' Late Large-flowered Group

I: H. Harada (2006)

EU PBR application submitted in 2009; stated to be cv. of *lanuginosa* but H. Harada cited as "breeder", so unclear if a selection or hybrid.

'Hybrid'

See *chrysocoma* 'Hybrid'

'Hybride Seiboldii'

Mis-spelling of 'Hybrida Sieboldii'

'Iadviga Valensis'

Mis-spelling of 'Iadviga Valensis'

I AM@HAPPY

Trade designation of 'Zoiamha'

'Ibuki'

See *stans* 'Ibuki'

'Ice Blue'

Erroneous name for 'Evipo003' (which has trade designation ICE BLUE)

'Ice maiden'

Mis-spelling of 'Ice Maiden'

'Imke' Atragene Group

Parentage: *alpina* × unknown

S: I. Bunk (2007), **N:** M. Münster (2008),

I: Baumschule Münster (2009), **REG:** M. Münster (2009)

Fls double, open-bell-shaped, 6–7 cm across, nodding.

Sepals 4, cherry-red flushed with blue. Staminodes

sepaloid, numerous (>15), cherry-red. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.2 m. FL: Apr–May and Aug.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 184

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 13

Named after Imke Bunk, who selected it. The registrant says the sepal colour is comparable to that of 'Madame Julia Correvon'.

'Imperatrice Eugenie'

Mis-spelling of 'Impératrice Eugénie'

Indian Atragene

(Former?) common name for *florida* Thunb.

var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

indica

Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

It is likely that the plant listed was either *gouriana* (syn. *Atragene indica* Heyne) or *javana* (syn. *indica* Blume, *nom. nud.*).

'Ines Sickert' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: 'Princess of Wales' (s) × unknown

S: L. Sachs (2005), **G:** Baumschule Sachs GbR (2008),

N: L. Sachs (2011), **REG:** Baumschule Sachs GbR (2011)

Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, 16 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6 in

single fls, strong violet (93C) with a slightly darker bar, broadly elliptic, touching, wavy margined, long-pointed; >30 sepals in semi-double fls, inner ones sepaloid, gappy at base, and of decreasing size towards centre of fl, with white bases. Filaments yellow; connectives violet; anthers creamy yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–Sept, on current year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2011: 175

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 11

Named after a key worker at Baumschule Sachs GbR

'Inge Augsburg' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: W. Straver (2004), **G:** W. Straver (2006),

N: W. Straver (2008), **I:** Baumschule Adrian Straver (2008), **REG:** W. Straver (2009)

Fls flat, 8–10 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly.

Sepals 6–8, violet-blue inside, slightly darker in the

middle, 5–6 × 4 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping.

Filaments white; anthers cream. Deciduous climber

with stems to 1.5 m, green-purple when young,

turning purple. Lvs simple or ternate, dark green,

margins entire. FL: late Apr to May on previous year's

growth and July–Aug on current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen

lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 183

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 13

Named after the founder of the Augsburg Garden

Centre

'Inspiration'

Erroneous name for 'Zoin' (which has trade

designation INSPIRATION)

integrifolia 'Caerulea'

Syn. of 'Coerulea' (Integrifolia Group)

Trade: BUSHY BLUE BELL CLEMATIS

integrifolia 'Daira'

Syn. of 'Daira'

integrifolia var. *durandii*

Syn. of *C. × durandii*

integrifolia 'Fascination'

Syn. of 'Fascination'

integrifolia 'Forever'

Syn. of 'Forever' (Integrifolia Group)

integrifolia 'Glacier Ice' Integrifolia Group

Fls bell-shaped, outward-facing, borne singly, sweetly

scented. Sepals 4, blue with a broad white margin,

gappy, margins wavy, tips strongly recurved.

Herbaceous, non-climbing habit with stems 0.9–1 m.

FL: midsummer to autumn.

integrifolia 'Hendryetta' AMENDED ENTRY

Syn. of 'Hendryetta'

integrifolia 'Lake Baikal' REVISED ENTRY

See 'Lake Baikal'

integrifolia ‘Lauren’ AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of ‘Lauren’

integrifolia ‘Psharlan’ *Integrifolia* Group
S: Harlan Hamernik (pre-2008), I: Bluebird Nursery (2008)

Fls nodding. Sepals pink, white, lavender or blue. Fruit-heads persistent. Herbaceous perennial with very compact habit. FL: May–Sept.
Trade: MONGOLIAN BELLS®
Apparently a seed strain of *integrifolia*, giving very compact plants with a range of flower colours. It was derived from stock introduced from Inner Mongolia by Harlan Hamernik of Bluebird Nursery, Clarkson, Nebraska, USA. Time will tell if these plants remain sufficiently distinct and stable when propagated to justify definition as a cultivar.

integrifolia ‘Trimeta’
Erroneous name/spelling for ‘Trimda’

integrifolia ‘Yvonne Hay’
See ‘Yvonne Hay’

intergrifolia
Mis-spelling of *integrifolia*

‘It’s Springtime’
See *macroptala* ‘It’s Springtime’

‘Iyomusume’
R: M. Watanabe (pre-2006)
Original script: イヨムスメ. This cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 17370 in 2009. A description is being sought.

‘Izumi’ (和泉) (Hayakawa) Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
R: H. Hayakawa
Named after a Japanese district. This transliterates into the same epithet as a later Late Large-flowered cultivar (泉) raised by M. Takeuchi, but would be distinct in its original Japanese script. It is recommended that the raiser’s name is also shown, to distinguish these two cultivars more clearly.

‘Izumi’ (泉) (Takeuchi) Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
R: Masako Takeuchi (1993)
Named after the raiser’s lost brother. Although stated to be an unacceptable name in *ICRC* (2002), because it transliterates into the same epithet as an earlier Late Large-flowered cultivar (和泉) raised by Hayakawa (ICNCP, 1995: Art. 26.1), it would be distinct in its original Japanese script, as shown here, and therefore remains acceptable. It is recommended that the raiser’s name is also shown, to distinguish these two cultivars more clearly.

‘Izydor’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: S. Franczak, G: S. Franczak (1997), N: S. Franczak (1997), I: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa* (2010)
Fls flat or flattish, 16–18 cm across, outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, white with greenish yellow bar along

midrib on opening, broadly elliptic, touching, gappy, wavy-margined, tip obtuse. Filaments white; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 3m. FL: mid-May to July on previous year’s growth, Sept on current year’s.
Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2010)

‘Jaan’ *Viticella* Group
Parentage: ‘Carmencita’ × unknown (possibly *viticella*)
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), G: U. & A. Kivistik (1995), N: (1998), REG: A. & T. Kivistik (2009)
Fls flat or flattish, 12 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6, light violet (88C), 6 × 4 cm, thick and fleshy, broadly elliptical, overlapping, long-pointed. Filaments light purple (85A); anthers dark purple (79A). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with green stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate with additional irregular lobes; margins entire; purplish when young, maturing to mid-green. FL: July–Oct on current year’s growth.
Published refs: Kivistik (2008): 43
Images: Kivistik (2008): 43; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 14
Named after Uno Kivistik’s younger brother (b.1946).

JACKMAN CLEMATIS
Trade designation of ‘Jackmanii’

‘Jackmani’
Mis-spelling of ‘Jackmanii’

‘Jackmani Superba’
Mis-spelling of ‘Jackmanii Superba’

‘Jackmanii’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: *lanuginosa* × *C. × diversifolia* ‘Hendersonii’
Images: *G.C.* (27/8/1864): 823; *Fl. & Pom.* (1864): 193; *Flore des Serres* 16: 39, t. 1628–9 (1865); Moore & Jackman (1872): plate XIV; *The Gdn* 22, t.349 (12/8/1882); *Floral Magazine* t. 226; *Ill. Hort.* 11, t. 414; *Belg. Hort.* 14, t. 18; Toomey & Leeds (2001): 35, 90 & 229; Kaneko (2005): 32; Kivistik (2008): 85; Kaneko (2009): 64; Matz & Cedergren (2010): 15 & 44
Trade: JACKMAN CLEMATIS
Mis-spellings: ‘Jackmani’; ‘Jackmanni’; ‘Jackmannii’.
Johnson (1997): 741, who had seen the records kept by Jackman, states that Jackman crossed both ‘*Atrorubens*’ and *C. × diversifolia* ‘Hendersonii’ with *lanuginosa* but that only the cross with ‘*Atrorubens*’ produced the ripe fruit which resulted in ‘Jackmanii’. However, in *The Clematis* 2005: 120–125, Howells argued persuasively – based on contemporary documentary evidence – that the parentage was as shown here. Snoeijer, in *The Clematis* 2005: 126–132, suggested that what is grown now as ‘Jackmanii’ might in fact be ‘Jackmanii Superba’ – but reference to Moore’s August 1863 herbarium specimen at Chelsea Physic Garden proves this is not so and that the prevalent stock in circulation today is indeed ‘Jackmanii’.

‘Jackmanii Purpurea’
An invalidly published synonym of ‘Zojapur’

'Jackmannii'
Mis-spelling of 'Jackmanii'

jackmannii alba 'Sussgold'
Erroneous name for 'Celebration', trade designation
SUSSGOLD, a sport from 'Jackmanii Alba'

'Jaltinski Etyd'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Ialtinskii Etiud'

'Jan Pawel II'
Mis-spelling of 'Jan Pawel II'

'Janny Caddick'
Mis-spelling of 'Jenny Caddick'

japonica 'Bokonomosho'
As the species, except that the young foliage has
splashes of cream and white variegation (though this
soon reverts to green).
Introduced to commerce in USA in 2010 by Sean
Hogan of Cistus Nursery. Is this perhaps the same as
japonica 'Gokanosho'?

japonica 'Golden Necklace'
Parentage: Wild-collected sport from Honshu, Japan
N: D. Heims
As for the typical species, except that much of the young
foliage displays a brilliant yellow/chartreuse variegation:
while this can be either absent or complete, usually it
affects the leaf lamina, with the network of veins
remaining green; by late summer, all lvs revert to green.
Introduced from Japan to the USA by Dan Heims of
Terra Nova Nursery, but never distributed by him;
instead, he gave his whole stock to the Friends of the
Rogerson Clematis Collection in 2009.

'Jean Caldwell' Viticella Group
Parentage: 'Entel' (s) × unknown
R: R. Hodson, G: R. Hodson (2010), N: R. Hodson
(2011), REG: R. Hodson (2011)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6–8 cm across, nodding or
drooping, borne singly. Sepals 4, deep pink, downy,
touching or overlapping slightly at base, tips slightly
recurved. Filaments and connectives greenish; anthers
cream. Deciduous climber. FL: July–Sept on current
year's growth.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2011*: 82 & 177
Images: *The Clematis 2011*: 82 & 177; *Clem. Int.*
2012: 11

Named after the long-time chairman of the North
West [of England] Group of the British Isles'
garden-plant conservation charity Plant Heritage

'Jeanne's Pink'
Parentage: 'Miss Bateman' (s) × unregistered,
un-named seedling
R: E. Phillips
Fls flat to flattish, upward- or outward-facing, with
white-hairy peduncles. Sepals 7; outside with a central
green bar, edged white, and a broad margin with a
very pale pink ground and feint, pale pink veining;
inside, a pale pink ground with slightly redder
veining, and a green flush showing through from the

outside bar; broadly ovate-elliptic with a rounded tip,
overlapping. Filaments and anthers creamy. Lvs
ternate, margins entire.
Named after a member of the raiser's family

'Jenmar' Large-flowered Division
Parentage: 'The President' (s) × un-named hybrids
derived from *lanuginosa* (via open pollination)
R: F.M. Westphal (2006)
Fls double, apparently sterile, 12–14 cm across,
mainly outward-facing, borne singly in axils, not
scented; pedicels c.8 cm, near strong yellow-green
(144A) flushed moderate violet (86A). Buds ovate,
2–4 cm, near strong yellow-green (143C), flushed
strong violet (86B) near tip. Sepals numerous
(50–100); upper side opens near strong purple
(N87B), matures to near strong violet (N89C), ageing
to light purple (N87D) edged with near strong violet
(N88B); lower side opens near moderate violet (86A),
matures to near strong violet (N88A), ageing to near
light violet (N88C); 6 × 2.5 cm, elliptic, wavy-
margined, base truncate, tip acute. Stamens 90–110
per fl.; filaments c.1.8 cm, near dark purplish red
(N79C); anthers near N79A. Pistils 60–80 per fl.;
styles and stigmas near dark purple (79B). Deciduous
climber with compact growth; stems up to 2.5 m,
dark yellowish green (139A) flushed deep violet
(93A), slightly pubescent; roots fine and fibrous. Lvs
simple, obovate, 5–8 × 3–5 cm, dark yellowish green
(139A) above, strong yellow-green (143B) below, base
hastate, margins entire, tip acute; petioles 6–8 cm,
near 139A. FL: continuously May–Sept.

'Jenny Viola'
R: K. Cedergren
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, borne
singly. Sepals 4(–5), purple, slightly redder along
central bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping slightly at
base, with rounded tip. Filaments yellowish white.
Deciduous climber.
Images: Matz & Cedergren (2010): 47 & 141 (where
illustrated but not described)
Named after the raiser's mother

JEWEL OF MERK
Trade designation of 'Zohapbi'

'Jewely Rose' Viticella Group
Parentage: 'Orange Gal' (s) × unknown
R: T. Hirota (2006)
Fls flat or flattish, 6–10 cm across, upward- or
outward-facing. Sepals 4–6, heavily speckled
rose-purple over a pale ground, broadly elliptic to
rhomboid, touching slightly or gappy, margins very
slightly wavy, tip rounded. Filaments and anthers
creamy yellow. Deciduous climber. FL: May–Jun.
According to "Clematis on the Web", the original
intention was to spell this as "Jewelry Rose" (US
spelling), but it was mis-spelt in an article and
Mr Hirota decided to keep the shortened form

'Jingle Bells' Cirrhosa Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: *cirrhosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Freckles'
× unknown

R: R. Savill (1992), **G:** R. Savill (1994), **N:** R. Savill (1994), **I:** R. Savill (1995), **REG:** R. Savill (2001)
Syns: *cirrrosa* 'Jingle Bells'; *cirrrosa* var. *purpurascens* 'Jingle Bells'
Published refs: *The Clematis* 1995 Spring Supplement, as *cirrrosa* 'Jingle Bells'; Toomey & Leeds (2001): 235 as 'Jingle Bells'
Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 235; *Clem. Int.* 2002: 18. Kaneko (2005): 75; Kaneko (2009): 105
In *ICRC* (2002) this was said to be a selection from *cirrrosa* 'Freckles', based presumably on the statement to that effect on its 2001 registration form. However, the original description published in 1995 stated clearly it was a seedling of the latter. Despite looking very like true *cirrrosa*, since the pollen parent was unknown it cannot unequivocally be attributed to this and should be called simply *C.* 'Jingle Bells'.
Mis-spelling: *chirrosa* 'Jingle Bells'.

'Joanna' (Franczak) Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown (cross 195-88)
R: S. Franczak (1988)
Fls c.15 cm across. Sepals 6, lilac-pink with bar tinged with red towards base, overlapping, pointed. Stamens yellow.
Published refs: Franczak (1996): 16
Images: Franczak (1996)
It appears that Franczak later re-used this name for a different cultivar, marketed by S. Marczyński. It is recommended that the two cultivars be distinguished by adding names in parentheses (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5): Franczak's to this, the earlier cv., and Marczyński's to the later introduction.

'Joanna' (Marczyński) Early Large-flowered Group
R: S. Franczak, **I:** Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa (2010)
Fls flat or flattish, 15–18 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 7, sky-blue, broadly elliptic, overlapping, margins slightly wavy, tips acuminate. Filaments creamy; anthers red-purple. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 3 m. FL: May–July on previous year's growth, Sept on current year's.
Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009): 16
Unacceptable name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1), this epithet having already been established in 1996 for a different cultivar raised by Franczak. Franczak apparently re-used the name for this blue-fl'd cultivar, later marketed by S. Marczyński. It is recommended that the two cultivars be distinguished by adding names in parentheses (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5): Franczak's to the earlier cv., and Marczyński's to this later introduction.

'Joe Zary' Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: (*fauriei* × *sibirica*) × *macroptala*
R: S.J. Zubrowski
Fls double, broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals violet-purple. Staminodes creamy white on opening, becoming sepaloid, soft lavender at first, maturing to violet-purple. FL: May–Sept.
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 54; *American*

Nurseryman 199(12): 80 (1998)
Images: *The Clem.* 2008: 43
Fls fade in sun.

'Josephine'
Erroneous name for 'Evijohill' (which has trade designation JOSEPHINE)

'Jubileijnjy'-70'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Jubileinyi-70'

'Jules Correvon'
Syn. of 'Madame Julia Correvon'

'Juliette 97'
Flowers upward-facing. Sepals 6, blue with a whitish bar, long-pointed, gappy, with tips recurved.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2000: 93
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2000: 91
It is not currently clear if this is perhaps a synonym for Steffens' 'Juliette', though it does not exactly match that's description (*e.g.* it is 6-, not 8-sepalled).

'Julita'
R: S. Franczak
Fls flat or flattish, semi-double, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals c.15, blue, flushed red-purple towards base, broadly elliptic with narrowed (and therefore gappy) base, overlapping above mid-point, margins slightly wavy, long-pointed. Filaments creamy white. Deciduous climber.

'Kaisee' (Makita) AMENDED ENTRY
Name means "fine weather" or "clearly sunny" in Japanese. Original script: 快晴. Although at first sight it might appear that the later-named 'Kaiser' is unacceptably close to 'Kaisee', that is only after transcription. 'Kaiser' is quite distinct in Japanese script – カイゼル – and indeed, being double-flowered, a distinctly different cultivar. Nevertheless, care should be taken not to confuse the two, and it is recommended that the raiser's name(s) be cited after the cultivar epithet.

'Kaiser' (Miyata & Miyazaki) Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Sport from 'Allegro'
S: F. Miyata & K. Miyazaki (1997), **N:** F. Miyata (2000), **I:** K. Miyazaki (2001), **REG:** K. Miyazaki (2009)
Fls double, 8–12 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Guard sepals 8, deep red-pink maturing to clear pink, sometimes flushed white and green, 6.5 × 3.5 cm, overlapping, elliptic to rounded, with distinct mucro; inner sepals numerous (200+), 2–3 cm, sometimes all sepaloid, sometimes all filamentous, and sometimes filamentous in the centre becoming sepaloid further out, usually persisting after guard sepals shed, opening yellow-green at centre, maturing to clear pink. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5 m, reddish when young, maturing to brown. Lvs ternate, entire, mid-green. FL: late Apr–May, on previous year's growth.
Published refs: *3rd Supplement* (2009): 24; Kaneko

(2009): 51; *Clem. Int.* 2009: 73

Images: Kaneko (2009): 51; *Clem. Int.* 2009: 78; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 14

According to Fumiko Arakane, Mr Miyata intended to name it 'Emperor', after Beethoven's 5th Piano Concerto – but this name was rejected by the Japanese PBR authorities, so instead he used the German word for emperor, namely 'Kaiser'. Although stated in *3rd Supplement* (2009) to be unacceptable for ICRA registration purposes because of its closeness, after transcription, to the earlier epithet 'Kaisee' [快晴] (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23), it is now clear that it was originally distinctively named in Japanese, as カイゼル. Further, 'Kaiser' was granted Japanese PBR (No.12334) in 2004, and therefore must be accepted (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 27.6). The two cultivars are very different, not least 'Kaisee' being single- and 'Kaiser' double-flowered. Nevertheless, care should be taken not to confuse the two: it is recommended either that the raiser's/selectors' name(s) be cited after the cultivar epithet or that this cultivar be distinguished by being called 'Kaiser' (カイゼル).

'Kaiuu'

Mis-spelling of 'Kaiu'

KAJSA

Trade designation of 'BCL 1239'

'Kaliana' REVISED ENTRY

Mis-spelling of 'Kalina'

2nd Supplement (2006) included a new entry for 'Kaliana', supposedly based on an entry in *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery Cat.* (2005): 17 – but that was in fact spelt correctly as 'Kalina'

'Karan' (Saegusa) Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

R: Toyohee Saegusa (1990)

Name means "a riot of cherry blossom" in Japanese. Although this name, transcribed, might be thought to be unacceptable because of its similarity to the already established 'Karin' (ICNCP 2009: Art. 21.23) – and indeed was declared so in *ICRC* (2002) – it would in fact be distinct in its original Japanese spelling, 花乱. Nevertheless, to avoid potential confusion between the two, it is recommended that either the raiser's name be cited after the transcribed cultivar epithet (as above) or this cultivar be called 'Karan' (花乱).

'Kardynal Wyszynski'

Mis-spelling of 'Kardynal Wyszynski'

'Karmesina'

Mis-spelling of 'Kermesina'

'Ken'

Parentage: *pitcheri* × *C. × cylindrica*

R: T. Hannink (pre-2009)

A formal description of this plant is currently being sought.

Published refs: Named and published in *Clem. Int.* 2010: 85, without description

Named after Ken Woolfenden, Editor of *Clematis International*

'Kilian Donahue' Early Large-flowered Group
REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: M. Donahue, **I:** Donahue's Clematis Specialists (2004)

Fls c.12.5 cm across. Sepals 6, opening pale pink with ruby-red bar, ageing to lavender with pink bar, broadly elliptic to almost circular, some margins somewhat twisted, overlapping, rounded to blunt. Filaments white, with red connectives; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3 m. FL: May–Sept.

'King's Dream' Viorna Group AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: *crispa* × unknown

R: K. Sugimoto (c.1997), **I:** Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

Fls pitcher-shaped, 2–2.5 cm across, drooping. Sepals 5, purple at base shading to greenish white at tips, tips long-pointed and recurved. Climber with stems 2–4 m. FL: June–Oct.

Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008*: 35

Images: Kaneko (2009): 85

Original script: キングスドリーム.

'Kinju Atarashi' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: 'The President' (s) × 'Hagley Hybrid'

R: C.W. Welch (2002), **G:** C.W. Welch (2004),

N: C.W. Welch (2008), **I:** Thorncroft Clematis

Nursery (2009), **REG:** C.W. Welch (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 4–10 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 8, light violet (92B), 5 × 2.5 cm, elliptical, overlapping, mucronate. Filaments white; anthers brown. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.4 m, reddish when young, maturing brown. Lvs ternate, long-pointed, margins entire. FL: June onwards, on current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print supplied by the registrant (WSY0112123)

Published refs: *The Clematis 2009*: 184

Images: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2010);

Clem. Int. 2010: 15

Named after a Japanese government official

kirilovii REVISED ENTRY

Mis-spelling of *kirilowii*

kirilowii Maxim. REVISED ENTRY

Syns: *matsumurana* Yabe; *recta* subsp. *kirilowii* (Maxim.) Kuntze

Fls 1.4–3 cm across. Buds globose to ovoid, grey-downy. Sepals 4(–6), white, oblong, 0.7–1.5 × 0.3–0.6 cm, spreading, outside finely downy. Achenes 4–5 mm long, ellipsoid, downy; styles 1.8–2 cm. Deciduous climber with woody, ribbed, softly hairy stems 1.5–2 m. Lvs dark green above, bluish green beneath, 1–2-pinnate with 5 primary divisions, the lower pair often ternate; llets sparsely hairy above and with scattered hairs beneath. FL: June–Sept. E & C China. Mis-spellings: *kirilovii*; *lurilowii*

'Kirsten Creed'

Sepals 6–8, white with a pale green bar, margins wavy. Stamens pale green or yellow. Stems to 1.5 m.

'Kitahama' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: K. Hasegawa (pre-2007)

Fls semi-double, flat, 8–12 cm across, upward-facing. Outer sepals 8; sepals open yellow, maturing to pure white, overlapping, elliptic, apiculate. Anthers yellow. Habit compact, with stems 0.3–0.5 m. FL: Apr–Oct. Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 57
Images: Kaneko (2009): 57
Original script: 北浜.

KIVIKÜL AMENDED ENTRY

Trade designation of 'Küllus'

The Kivistiks have corrected the previous spelling (which was taken from Pride of Place Plants' website)

KIVIRÜÜT AMENDED ENTRY

Trade designation of 'Rüütel'

KIVJUU

Trade designation of 'Juuli'; not KIVIUU as stated in 3rd Supplement (2009)

'Kjell' Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Poulala' ALABAST × 'Vino'

R: S. Widberg, **N:** S. Widberg (c.1997),

I: F.M. Westphal (2000), **REG:** S. Widberg (2010)

Syns: 'Jessica'

Fls 14–16 cm across. Sepals 8, deep bluish purple with velvety sheen, elliptic, pointed, margin irregularly wavy. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8–2.8 m. FL: May–June, Aug–Sept. Published refs: *Robin Savill Cat.* (1999)

Images: Matz & Cedergren (2010): 38

Named by Widberg after his friend, Kjell Bolinder. Propagated by F.M. Westphal and subsequently listed in their catalogues as 'Jessica', but the raiser's preference should be maintained (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.4).

'Klara'

Sepals white. Stamens biscuit-coloured. FL: June–Sept. This might be a mis-spelling of 'Karla': further information is being sought.

'Koigokoro'

R: M. Watanabe (pre-2006)

Original script: コイココロ. This cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 17372 in 2009. A description is being sought.

koreana 'Red Robin'

Erroneous name for 'Zorero' (which has trade designation I AM® RED ROBIN)

'Korean Beauty' Tangutica Group REVISED ENTRY

S: K. Sahin, Zaden B.V. (pre-2001), **N:** E. Sahin (2001), **I:** K. Sahin, Zaden B.V. (2001)

Syns: *chiisanensis* hort. (non Nakai) 'Korean Beauty'
Fls bell-shaped, nodding, on long deep violet or purple stalks, borne singly or in 3-fl'd cymes, scented. Sepals 4, pale lemon-yellow, mahogany-red at base, 5 cm long, thick and fleshy, overlapping in lower half and with gaps between in upper half, with prominent keeled ridges on outside bearing characteristic – and deep purple-red – spurs near base. Staminodes present. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3 m. Lvs ternate, irregularly toothed, with tips long-pointed (acute to acuminate).

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen lodged by Wim Snoeijer in Leiden Herbarium, 2009

Published refs: *K. Sahin, Zaden B.V. trade seed cat.* (2004–2005), as *chiisanensis* 'Korean Beauty'

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 25, as *chiisanensis* 'Korean Beauty'

Originally described and sold as a stable seed-strain selected from pure-bred *chiisanensis*, this has subsequently been determined by Wim Snoeijer as a Tangutica Group cultivar, probably derived instead from *serratifolia*.

'Kowaki's Choice'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Koowaki's Choice'

'Kozo'

Mis-spelling of 'Kōzō'

'Kōzō' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Raised from seed collected in Japan in 1997 by Kozo Sugimoto from a wild form of *patens* which had been open-pollinated or possibly selfed
S: B. Rogerson (1998), **G:** B. Rogerson (1998), **N:** B. Rogerson (1998), **I:** Friends of the Rogerson Clematis Collection (2007), **REG:** Friends of the Rogerson Clematis Collection (2010)

Fls bowl-shaped when young, becoming flat or flattish, 14–18 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds with clear/white down. Sepals 6–8, pale silvery lavender, stronger towards margins, bar fading to white (as indeed does whole fl. in warm climes or on late-summer fls, with an ephemeral lavender margin), 7 × 4.5 cm, blunt; outside cream to white. Filaments creamy yellow with tan-gold connectives; anthers and pollen yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.4 m, green with clear/white down. Lvs ternate, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, Sept–Oct on current year's.

Named after Kōzō Sugimoto, clematis breeder and nurseryman, who first collected the seed of this cultivar. Mis-spelling: 'Kozo'.

'Krakowiak' Viticella Group

Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown

S: S. Marczyński (2000), **G:** S. Marczyński (2002), **N:** S. Marczyński (2009), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2009)
Fls flat or flattish, 5–8 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne in compound cymes. Sepals 4, inside opening light reddish purple (74C) with a deep pink bar, ageing to moderate purplish pink (74D) with a red bar (vivid purplish red (57B) at base, shading to vivid red (57A) towards the top), outside very pale

purple (69A), 2–4 × 2–3 cm, rhomboid, rugose, blunt, gappy, margins undulate and minutely ridged, tips recurved. Filaments pale greenish yellow; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3 m. Lvs simple with entire margins or, mostly, ternate, with some basal leaflets lobed, dark green. FL: June–Sept, on current year's growth.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 15

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 15

Named after a Polish folk dance. A very floriferous cultivar. Awarded silver medal at Plantarium 2011.

'Królowa Jadwiga' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown

S: S. Marczyński (1994), **G:** S. Marczyński (1997),

N: S. Marczyński (2009), **I:** Clematis Szkółka

Pojemnikowa (2009), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, almost circular, 15–16 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals (6–)8, silky white, inside with impressed midribs greenish when young, outside with greenish yellow bar, 6–8 × 4–5.5 cm, wide-elliptic, blunt, overlapping, slightly wavy-margined. Stamens in regular hemisphere; filaments creamy white; connectives purple; anthers whitish. Fruit-heads persistent, large, regularly spherical. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5 m. Lvs simple or ternate, dark green, somewhat glossy, margins entire, base cordate, tips cuspidate. FL: May–Aug, with early fls on previous year's growth, later fls on current year's.

Published refs: *Clematis Szkółka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009)

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 16

Named after Queen Jadwiga of Poland, who ruled 1384–1399 and is now venerated as Saint Hedwig by the Roman Catholic Church. Awarded bronze medal at Plantarium 2010 in Boskoop.

'Kryspina' Viticella Group

Parentage: unknown (cross 372-92)

R: S. Franczak (1992), **I:** Clematis Szkółka

Pojemnikowa (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 12–15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, reddish pink ("like 'Jackmanii Rubra'" [Franczak]), redder along the midrib, obovate, touching or gappy, with slightly wavy margins, blunt. Filaments pale yellow-green; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 4 m. FL: June–Aug on current year's growth.

Published refs: *Clematis Szkółka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009)

A Polish female name

'Kurione'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Clione'

'La Favorite' REVISED ENTRY

Probable mis-spelling of 'Ma Favorite'

Published refs: van Kleeff *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

ICRC (2002) cited Snoeijer (1991) "without description" as the published reference. Wim Snoeijer has since kindly provided details of the 1890 reference. Since that too lacks a description, it is not clear whether

the plant concerned was the same as that referred to by André in *Rev. Hort.* (1892) as 'Ma Favorite' – but, given the number of other mis-spellings in van Kleeff *et al.*, this seems highly probable.

'La Geante'

Mis-spelling of 'La Géante'

'La Goule' REVISED ENTRY

Published refs: van Kleeff *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

Perhaps a mis-spelling of 'La Gaule'

'La Nancèrene' REVISED ENTRY

Published refs: van Kleeff *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

Probably a mis-spelling of 'La Nancéienne'

'Lady Caroline Nevil'

Mis-spelling of 'Lady Caroline Nevill'

'Lady Kyoko'

R: K. Sugimoto (pre-2009)

An application for Japanese PBR was submitted for this cultivar in 2009; further details are being sought. Original script: レディ キョウコ (which suggests this is a different cultivar to Sugimoto's earlier 'Lady Keiko' レディ ケイコ).

'Lady Marie Meade'

Mis-spelling of 'Lady Maria Meade'

'Lake Baikal' Integrifolia Group

Parentage: Derived from *integrifolia* collected near

Lake Baikal, Russia by the Czech collector Piatek

I: Northwest Garden Nursery (c.2003)

Syns: *integrifolia* 'Lake Baikal'

Fls small. Sepals deep purple-blue, flaring at tips. FL: late summer to early autumn.

Published refs: *Friends of the Rogerson Clematis Collection newsletter* (December 2006)

Strictly, the epithet was first applied to a seed-raised (F₂) hybrid grown in the Rogerson Clematis Collection as *integrifolia* 'Lake Baikal'. Because it had been seed-raised, it cannot assuredly be treated as pure *integrifolia* and should be called 'Lake Baikal'.

'Lanuginosa Foncé'

Published refs: van Kleeff *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

lanuginosa 'Otto Froebel'

Syn. of 'Otto Fröbel'

lanuginosa 'Victor Ceresole'

Syn. of 'Victor Cérésolle'

lathirifolia Besser

Mis-spelling of *lathyrifolia* Bess. ex Rchb., a syn. of *recta* L.

'Lauren' Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *C.* × *diversifolia* 'Olgae' × unknown

S: R. Savill (1993), **G:** R. Savill (1994), **N:** R. Savill

(1994), **I:** Savill's Clematis Ltd (1995), **REG:** R. Savill (2001)

Syns: *C. × diversifolia* 'Lauren'; *integrifolia* 'Lauren'
Flowers nodding, scented. Sepals 4, deep lilac edged with paler lilac-pink, gradually fading in centre, c.5 × 2 cm, long-pointed, twisted, tip recurved. Non-climbing with deciduous stems 0.6–0.9 m. Lvs simple, entire. FL: (June–)July–Sept.

Published refs: *The Clematis 1995* Spring Supplement, as *integrifolia* 'Lauren'; Toomey & Leeds (2001): 259
Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 259; *Clem. Int. 2002*: 19

Named after the second daughter of the raiser. In *ICRC* (2002) this was said to be a selection from *C. × diversifolia* 'Olgae', based presumably on the statement to that effect on the 2001 registration form (where the latter was called *integrifolia* 'Olgae'). However, the original published description states clearly it was a seedling of the latter. Since the pollen parent was unknown, it cannot with certainty be attributed to *C. × diversifolia* and should be called simply 'Lauren'.

'Liberation'

Syn. of 'Evifive'

Published refs: *The Clematis 1995* Spring Supplement
Originally published as a cultivar epithet, this became a synonym once 'Evifive' was granted PBR in December 1995 (ICNCP, 2009: Principle 3 & Art. 31.2). **LIBERATION** is now used as a trade designation of 'Evifive'.

'Lilicana'

Syn. of 'Guiding Star' (as used in Australia)

LIME TWIST

Trade designation of 'Alba Luxurians'

'Little Boy' *Integrifolia* Group

Parentage: *integrifolia* × unknown

Fls bowl-shaped, 4–5 cm across, outward-facing.
Sepals 4, blue-purple with darker veins, overlapping at base, narrowly elliptic, margins somewhat wavy and tending to recurve, tips mucronate and slightly recurved. Filaments golden yellow. Stems 1–1.5 m.
FL: May–Oct.

Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 93

Images: Kaneko (2009): 93

'Little Laura' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: 'Mevrouw Le Coultre' (s) × unknown

S: L. Sachs (2005), **G:** Baumschule Sachs GbR (2008), **N:** L. Sachs (2011), **REG:** Baumschule Sachs GbR (2011)

Fls semi-double, flat or flattish, 15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals up to 20, bluish white (N155A), with a greenish flush at the base (and sometimes along the midrib and at the tip) when young that matures to a faint yellow; guard sepals broadly elliptic, touching, long-pointed. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple; green with reddish margins and flushes when young, maturing to mid-green; margins entire. FL: June–Sept, on current year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2011*: 175

Images: *Clem. Int. 2012*: 12

Named after Lothar Sachs' grand-daughter

'Little Mo' Montana Group

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: V. Le May Neville-Parry & M. Darling (c.2011),

N: V. Le May Neville-Parry (c.2011)

Fls heavily scented. Tepals 4, pale pink.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2011*: 171

Images: *The Clematis 2011*: 171

Named after Val's friend and helper Maureen Darling

'Lone Pine'

See *hirsutissima* 'Lone Pine'

'Lord Henri Lennox'

Mis-spelling of 'Lord Henry Lennox'

'Lord Majo'

Mis-spelling of 'Lord Mayo'

'Louise fl. plena'

See synonymy of 'Louisa Plena'

'Lucie Simon' REVISED ENTRY

Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

Perhaps a synonym of Simon-Louis' 'Lucie'?

'Luona' REVISED ENTRY

Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

'Lwowskie Orleta' REVISED ENTRY

Mis-spelling of 'Lwowskie Orłęta'

'Lwowskie Orłęta'

Parentage: unknown

R: W. Noll

Sepals bright violet.

Published refs: Sekowski (1987): 102, as 'Lwowskie Orleta'; Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš (1990): 14

The name means "Lviv Eagles" and commemorates the young Polish people who defended Lviv against Ukrainian troops in 1918 and again against Soviet troops in 1920. Although the epithet was technically first established with Sekowski's spelling, the correct spelling of Orłęta should be used (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 35.3).

'Lydia' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: 'Carnaby' (s) × 'Ivan Olsson'

R: J. Räsänen (2004), **G:** J. Räsänen (2007),

N: J. Räsänen (2007), **REG:** J. Räsänen (2010)

Fls flat or flattish, 12–17 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds greyish downy. Sepals 6–8 (early fls sometimes appearing semi-double), opening pinkish lilac with a darker bar, maturing to white tinged with pink (except in autumn fls, which can remain deep pink with a reddish purple bar), 6 × 3.5 cm, overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, and long-pointed, with reflexed tips; outside grey-downy, with greenish midribs tinged pink. Filaments white at

base, shading through red-purple to dark violet connectives; anthers dark violet. Styles and stigmas pale, creamy yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m, red-brown when young, maturing dark brown, with grey down. Lvs ternate, brownish when young, maturing dark green, with entire, slightly wavy margins. FL: (in central Finland) June–July on previous year’s growth, Aug–Oct on current year’s.

Named after the registrant’s grand-daughter, Lyidia Ylätalo

‘Macrantha’ Flammula Group AMENDED ENTRY
Published refs: Johnson (1997): 626
ICRC (2002) cited publication in Edward’s *Botanical Register* 25: t.61 (1839), as *lathyrifolia* Lindl. – but this does not mention “macrantha”. Instead, Johnson has amended Kuntze’s 1885 *recta solitariiflora* to a hybrid cv.

macropetala ‘Blue Stream’ AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of *fauriei* ‘Blue Stream’

macropetala ‘White Satin’ Atragene Group
Syn. of ‘White Satin’

‘Mad. Baron Veillard’
Mis-spelling of ‘Madame Baron-Veillard’

‘Mad. Thibaut’
Alternative spelling of ‘Madame Thibaut’

‘Madame Edouard Andre’
Mis-spelling of ‘Madame Édouard André’

‘Madame Edouard Andr’e’
Mis-spelling of ‘Madame Édouard André’

‘Madame Gradge’
Mis-spelling of ‘Madame Grangé’

‘Madame Hoser’
Presumably a mis-spelling of ‘Madame Moser’
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description, as ‘Mad. Hoser’

‘Madame Julia Corevon’
Mis-spelling of ‘Madame Julia Correvon’

‘Madll. Kellogg’
An acceptable equivalent of ‘Mademoiselle Kellogg’, under ICNCP, 2004: Art. 32.9 (though it is considered preferable for cultivar epithets not to include abbreviated forms of address)

‘Magda’
R: S. Franczak
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Buds ovoid, downy, green, flushed red-purple towards tip. Sepals 6, blue, flushed red-purple towards base, elliptic, touching or overlapping at base, wavy-margined, with obtuse tip ending in a distinct, pale green awn. Filaments white. Deciduous climber.

MAGENTA
Trade designation of ‘Trav07’

‘Mahrovöi’
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Makhrovyi’

‘Maiden Blush’
Mis-spelling of ‘Maiden’s Blush’

‘Maidwell Hall’
Syn. of *macropetala* ‘Maidwell Hall’

‘Malōš’
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Malysh’

mandschurica
Mis-spelling of *mandshurica*

‘Mansyūkiiro’
Syn. of *patens* ‘Manshuu Ki’

‘Marcelina’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
S: S. Franczak (1997), **G:** S. Franczak (1997),
N: S. Franczak (1998), **I:** Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa (2005)
Fls 12–15 (–17) cm across. Sepals 6, violet-purple with slightly deeper bar, elliptic, overlapping at base, finely pointed, margin wavy. Filaments creamy white; anthers violet-red. Deciduous climber with stems 3–4(–5) m. Lvs 2-ternate. FL: June–Sept.
Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2005)
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2001: 89
Named after a Polish river, also a Polish female name

‘Margot Kostner’
See ‘M. Koster’

‘Maria’ (Jacob-Makoy)
See *patens* ‘Maria’ (Jacob-Makoy)

‘Maria’ (Kivistik) Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Images: Kivistik (2008): 52
This epithet had already been established in 1866 for a different cultivar, but the Kivistiks’ plant was registered by the Estonian PVR office in February 2004 (as published in February 2009) and therefore takes priority under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2. It is recommended that the raiser’s name should always be cited with this epithet, to minimize further confusion – though even that would not prevent possible confusion with the Late Large-flowered cultivar also raised by the Kivistiks which was named ‘Mari’.

‘Maria’ (Miyazaki?) REVISED ENTRY
Mistranscription of ‘Aria’ アリア
Original script: マリア

‘Maria’ (Zwijenburg) Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY
Named after the raiser’s mother, the wife of

P.G. Zwijnenburg. Unacceptable name (under ICNCP, 2009: Art 30.1), with at least two other cvs having prior nomenclatural claim to this epithet: it is recommended that the raiser's name should always be cited with this epithet, to minimize further confusion.

'Marie Boissellot'
Mis-spelling of 'Marie Boisselot'

'Matka Urszula Leduchowska'
Mis-spelling of 'Matka Urszula Ledóchowska'

'Matsuri Daiko'
Mis-spelling of 'Matsuridaiko'

maximowicziana var. *robusta* (Carr.) Nakai
AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of *terniflora* 'Robusta'

'Menuet'
See 'Minuet'

'Mercury' Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

I: Notcutt's (pre-2001)

Fls usually single, sometimes semi-double in early blooms, 10–12.5 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 8, opening pale pink, maturing to white, in some lights with a blue-grey tinge, elliptic, overlapping, margin very wavy. Stamens pale to bright yellow. Lvs single with cordate base, or ternate with the fllets having narrowed or rounded base. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3 m. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, Aug–Sept on current year's.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2001: 19

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2001: 17

Unacceptable name, ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23, being too similar to the earlier 'Mercurii' (which itself has been recorded mis-spelt as 'Mercury').

The sepals are so frilled that they can give the fls the impression of being double though they are not.

'Merv'
See *florida* var. *normalis* 'Merv'

'Michiko'
Erroneous name for *C. × cartmanii* 'Evipo044' (which has trade designation MICHIKO)

MICHIKO
Trade designation of *C. × cartmanii* 'Evipo044'

'Miene Belle'
Mis-spelling of 'Mienie Belle', itself an erroneous name for 'Zomibel' (which has trade designation MIENIE BELLE)

'Miguel Viso' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Chance seedling of unknown parentage
S: D. Long (2007), G: D. Long (2009), N: D. Long (2010), REG: D. Long (2010)
Fls flat or flattish, 15–18 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6–8, opening lavender with a wide, white bar, lavender maturing to

mauve, 8.5 × 3.5 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, long-pointed, wavy-margined becoming flatter with age. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. Lvs ternate, usually entire but sometimes with irregular lobes, dark green. FL produced on current year's growth.

Named to commemorate a friend: Miguel Viso (1957–2010) was a keen plantsman and clematarian

'Minos Patens' REVISED ENTRY
Presumably a syn. of 'Minos'
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

'Miss Batemen'
Mis-spelling of 'Miss Bateman'

MISSISSIPPI RIVER
Trade designation of 'Zomisri'

'Mme Emil Sorbet' REVISED ENTRY
Error for 'Madame Émile Sorbet'

'Momoka Bell'
R: S. Shibuya (pre-2009)
Granted Japanese PBR 24247 in 2010; further details are being sought. Original script: 毛モカベル.

MON AMOUR
Trade designation of 'Zomoa'

MON JARDIN MA MAISON
Trade designation of 'Trav04'

MONGOLIAN BELLS®
Trade designation for *integrifolia* 'Psharlan'

mongolica
Status uncertain. Snoeijer (1991): 65 says it is a synonym of *heracleifolia*.
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

'Monika' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown (cross 479-94)
R: S. Franczak (1994), I: Clematis Szkółka Pojemnikowa (2009)
Fls flat or flattish, 10–12 cm across, outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, pink with darker margins and bar, elliptic, long-pointed, sometimes overlapping and sometimes gappy. Filaments creamy lemon; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3 m. FL: May–Aug. Published refs: *Clematis Szkółka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009): 16
Unacceptable name, ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1, since 'Monika' has already been established for an *Integrifolia* Group cultivar

'Monique'
See *florida* var. *normalis* 'Monique'

'MonSichuan'
See *montana* var. *rubens* 'MonSichuan'

montana 'Dusky Star' REVISED ENTRY
Erroneous name for 'Dusky Star', now a syn. of
'Cadson1'

montana 'Peveril' REVISED ENTRY
Unacceptable name; see *montana* var. *wilsonii*
'Peveril'

montana 'Pink Starlight' REVISED ENTRY
Erroneous name for 'Pink Starlight', now a syn. of
'Cadson2'

montana 'Snowflake'
Syn. of 'Snowflake' (Montana Group)

montana var. *rubens* 'MonSichuan' Montana Group
I: Monrovia (2010)
Selection with white sepals with a pink blush, and
foliage deep plum or burgundy. Deciduous climber
with stems up to 6 m. FL: winter to early spring.
Trade: PINK-A-BOO® ANEMONE CLEMATIS

montana var. *wilsonii* 'Peveril' Montana Group
Parentage: Selection from *montana*
S: B. Fretwell (1979), **I:** Peveril Clematis Nursery
(1986)
Published refs: *Peveril Clematis Nursery Cat. c.1986*,
as *montana* 'Peveril'
Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 315
Named after Fretwell's former nursery. Mis-spelling:
montana 'Peverill'. Seed collected in China was sent to
Barry Fretwell, who raised and selected this cultivar
about 1979. From its description, Fretwell – and
Johnson (1997): 403 – think it may be a cultivar of
montana var. *wilsonii*. The earliest published description
found so far occurs in an un-dated catalogue of c.1986
– the same one in which *recta* 'Peveril' was apparently
first published. However, priority was given to the
latter in *3rd Supplement* (2009), so *montana* 'Peveril'
becomes an unacceptable name.

MOONFLEET
Trade designation of 'Evipo046'

'Moonlight'
Has been used as an erroneous name for *patens*
'Manshuu Ki' (which has trade designation WADA'S
PRIMROSE). Not to be confused with the true
cultivar called 'Moonlight' (*q.v.*).

'Morning Mist' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux'
× 'Kathleen Wheeler'
R: F. Wein, **I:** Clearview Horticultural Products (2009)
Fls flat or flattish, 17–23 cm across, upward- or
outward-facing. Sepals 6–7, pale pink with a bar
opening darker pink but fading to white with age,
young midribs greenish on the outside (colour
sometimes showing through at the base of the sepal
inside); elliptic, basal one-third overlapping, margins
ruffled, tips acuminate. Filaments greenish yellow.
Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5 m. Lvs ternate,
dark green, with margins entire and sometimes wavy.
FL: May–July on previous year's growth and late

summer on current year's.
Published refs: *Vancouver Sun* (3 Apr 2009)
One of the Vancouver® series raised at Clearview
Horticultural Products.

MORNING STAR
Trade designation of 'Zoklako'

'Mother Teresa'
Syn. of 'Matka Teresa'

'Mr Fesserano' REVISED ENTRY
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 39, without
description

'Mr Grandeau' REVISED ENTRY
Mis-spelling of 'Monsieur Grandeau'
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 39, without
description

'Mr Hans Horn' Viticella Group
I: Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa (2010)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–6 cm across, nodding
(occasionally outward-facing); pedicels long. Sepals 4,
deep violet, bar often paler in basal half, elliptic, gappy,
wavy-margined, narrowing to acute tip. Filaments
greenish; anthers creamy yellow. Deciduous climber,
with stems up to 4 m. FL: June–July and Aug–Sept.
Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta*
(Lato-Jesień 2010)

'Mr Radger' REVISED ENTRY
Probably mis-spelling of 'Mr Badger'
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 39, without
description

'Mr Th. Lacroix' REVISED ENTRY
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 39, without
description

'Mrs Cholmodley'
Mis-spelling of 'Mrs Cholmondeley'

'Mrs Cholmodley'
Mis-spelling of 'Mrs Cholmondeley'

'Mrs Fred Hill' [apparently Large-flowered Division]
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8,
pale lavender, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with very
slightly wavy margins, tips obtuse and very slightly
recurved. Filaments greenish white; connectives
red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber.
Images: *Amateur Gardening* (24/6/1932)

'Mrs Georg Jackman'
Mis-spelling of 'Mrs George Jackman'

'Mrs Mavis Darlington' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
N: H. Darlington (2010), **REG:** H. Darlington (2010)
Different fls on the same plant can be single,
semi-double or double in roughly equal proportions,
flat or flattish, up to 18 cm across, upward- or outward-
facing, not scented. Sepals usually 8 on single fls, deep

mauve-pink, with white background showing through in centre, especially around margins of bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping, tips blunt (with a small mucro) and slightly recurved. Staminodes 20–30 in double fls, sepaloid, deep purplish pink about a strong white bar, narrowly elliptic, gappy at base, with aristate tip. Filaments yellow; anthers brown. Fruit-heads persistent, plumose. Deciduous climber with stems up to 2.5m. Lvs ternate. FL: May–June on previous year's growth and Aug–Sept on current year's. Named after the registrant's wife

'Murasaki-man-e'

An invalidly published synonym of 'Shishimaru'

'Murasaki-no-tsubo' Viorna Group

A clematis labelled thus was seen in Clematis White Hill Garden during the ICIS tour in Japan in 2008; a detailed description is being sought.

Original script: 紫の壺. Name means "purple urn".

'Musashino' (むさしの) Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

PARENTAGE: unknown, possibly a wild variant of *patens*
N: Hiroshi Takeuchi

Stated to be unacceptable in *ICRC* (2002) owing to prior use of 'Musashino' by Sakurai (ICNCP, 1995: Art. 26.1). However, the original name differs in script (むさしの) and only becomes confusable after transliteration. It is therefore deemed to be acceptable so long as the original script is also quoted (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5).

'Musashino' (武蔵野) Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

R: Gen Sakurai

To avoid confusion with Takeuchi's 'Musashino' (むさしの), which becomes identical after transliteration, the original script should also be quoted (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5).

'My Engel'

See 'My Angel'

'Myōjō' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Star of India' (Japanese type) × unknown
R: Seejuuroo Arai (1986)

Fls 10–15(–20) cm across. Sepals 6–8, satiny violet-red or purple with darker, redder bar, obovate, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers creamy white to pale or bright yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3 m. Lvs ternate. FL: May–June, Aug–Sept.

Published refs: *Clematis* (1967)

Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 294

Trade: BRIGHT STAR; VELOURS BLEU

Original script: 明星. Named after the planet Venus.

Acceptable alternative spelling: 'Myoojoo'.

Unaccepted spellings: 'Myojo'; 'Myōjō'; 'Moojoo'. See note under 'Myoyo'.

'Myoojoo' REVISED ENTRY

Acceptable alternative spelling of 'Myōjō'

'My Super Star' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: W. Straver (2004), G: W. Straver (2005),

N: W. Straver (2008), I: Baumschule Adrian Straver (2009), REG: W. Straver (2009)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7–11 cm across, outward-facing or slightly nodding, borne singly or in 3-fl'd dichasial cymes; peduncles very dark purple. Buds purple, with darker veins; tip green. Sepals 4–5; inside white, tinged violet in upper half; outside dark red-purple at base and in centre, paler towards tips, margins cream-white; 5 × 2 cm, gappy, long-pointed, with tips recurved. Filaments pale green; anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m, purple when young, turning dark purple. Lvs pinnate, with 5 lflets, pale green to mid-green, margins entire. FL: late June to Oct on current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 183

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 16

'My Time Has Come' Large-flowered Group

R: B. Collingwood (pre-2010)

Published refs: Epithet and illustration published in *Clem. Int.* 2010: 71, but without adequate description – so the cultivar has not yet been formally established, but the epithet is included here as a Checklist item to avoid later confusion

'Nadežda'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Nadezhda'

'Nahatomujiku'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Nachtmusik'

'Nally Moser'

Mis-spelling of 'Nelly Moser'

'Nelley Moser'

Mis-spelling of 'Nelly Moser'

netleaf leather-flower

Common name for *reticulata*

netted clematis

Common name for *reticulata*

'New Hendersonii'

See *C. × eriostemon* 'New Hendersonii'

'New Prince' REVISED ENTRY

S: M. Chikuma (2003), G: M. Chikuma (2004),

N: M. Toomey (2006), REG: M. Chikuma (2006)

Syn. of 'New Prince Toomey'

'New Prince Toomey' Integrifolia Group

Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown

S: M. Chikuma (2003), G: M. Chikuma (2004)

Syns: 'New Prince'

Fls bell-shaped, 3.5 cm across, nodding, with a citrus scent. Sepals 4, shiny purplish blue, 5–6 × 2 cm, touching at base, with markedly twisted and irregular, wavy margins, long-pointed and with divergent,

recurred tips. Filaments cream, anthers yellow, both with creamy white down. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems non-climbing, erect, to 0.7 m. Lvs simple, entire. FL: May to mid-Sept on current year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: colour print supplied by registrant (WSY0096736)
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2007: 30, as 'New Prince'
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2007: 28; Kaneko (2009): 93
Original script: ニュープリンストゥーミイ.
Although originally registered with the ICRA as 'New Prince', when this cultivar was awarded Japanese PBR 19570 in June 2010 it was under the name 'New Prince Toomey' – so the latter epithet must take priority and the former becomes its synonym (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 11.2 & 31.2).

'Niida' REVISED ENTRY

Acceptable alternative spelling of 'Nida'

'Nida'

Parentage: unknown

R: K. Hasegawa (pre-2007)

Fls flat, 10–15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals red-purple with a white base and bar, overlapping, elliptical, apiculate. Stamens purple. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.7 m. FL: Apr.–Oct.

Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 57

Images: Kaneko (2009): 57

Original script: ニイダ. Acceptable alternative spelling: 'Niida'.

'Nike'

See *armandii* 'Nike', a mis-spelling of *armandii* 'Nikkou'

'Nikkō' Armandii Group

Sepals pinkish.

Images: Kaneko (2009): 31

Original script: 日光. Unacceptable name, ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1, since epithet has already been used for *patens* 'Nikko' (日光のかざぐるま).

'Nina' Early Large-flowered Group

R: S. Franczak, **G:** S. Franczak (1980), **N:** S. Franczak (1999), **I:** Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa (2010)

Fls flat or flattish, 17–19 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, pale pink, darker towards margins, broadly elliptic, overlapping, wavy-margined, tipped with a distinct apiculus. Filaments and anthers pink. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m. FL: late May to Sept.

Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2010)

'Nirwana' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: W. Straver (2004), **G:** W. Straver (2005),

N: W. Straver (2008), **I:** Baumschule Adrian Straver (2009), **REG:** W. Straver (2009)

Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, 6–8 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6, violet-purple with velvet purple bar, 5–6 × 3 cm, overlapping. Filaments cream-white; anthers yellowish. Deciduous climber with stems to 1.5 m,

dull green when young, ageing purple. Lvs simple or ternate, green or brownish when young, margins entire. FL: Apr–June on previous year's growth, July–Sept on current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 183

'Nocturne' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Tateshina' (s) × 'Kakio'

R: F. Miyata & K. Miyazaki (1989), **N:** F. Miyata (1990), **I:** K. Miyazaki (1992), **REG:** K. Miyazaki (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 7–10 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6–8, dark reddish pink-purple with a paler bar, 4 × 3 cm, broadly elliptic, rounded, overlapping, with a long-pointed, cuspidate tip. Filaments white; anthers creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Compact, deciduous climber with stems to 1 m, green when young, maturing to brown. Lvs ternate, entire, mid-green. FL: late Apr to May, on previous year's growth.

Published refs: *ICRC* (2002): 233, without description; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 17

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 17

Original script: ノクターン.

northern leather-flower

Common name for *viorna* in USA

'Oberek' Viticella Group

Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown

S: S. Marczyński (2000), **G:** S. Marczyński (2002), **N:** S. Marczyński (2009), **I:** Clematis Szkołka

Pojemnikowa (2009), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2009)

Fls single or occasionally semi-double, flat or flattish, 5–6 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 4, pale pink, with moderate purplish pink (65A) veins largely lacking from central bar but becoming increasingly marked towards margins, which are suffused deep purplish pink (64D), 2–3 × 2–2.5 cm, rhomboid, blunt, gappy, wavy margined, with recurved tips. Filaments greenish yellow; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4–4 m. Lvs mostly ternate, some simple or semibipinnate, dark green, with crinkled margins. FL: June–July on current year's growth.

Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009)

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 17

Named after a Polish folk dance.

'Odoriba' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *crispa* × *viorna*

R: Kazushige Ozawa (1988), **S:** Kazushige Ozawa (1990)

Syns: *texensis* 'Odoriba'; *viticella* 'Odoriba'

Fls open-bell-shaped, 2.5–3(–5) cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, dark pink, white at base, tip recurved. Anthers greenish yellow. Stems 2.5–3 m. FL: May–Oct.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 1998: 35

Images: Kaneko (2005): 57; Kivistik 2008: 97;

Kaneko (2009): 83

Name means “dancing place”. Original script: 踊り場.
There has been some discussion about the parentage of this cultivar, given that the open-ness of the flowers’ bell-mouth suggests *viticella*, rather than Section *Viorna*, in influence. Chesshire (2004) and Snoeijer (2008) both classify it in *Viticella* Group. This challenges the parentage Ozawa clearly stated in his submission for Japanese PBR 4910 – and the Chikumas and Maurice Horn have advised *pers. comm.* that Mr Ozawa did not grow any *Viticella* Group in his collection. The classification under *Viorna* Group will therefore be retained until other evidence (e.g. DNA analysis?) is produced to prove that this is wrong.

‘Odyssee’
Mis-spelling of ‘Odyssee’

‘Óie’ *Viticella* Group
R: E. Kala (1982)
Fls 14 cm across. Sepals 6, red-purple with a slightly darker stripe, elliptical, long-pointed and apiculate, margins wavy, touching at base but otherwise gappy. Stamens dark purple. Stems to 1.8 m.
Published refs: Kivistik (2008): 107
Images: Kivistik (2008): 107
Name means “floral” in Estonian

‘Olympiada 80’
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Olimpiada-80’

‘Ooh La La’
Erroneous name for ‘Evip041’ (which has trade designation OOH LA LA, at least in Europe)

orientalis ‘Helios’ AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of ‘Daihelios’

‘Our Jean’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘The President’ (s) × ‘Hagley Hybrid’
R: C.W. Welch (2007), **G:** C.W. Welch (2009),
N: C.W. Welch (2010), **REG:** C.W. Welch (2011)
Fls usually single (though occasionally double on young plants, or amongst otherwise single fls on mature plants), flat or flattish, 10–12 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals usually 8 in single fls; numerous, sepaloid segments in double; single fls strong purplish blue (98A), with a strong purplish red (64C) bar when young but ageing to a uniform purplish blue (except perhaps at the top of the midvein), 6 × 2 cm, elliptical, overlapping, blunt, with a prominent pale bristle at the tip; double fls have a less pronounced bar on opening, and a silvery white underside. Stamens 1.5 cm long; filaments creamy white; connectives yellowish; anthers cream. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with reddish brown stems up to 2.5 m. Lvs simple, with a cordate base and cuspidate tip, or ternate; margins entire and downy; scattered hairs on petioles and undersides, down restricted to main veins on upper surface. FL: starting in May on previous season’s growth.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 12 (with picture)
Named after the registrant’s late sister, Jean Stead

‘Ovation’ Forsteri Group
I: Noviflora Holland B.V. (2011)
Fls broadly bowl-shaped to flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, white, with a greenish flush on first opening, ovate, overlapping, blunt. Filaments green at base, becoming white above; connectives green; anthers white. Dwarf, evergreen, clump-forming, bushy shrub with procumbent stems.

‘Palsetto’
Parentage: *florida* × unknown
R: M. Udagawa (2000)
Syns: ‘Falsetto’
Fls slightly bowl-shaped, 4–5 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 4, pale pink with a slightly darker pink bar, gappy, margins slightly wavy, tips mucronate and slightly recurved. Filaments pale pink; anthers dark red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5 m. FL: May–Oct.
Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 99
Images: Kaneko (2009): 99
Original script: ハルセツト. This was mistakenly published as ‘Falsetto’ in *3rd Supplement* (2009): 15. Although wishing to allude to the singing technique known as falsetto, the raiser decided to coin a new word using an initial “p” rather than an “f”.
Unaccepted spelling: ‘Parusetto’.

PAMELA JACKMAN ALPINE CLEMATIS
Trade designation of *alpina* ‘Pamela Jackman’

PAPILLON BLUE
Trade designation of ‘Trav02’

‘Parusetto’
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Palsetto’

‘Pasutorare’
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Pastorale’

patens ‘Helène’
Syn. of ‘Helena’

patens ‘Maria’ (Jacob-Makoy) Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
I: L. Jacob-Makoy & Co. (1865)
Fls dark blue. Filaments white; anthers brown. Morren – in *Belg. Hort.* 16: 8 (1866) – quotes this from Jacob-Makoy’s *Cat. no.107*, issued December 1865, as a new introduction. Although *ICRC* (2002) treated this as a synonym of Simon-Louis’ 1865 cultivar ‘Marie’, it is not entirely clear whether this was indeed the same plant and further research is needed to try to establish this. This does seem to be the first established use of ‘Maria’ as an epithet. Normally this would make all later uses (and there have been several) unacceptable, but the Kivistiks’ plant was registered by the Estonian PVR office in February 2004 (as published in February 2009) and so takes priority under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2; Jacob-Makoy’s name therefore becomes unacceptable (under ICNCP, 2009: Art 30.1). It is recommended that the appropriate raiser’s name should always be cited with this epithet, to minimize further confusion.

patens ‘Nellie Moser’
Syn./mis-spelling of ‘Nelly Moser’

‘Patricia Anne Fretwell’
Mis-spelling of ‘Patricia Ann Fretwell’, itself an erroneous name for ‘Pafar’ (trade designation: PATRICIA ANN FRETWELL).

‘Pearl d’Azur’
Mis-spelling of ‘Perle d’Azur’

‘Pennee’s Purity’
Mis-spelling of ‘Pennell’s Purity’

‘Peppermint’
Erroneous name for ‘Evipo005’ (which has trade designation PEPPERMINT)

‘Perfecta Hybrida’ REVISED ENTRY
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 39, without description

‘Perris n’ Pride’
Mis-spelling of ‘Perrin’s Pride’

‘Petit Faucon’
Syn. of ‘Evisix’
Published refs: *The Clematis 1995 Spring Supplement*
Originally published as a cultivar epithet, this became a synonym once ‘Evisix’ was granted PBR in December 1995 (ICNCP, 2009: Principle 3 & Art. 31.2). PETIT FAUCON is now used as a trade designation of ‘Evisix’.

‘Petite Faucox’
Mis-spelling of PETIT FAUCON, trade designation of ‘Evisix’

‘Peveril’
Unacceptable name; see *aethusifolia* ‘Peveril’

‘Peveril’ (Atragene Group)
Unacceptable name; see *alpina* ‘Peveril’

‘Peveril’ (Integrifolia Group)
Unacceptable name; see *C. × cylindrica* ‘Peveril’

‘Peveril’ (Heracleifolia Group)
Unacceptable name; see *heracleifolia* ‘Peveril’

‘Peveril’ (Montana Group) REVISED ENTRY
Unacceptable name; syn. of *montana* var. *wilsonii* ‘Peveril’

‘Peveril Purple’
See *recta* ‘Peveril Purple’

‘Phenix’
Mis-spelling of ‘Phoenix’

‘Picasso’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
R: W. Straver (2003), **G:** W. Straver (2004),
N: W. Straver, **I:** Baumschule Adrian Straver (2008),
REG: W. Straver (2009)

Fls opening concave, becoming flat or flattish, 10–14 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6(–8), inside light purple (85B) very heavily speckled strong violet (86B), tinged red-purple towards tip, 7 × 4 cm, overlapping. Filaments white and purple; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems *c.* 2 m, very dark purple when young. Lvs ternate, glossy, dark green, margins entire and wavy. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, Aug–Sept on current year’s growth. Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer
Published refs: *The Clematis 2009*: 183
Named after the Spanish painter, draughtsman and sculptor Pablo Picasso (1881–1973)

‘Pied Piper’ Montana Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
N: R.C. Mitchell (2009), **I:** Growell Ornamental Plants Import/Export (*c.* 2010), **REG:** R.C. Mitchell (2010)

Fls semi-double, flat or flattish, 4 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or (more usually) with 2–3 fls per node, with faintly sweet scent. Outer sepals 4, with variable number – but few – inner sepals; centre pale creamy yellow, shading through narrow band of very pale pink to narrow, deep pink margin, broader towards tip; outer sepals oval with blunt tip, gappy, with wavy margins, 2.2 × 1.3 cm, inner ovate-lanceolate, long-pointed. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems green when young. Lvs ternate, entire, mid-green, somewhat smaller than is typical for Montana Group. FL: Oct (southern hemisphere) on previous year’s growth. Named after the similarity of the fls to the Pied Piper of Hamelin’s “gypsy coat of red and yellow” (Browning)

PINK-A-BOO® ANEMONE CLEMATIS
Trade designation of *montana* var. *rubens* ‘MonSichuan’

PINK ANEMONE CLEMATIS
Trade designation of *montana* var. *rubens*

‘Pink Champagne’
Erroneous name for ‘Kakio’ (which has trade designation PINK CHAMPAGNE)

PINK SPLASH Integrifolia Group
Parentage: ‘Rosea’ (Integrifolia Group) × ‘Rubra’ (Viticella Group)
R: W. Snoeijer (pre-2001)
Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2001*: 86
Apparently a trade designation for a cultivar never finally introduced.

‘Pink Starlight’ Montana Group REVISED ENTRY
R: R.C. Mitchell (1997), **G:** R.C. Mitchell (1998),
N: R.C. Mitchell (1998), **REG:** R.C. Mitchell (2000)
This cultivar was granted EU PBR 27642 in 2010 under the epithet ‘Cadson2’. ‘Pink Starlight’, its previously registered name, therefore becomes a synonym of ‘Cadson2’ under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 11.2.

'Pirinz Hendrick'
Mis-spelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

Pitcher's leather flower
Common name for *pitcheri*

× *poizatii* hort. ex Seringe

Syn. of *C. × aromatica*

Published refs: Seringe in *Flores des Jardins* iii: 79–80 (1849)

Seringe's original spelling of *Poizati* has been amended to *poizatii* in conformity with current practice under the Botanical Code. There seems little doubt that the plant Seringe describes, originating from M. Poizat's garden at Villeurbanne near Lyon, is the one later named and distributed as *coerulea odorata* by Bertin: see Carrière in *Revue Horticole* (1877): 15–17. The latter has now been widely accepted as a synonym of *C. × aromatica* Lenné & K. Koch, published in 1855. Clearly, though, Seringe's *poizatii* pre-dates *aromatica* as an epithet and, under normal circumstances, should take priority over it. However, there seems to be little advantage to be gained in overturning what is now such a well-established name, so in the opinion of the ICRA it would be preferable for *C. × aromatica* to be conserved.

'Polarlight' (Atrage Group)
See 'Werner's Polarlight'

'Polarlight' (Early Large-flowered Group)
AMENDED ENTRY
Syn. of 'Polarlicht'

'Poljarny'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Poliarnyi'

'Président Grévy'
Mis-spelling of 'Président Grévy'

'Président Huos' REVISED ENTRY
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 39, without description
Possibly a mis-spelling of 'Président G.G. Huot'

'Pretty Pinwheel' Viticella Group
Parentage: 'Étoile Rose' × unknown
R: K. Sugimoto, **I:** (c.1997)
Fls 4–5 cm across, outward-facing or nodding. Sepals 4, dark purple inside, silvery outside, margins strongly wavy, tips recurved. Filaments and anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.3–3 m. FL: May–Oct. Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 81
Images: Kaneko (2009): 81
Original script: プリティーピンホイール.

'Prezydent Narutowicz'
Syn. of 'Gabriel Narutowicz'
Although noted in Riekstiņa & Riekstiņš (1990): 15 as having been bred by Franczak, Franczak (1996) does not himself include it as one of his cultivars.

'Primrose Gem'
Sepals white. Stamens yellow.
Found on sale at a UK garden centre in 2008; no further details known

'Princ Henryk'
Mis-spelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

'Prince Albert of Edinburgh'
Mis-spelling of 'Prince Alfred of Edinburgh'

'Prince Henryk'
Mis-spelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

PRINCESS KATE
Trade designation of 'Zoprika'

'Princesse Louise'
Mis-spelling of 'Princess Louise'

'Prinz Hendrick'
Mis-spelling of 'Prins Hendrik' (Early Large-flowered Group)

puberula Hook. f. & Thomson var. *ganpiniana* (H. Lév. & Vaniot) W.T. Wang
Syns: *ganpiniana* (H. Lév. & Vaniot) Tamura
Fls 1.5–2.5 cm across, in terminal panicles, scented. Sepals creamy white, abaxially sparsely puberulous to subglabrous. Ovaries and achenes glabrous. Climber with stems up to 5 m. Leaflet blades abaxially sparsely puberulous or subglabrous. FL: Sept–Nov. China; in forests, scrub, slopes @400–3,300 m.

'Pulchella' REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
Fls like *recta*, in loose trusses. Sepals white. Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 34
Described under Erecta Group.

'Purity' Montana Group
Erroneous name for 'Prosperity'

'Purple Blush' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
S: R.C. Mitchell, **N:** R.C. Mitchell, **I:** Growell
Ornamental Plants Import/Export (2010),
REG: R.C. Mitchell (2010)
Fls semi-double, flat or flattish, 11 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals up to 12, pale purple, ageing to white (except where sepals overlap), 5 × 4 cm, wavy-margined, overlapping, outer sepals blunt but inner long-pointed. Filaments and anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs small (central lfllet 3 × 1.5 cm), pale green, ternate, with margins entire but wavy. FL: November onwards (southern hemisphere), on current year's growth.

'Purple Shadow' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Sport of 'Shisen'
S: H. Hayakawa (pre-2008)

Fls shallow bowl-shaped, 10–20 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 8, with pale purple stippling and streaking over a darker purple background, overlapping, broadly elliptic, apiculate. Filaments cream; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3 m. FL: May–Oct. Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen lodged by Wim Snoeijer in Leiden Herbarium, 2009
Images: Kaneko (2009): 61
Original script: ノーブルシヤドー. Mentioned by A. Kaneko in his talk to the ICIS tour, 2008, when he said sport of ‘H.F. Young’; corrected to ‘Shisen’ in Kaneko (2009).

‘Purpurea Plena Elegas’
Mis-spelling of ‘Purpurea Plena Elegans’

QUEEN MOTHER
Trade designation of ‘Zoquum’

‘Queen Quinevere’
Mis-spelling of ‘Queen Guinevere’

‘Radebeul’ Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Bees’ Jubilee’ (s) × unknown
S: L. Sachs (2005), G: Baumschule Sachs GbR (2008), N: L. Sachs (2011), REG: Baumschule Sachs GbR (2011)
Fls flat or flattish, 15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 8, bluish white (N155A) with pale pink midveins, pink sometimes suffusing the whole central bar in young fls, broadly elliptic, touching or overlapping at middle but somewhat gappy at base, with slightly wavy margins, rounded at tip with a short apiculus. Filaments and anthers white; connectives pale brown. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–Sept, on current year’s growth.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2011*: 175
Images: *Clem. Int. 2012*: 13
Named after the city in which Baumschule Sachs GbR is based

RAYMOND TRAVERS
Trade designation of ‘Trav01’

‘Red’
See *reticulata* ‘Red’

‘Red Cooler’
Erroneous name for ‘Crimson King’
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 83, without description; Johnson (2001): 206; Toomey & Leeds (2001): 335
It was mistakenly thought that this was a new cultivar, raised by Nippon Kaki Co., Japan and first offered in their 1985 catalogue. However they were actually selling imported ‘Crimson King’; their new name should therefore have been treated as a trade designation, but it has been published as a cultivar epithet.

‘Red Durandii’
‘Red Durandii’ is the name apparently given by Mr Hayakawa to a seedling derived from

C. × durandii, and he has used it for breeding purposes. Although in use for some years and considered unacceptable as a name under ICNCP, 2004: Art. 19.13, that rule was changed in ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11, allowing use of epithets partially in Latin.

‘Reetta Lotta’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Miss Bateman’ (s) × ‘Westerplatte’
R: J. Räsänen (2005), G: J. Räsänen (2008), N: J. Räsänen (2009), REG: J. Räsänen (2011)
Fls usually single, rarely semi-double or double, flat or flattish, 10–15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Buds greenish, grey-downy. Sepals 6–8 (or numerous in doubled fls); outside downy, opening pinkish purple with red-purple veining; this shows through as pale purple suffusion on inside margins on opening – though central bar always stays white – but inside fades with age to very pale pinkish white; 5–7.5 × 3–4.5 cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with margins very slightly wavy and an apiculate tip sometimes recurved. Filaments white at base, shading through red-purple to dark violet connectives; anthers red-purple; pollen white; stigma yellowish. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5 m, grey-downy when young, red-brown when mature. Lvs ternate, slightly downy on underside, margins entire. FL: June–Aug (in central Finland) on previous year’s, then current year’s growth.
Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2012*: 13 (with picture)
Named after the registrant’s grand-daughter, Reetta Ruokolahti

‘Reflections’
Erroneous name for ‘Evipo035’ (which has trade designation REFLECTIONS)

REFLECTIONS
Trade designation of ‘Evipo035’
This was incorrectly stated in *RHS Plant Finder 2010–2011* to be a trade designation of ‘Evipo046’.

REFLET DE LOIRE
Trade designation of ‘Trav06’

‘Regina’ (Franczak) Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Images: Franczak (1996)
This was stated in *ICRC* (2002) to be an unacceptable name under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17.9. Regina is now considered to be a woman’s name and therefore acceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.12. However, the epithet had already been established long ago as a mis-spelling of Anderson-Henry’s ‘Reginae’, so this re-use remains unacceptable under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1. Further, the same epithet was then later re-used by Marczyński for a different (violet-flowered) cultivar which apparently also originated from Franczak. It is recommended that Franczak’s pre-1996 cultivar is distinguished by having his name added in parentheses, Marczyński’s name likewise being added to the plant he has distributed (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5).

'Regina' (Marczyński) Early Large-flowered Group
R: S. Franczak, **I:** Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa (2010)
Fls flat or flattish, 14–17 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6–8, pale violet with a faint lilac bar which fades with age, elliptic, long-pointed. Filaments cream; anthers violet-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3 m. FL: late-May and June on previous year's growth, Aug–Sept on current year's. Unacceptable name, this epithet having twice been previously established – as a mis-spelling for Anderson-Henry's 'Reginae' and, in 1996, for a different Franczak cv. with fls pink-margined about a broad, pinkish white bar. It is recommended that Franczak's pre-1996 cv. be distinguished by adding his name in parentheses, while Marczyński's name be used to distinguish this cv. later distributed by him (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1 & 30.5).

rehderiana 'Temple Bells'

Parentage: Selected seedling raised from seed wild-collected on Yarlung Tsangpo River west of Shigatse, Tibet by Harlan Hamernik *et al.*
I: Bluebird Nursery, Nebraska (2010)
Apparently a typical selection of the species, with scented, butter-yellow, bell-shaped fls from mid-summer to early autumn.

'Rekuieum'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Requiem'

'Rev. Canon Oakley'

An acceptable alternative to 'Reverend Canon Oakley'

'Richard's Picotee' Viticella Group

Parentage: 'Kathryn Chapman' (s) × unknown
R: R. Hodson (2007), **G:** R. Hodson (2010), **N:** R. Hodson (2011), **REG:** R. Hodson (2011)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding or drooping, borne singly. Sepals 4; inside creamy white in narrow band to either side of midrib, shading towards margins to very pale pink; upper margins broadly triangular, irregularly wavy, and strikingly marked with pinkish purple picotee, highlighted by rolled-back upper median margins giving sepal a broad-nibbed appearance; tips slightly recurved; outside downy. Filaments broad, pale green, edged white; connectives olive green with dark tip; anthers white. Deciduous climber. Lvs ternate or pinnate, with entire margins and downy petioles. FL: July–Sept. on current year's growth. Published refs: *The Clematis* 2011: 81
Images: *The Clematis* 2011: 82; *Clem. Int.* 2012: 14

'Rising Sun' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: (*florida* 'Sieboldiana' × unknown) × unknown
R: T. Hirota (2003)
Fls flat or flattish, 13–15 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6–8, red along midrib, shading to purplish red towards margins, broadly elliptic, touching at about one-third of length from base though often gappy at base itself, with margins barely wavy, rounded at tip but with a distinct apiculus. Filaments greenish white. Deciduous climber. FL: May.

'Rob' Atragene Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown
R: P. Zwijnenburg (2000), **I:** P. Zwijnenburg (2001)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals 4, pale pink, with strong red-purple flush at base and occasional tinge along midveins, ovate-lanceolate, long-pointed, wavy-margined, gappy. Filaments pale yellow; anthers yellowish green. Deciduous climber. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets, margins irregularly serrate. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2004: 116, without description
Named after Rob Jongeneel, the raiser's brother-in-law

'Robert Haubury'

Mis-spelling of 'Robert Hanbury'

'RobloM'

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
R: R.C. Mitchell (1995)
Syns: 'Star Burst'
Fls 11–12(–16) cm across, outward-facing, borne singly in axils, slightly scented. Buds ovate to lanceolate, 5 × 2 cm, pinkish white (N155B). Sepals 8, vivid reddish purple (74B) with pinkish white (N155B) bar, c.5.5 × 3 cm, elliptic, slightly overlapping, pointed. Filaments pinkish white (N155B), 1.2 cm, 100 per fl; anthers brilliant greenish yellow (3B), 0.8 cm; styles yellowish white (156D), 2 cm, 100 per fl; stigmas yellowish white (155D). Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous (or semi-evergreen?) climber, with moderate red (180B) new growth, stems very slightly downy. Lvs ternate, leathery, deep yellowish green (141B) above when mature; lflets joined at base in some lvs, margins often crenate. FL: spring (Oct in New Zealand) through summer, on current year's growth. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 1999: 43, as 'Star Burst'
Originally registered as 'Star Burst' in 1998, this cultivar was granted USPP 21203 in Aug 2010 as 'RobloM' – so the latter name must take priority (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2) and the former becomes its synonym (*ibid* Art. 11.2). It has been suggested that this cultivar can look very similar to 'Kakio' PINK CHAMPAGNE, but 'RobloM' generally has smaller flowers and shows none of the salmon-pink coloration exhibited by 'Kakio'. However, Robin Mitchell (*in litt.*) has noted that his description of 'RobloM' as evergreen – stated both in his original registration form and in the USPP application, and based on experience that his plant was cut back by frost in autumn rather than senescing naturally – should, on balance, be amended to deciduous.

'Roelie' Viticella Group

Parentage: 'Betty Corning' (s) × unknown
S: J.A.J. Hannink (2006), **G:** J.A.J. Hannink (2008), **N:** J.A.J. Hannink (2010), **REG:** J.A.J. Hannink (2010)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–5 cm across, drooping, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 4–6, very pale purple (85D inside; paler outside), strongly marked inside (apart from central bar) with vivid violet (88B) veins whose colour – especially towards tip – diffuses into surrounding blade, 1.5–2 × 0.8–1 cm, gappy, with margins wavy and irregularly cut, tip recurved.

Filaments and anthers green-yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with 2–3 m stems. Lvs small, usually ternate but occasionally pinnate with 5–7 lflets, pale to mid-green, with entire margins. FL: Aug–Sep on current year's growth. Published refs: Named and illustrated in *Clem. Int. 2010*: 86 but not validly described

Images: *Clem. Int. 2010*: 86

Named in honour of Roelie van der Meulen, a Dutch clematarian who opens her garden in Zwolle, 'Het Hoornwerk', to the public: see profile in *The Clematis 2007*: 46–49. This plant should not be confused with the large-flowered hybrid tentatively named "Roelie", illustrated in *The Clematis 2007*: 48 but not yet validly described or established.

'Romance' (ロマンス) Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: K. Sugimoto (2002), **I:** Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

Fls open bell-shaped, 3–4 cm across, outward-facing or semi-nodding. Sepals 4, bluish purple, broadly elliptic, with tips recurved and somewhat twisted. Herbaceous stems 0.35–0.5 m. FL: May–Oct. Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008*: 43

Images: Kaneko (2009): 92

Sugimoto's cultivar was first established using the original script ロマンス. As such it can be considered distinct. It is only when this epithet is transcribed into English that it risks becoming confused, as it has been, with the recently introduced New Leaf Plants' cultivar called 'Romance'. It is recommended that either (as here) the original script, or the Group or breeder's name, be cited in parentheses for this cultivar, to minimize the potential for further confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5).

'Romance' (New Leaf Plants) Viticella Group

R: New Leaf Plants Ltd, **I:** Taylors Clematis Nursery (2010)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, lavender-blue with a pink bar, elliptic, overlapping, long-pointed. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5 m. FL: May–June and Sept.

When the epithet for Sugimoto's, different, cultivar is transcribed into English, it risks becoming confused (and has been) with this cultivar recently introduced by wholesaler New Leaf Plants. It is recommended that the breeder's name always be cited in parentheses for this cultivar, to minimize the potential for further confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5).

'Rooguchi'

Acceptable alternative spelling of 'Rōguchi'

'Rosea' (Viorna Group)

See 'Rosea' (Fretwell) or *pitcheri* 'Rosea'

'Rosea' (Fretwell) Viorna Group AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: *crispa* × (*crispa* × *texensis*)

R: B. Fretwell (1985)

Syns: *crispa* 'Rosea'

Lvs and fl-shape similar to *crispa*, but fls smaller and narrower. Sepals 4, deep pink with a white bar inside. Stems 1.8–2.4 m. FL: June–Sept.

Published refs: Fretwell 1989: 100

Unacceptable name, ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 and 30.1. The raiser's name should be included so as to distinguish this cultivar from *pitcheri* 'Rosea', which is also in Viorna Group.

'Rosea' (Westphal) Viticella Group

Parentage: unknown

R: F.M. Westphal (1984), **I:** F.M. Westphal (by 2007)

Syns: *viticella* 'Rosea'

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 3–4 cm across, nodding. Sepals rose-pink. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5 m. FL: June–Sept.

Unacceptable name (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11 & 30.1): Westphal's *Hauptkatalog 2008/9*: 136 claims this as a "new seedling from F.M. Westphal 1984", so it is evidently not the same as the Viticella Group 'Rosea' cited by Springarn (1935).

'Royal Velour'

Mis-spelling of 'Royal Velours'

'Royal Velvet'

Erroneous name for 'Evifour' (which has trade designation ROYAL VELVET)

ROYAL VELVET

Trade designation of 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'

Beware possible confusion with ROYAL VELVET also being used as a trade designation of 'Evifour'.

'Royal Verlours'

Mis-spelling of 'Royal Velours'

'Rubro Violacea'

Mis-spelling of 'Rubroviolacea'

RUBY ALPINE CLEMATIS

Trade designation of 'Ruby'

'Ruby Wedding' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown

I: Taylor's Clematis (2010)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, deep pink with reddish bar, elliptical, overlapping at base, long-pointed. Filaments and anthers white, connectives crimson. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5 m. FL: May–Jun on previous year's growth, Sep on current year's.

Unacceptable name, this epithet having been already established for a different – Texensis Group – cultivar raised by Barry Fretwell (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1).

'Rushing Water'

See *petriei* 'Rushing Water'

'Ruutel'

Mis-spelling of 'Rüütel'

'Ryuan' Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown; possibly *florida* × *integrifolia*
R: K. Ozawa, **N:** M. Chikuma (2007),
I: M. & T. Chikuma (2007)
Fls 5–6 cm across, outward-facing. Sepals 4, bluish violet, widely gappy, narrowly elliptic, margins slightly wavy, tips apiculate. Stems herbaceous, non-climbing, to 1.5–2 m. FL: June–Oct, on current year's growth. Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 93
Images: Kaneko (2009): 93
Published incorrectly in *3rd Supplement* (2009) as raised by F. Miyata. Kaneko (2009): 93 gives Ozawa as the raiser; the Chikumas confirm this and give the parentage as *integrifolia* × *florida*. Original script: 籠安. Kaneko's main text transcribes this as 'Ryuan', but his index lists as 'Ryūan'.

'Saara Emilia' (Large-flowered Division)
Parentage: 'Ivan Olsson' (s) × (possibly) 'Carnaby'
R: J. Räsänen (2004), **G:** J. Räsänen (2007),
N: J. Räsänen (2007), **REG:** J. Räsänen (2010)
Fls flat or flattish, 12 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds densely white-downy. Sepals 6(–7), opening very pale mauve-blue with a white bar, maturing white, 6 × 3.5 cm, long-pointed, touching, with greenish yellow midribs and grey down outside. Filaments opening greenish yellow, maturing to white at base, shading through red-purple to dark violet connectives; anthers dark violet. Styles yellowish; stigmas creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent, plumose. Deciduous climber with stems to 2m, green-brown when young, maturing brown, with grey down. Lvs ternate, dark green, with entire, slightly wavy margins. FL: July–Oct (in central Finland), on current year's growth.
Named after the registrant's grand-daughter, Saara Ruokolahti

'Sakurano-Yosooi' AMENDED ENTRY
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 79
Original script: 桜の粧. Name means "wearing cherry flowers". Unaccepted spelling: 'Sakura-no-yoso'oi'.

'Sakura-no-yoso'oi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Sakurano-Yosooi'

'Salut Pobedy'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Saliut Pobedy'

'Sandrine' Atragene Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
R: P. Zwijnenburg (2000), **I:** P. Zwijnenburg (2001)
Fls narrowly bell-shaped to flared at mouth, nodding, borne singly on red-purple pedicels. Sepals 4, inside pale pink with red-purple veins, outside red-purple with narrow pink margins, long-pointed, overlapping at least at base. Deciduous climber. Lvs ternate, margins coarsely serrate or irregularly lobed. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2004: 116, without description
Named after Sandrine Cassel, a French member of staff at the raiser's nursery

'Saphir'
See *integrifolia* 'Saphir'

SAPHYRA® DOUBLE ROSE
Trade designation of 'Cleminov 29'
Note that this trade designation is liable to prove confusing: 'Cleminov 29' has single, not double fls.

SAPPHIRE® INDIGO
Trade designation of 'Cleminov 51'

'Sara' Viorna Group
Parentage: *pitcheri* × unknown
S: B. Collingwood (2003), **G:** B. Collingwood (2003),
N: M. Floyd (2007), **REG:** B. Collingwood (2009)
Fls urn-shaped, nodding or drooping, borne singly. Sepals 4, pink outside, deep pink at tips and with yellowish throat inside, 3 × 1.5 cm, thick and fleshy, touching, with grey-white down (particularly towards margins), tips strongly recurved. Filaments grey-white, and with grey-white hairs; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, stems to 3 m and with grey-white down. Lvs pinnate, with 3–4 pairs of lflets; lflets orbicular when young, becoming broad-elliptic with truncate base and rounded tip; margins mainly entire, some lower lflets occasionally lobed. FL: May–Sept, on current year's growth. Published refs: *The Clematis* 2007: 100, with illustration, as "Sara"; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 18
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 18
Named after Marcel Floyd's wife

satincurls
Common name for *catesbyana*

'Schloß Pillnitz' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleaux' (s) × unknown
S: L. Sachs (2005), **G:** Baumschule Sachs GbR (2008),
N: L. Sachs (2011), **REG:** Baumschule Sachs GbR (2011)
Fls flat or flattish, 21 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6–8, light purple (85B) with a whitish bar, broadly elliptic, touching or overlapping at base, with slightly wavy margins, tip obtuse and blunt. Filaments (creamy) white; connectives dark red; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–Sept, on current year's growth. Published refs: *The Clematis* 2011: 175
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 14
Named after the 18th-century castle on the Elbe near Dresden

'Seikoo'
Acceptable alternative spelling for 'Seikō'

'Sen-no-kaze' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: T. Hirota (2004)
Fls double, domed, 12–15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals numerous (50–100), pale green on opening, maturing to greenish white with green midrib, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, narrowing to an acute tip. Deciduous climber. FL: May.
Name means "a thousand winds" in Japanese

‘Senta’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Seedling of *patens* ‘Ruriokoshi’

R: H. Hayakawa (pre-2008)

Fls double, 10–20 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals numerous, pale blue, narrowly elliptic, long-pointed. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3 m. FL: May–Oct.

Images: Kaneko (2009): 51

Original script: 仙太. Named after the breeder’s grandson.

‘Serafina’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown (cross 659-00)

R: S. Franczak (2000), I: Clematis Szkołka

Pojemnikowa (2009)

Sepals pale purple with a bright pink bar. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3 m. FL: May–June and Aug–Sept.

Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009)

A Polish female name

‘Serebristy Ruczejek’

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Serebrianyi Rucheek’

serratafolia

Mis-spelling of *serratifolia*

‘Severnoje Sijanie’

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Severnoe Siitanie’

‘Sharon’

See *C. × cartmanii* ‘Sharon’

‘Shikō’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Sport of ‘The President’

R: Kinshichi Isogai (c.1984), N: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1985)

Syns: ‘Susee Nigoo’, ‘Susei Nigoo’

Fls double, 10–15 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6–8, rich purple-blue, slightly paler along bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping, margins slightly wavy; tip cuspidate and sometimes with a short spine.

Staminodes numerous, sepaloid, forming central rosette not obscuring sepals, with wavy margins, tips long-pointed with a distinct spine (giving a bristly appearance to ageing fls). Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, Aug–Sept on current year’s.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 1998: 36

Images: Kivistik (2008): 102, as ‘Shikoo’ (showing a double flower going over); *Clem. Int.* 2009: 80 top left, as ‘Susei No.2’; *Clem. Int.* 2012: 151 [Note that both Kaneko (2009): 53 and *Clem. Int.* 2009: 80 middle left, as ‘Shikou’, show the single-fl’d reversion.]

Trade: SUISEI-NIGŌ

Original script: 紫光. Name means “purple light” in Japanese. Acceptable alternative spelling: ‘Shikoo’.

Unaccepted spelling: ‘Shikou’. Although *ICRC 2002* attributed its discovery to Teruo Isogai, Hiroshi Takeuchi (*in litt.* April 2012) confirmed that it was Teruo’s father Kinshichi who first selected it; further,

Takeuchi has explained that it was he himself who saved this plant from loss: Isogai senior gave Takeuchi one of the ten plants when it was first propagated but subsequently lost all his remaining stock including the mother plant, so all plants nowadays have been derived from Takeuchi’s – in recognition of which Isogai accepted Takeuchi’s name for it. It was introduced commercially under the trade designation SUISEI-NIGŌ (which means “Comet Number Two” in Japanese: there had been much excitement about the transit of Halley’s Comet in 1986, and Isogai had already introduced ‘Susei’ SUISEI ICHIGŌ [“Comet Number One”]); but, as happens so often for these trade names, SUISEI-NIGŌ has subsequently been used incorrectly as the cultivar epithet. Indeed, ‘Susei-Nigō’ may have even been published before ‘Shikō’ and therefore be inferred to take priority of establishment, but the ICRA is content to uphold ‘Shikō’ as being the raiser’s preference (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.4). It has to be said that it tends to be somewhat unstable: a single-flowered variant sometimes sold commercially as ‘Shikō’ (or incorrectly as ‘Susei-Nigō’) appears to be a reversion to ‘The President’; and the double-fl’d form with filigree staminodes, illustrated at *Clem Int.* 2009: 80 top right, would seem to be one of these variants. The true plant has been grown for some years by the Kivistiks and has recently been introduced into commerce in the UK by Thorncroft Clematis.

‘Shikoo’

Acceptable alternative spelling of ‘Shikō’

‘Shikun-on-Mai’

Mis-spelling of ‘Shikun-no-Mai’

SHIMMER

Trade designation of ‘Evipo028’

‘Shimmer’

Erroneous name for ‘Evipo028’ (which has trade designation SHIMMER)

‘Shinkiri’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown

I: (1998)

Fls flat, 12–15 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 8, bluish purple, broadly elliptic, overlapping, blunt.

Filaments white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–2 m. FL: May–Oct.

Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 49

Images: Kaneko (2009): 49

‘Shino-no-mai’ Viticella Group

Parentage: unknown

R: K. Sugimoto (pre-2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008*

Original script: 紫野の舞. Although when transcribed this is arguably too close to ‘Shion-no-mai’ [紫苑の舞] (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23), it is quite distinct in its original script, so both are considered acceptable.

'Shion-no-mai' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: K. Sugimoto (pre-2007), **I:** Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)
Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008*

Original script: 紫苑の舞. Although when transcribed this is arguably too close to 'Shino-no-mai' [紫野の舞] (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23), it is quite distinct in its original script, so both are considered acceptable.

'Shishimaru'

Parentage: *florida* var. *sieboldiana* × unknown
R: H. Hayakawa (c.1995)
Fls double, 8–12 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Guard sepals 6, red-crimson, overlapping at base, broadly elliptic, long-pointed; inner sepals much smaller, numerous, of similar colour. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3 m. FL: May–Oct.
Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 99
Images: Kaneko (2009): 99
Original script: シシマル (from Japanese PBR website); Kaneko (2009) spells it as 紫子丸. 'Murasaki-Man-e', an invalid synonym of 'Shishimaru', has been published – but, lacking any description, is not considered to have been properly established (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 27.6).

'Shizuka' (Hirota) REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of 'Shizuka-TH'

'Shizuka-TH'

Parentage: 'Oonagare Ichigoo' × unknown
R: T. Hirota (2000)
Syn.: 'Shizuka' (Hirota)
Fls circular, 10–13 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, dark blue background stippled with white. Stamens creamy white.
Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen prepared using material from raiser (Leiden)
Original script: 静香. Originally named 'Shizuka', a Japanese woman's name meaning "silence". However, when this was deemed unacceptable under ICNCP, 2004: Art. 27.1 in *3rd Supplement* (2009) – having already been established for an earlier cultivar – the raiser agreed to change it and added his initials.

'Shōnan-no-Fuji' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: K. Ochiai (pre-2008)
Fls 10–13 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6, white, gappy, broadly elliptic, apiculate. Filaments yellowish green. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5 m. FL: May–July.
Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 57
Images: Kaneko (2009): 57

'Sieboldi'

See *florida* Thunb. var. *florida* 'Sieboldiana'

sieboldii bicolour

Syn. of *florida* var. *florida* 'Sieboldiana'

sieboldii 'Flora Plena'

Syn. of *florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'

'Silver Dancer' Montana Group
Illustrated but not described in *The Clematis* 2008: 122, so not yet technically established as a cultivar epithet, but added here to the Checklist to avoid any future uncertainty

'Silver Grey Lady' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, mauve with a greyish bar, overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, blunt. Filaments yellow; anthers crimson. Deciduous climber.
Published refs: *Amateur Gardening* Suppt (22/7/1922): 203
Images: *Amateur Gardening* Suppt (22/7/1922): 203

'Silvia Denny'
Mis-spelling of 'Sylvia Denny'

'Sir Erin Savill'
Mis-spelling of 'Sir Eric Savill'

'Sir Trewor Lawrence'
See 'Sir Trevor Lawrence'

'Sirena'
This epithet, which has occurred in an online listing, is probably a mis-spelling for 'Syrena' (or, less likely, 'Sirene')

'Sixten's Gift' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Vino' × 'Poulala' ALABAST
R: S. Widberg, **G:** S. Widberg, **N:** L. Beutler & B. Rogerson (2008), **I:** Friends of the Rogerson Clematis Collection (2005), **REG:** Friends of the Rogerson Clematis Collection (2010)
Syns: 'Sixten's Number 3'
Flowers rounded, flat or flattish, 12.5–20 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals usually 8 (sometimes double fls, with up to 16 sepals, are thrown early in the season), candy-floss pink, broadly elliptic, rounded, mucronate, overlapping (or sometimes gappy in autumn fls). Filaments opening greenish, maturing to cream; connectives, anthers and pollen creamy yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5 m. Lvs ternate, margins entire. FL: April–June on previous year's growth, Sept–Oct on current year's.
Named in honour of its raiser. Sixten Widberg sent this to Cedergren's Nursery as one of a series of seedlings for potential distribution by them. Cedergren's later forwarded it to Brewster Rogerson as "Sixten's Number 3" – and it was indeed distributed to Friends of the Rogerson Clematis Collection [FRCC] under this name in 2005–2008, though that was probably never established through publication. Widberg agreed that it could be named and distributed by FRCC.

'Slowik'
Mis-spelling of 'Ślowik'

'Ślowik' Viticella Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
R: S. Franczak

Fls 9–13 cm across. Sepals violet. Stamens cream. Stems to 3.5 cm.

Published refs: Howells (1998): 88, as ‘Slowik’ Although originally established in Howells (1998) as ‘Slowik’, it is clear that this should be spelt as ‘Słowik’ – which is Polish for “nightingale” – and indeed there is documentary evidence that Franczak himself spelt it thus, so this mis-spelling has now been corrected (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 35.3).

Marczyński (*in litt.* 26/6/2010) has shown that Franczak renamed ‘Regina’ as ‘Słowik’ in his notebook – but presumably that change was never published; the plant here described is clearly a different cultivar.

‘Snou Flake’
Mis-spelling of ‘Snowflake’ (of Noble)

‘Snowbells’
Mis-spelling of ‘Snow Bells’

‘Sofia Kaisa’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Westerplatte’ (s) × ‘Moonlight’
R: J. Räsänen (2005), **G:** J. Räsänen (2009),
N: J. Räsänen (2009), **REG:** J. Räsänen (2011)
Fls semi-double (with up to 11 sepals) in early fls, single (with 7–9 sepals) later, flat or flattish, 10–14 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Buds greenish, with dense grey down. Sepals 7–11, cream white, the bar often flushed red-purple especially towards the tip, 6.5–7 × 3–5 cm, downy outside, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, rounded at tip but with a distinct apiculus sometimes recurved. Filaments white at base, shading through red-purple to dark violet connectives; anthers violet; pollen white; stigma yellowish. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 2.5–3 m, grey-downy when young, red-brown when mature. Lvs ternate, downy beneath, with entire margins. FL: Jun–Aug (in central Finland) on previous year’s, then current year’s growth.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 15 (with picture)
Named after the registrant’s grand-daughter, Sofia Ylätalo

‘Soldertälje’
Mis-spelling of ‘Södertälje’

‘Solidarność’
Mis-spelling of ‘Solidarność’

‘Something Blue’ Integrifolia Group
Parentage: ‘Fukuzono’ (s) × unknown
R: T. Hirota (2007)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 12–15 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 5–10, blue-purple, broadly elliptic, overlapping up to two-thirds of their length, somewhat wavy-margined, tips cuspidate and slightly recurved. Filaments blue-purple; anthers creamy yellow. Lvs simple, mid-green, with entire margins. FL: late April. Flowers larger and earlier-blooming than similar Integrifolia Group cultivars.

‘Sonnette’ Viorna Group AMENDED ENTRY
In *ICRC* (2002), ‘Peveril Peach’ was cited as an unacceptable name because ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17.13

forbade use of common plant names for cultivar epithets, “peach” being used for *Prunus persica*. The original ruling has now changed, preventing use of common names only where this might cause confusion (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.22). However, since ‘Peveril Peach’ is an ambiguous name, having been re-used; the use of ‘Sonnette’ as a replacement is now established; and to respect the breeder’s wishes, ‘Sonnette’ is now considered the accepted name for this cultivar (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 29.3, 30.1 and 31.4).

soongarica
Mis-spelling of *songarica*

‘Soorin’
Acceptable alternative spelling for ‘Sörin’

‘Sophia fl. plena’
See synonymy of ‘Sophia Plena’

SORBET
Trade designation of ‘Zosor’

‘Sörin’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: (*florida* ‘Sieboldiana’ × unknown) (s) × unknown
R: T. Hirota (2003)
Fls flat or flattish, 13–15 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6–7, blue-purple with strongly marked midveins, broadly elliptic, base somewhat incurved giving a gappy appearance, tip long-pointed and slightly recurved. Filaments and connectives violet-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber. FL: May.
Original script: 宗麟. Named after the famous Japanese feudal lord (daimyo) Ōtomo Sörin (1530–1587). ‘Soorin’ is an acceptable alternative spelling.

‘Souda’
R: K. Hasegawa (pre-2009)
Japanese PBR application submitted in 2009; further details are being sought. Original script: 相田.

‘Souvenir de Capitaine Thuilleux’
Mis-spelling of ‘Souvenir du Capitaine Thuilleux’

‘Spark’
R: M. Udagawa (pre-2008)
Japanese PBR application submitted in 2008; further details are being sought. Original script: スパーク.

SPIKY
Trade designation of ‘Zospi’

‘Spring Essence’ Forsteri Group
Parentage: Chance garden seedling, apparently a hybrid between *forsteri* and *paniculata*
N: R. Russell, **I:** Naturally Native NZ Plants (2008), **REG:** Naturally Native NZ Plants (2009)
Fls 5 cm across, fragrant with a honeyed or spicy scent. Sepals 6, lime-green, elliptic, blunt, gappy. Evergreen scrambler or weak climber, with stems to c.1.8 m. FL: spring.
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 184
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 19

The original article by Neil Ross (*NZ Herald* online, 22/3/2009) suggested it to be a *foetida* hybrid, but Ruth Russell has corrected this *in litt*.

'Stagione' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: 'Allegro' (s) × 'Midget Blue'

R: F. Miyata & K. Miyazaki (1996), **N:** F. Miyata (2000), **I:** K. Miyazaki (2001), **REG:** K. Miyazaki (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 8–12 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne terminally and in axils. Sepals 6–8, clear blue with a paler bar, 6.5 × 4 cm, long-pointed, overlapping in basal one-third, margins slightly wavy. Filaments white; anthers creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Compact, deciduous climber with stems to 0.8 m, green when young, maturing to brown. Lvs ternate, entire, mid-green. FL: Late Apr to Nov, at first on previous year's growth, then on current year's.

Published refs: *3rd Supplement* (2009): 39, as 'Stagioone', without description; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 19
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 19

Original script: スタジオオーネ. Mr Miyata loves classical music and named this after Vivaldi's 'Le Quattro Stagioni' ('The Four Seasons'). However, the epithet accepted by the Japanese PBR authorities, in granting PBR 12233 in 2004, was spelt 'Stagione' [スタジオオーネ], so this may not be rejected (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2) despite Mr Miyata's subsequent (logical and) expressed preference for 'Stagioni' [スタジオオーニ]. Unaccepted spellings: 'Stagioone'; 'Sutajioone'.

'Stagioone' REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of 'Stagione'

'Standishi'
Mis-spelling of 'Standishii'

'Star Burst' REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of 'RobloM'
Originally registered as 'Star Burst' in 1998, this cultivar was granted USPP 21203 in Aug 2010 as 'RobloM', so the latter name must take priority (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2) and 'Star Burst' becomes its synonym (*ibid* Art. 11.2). Mis-spelling: 'Starburst'.

'Still Waters'
Erroneous name for 'Zostiwa' (which has trade designation STILL WATERS)

'Suisee' REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of 'Suisei' (following the transcription used in *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary* (ed. 4, 1974) [see ICNCP, 2009: Rec. 34D])

'Suisee-nigoo' REVISED ENTRY
Erroneous name for 'Shikō' (which has trade designation SUISEI-NIGŌ)

'Suisei' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
H: K. Isogai (c. 1986), **I:** Nihon Kaki Co. (c. 1992)
Syns: 'Suisei-Ichigoo'

Fls 12–15 cm across. Sepals deep bluish purple. Anthers yellow.

Published refs: *Green Nippon* (1987)

Trade: SUISEI-ICHIGŌ

Original script: 彗星. Name means "comet" in Japanese, and was named to mark the passing of Halley's Comet in 1986. Unaccepted spelling: 'Suisee' ['Suisei' being chosen in preference following the transcription used in *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary* (ed. 4, 1974) {see ICNCP, 2009: Rec. 34D}]. When marketed through Nihon Kaki, that was done using the trade designation SUISEI-ICHIGŌ, apparently with the intention of having a Suisei series of cultivars – but in fact this never went beyond the first two (the other being 'Shikō', SUISEI-NIGŌ).

'Suisei-ichigō'
Erroneous name for 'Suisei' (which has trade designation SUISEI-ICHIGŌ)

SUISEI-ICHIGŌ
Trade designation for 'Suisei'

SUISEI-NIGŌ
Trade designation for 'Shikō'

'Suisei Number 2' REVISED ENTRY
Erroneous name for 'Shikō' (which has trade designation SUISEI-NIGŌ [where "nigō" means "number two" in Japanese])

SUNNY SKY
Trade designation of 'Zosusk'

'Suō' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: (*florida* 'Sieboldiana' × unknown) (s) × unknown

R: T. Hirota (2003)
Fls flat or flattish, 13–15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, pale pink margins around a pink bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping at base, long-pointed. Filaments greenish yellow at base, shading to red-purple above (including connectives); anthers greenish yellow. Deciduous climber. FL: May. Original script: 周. Named after a former Japanese province, now part of the Yamaguchi Prefecture. 'Suoo' is an acceptable alternative spelling.

'Suoo'
Acceptable alternative spelling for 'Suō'

'Supernova' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling; possibly 'RobloM' self-seeded
N: R.C. Mitchell (2010), **I:** Growell Ornamental Plants Import/Export (c.2010), **REG:** R.C. Mitchell (2010)
Fls double, flat or flattish, 16 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals (5–)8; fls opening deep pink along broad midrib, shading to narrow, mid-pink margins, the margins becoming broader and paler – to very pale pink – with age; 6 × 4 cm, broadly elliptic, long-pointed, margins folding inwards in young fls, touching and wavy. Staminodes numerous, white with a central pink stripe, 3 × 1.5 cm,

oval, long-pointed. Filaments and anthers white. Deciduous climber with green stems when young. Lvs ternate, entire, mid-green. FL: Oct–Nov (southern hemisphere) on current year's growth. The registrant writes that this was "probably 'Star Burst' [= 'RobloM'] self-seeded", but might have involved 'Evipo039' DIAMANTINA which was also briefly grown nearby (though this is highly improbable, since 'Evipo039' is described in USPP 20638 as being sterile). It has also been suggested that this might be an unstable variant of 'Evijohill'.

SUSSGOLD

Trade designation of 'Celebration'

'Sutajioone'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Stagione'

'Sutherthalje'

See 'Södertälje'

'Sweet Sensation'

Mis-spelling of 'Sweet Scentsation'

'Sweet Sentsation'

Mis-spelling of 'Sweet Scentsation'

'Sweet Summer Love' Flammula Group

R: S. Marczyński, **N:** S. Marczyński, **I:** Clematis Szkoła Pojemnikowa (2011)

Fls flat or flattish, cross-shaped, 3–4.5 cm across, outward-facing, scented. Sepals 4, purple, narrowly oblong, widely separated. Stems up to 3.5 m. Lvs dark green. FL: Jul–Sep.

Published refs: *Clematis Szkoła Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2011)

Awarded bronze medal at Plantarium 2011.

'Sweetheart'

Mis-spelling of *C. × cartmanii* 'Sweet Hart'

This mis-spelling was established c.2003 in the printed catalogue of Walled Garden Nursery, Wiltshire, UK (*pers. comm.* Fraser Wescott, Sep. 2011). It thus pre-dates establishment of the use of 'Sweetheart' for an Integrifolia Group cultivar, introduced commercially in 2011, adding to the reasons for that later use to be considered unacceptable (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1).

'Sweetheart' Integrifolia Group

Parentage: unknown, but EU PBR application states it is *C. × diversifolia* cultivar

R: Marco de Wit Boomkwekerij, **I:** Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2011)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, up to 10 cm across, outward-facing or nodding. Sepals 6, mauve-pink with a deeper pink bar, elliptical, twisted, gappy, with slightly wavy margins, long-pointed. Filaments creamy white; anthers yellow. Sub-shrub with non-clinging, scrambling stems to 2m. FL: June–Sept on current year's growth. Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis cat.* (2011): 10

Images: *Thorncroft Clematis cat.* (2011): back cover
Unacceptable name owing to earlier establishment of this epithet as a mis-spelling for *C. × cartmanii* 'Sweet Hart' and it's being a homophone of the latter

(ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23 & 30.1). Awarded bronze medal at Plantarium 2011.

'Sweetie' Montana Group

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: R.C. Mitchell (c.2006), **N:** R.C. Mitchell (2008), **REG:** R.C. Mitchell (2011)

Fls flat or flattish, 5.5 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne one or more from a node, with a slight, sweet vanilla scent. Sepals 4, pale pink, darker at the margins, 2.5 × 1.5 cm, broadly elliptic, gappy or slightly overlapping, blunt, with a recurved tip. Filaments white; anthers primrose. Fruit-heads persistent.

Deciduous climber with stems >4 m. Lvs ternate with lflets sometimes lobed or regularly toothed, mid-green to purplish, hairless. FL: Oct (southern hemisphere), prolifically on previous year's wood.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2011*: 176

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 15

'Syakonnu'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Chaconne'

'Sympatia' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown (cross 113-81)

R: S. Franczak (1981), **I:** S. Franczak (1986),

REG: S. Franczak (1987)

Fls (10–)15–18(–20) cm across. Sepals 6–8, rosy lilac, tending to develop a darker bar as fls age, 7.5 × 5 cm, elliptic, overlapping at base, margin crimped (in young fls), tips somewhat obtuse, with a short apiculus.

Filaments and connectives pale lilac; anthers dark brown or red-brown; styles yellow-green; stigmas white. Deciduous climber with stems 2–4 m. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes simple on upper part of stem; lflets heart-shaped. FL: (May–)June–Oct, on previous year's growth and then current year's.

Published refs: Fisk (1989): 132

Images: Franczak (1996); Toomey & Leeds (2001): 359

The name means "sympathy" in Polish. See *Clem. Int.* 2000: 20 for discussion of the name. Mis-spellings: 'Sympathia'; 'Sympatica'.

There seems to be a form in cultivation under this name which has gappy, whitish pink flowers with a darker pink bar; it is currently unclear whether this is coloration that develops under certain environmental conditions or a different cultivar that has somehow become mixed up with true 'Sympatia'.

szuyuanensis

I: Crûg Farm Plants (c.2007)

Possibly a new species, this plant was found by B. & S. Wynn-Jones (of Crûg Farm Nursery) near to Szuyuan village, Ilan County, North Taiwan in 1996 (and collected as B&SWJ 6791). This clone was later registered under the cultivar name 'Zomy' (*q.v.*). Subsequently, Crûg Farm Nursery have also offered a second clone under the collector's number CWJ 12455.

'Tae' Early Large-flowered Group

R: R. Tanaka, **I:** Thorncroft Clematis Nursery (2009)
Fls star-shaped, 15–20 cm across. Sepals white, shading

to raspberry-pink at margins and tip. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8–2.4 m. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, Aug–Sep on current year's. Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2009): 22

'Tage Lundell' (Viticella Group)
See 'Mrs T. Lundell'

TAI YANG

Trade designation of 'Evip045'

tangutica 'Helios' AMENDED ENTRY

Erroneous name for 'Daihelios'

'Temple Bells'

See *rehderiana* 'Temple Bells'

'Temptation'

Erroneous name for 'Zotemp' (which has trade designation TEMPTATION)

TENDRESSE

Trade designation of 'Trav05'

terniflora DC. AMENDED ENTRY

Syns: *chinensis* hort.; *dioscoreifolia* Lévl. & Vaniot; *maximowicziana* Franch. & Sav.; *paniculata* Thunb., non Gmel.; *paniculata* Thunb. var. *dioscoreifolia* (Lévl. & Vaniot) Rehder; *recta* L. var. *paniculata* (Thunb.) Pavol.; *recta* L. subsp. *terniflora* (DC.) Kuntze
Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 364; Kaneko (2005): 81; Kaneko (2009): 26 & 109; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 134
Sweet autumn clematis.

terniflora 'Robusta' REVISED ENTRY

Syns: *flammula* L. var. *robusta* Carrière; *dioscoreifolia* var. *robusta* (Carrière) Rehder; *maximowicziana* var. *robusta* (Carrière) Nakai; *paniculata* hort.; *terniflora* var. *robusta* (Carr.) Tamura; 'Robusta'
As species, except that fls larger (5 cm across); stems 18-ribbed (not 6-ribbed as in type); and lvs larger (to 35 × 30 cm), the fllets often with a silvery stripe down the midrib.
Images: *Rev. Hort.* (1874): 465, fig. 59, as *flammula robusta*; Toomey & Leeds (2001): 340
This was entered in *ICRC* (2002) as being merely a synonym of *terniflora*. Grey-Wilson (2000) reports that it cannot satisfactorily be separated as a wild variety, but both Grey-Wilson and Johnson (2002) agree that this does seem to be a more robust – probably hexaploid (2n = 6x = 48) – form. It arguably merits horticultural distinction and is therefore treated now as a cultivar.

terniflora var. *robusta* (Carr.) Tamura AMENDED ENTRY

Syn. of *terniflora* 'Robusta'

texensis 'Scarlet' Viorna Group AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: Selection from *texensis* raised from seed collected near the Tarpley River, Texas
Images: Kaneko (2005): 70; Kaneko (2009): 83
Name contravenes ICNCP, 2009: Rec. 21G. Original

script: テキセンシス スカーレット. This seedling was deliberately selected as best representing the all-scarlet form found in the Tarpley River area of Texas, where it was sought out by Messrs Ozawa and Sugimoto (the former having deduced that, to have been the parent of 'Gravetye Beauty' for example, such a form must exist). It has subsequently been propagated using tissue culture – a breakthrough in the cultivation of this notoriously hard-to-propagate species.

texensis 'Viorna'

Erroneous name for *viorna*

texensis 'Wellmax'

S: P. van Well en Zonen B.V.

This cultivar was granted EU PBR 27660 in August 2010; further details are being sought

THE COUNTESS OF WESSEX

Trade designation of 'Evip073'

'The Kelpie Bride'

Mis-spelling of 'The Kelpie's Bride'

'Thorncroft'

See *florida* var. *normalis* 'Thorncroft'

'Thornhayes'

See *florida* var. *normalis* 'Thorncroft'

'Tibetan Mystic'

See *ladakhiana* 'Tibetan Mystic'

TIDAL WAVE

Trade designation of 'Multi Blue' in USA

'Tie Die'

Mis-spelling of 'Tie Dye'

Timpany New Zealand hybrids

Parentage: 'Lunar Lass' × unknown

Trade designation given to seedlings raised from open-pollinated seed of 'Lunar Lass' raised by Timpany Nurseries

Published refs: *Timpany Nurseries & Gardens cat.* (2008)

'Tiny Moll' Montana Group

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2009), N: S. Armstrong (2011)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, heavily scented. Sepals 4, bright pink, narrowly elliptic, gappy, with slightly wavy margins and blunt ends with turned-down tips. Filaments creamy yellow; connectives greenish yellow; anthers white. Fruit-heads persistent, with red-violet, plumose styles. Deciduous climber.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2011*: 170–171

Images: *The Clematis 2011*: 170–171

Named after Sal Armstrong's ("tiny") sister-in-law who died of cancer in 2010 at the age of 35.

'Tiuu' REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of 'Tiiu' of Kivistik

‘Trav01’

R: Raymond Travers (pre-2008), **I:** Pépinières Travers (2008)

Fls flat or down-curved, 15–20 cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 8, mauve, with the central bar flushed red at the base shading to rose-pink towards the tip and white outside, oblong to oval, overlapping only at base. Filaments white; anthers crimson. Climber with stems 3–5 m. FL: Jun–Sept.

Trade: RAYMOND TRAVERS

‘Trav02’ Late Large-flowered Group

R: Raymond Travers (pre-2008), **I:** Pépinières Travers (2008)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 10–15 cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals 6, lavender-blue shading towards white along central bar, gappy, margins slightly wavy. Stamens cream. Deciduous climber with stems 3–5 m. FL: May–Jun & Sept.

Trade: PAPILLON BLUE

Unacceptable name, the epithet being too similar to ‘Trav01’ (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23)

‘Trav03’ Early Large-flowered Group

R: Raymond Travers (pre-2008), **I:** Pépinières Travers (2008)

Fls flat, 10–15 cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals (5–)6(–7), pale blue with a paler bar with deeply incised veins, obovate to rhomboid, margins slightly wavy, overlapping, tips rounded. Stamens creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3 m. FL: May–Jun & Sept.

Trade: BLUE SUCCESS

Unacceptable name, the epithet being too similar to ‘Trav01’ (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23)

‘Trav04’ Late Large-flowered Group

R: Raymond Travers (pre-2008), **I:** Pépinières Travers (2008)

Fls flat to flattish, 15–20 cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals 8, purple with a paler bar, long-pointed with tips recurving, overlapping at base. Stamens open yellow, mature to off-white. Deciduous climber with stems 3–5 m. FL: Jun–Jul & Sept.

Trade: MON JARDIN MA MAISON

Unacceptable name, the epithet being too similar to ‘Trav01’ (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23)

‘Trav05’ Early Large-flowered Group

R: Raymond Travers (pre-2008), **I:** Pépinières Travers (2008)

Fls open bell-shaped, 12–18 cm across, outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, pale pink deepening with age, long-pointed, tips reflexed, gappy. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3–5 m. FL: May–Jun & Sept.

Trade: TENDRESSE

Unacceptable name, the epithet being too similar to ‘Trav01’ (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23)

‘Trav06’

R: Raymond Travers (pre-2008), **I:** Pépinières Travers (2008)

Fls flat to flattish, 14–20 cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, purple-blue, long-

pointed, tips recurved, overlapping only at base.

Filaments white; anthers red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 3–5 m. FL: Jun–Sept.

Trade: REFLET DE LOIRE

Unacceptable name, the epithet being too similar to ‘Trav01’ (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23)

‘Trav07’ Late Large-flowered Group

R: Raymond Travers (pre-2008), **I:** Pépinières Travers (2008)

Fls open bell-shaped, 10–15 cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals 6, magenta, oval, blunt, tips recurved. Stamens yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 3–5 m. FL: Jun– Jul & Sept.

Trade: MAGENTA

Unacceptable name, the epithet being too similar to ‘Trav01’ (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23)

‘Triibu’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Images: Kivistik (2008): 68; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 19

Although the epithet, which means “striped”, technically contravenes ICNCP, 2009: Rec. 21G, it was registered in 2004 by the Estonian Plant Variety Office and must therefore be accepted (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.2). Beware not to confuse this with ‘Triinu’, also raised by the Kivistiks.

‘Trilatrei’

Mis-spelling of ‘Trikatrei’

‘Triternata Rubro-Marginata’

Syn. of *C. × triternata* ‘Rubromarginata’

TRY ME

Trade designation of ‘Zotrym’

tubulosa ‘Purple Showers’ Integrifolia Group

A cultivar apparently offered in 2002 by Completely Clematis Nursery, MA, USA; further details are being sought.

‘Tudor’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: W. Straver (2004), **G:** W. Straver (2005),

N: W. Straver (2008), **I:** Baumschule Adrian Straver,

REG: W. Straver (2009)

Fls flat, 7–12 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6, inside pale violet with red-purple bar, 3–6 × 3.5 cm, blunt, overlapping, margins wavy and curling inwards. Filaments white; anthers dark red-purple.

Deciduous climber with stems to 1.5 m, green-purple when young, turning dark purple. Lvs ternate, mid-green to dark green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, July–Aug on current year’s growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 183

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 20

TWINKLE

Trade designation of ‘Zotwi’

'Twinkle Bell'
Erroneous name for 'WER01' (which has trade designation TWINKLE BELL®)

TWINKLE BELL®
Trade designation of 'WER01'

'Ukifune' Integrifolia Group
Parentage: unknown
R: M. Chikuma (pre-2008), **I:** (2001)
Fls tubular, 3 cm across, drooping. Sepals 4, dark violet inside, pale violet outside, with tips strongly recurved. Herbaceous stems 0.7–1.2 m tall. FL: Apr–Sept.
Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 88
Images: Kaneko (2009): 88
Original script: ウキフネ

'Uno Kivistik' Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Anna German' (s) × 'Carmencita'
R: U. & A. Kivistik (1989), **N:** T. & A. Kivistik (c.2005)
Fls flat, upward-facing. Sepals (4–)6, opening red-purple, maturing to purple but sometimes retaining irregular red-purple markings on bar, elliptic, overlapping, long-pointed, margins slightly wavy. Filaments greenish yellow; anthers dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5 m. FL: Jul–Sept, on current year's growth.
Published refs: Kivistik (2008): 69
Images: Kivistik (2008): 69
Named after Taavi Kivistik's father Uno, the noted clematis nurseryman and breeder

'Van Gogh' Montana Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
R: W. Straver (2001), **G:** W. Straver (2003),
N: W. Straver, **I:** Baumschule Adrian Straver (2008),
REG: W. Straver (2009)
Fls flat or flattish, 5–6 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, slightly scented. Sepals 4, inside strong reddish purple (70B), much paler in middle and shading to moderate purplish red (70A) at margins, 3 × 1.5 cm, blunt, touching, with one wave per margin. Filaments white; anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems c.5 m, dark purple when young, ageing brown. Lvs ternate, purplish when young, maturing to dark green, irregularly 1–4-toothed and usually with 1 lobe. FL: May on previous year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2009: 183
Named after the Dutch Post-Impressionist painter Vincent van Gogh (1853–1890)

'Vancouver™ Starry Nights' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Nelly Moser' (s) × 'The President'
R: F. Wein (2004), **G:** F. Wein, **N:** F. Wein (2007),
I: Clearview Horticultural Products Inc. (2009),
REG: Clearview Horticultural Products Inc. (2012)
Fls flat or flattish, 12–18 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 8, bright fuchsia-purple with a lustrous bar flushed red, especially towards the base, sepals becoming paler with age; overlapping at base, with slightly wavy

margins, long-pointed. Filaments mainly white, red-purple towards top, with violet-purple connectives; anthers white. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5 m. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, and Aug–Oct on current year's.

× *vedrariensis* Vilm. AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: *montana* × *spooneri*
Has been much confused with *spooneri*. Despite otherwise clarifying the distinctions between *chrysocoma* and *spooneri*, Grey-Wilson (2000): 89 stated, confusingly, that this hybrid was both (*montana* × *chrysocoma*) and (*montana* × *spooneri*). ICRC (2002) published the parentage as *chrysocoma* × *montana* var. *rubens*. Grey-Wilson has subsequently confirmed (*in litt.*) that he considers the hybrid is (*montana* × *spooneri*).

vedrariensis 'Hydcote'
Mis-spelling of *C.* × *vedrariensis* 'Hidcote'

'Velutine Purpurea'
Mis-spelling of 'Velutina Purpurea'

'Venosa Violacea'
Mis-spelling of 'Venosa Violacea'

'Veronicas Choice'
Mis-spelling of 'Veronica's Choice'

'Veronica's Choise'
Mis-spelling of 'Veronica's Choice'

'Verschaffelti'
Mis-spelling of 'Verschaffeltii'

VESUVIUS
Trade designation of 'Eviso032'

'Victor Hugo'
Erroneous name for 'Eviso007' (which has trade designation VICTOR HUGO)

'Viennetta'
Erroneous name for 'Eviso006' (which has trade designation VIENNETTA)

'Viola' Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
REG: A. & T. Kivistik (2009)
Images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 379; Kaneko (2005): 33; Kivistik (2008): 72; Kaneko (2009): 69; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 21; Matz & Cedergren (2010): 150
Trade: KIVIVIOL
Included in ICRC (2002) as an unacceptable name under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17.13, *Viola* being the name of another plant genus. However in ICNCP (2004) this objection was amended to be invoked only where confusion might otherwise result (Art.19.24), so this epithet is now accepted and the name has accordingly been registered.

'Virginéal'
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 39, without

description

It is possible this is a mis-spelling of 'Virginale', though the previous entry in van Kleef *et al.* is 'Virginalis', already considered to be a mis-spelling of the Lemoine cultivar. Mis-spelling: 'Virgineal'.

'Virgineal' AMENDED ENTRY

Probably a mis-spelling of 'Virgineal', listed by van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 39.

Published refs: listed in Snoeijer (1991), without description

virgineana

Mis-spelling of *virginiana* L.

'Vistula' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown

S: S. Marczyński (1994), **G:** S. Marczyński (1997),

N: S. Marczyński (2009), **I:** Clematis Szkółka

Pojemnikowa (2009), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 15 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6(–7), brilliant purplish blue (97A), 6–6.5 × 4–4.5 cm, elliptic, long-pointed (apiculate), overlapping, wavy-margined, with impressed midribs. Filaments creamy; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3 m. Lvs simple or ternate, with entire margins, mid-green. FL: late June to early Sept, on current year's growth.

Published refs: *Clematis Szkółka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009)

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 21

Named after the main river in Poland (Wisła in Polish).

Awarded bronze medal at Plantarium 2010 in Boskoop.

viticella 'Abigail'

Erroneous name for 'Abigail'

viticella 'Avante-Garde' CORRECTED ENTRY

The entry in *3rd Supplement* (2009) should have read "*viticella* 'Avant-Garde': Erroneous name for 'Evipo033' (which has trade designation AVANT-GARDE)"

viticella 'Eekstra'

Presumably an erroneous name for, and mis-spelling of, 'Ekstra'

viticella 'Hanna' Viticella Group AMENDED ENTRY

R: S. Widberg (c.1994), **I:** F.M. Westphal (pre-1999),

REG: S. Widberg (2010)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 3–6 cm across, nodding.

Sepals 4, pale violet-blue with a somewhat mauve bar (Howells in *Clem. Int.* 2003: 80 says deep violet with a red-violet bar), rhombic, pointed. Anthers yellow.

Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5 m. FL: (June–) July–Sept.

Published refs: *J. van Zoest Clematis Cat.* (1999);

Robin Savill Cat. (1999)

Named after the raiser's daughter, Hanna-Louise

viticella 'John Howells'

Erroneous name for 'Zojohnhowells' (which has trade designation JOHN HOWELLS)

viticella 'Kermisina'

Erroneous name for, and mis-spelling of, 'Kermesina'

viticella 'Palette'

Erroneous name for 'Evipo034' (which has trade designation PALETTE)

viticella 'Sunny Sky'

Erroneous name for 'Zosusk' (which has trade designation SUNNY SKY)

'Vitiwester' Viticella Group

Parentage: *viticella* (s) × 'Westerplatte'

R: J.A.J. Hannink (2003), **G:** J.A.J. Hannink (2005),

N: J.A.J. Hannink (2010), **REG:** J.A.J. Hannink

(2010)

Fls flat or flattish, 7–10 cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly. Buds nodding, long-pointed, 3–4 cm long, suffused pinkish red over a paler ground, with densely hairy tepal margins and numerous scattered hairs across blade. Sepals 4–6, dark red (59A), 4–5 × 3–4 cm, blunt, margins sometimes touching and sometimes overlapping towards base. Filaments open yellow-green, maturing to white; anthers greenish white.

Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3 m, green maturing to pale brown. Lvs pinnate to semi-bipinnate (with irregular lobes on basal lflets), mid-green. FL: July–Sept on current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen lodged by Wim Snoeijer in Leiden

Herbarium, 2010

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 89, as "VIT015"

'Vivian Pennel'

Mis-spelling of 'Vyvyan Pennell'

'Vladivostok'

See *brevicaudata* 'Vladivostok'

VOLCANO

Trade designation of 'Mazowsze'

'Warszawa Niki'

Mis-spelling of 'Warszawska Nike'

'Wasawa Nike'

Mis-spelling of 'Warszawska Nike'

'Wellmax'

See *texensis* 'Wellmax'

'WER01'

R: R. van der Werf, **I:** Ruud van der Werf

Boomkwekerij (2010)

Syns: 'Twinkle Bell'

Fls pendent on long pedicels. Sepals 4, deep yellow.

Evergreen climber. Lvs simple, some with clearly demarcated, obtuse lobes. FL: Sept.

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering material supplied by raiser to W Snoeijer sent to National Herbarium Nederland, Leiden University, 2009

Published refs: *Noviteiten cat.*, FloraHolland Trade

Fair, Aalsmeer (2009), as 'Twinkle Bell'

Trade: TWINKLE BELL®

A hybrid of, or selection from, *repens* Finet & Gaignep. (or possibly a synonym for 'Bells of Emei Shan')?

'Werner's Polarlight' Atragene Group

Parentage: Chance seedling, probably from *fauriei*

S: W. Stastny (1999), **N:** D.R. Donald (2009),

I: F.M. Westphal (2008), **REG:** W. Stastny (2009)

Syns: *fauriei* 'Polarlight'; *fauriei* 'Polar Light'

Fls flat or flattish, 10 cm across, nodding. Sepals 4, blue-violet, 5 cm long, narrow, long-pointed, wavy-margined, and with wide gaps between. Staminodes 1.7 cm long, white, some of the outer ones with broadened and curving tips edged blue-violet. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3 m. Lvs 1–2-ternate; lflets, if not ternate, at least with irregular lobes. FL: May–June. Published refs: *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog* (2008–2009): 80, as *fauriei* 'Polarlight'; *The Clematis 2009*: 184

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 22

Originally introduced as *fauriei* 'Polarlight', but this would have been an unacceptable name given that 'Polarlight' had already been used as a mis-spelling for (the also too similar) 'Polarlicht' (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23 & Art. 30.1). Werner Stastny kindly agreed to re-name it, confirming in doing so that it was a chance seedling and therefore could not strictly be attributed to *fauriei*.

'White Fantasy' Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Pink Fantasy' × unknown

Published refs: Kaneko (2009): 45

Images: Kaneko (2009): 45

Original script: ホワイトファンタジー. The doubt as to its seed parent, described in *3rd Supplement* (2009), was dispelled when Kaneko (2009) published it as a seedling from 'Pink Fantasy'.

'White Flag'

See *florida* var. *normalis* 'White Flag'

WHITE FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Trade designation of 'Candida'

'White Satin' Atragene Group

Syns: *macropetala* 'White Satin'

Fls semi-double, outward-facing, borne singly on reddish purple pedicels. Sepals 4, white with veins on outside purplish at base, elliptic, acuminate or cuspidate. Staminodes sepaloid, wavy, numerous. FL: Apr–May.

white-leaved leather-flower

Common name for *glaucophylla*

'Whoopi' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: W. Straver (2003), **G:** W. Straver (2004),

I: Baumschule Adrian Straver (2008),

REG: W. Straver (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 6–8 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3–7-fl'd dichasial cymes. Sepals 4–6, inside dark purplish red (N79C) tinged strong purplish red (71B), 7 × 3 cm, overlapping, with slightly crenulate

margins. Filaments dull green; anthers cream.

Deciduous climber with stems c.2 m. Lvs pinnate, with 3–5 lflets, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, Aug–Sept on current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged for the registrant at Leiden by Wim Snoeijer

Published refs: *The Clematis 2009*: 183

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 22

'Willissoni'

Mis-spelling of 'Willisoni'

winter clematis

Common name for *cirrrosa*

WINTER PARASOL

Trade designation of *cirrrosa* 'Cov'

Woking Hybrids

Parentage: *lanuginosa* × *C. × diversifolia*

'Hendersonii', or 'Atrorubens'

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872):140

Name given to a group of hybrids raised by George Jackman & Son at their nursery at Woking, Surrey, England in 1858: see, for example, 'Jackmanii' and 'Rubroviolacea'.

woolly-flowered clematis

Common name for *lasiantha*

'Xerxes' (Australia) [apparently Large-flowered Division]

Fls upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, white, broadly ovate, overlapping half, midveins prominent, tips apiculate. Stamens cream. Climber with stems to 3 m. FL: May–Sept.

Unacceptable name, the epithet having been established previously for a violet-fl'd cultivar raised by Noble (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1). It is recommended that "(Australia)" is always quoted in connection with this white-fl'd cultivar, to minimize potential confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5).

'Yubeni'

R: M. Watanabe

This cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 18215 in 2009. A description is being sought.

Original script: ユベニ.

'Yugao'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Yūgao'

'Yugiri'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Yūgiri'

'Yuki Komachi'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Yukikomachi'

'Yukinohana'

R: H. Hayakawa (pre-2009)

Japanese PBR application submitted in 2009; further details are being sought.

Original script: ユキノハナ. Name means "snow flower" in Japanese.

'Yuki-no-Yosooi'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Yuki-no-yoso'oi'

'Yvonne Hay' *Integrifolia* Group

I: Marcus Dancer Plants (c.2009)

Syns: *integrifolia* 'Yvonne Hay'

Fls bell-shaped, nodding or drooping, borne singly, sweetly scented. Sepals 4, dark blue, narrowly elliptic, touching at base, long-pointed with twisted tips.

Stems herbaceous, up to 1 m. FL: July–Sept.

Although sold as *integrifolia* 'Yvonne Hay', it is not clear if this is an *integrifolia* selection or hybrid so it is treated for the time being as *C.* 'Yvonne Hay'.

ZARA

Trade designation of 'Evipo062'

'Zoang' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known to raiser but not disclosed

R: W. Snoeijer (2000), **S:** W. Snoeijer (2003),

I: J. van Zoest B.V. (2010), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2010)

Fls flat or flattish, 7–10 cm across, upward-facing,

borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, not scented.

Sepals 8 (spring fls) or 6 (summer fls), strong purplish red (71B) shading through pale purple to white at the margins (the colouring stronger in spring fls), 6.5 × 3.5 cm, overlapping. Filaments white; anthers cream.

Deciduous climber with stems up to c.2 m, green when young, maturing to brown. Lvs ternate, entire, mid- to dark green. FL: May–Sept, the earlier fls on previous year's growth, the later on current year's.

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen lodged by Wim Snoeijer in Leiden Herbarium, 2010

Published refs: *Dendroflora* 4: 106 (2010)

Trade: ANGELA

Awarded gold medal and accolade of best new plant at Plantarium 2010 in Boskoop. The registrant would classify this within Patens Group, and reports the fls only fade slightly with age.

'Zodado' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: W. Snoeijer (2000), **G:** W. Snoeijer (2003),

N: W. Snoeijer (2008), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2009),

REG: W. Snoeijer (2009)

Fls double and ball-shaped (spring) or semi-double and spreading (summer), 7–12 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in clusters. Sepals 6, pale pink (spring) or white (summer), 6 × 3.5 cm, long-pointed, overlapping, touching. Stamines same colour as sepals but usually a bit shorter. Filaments white with cream connectives. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m, green when young, maturing dark brown. Lvs ternate, purplish when young, maturing dark green with thin purplish margins; margins entire. FL: June on previous year's growth, July–Sept on current year's.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged by registrant with Leiden University

Published refs: *Clematis Herbarium Wim Snoeijer* (2009): 55

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 23

Trade: DANCING® DORIEN

Registrant would assign to Patens Group, which the

ICRA currently classifies in Early Large-flowered Group.

'Zodaque' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Silver Moon' (open-pollinated)

R: W. Snoeijer (1999), **G:** W. Snoeijer (2002),

I: J. van Zoest B.V. (2008), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2007)

Fls semi-double or double, long-lasting, flat or globose, 5–8 cm across, upward-facing, solitary; peduncles c. 5 cm, strong yellow-green (143C), sparsely hairy. Sepals 6–8; upper surface very pale purple (76C) to bluish white (N155A), tinged light purplish pink (63D) when young; lower surface very pale purple (76D) tinged very light purple (76B), centre light yellow-green (145D) fading to pale yellow-green (155A); 3–4 × 2 cm,

elliptic, blunt, overlapping. Stamines 10–25, pale pink, 3–4 cm. Stamens c.15; filaments and connectives yellowish white (155B); anthers pale yellow-green (4D); pollen light greenish yellow (8B). Pistils c.40; styles greenish white (155C). Deciduous climber with stems sparsely hairy, moderate yellow-green (146D) quickly maturing to greyish brown (166A), up to 1.5 m. Lvs ternate, moderate olive-green (147A) above, moderate yellow-green (147B) below, glabrous, with blunt, ovate

lflets and entire margins. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–Sept on current year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen from registrant (Leiden 20020160)

Published refs: *J. van Zoest Clematis Cat. 2007–2008*

Images: *Clem. Int.* 2008: 25

Trade: DANCING® QUEEN

'Zodasmi' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: W. Straver (2003), **G:** (2004), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V.

(2010), **REG:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2010)

Fls double, ball-shaped (like a pompon dahlia), 6–8 cm across, upward-facing and borne singly. Sepals/stamines (indistinguishable in spring fls)

numerous, the basal rows purple, the inner ones paler and shading to pink, 3–5 × 2 cm, elliptical, overlapping, wavy-margined (even frilly) on first opening; midrib can be pale greenish when young, ageing to brown at tip as tepal ages. Filaments white; anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs ternate with entire margins, dark green. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–Sept, on current year's.

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen lodged by Wim Snoeijer in Leiden Herbarium, 2010

Published refs: *J. van Zoest cat.* (August 2010)

Trade: DANCING® SMILE

The Registrant would classify this in Patens Group.

'Zofofri'

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: W. Snoeijer (2000), **G:** W. Snoeijer (2003),

N: W. Snoeijer (2009), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2009),

REG: W. Snoeijer (2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 6–9 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes. Sepals 4–6, white, main veins sometimes tinged violet or

purple, 4.5 × 3 cm, long-pointed, gappy. Filaments greenish with purple connectives. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m, green when young, maturing dark brown. Lvs pinnate with 3–5 lflets, mid-green sometimes tinged purple, margins entire. FL: June on previous year's growth, Jul–Sept on current year's. Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged by registrant with Leiden University
Published refs: *Clematis Herbarium Wim Snoeijer* (2009): 56
Images: *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2010); *Clem. Int.* 2010: 23
Trade: FOREVER FRIENDS
Registrant would assign to Jackmanii Group.
Mis-spelling: 'Zofori'.

'Zofori'
Mis-spelling of 'Zofofri'

'Zohapbi'

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
S: W. Snoeijer (2002), **G:** W. Snoeijer (1999),
N: W. Snoeijer (2009), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2009),
REG: W. Snoeijer (2009)
Fls flat, 6–10 cm across, upward- to outward-facing, borne singly or in a 3-fld dichasial cyme. Sepals usually 6, opening dark purple, maturing (usually from the margins) to cobalt blue, 5 × 3.5 cm, overlapping, touching. Filaments white, tinged violet at the base; connective violet; pollen pale blue; style dark violet. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m, green when young but quickly turning purple, dark purple when mature. Lvs with 3–5 lflets, margins entire, mid-green. FL: June on previous year's growth, to Sept on current year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen lodged by registrant at Leiden University
Published refs: *Clematis Herbarium Wim Snoeijer* (2009): 56; *The Clematis* 2009: 38–40
Images: *The Clematis* 2009: 38–40; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 24
Trade: HAPPY BIRTHDAY, JEWEL OF MERK
Registrant would assign this to Jackmanii Group.

'Zoiamha' Viticella Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
R: W. Snoeijer (1998), **G:** W. Snoeijer (2001),
N: W. Snoeijer (2009), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2009),
REG: W. Snoeijer (2009)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5–6 cm across, nodding, borne in 3–7-fld dichasial cymes. Sepals 4(–6), strong purplish red (60C) towards margins and tips, shading to cream-white in centre, with red-purple veins, 3.5 × 3 cm, touching. Filaments greenish with purplish connectives. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m, green when young, maturing dark brown. Lvs 1–2-pinnate, with 5–7 simple or ternate lflets; margins entire. FL: June–Sept on current year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged by registrant with Leiden University
Published refs: *Clematis Herbarium Wim Snoeijer* (2009): 57
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 24
Trade: I AM® HAPPY

'Zoiamlj' Viticella Group

R: W. Snoeijer (1996), **G:** W. Snoeijer (1998),
N: W. Snoeijer (2008), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2009),
REG: W. Snoeijer (2009)
Fls bell-shaped, widely opening, 5–6 cm across, usually borne in 3–7-fld dichasial cymes but occasionally singly. Sepals 4, white with violet margins, 4 × 2.5 cm, gappy, with tips recurved. Filaments pale green with pale purple connectives. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs 1–2-pinnate, with 5–9 simple or ternate lflets; margins entire. FL: June–Sept on current year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged by registrant with Leiden University
Published refs: *De Boomkwekerij* (23/1/2009)
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 25
Trade: I AM® LADY J

'Zojapur' Late Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Mrs George Jackman' (s) × 'Walenburg'
R: W. Snoeijer (2000), **G:** (2003), **N:** (2007),
I: J. van Zoest B.V. (2007), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2007)
Syns: 'Jackmanii Purpurea'
Fls flattish or open bell-shaped, 6–8 cm across, outward-facing or (slightly) nodding, with up to 5 fls per cyme; pedicels 3–11 cm, moderate yellow-green (146C) tinged dark purple (83A) towards fl, sparsely hairy. Sepals 4(–5); upper surface dark purple (79B) at margins, strong purple (N80A) towards centre shading to light purple (N82C) towards base, with dark purple (79B) veins; lower surface greyish violet/dark purple (N92D) at margins, strong purple (N80A) to light violet (94D) in centre, with strong violet (93B) veins; 4–6 × 4 cm, glabrous above and along margins below but sparsely hairy in centre below, obovate, with acute to blunt tip and cuneate base, margins touching or gaps between. Stamens c.40; filaments glabrous, light yellow-green (144D) shading to strong violet (N89C) towards base; connectives strong yellow-green (144B); anthers light yellow-green (144D); pollen light greenish yellow (4C). Pistils c.50, styles light yellow-green (150D), hairy near base. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5 m, strong yellow-green (143C) maturing to dark reddish orange (175B), sparsely hairy. Lvs moderate yellow-green (146C) above, 147C below), pinnate with 3–5 lflets, lflets broadly lanceolate with acuminate tips and cuneate bases, glabrous above and sparsely hairy below, margins entire. FL: June–Sept on current year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen from registrant (Leiden 20030076)
Published refs: *J. van Zoest Clematis Cat.* 2007–2008
Images: *Clem. Int.* 2008: 26; *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2010)
Trade: JACKMANII PURPUREA
Awarded bronze medal at Boskoop Plantarium 2007.

'Zoklako' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Silver Moon' (open pollinated)
R: W. Snoeijer (1999), **S:** W. Snoeijer (2002),
I: J. van Zoest B.V. (2007), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2007)
Fls flat, star-shaped, 8–16 cm across, upward-facing,

usually borne singly but sometimes in 3-flowered cymes; peduncles up to 12 cm, pedicels up to 15 cm, moderate yellow-green (138B) suffused deep purplish red (59B), sparsely hairy. Sepals 6–8; upper surface glabrous, bluish white (N155A) at centre with deep purplish pink (N74C) veins, shading to moderate purplish pink (N74D) towards margins, with narrow, strong purplish red (71C) margin; lower surface sparsely hairy to downy, with glabrous margin, greenish white (157D) at centre with light purple (78C) veins, shading to light purple/light reddish purple (N78D) towards margins, with narrow, light purple (78C) margin; 5–8 × 3–4 cm, elliptic, long-pointed, entire, wavy when young but becoming smooth, overlapping. Stamens *c.*45; filaments light purple (N82D) speckled pale yellow-green (155A); connectives light greenish yellow (5C); anthers pale yellow (11C); pollen pale yellow-green (4D). Pistils numerous (50–70); styles moderate yellow (161B); stigmas pale yellow (11D). Deciduous climber with stems to 2m, emerging moderate purplish red (59C) and maturing to dark reddish orange (178B), sparsely hairy. Lvs ternate, strong yellow-green (144A above, with very narrow, deep purplish red (59B) margin; 144B below); lflets broadly lanceolate with acuminate tip, cuneate base and entire margins, sparsely hairy below but only on veins above. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–Sept on current year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen from registrant (Leiden 20020159) Published refs: *J. van Zoest Clematis Cat. 2007–2008* Images: *Clem. Int.* 2008: 26 Trade: MORNING STAR

'Zomisri' Integrifolia Group

Parentage: known to registrant but not disclosed
R: J. van Zoest B.V. (2004), **G:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2006), **N:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2010), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2010), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2011)
Fls flat or flattish, 6–8 cm across, upward- and/or outward-facing, borne singly or in a 3–7-flowered dichasial cyme, not scented. Sepals 6, glossy violet, 4–5 × 1.5–2 cm, gappy and slightly wavy-margined. Filaments pale violet; anthers cream. Stems herbaceous, up to 1.7 m, dark purple when young, maturing to brown. Lvs simple, or pinnate with 3–5 lflets, dark green, margins entire. FL: June–Sept, on current year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen of flowering material submitted to Leiden University Published refs: *De Boomkwekerij Noviteitenspecial* (2010): 9 Images: *Clem. Int.* 2012: 16 Trade: MISSISSIPPI RIVER Awarded bronze medal at Plantarium 2010 in Boskoop. The Registrant would place this cultivar in Diversifolia Group, which, under the classification currently adopted by the ICRA, is deemed to fall within Integrifolia Group.

'Zoqum'

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
R: W. Straver (2003), **G:** W. Straver (2004), **N:** (2007), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2011), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2011)
Fls urn-shaped, 4–5 cm across, nodding, borne singly

or in 3-flowered dichasial cymes. Sepals 4, inside purple-red in centre and with purple margins, outside purple, 4 × 2 cm, touching, with upper margins slightly crenulate and recurved tips. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5 m, purple when young, maturing to brown. Lvs divided into 7–9 lflets, entire, slightly reticulate, mid- to dark green. FL: July–Oct on current year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen prepared using material from raiser (Leiden) Published refs: *Thorncroft Clematis cat.* (2011): 26; *De Boomkwekerij* 1 (7 Jan 2011) Images: *Thorncroft Clematis cat.* (2011): inside front cover; *Clem. Int.* 2012: 16 Trade: QUEEN MOTHER Awarded bronze medal at Plantarium 2011.

'Zospi' Atragene Group

Parentage: known to registrant but not disclosed
R: W. Snoeijer (2000), **S:** W. Snoeijer (2006), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2009), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2009)
Fls double, flattish, 8 cm across, outward-facing or nodding, borne singly. Sepals 4, violet-blue, 3–4 × 2 cm, lanceolate, long-pointed, touching. Stamens numerous, 3–4 cm, violet-blue like sepals. Stamens absent. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 3 m. Lvs bi-ternate, irregularly toothed, mid-green. FL: Apr–May on current year's growth or on short shoots of previous year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: flowering specimen submitted by registrant to Nationaal Herbarium Nederland, Leiden University, 2010 Published refs: *Clematis Herbarium Wim Snoeijer* (2009): 61 Images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 25 Trade: SPIKY Referred to, erroneously, as being in Viticella Group in *The Clem.* 2010: 109

'Zostiwa' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Piilu' (open pollinated)
R: W. Snoeijer (1999), **S:** W. Snoeijer (2002), **N:** (2007), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2007), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2007)
Syns: 'Still Waters'
Fls flat, with rounded shape in spring fls, star-shaped in summer, 6–10 cm across, upward-facing, borne singly. Sepals 6 (summer fls)–8 (spring fls); upper surface glabrous, very pale purple (91C) tinged light violet (N88D), suffused greenish white (155C) in centre of spring fls; lower surface glabrous except for shortly downy area in centre, especially on veins, greenish white (157D) at centre and base, with brilliant violet (92A) veins, shading to light violet (92B) towards margins, with brilliant violet (92A) margin; 4–5 × 3–4.5 cm, broadly elliptic, mucronate, wavy-margined on opening, overlapping. Stamens numerous (*c.*75); filaments glabrous, pale yellow-green (155A); connectives dark red (59A); anthers strong purplish red (59D); pollen pale orange-yellow (165D). Pistils numerous (*c.*50); styles pale yellow (11D) speckled pale orange-yellow (165D). Deciduous climber with greyish brown (166A), sparsely hairy stems to 3 m. Lvs ternate, moderate olive-green

(147A), glabrous except for sparse hairs on main veins; lflets ovate with acuminate tip, subcordate base and entire margins. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–Sept on current year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen from registrant (Leiden 20020161)
Published refs: *J. van Zoest Clematis Cat. 2007–2008*
Images: *Clem. Int. 2008*: 26; *The Clematis 2011*: 33
Trade: STILL WATERS
Awarded silver medal at Boskoop Plantarium 2007.

'Zosusk' Viticella Group

Parentage: known to registrant but not disclosed
R: W. Snoeijer (2000), **G:** W. Snoeijer (2004),
N: W. Snoeijer (2009), **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2009),
REG: W. Snoeijer (2009)
Syns: *viticella* 'Sunny Sky'
Fls open bell-shaped to almost spreading, flattish, 5–9 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, in 3–7-fl'd dichasial cymes. Sepals 4(–5), purple in centre shading to strong purple (82B) towards margins, 4.5 × 2.5 cm, somewhat concave, touching at base, gappy above. Filaments pale green, with purple-green connectives dark purple at tip. Pistils dark purple. Deciduous climber with stems to 2 m, green when young, maturing to brown. Lvs 1–2-pinnate, with 5 simple or ternate lflets, dark green sometimes tinged purple; margins entire. FL: June–Sept on current year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: herbarium specimen lodged by registrant with Leiden University
Published refs: *Clematis Herbarium Wim Snoeijer* (2009): 62
Images: *Clem. Int. 2010*: 26
Trade: SUNNY SKY®

'Zotwi' Integrifolia Group

Parentage: known to registrant but not disclosed
S: J. van Zoest B.V. (2006), **G:** (2006), **N:** (2009),
I: J. van Zoest B.V. (2009), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2009)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–5 cm across, nodding, borne singly, slightly scented. Sepals 4, outside white flushed glossy violet-blue towards base, 4 × 1 cm, twisted, long-pointed, touching. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Herbaceous with stems 0.4–0.5 m, green when young, maturing to brown. Lvs simple, sessile, mid-green, with entire margins. FL: June–July on current year's growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: flowering specimen submitted by registrant to Nationaal Herbarium Nederland, Leiden University
Published refs: *Clematis Herbarium Wim Snoeijer* (2009): 63
Images: *Clem. Int. 2010*: 26
Trade: TWINKLE

'Zvezda Crimea'

Syn. of 'Zvezda Krima'

Raisers, registrants and others

This list, in addition to raisers and registrants, includes selectors, nominants and introducers († = deceased)

- Arai**, Seejuuroo
Japan
- Armstrong**, Sal
England
- Baumschule Adrian Straver**
Emmerich, Germany
- Baumschule Sachs GbR**
Radebeul, Germany
- Beutler**, Linda
Portland, Oregon, USA
- Bluebird Nursery**
Clarkson, Nebraska, USA
- † **Blyth**, Alan
formerly of Lavenham, Suffolk, England
- Brown**, J.M. (Mike)
Shillingford, Oxfordshire, England
- Bunk**, Imke
Elmshorn/Holstein, Germany
- † **Burbank**, Luther (1849–1926)
Sebastopol, California, USA
- Cedergren**, Krister
Helsingborg, Sweden
- Chikuma**, Mikiyoshi
Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa Ken, Japan
- Clearview Horticultural Products Inc.**
Aldergrove, British Columbia, Canada
- Clematispezialitäten Herian**
Unterliezheim, Germany
- Clematis Szkółka Pojemnikowa**
Pruszków, Poland
- † **Clifton**, Ben
England
- Collingwood**, Brian
Eccles, Manchester, England
- County Park Nursery**
Hornchurch, Essex, England
- Crûg Farm Plants**
Caernarfon, Gwynedd, Wales
- Darling**, M.
England
- Darlington**, Horace
Wakefield, West Yorkshire, England
- Donahue's Clematis Specialists**
Faribault, Minnesota, USA
- Earl**, Jeremy
Taunton, Somerset, England
- Evison**, Raymond J. (see Guernsey Clematis Nursery)
- † **Fisk**, Jim (1912–2004)
Wessleton, Suffolk, England
- Floyd**, Marcel; Floyd's Clematis and Climbers
Bath, Somerset, England
- † **Franczak**, Brother Stefan, SJ (1917–2009)
formerly of Warsaw, Poland
- Fretwell**, Barry; (formerly of) Peveril Clematis Nursery
Exeter, Devon, England
- Friends of the Rogerson Clematis Collection**
Portland, Oregon, USA
- Gilsenan**, Steve & Moira
Maghull, Merseyside, England
- Godfrey**, Fred; Glyndley Nurseries
Pevensey, East Sussex, England
- Growell Ornamental Plants**
North Canterbury, New Zealand
- Hamernik**, Harlan (see Bluebird Nursery)
- Hamilton Blyth**, Sue
Lavenham, Suffolk, England
- Hannink**, J.A.J. (Ton)
Drunen, the Netherlands
- Harada**, H.
Japan
- Hasegawa**, K.
Japan
- Hayakawa**, Hiroshi
Anjoo City, Japan
- Heims**, Dan; Terra Nova Nurseries
Canby, Oregon, USA
- Herian**, Manfred (see Clematispezialitäten Herian)
- † **Hill**, Polly
formerly of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, USA
- Hirota**, Tetsuya
Toyoda City, Japan
- Hodson**, Richard
Preston, Lancashire, England
- Hutchins**, Graham (see County Park Nursery)
- † **Isogai**, Kinshichi
formerly of Kawaguchi City, Japan
- Jacob-Makoy, L., & Co.**
Liege, Belgium
- † **Johnson**, Magnus
formerly of Södertälje, Sweden
- Kala**, Eino
Lääne-Virumaa, Estonia
- Kapusta**, Veronique
Angers, France
- Kasugai Garden Centre**
Toki City, Japan
- Keay**, Alistair
Christchurch, New Zealand
- Kivistik**, Aime & Taavi
Harjumaa, Estonia
- Kivistik**, J.
Harjumaa, Estonia
- Kivistik**, † Uno & Aili
Harjumaa, Estonia
- † **Kubota**, Yoshio (久保田美夫)
Japan
- Kubota**, Yoshio (久保田好雄)
Japan
- Kwekerij Bloemenlust P. van Well en Zonen B.V.**
Helenaveen, the Netherlands
- Long**, Dan; Brushwood Nursery
Unionville, Pennsylvania, USA
- Marco de Wit Boomkwekerij**
Boskoop, the Netherlands
- Marcus Dancer Plants**
Fordingbridge, Hampshire, England
- Marczyński**, Szczepan; Clematis Szkółka Pojemnikowa
Pruszków, Poland

Mitchell, Robin C.
Christchurch, New Zealand

Miyata, Fukutaroo
Atsugi City, Kanagawa, Japan

Miyazaki, Kazushi
Haramachi City, Fukushima Ken, Japan

Monrovia Plants
Azusa, California, USA

Münster Baumschulen
Altenmoor bei Elmshorn, Germany

Münster, Mathias (see Münster Baumschulen)

Naturally Native NZ Plants
Tauranga, New Zealand

Neville-Parry, Mrs V Le May
Salisbury, Wiltshire, England

New Leaf Plants Ltd
Evesham, Worcestershire, England

Nihon Kaki Co.
Kawaguchi City, Japan

Nolina Kwekerijen B.V.
Woubrugge, the Netherlands

† **Noll**, Wladyslaw
formerly of Warsaw, Poland

Northwest Garden Nursery
Eugene, Oregon, USA

Notcutts Nurseries
Suffolk, England

Noviflora Holland B.V.
Honselersdijk, the Netherlands

Nunn, Roy W.
Cambridge, England

Ochiai, Koichiro
Fujisawa, Japan

† **Ozawa**, Kazushige (1922–2003)
formerly of Kawasaki-shi, Japan

Pépinières Travers
Saint Cyr en Val, France

Peveril Clematis Nursery
(formerly of) Christow, Exeter, Devon, England

Phillips, E.
England

Plantentuin Esveld
Boskoop, the Netherlands

Pottinger, Miss J.
Christchurch, New Zealand

Poulsen Roser A/S
Fredensborg, Denmark

Proefstation voor de Boomwekerij
Boskoop, the Netherlands

Räsänen, Juhani
Joensuu, Finland

Rogerson, Brewster
Lake Oswego, Oregon, USA

Russell, Ruth (see Naturally Native NZ Plants)

Ruud van der Werf Boomkwekerij
Boskoop, the Netherlands

Sachs, Lothar (see Baumschule Sachs GbR)

Saegusa, Toyohee
Japan

Sahin, Elisabeth (see Sahin Zaden BV, K.)

Sahin Zaden B.V., K.
Alphen aan den Rijn, the Netherlands

Sakurai, Gen
Japan

Savill, Robin
(formerly of) Savill's Clematis

Savill's Clematis
(formerly of) Chelmsford, Essex, England

Shibuya, Soichi; Shibuya Floriculture Nursery
Kami-ina Gun, Japan

Snoeijer, Wim
Gouda, the Netherlands

Sorensen, Peer K. (see Yaku Nursery)

Spring Valley Greenhouse Inc.
Walworth, NY, USA

Stastny, Werner
Järna, Sweden

Steffen, A.H.
formerly of Fairport, New York, USA

Straver, Willem
Emmerich, Germany

Sugimoto, Kōzō
Tokai City, Japan

Sussex Plants
Hellingly, East Sussex, England

Takeuchi, Hiroshi (& Masako †)
Soka City, Saitama Ken, Japan

Tanaka, R.
Japan

Taylor's Clematis Nursery
Doncaster, South Yorkshire, England

Thorncroft Clematis Nursery
Reymerston, Norfolk, England

Toomey, Dr Mary
Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland

Top Plants
Taunton, Somerset, England

Travers, Raymond (see Pépinières Travers)

Udagawa, Masatake
Tokyo, Japan

van der Werf, Ruud (see Ruud van der Werf Boomkwekerij)

Van Laeken, Jim (see Spring Valley Greenhouse Inc.)

van Zoest, J., B.V.
Boskoop, the Netherlands

Watanabe*, Munesada
Touon City, Ehime Ken, Japan

Wein, Fred & Rob (see Clearview Horticultural Products)

Welch, Charles W.
Thetford, Norfolk, England

Westphal, F. Manfred
Prisdorf, Germany

White Flower Farm
Litchfield, Connecticut, USA

Widberg, Sixten
Jonstorp, Sweden

Yaku Nursery
Waitara, New Zealand

Zubrowski, Stanley J.
Prairie River, Saskatchewan, Canada

Zwijenburg, Pieter Jr
Boskoop, the Netherlands

* Note, with apologies: incorrectly spelt as Watabe in *3rd Supplement* (2009)

