The International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002

Introduction

The cultivar epithets listed hereinunder were registered between 1st January 2015 and 31st December 2017; registered cultivars have been entered in boldface. Other clematis names – eg unregistered cultivar or Group 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 [ICNCP] (currently ed. 9, 2016) 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, c/o RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, UK; email: clematisregistrar@rhs.org.uk; tel. +44 (0)1445 781717.

Registrar’s foreword

As predicted in the last issue, this Supplement contains a checklist of as many as possible established Group definitions, giving my ruling on their effective status. I hope that, by the time the Seventh Supplement is published, it might prove possible to include details of the revised classification currently undergoing debate and trialling under the aegis of the International Clematis Society.

As always, I should welcome new registrations and further information to augment or enhance existing records.

Acknowledgements

I acknowledge the help from many people whose contributions have helped make this Supplement possible, not least by volunteering registrations timeously. Special thanks to Junko Oikawa for her work translating Japanese PBR descriptions.

Notes on the entries

The format of entries is similar to the lay-out adopted for The International Clematis Register and Checklist (2002), except that, with a detailed review of Groups included herewith, the description of the horticultural classification used in recent years has been omitted from this issue.

a) 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.

b) Roles The sequence and explanation of the abbreviations is as follows: S: Selected by; R: Raised by; G: Grown to first flowering by; N: Named by; I: Introduced by; REG: Registered by.


d) 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 allocated a designated WSY reference number.
Cultivar Register and Checklist

ACROPOLIS
Trade designation of ‘Evipo078’

‘Addisonii Pink’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Presumably selection from addisonii
I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c. 2007)
Fls urn-shaped, 1.5–2cm across, nodding. Sepals 4; outside pink-purple, with white margins around mouth, smooth (not ribby); inside white; 2–2.5cm long, thick and fleshy, margins fused at base, tips recurved. Anthers yellow. Stems 0.5–1m. FL: May–Oct.

aethusifolia ‘Peveril’
R: B. Fretwell (pre–2007), I: Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)
Fls semi-double or double, 2–3cm across, outward-facing or nodding, scented. Sepals 4, pale yellow. Staminodes pale yellow. Stems herbaceous, scrambling, to 0.8–1.2m. Lvs pinnate to 2–pinnate, with 3–7 lflet pairs. FL: June–Oct., on current year’s wood. Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 13, as aethusifolia ‘Peveril’ BFCCAEP
Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), ‘Peveril’ having already been established for recta ‘Peveril’. Original script: アジソニーピンク[Note that, although this was written instead as アジソーピンク when the cultivar was submitted for Japanese PBR in 2006, the application failed, so that alternative spelling is deemed to have been provisional and not established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.6).]

‘Agnessa’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, 12–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, sky-blue with silvery blue bar, ovate, margins slightly ruffled or wavy, tips acute with cuspidate apex. Stamen number numerous; filaments and anthers white; connectives blue. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.2m. FL: May/Jun, on previous season’s growth, Aug/Sep on current year’s. Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 6, with image, with added code-name CCMWAGN (but as CCMW03 on p.20)

‘Akane-hime’ Early Large-flowered Group
See ‘Senhime’

‘Akkiko’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: ‘The President’ (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
R: Toyohei Saigusa (pre–1980), I: Shonan Clematis Garden Nursery
Original script: 彰子. A Japanese female name, this epithet honours the breeder’s wife.

Akira
Trade designation of ‘Evipo093’

‘Alan Blyth’ Viticella Group AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108128)

‘Albida’ Atragene Group REVISED ENTRY
See koreana var. carunculosa ‘Mount Chiri White’

‘Alhambra’
R: Y. Aihara (pre–2009)
An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has apparently been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought. Original script: アルハンブラ.

alpina ‘Peveril’ Atragene Group
R: B. Fretwell (pre–1990)
Fls bell-shaped, drooping. Sepals 4, white, “broader than alpina sibirica”.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 129
Trade: WHITE ALPINA
Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), ‘Peveril’ having already been established for recta ‘Peveril’. Online in www.peverilclematis.com, in 2007, Barry Fretwell described how this cultivar was initially marketed as “white alpina” but later, during the 1980s, named ‘Peveril’ to distinguish it from other white forms then appearing. It is worth noting that this purported name had never been formally established (at least, until published in Clem. Int. 2016: 129). Original script: アルハンブラ.

‘Amane’
Parentage: florida var. sieboldiana (s) × ‘Allanah’
Fls flat, 13–15cm across, upward-facing, opening sepals unfurling sequentially. Buds pale green, pointed. Sepals 6, pale purple with paler speckling and a pale purple-red bar, elliptic, overlapping half, margins smooth, tips long-pointed and apiculate. Filaments cream; connectives dark purple; anthers white. FL: spring; early blooms from terminal buds,
later from lower down stems.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 132–136, with images

Original script: あまねく. Epithet means “universal” or “all” in Japanese. Attributed to Florida Group by the raiser.

**AMAZING BLUE PIROUETTE**
Trade designation for ‘Zobluepi’ when traded as a cut-flower

**AMAZING GENEVA**
Trade designation of ‘Zo06173’

‘Amazing Grace’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: *viorna* as one parent
*R*: K. Sugimoto
Fls narrowly urn-shaped, 2.2–2.8cm wide, nodding or drooping, not scented. Sepals 4, inside pale yellowish green, outside bright reddish purple tinged pale yellowish green, thick. Filaments and anthers pale yellow. Stems 2–3m.

**AMAZING INSPIRATION**
Trade designation for ‘Zoin’ when traded as a cut-flower

**AMAZING LONDON**
Trade designation for ‘Zoeastri’ when traded as a cut-flower

**AMAZING OSLO**
Trade designation of ‘Zo11108’

**AMAZING ROME**
Trade designation of ‘Zo08213’

**AMAZING STAR RIVER**
Trade designation for ‘Zostarri’ when traded as a cut-flower

**AMBER**
Trade designation of ‘WIT141205’

‘Amber’
See ‘WIT141205’

**Änisen Leena** Atragene Group
Parentage: ‘Willy’ (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
Fls semi-double, bell-shaped, 8cm across, nodding or drooping, not scented; pedicules sometimes suffused red-purple. Buds nodding. Sepals 4–8, reddish violet, 4.5–4.8 × 1.3–1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, touching at base, margins grey-downy and slightly wavy, tip acuminate with long-attenuated point. Staminodes stamen-like, 1.5cm long, greenish white. Filaments yellowish white, downy; connectives greenish; anthers yellowish, downy. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, blue-green, grey-downy beneath, margins entire. FL: June–July (in central Finland), on previous year’s growth. Hardy to USDA Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 14
External images: *Clem. Int. 2016*: 14

Named by the breeder after a relative

‘Anna Maria’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Miss Bateman’ (s) × ‘Moonlight’
Fls flat or flattish, 11–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 8, slightly yellowish white, grey-downy outside, 5–7 × 2.5–3.5cm, elliptic, overlapping in basal half but slightly gappy at base, tip long-pointed (acuminate to cuspidate). Filaments white; connectives pale yellow; anthers white, tinged yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with grey-downy, dark violet stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, blue-green, grey-downy beneath, margins entire. FL: spring to late summer.

**‘Anna Tounta’** Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Miss Bateman’ (s) × ‘Moonlight’
Fls flat or flattish, 11–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 8, slightly yellowish white, grey-downy outside, 5–7 × 2.5–3.5cm, elliptic, overlapping in basal half but slightly gappy at base, tip long-pointed (acuminate to cuspidate). Filaments white; connectives pale yellow; anthers white, tinged yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with grey-downy, dark violet stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, blue-green, grey-downy beneath, margins entire. FL: June–July (in central Finland), on previous year’s growth. Hardy to USDA Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 14
External images: *Clem. Int. 2016*: 14

Named by the breeder after a relative

‘Annabel’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Published refs: *Pennell & Sons’ cat. 1975–76*; Fisk (1975)
The accepted use of the epithet is for this, Pennell’s plant. Care should be taken not to confuse it with ‘Zo08169’, which has trade designation ANABELLA (but has been erroneously called ‘Annabel’).

**‘Annabel’** Viorna Group
Erroneous name for ‘Zo08169’ (which has trade designation ANABELLA)

**ANABELLA**
Trade designation of ‘Zo08169’

**‘Anni Irina’** Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Carnaby’ (s) × ‘Venosa Violacea’
Fls flat or flattish, 12–13cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels long, downy and often purple-tinged. Buds nodding, white-downy. Sepals 6; inside opening dark purple with red-purple midveins, ageing to dark blue or blue-violet with paler
bar; outside grey-downy; 6 × 3.5cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping at first but becoming more gappy with age, with finely ruffled margins, tip acuminate with a distinct apiculus but often slightly recurved. Filaments yellowish, maturing to white; connectives greenish white; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with brownish, downy stems up to 1.5m. Lvs pinnate, sparsely downy beneath, with 3–5 blue-green lflets with entire margins, margins and petioles red-purple.

**FL:** July–Sept., on current year’s growth.

**Published refs:** Clem. Int. 2015: 15

**External images:** Clem. Int. 2015: 146; Clem. Int. 2016: 15


**FCC 1996**

Although stated in ICRC (2002) to be a non-acceptable 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 purportedly widely grown (although often incorrect). 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]. Many plants sold under this name are not true ‘Snowdrift’ (which is not easy to propagate). Snoeijer says sepals are white with some pale purple on outside [The Clematis 1995: 23]. C. armandii ‘Snowdrift’ as sold in the USA has narrower sepals than those of the plants sold in Europe. See articles by M. Brown (in Clem. Int. 2015: 25–29) [which describes the apparent survival of Jackman’s clone via cultivation at Oxford Botanic Garden]; and W. Snoeijer (ibid.: 29–36) [on which basis the above description has been enhanced]. Cited as a putative Standard for Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 2008).

**‘Ascotiensis’** Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY


**AGM 2015**
'Attraction' (Cripps) Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
R: T. Cripps (pre–1877)
Care must be taken not to confuse this with Fretwell’s texensis hybrid later given the same epithet. It is recommended that the Group or the breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Attraction' (Fretwell) Viorna/Texensis Group?
Parentage: known, involving texensis but not disclosed by raiser
Syns: texensis 'Attraction'
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–6cm across, outward-facing; pedicels reddish pink. Sepals 4; inside reddish pink, slightly darker along bar; outside paler; elliptic, fused in basal quarter then gappy above, distal part with slightly wavy margins and tips acute and recurved. Connectives and anthers maroon-purple. “Petite” deciduous scrambler, with stems 2.2–3m. Lvs pinnate. FL: June–September.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 10, with image, as texensis 'Attraction' BFCCATT
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), having been established by 1877 for an Early Large-flowered Group cultivar raised by Cripps. It is recommended that the Group or the breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Azuhtata’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: K. Hasegawa (pre–2009)
Sepals 8.

'Barolo'
See montana 'Barolo'

'BCL 03111'
R: K. Rumpunen
A cultivar with this epithet was granted EU PBR 45904 in March 2017; further details are being sought

'BCL 20081'
R: K. Rumpunen
A cultivar with this epithet was granted EU PBR 45905 in March 2017; further details are being sought

'BCL 20082'
R: K. Rumpunen
A cultivar with this epithet was granted EU PBR 45906 in March 2017; further details are being sought

'Bella Nantaise'
Mis-spelling of ‘Belle Nantaise’

'BFCCTCL' (adopted epithet)
Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCDEL’
Awarding of EU PBR 43259 in 2016 and US Plant Patent 27684 in 2017, both as ‘BFCCDEL’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Delphine’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: CPVO Gazette issue 2016/3

'BFCFLE' (adopted epithet)
Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCFLE’
Awarding of EU PBR 39983 in 2015 and US Plant Patent 27666 in 2017, both as ‘BFCCFLE’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Flamenco Dancer’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art.11.3).
Published refs: CPVO Gazette issue 2015/3

'BFCRFL' (adopted epithet)
Syns: texensis ‘BFCCRFL’
Awarding of EU PBR 43264 as ‘BFCCRFL’ in 2016 rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Red 5’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: CPVO Gazette issue 2016/3

'BFCRFR' (adopted epithet)
Syns: texensis ‘BFCCRFR’
Awarding of EU PBR 43265 in 2016 and US Plant Patent 27667 in 2017, both as ‘BFCCRFR’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Rapture’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art.11.3).
Published refs: CPVO Gazette issue 2016/3

'BFCSSF' (adopted epithet)
Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCSSF’
Awarding of EU PBR 45810 as ‘BFCCSSF’ in 2017 rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Sabine’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: CPVO Gazette issue 2017/3

'BFCSCAR' (adopted epithet)
Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCSCAR’
Awarding of EU PBR 35457 as ‘BFCCSCAR’ in 2013 rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Sarabande’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: CPVO Gazette issue 2013/4

'BFCSSPA' (adopted epithet)
Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCSSPA’
Awarding of EU PBR 35458 in 2013 and US Plant Patent 26880 in 2016, both as ‘BFCCSSPA’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Sparkler’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: CPVO Gazette issue 2016/3

'BFCCTCL' (adopted epithet)
Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCCTCL’
Awarding of EU PBR 40047 in 2015 as ‘BFCCCTCL’ rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Thorpe Cloud’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: CPVO Gazette issue 2015/3
‘Bijou’ (Fretwell) Viorna Group
R: B. Fretwell (2007)
Fls pitcher-shaped, small, nodding or drooping.
Sepals inside cream, tinged pale “old rose” pink;
outside purple-rose. Herbaceous habit.
FL: June–September.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 131, without description
Similar to ‘Cascade’ (Fretwell), ‘Maia’ and ‘Naiad’.
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1),
‘Bijou’ already having been used as a synonym for
‘Evipo030’ (which has ‘Bijou’ as one of its trade designations). It is recommended that the breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this particular epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

‘Biruzuinka’ Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: photographic transparency supplied by raiser (WSY0100486)
Published refs: Rickstina (1985): 162 and Rickstina in I.C.L.S. News. 3: 10 (1985), both as ‘Biruzuinka’
Trade: TURQUOISE

‘Blekitny Anioll’
Mis-spelling of ‘Błękitny Anioll’
BLEU DE LOIRE
Trade designation of ‘Tra39-65’

BLUE CLIMADOR
Trade designation of ‘Dorami’

‘Blue Cover’ Integriflora Group
REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: crispa (s) × Rōguchi seedling
R: Tsang Mei Lan (2009), G: Tsang Mei Lan (2010),
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented; pedicels 4–5cm long, moderate purplish red (186B). Buds ovate, strong blue (100B). Sepals 6–8, velvety; inside opens (and ages to) strong blue (100B) with very pale purplish blue (101D) centre, matures to strong blue (101B) with very light purplish blue (100D) centre; outside opens strong blue (100B), matures to strong blue (101B) with very pale purplish blue (101D) central streak, ageing to strong blue (100B) with very pale purplish blue (101D) centre; 4–5 × 2–2.5cm, slightly overlapping, base truncate, margins entire with very slightly wavy margins, tip acute. Stamens up to 100; filaments bluish white (N155A); anthers pale yellow (158A). Pistils 50–60; styles strong reddish purple (70B); stigmas bluish white (N155A). Deciduous climber, with slightly downy stems, moderate olive-green (137B) tinged dark purplish grey (N187A), 2.2–2.7m. Lvs simple, oblong; upper side moderate yellow-green (137C) when young, maturing to moderate olive-green (137A); underside moderate olive-green (137B); margins entire; petiole 4–5cm long, moderate olive-green (137A) tinged dark red (187A). FL: spring through summer. Hardy to –20°C. This plant, awarded US Plant Patent 26505 in March 2016, bears some similarity to Westphal’s ‘Agnessa’. blad
Outward-facing, scented; pedicels green. Sepals 6, very light purple (85C), 2–3 × 1–2 cm, narrowly elliptic, touching at base; margins entire but very slightly wavy, tip acute with tiny mucro. Filaments absent or very short; connectives paler greenish yellow (2D), ageing white; anthers white. Deciduous climber, with downy stems 1–2 m. Lvs bi-ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: April, on previous year's growth. Hardiness zones 4–9.

Little Prince

Published refs: International Clematis Register & Checklist 2002 4th Suppt (2012): 16 was in error; the original entry in van Kleef et al. (1890): 38 read 'Camusetii'.

Candy Cane

Trade designation of 'Zocaca'

Boulevard

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of compact, middle-sized plants which repeat-flower from leaf axils and ends of stems between early spring and late summer on stems 1–1.5 m high. Beware potential confusion with C. × morelii 'Boulevard'.

Blushing Bridesmaid

Trade designation of 'Kaiser' (Miyata & Miyazaki)

Blue Princess – Atragene Group

AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: 'Frances Rivis' (s) × unknown
External images: F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 64

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5–7 cm across, outward-facing. Sepals 4; inside dark violet-blue margins, paler towards centre, bar and base of sepals white with violet-blue veins; outside mainly white or pale blue, towards base, either side of bar (especially towards tip) purple-red; 3 × 2 cm, broadly elliptic, gappy, wavy-marginated, tip blunted with only tiny apiculus. Filaments greenish yellow; connectives yellow-green; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 3.5 m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs bi-ternate, mid-green, margins on older lflets sometimes irregularly toothed or lobed. FL: July–September on current year's growth. Hardy.

Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 16, with image Epithet is a female given name, mainly used in the Netherlands – but here named for the Afrikaner fiancée of the registrant's nephew.

Camuseti

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

Camusetii – DELETED ENTRY
This addition in ICRC 2002 4th Suppt (2012): 16 was in error; the original entry in van Kleef et al. (1890): 38 read 'Camusetii'.

Candy Cane

Trade designation of 'Zocaca'

Carlin

Viticella Group

Parentage: 'Hanna' open-pollinated
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6 cm across, outward-facing or nodding, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 4, predominantly pink, paler along bar (especially towards base), with midvein and veins in blade to either side of bar (especially towards tip) purple-red; 3 × 2 cm, broadly elliptic, gappy, wavy-marginated, tip blunted with only tiny apiculus. Filaments greenish yellow; connectives yellow-green; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 3.5 m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs bi-ternate, mid-green, margins on older lflets sometimes irregularly toothed or lobed. FL: July–September on current year's growth. Hardy.

Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 16, with image Epithet is a female given name, mainly used in the Netherlands – but here named for the Afrikaner fiancée of the registrant's nephew.

CarolAnn – Montana Group

Parentage: 'Broughton Star' (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2014)
Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, strongly scented. Sepals 5–7, reddish pink (identical in colour to 'Broughton Star'). Lvs long and pointed.

Published refs: The Clematis 2015: 125–126, with images Named after a friend of the selector.

Cadmeia

Sunshine

Parentage: Selection of cadmeia growing wild at Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China
Fls flat or flattish, 5–6 cm across, upward- or outward-facing, scented; pedicels green. Sepals 6, very light purple (85C), 2–3 × 1–2 cm, narrowly elliptic, touching at base; margins entire but very slightly wavy, tip acute with tiny mucro. Filaments absent or very short; connectives paler greenish yellow (2D), ageing white; anthers white. Deciduous climber, with downy stems 1–2 m. Lvs bi-ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: April, on previous year's growth. Hardiness zones 4–9.

Published refs: International Clematis Register & Checklist 2002 6th Supplement

Trade designation of 'Zocaca'
× *cartmannii* H. & M. Taylor \*REVISED ENTRY\*

**Parentage:** *marmoraria × paniculata*  
**R:** J. Cartman  
Bushy dwarf plant, intermediate between the parents. Fls in large panicles. Sepals white. Lvs finely dissected.  
**Published refs:** *The Rock Garden* vol. XX, pt 1 (June 1986); *The Clematis* 1992: 70–71 [with full Latin description]  
**External images:** Grey-Wilson (2000): 73  
**Mis-spelling:** *C. × cartmannii*  

‘Cascade’ \*REVISED ENTRY\*  
See either *integri folia* ‘Cascade’ (of Scott’s) or ‘Cascade’ (Viaorna Group, of Fretwell)  

‘Cascade’ (Fretwell) \*Viorna Group? \*\*REVISED ENTRY\*  
**Parentage:** unknown (possibly involving *viorna*)  
**R:** B. Fretwell (pre–1995)  
Fls ovoid, urn-shaped, nodding or drooping; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4; purple, with white sutures and distal margins, ageing paler and shading to pale yellow towards tips, elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused nearly to top, tips acute and slightly recurved. Seedheads persistent, large, golden, with long tails. Deciduous climber, with herbaceous, prostrate stems up to 0.9m. Lvs ternate or pinnate, with ovate, mid-green lflets with entire margins. FL: June–July on previous year’s growth and current year’s growth.  
**Published refs:** Fretwell, *Clematis as Companion Plants* (1994): 75  
**External images:** Fretwell (1994): 75  
**Similar to** ‘Bijou’, ‘Maia’ & ‘Naiad’. Not to be confused with *integri folia* ‘Cascade’. It is currently unclear which of these two uses takes nomenclatural priority but it is recommended that, whenever this epithet is cited, either the Group or breeder’s name be added in parentheses to minimize confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5);  

‘Catherine Penny’ \*Viticella Group\*  
**Parentage:** ‘Evipo036’ *CONFETTI* (s) × unknown  
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 4, inside deep pink with slightly darker veins, outside pale pink and covered in white down, 2.5–3 × 1cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping at base, gappy above, with margins wavy and irregularly toothed, tip acute and slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy white; connectives pale green. Seed-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2.5m. Lvs with entire, mid-green lflets. FL: July–September on current year’s growth.  
**Published refs:** *The Clematis* 2015: 145  
**External images:** *The Clematis* 2015: 146; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 16  
**Named after the chairman of the UK North-West Plant Heritage Group**  

‘Cecile’ \*Atragene Group\*  
**Parentage:** unknown  
**R:** Kozo Sugimoto (pre–2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)  
Fls semi-double, open bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, nodding or drooping; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4, pink, margins white, elliptic, touching at base, midribs prominent, tips long-pointed. Stamnodes c.12, sepaloid, tips very slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy white; connectives pale green. Fruit-heads persistent. Stems 1.5–2m. FL: April–October.  
**Published refs:** Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis* 2007–2008: 40, no. 678, with image  
**Original script:** セリーズ ダブル.  

‘Change of Heart’ \*Early Large-flowered Group\*  
**Parentage:** known to registrant but information withheld  
Fls flat or flattish, 10–13cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels green, maturing brown. Sepals 5–6(–8); opening reddish pink very slightly tinged blue; maturing to broad, pale bluish pink margins about a pink central flare crossed by a whitish bar (especially at base); ageing to pale pink, tinged blue; 5–6 × 3–4cm, elliptic, overlapping and touching halfway, occasionally slightly gappy at base, rounded at tip but with a distinct mucro. Filaments yellow, ageing creamy white; connectives pale brown; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 1.5–2m. Lvs single or ternate, with entire margins. FL: June–July on previous year’s growth and current year’s growth.  
**Hardy to USDA zones 4–9.**  
**Published refs:** *Clem. Int.* 2016: 17  
**External images:** *Clem. Int.* 2016: 17; *The Clematis* 2016: 163  

**Charmaine**  
**Trade designation of ‘Evipo022’**  

**CHIE**  
**Trade designation of ‘Evipo090’**  

*chiisanensis* ‘Amber’  
See ‘WIT141205’  

*chiisanensis* ‘Pointy’ \*REVISED ENTRY\*  
**Erroneous name for ‘Pointy’ (which has *koreana* var. *carunculosa* [syn. *chiisanensis*] as one parent)**  

*chiisanensis* ‘WIT141205’ \*Atragene Group\*  
**Syn. of ‘WIT141205’**  

**CHLOE**  
**Trade designation of ‘HJJ-HAZ01’**  

‘Christian Steven’ \*REVISED ENTRY\*  
**Equivalent epithet for ‘Khristian Steven’**
flammula

Fls star-like, scented (albeit less than R of Clematiskulturen (2013))

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
External images: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 13
It is not clear whether this is a selection from c. Halcyon or a seedling (in which case it should be termed C. ‘Halcyon’).

c. Isca’ Cirrhosa Group
See ‘Isca’

c. Whisley Cream’
Mis-spelling of c. Whisley Cream

‘Cirrus’ Flammula Group
Parentage: flammmula x unknown
R: B. Fretwell (2007)
Fls star-like, scented (albeit less than flammmula). Sepals white. Deciduous climber. FL: late summer.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 133, undescribed Said to be easier to cultivate than flammmula.

‘Clotted Cream’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
Fls flat or flattish, 18cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 8; inside mainly white, with pale green bar showing through; outside with prominent green bar; elliptic, overlapping one- to two-thirds, with wavy margins, long-pointed with apiculate tips. Filaments pale greenish yellow, shading to purplish pink towards top; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 1.5m. Lvs ternate, mid-green. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, with a later flush on current year’s.

‘CoJo’ Montana Group
Parentage: ‘Prosperity’ (S) × unknown (open-pollinated)
R: V. Le May Neville-Parry (c.2012), N: V. Le May Neville-Parry
Fls flat or flattish, 7–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, lightly scented. Sepals 4, pinkish white, gappy, with down-curved margins slightly toothed in upper half. Filaments long, thin, creamy; anthers pale yellow.
Published refs: The Clematis 2015: 121–3, with image

‘Comete’
Mis-spelling of ‘Comète’.

‘Copernicus’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
Published refs: ICRC 2002 6th Supplement 9

‘Coralie’ Viorna Group
Syns: texensis ‘Coralie’
Fls pitcher-shaped, 2.5–3.5cm across, pendent. Sepals 4; outside deep pink, paler along split, distal margins; inside deep reddish crimson, with narrow white margins; ovate-lanceolate, fused in basal two-thirds, tips strongly recurved. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.2m. FL: June–October.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 12, with image, as texensis ‘Coralie’ CCMW01

courtosis ‘Daiyu’
Parentage: Raised from seeds of courtosis collected from Tianmu mountain, Zhejiang Province, in 2012
Fls flat or flattish, 5–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6; predominantly white (NN155D), with partial, irregular, dark greyish purple (N186B) streaking along some midveins, occasionally spaying at tip to give broken patch (and some tips instead with pale green cusp); 3.5–4.5 × 1.5–2.5cm, broadly elliptic, touching midway but sometimes gappy at base, margins very slightly wavy, long-pointed with acuminate to cuspidate tips slightly recurved. Filaments, connectives and anthers dark greyish purple (N186B). Deciduous climber, with downy stems 2–4m, green-brown when young, maturing red-brown. Lvs ternate, with ovate-lanceolate lflets, mid-green, with entire margins and downy undersides. FL: May, on previous year’s growth.
courtoisii 'Little Purple Heart'
Parentage: Selection of courtoisii growing wild at Ling'an, Zhejiang Province, China
Fls flat or flattish, 6–7cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels dark green. Sepals 6, white (NN155D) with bar slightly creamy, 2–3 × 1–2cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, overlapping in basal half, margins crenulated, with cuspidate tip. Filaments, connectives and anthers dark greyish purple (N186B). Deciduous climber, with downy stems 1–2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, dark greyish purple (N186B). Deciduous climber, with downy stems 1–2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: May, on previous year’s growth. Hardiness zones 4–9. Published refs: The Clematis 2017: 152, with image
Original script: 小紫心 [Xiao zi xin].

'Crimson Star'
Erroneous name for 'Crimson King' (which has trade designation CRIMSON STAR) but see also 'Crimson Star' (Toovere)

'Crimson Star' (Toovere) Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Published refs: Toovere (1992): 11
CRIMSON STAR has been used in the USA as a trade designation for 'Crimson King' and is occasionally published erroneously as cultivar 'Crimson Star'. However it is clear from Toovere’s description, alongside a different one for 'Crimson King', that he regards them as distinct cvs. It is recommended that his name is cited whenever this epithet is used for the plant he intends, to minimize potential confusion between these two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Crippsii’ CORRECTED ENTRY
Mis-spelling of 'Crippsii'. The inclusion of this as 'Crippsii' in ICRC 2002 4th Suppt (2012): 19 was in error; the original entry in Van Kleef et al. (1890): 38 was spelt 'Crippii'.

'Crippsii’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Mis-spelling: 'Crippsi'

crispa 'Ginny'
See 'Ginny'

'Crispina'
See versicolor 'Crispina'

'Cristal Violet' Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
R: T. Fujii
Fls shallowly bowl-shaped, 7–8cm across, upward- to outward-facing, scented very little or not at all; pedicels short. Sepals 4–6, inside brilliant purplish blue (94C), outside very pale purple (91C), 5.5 × 2.3cm, obovate, margins slightly wavy, with a markedly acuminate tip ending in a prominent spine. Stems herbaceous, upright. Lvs simple, of medium length to long and of narrow to medium width, ovate-lanceolate, with an acute tip.
Unaccepted spelling: 'Crystal Violet'. Original script: クリスタルヴィオレ. Although it was stated in ICRC 2002 5th Suppt (2015) that this transcribes as 'Crystal Violet', the exact spelling accepted by the Japanese PBR authority was 'Cristal Violet', so this must be accepted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.2 & 35.2) and 'Crystal Violet' should be treated as an unaccepted spelling.

'Cristal Violet' REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of 'Cristal Violet'

× cylindrica 'Millie' Integrifolia Group
See 'Millie'

× cylindrica 'Peveril' Integrifolia Group
R: B. Fretwell (2007)
Sepals clear, soft blue, with frilly margins.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 134, without description
Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), 'Peveril' having already been used for recta 'Peveril'

'Daiyu'
See courtoisii 'Daiyu'

Daiyu
Trade designation of 'Evipo083'

'Darena' Early Large-flowered Group
I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2016)
Fls semi-double or double, flattish dome-shaped, 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing, Sepals 8, mauve with red-purple bar, elliptic, tip acute with apiculate apex; staminodes numerous, sepaloid, about half length of sepals, forming dense, central, tiered boss. Stamens numerous, yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: May/Jul on previous year's growth. Published refs: Westphal Katalog (2016): 8, with image

'Darlene’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
R: F. Cadge
Named after Darlene Nutt, a friend of Sally Cadge’s.

'Dawn Light'
Parentage: known, involving texensis but not disclosed by raiser
R: B. Fretwell (pre–2007)
An epithet listed on www.peverileclematis.com, 2007; no further details known and therefore not currently deemed to have been established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 26.6).
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 134, without description
Dayu
Trade designation of ‘Evipo083’

‘Dazzle’ Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat, large, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, opening purple with red-purple bar, ageing bluer; elliptic, gappy, margins slightly undulate and minutely frilled, tips long-pointed (cupulidate or apiculate). Filaments creamy yellow; connectives violet; anthers white (or fls sometimes sterile?). Deciduous climber with stems to 2m. FL: May–June and September.
Published refs: article in Worcester News (1 March 2016)
Named through a competition by Ella-Mai Williams, a pupil at Inkberrow First School, Worcester, England.

‘Deborah Dahl’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: F. Wein Sr, I: (2015)
Syns: ‘Vancouver Deborah Dahl’
Fls 17–23cm across. Sepals lavender-blue. Anthers red. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m. FL: May–June on previous year’s wood, September on current year’s. Hardy to USDA Zones 4–8.

‘Dedication’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: known, involving texensis but not disclosed by raiser
Syns: texensis ‘Dedication’
Fls 4–6cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4, inside velvetty red-purple (‘reminiscent of ‘Gravetye Beauty”), outside pinkish white tinged red-purple, (59D); 5–6 × 0.8–1.0cm, oblong, overlapping, with very slightly wavy margins, tip acute with shortly-acuminate apex. Stamens numerous (80–100); filaments brilliant yellow (7A); anthers brilliant yellow (12B); pollen vivid greenish yellow (2A). Pistils numerous (40–60); styles pale greenish yellow (2D); stigma light yellow-green (2C). Deciduous climber, with stems 2–3m, strong yellow-green (143C) flushed moderate reddish orange (178C); roots fibrous. Lvs simple or ternate, glabrous, margins entire; upper surface strong yellow-green (143C) when young, maturing moderate olive-green (137A); underside strong yellow-green (N144B when young, maturing 143B); petiole 143C, tinged dark reddish orange (178B) to moderate reddish orange (178C).
FL: May/June on previous year’s growth, Aug/Sept on current year’s.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2015): 6, as ‘Delphine’ BFCCDEL
External images: Westphal Katalog (2016): 14
Initially marketed and established as ‘Delphine’ but the awarding of EU PBR 43259 in 2016 and US Plant Patent 27684 in 2017, both as ‘BFCCDEL’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Delphine’ its synonym within those jurisdictions (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, ‘Delphine’ remains the accepted epithet. Cited as a lanuginosa cultivar under EU PBR 43259 but as a lanuginosa × patens hybrid under USPP 27684, it is better treated as C. ‘Delphine’ without attribution to a species.

‘Diamond Anniversary’ Attragene Group
Syns: alpina ’Diamond Anniversary’
‘Clematis on the Web’ reports plants in circulation under this epithet but with inconsistent descriptions, for example having fls variously described as “pure white” to “pale pink”. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5m. FL: (Mar.–)Apr.–May. Further details are being sought to effect proper establishment of this epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 26).

‘Dianna’
Syn of ‘Dianna Jazwinski’

‘Dianna Jazwinski’ Montana Group
Parentage: ‘Prosperity’ (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
S: D. Jazwinski (c.2012), N: V. Le May Neville-Parry, REG: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2016)
Syns: ‘Dianna’
Fls flat or flattish, 7–9cm across, upward-facing, on long pedicels; lightly scented. Sepals 4; inside white; outside with white margins about a purple bar with darker midveins; gappy, margins very slightly wavy. Filaments long, thin, creamy.
Named after the photographer Dianna Jazwinski, who selected this seedling. This cultivar was initially tentatively named (but also effectively established through publication) as ‘Dianna’. However, the registrant agreed to change this for registration once it was clear that this non-accepted epithet might otherwise cause potential confusion with the Kivistiks’ ‘Diana’ and with the established use of ‘Diana’ as a synonym for ‘Princess Diana’.

× *diversifolia* ‘Hudson River’

Erroneous name for ‘Zo06137’ (which has trade designation HUDSON RIVER)

‘Doctor Bolle’ REVISED ENTRY

See ‘Doktor Bolle’

‘Doktor Bolle’ Early Large-flowered Group

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: L. Späth (1887), I: L. Späth (1887)

Fls double, c.8cm across. Sepals 40–50, white tinged with green.

Published refs: Späth Katalog 1887–1888

‘Dr Bolle’ is an equivalent epithet (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.9), though it is considered preferable for cultivar epithets not to include abbreviated forms of address. This was incorrectly expanded to ‘Doctor Bolle’ in ICRC 2002: 82; being a German epithet, it should have been re-written as ‘Doktor Bolle’.

‘Donahros’ Early Large-flowered Group

R: M. Donahue, I: Donahue’s Clematis Nursery (c.2017)

Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Sepals 6; opening rose-pink with red-purple bar and tip, ageing lavender/pink; elliptic, with slightly wavy margins, tip acute with cuspidate apex. Connectives burgundy; anthers pinkish white. Stigmas white. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5m. FL: June–September.

Trade: Rosalie (after the raiser’s grandmother)

‘Dr Bolle’ REVISED ENTRY

An equivalent epithet for ‘Doktor Bolle’, under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.9 (though it is considered preferable for cultivar epithets not to include abbreviated forms of address).

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

‘Duchess Of Edinburg’

Mis-spelling of ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’

EDDA

Trade designation of ‘Evipo074’

‘Edith Cavell’ CORRECTED ENTRY

Syn. of ‘Miss Cavell’

‘Eekoo’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Eikō’

‘Effie Dewey’ Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: ‘Huvi’ open-pollinated (s)


Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6, lilac with a pink bar, 6 × 4cm, thick and fleshy, overlapping. Filaments and anthers creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent.

Deciduous climber with stems to 2m. Lvs simple, entire, mid-green. FL: July to September.

Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 18

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 18; The Clematis 2016: 161

‘Duchess Of Edinburg’


‘Eikō’

Parentage: unknown

R: K. Mákitta


Published refs: Mákitta Engei Cat. (1982)


‘Elbflorenz’ Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108126)

‘Elgar’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY


Care should be taken not to confuse this with the Atragene cultivar ‘Sir Edward Elgar’, which was for a short time made available commercially under the epithet ‘Elgar’.

‘Elgar’ (of Richards) Atragene Group

Syn. of ‘Sir Edward Elgar’

Care should be taken not to confuse this with ‘Elgar’ (Early Large-flowered Group).

‘Ellen’ Early Large-flowered Group


Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, 12–14cm across, upward- or (mainly) outward-facing; pedicels long. Sepals and sepaloïd staminodes 10–15, violet-blue, elliptic (some broadly so, others narrowly), overlapping two–three, with slightly wavy margins, tips long-pointed with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous, creamy white. Deciduous climber, with stems 2.2–3.2m. FL: May/June on previous year’s growth, Aug/Sept. on current year’s.

Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 6, with image

It is not clear if the intended epithet was in fact ‘KBK03’: this code-name was published beside ‘Ellen’, as KBK03, in Westphal Hauptkatalog (2013): 6. Westphal has always treated ‘KBK01’ FIREFLAME
and ‘KBK02’ Grefve Erik Ruuth similarly (citing them as ‘Fireflame’ KBK01 and ‘Grefve Erik Ruuth KBK02 respectively). However, unlike ‘KBK01’ and ‘KBK02’, it appears that ‘KBK03’ has not been awarded EU PBR, whereas ‘Ellen’ has been established in Westphal’s catalogue, so the latter should be treated as the accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1). It does bear resemblance though to a Bolinder cultivar granted US Plant Patent 26573 in February 2016 as ‘Blue Gloss’ (q.e.); should they prove to be the same, then in geographical areas where USPPs apply ‘Blue Gloss’ should become the adopted name and ‘Ellen’ its synonym (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

‘Emerald Dream’ Forsteri Group
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Sepals 6, white, ovate, gappy, with smooth margins and rounded tips. Stamens pale green when young, maturing creamy or greenish white. Stems scrambling or weakly ascending, to 0.6m. Lvs evergreen, pale green sometimes tinged bluish, much dissected with rounded lobes. FL: March–May.

ENDELLION
Trade designation of ‘Evipo076’

erecta flore plena Flammula Group
Syn. of recta ‘Plena’

‘Erika’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0117332)

ESTHER
Trade designation of ‘Zo09143’

‘Étoile Rex’ Texensis Group
Fls to 5cm, nodding, bell-shaped, cerise to mauve, margin silver-pink; summer-early autumn.
Published refs: New RHS Dict. of Gardening (1992): 651
An unregistered cultivar listed as an example of Texensis Group; perhaps in error, with ‘Étoile Rose’ intended?

‘Evipo022’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (c.2015)
Fls usually semi-double (though sometimes single in late season), flat or flattish, 10–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Guard sepals 6–8, dark purple-red, broadly elliptic, overlapping, wavy-margined, tip apiculate; staminodes numerous; sepalloid, sometimes streaked or splashed white, usually forming hemispherical dome open at centre. Filaments creamy yellow, sometimes tinged bluish at base; connectives white; anthers absent? Deciduous climber, with stems 1.2–1.8m. Lvs dark green, shiny when young. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, then August–September on current year’s. External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 153; Clem. Int. 2017: 143
Trade: CHARMMAINE

‘Evipo034’ Viticella Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
Syns: viticella ‘Palette’
Fls flat, 5–5.5cm across, outward-facing, borne in a dichasial cyme of 3–5 fls, not scented; peduncles downy, 11–12cm long, strong yellowish green (141C) tinged dark purplish red (N79C). Buds ovate, downy, very light purple (85C) and brilliant yellowish green (140B). Sepals 4(–5); inside bluish white (N155A) at base with strong violet (86C) veins, margins and tip opening strong violet (86B) maturing to brilliant violet (86D) then ageing to moderate purplish red (70A); outside with bluish white (N155A) bar, margins light purple (85A); 2.6–3.3 × 1.7–2cm, obovate, margins slightly wavy and weakly serrated, tip blunt. Stamens 20–30; filaments brilliant yellow-green (150C); connectives greyish purple (N77); anthers pale yellow (160D); pollen pale yellow (8D). Pistils 24–32; styles dark purple (79B).
Deciduous climber, with stems 2.5–3m, brilliant yellow-green (150C) when young, maturing to brownish orange (N167B). Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5–7 lflets, strong yellow-green (143B) above, strong yellow-green (141D) maturing to moderate yellow-green (143D) below, oval to elliptic, glabrous, margins entire; petioles 4–6cm long, light yellow-green (145B). FL: May–September.
Trade: PALETTE
Beware potential confusion with ‘Zo08111’ (Early Large-flowered/Patens Group), also given trade designation PALETTE.
USPP 16073 gr 25/10/2005

‘Evipo050’ Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, tip cuspidate. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5m.
Trade: NEVA

‘Evipo052’ Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 5–6, white or near-white, broadly elliptic, overlapping two–thirds, tip rounded with small mucro. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 0.6–1m.
Trade: NINON

‘Evipo054’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: controlled crossing between two un-named seedlings
Fls flat or slightly cupped, 8.5cm across, (mainly) upward- or (some) outward-facing, borne in a dichasial cyme of 3–7 fls, lightly scented; peduncles slightly downy, 1.8–3.5cm long, moderate yellow-green (146D) tinged greyish red (184A). Buds ovate, sagittate, light purple (N82C). Sepals 6; inside light purple (opens 84B, matures to 84C); outside opens position

International Clematis Register & Checklist 2002 6th Supplement
strong purple (84A), matures to very pale purple (84D); 4.5 × 2.5cm, elliptic, overlapping slightly, margins entire and slightly wavy, long-pointed with acuminate, recurved apex. Stamens 40; filaments brilliant greenish yellow (1B); anthers dark red (187B). Pistils 40; styles brilliant greenish yellow (1B). Seedheads plumose, persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 1–1.5m, strong yellow-green (144B) when young, maturing to greish reddish brown (200B) and ribbed. Lvs ternate, lfts elliptic with entire margins, upper side moderate yellow-green (146B) maturing to moderate olive-green (147A), underside moderate yellow-green (147C, maturing to 147B), petioles 3.5–4.5cm long, moderate yellow-green (146D) tinged moderate reddish brown (177A). FL: recurrent blooming May–September on current year’s growth. Trade: MANON

‘Evipo057’ Early Large-flowered Group
FLs flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, mainly white or near-white, with base of bar sometimes tinged rose-pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, tip rounded with small mucro. Stamens numerous; filaments creamy white; connectives pale pink. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5m. Trade: LULA

‘Evipo058’ Early Large-flowered Group
FLs flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale green, downy. Sepals 6, lavender with strong mauve bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, margins minutely wavy, tip rounded, with small apiculus and slightly recurved. Stamens numerous; filaments white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.2–0.4m. Trade: PAULIE

‘Evipo059’ Early Large-flowered Group
FLs flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, lavender with strong bar red-purple to below tip, elliptic, overlapping half, margins minutely wavy and slightly ruffled, tip acute with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m. Lvs ternate. FL: May–October. Trade: INES

‘Evipo060’ Early Large-flowered Group
FLs flat or flattish, 12–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds downy. Sepals 6–8; inside purplish blue, bar usually paler (but sometimes tinged purple); broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins ruffled, tip acute with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5m. FL: May–July on previous year’s growth, August–October on current year’s. Published refs: Clem. Int. 2017: 144
External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 154; Clem. Int. 2017: 144
Trade: SACHA

‘Evipo064’ Early Large-flowered Group
FLs flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, lavender with bar red-purple to below tip, elliptic, overlapping half, margins minutely wavy and slightly ruffled, tip acute with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m. Lvs ternate. FL: May–October. Trade: LIANNE

‘Evipo065’ Forsteri Group
FLs shallow bowl-shaped, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4–6, white, elliptic, touching/overlapping at base then gappy, tip rounded. Stamens numerous, greenish. Evergreen climber with stems 0.6–0.9m. Lvs much dissected. FL: early to mid-spring. Trade: XIU

‘Evipo066’ Forsteri Group
Parentage: controlled crossing between two un-named seedlings; stated to be a C. × cartmanii hybrid in US Patent application 14/121276
FLs flat, 6cm across, upward-facing, borne in axils, not scented; peduncles slightly downy, 3.5–5cm long, moderate yellow-green (146D). Sepals 6, pale yellow-green (157B), 3 × 1cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, overlapping slightly at base then gappy, with slightly wavy margins, rounded at tip. Stamens 35; filaments and connectives brilliant yellow (7B); anthers brownish orange (165B); pollen white. Pistils absent. Evergreen subshrub, with stems to 0.6m, moderate brown (200C) when young, maturing to dark greyish reddish brown (200A). Lvs bi-ternate, glossy, thick; lfts with hasteate base, lobed margins and aristate apex; upper side moderate olive-green (146A when young, maturing to 147A), underside moderate yellow-green (146B) maturing to moderate olive-green (146A); petioles 3cm long, moderate olive-green (147A). FL: Apr.–May on previous year’s growth. Hardy to −10°C. Trade: KIMIKO

‘Evipo067’
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (c.2013)
FLs flat or flattish. Sepals 6–8, blue. Stems scrambling, 0.4–0.6m. Trade: KASSIA

‘Evipo068’
FLs flat or flattish, 8–10cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, with little or no scent. Sepals 8, deep pink with bar tinged red-purple when young, elliptic to broadly elliptic, margins slightly wavy, apex acuminate or cuspidate. Stamens numerous; filaments greyish pink; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.2–0.4m. Lvs glossy. FL: spring. Very hardy. Trade: LUIZA
‘Evipo069’ Late Large-flowered Group
Fls flattish, upward-facing. Sepals (6–)8, pinkish red, outside with pale pink bar, elliptic, slightly overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, tips acuminate to apiculate (and often slightly incurving to show underside bar, hence giving sepals white-tipped appearance). Filaments ageing creamy white; connectives red-purple; anthers pinkish red; pollen appearance). Filaments ageing creamy white; connectives red-purple; anthers pinkish red; pollen white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–2m.
Lvs ternate, lift margins entire. FL: June–Sept.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 127, with image
Trade: TEKLA

‘Evipo071’
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, mainly deep pink, bar tinged red-purple especially when young, elliptic to obovate, basal margins often recurved giving gappy appearance, tips rounded with mucronate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments creamy white; connectives narrow, pale purple; anthers pinkish white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.5m.
Lvs ternate, lift margins entire. FL: early to late summer.
Trade: MARTA

‘Evipo072’
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or (mainly) outward-facing. Sepals 6, pale pink, elliptic to obovate, margins irregularly wavy and ruffled, tips long-pointed with acuminate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pale at base, becoming red-purple; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m.
Trade: MIRABELLE

‘Evipo074’ Early Large-flowered Group
Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, upward-facing. Sepals 6(–10), lavender-purple with red-purple bar, elliptic, overlapping half, margins crenulated and slightly wavy, tips long-pointed with acuminate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pale pink; connectives red-purple; anthers pinkish white. Stigmas bright white. Deciduous climber with compact habit, on stems 1–1.2m. FL: repeat-flowering from late spring till early autumn. Hardy USDA zones 4–9.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2014: 107, with image
Trade: EDDA

‘Evipo076’ Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing, relatively sunproof. Buds downy. Sepals 6, deep pink with slightly darker bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins minutely wavy and slightly ruffled, tip obtuse with mucronate or apiculate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments creamy yellow; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.5m.
Trade: ENDELLION

‘Evipo077’ Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing; pedicels red-purple, downy. Buds downy. Sepals 6(–7), pale pink with purplish pink bar, broadly elliptic to obovate, with blade strongly narrowed at base, sometimes gappy, margins ruffled, tip rounded with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pale yellow; connectives brown; anthers creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.5m.
FL: repeat-flowering from late spring to late autumn.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2014: 107
External images: Clem. Int. 2014: 107; The Clematis 2015: 118, as ‘Sally’
Trade: SALLY
In view of its trade designation, beware potential confusion between this cultivar and the pink-flowered seedling named ‘Sally’ by V. Le May Neville-Parry.

‘Evipo078’
Fls flat or flattish, 7–10cm across, upward-facing. Buds downy. Sepals 6, cerise-pink with narrow, red-purple bar, elliptic, touching or slightly gappy at base, margins very slightly wavy, tip acute with mucronate apex. Stamens numerous, cream-white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.9–1.2m. FL: early summer to late autumn. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9.
Trade: ACROPOLIS

‘Evipo079’ Late Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish, 13–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds ovate, long-pointed, white with purplish or greenish ribs. Sepals 6, maroon, elliptic, overlapping or touching near base, margins slightly wavy, tips acute with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments opening maroon, maturing pinkish white; connectives red-purple; anthers pinkish white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.6–1m.
Lvs ternate, margins entire. FL: July–September, on current season’s growth.
Published refs: Westphal Katalog (2016): 8, with image
Trade: NUBIA

‘Evipo080’ Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Buds downy. Sepals 6–9, lavender-pink with narrow, red-purple bar, elliptic, slightly gappy at base and overlapping midway, margins slightly crenulated and slightly wavy, tip acute with acuminate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments and connectives pale yellow-green; anthers cream-white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.5m.
FL: early to mid-summer on previous season’s wood, late summer to late autumn on current year’s. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9, H5 UK.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 126–127, with image
Trade: VOLUNTEER
'Evipo081'
**R**: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, cherry-red, elliptic, overlapping half, margins very slightly wavy, tip rounded with apiculate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments and anthers cream-white; connectives reddish pink. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m.
Trade: ISSEY

'Evipo082'
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, opening rose-pink with deep pink bar, maturing to pale pink with red-purple bar, elliptic, overlapping half, margins finely crenulated and slightly wavy, tip acute to obtuse with mucronate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m.
Trade: YUAN

'Evipo083'
**R**: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- (rarely, outward-) facing. Sepals 6, magenta, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins markedly crinkled, tip acute with mucronate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m.
Trade: DAIIY; DAYU
Care must be taken not to confuse this with the registered cultivar courtoisii ‘Daiyu’.

'Evipo084'
**R**: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat or flattish, 12–15cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6, magenta to dark red, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly wavy, tip rounded with pale, mucronate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.6–0.9m.
Trade: JIE

'Evipo085'
Syns: ‘LING’
Fls flat or flattish, 8–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, violet-blue with bar tinge red-purple, elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly ruffled, tip acute with pale apiculus. Stamens numerous; filaments creamy white; connectives narrow, red-purple. Deciduous climber with compact or scrambling stems 0.2–0.4m. FL: June onwards.
Trade: LING

'Evipo086'
Fls flat or flattish, outward-facing. Sepals 6, mauve with red-purple bar, elliptic, overlapping at base, margins slightly crinkled, tip acute with pale apiculus. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white; connectives long, red-purple. Stigmas white. Deciduous climber with compact or scrambling stems 0.2–0.4m.
Trade: GUANG

'Evipo087'
Fls flat or flattish, 15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4–6, velvety dark red, elliptic to rhomboid, gappy in 4–5-sepalled forms, overlapping half in 6-sepalled, margins very slightly crinkled, tip acute with acuminate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives pink. Deciduous climber with stems 0.9–1.2m. FL: spring to summer. Hardy USDA zones 4–11.
Trade: HISAKO

'Evipo088'
Fls flat, medium-sized, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale green, erect. Sepals 6, velvety, dark violet-purple, elliptic, overlapping half, margins smooth, tips rounded with small mucro. Filaments white; connectives dark violet-purple. Lvs shiny. Stems 1–2m.
Trade: REIKO

'Evipo089'
**R**: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat, 15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale green, erect. Sepals 6, inside mauve with red-purple bar, outside paler; broadly elliptic, overlapping half, base truncate, margins smooth, tip rounded with apiculate or cuspidate apex. Deciduous climber. FL: spring to summer. Hardy in USDA zones 4–11.
Trade: MASA

'Evipo090' Late Large-flowered Group
**R**: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat or flattish, 15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale green, erect. Sepals 6, inside red-purple, outside pale purplish pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly wavy, tips acute to obtuse. Filaments pinkish white; connectives dark crimson. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m. FL: early summer to late autumn.
Trade: IZUMI
In view of the trade designation chosen, care must be taken not to confuse this with either ‘Izumi’ (Hayakawa) or ‘Izumi’ (M. Takeuchi).

'Evipo091’ Late Large-flowered Group
**R**: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale green, erect. Sepals 6–8, inside red-purple, outside pale purplish pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly wavy, tips acute to obtuse. Filaments pinkish white; connectives dark crimson. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m. FL: early summer to late autumn. Hardy.
Trade: IZUMI

'Evipo092’ Late Large-flowered Group
**R**: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Buds pale green, erect. Sepals 6–8, inside red-purple, midribs whitish, elliptic, overlapping half, margins crenulate and undulate, tips long-pointed with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m. FL: early summer to late autumn. Hardy.
Trade: GINA
'Evipo093'
Fls flat or flattish. Sepals white or near white. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m.
Trade: AKIRA

'Evipo094' Integrifolia Group
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds nodding or drooping. Sepals 4, purple with darker midveins/midribs and pale lavender margins, ovate-lanceolate, tips recurved and sometimes twisted. Stems herbaceous, 0.6–1m.
Trade: Akira

'Evipo095'
Fls flattish to shallowly bowl-shaped, upward-facing. Sepals 6, inside dark cherry-red, outside with dark edge and pale pinkish bar, elliptic, margins slightly wavy, tips recurved. Stems herbaceous, 0.6–1.2m.
Trade: Mederi

'Evipo096' Integrifolia Group
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds nodding or drooping. Sepals 4, deep blue with darker midveins/midribs and bluish white margins, ovate-lanceolate, tips recurved. Stems herbaceous, 0.6–1m.
Trade: Jinjing

'Evipo097' Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flattish, upward-facing. Sepals 8; inside mainly white, with narrow, greenish cream bar tinged green at base; broadly elliptic, margins wavy, tips rounded with apiculate apex often slightly recurved. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.6–0.9m. FL: early to mid-summer on previous season’s growth, late summer to early autumn on current year’s. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9, UK H5.
Published refs: Hort. Week (16/5/2017)
External images: Clem. Int. 2017: 144
Trade: Kitty
Launched at Chelsea Flower Show 2017.
Mis-spelling: ‘Evipo97’

'Evipo099'
Fls flattish to shallowly bowl-shaped, upward-facing. Sepals 6, sky-blue, elliptic, with undulate margins, tips long-pointed with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous, creamy-white. Deciduous climber or scrambler with stems 0.4–0.6m.
Trade: Olympia

'Evipo101'
Fls semi-double, flat or flattish, upward-facing. Sepals/sepaloid staminodes up to 12, pearsdents pale blue, elliptic, margins slightly wavy, tips long-pointed with cuspidate, acuminate or aristate apex. Deciduous climber, with stems 0.4–0.6m [Poulsen Roser, 2017] (or 1.2–1.5m [Floyds Climbers, 2017]). FL: May–September.
Trade: Taromina

'Evipo110'
Fls flat, upward-facing. Sepals 6, mainly white, with pale green bar outside often showing through in young fls, broadly elliptic or ovate with truncate base, overlapping half, margins very slightly wavy if at all, apex cuspidate and sometimes slightly twisted or down-curved. Stamens numerous, relatively long and thin; filaments whitish at base, pinkish towards top; connectives red purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5m.
Trade: Tsukiko

'Fairy Blush'
Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
Fls 10–12cm across. Tepals 6–8, inside with soft pink veining on a cream-white ground, coalescing to form distinctly pink margins but none along bar; elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping half to three–quarters, tips rounded with apiculate apex. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m; strong, upright grower.
Fenfang
Trade designation of ‘Evipo094’

'Fenna' Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish, 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, violet-blue along broad bar (pale in centre, edged darker), bluish white along broad margins; elliptic, overlapping near base, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded or acute with aristate apex. Stamens numerous, forming dense, central boss; filaments white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8–2.5m. Lvs ternate, margins entire. FL: May/June on previous season’s growth, Aug/Sep on current year’s. Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 7 & 28, each with image, as ‘Fenna’ CCM W/FEN

Published refs: Hort. Week (16/5/2017)
External images: Clem. Int. 2017: 144
Trade: KittY
Launched at Chelsea Flower Show 2017.
Mis-spelling: ‘Evipo097’

'Fenna’ Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish, 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, violet-blue along broad bar (pale in centre, edged darker), bluish white along broad margins; elliptic, overlapping near base, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded or acute with aristate apex. Stamens numerous, forming dense, central boss; filaments white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8–2.5m. Lvs ternate, margins entire. FL: May/June on previous season’s growth, Aug/Sep on current year’s. Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 7 & 28, each with image, as ‘Fenna’ CCM W/FEN
**Festoon**

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of fast-growing, upright, very winter-hardy, free-flowering clematis with many small, nodding flowers in different colours, shapes and sizes, flowering over long season from midsummer to autumn on 2–3m stems.

‘Fireflame’

Erroneous name for ‘KBK01’ (which has trade designation *Fireflame*).

**First Love** Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: S. Marczyński (1999), G: S. Marczyński (2001), N: S. Marczyński (2015), I: Clematis Zródeł Dobrych Pnączy (2016), REG: S. Marczyński (2015) Fls semi-double, flatish, 10–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals and sepaloid staminodes 20–30, white, occasionally tinged green along midribs of outer sepals, 2–7 × 1–3cm, narrowly elliptic, touching at base, wavy-margined, long-pointed with cuspidate or acuminate tip. Filaments white; connectives greenish yellow; anthers pale yellow or white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5m. Lvs simple or ternate, elliptic, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded with cuspidate or acuminate apex. Stamens numerous (16–18 or more), in many whorls, opening outward-facing, not scented; peduncles 8–12cm, strong yellow-green (143C) flushed dark red (185A). FL: mid–June to mid–Aug., on previous year’s then current year’s growth. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 19

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 165

‘Flamenco Dancer’ Late Large-flowered Group

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *lanuginosa* (seedling?) (s) × *patens* (seedling?) 3/9/6


Syns: *lanuginosa* ‘BFCCFLA’, ‘BFCCFLA’ [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls semi-double or double in flatish dome 6cm deep, 10–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly in axes, not scented; peduncles 8–12cm, strong yellowish green (139A), with cordate base, entire margins and acute apex; petiole 6–8cm long, strong yellow-green (143C) flushed deep red (185A). FL: May–June on previous year’s wood, Aug–Sep on current year’s. Hardy.

Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 7, as ‘Flamenco Dancer’ BFCCFLA

External images: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): front cover & 7, as ‘Flamenco Dancer’ BFCCFLA

Initially marketed and established as ‘Flamenco Dancer’ but the awarding of EU PBR 39983 in 2015 and US Plant Patent 27666 in 2017, both as ‘BFCCFLA’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Flamenco Dancer’ its synonym within those jurisdictions (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, ‘Flamenco Dancer’ remains the accepted epithet.

Cited as a *lanuginosa* × *patens* hybrid under USPP 27666, it is better treated as *C. ‘Flamenco Dancer’* without attribution to a species.

*flamula rosea purpurea*

See synonymy of *C. × triternata* ‘Roseopurpurea’

**Flora**

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of winter-hardy, miniature clematis with large flowers on compact (0.4–0.6m) stems.

‘Florence’ (Fretwell)

R: B. Fretwell (pre–2007)

Fls open bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals in two shades of lilac.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 136, without description

Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), ‘Florence’ having previously been established for a Jackman cultivar. It is recommended that the breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this particular epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

*florida var. normalis* ‘White Flag’ REVISED ENTRY

See ‘White Flag’

*florida* ‘White Flag’ REVISED ENTRY

See ‘White Flag’

‘Forever’ Early Large-flowered Group

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown


Syns: *integrifolia* ‘Forever’; ‘Mercury’ (Fretwell)

Fls single or semi-double, flat or flatish, 8–10cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals of single fls 5–7 (but semi-double forms have a few, extra, shorter sepaloids), pink with a silvery sheen and darker pink bar (especially towards base), overlapping, apiculate. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber, “almost non-clinging” [www.peverileclematis.com, 2007], with stems 1.5–2.8m. FL: May–June and
July–Sept.
Published refs: F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog 2006–2007 (2006); 25, as ‘Forever’ BFCC01

Peveril website in 2007 described it as “two–tone pink, almost non-clinging variety ... originally introduced for the cut flower trade”. Originally called ‘Mercury’ but this name was non-accepted (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23 and 30.1) because it duplicated Pyne’s ‘Mercury’ and was too similar to ‘Merkuri’, so it was changed. It has flattish, outward-/upward-facing flowers quite unlike the nodding flowers of integrifolia but, since 2008, Westphal has marketed it as integrifolia ‘Forever’.

FREEDOM
Trade designation of ‘Zo06128’

‘Fuchsia Flash’
A cultivar with this epithet was granted US Plant Patent 29879 in June 2016. It bears similarities to the Bolinder cultivar marketed as ‘Sigrid’ by F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen, so enquiries are being made to see if it is indeed the same plant (in which case ‘Fuchsia Flash’ should be its adopted epithet in geographical areas where USPPs apply), or is distinct (in which case a full description will be printed in a future Supplement).

‘Fujigaoka’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
S: K. Hasegawa (pre–2010), I: Hasegawa Engei (c.2012)
Sls semi-double, flattish to shallow bowl-shaped, 11.5–12.5cm across, upward-facing, rounded, slightly scented; pedicels short. Sepals 8, inside dark purple (83A) with slightly paler bar, outside brilliant violet (90C) with white background to give a conspicuously marbled appearance, 6–9 × 4–6cm, elliptic to narrowly ovate, overlapping slightly or touching at base, wavy-margined, long-pointed with acute or cuspidate tips. Stamens hairy. Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets; lflets short, ovate, with an obtuse tip. FL: on current year’s growth.
Original script: 吹込 (though can also be written as フキガオカ).

fusca ‘Peveril’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: collected in Hokkaido, Japan
S: B. Fretwell (pre–1996)

Similar in other respects to the species but a dwarf form, growing only to 0.45–0.6m
[www.peverilclematis.com, 2007, stated 0.3–0.45m].
FL: July–August.
Published refs: Peveril Clematis Nursery Cat. (1996)
Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), ‘Peveril’ having already been used for recta ‘Peveril’.

‘Galaxy’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Sport from ‘The President’
REG: J. Bowers (2016)
Sls flat or flattish, 15–18cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6–8, with purple-blue (and sometimes pale pink) suffusing a white background to give a conspicuously marbled appearance, 6–9 × 4–6cm, elliptic to narrowly ovate, overlapping slightly or touching at base, wavy-margined, long-pointed with acute or cuspidate tips. Filaments white at base, shading to pink; connectives pink-purple; anthers red; pollen grey. Pistils pale yellow. Deciduous climber, with green stems up to 3m. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, with entire margins. FL: May–Sept., on previous year’s then current year’s growth. Hardy: USDA Zone 4.
Published refs: The Clematis 2016: 165

Epithet reflects multi-coloured nature of the flowers...
**GARDINI**

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of hardy, medium-sized plants with wide range of flower colours, repeat-flowering between early spring and late summer from lower axillary buds and from ends of stalks, on stems 1.5–2m tall.

**GARLAND**

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of repeat-flowering varieties which, although their stems normally reach 2–3m long, are recommended to be grown on a florist’s bow; they will flower indoors in early winter or from early summer to late autumn outdoors.

‘Garnet’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: \((\text{texensis} \times \text{pitcheri}) \times \text{crispa}\)

R: B. Fretwell (pre–2006), I: F.M. Westphal

Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: viorna ‘Garnet’

Fls urn-shaped, 2.5–3.5cm across, nodding, borne singly. Sepals 4, inside mainly deep purple-red but white near base, outside mainly purple with broad white margins and purple-red tip; fused in basal half, distal margins minutely ruffled, tips very strongly recurved (“turk’s-cap”) in upper quarter, to touch exterior. Stamens white. Styles red. FL: June to Sept/Oct.


‘Georgia’

See montana ‘Georgia’

**GINA**

Trade designation of ‘Evipo092’

‘Ginny’ Viorna Group

Parentage: \(\text{crispa} \times \text{unknown}\)

R: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal

Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: crispa ‘Ginny’

Fls urn-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding or drooping. Sepals 4; outside mainly deep pinkish white, tinged reddish pink near base, especially on midribs; inside mainly white, with broad cerise patch along distal margins and at tip; elliptic, fused in basal two-thirds, distal margins slightly wavy, becoming flattish with tips (strongly) recurved; Stamens numerous, pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8-2.5m. FL: July–September. “Small in all its parts, dainty and filigree.”

Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 10, as crispa ‘Ginny’ CCMW07

‘Gokanosho’

See japonica ‘Gokanosho’

‘Gräfin Cosel’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108115)

**GREEN PASSION**

Trade designation of ‘Zo11050’

‘Grefve Erik Ruuth’

Erroneous name for ‘KBK02’ (which has trade designation Grefve Erik Ruuth)

‘Grey Lady’ (Picton)

Parentage: unknown; raised from seed obtained from Benary Seeds, Germany

R: Percy Picton (c.1970)

Further details are being sought.

Published refs: John Richards, The Clematis 2017: 49, listed but without description

Beware potential confusion with a Viticella cultivar of the same name raised by Ernest Markham; it is recommended that either the Group or raiser’s name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize such confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5). Richards (2017) suggested Picton’s cultivar has probably now been lost to cultivation.

**GUANG**

Trade designation of ‘Evipo086’

‘Gunvor’ Viorna Group

Parentage: \(\text{ianthina var. ianthina} \times \text{(possibly) ‘Odoriba}’


Fls urn-shaped, c.5.5cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly both terminally and in the upper axils, not scented. Sepals 4, shiny violet inside, covered outside in greyish down over a violet ground, 3–3.5 × 4cm, broadly elliptic, thick and fleshy, joined to midway, with tip recurved. Filaments pale yellow; anthers white. Deciduous habit with upright, mostly non-climbing stems up to 1.75m. Lvs pinnate, with 2–3 prs of lflets; lflets broadly ovate with entire margins. FL: June–July on current year’s growth.

Published refs: Clem. Int. 2017: 9, with image

Named after Mrs Svensson, a friend of the Widbergs to whom the seedling was given, who died of cancer in April 2014. The initial registration application in 2014 had to be deferred because at that stage there was only one plant (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 2.3). Sadly, Sixten Widberg died in June 2016 before the process had been completed – but Inger Widberg subsequently confirmed that the original stock had been propagated and she completed its registration for Sixten.

‘Gyoosee’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Győsei’

‘Győsei’

Parentage: unknown

R: Sakagami

Sepals white with purple bar.

Published refs: Clematis (1967)

'Hakuba' (Hayakawa, c.2008) Viorna Group

**AMENDED ENTRY**
Original script: 白馬. Non-accepted epithet, being re-use of name for Early Large-flowered Group cultivar already established previously by Hayakawa and granted US Plant Patent 6,691 in 1989 (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1 & 31.2). It is recommended that whenever this epithet is cited the Group or date of introduction always be added, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Hakuhon Blue' Integriofilia Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: ‘Pangbourne Pink’ × unknown
**S:** S. Shibuya (pre–2008); I: S. Shibuya
Fls open bell-shaped, of medium size, outward-facing or nodding, slightly scented; pedicels very long. Sepals 4, vivid purplish blue (inside 96A; outside 96B), inside shading paler towards margin, long and of medium width, lanceolate, gappy, with ruffled margins and a pronounced, cuspidate tip. Lvs simple, of short to medium length and of medium width to broad, ovate, entire, with long-pointed, acute tip.
Original script: ハクホン ブルー.

‘Halcyon’ REVISED ENTRY
See *cirirosa* ‘Halcyon’

‘Hanamatsuri’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Sport from ‘Asao’
**R:** H. Harada (pre–2006)
Fls semi-double, large, flat, upward- to partially outward-facing, scented; peduncles of medium length. Buds green over a whitish ground. Sepals usually 10–20; inside strong purplish red (72A) with 72A midveins on a paler bar, all ageing to light purple (N80D); outside N80D; long and broad, broadly elliptic, strongly overlapping, with wavy margins and a pronounced, cuspidate tip. Lvs pinnate with 3 or 5 lflets; lflets of medium width, ovate, downy, with a slightly cuspidate tip.
Original script: 花まつ (though can also be written as ハマツマツ). Epithet means “flower festival” in Japanese.

‘Harry’s Double Blue’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
**S:** H. Caddick (2015); I: H. Caddick (2017), **REG:** K. Black (2017)
Fls semi-double or double, flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals/staminodes more than 12; inside blue-purple with purple bar, 6 × 3cm, elliptic, overlapping, with wavy margins, tips obtuse or broadly acute. Filaments whitish yellow; connectives narrow, red-purple; anthers whitish yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs ternate, pale green, mottled. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, with a later flush on current year’s.

‘Hatsusugata’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
**R:** Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls 10–12cm across, double. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published refs: *Clematis* (1967)

‘Hatsusugata’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Harusugata’

‘Hayachine’ Early Large-flowered Group
**S:** T. Oikawa
An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has apparently been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought.

‘Hazel Lotus’ Montana Group
Parentage: ‘Prosperity’ (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
**R:** V. Le May Neville-Parry (c.2012); S: Clive Chapman, **G:** V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015); **N:** V. Le May Neville-Parry
Fls flat or flattish, 7–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, lightly scented. Sepals 4–5, white, tinged pink, oval, overlapping at base, margins smooth, tips rounded and retuse. Filaments short, creamy; connectives pale green; anthers butter-yellow.
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 122-123, with images Named after Hazel (Mrs Clive) Chapman and Classic Team Lotus racing cars

‘Helene’ Spring Group
Mis-spelling of ‘Helena’.
Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat.* 1870–1871: 35

*heracleifolia* ‘Peveril’ Heracleifolia Group
**R:** B. Fretwell (2007)
Fls large, strongly scented of apricot. Sepals pale blue, with wavy margins similar to those of ‘Wyevale’.
Published refs: *Clem., Int.* 2016: 137, without description
Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), ‘Peveril’ having already been established for *recta* ‘Peveril’.

‘Hime-no-irodori’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Hybridization involving ‘Doctor Ruppel’ and ‘H.F. Young’
**R:** M. Watanabe (pre–2006)
Fls flat, 13.5–14.5cm across, upward- to outward-facing, not scented; peduncles slender and of medium length. Sepals 8; inside strong purplish red (72A), with bar white at base then increasingly suffused strong purple (77B) towards tip; outside strong reddish purple (72B) with bar predominantly white, tinged reddish purple; 7 × 3.5cm, elliptic, overlapping half, tip shortly cuspidate. Stamens of medium length to long; filaments white; anthers greyish red (182B).
Lvs pinnate with 3 lflets; lflets of short to medium length, entire, downy, ovate-lanceolate, with acuminate tip. FL: on both previous and current year’s growth.
Original script: 嫁の彩 (though can also be written as もめいどり). Epithet means “colour of a princess” in Japanese.
Hisako
Trade designation of ‘Evipo087’

‘HJJ-HAZ01’ (adopted epithet)
Originally registered and established as ‘Blue Cover’, this cultivar was granted US Plant Patent 27665 in 2017 as ‘HJJ-HAZ01’. The latter therefore became its adopted epithet and ‘Blue Cover’ its synonym in geographical areas within USPP jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

‘Hoshi-no-tango’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: M. Hoshino (1996)
An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has apparently been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought.
Original script: 星のタンゴ.

Hudson River
Trade designation of ‘Zo06137’

ianthina ‘Josie’s Midnight Blue’ REVISED ENTRY
See ‘Josie’s Midnight Blue’

INES
Trade designation of ‘Evipo059’

‘Ines Sickert’ Late Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108116)

integrifolia ‘Carol Klein’ Integrifolia Group
Syn. of ‘Carol Klein’

integrifolia ‘Cascade’ Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY
No known description. Published refs: Listed in The RHS Plant Finder 1998/99 & 1999/2000 as offered by Scott’s Clematis Beware potential confusion with Fretwell’s Viorna cultivar with the same epithet. It is currently unclear which of these two uses takes nomenclatural priority but it is recommended that, whenever this epithet is cited, either the Group or breeder’s name be added in parentheses, to minimize confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

integrifolia ‘Lathkill Dale’
Syn. of ‘Lathkill Dale’

integrifolia ‘Miranda’ REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of ‘Floclemi’

integrifolia ‘Olgac Rosea’ Integrifolia Group
REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Selection from integrifolia?
See ‘Rosa’ (Integrifolia Group)
Published refs: Clem. Int. 1993: 76, without description
Growing in the collection of Wakehurst Place Garden (part of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew), having been obtained in 1984 from Treasures of Tenbury.
Raymond Evison (in litt.) says that Treasures never grew a clematis called ‘Olgac Rosea’ but suggests this was perhaps an error for ‘Rosa’ (Integrifolia Group) which they did sell at that time.

integrifolia ‘Pamiatj Serdtza’
Syn. of ‘Pamiatj Serdtza’

integrifolia ‘Pink’ Integrifolia Group AMENDED ENTRY
Published refs: Sugimoto Total. Cat. of Clematis (2007–2008): 44
Original script: ピンク. Epithet contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21G. Care should be taken not to confuse this with the Early Large-flowered cultivar raised by Hayakawa; it is recommended that the Group epithet or breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this cultivar epithet is used, to minimize potential confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

integrifolia ‘Rogouchii’ REVISED ENTRY
Syn./unaccepted spelling of ‘Rōguchi’

integrifolia ‘Rooguchi’ REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of ‘Rōguchi’

integrifolia ‘Rouguchi’
Syn./unaccepted spelling of ‘Rōguchi’

integrifolia ‘Saphyra Double Rose’
Erroneous name for ‘Cleminov 29’ (which has trade designation SAPHYRA DOUBLE ROSE)

integrifolia ‘Saphyra Indigo’
Erroneous name for ‘Cleminov 51’ (which has trade designation SAPHYRA INDIGO)

integrifolia ‘Stanislav Mamaev’ Integrifolia Group
REG: L. Dorofeeva (2017)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6–7cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, with a slight but pleasant scent; pedicels white-downy, especially towards top. Buds narrowly conical, pendent. Sepals 4; outside with broad, brilliant purplish blue (97A) bar, paler margins, and downy (particularly on midribs); inside 97A; 4 × 1.5–1.7cm, elliptic, touching at base then gappy, with somewhat undulate and minutely crenate margins, long-pointed with tip acuminate and often twisted, even slightly recurved. Stamens numerous, densely white-downy; filaments violet-blue at base, mainly brilliant greenish yellow (3B); connectives and anthers 3B. Seed-heads persistent, with plumose seed-tails 7.5cm long. Stems herbaceous, 1–1.1m, green when young, maturing to moderate reddish brown (176B); roots fleshy. Lvs simple, downy, dark green above, pale green below, with margins entire. FL: June–August, on current year’s growth. Hardy to USDA zones 3–4.
Original script: Станислав Мамаев. Named after Stanislav Aleksandrovich Mamaev (1928-2007),
member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and director of the Botanical Garden at Yekaterinburg for almost 50 years.

‘Invitation Letter’ Florida Group [sensu Moore & Jackman (1872)]
Parentage: unknown
R: Kozo Sugimoto (pre–2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)
Fls double, flattish dome-shaped, 5–10cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals bluish purple inside, bluish white outside, elliptic, with wavy margins and long-pointed. Stamens numerous, sepaloid, about half length of sepals, forming large, central boss flattening back with age. Stems 2–3m. FL: June–November.
Published refs: Sugimoto Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008: 22, no. 283, with image
Original script: インビテーション レター.

‘Irina Petrovna’
Application for Russian PBR was submitted in 2015 for a cultivar with this epithet; further details are being sought.
Original script: ИРИНА ПЕТРОВНА.

ISABELLA
Trade designation of ‘Zo12220’

‘Isago’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: ‘Kotobuki’ (?) × ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’
R: Susumu Niifune (1982)
Fls 10–13cm across. Sepals c.8, white, obovate to elliptic. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3m. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, Aug–Sept. on current year’s.
Original script: 砂子 (though can also be written as すがお). Named after a Japanese district.

‘Isca’ Cirrhosa Group
Parentage: napaulensis hybrid × cirrhosa ‘Wisley Cream’?
Syns: cirrhosa ‘Isca’
Fls bell-shaped, 2–3cm across, pendent; pedicels red-brown. Sepals 4, opening pale yellow, maturing cream-white. Stamens numerous; filaments pink-red. Evergreen climber with stems 1–2m. FL: Nov–Jan/Feb, on previous season’s wood.

ISSEY
Trade designation of ‘Evipo081’

‘Iyomusume’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Hybridization involving ‘Doctor Ruppel’ and ‘H.F. Young’
R: M. Watanabe (pre–2006)
Fls flat, 13–14cm across, upward- to slightly outward-facing, not scented; peduncles short and of medium width. Sepals 8, light purple (inside 75A, outside 84C), with bar slightly paler inside but strongly white (and with 3 prominent midribs) outside; 7.5 × 4–4.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping at two–thirds up sepal-edge, tip shortly cuspidate tip. Stamens of medium length to long. Lvs pinnate with 3 lflets; lflets of medium length, entire, downy, ovate, with acuminate tip.
Original script: 伊予娘 (though can also be written as いようむすめ). Epithet means “daughter (or young girl) of Iyo” in Japanese [Iyo being the name of an old province of Japan, in Ehime Prefecture today].

IZUMI
Trade designation of ‘Evipo091’

‘Jadviga Valenis’ AMENDED ENTRY
Equivalent epithet for ‘Jadviga Valenis’

‘Jane Ashdown’ Montana Group
Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
S: R. Hodson, G: R. Hodson (2015),
REG: R. Hodson (2015)
Fls flat or flattish, 8–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, vanilla- or chocolate-scented. Sepals 5, pure white, 4 × 2.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping with slightly wavy margins, rounded at tip but grooved and with distinct, down-turned apiculus giving sepal a retuse appearance. Filaments greenish when young, maturing creamy white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 5m. Lvs ternate, with dark green lflets coarsely toothed or irregularly lobed. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth.
Named after Lady Ashdown (née Courtenay), wife of the British politician Lord Ashdown of Norton-sub-Hamdon.

‘Jane Cadge’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
‘Janis Ruplens Number 1’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: J. Ruplens
I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen
(pre–2006)
Fls flat or flattish, 12–14cm across, upward-facing. Sepals up to 10, purplish pink to either side of a slightly feathered, red-purple bar; elliptic to broadly elliptic, with wavy margins and rounded tips ending in a cuspulate or acuminate apex. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.6–2m. Fl: May–June on previous year’s wood, Aug–Sep on current year’s.

‘Jeanne’s Pink’ Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Fls may be double in spring; single in summer, opening bowl-shaped, becoming flat to flattish, 12–14cm across. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5m. Fl: May/June on previous season’s wood, Aug./Sept. on current year’s.
Mis-spellings: ‘Jean’s Pink’; ‘Jeannes Pink’.

JIE
Trade designation of ‘Evipo084’

JINJING
Trade designation of ‘Evipo096’

‘Joan Sandeman Allen’
Mis-spelling of ‘Joan Sandeman-Allen’

‘Joan Sandeman-Allen’ AMENDED ENTRY
I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen, 2013
External images: Westphal Hauptkatalog (2013): 7, as ‘Joan Sandeman Allen’ BECCISA

‘Josie’s Midnight Blue’ Viorna Group
Parentage: Selection from ianthina collected in South Korea
Syns: ianthina ‘Josie’s Midnight Blue’
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding, 1–2 in the lf-axils. Sepals 4, dark purple-blue outside with ginger hairs and a pale margin, light blue-violet inside, broadly lanceolate, thick and fleshy, the pointed tip recurved. Filaments white to yellow; anthers pale green. Deciduous climber with pale green-hairy, chestnut-brown stems to 2.3m, new growth green with purple ribs: the stems are herbaceous and die right back in winter. Lvs dark green, pinnate with 5–7 lflets; lflets entire or irregularly toothed, pale green-hairy beneath. Fl: June–Aug.
Nomenclatural Standard: digital print supplied by registrant (WSY0070441)
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2006: 21, as ianthina ‘Josie’s Midnight Blue’; Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 97, as ‘Josie’s Midnight Blue’
External images: Clem. Int. 2006: 22
There seems to be some doubt whether this was in fact a natural hybrid of ianthina or later seedling and whether it remains true to the typical species. It is recommended therefore that for the time being it is treated as an independent cultivar.

‘Julia Correvon’
Syn. of ‘Madame Julia Correvon’

‘Kaen’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
R: H. Shinzawa (pre–2003)
Fls double, 8–15cm across. Sepals inside deep purple-pink with pale green mottingling along centre; underside greyish white shading to purple-pink along margins, midribs and some veins; narrowly lanceolate, pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. Fl: May–Oct.
Original script; 花炎. Name means “flame flower” in Japanese.

‘Kagaku’ (adopted epithet) REVISED ENTRY
Initially distributed as スパーク [‘Spark’], this cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 20339 in 2011 as ‘Kagaku’, so the latter became its adopted epithet and the former its synonym in geographical areas where Japanese PBR apply [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3].

‘Kahori no Kimi’ REVISED ENTRY
See ‘Kaori-no-kimi’

‘Kaisee’ (Makita) REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Kaisei’

‘Kaiser’
Parentage: ‘Kaguya’ (s) × unknown
R: K. Makita
Sepals light bluish purple.
Published refs: Koowaki (1997)

‘Kanda-gawa’ Viticella Group
Parentage: ‘Kaguya’ (s) × unknown
Fls flattish, 10cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6, predominantly deep pink (from dense veining over pale ground) but with inside bar slightly bronzed, elliptic to obovate, overlapping halfway but slightly gappy at base, with slightly wavy margins and rounded at tip but with a pronounced apiculus. Filaments and anthers pale yellow; connectives pale green. Fl: late May.
Published refs: The Clematis 2017: 152, with image p.151
Original script: 神田川. Epithet means “Kanda River”
in Japanese and is named both after the river which crosses west to east through Tokyo and a popular folk song.

*Kaori-no-kimi* Viorna Group
Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown

REG: M. Chikuma (2008)

Fls bell-shaped, 2.5 cm across, nodding or drooping, with a citrus scent. Sepals 4, outside violet shading to pale violet along exposed margins, inside white at base shading to purple at margins and tips, 3.5 × 1.5 cm, thick and fleshy, long-pointed, tips strongly recurved, margins crinkled, touching towards base. Filaments greenish white; anthers yellow. Seed-heads persistent. Herbaceous stems up to 1 m. Lvs pinnate (with 3 pairs of lflets and a terminal one), margins entire. FL: Apr to mid–Sept.

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print supplied by registrant (WSY0112013)
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 18

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 26

Original script: 香の君, "Kahori" means "scent"; "kimi" is an honorific title in old-style Japanese. Although originally accepted for registration spelt as 'Kahori no Kini', in line with the recommendation to follow *Kenkyusha’s New Japanese-English Dictionary* for transcription of Japanese characters (ref. ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 34 D.1) it was subsequently agreed with the Registrant that the alternative spelling ‘Kaori-no-kimi’ should be adopted in preference.

*Karan* (Saigusa) Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

R: Toyohi Saigusa (1990)

Original script as 花乱 (though this can apparently also be translated as Hana Ran). Epithet means "a riot of cherry blossom" in Japanese. Although distinct in its original Japanese script, 花乱, once transcribed it would be too similar to the previously-established ‘Karín’ (as well as to the near-simultaneous ‘Kareen’) — and is therefore judged to be non-accepted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23). To avoid potential confusion between these three cultivars, 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 (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

*Kardinal Wyszinsky*

Mis-spelling of ‘Kardynał Wyszyński’

*Karen* (Anthonsen) Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23), because of its similarity to the previously-established ‘Karin’ (and also to the near-simultaneous ‘Karan’). To avoid potential confusion between these three cultivars, it is recommended that the raiser’s name be added whenever this particular epithet is intended (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

*Karine* (Johnson) Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY


Beware potential confusion between this and the later, similarly-named cultivars ‘Karan’, ‘Karen’ and ‘Karina’. It is recommended that the raiser’s name be added whenever this particular epithet is intended, to minimize such confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

*Karina* Atragene Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print supplied by registrant (WSY0096825)
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2005: 38

Beware potential confusion between this and the previously-established ‘Karín’ (Early Large-flowered Group); it is recommended that the Group or raiser’s name be added whenever this particular epithet is intended, to minimize such confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

*Kassia* Tangutica Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

Fls bell-shaped, nodding or drooping, borne singly, with a light, sweet scent; pedicels pale green. Sepals 4, bright yellow, 3–5 × 2–2.5 cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, gappy, thick and fleshy with downy margins, long-pointed, with tip recurved. Filaments greenish yellow; anthers yellow. Seed-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–3 m, pale green when young, maturing brown. Lvs pinnate, with 5–7 lflets, dark green, margins irregularly toothed. FL: late May to mid–Oct., on current year’s growth. Hardy: 4–9 (USDA).

Published refs: *Clematis Źródło Dobrzych Pnączy Oferta* (Jan 2017)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 10

Epithet is abbreviated form of Polish female given name Katazyna (in English, Katharine), named in this case after the breeder’s eldest daughter.

*Kassia* Trade designation of ‘Evipo067’

*Katie*  
R: B. Fretwell (2007)

Fls 4 cm across, cruciform. Sepals bright, clear pink. Forms small plant, with neat foliage and stems up to 0.5 m.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 139, without description

Named after one of the breeder’s grand-daughters.

*Katja Tellervo* Atragene Group

Parentage: ‘Zorero’ (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)

Fls semi-double, open bell-shaped, 8 cm across, nodding or drooping, not scented; pedicels red-purple, grey-downy. Buds nodding, glossy, red-purple, grey-downy along sepal margins. Sepals 4; inside predominantly deep purple, white in centre near base and along major veins; outside redder
purple, scarlet white-veined and lacking basal patch, downy on margins; 3.8 × 1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, touching at base, margins slightly wavy and incurving towards tip, tip long-pointed and sometimes twisted. Stamens numerous (20 or more), greenish white in central core but outer ones flattening back like narrow sepal, with similar colouration. Filaments white, downy; connectives and (downy) anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with downy, reddish-brown stems up to 3m. Lvs ternate, grey-green, sometimes purple-tinged when young; lfts margins irregularly lobed and quite deeply toothed; petioles usually tinged or suffused red-purple. FL: June–Oct., on previous year’s growth. Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 20, with image.

‘KBBK06’ (adopted epithet)
Initially established as ‘Thomas Stanford’, awarding of US Plant Patent 27754 to the same plant as ‘KBBK06’ in March 2017 rendered the latter its adopted epithet and ‘Thomas Stanford’ its synonym in geographical areas where USPPs apply (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 11.3).

‘Kenhelein’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
REG: K. Black (2017)
Fls flat or flattish, 17cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 7–8; in side with a white ground suffused pale blue along broad margins and overlaid with a very pale bar, grey-green tinged purple; outside with prominent green bar; margins and overlaid with a very pale bar, grey-green with a white ground suffused pale blue along broad facing, borne singly, vanilla- and/or almond-scented. Sepals 8–10, inside light reddish purple, margins regularly lobed and toothed. Stamens prominent; filaments and anthers creamy; connectives pale green. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 6m. Lvs simple, mid-green. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, with a later flush on current year’s. Published refs: BCS Newsletter: 8 (May 2016), with image. Named after Ken Black (British Clematis Society Membership Secretary) and his wife Helen.

‘Christian Steven’ Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Gipsy Queen’ × ‘Lawsoniana’
Fls (10–)12–16cm across, in 3s in lf-axils. Sepals (5–)6, violet-blue (Victoria HCC 738–738/3) ageing to deeper blue, bar deep red (Beetroot HCC 830/2), 5.5–7 × c.5cm, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, downy outside, margin wavy and suffused red-purple. Filaments white; anthers brownish red. Deciduous climber with downy stems 2.5–3.5m, new growth often brownish or reddish. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes pinnate with 5 lfts; lfts entire, downy beneath. FL: June–Sept. Published refs: Riekstina (1985): 162, as ‘Christian Steven’; Riekstina in ICLS. Newsl. 3: 12 (1985)

‘King Eduard VII’ Mis-spelling of ‘King Edward VII’
‘Kiri Te Kanawa’ Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: ‘Chalcedony’ (s) × ‘Beauty of Worcester’
I: Peveril Nursery (1989)
Mis-spelling: ‘Kiri Te Knawa’.

‘Kiss of Spring’ Montana Group
Parentage: Un-named Montana Group seedling (s) × ‘Mayleen’
Fls flat or flattish, 7–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, vanilla- and/or almond-scented. Sepals 4, opening with deep pink margins about a pale pink bar, maturing to pale pink throughout, 3.5 × 1cm, gappy, narrowly elliptic with wavy and strongly revolute margins, tip recurved. Stamens prominent; filaments and anthers creamy; connectives pale green. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 6m. Lvs ternate, purplish when young, maturing dark green tinged purple, margins regularly lobed and toothed. FL: May–June, on previous year’s growth. Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 20, with image.

‘Kimiko’ Trade designation of ‘Evipo066’

‘Koigokoro’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Hybridization involving ‘Doctor Ruppel’ and ‘H.F. Young’
R: M. Watanabe (pre–2006)
Fls flat or flattish, 13–15cm across, upward- to slightly outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 8–10, inside light reddish purple (N78D) with paler bar, outside light purple (N80C) with strong white bar and 3 prominent midribs, 6.5 × 3–3.5cm, elliptic, overlapping half to two–thirds, tip cupidate. Filaments cream; connectives deep purplish red (71A); pollen white.
Lvs pinnate with 3 lflets; lflets of short to medium length, entire, downy, ovate, with acuminate tip. FL: on both previous and current year's growth. Original script: 恋心 (though can also be written as コイゴコロ). Epithet means "love" or "awakening of love" in Japanese.

‘Koi-no-Shizuku’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
R: K. Sugimoto, I: Kasugai Garden Centre (2011)
Fls urn-shaped, very small, nodding or drooping, scented slightly or not at all; pedicels dark purple-red, short. Sepals 4, inside pale yellow-green (155A) shading to pale greenish yellow (1D) towards tip, outside strong red (53D), of short to medium length and narrow, elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused at base, with acuminate and moderately reflexed tip. Lvs pinnate, lflets of short to medium length, with cordate base and acute tip. Original script: 恋のしずく (though can also be written as レディ キョウコ). Epithet means "a drop of love" in Japanese.

‘Kojirō’
Fls flat or flattish, 16–17cm across. Sepals 6, purple, 7.5 × 5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping two–thirds, with deeply impressed midveins, margins very slightly ruffled and rounded, acuminate tips. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives black; anthers white. Original script: 小次郎.

‘Kongo’
Parentage: floridavarsieboldiana (s) × ‘Allanan’
Fls velvety, flat, 13–15cm across, upward-facing, with all sepals opening simultaneously and maturing at same rate (like floridavarsieboldiana). Sepals 6, dark red-purple, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins smooth, tips rounded to cuspidate. Filaments pale purple; connectives dark purple-violet; anthers white. Seed-heads persistent; achenes hairy, with relatively short tail. FL: spring; initially from terminal axils, then from lower down stems. Published refs: The Clematis 2015: 132–136, as ‘Kongo’; The Clematis 2017: 152
External images: The Clematis 2015: 134–136, as ‘Kongo’

‘Kongo’
Equivalent epithet for ‘Kongō’
koreana ‘Amber’
See ‘WIT141205’
koreana ‘WIT141205’ Atragene Group
See ‘WIT141205’

‘Kōzō’ Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour transparency from Linda Beutler on behalf of FRCC (WSY0108118)
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2011: 15, with image

‘Lady Caroline Neville’
Mis-spelling of ‘Lady Caroline Neville’

‘Lady Keiko’ Viorna Group
Parentage: unknown
R: K. Sugimoto (pre–2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)
An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought. Published refs: Sugimoto Total Cat. of Clematis (2007–2008): 35, with image (no. 603)
Original script: もしろ セイコ.

‘Lady Kyoko’ Florida Group [sensa Moore & Jackman (1872)]
Parentage: floridalanuginosa henryi × unknown
R: K. Sugimoto (pre–2009), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2012)
Fls double, 10–12cm across, upward- to slightly outward-facing, scented slightly or not at all; pedicels of short to medium length. Sepals 6; inside with light purple (85A) veins suffusing a white ground and with a white (NN155D) bar; outside light purple (85A), with 3 prominent, red-purple midribs overlying white bar; 5.5 × 2.5–3cm, rhomboid, gappy at base, touching above, margins slightly wavy, with tip acuminate and slightly reflexed. Staminodes sepaloid, numerous, much narrower than and about half as long as sepals, forming dense, bluer [even violet-tinged when first opening], central boss which remains after sepals themselves have been shed. Lvs ternate, lflets very short and narrow, lanceolate with acute tip. Original script: レディ ケイコ.

lanuginosa ‘BFCCDELI’
Syn. of ‘Delphine’ or, where adopted, ‘BFCCDELI’

lanuginosa ‘BFCCFLA’
Syn. of ‘Flamenco Dancer’ or, where adopted, ‘BFCCFLA’

lanuginosa ‘BFCCSAB’
Syn. of ‘Sabine’ or, where adopted, ‘BFCCSAB’

lanuginosa ‘BFCCSAR’
Syn. of ‘Sarabande’ or, where adopted, ‘BFCCSAR’

lanuginosa ‘BFCCSPA’
Syn. of ‘Sparkler’ or, where adopted, ‘BFCCSPA’

lanuginosa ‘BFCCCTCL’
Syn. of ‘Thorpe Cloud’ or, where adopted, ‘BFCCCTCL’

lanuginosa henryi
Syn. of ‘Henryi’

‘Lathkill Dale’ Integrifolia Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Syns: integrifolia ‘Lathkill Dale’
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5–6cm across, outward-facing or nodding. Sepals 4, pale lavender-blue, gappy, wavy-margined, tips strongly recurved. Stamens pale cream. Herbaceous stems 0.6–0.9m.
‘Laura Jayne’ Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen (WSY0120279) supplied by the registrant, lodged at Wisley

‘Lech Kaczyński’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known to registrant but information withheld
Fls flat or flattish, 12–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels violet-purple. Sepals 8(–15), predominantly violet-purple, redder along bar, 6–8 × 3–5cm, elliptic, overlapping two–thirds, touching, margins very slightly wavy, tip obtuse but with a distinct, pale apiculus. Stamens numerous; filaments, connectives and anthers creamy yellow. Seed-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m, green tinged purple when young, maturing to brown. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–July on previous season’s then current year’s growth. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9.

‘Leno’ Viticella Group
R: E. Kala (pre–2005)
Fls open bell-shaped, outward-facing or nodding. Sepals 4, with purple-violet margins, veins and tips over a whitish ground (which shows through at base of each bar). Filaments greenish yellow. Pistils purple-violet. Deciduous climber with stems up to 2m, green tinged purple when young, maturing to brown. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–July on previous season’s then current year’s growth. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9.

‘Lianne’
Trade designation of ‘Evipo064’

‘Lilac Wine’ Integrifolia Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
Fls becoming broadly bell-shaped, 6–7cm across, nodding or drooping; pedicels long, red-purple, downy. Buds becoming downward-facing as pedicels elongate, long-pointed, dark purple. Sepals 4, predominantly lilac, midribs prominent and slightly darker (purple), 3 × 1.5cm, narrowly elliptic, touching at base then gappy, with markedly wavy and sometimes twisted margins, tip acute with apiculate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments, connectives and anthers creamy yellow. Stigmas pale green. Stems herbaceous. Lvs simple, ovate, becoming mid-green (sometimes purple-tinged when young). FL: July–September on current year’s growth. Named after the song by Elkie Brooks.

‘Ling’
Epithet is an Estonian female name. Although this cultivar was named and labelled (and photographed) in his garden when the International Clematis Society visited in 2005, Mr Kala made clear in correspondence with the ICRA in September 2007 that he regarded it as an inferior seedling, which he had not distributed and did not wish to register. (It would in any case not have been an acceptable epithet, owing to similarity to Zwijnenburg’s previously-established ‘Leni’ [ICNP, 2016: Art. 21.23].) However, having now been published, it is listed here for clarity.

‘Little Artist’ Integrifolia Group
REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
R: K. Sugimoto (pre–2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–5cm across, pendent. Sepals 4, outside blue-violet with darker midribs and paler towards margins, inside paler, narrowly elliptic, tips sometimes twisted or recurved. Stems herbaceous, 0.15–0.2m. FL: June–Oct.
Published refs: Sugimoto Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008 (2007): 44, with image
Original script: リトルアーティ스트.

‘Little Laura’ Late Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108121)

‘Lucky Charm’
Trade designation of ‘Zo09067’

‘Luiza’
Trade designation of ‘Evipo068’

‘Lula’
Trade designation of ‘Evipo057’

FL: June–September.
External images: Clem. Int. 2010: 173

2–2.5m. FL: May/June on previous year’s growth, Aug.–Sep on current year’s.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 41, with image

LIANNE
Trade designation of ‘Evipo064’

‘Lilac Wine’ Integrifolia Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
Fls becoming broadly bell-shaped, 6–7cm across, nodding or drooping; pedicels long, red-purple, downy. Buds becoming downward-facing as pedicels elongate, long-pointed, dark purple. Sepals 4, predominantly lilac, midribs prominent and slightly darker (purple), 3 × 1.5cm, narrowly elliptic, touching at base then gappy, with markedly wavy and sometimes twisted margins, tip acute with apiculate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments, connectives and anthers creamy yellow. Stigmas pale green. Stems herbaceous. Lvs simple, ovate, becoming mid-green (sometimes purple-tinged when young). FL: July–September on current year’s growth. Named after the song by Elkie Brooks.

‘Ling’
Epithet is an Estonian female name. Although this cultivar was named and labelled (and photographed) in his garden when the International Clematis Society visited in 2005, Mr Kala made clear in correspondence with the ICRA in September 2007 that he regarded it as an inferior seedling, which he had not distributed and did not wish to register. (It would in any case not have been an acceptable epithet, owing to similarity to Zwijnenburg’s previously-established ‘Leni’ [ICNP, 2016: Art. 21.23].) However, having now been published, it is listed here for clarity.

‘Little Artist’ Integrifolia Group
REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
R: K. Sugimoto (pre–2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–5cm across, pendent. Sepals 4, outside blue-violet with darker midribs and paler towards margins, inside paler, narrowly elliptic, tips sometimes twisted or recurved. Stems herbaceous, 0.15–0.2m. FL: June–Oct.
Published refs: Sugimoto Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008 (2007): 44, with image
Original script: リトルアーティスト.

‘Little Laura’ Late Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108121)

‘Lucky Charm’
Trade designation of ‘Zo09067’

‘Luiza’
Trade designation of ‘Evipo068’

‘Lula’
Trade designation of ‘Evipo057’
macropetala 'Maidwell Hall' (of Wyatt) Atragene Group
REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Selection from macropetala
S: O.E.P. Wyatt (c. 1959)
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 8cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly; peduncle dark red, to 14cm. Sepals 4; inside strong purplish blue (94B) shading to vivid blue (95B), brilliant purplish blue (97A) or light purplish blue (100C); outside strong violet (90A) at base, shading above to pastel blue, with light violet (91A) veins; 3.5 × 2cm, elliptic, touching at base or gappy, tip acute. Staminodes in two rings: outer 14 same colour as sepal, narrowly lanceolate, same length or longer than sepal; inner c.47–50 white, tipped yellow, 1.7cm long. Seedheads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs bi-ternate, with lflets irregularly toothed; upper surface matt, moderate yellowish green (138A) to strong yellow-green (144A); lower surface glossy, moderate yellow-green (c.146B); leaf margins and petiole tinged dark red (187A).
FL: Apr–May on previous year’s growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimens supplied by Wisley Trials Department (WSY0015136, WSY0033588, WSY0103246 & WSY00103248)
As described under macropetala 'Maidwell Hall' (of Jackman), this epithet has come to represent a cultivar selected by Rowland Jackman before 1956: originally called 'Lagoon', he renamed it 'Maidwell Hall' on hearing that an “identical mutation” of macropetala had been found by Oliver Wyatt at his school, Maidwell Hall. In ICRC (2002) the ICRA upheld use of this epithet for Jackman's clone. However, Wyatt's clone is apparently still in cultivation and using the same epithet (although Richard Wiseman of Maidwell Hall - wrote [in litt. 20/11/2012] that “To be honest, I don’t think the plant at Maidwell was anything other than ordinary C. macropetala anyway”). The above description is based on the stock submitted for trial at Wisley in 2002, received from Mrs Ruth Birchall of Cirencester and vegetatively propagated from a plant originally given to her by O.E.P. Wyatt. For the time being, until further research has indicated if these two are indeed identical or whether they can be satisfactorily distinguished, it is recommended that whenever this epithet is used the selector’s name be added, to minimize potential confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

macropetala 'Snow Queen'
R: F. Cadge [?](pre–1991)
This clematis does not exist. The mention of the name in The Clematis 1991: 50 is a printer’s error for the two names C. macropetala and 'Snow Queen'.

macropetala 'WIT141205'
See 'WIT141205'

'Madam Wemyss’ Montana Group
S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (c.2015)
Fls flat or flattish, upward-or outward-facing. Sepals 4(–5), deep pink, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping slightly at base, with very slightly wavy margins and rounded tips. FL: May–June, with repeat flowering in September.
Published refs: The Clematis 2015: 128, with image Named after Charlotte Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, Fife; a keen clematarian.

'Madame Fumi'
R: T. Kuriyama
An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has apparently been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought.
Original script: マダム フミ.

'Maia’ Viorna Group?
R: B. Fretwell (2007)
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 140, without description Similar to 'Bijou', 'Cascades' (Fretwell) & 'Niaid'. Non-accepted epithet, being too similar to 'Mai' already established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23).

'Maidwell Hall’ REVISED ENTRY
See macropetala 'Maidwell Hall' (of Jackman and/or of Wyatt)

'Majojo’ Forsteri Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: (marmoraria × C. × cartmanii 'Joe') × C. × cartmanii 'Joe'
Sepals 4–6, white, narrowly elliptic, blunt. Filaments greenish; anthers yellow. Stems 1–1.5m. Lvs evergreen, finely cut. FL: Mar–Apr.
Published refs: Bulkyard Plants Cat. 1994–1996
External images: Kuriyama & Aihara (2003): 152;
Kaneko (2005): 86

MANON
Trade designation of ‘Evipo054’

'Margret Hunt'
Mis-spelling of ‘Margaret Hunt’

‘Maria Băsescu’ Atragene Group
Parentage: chance seedling; parentage unknown
S: P. Hoddinott (2006), G: P. Hoddinott,
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 6–9cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 4, violet-blue (RAL 5000), 6–8 × 3–5cm, downy, narrowly elliptic, gappy, with slightly wavy margins and acuminate or cuspidate tips. Staminodes sepaloid, 3–4cm long, white, sometimes tinged blue. Filaments yellow/white; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs ternate, the basal lobes often themselves partly lobed; margins more or less regularly crenate; mid-green. FL: Apr–May on previous year’s growth.
Published refs: The Clematis 2012: 182
External images: The Clematis 2012: 183; Clem. Int. 2013: 16
Named after the former First Lady of Romania, married to President Traian Băsescu
'Maria Kaczyńska’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known to registrant but information withheld
Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 8–12(–20), white, 5–6 × 3.5–4cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, touching, margins markedly frilly and somewhat wavy, tip rounded. Stamens numerous, erect; filaments creamy white; connectives purple; pollen white. Seed-heads persistent.
Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m, green tinged purple when young, maturing to brown. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–July on previous season’s then current year’s growth. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9.
Published refs: Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy Oferta (Spring 2018)
Named after the First Lady of Poland, who died in an air crash near Smolensk, Russia, in April 2010. Awarded gold medal at Moscow’s FlowerExpo 2017.

'Maria Skłodowska-Curie’
Mis-spelling of ’Maria Skłodowska Curie’

'Marie Boisselot’
Mis-spelling of ’Marie Boisselet’

'Marta’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Beware of potential confusion between this cultivar epithet and Poulsen Roser’s trade designation for ’Evipo071’.

MARTA
Trade designation of ’Evipo071’
Beware of potential confusion between this trade designation and Franczak’s Early Large-flowered cultivar epithet.

MASA
Trade designation of ’Evipo089’

‘Maureen’ Late Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
R: Gurteen & Ritson Ltd (1955), I: Gurteen & Ritson Ltd (1956)
Beware potential confusion with the Montana Group cultivar non-acceptably also named ’Maureen’ by V. Le May Neville-Parry; it is recommended that the Group (or raiser) always be cited whenever this epithet is used, to minimize confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

‘Mea’ Montana Group
Parentage: montana var. wilsonii (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015), N: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015)
Fls with similar shape and scent to var. wilsonii. Habit multi-stemmed.
Published refs: The Clematis 2015: 123–124
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23), being too similar to ’Mia’, already established. Named after a friend of the nominant’s from Silverstone, Northamptonshire, England.

MEDERI
Trade designation of ’Evipo095’

‘Midori’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: M. Kurata, I: Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy (2015)
Fls double, dome-shaped, 12–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals/staminodes numerous (>50); inside opening white with bar tinged green at base, maturing to pale yellowish green with pink-tinted tips; elliptic, margins crenulaged and undulate, tips rounded with cuspidate apex. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.2m. FL: May–July. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9.
Published refs: Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy Oferta (Spring 2015): 19, with image inside front cover
Epithet means ”green” in Japanese

‘Millie’ Integrifolia Group
Parentage: ‘Swedish Bells’ (s) × ’Blauer Achat’
Syns: C. × cylindrica ‘Millie’
Fls narrow bell-shaped, 2.5–3.5cm across, nodding or drooping. Sepals 4, blue-purple, fused in basal half, twisted and with tip strongly recurved in distal half. Deciduous climber with 1.2–1.8m. FL: June–Sept. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013) 9, as ”C. cylindrica ‘Millie’ CCMWML”, with image

MIRABELLE
Trade designation of ’Evipo072’

‘Miss Buch’ Atragene Group? AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: ‘Columbine’ × alternata [?]
Fls 5–7cm across. Lvs small.
Published refs: ICRC 2002 5th Suppt (2015): 30
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 10
The reported pollen parent seems improbable; further information is being sought.

‘Miss Cavell’
Miss-spelling of ‘Miss Cavell’

‘Mister President’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Sport from ‘The President’
*S*: P.K. Sorensen; *I*: Yaku Nursery (pre–2017)
Fls 15–18cm across. Sepals 6–8, rich purple, overlapping. Anthers dark red, double the number on the parent, making for a fuller centre. Deciduous climber with stems to 3m.

‘Misty’
Parentage: ‘Carnaby’ (s) × ‘William Kennett’
Fls flat or flattish, 14–16cm across, outward-facing, borne singly in axils, not scented; pedicels 4–8cm long, brilliant purplish blue (97A). Buds ovate, mainly very pale purple (97D), tinged brilliant purplish blue (97A) at base. Sepals 6, velvety; inside opens brilliant purplish blue (97A), matures to light purplish blue (97B) and ages to very pale purplish blue (97C), always with very pale purple (97D) centre; outside opens light purplish blue (97B), matures and ages to very pale purplish blue (97C); 6–7 × 2.5cm, slightly overlapping, base truncate, margins entire and slightly wavy, tip acute. Stamens 80–100; filaments creamy white; anthers pale yellow.

‘Modesty’
*R*: B. Fretwell (pre–2007)
An epithet listed on www.peverilclematis.com, 2007; no further details known and therefore not currently deemed to have been established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 26.6).
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 140, without description Non-accepted epithet, being too similar to ‘Modesta’ already established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23).

‘Moemiyabi’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Derived in part from ‘H.F. Young’
Fls flat, large, upward- to outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6–8, predominantly white (Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 3303), inside with soft yellow-green [3304] line and shading to purplish-pink [9211] at margin; long and of medium width, elliptic, overlapping a little, with acuminate tip.

Filaments and anthers opening creamy, maturing white. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, downy, ovate-lanceolate, more than 8cm long, with acuminate tip. FL: on both previous and current year’s growth. Original script: 萌みやび (though can also be written as もえみやび). Epithet means “elegant bud” in Japanese.

‘Momoka Bell’ Viorna Group
REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown; seedlings derived from open pollination
*R*: S. Shibuya (pre–2009)
Fls urn-shaped, 1.5–2.5cm across, nodding or drooping, scented slightly or not at all; pedicels long, red-purple. Buds red-purple. Sepals 4, downy (especially towards tip); outside maturing to very light purple (75C), or ageing whiter; inside white (NN155C); all shading to light yellow-green (150D) at tip; 2–2.5 × 1–1.5cm, ovate, thick and fleshy, margins fused to near top, with strongly reflexing tip. Filaments and anthers creamy, downy; pistils silky-hairy. Lvs pinnate; 7 lflets, usually ovate, of medium length to long and of medium width to broad, entire and with shortly cuspidate tip but sometimes with large lobe on one or more of lower lflets. Original script: モモカ ベル.

‘Monika’ (Franczak) Early Large-flowered Group
Syn. of ‘Swięta Monika’

*montana* ‘Barolo’ Montana Group
*I*: Taylor’s Clematis Nursery (2016)
Fls single (or sometimes semi-double), flat or flattish, outward-facing or somewhat upward-facing, borne singly, scented; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4(–6), inside deep purplish pink, outside strongly greyish-dubby, broadly elliptic, overlapping or touching at base, margins somewhat down-turned, tips blunt, retuse and often slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow; connectives pale yellow-green. Achenes with silky hairs. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 10.5m, red-purple when young, maturing brown. Lvs ternate, dark green heavily suffused dark red-purple, slightly puberulent above, with downy, irregularly-toothed and -lobed margins. FL: May–June.

*montana* ‘Georgia’ Montana Group
Fls flat or flattish, 9–10cm across, outward-facing, borne singly, sweetly and sometimes heavily (though not vanilla-) scented. Sepals 4, suffused with pale pink over a white ground, midribs darker, 4.5–5 × 2.5cm, downy, elliptic, gappy, margins slightly wavy or toothed near tip, tips blunt. Filaments and anthers creamy white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 5m or more. Lvs ternate, dark green, downy, petiole and petiolules sometimes suffused red-purple, lflets irregularly lobed or toothed. FL: April–May on previous year’s growth. Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 145
Named after the registrant’s grand-daughter. The registrant’s stock was derived from a cutting of a plant raised from seed collected as ACE1326 (on 25/9/1994 from 4100m on Beima Shan, west Sichuan) during the Alpine Garden Society visit to China.

**montana 'Spring Joy'**

Eroneous name for ‘Zo12053’ (which has trade designation SPRING JOY)

**montana ‘Thundering Cave’ Montana Group**

Parentage: Raised from seed collected near Thundering Cave, Emei Shan, Sichuan, China


Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing, borne singly in lf-axils, strongly fragrant with perfume-like scent; pedicels green, sometimes tinged red-brown. Sepals 4, white, narrowly oblong, gappy or slightly touching at base, margins undulate and minutely crenate, long-pointed with tip usually recurved as flowers mature. Filaments and anthers white; connectives pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 9m. Lvs ternate, with margins irregularly toothed.

*See montana var. wilsonii.*

**montana var. montana ‘Da Yun’**

See montana var. montana ‘Da Yun’

**‘Mountain Glory’** Montana Group

Parentage: unknown


Fls flat or flattish, 7–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly in lf-axils, strongly fragrant with perfume-like scent; pedicels green, sometimes tinged red-brown. Sepals 4, white, narrowly oblong, gappy or slightly touching at base, margins undulate and minutely crenate, long-pointed with tip usually recurved as flowers mature. Filaments and anthers white; connectives pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 9m. Lvs ternate, with margins irregularly toothed.

*Fl:* May–June on previous year’s growth. Published refs: FRCC Newsletter (Spring 2017): 7, with image.

Hinkley accession number DJHC 796. With its very strong scent, has affinities with montana var. wilsonii. “Brewster Rogerson ... said it was the most fragrant clematis he ever smelled.”

**montana var. montana ‘Thundering Cave’ Montana Group**

Parentage: Raised from seed collected near Thundering Cave, Emei Shan, Sichuan, China


Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing, borne singly in lf-axils, strongly fragrant with perfume-like scent; pedicels green, sometimes tinged red-brown. Sepals 4, white, narrowly oblong, gappy or slightly touching at base, margins undulate and minutely crenate, long-pointed with tip usually recurved as flowers mature. Filaments and anthers white; connectives pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 9m. Lvs ternate, with margins irregularly toothed.

*Fl:* May–June on previous year’s growth. Published refs: FRCC Newsletter (Spring 2017): 7, with image.

Hinkley accession number DJHC 796. With its very strong scent, has affinities with montana var. wilsonii. “Brewster Rogerson ... said it was the most fragrant clematis he ever smelled.”

**montana var. montana ‘Da Yun’**

See montana var. montana ‘Da Yun’

**‘Mountain Glory’** Montana Group

Parentage: unknown


Fls flat or flattish, 7–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly in lf-axils, strongly fragrant with perfume-like scent; pedicels green, sometimes tinged red-brown. Sepals 4, white, narrowly oblong, gappy or slightly touching at base, margins undulate and minutely crenate, long-pointed with tip usually recurved as flowers mature. Filaments and anthers white; connectives pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 9m. Lvs ternate, with margins irregularly toothed.

*Fl:* May–June on previous year’s growth. Published refs: FRCC Newsletter (Spring 2017): 7, with image.

Hinkley accession number DJHC 796. With its very strong scent, has affinities with montana var. wilsonii. “Brewster Rogerson ... said it was the most fragrant clematis he ever smelled.”

**montana var. montana ‘Thundering Cave’ Montana Group**

Parentage: Raised from seed collected near Thundering Cave, Emei Shan, Sichuan, China


Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing, borne singly in lf-axils, strongly fragrant with perfume-like scent; pedicels green, sometimes tinged red-brown. Sepals 4, white, narrowly oblong, gappy or slightly touching at base, margins undulate and minutely crenate, long-pointed with tip usually recurved as flowers mature. Filaments and anthers white; connectives pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 9m. Lvs ternate, with margins irregularly toothed.

*Fl:* May–June on previous year’s growth. Published refs: FRCC Newsletter (Spring 2017): 7, with image.

Hinkley accession number DJHC 796. With its very strong scent, has affinities with montana var. wilsonii. “Brewster Rogerson ... said it was the most fragrant clematis he ever smelled.”

**‘Mrs Hitomi’**

Original script: ミセス ヒトミ

**‘Mrs Keiko’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY**

Parentage: Chance seedling from ‘Scarlet Keiko’

S: S. Shibuya

Fls urn-shaped, 1–1.8cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels of medium length to long. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155D) with deep reddish purple (77A) tip, outside deep purplish pink (N78C), lanceolate, 3.5 × 1.2cm, fused in basal half, with slightly wavy margins and a strongly recurved, acuminate tip. Lvs pinnate to bi-pinnate, with ovate lflets with blades up to 4.5 × 2cm and an acute to rounded tip. Fl: mid-season.

Original script: ミセス ケイコ

**‘Mrs Miyae’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY**

Parentage: ‘Ozawa Red’ × unknown

S: S. Shibuya (pre–2012)

Fls urn-shaped, 1.5–2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels of medium length to long, violet-black. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155D) with very light purple (75C) tip, outside light purple (75A), 4–4.5 × 1–1.5cm, lanceolate, fused in basal half, with slightly wavy margins and a strongly reflexed, acuminate tip. Filaments and anthers pale yellow. Stigmas creamy white. Lvs pinnate (lowest lflets sometimes bi-pinnate), lflets ovate-lanceolate, of medium length, with an acute tip.

Fl: early to mid-season.

Original script: ミセス ミヤエ

**‘Mrs Miyae’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY**

Parentage: ‘Ozawa Red’ × unknown

S: S. Shibuya (pre–2012)

Fls urn-shaped, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels of short to medium length. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C), outside yellowish white (N155D) suffused pale purple in basal half, 3 × 1cm, lanceolate, fused in basal three-quarters, with slightly wavy margins and a strongly reflexed, acuminate tip. Lvs bi-pinnate, lanceolate, of short to medium length and very narrow to narrow, with an acute tip.

Fl: early to mid-season.

Original script: ミセス ミヤエ

**‘‘Musashino’ (Sakurai) Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY**

Original script: 武蔵野. This use by Sakurai remains the accepted one (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1); the later use (ofむさしの) by Takeuchi – which becomes ‘Musashino’ after transliteration – is now deemed to be non-accepted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23). It is recommended that, whenever this epithet is cited, either the breeder’s name or the original script should be added in parentheses, to minimize potential confusion between these two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

**‘Musashino’ (Takeuchi) Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY**

S: S. Shibuya (pre–2012)

Fls urn-shaped, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels of short to medium length. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C), outside yellowish white (N155D) suffused pale purple in basal half, 3 × 1cm, lanceolate, fused in basal three-quarters, with slightly wavy margins and a strongly reflexed, acuminate tip. Lvs bi-pinnate, lanceolate, of short to medium length and very narrow to narrow, with an acute tip.

Fl: early to mid-season.

Original script: ミセス ミヤエ

**‘Mrs Momoe’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY**

Parentage: ‘Ozawa Red’ × unknown

S: S. Shibuya (pre–2012)

Fls urn-shaped, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels of short to medium length. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C), outside yellowish white (N155D) suffused pale purple in basal half, 3 × 1cm, lanceolate, fused in basal three-quarters, with slightly wavy margins and a strongly reflexed, acuminate tip. Lvs bi-pinnate, lanceolate, of short to medium length and very narrow to narrow, with an acute tip.

Fl: early to mid-season.
confusion between these two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

‘My Darling’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known to registrant but information withheld
Fls single, semi-double or double, flat or flattish, 18–23cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6–8(–12) in single fls, with up to 70 sepaloid staminodes in fully double fls, these usually forming an imbricated, central boss about half as wide as the sepals; inside of sepals mainly strong purplish red (64B), staminodes often with paler (and sometimes pure white) margins; outside opening pale grey-green, maturing to mainly strong yellowish green (135C) midribs [sometimes showing through on to inside surface] with strong purplish pink (63C) margins; all fls tending to age paler; sepals broadly elliptic, with smooth or slightly wavy margins, rounded at tip but with a distinct apiculus; staminodes elliptic, wavy-margined, long-pointed with an aristate tip. Filaments pale yellow; connectives deep violet-purple; anthers purple; pollen white. Seed-heads persistent.
Deciduous climber, with stems 1.5–2m. Lvs simple, entire, ovate, with cordate base and acuminate tip. FL: May–July on previous year’s growth, sometimes in Sept. on current year’s. Hardy 4–9 (USDA).
Published refs: Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy Oferta (Jan 2017)
External images: Clem. Int. 2017: 11

Myosotis
Trade designation of ‘Zo08159’

‘Mystic Gem’ Early Large-flowered Group
Syns: ‘Vancouver Mystic Gem’
Fls 15–20cm across. Sepals pink, edged white. Stamens red. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, September on current year’s. Hardy to USDA Zones 4–8.

‘Naila’ Viorna Group?
R: B. Fretwell (2007)
Fls pitcher-shaped, small, nodding or drooping. Sepals pink inside; outside mid-pink. Herbaceous habit. FL: June–September.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 141, without description
Similar to ‘Bijou’, ‘Cascade’ (Fretwell) & ‘Maia’.

‘Natsuakane’ Florida Group [sensu Moore & Jackman (1872)]
Parentage: unknown
Fls flat or flattish, 10–15cm across, upward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6–8, reddish pink, with white bar (especially towards base), elliptic, tips rounded. Original script: 夏茜.

‘Nemesis’
Sepals with small purple spots on one side. Original script: ネメシス.

Neva
Trade designation of ‘Evipo050’

New World
Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of winter-hardy clematis flowering from mid-summer until early autumn on 1–2m stems, early summer flowers being 15cm in diameter, subsequent flowers becoming smaller as season progresses.

New Zealand Hybrids REVISED ENTRY
See New Zealand Group

Ninon
Trade designation of ‘Evipo052’

‘Nino’s Choice’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: K. Bolinder, I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (pre–2013)
Fls flat to flattish, 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, cerise, elliptic to broadly ovate, overlapping three-quarters, with rounded tip with mucronate apex. Filaments and anthers cream; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–2.8m. FL: May/June on previous year’s growth, Aug–Sep on current year’s.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 46, with image

‘Nocturne’ Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage uncertain: Japanese MAFF website (under PBR 10924) gives parentage as ‘Midget Blue’ × unknown, whereas registration form indicated ‘Tateshina’ (s) × ‘Kakio’.
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108117)

Noora
Trade designation of ‘Zo09086’

Nubia
Trade designation of ‘Evipo079’

‘Oefuji Printemps Violet’ Forsteri Group
Parentage: marmoraria (s) × ‘Pixie’
R: T. Oikawa, I: Oikawa Flo & Green Inc. (c.2015)
Syns: ‘Printempsviolet’
Fls rounded, 2–3cm across, upward- to outward-facing, not scented; pedicels long, red-purple. Sepals 4–5, inside pale yellow-green [Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 3103], outside light yellow-green [3104] tinged red-purple near base, 10–12 × 6mm, elliptic, with acute tip. Fls only female; stigma light yellow-green [3305]; styles yellowish white [3302]. Evergreen, stems non-climbing, upright, 0.1–0.2m, suffused red-purple. Lvs ternate, 3–4 × 3–4cm, lanceolate with acute tip. FL: March–April.
Original script: オエフジプランタンビオレ. Arguably the epithet (which means “Oefuji spring violet”)
Trade designation of ‘Evipo102’

Pantheon

as Japanese.

オシキリ

押切

Original script:

External images:

Clem. Int. 2016
cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy.

[2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 9714] with red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [Japan

Parentage: A chance seedling of "texensis"

S: Kazushige Ozawa

Fls urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles long and of medium width, red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 9714] with narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow [2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means “pressing and cutting” in Japanese.

‘Our Jean’ Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108120)

‘Our Jean’ Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: A chance seedling of texensis

S: Kazushige Ozawa (pre–2001)

Fls urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles long and of medium width, red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 9714] with narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow [2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

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Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

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Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means “pressing and cutting” in Japanese.

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Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means “pressing and cutting” in Japanese.

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Parentage: A chance seedling of texensis

S: Kazushige Ozawa (pre–2001)

Fls urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles long and of medium width, red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 9714] with narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow [2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means “pressing and cutting” in Japanese.

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Parentage: A chance seedling of texensis

S: Kazushige Ozawa (pre–2001)

Fls urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles long and of medium width, red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 9714] with narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow [2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means “pressing and cutting” in Japanese.

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Parentage: A chance seedling of texensis

S: Kazushige Ozawa (pre–2001)

Fls urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles long and of medium width, red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 9714] with narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow [2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means “pressing and cutting” in Japanese.

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Parentage: A chance seedling of texensis

S: Kazushige Ozawa (pre–2001)

Fls urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles long and of medium width, red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 9714] with narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow [2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means “pressing and cutting” in Japanese.

‘Our Jean’ Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108120)

‘Our Jean’ Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: A chance seedling of texensis

S: Kazushige Ozawa (pre–2001)

Fls urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles long and of medium width, red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 9714] with narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow [2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 110

Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means “pressing and cutting” in Japanese.

**Fls** flat or flattish, 12–13cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels green, downy. Sepals 6, tinged light violet (92C) on a white (NN155D) ground, especially to either side of the (slightly creamy) bar; 5–7 × 3–4cm, obovate, gappy, margins undulate and finely crenulated, rounded at tip but with a distinct apiculus. Filaments light greenish yellow (4C); connectives deep purplish red (61A); anthers white. Deciduous climber, with downy stems 2–4m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire.

**FL:** May–June, on current year’s growth. Hardiness zones 4–9.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 152

External images: *The Clematis* 2017: 153


patens ‘Toltae’

Syn. of ‘Tae’ or, where adopted, ‘Toltae’

**PAULIE**

Trade designation of ‘Evipo058’

‘Paul Picton’

Parentage: unknown; raised from seed obtained from Benary Seeds, Germany

R: Percy Picton (c.1970)

Further details are being sought.

Published refs: John Richards, *The Clematis* 2017: 49, listed but without description

Named after the raiser’s son. Richards (2017) suggested Picton’s cultivar has probably now been lost to cultivation.

**‘Peggy West’** Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: ‘Evipo031’ BONANZA (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)


Fls flat or flattish, 6–7cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6, sky-blue with purple-pink bar inside, paler outside, 3 × 1.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, margins wavy and often down-curved, tips blunt, with a small mucro and usually recurved. Filaments white tinged green when young, becoming pale yellow; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems 3–4m. Lvs simple, dark green when mature.

**FL:** June–September on current year’s growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 145

External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 146; Clem. Int. 2016: 22

Named after a family friend of the registrant’s.

**‘Perle d’Azur’** Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY


AGM 2015


**PERNILLE**

Trade designation of ‘Zo09113’

‘Peveril Peach’ (1983) Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY


Syns: viorna ‘Peveril Peach’

Fls bell-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding, borne singly. Sepals 4, inside rose-carmine shading to peach near base, outside purple with pinkish white margins; narrowly elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused in basal half, tips becoming strongly recurved. Stems 1.8 to 2.8m.

**FL:** June–September.

Published refs: ICRC 2002 3rd Suppt (2009): 33; Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 130, as viorna ‘Peveril Peach’

External images: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 130

Barry Fretwell reported in 2007 that he first named a clematis ‘Peveril Peach’ in 1983 but that this plant was later withdrawn after trial (because “it displayed a propensity to fade quickly and badly”), apparently before being marketed. A subsequent introduction, also called ‘Peveril Peach’, was later renamed ‘Sonnette’. To avoid potential confusion, the two were distinguished in ICRC 2002 3rd Suppt (2009): 33–34 by adding their date of naming [1983 and 1990 respectively] in parentheses (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5). Subsequently, the older cultivar has been marketed via Westphal Clematiskulturen under the name viorna ‘Peveril Peach’.

This shows that its flowers are not strongly ribbed outside (which they are on ‘Sonnette’) but it is recommended that the name used should remain as ‘Peveril Peach’ (1983) to help minimize potential confusion between the two.

**PICOTEE**

Trade designation of ‘Zo09124’

‘Picotee Kiss’

Syn. of ‘Zo09124’ (which has trade designation Picotee)

‘Pink’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: H. Hayakawa

Sepals pink. Anthers yellow.

Published refs: Koowaki (1992)

Original script: ピンク. Epithet contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21G. Care should be taken not to confuse this with the Integrifolia cultivar sold by Sugimoto as ‘Pink’; it is recommended that the Group epithet or breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this cultivar epithet is used, to minimize potential confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).
**‘Pink Crispa’** Viorna Group  
**Parentage:** crispa (s) × texensis  
**R:** G.W. Vann (2015), **G:** G.W. Vann (2016),  
**N:** G.W. Vann (2016), **REG:** G.W. Vann (2016)  
Fls urn-shaped at base with open bell-shaped mouth, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented; pedicels green. Sepals 4; outside strongly suffused light purplish pink over a pinkish white background, especially along ridges and shading to pinkish white along the distal margins; inside with broad bar yellowish pink in basal half and red-purple in distal half, with pinkish white margins veined pale violet; 2 × 0.5cm, elliptic, thick and fleshy, with irregularly crispatel, distal margins and long-pointed, recurved tips. Filaments white; anthers yellow. Deciduous climber. Lvs pinnate, with 3 pairs of pale green lflets (elliptic, with rounded tips) and a terminal tendril. FL: summer, on current year’s growth.  
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 12, with image

‘Pinnokkio’  
Mis-spelling; see *tangutica* ‘Pinokkio’

‘Pinokkio’ Tangutica Group  
*See tangutica* ‘Pinokkio’

pitcheri ‘Burgunde’  
*See ‘Burgunde’*

**Prairie** REVISED ENTRY  
Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of clematis “derived from wild species growing on the Canadian prairies”, with small to medium-sized, nodding flowers borne from midsummer to autumn on stems 1–1.5m. This was entered in error in the *RHS Plant-Finder 2007–2008* as a cultivar.

‘Prairie Traveller’s Joy’  
Syn. of ‘Western Virgin’

‘Preacox’ Heracleifolia Group  
Mis-spelling of ‘Preacox’

‘Pribaltica’  
Mis-spelling of ‘Pribaltika’

‘Prima Ballerina’ Cirrhosa Group  
**R:** K. Sugimoto  
Fls 2–3cm across. Sepals 4. FL: September to March.  
Original script: プリマバレリーナ.

‘Primrose Star’ Montana Group AMENDED ENTRY  
**REG:** R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1996)  
Syns: *montana* ‘Primrose Star’; ‘Star’ (adopted epithet)  
New Zealand PVR 1232 were granted to ‘Primrose Star’ in 1997. EU PBR 11442 were then granted under the epithet ‘Star’ in 2003, despite the objection that ‘Star’ had already been used for a different, Japanese cultivar. For ICRA registration purposes the first-granted PBR name has priority (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 3 and Art. 31.2), so ‘Primrose Star’ is regarded as the accepted epithet worldwide (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1) – except where EU jurisdiction prevails: there, ‘Star’ is an adopted epithet with ‘Primrose Star’ its synonym (ibid.: Art. 11.3), and this remains so even though EU PBR were terminated in June 2013 (ibid.: Art. 11.4). The Japanese cultivar retains ‘Star’ as its accepted epithet unless it is ever distributed in the EU: there, this name must be rejected, with priority being given to the PBR-awarded, New Zealand-bred cultivar’s adopted name (ibid.: Art. 31.2).

**Prince Charles Hybride**  
**I:** F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)  
Fls flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale, pointed. Sepals 5–6, pale violet-blue, midveins deeply-impressed; broadly elliptic to ovate, tips blunt and often slightly recurved. Filaments greenish when young, maturing creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.5m. FL: Jun–Aug/Sep on current year’s wood.  
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 49, with image

Westphal describes this, a different variety also in circulation as ‘Prince Charles’, as having bigger flowers and different foliage from the true cultivar

‘Princess Charlotte’ Early Large-flowered Group  
**Parentage:** Sport of ‘Kiri Te Kanawa’  
**I:** New Leaf Plants Ltd (2015), **REG:** New Leaf Plants (2015)  
Fls semi-double, more or less hemispherical, 6–10cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals numerous, in 5 or 6 whorls; blade predominantly lilac on first opening, ageing bluer but shading to pale green at base and midrib often tinged green, especially towards tip; elliptic, overlapping, gappy at base, with some margins slightly wavy, tips acute to cuspidate. Filaments greenish white; connectives and anthers red-purple. Stigmas white. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple, mid-green.  
FL: May–June on previous year’s growth.  
Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 145  
Named in honour of HRH Princess Charlotte of Cambridge, born 2 May 2015

‘Princess Kate’  
Erroneous name for ‘Zoprika’ (which has trade designation PRINCESS KATE)

‘Princess Red’ Viorna Group  
**R:** M. Chikuma (pre–2008), **I:** Clematis Zródło Dobrych Pńączy (2015)  
Fls urn-shaped, 3–3.5cm across, nodding or drooping, scented; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4, mainly red-purple, outside with pink margins; fused in basal half, narrowly elliptic, margins minutely ruffled in distal half, tips acute and strongly recurved.
Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3m. FL: July–Oct. Hardy in USDA zones 5–9.

Published refs: *Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy* (Spring 2015): 24, with image inside front cover

**PRINCE WILLIAM**

Trade designation of ‘Zo08171’

‘Prisca’ Late Large-flowered Group


Clematiskulturen (pre–2013)

Syns: *viticella* ‘Prisca’, *Prisdorf Number 12’

Fls flat or flattish, 10–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, violet-purple, obovate, touching or slightly gappy, tips rounded and blunt. Filaments cream; anthers violet. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: June–Sept, on current year’s wood.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 49 as ‘Prisca’ and 113 as *viticella* ‘Prisca’, both with an image

Westphal (2013): 113 described how this plant was previously circulated under the working name ‘Prisdorf Number 12’ – but, in doing so, he established the latter as a formal synonym.

‘Prisda’ Number 12’

Syn. of ‘Prisca’

[Actually published as ‘Prisdorf No. 12’ but this has been adjusted in line with the convention adopted in ICRC 2002: 8.]

*pseudococcinea* ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’ Texensis Group

Syn. of ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’

‘Purple Star’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

*S*: T. Sato (pre–2012)

Fls rotate, flat, 15cm across, upward-facing, not or slightly scented; pedicels long. Sepals 6–8, inside brilliant violet (90C) with bar very slightly redder, outside brilliant violet (90D) with pronounced white bar (sometimes tinged purple near tip), 8 × 5cm, ovate, overlapping half, margins only slightly wavy, tip cuspidate. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives black; anthers white. Stigmas purple. Lvs pinnate, with 5 ovate-lanceolate lflets, blades 5–7 × 3.5cm and tip acuminate.

Original script: $N^7 \times N^9$.

‘Purpureostratiata’ Integrifolia Group AMENDED ENTRY

*R*: (c.1950)

External images: Snoeijer (2008): 52

Whether this name can be accepted or not depends on its date of first publication, which is still being researched: if pre–1959 the epithet must be accepted; if post–1958, then it must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11.

‘Purpur Königkind’ Late Large-flowered Group


Clematiskulturen (2013)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing, relatively sunproof. Sepals 6, purple to either side of a red-purple bar, elliptic, long-pointed with cuspidate or acuminate apex. Filaments purple; connectives violet; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–1.8m. FL: May/June to Sep.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog* (2013): 39, with image, as ‘Purpur Königkind’ CCMW05

‘Rádebeul’ Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY108122)

‘Rapture’ Viorna or Texensis Group? REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: texensis (seedling?) [possibly ‘Bees’ Jubilee’] (s) × texensis (seedling?)


Syns: texensis ‘BFCCRAP’; texensis ‘Rapture’; ‘BFCCRAP’ [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls broadly star-shaped, shallow-cupped, 6–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly in axils, not scented; peduncles 10cm, dark red (183B). Buds conical, 3.5 × 2cm, deep purplish pink (58D). Sepals 4–6; opening vivid purplish red (inside N57A, outside N57B), maturing to deep purplish pink (N57C) with faint, pale purplish pink (62D) streaks and with N57B inside along bar, ageing to deep purplish pink (N57D) inside and moderate purplish pink (62B) outside; 7 × 2cm, narrowly elliptic, gappy (perhaps slightly overlapping or touching at base), wavy-margined, long-pointed with acuminate apex. Stamens 40–50, pale purplish pink (62D); pollen pinkish white (N155C). Pistils 40–50; styles and stigmas N155C. Shrubby, semi-climbing vine with glabrous stems 2.5–3.2m, strong yellow-green (143C) flushed dark red (183B); roots fibrous. Lvs simple, 6–10 × 4–5cm, moderate olive-green (137A), base cordate, margins entire, tip acute; petiole 6–8cm long, strong yellow-green (143C) flushed dark red (183B). FL: June–September, on previous year’s and current year’s growth. Hardy.


External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 11

Initially marketed and established as [texensis] ‘Rapture’, but the awarding of EU PBR 43265 in 2016 and US Plant Patent 27667 in 2017, both as ‘BFCCRAP’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Rapture’ its synonym within those jurisdictions (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, ‘Rapture’ remains the accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

‘Raspberry Ripple’ Viorna Group

Parentage: *crispa* hybrid (s) × unknown


Fls urn-shaped, 3cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly; pedicels brown. Sepals 4; inside predominantly white in basal half and along margins,
recta ‘Peveril Purple’ Flammula Group
R: B. Fretwell (2007)
An epithet listed on www.peverilclematis.com, 2007; no further details known.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 144, without description

‘Red 5’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: ‘Barbara Dibley’ × texensis
R: B. Fretwell (1994)
Syns: texensis ‘Red Five’
Sepals bright red. Stamens creamy yellow.
Named after the Formula 1 car of the racing driver Nigel Mansell. Mis-spelt in ICRC (2002) as ‘Red Five’ but later corrected to ‘Red 5’ by Barry Fretwell (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.4). Initially marketed as ‘Red Five’ though later confirmed as ‘Red 5’, the awarding of EU PBR 43264 as ‘BFCCRFI’ in April 2016 rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Red 5’ its synonym within the EU jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art.11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, ‘Red 5’ remains the accepted epithet.

RED PASSION
Trade designation of ‘Zo11056’

REGAL
Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of double- or semi-double-flowered clematis.

‘Regina’ (Franczak) Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown (Franczak seedling 187-88)
R: S. Franczak (1988)
Published refs: Franczak (1996): 19, with image
This epithet had already been established long ago as a mis-spelling for Anderson-Henry’s ‘Reginae’, so Franczak’s re-use remains non-accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1. Further, despite having published this cultivar in 1996, Franczak later changed its name in his manuscript notes to ‘Słowik’ [though that epithet was never apparently published in connection with this seedling] and he then applied the epithet ‘Regina’, at least temporarily, to two other seedlings. Finally, the epithet was later published by Marczyński for yet another, different, violet-flowered cultivar which had also originated from Franczak (though from which seedling is not immediately identifiable from the latter’s manuscript notes). 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, 2016: Art. 30.5).

REIKO
Trade designation of ‘Evipo088’ (though has also been wrongly attributed to ‘Evipo083’).

‘Remembrance’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
AGM 2015

‘Retroussé’ Viorna Group
Parentage: (teixensis × pitcheri) × crispa
R: B. Fretwell (2007)
Syns: viorna ‘Retrousse’
Fls urn-shaped, 3–4 cm across, nodding (or sometimes upward-facing). Sepals 4; inside deep red with triangular, cream flare along basal part of bar and very narrow, pinkish-white margins; outside purple-pink; elliptic, with markedly frilly free margins, tips very strongly recurved (“turk’s-cap”) in upper quarter. Stems 2.2–2.8m. FL: June–September.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 12 & 130, with images, as viorna ‘Retrousse’ BFCCRET; Clem. Int. 2016: 145, as ‘Retroussé’ Sibling of ‘Garnet’.

‘Retroussé’ Mis-spelling of ‘Retrousse’

‘Reverie’ (Collingwood) Texensis Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: Un-named early-large-flowered hybrid (seedling G65D) × texensis
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2006: 33
External images: Clem. Int. 2006: 27
Owing to its non-accepted re-use by Fretwell, it is recommended that the breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

‘Reverie’ (Fretwell) Viticella Group
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–5 cm across, upward- or (mainly) outward-facing; pedicels long. Sepals 4, pale lilac about whitish triangular patch at base of bar, broadly elliptic, touching at base then gappy, with margins crenulated and slightly wavy, tip recurved and sometimes twisted. Stamens maturing creamy yellow (though connectives pale green when young). Deciduous climber, with stems 2.5–3.5 m. Lvs ternate, pale green. FL: June–Sept., on current year’s growth. Hardy.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 9, as viticella ‘Reverie’ BFCCREV
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), ‘Reverie’ having already been established for a Collingwood cultivar registered in 2005. It is recommended that the breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).
‘Rõguchi’ Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: *integrifolia × reticulata*
R: Kazushige Ozawa (1984)
Syns: C. × diversifolia ‘Rouguchi’, *integrifolia ‘Rogouchii’; integrifolia ‘Rooguchi’
Fls narrowly bell-shaped or urn-shaped, 4–7.5 cm across, nodding to drooping, not scented; peduncles dark purple-blue (*Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants colour chart 7609*), downy. Buds violet, glossy, pointed. Sepals 4, velvety, bright blue-purple (8003) with pale bluish-purple (8306) ribs, 4–5 × c.2.5 cm, ovate-lanceolate, with patent tips with expanded pale blue-purple (8003) margins. Anthers pale yellow. Stems herbaceous, non-climbing, more or less erect to 1.5(–2) m. Lvs pinnate, with 5 long, elliptic-lanceolate lflets with slightly cuspidate tips. FL: (May–)June–Oct.
Published refs: *Engei tsuushin* (1992)

‘Roko-Kolla’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Trade: KIVIKOLL AGM 2015
Mis-spelling: ‘Roco Kolla’

ROSALIE
Trade designation of ‘Donahros’

ROSALYN
Trade designation of ‘Zo09087’

‘Rosemarie Ann’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen supplied by the registrant and lodged at Wisley (WSY0120278)

‘Rubra Marginata’ Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: “selection” [sport or seedling?] from ‘Rosy O’Grady’
Non-accepted epithet (*ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 and 30.1*), being entirely in Latin post–1958 and having already been established as a mis-spelling for *C. × triternata ‘Rubromarginata’.*

‘Ruby Celebration‘ Atragene Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling, probably derived from *koreana*
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 8 cm across, nodding or drooping, not scented; pedicels green, suffused red-purple (particularly below flower). Sepals 4, deep purplish red (71A), 5 × 2 cm, elliptic, touching at base, long-pointed and with revolute margins near tip giving sepals somewhat snout-like appearance. Stamens in two whorls: outer of up to 10 lanceolate sepaloids, ageing paler towards base and with tips twisting; inner with 10–15, spatulate, stamen-like organs less than half the length of outer whorl, opening with pale green tips on whitish filaments, becoming creamy. Pistils numerous, pale green when young, maturing creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. FL: April–May, on previous year’s growth.
Published refs: *John Richards Nurseries cat.* (2012)

‘Ruby Tuesday’ Viorna Group Parentage: *pitcheri* (s) × un-named, reddish flowered, Viorna Group seedling
Fls urn-shaped, c.2 cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, pedicels sometimes tinged or suffused purplish red. Sepals 4, opening dark ruby-red, maturing paler to purple with distinct, pinkish white margins, 3 × 1.2 cm, triangular, thick and fleshy, fused in basal half, tip recurved, sometimes twisted and slightly downy. Filaments cream; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2 m. Lvs simple, dark green, margins entire. FL: June–September on current year’s growth.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2015* 2015: 145
Named after the title of a song recorded by The Rolling Stones in 1966

‘Ryusci’ Late Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: sport from ‘Evipo007’ VICTOR HUGO
R: T. Oikawa, I: Oikawa Flo & Green Inc. (c.2015)
Fls rotate, flat or flattish, 10–11 cm across, upward- to outward-facing, slightly scented; pedicels long. Sepals 4–6, inside very pale purplish blue (97C) with greyish violet (N92D) speckles and veining (especially towards tip), outside light violet (91A) and with prominent midribs, 5 × 2.3 cm, obovate, gappy, with wavy margins and a long-pointed, twisted tip. Filaments white at base, shading to pale violet towards top; connectives violet-black; anthers white. Lvs pinnate (to bi-pinnate or irregularly lobed on lower lflets), with 7 ovate-lanceolate lflets with an acuminate tip.
Original script: 流星 (though can also be written as リュウセイ). Epithet means “meteor” or “meteor shower” in Japanese.
‘Sakura-no-Yoso’oi’ Large-flowered Division

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: T. Okubo

Sepals light pink or red-purple. Anthers yellow.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 79

Initially marketed as ‘Sakura’, this cultivar was awarded EU PBR 45810 in March 2017 as ‘BFCCSAB’. The latter became its adopted name and ‘Sakura’ its synonym in geographical areas within EU jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, ‘Sakura’ remains the accepted epithet. Cited as a lanuginosa cultivar when EU PBR 45810 was granted in 2017.

SACHA

Trade designation of ‘Evipo060’

‘Saimaru’ Early Large-flowered Group

R: K. Hasegawa (pre–2009)

Fls flat or flattish, not scented. Sepals 8, purple.

Original script: 才丸.

‘Sakurano’ Early Large-flowered Group

Sepals 8, peach-coloured. Stamens brown.

Original script: 桜野.

‘Sakurano-Yosooi’ Large-flowered Division

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: T. Hirota

Sepals light pink or red-purple. Anthers yellow.

Published refs: *Aki Cat.* (Yamato nooen) (1996)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 79

Original script: 桜野

‘Sakurano-Yosooi’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Sakura-no-Yoso’oi’

‘Sally’ (Le May Neville-Parry) Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Raised from seed of unknown parentage collected from the Richard Stothard Memorial Collection at Sunbury Walled Garden, Surrey, England

R: V. Le May Neville-Parry, S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2014), N: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 16.5cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds green, colour persisting along midribs outside following flower opening. Sepals 7–8, inside opening rose-pink, maturing to pale pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly wavy, tips blunt and slightly crenulated. Stamens and pistils pale yellow. Stems compact. FL: late May.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 129

External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 118 & 129

Named after Sally Scott, a friend of the raiser. Beware potential confusion with ‘Evipo077’ (which has trade designation SALLY and has erroneously been called ‘Sally’). It is recommended that the selector’s name be added in parentheses whenever this particular cultivar is intended, to minimize potential confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

‘Sally’

Accepted epithet for Early Large-flowered Group cultivar raised by V. Le May Neville-Parry but also rejected, erroneous name for ‘Evipo077’ (which has trade designation SALLY).

SALLY

Trade designation of ‘Evipo077’

‘San-san’ Viticella Group

Parentage: ‘Kaguya’ (s) × unknown


REG: T. Hirota (2017)

Fls flattish, 10cm across, upward- or outward-facing; pedicels red-brown. Sepals 6, red, finely downy and velvety to the touch, elliptic to obovate, gappy, with margins revolute and slightly wavy, tips rounded and slightly recurved. Stamens pale yellow. Deciduous climber.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 152, with image p.151


‘Sarabande’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: lanuginosa seedling P57 (s) × ‘Mrs N. Thompson’


I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (c.2013)

Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCSAR’, ‘BFCCSAR’ [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls semi-double in spring/early summer, single in late summer/autumn, flat or flattish, 13–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, in axils, not scented; peduncles purplish grey (N187C). Conical, 2.7cm long, vivid purplish blue (96A). Sepals 6, deep purplish blue (99A) to vivid purplish blue (99C) about a narrow, strong reddish purple (72B) bar; 6.5–8 × 2.5–3.8cm, broadly elliptic to orbicular, slightly overlapping, with rounded tips with a macronate apex. Stamens numerous (20+), sepaloid, with same colouring as sepalas, of irregular sizes (5–8 × 1.5–4cm). Stamens numerous (c. 40); filaments pinkish white (N155B) or light purplish grey (N187D), flushed greyish purplish red (N77B); anthers N77B; pollen pinkish white (N155C). Stigma very pale violet (91D). Deciduous climber with greyish purple (N187B) stems 1.8–2.5m in dense, bushy habit; roots fibrous. Lvs simple, moderate olive-green (137A), 6–9 × 3–4.5cm, margins entire; petioles dark red (187A), FL: May/June on previous season’s growth, Aug/Sep on current year’s.

40 International Clematis Register & Checklist 2002 6th Supplement
Sasha
Has been used as a trade designation of ‘Evipo060’, perhaps a mis-spelling of SACHA

‘Scarlet Keiko’ Viorna Group
Unregistered seedling, cited as seed parent of ‘Mrs Keiko’; further details are being sought.
Original script: スカーレットケイコ.

‘Schloß Pillnitz’ Late Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY018127)

SEA BREEZE Viticella Group
Trade designation of ‘Zo09063’
Beware potential confusion with ‘Vancouver Sea Breeze’ (Early Large-flowered Group), registered by Wein in 2014.

‘Seejo’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seijo’

‘Seeryuu’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seiryū’

‘Seeshun’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seishun’

‘Seesyun’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seishun’

‘Seeun’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling for ‘Seiun’

‘Seijo’
Parentage: unknown
R: Katsumi Makita
Fls 12–15cm across. Sepals light reddish purple.
Anthers yellow.
Published refs: Makita Engei cat. (1982)

‘Seiryū’ Integrifolia Group
Parentage: integrifolia × unknown
R: H. Hayakawa
Syns: integrifolia ‘Seeryuu’; integrifolia ‘Seiryu’
Fls 5–6cm across. Sepals 4–6, petunia mauve or bluish with darker bar, obovate, pointed. Filaments whitish, mauve towards top; anthers yellow.
Stems 1–1.5m.
Published refs: Koowaki (1997)
External images: Kaneko (2005): 45, as ‘Seiryuu’;

Kaneko (2009): 89, as ‘Seiryu’
Unaccepted spellings: ‘Sceryuu’; ‘Seiryu’.

‘Seiryu’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seiryū’

‘Seiryuu’ REVISED ENTRY
Equivalent epithet for ‘Seiryū’

‘Seiun’ Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1979)
Fls 12–15cm across. Sepals 6, light lilac-blue, elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin slightly crimped. Filaments white; anthers reddish purple.
Published refs: Koowaki (1992)

‘Senhime’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
R: T. Hirota (1996)
Fls semi-double, flattish, 15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals (and sepaloid staminodes) 6–12, in overlapping tiers; predominantly rose-pink, ageing paler; midveins whitish, sometimes as single thin streak, sometimes as strong bands merging into distinct, albeit broken, bar; elliptic, overlapping halfway or more, with slightly wavy margins, long-pointed with tips attenuate to cuspidate and often slightly twisted. Filaments white; connectives sometimes purple-tipped; anthers pale yellow.
FL: May–June on previous year’s growth.
Original script: 千姫 (though has also been written as 花姫 [which can be transcribed as Akane-hime]). Epithet means “rose-coloured” in Japanese but is also the name of a famous Shogun’s wife, Princess Sen (1597–1666).

‘Seserage’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seseragi’

‘Seseragi’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Yoosee’ (s) × M. Takeuchi unnamed seedling
R: Masako Takeuchi
REG: Hiroshi Takeuchi (2005)
Sepals 8–10, white with blue tinge, narrowly elliptic, concave, pointed, margin very slightly wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, Aug–Oct on current year’s growth.
Nomenclatural Standard: digital print supplied by registrant (WSY0070635)
Asagi

Original script: せせらぎ

Published refs: Clem. Int. 2006: 35
External images: Clem. Int. 2006: 30

Parentage: unknown
R: H. Hayakawa (1993)
Published refs: Clematis (JCS Journal) (1992)
Original script: 紫鳳
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), having already been established for a different cultivar. Epithet may mean "purple mountain top" in Japanese. Equivalent epithet: 'Shihoo'.

'Shihō' (紫峰 of Hayakawa) Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: H. Hayakawa (1993)
Published refs: Clematis (JCS Journal) (1992)
Original script: 紫凤
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), having already been established for a different cultivar. Epithet may mean "purple mountain top" in Japanese. Equivalent epithet: 'Shihoo'.

'Shihō' (紫凤 of Kubota) Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls double, 8–12cm across. Sepals light purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published refs: Clematis 1966
Original script: 紫凤
Equivalent epithet: 'Shihoo'.

'Shihō' (紫凤 of Takeuchi) Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: patens 'Yukiokoshi' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1982)
Published refs: Koowaki (1997)
Original script: 紫凤
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1), having already been established for a different cultivar. Equivalent epithet: 'Shihoo'.

'Shihō' (紫凤 of Kubota) Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: H. Hayakawa (1993)
Published refs: Clematis (JCS Journal) (1992)
Original script: 紫凤
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), having already been established for a different cultivar. Epithet may mean "purple mountain top" in Japanese. Equivalent epithet: 'Shihoo'.

'Shibo' (紫凤 of Takeuchi) Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: patens 'Yukiokoshi' × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1982)
Published refs: Koowaki (1997)
Original script: 紫凤
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1), having already been established for a different cultivar. Equivalent epithet: 'Shihoo'.

'Shihō' (紫峰 of Hayakawa), 'Shihō' (紫風 of Kubota) and 'Shihō' (紫凤 of Takeuchi)

'Shinkiri' Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
I: H. Hayakawa (1998)
Original script: 新切.

'Shishimaruru' Florida Group [sensu Moore & Jackman (1872)] AMENDED ENTRY
I: Oikawa Flo & Green Inc.
Original script: 紫子丸 (though can also be written as シシマル).

'Shogun' REVISED ENTRY
No published description known.
Published refs: Listed in The RHS Plant Finder 1993/94 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick's Clematis Nursery and Harlow Garden Centre
Not included in any Caddicks' catalogues between 1994 and 2003 so possibly never properly established as cultivar epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.1). Note that this is not same plant as 'Shin-shigyoku' (sold under trade designation SHOGUN in USA).

'Shogun' Trade designation of 'Shin-shigyoku' (at least in USA)

'Sieboldiana' REVISED ENTRY
See florida var. florida 'Sieboldiana'

'sieboldii' D. Don REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of florida var. florida 'Sieboldiana'.
Published refs: D. Don in The British Flower Garden, 7: t.396 (1838), based on material in Osborn & Son's nursery at Fulham the previous year.

'Sigrid' Early Large-flowered Group
Fls flat or flattish (or even slightly down-curved), 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, violet-purple, elliptic, overlapping at base, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded to acute with apex apiculate. Stamens short, red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: May/June on previous season's growth, Aug/Sep on current year's.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 8, with image
External images: Westphal Katalog (2016): 30

'Sir Edward Elgar' Atragene Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
Syns: 'Elgar' (Richards)
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 9cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented; pedicels dark green, suffused red-purple (particularly below flower). Sepals 4; inside opening greyish purplish red (N77D), ageing paler, tips sometimes staying redder; outside opening dark purplish red, ageing paler with pale purple midribs and shading to white near the base; 6 × 2.5cm, elliptic, ribby beneath, touching at base, with very slightly wavy margins, long-pointed. Staminodes in two whorls: outer of 12–15 sepaloids, narrowly elliptic to...
lanceolate, with acuminate tips, giving the flower a spiky appearance; inner with 15–20 spatulate, stamen-like organs less than half the length of outer whorl, opening with pale green tips on whitish filaments, becoming creamy. Pistils pale green when young, maturing creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs bi-ternate, lflet margins smooth to coarsely and irregularly toothed. Deciduous climber. Lvs bi-ternate, lflet margins smooth to coarsely and irregularly toothed.

**FL:** April–May, on previous year’s growth. Hardy.

**External images:** Horticulture Week (3 Apr 2015); The Clematis 2015: 147; Clem. Int. 2016: 24; The Clematis 2017: 56

Named after the noted English composer (1857–1934), who lived in Malvern – where the registrant’s nursery is based – between 1881 and 1904. Initially put into commerce briefly as ‘Elgar’ but, when the registrant learnt this was a non-acceptable epithet (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1; having already been established for an Early Large-flowered cultivar), he kindly agreed to re-name it for registration.

‘Sironami’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: K. Ochiai (pre–2009)

Fls 15–20cm across, circular in outline. Sepals 6–8, whitish. Stems 2–2.5m.

Original script: 白波. Epithet means “white cap” or ‘surf’ in Japanese. Non-accepted epithet, being considered too similar to ‘Shiranami’ of Ino.

‘Sixten’s Gift’ Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour transparency from Linda Beutler on behalf of FRCC (WSY0108119)

‘Smart in a Bell’

Mis-transcription of ‘Smart Ina Bell’

‘Smart Ina Bell’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: ‘Ozawa Red’ (s) × unknown

R: S. Shibuya (pre–2009)

Fls urn-shaped, 1–2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels short. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C) with light greenish yellow (1C) tip (especially along margins), outside light purple (N80D) turning white towards tip, 2 × 1cm, ovate, fused in basal three–quarters, margins very slightly wavy, tips acute and strongly reflexed. Filaments white, downy towards top; anthers creamy white. Styles silky-hairy. Lvs pinnate to bi-pinnate, lflets broadly elliptic and sometimes irregularly lobed, with obtuse and apiculate tip. FL: mid-season to late.

Original script: スマート イナ ベル. Ina is believed to refer to the city of that name in Nagano Prefecture, Japan. Published in ICRC 2002 5th Suppt (2015) as ‘Smart in a Bell’, the spelling ‘Smart Ina Bell’ has been used in transcription on the Japanese PBR website and so should be adopted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.2 & 35.2).

**So Many Red Flowers** Early Large-flowered Group

Trade designation of ‘Zo06178’

‘Sokojiro’ Early Large-flowered Group

R: H. Takeuchi

Fls flat or flattish, 15–22cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6–7, pale to mid-mauve-blue with paler, sometimes creamy white, bars, satiny, elliptic, overlapping half (giving fls somewhat star-shaped appearance), with slightly wavy margins, long-pointed with acuminate to cuspidate tips. Filaments creamy white; connectives dark red-purple. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2.6m. FL: late spring to early summer on previous year’s growth and late summer to early autumn on current year’s growth.

Published refs: Gooch (2011): 232, with image

‘Sooda’ Unaccepted spelling of ‘Souda’

‘Sophie’ Viorna Group AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen supplied by registrant (WSY0096766)


Original script: ソフィー. Kaneko (2009): 85 says it is an addisonii seedling. This name was registered before the ICRA had discovered previous use of the same epithet by Jackman & Son in 1870, as a mis-spelling of ‘Sophia’; the Chikumas’ cultivar is deemed to take nomenclatural priority as the accepted use (ICNCP, 2016: 29.3), not least because it was awarded Japanese PBR in 2004 (ibid. Art. 31.2).

‘Sophie’ (Jackman) Spring Group

Mis-spelling of ‘Sophia’

Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1870–1871: 35

‘Sophie Flore Pleno’ (Jackman) Spring Group

Mis-spelling of ‘Sophia Flore Pleno’, itself a synonym for ‘Sophia Plena’.

Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1870–1871: 35

‘Sophie M’ Viorna Group

Parentage: Raised from open-pollinated plants grown by clematis collector in USA

R: M. Chikuma (1992)

Fls 1.5–2cm across, urn-shaped to bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals 4, glossy reddish purple, with some yellow inside, 2 × 1cm, thick and fleshy, touching, tip recurved and with a whitish margin. Filaments cream, hairy; anthers yellow, hairy. Seed-heads persistent. Lvs mid green, divided into 5 lflets. Herbaceous perennial with erect stems to 90cm. FL: April–September on current year’s growth.

Original script: ソフィー M.

‘Souda’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: K. Hasegawa (pre–2009)

Fls flat to flattish, 10cm across, rotate, upward-facing, slightly scented; pedicels very short to short. Sepals 6–8, inside very pale purple (76C), with light purple (77D) central bar ageing darker; outside very pale purple (84D) ageing bluer, with whiter bar ageing pale
yellow, 5 × 2.5cm, elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, margins slightly ruffled, tip obtuse with a pronounced apiculus. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white, very pale purple towards top; connectives dark crimson; anthers white. Lvs ternate, ovate-lanceolate, glossy beneath, tip acute.

Original spict: 相田 (though can also be written as相田). Unaccepted spelling: ‘Sooda’.

‘Spark’ Integrisfolia Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: ‘Aphrodite Eleagofulina’ × unknown
S: M. Udagawa, I: K. Ochiai (c.2011)
Syns: ‘Kagaku’ (adopted epithet in Japan)
Fls flattish or very shallow bowl-shaped, cross-shaped, 8–9cm across, predominantly outward-facing (though some nodding, others slightly upward-facing), scented slightly or not at all; pedicels of short to medium length. Sepals 4, strong purple (inside N80B [darker along bar than on blade]; outside 84A), 4–4.5 × 1.5cm, lanceolate, gappy, margins slightly wavy, tip acuminate and slightly twisted. Filaments pinkish white; stigma purple. Lvs ternate, very short and narrow, leaflets lanceolate with acute tip.

This cultivar was initially submitted for Japanese PBR in 2008 asスパーク [‘Spark’], and indeed for a while was commercially distributed under that epithet but it was granted Japanese PBR 20339 in 2011 as 味岳 [‘Kagaku’] so the latter became its adopted epithet and the former its synonym in geographical areas where Japanese PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, ‘Spark’ remains its accepted epithet (ibid.: Art. 11.1).

‘Sparkler’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: B.L. Fretwell, I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (c. 2013)
Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCSPA’; ‘BFCCSPA’ [where it is not the adopted epithet]
Fls semi-double, shallowly dome-shaped, 12–14cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 8, very pale pink with white bar; elliptic, overlapping, margins slightly wavy, long-pointed with acuminate apex. Stamnodes 10 or so, colouring and shape as sepals but shading to pale green near base. Filaments creamy yellow; connectives red-purple; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–2.2m. FL: May/June on previous year’s growth, Aug/Sept. on current year’s. Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 54, as ‘Sparkler’ BFCCSPA
External images: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 54
Initially marketed as ‘Sparkler’ but the awarding of EU PBR 35457 in May 2013 as ‘BFCCSPA’ rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Sparkler’ its synonym in geographical areas within EU jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, ‘Sabine’ remains the accepted epithet. Cited as a lanuginosa cultivar when EU PBR granted in 2013.

SPARKLING STAR
Trade designation of ‘Zo03107’

SPRING JOY
Trade designation of ‘Zo12053’

‘Spring Velvet’ Attragene Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 8cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented; pedicels yellowish green. Sepals 4, dark purple (83A), midribs ageing pale purple, 5 × 2.5cm, elliptic, touching at base, margins slightly revolute, tips long-pointed and slightly twisted. Staminodes 5–12, spatulate, less than half the length of sepalis, pale violet. Pistils numerous, pale green when young, maturing greenish white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. FL: April–May, on previous year’s growth.
Published refs: The Clematis 2015: 147

‘Sprite’ (Aihara) Florida Group [sens. Moore & Jackman (1872)]
R: Y. Aihara
“It resembles florida var. flore-pleno.” Further details are being sought.
Original spict: スプライト. It is currently uncertain whether this or Fretwell’s cultivar of the same name have ever been properly established and therefore which, if either, takes nomenclatural priority. It is recommended that the breeder’s name is added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

‘Sprite’ (Fretwell)
Syns: texensis ‘Sprite’
Fls open bell-shaped, flattening with age, upward-facing. Sepals 4–5, white; purple bar and deep maroon midribs outside can show through as pale pink bar inside. Stamens numerous; filaments pale greenish yellow; connectives violet; anthers dark maroon-purple. Herbaceous habit, stems to 1m. Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog (2013): 12, with image, as texensis ‘Sprite’ BECCSPR
It is currently uncertain whether this or Aihara’s cultivar of the same name have ever been properly established before and therefore which, if either, takes nomenclatural priority. It is recommended that the breeder’s name is added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

‘Star’ (Montana Group, of Mitchell) (adopted epithet) REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of ‘Primrose Star’ (except under EU jurisdiction, where it is an adopted epithet with ‘Primrose Star’ its synonym).
New Zealand PVR 1232 were granted to ‘Primrose Star’ in 1997. EU PBR 11442 were then granted under the
epithet ‘Star’ in 2003, despite the objection that ‘Star’ had already been used for a different, Japanese cultivar. For ICRA registration purposes the first-granted PBR name has priority (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 3 and Art. 31.2), so ‘Primrose Star’ is regarded as the accepted epithet worldwide (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1) – except where EU jurisdiction prevails; there, ‘Star’ is an adopted epithet with ‘Primrose Star’ its synonym (ibid: Art. 11.3), and this remains so even though EU PBR were terminated in June 2013 (ibid: Art. 11.4). It is recommended that the breeder’s name be cited whenever this epithet is used, to minimize potential confusion between these cultivars (ibid: Art. 30.5).

‘Star’ (Takeuchi) Viticella Group REVISED ENTRY Parentage: unknown
Original script: スター. As described under ‘Primrose Star’, EU PBR were granted to that cultivar under the name ‘Star’ in 2003, despite objection that the epithet had already been used for this, different, Japanese cultivar. For ICRA registration purposes the first-granted PBR name has priority (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 3), so ‘Star’ (Montana Group) is generally regarded as a synonym of ‘Primrose Star’ – except where EU jurisdiction prevails; there, ‘Star’ is an adopted epithet with ‘Primrose Star’ its synonym (ibid: Art. 11.3), and this remains so even though EU PBR were terminated in June 2013 (ibid: Art. 11.4). It is recommended that the breeder’s name be cited whenever this epithet is used, to minimize potential confusion between these cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5). ‘Star’ (Takeuchi) remains the accepted epithet outwith the EU; in the EU, the name must be rejected, with priority being given to the adopted name ‘Star’ (Montana Group, of Mitchell) (ibid: Art. 31.2).

‘Strawberry Kiss’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY Parentage: The product of natural hybridization between crispa seedlings
S: K. Sugimoto (pre–2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007) Fls urn-shaped, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles very long, purple-red. Sepals 4, inside greenish white (155C), outside strong reddish purple (70B) with greenish white (155C) upper margins and tip. 2.5 × 1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, thick and fleshy, fused to about halfway, with markedly-folded upper margins and recurved, acuminate tips. Stamens hairy. Lvs ternate, lflets elliptic to ovate, with recurved tip. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 2.5–3m. Lvs simple, mid-green.

SUGAR-SWEET BLUE Trade designation for ‘Scented Clem’

SUGAR-SWEET LILAC Trade designation for ‘Delightful Scent’

SUPER NOVA Trade designation of ‘Zo09088’ Beware potential confusion with ‘Supernova’, a Late Large-flowered Group cultivar registered by R.C. Mitchell in 2010.

‘Super Nova’ Erroneous name for ‘Zo09088’ (which has trade designation SUPER NOVA).


‘Suzy’ Apparently used as a synonym for ‘Suzy Mac Improved’
‘Suzy Mac’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: *patens* × unknown

**R:** B. Collingwood (1999), **G:** B. Collingwood (2000), **N:** B. Collingwood (2004), **REG:** B. Collingwood (2004)

Syns: ‘Suzy’, ‘Suzy Mac Improved’ (adopted epithet where USPP applies)

Fls upward-facing, 16–18cm across, borne singly from terminal buds first, then 2 from each axillary node; pedicels 8–12cm, near moderate yellow-green (157C). Sepals 6–8, vivid violet (88A, ageing 88B) with strong purple (N81B) bar inside, 7.5 × 2.8cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with wavy margins to slightly upwardly cupped, tip pointed (mucronate). Filaments strong purple (N81B); anthers deep purple (83B) with whitish pollen [near yellowish white (155B)]. Seed-heads persistent, with feathery, moderate olive-brown (199A) seeds. Deciduous climber with moderate brown (165A) stems 2–2.4m, with appressed hairs when young, later glabrous. Lvs deep yellowish green (141A), brownish when young, ternate or occasionally single; lflets entire, with appressed hairs when young, later glabrous. Lvs simple or ternate, ovate to suborbicular, mid-green; margins entire. Stigmas pale green. Deciduous, with stems 1.5–1.8m. FL: June–Sept.

‘Święta Monika’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown (Franczak seedling 479-94)

**R:** S. Franczak (1994), **G:** S. Marczyński (2015), **I:** Hawthornes Clematis Nursery (2017), **REG:** R. Hodson (2017)

Fls urn-shaped, 3cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly in axils; pedicels green suffused red-purple. Sepals 4; inside opening pale green with white margins, maturing to creamy white; outside lilac-purple, with white distal margins; 3–3.5 × 1.5cm, ovate, fused in basal half, with wavy margins and acute, recurved tip. Stamens numerous; filaments, connectives and anthers creamy yellow. Stigmas pale green. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5m. Lvs simple or ternate, ovate to suborbicular, mid-green; margins entire. FL: July–September on current year’s growth.

‘Sylviorna’ Viorna Group

Parentage: unknown

**S:** S. Denny, **G:** S. Denny (2010), **N:** R. Hodson (2017), **I:** Hawthornes Clematis Nursery (2017), **REG:** R. Hodson (2017)

Fls urn-shaped, 3cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly in axils; pedicels green suffused red-purple. Sepals 4; inside opening pale green with white margins, maturing to creamy white; outside lilac-purple, with white distal margins; 3–3.5 × 1.5cm, ovate, fused in basal half, with wavy margins and acute, recurved tip. Stamens numerous; filaments, connectives and anthers creamy yellow. Stigmas pale green. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5m. Lvs simple or ternate, ovate to suborbicular, mid-green; margins entire. FL: June–Sept.

‘Taiga’ REVISED ENTRY

**S:** M. Udagawa, **I:** K. Ochiai

Fls double, upward- or outward-facing. Guard sepals 6, pale violet-blue, occasionally green-tinged, ovate, tips acute with acuminate apex. Stamens sepaloid, numerous (>50), opening sequentially from central boss through ‘spiky rosette’ stage before forming fully-double hemisphere; opening staminodes incurving in distal half to reveal outside colouration; inside opening mainly violet-blue with greenish white tips, main colour becoming more purple and paler with maturity, ageing to pale blue motting on a grey-green ground; outside mainly greenish white, tinged violet blue near base; obovate with narrowed or truncate base, tips acute with acuminate apex. Stamens absent. Deciduous climber with stems up to 2.5m. FL: June–Sept.

‘Tamakazura’ Viorna Group

Fls urn-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding; pedicles green, tinged purple. Sepals 4, inside bluish-mauve with reddish bar, outside purplish pink, with pinkish-white margins in distal half; oblong, joined in basal half, margins in distal half slightly wavy, tip recurved. Anthers yellow. Deciduous, with stems 1.5–1.8m. FL: June–September.

**Published refs:** *Clem. Szkółka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009): 16, as ‘Monika’

Epithet means “Saint Monika” in Polish. Originally named ‘Monika’ by Franczak but renamed by Szczepan Marczyński when he discovered – after having made commercially available the stock bought from Franczak under that name – that that use was not acceptable (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1), the epithet ‘Monika’ having already been established for an Integrifolia Group cultivar.

‘Taiga’ REVISED ENTRY

**S:** M. Udagawa, **I:** K. Ochiai

Fls double, upward- or outward-facing. Guard sepals 6, pale violet-blue, occasionally green-tinged, ovate, tips acute with acuminate apex. Stamens sepaloid, numerous (>50), opening sequentially from central boss through ‘spiky rosette’ stage before forming fully-double hemisphere; opening staminodes incurving in distal half to reveal outside colouration; inside opening mainly violet-blue with greenish white tips, main colour becoming more purple and paler with maturity, ageing to pale blue motting on a grey-green ground; outside mainly greenish white, tinged violet blue near base; obovate with narrowed or truncate base, tips acute with acuminate apex. Stamens absent. Deciduous climber with stems up to 2.5m. FL: June–Sept.

**Published refs:** *Clem. Int. 2017:* 145

External images: *Clem. Int. 2017:* 145 & 154

Original script: 大河 (though can also be written as 河口). Suggested to have been derived from *florida.*
tangutica ‘Pinokkio’ Tangutica Group

A sport of tangutica with compact stems not more than 1.5m.
Published refs: Horticulture Week (11 Aug 2015)
Mis-spelling: tangutica ‘Pinnokkio’. Exhibited at Plantarium 2015.

**Taromina**
Trade designation of ‘Evipo101’

‘Teksa’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY


Name means “denim” (the colour of blue jeans). Care should be taken not to confuse this with ‘Evipo069’ which has been given the trade designation Tekla.

‘Tenshi no Kubikazari’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Selected from natural hybridization between addisonii seedlings
R: K. Sugimoto, I: Kasugai Garden Centre (2012)
Fls narrowly urn-shaped from wide base, mouth 1–2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels medium to long, red-purple. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C) with strong purplish red (60B) upper margins and tip, outside strong purplish red (60C) with pale pink upper margins, 2–2.5 × 1–1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, thick and fleshy, fused for up to three-quarters of length, upper margins white-downy, tip acuminate and strongly reflexed. Filaments white, downy, anthers pale yellow. Styles silky-hairy. Lvs pinnate, with 3+ pairs of shallowly cordate, elliptic to semi-orbicular lflets with entire margins and rounded tips. Original script: 天使の首飾り (though can also be written as てんしのくびかざり). Epithet means “angel’s necklace” in Japanese.

texensis ‘Attraction’
Syn. of ‘Attraction’ (Fretwell)

texensis ‘BFCCRAP’
Syn. of ‘Rapture’ or, where adopted, ‘BFCCRAP’

texensis ‘BFCCRFI’
Syn. of ‘Red 5’ or, where adopted, ‘BFCCRFI’

texensis ‘Coralie’
See ‘Coralie’

texensis ‘Maxima’ Texensis/Viorna? Group

REVISED ENTRY

Fls urn-shaped, 6–8 cm across, outward-facing; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4–6, mainly deep reddish pink, split distal margins opening white but becoming pale pink. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: June to Sept./Oct.
the International Clematis Society, who grows many clematis species.

‘Toyoda’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: K. Hasegawa (pre–2009)
Sepals 8, peach-coloured. Stamens yellow.
Original script: 豊田

‘Tra39-65’ Late Large-flowered Group
R: Pépinières Travers
Fls single or semi-double, 12–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing, flowering upwards from bottom of stem. Buds downy. Sepals 6–7(–10, including sepaloid staminodes), sky-blue, bar tinged purple-blue and with impressed midveins; opening narrowly elliptic, maturing to elliptic, overlapping, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded, cuspidate to apiculate, with distinct spine. Filaments white at base, towards tip and connectives burgundy-red; anthers white. Deciduous climber with compact habit, stems up to 2m.
FL: Apr–June on previous year’s wood, Aug–Oct on

‘Tim’s Passion’ Viticella Group AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY018124)

‘Thorpe Cloud’
R: B. Fretwell (c.2007),
I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)
Syns: lanuginosa ‘BFCCTCL’; ‘BFCCTCL’ [where it is not the adopted epithet]
Fls open bell-shaped, 6–8cm across, nodding. Sepals 6, cream-white to either side of broad, very pale green bar, elliptic, gappy to overlapping at base, long-pointed with cuspidate or apiculate apex slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow. Herbaceous stems 0.6–0.9(–3)m. Lvs grey-green. FL: June–Sept. Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 9, as ‘Thorpe Cloud’ BFCCTCL, with image Initially marketed as ‘Thorpe Cloud’ but the awarding of EU PBR 40047 in March 2015 as ‘BFCCTCL’ rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Thorpe Cloud’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Cited as a lanuginosa cultivar when EU PBR granted in 2015.

‘Tiny Moll’ Montana Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2009), G: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2010), N: S. Armstrong (2011),
REG: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2016)
Fls flat or flattish, 5–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne in a dichasial cyme of up to 15, successional-flowering, strongly vanilla-scented fls; pedicels 19–20cm long. Sepals 2–3–4, with satiny gleam; both sides light purple (75B) to very light purple (75C) [inside light purple (75A) too] and with central white tinge from base of each tepal; 2.5–4 × 1.75–2.5cm, unfurling small then lengthening with age; elliptic, touching at base, otherwise gappy, with slightly wavy margins and silver-white down outside; tip blunt, down-curved and often deeply channelled in centre, giving retuse appearance. Filaments downy, silvery at base, shading to very pale lemon; anthers pale greenish yellow (1D).
Seed-heads persistent, red-violet, with plumose seed-tails. Deciduous climber with downy stems 5–7m, strongly yellow-green (143C) when young, maturing to moderate brown (165A). Lvs ternate, moderate olive-green (157A) tinged purple, downy beneath, margins irregularly and coarsely toothed or deeply lobed.
FL: (early–)mid–May to mid–June on previous year’s growth. Hardy to USDA Zone 6.
Published refs: 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.

‘Tolkac’ (adopted epithet) REVISED ENTRY
Syns: patens ‘Tolka’
Granting of EU PBR 32728 in 2012 rendered ‘Tolkac’ an adopted epithet and ‘Tae’ became its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

‘Ton Hannink’ Viticella Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
Fls flat or flattish, 6.5–7.5cm across, usually outward-facing (though sometimes nodding), borne singly in axils, not scented; pedicels green, with appressed hairs. Sepals 6; inside vivid purplish blue (95A) to deep purplish blue (99A), tinged pale yellow-green (157A) at base and vivid purplish blue (96B) at margins; outside strong violet (93C); 3.2 × 1.9cm, obovate, slightly overlapping at base, margins wavy, tip rounded and usually recurved, with apiculate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pale yellow-green (157A); connectives and anthers vivid purplish blue (95A); pollen white. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4–3m, moderate olive-green (137A) when young, maturing red-brown; internodes short (6.5–9cm), giving plant bushy appearance. Lvs ternate, flts mid-green, minutely downy along margins, base cuneate, margins entire, tip acute; petiole downy.
FL: May–June on previous season’s growth, Sep–Oct on current year’s. Hardy to USDA Zone 5B.
Named after the Dutch breeder and past President of the International Clematis Society, who grows many clematis species.

‘Tori-no-mai’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2009), G: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2010), N: S. Armstrong (2011),
REG: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2016)
Fls open bell-shaped, 6–8cm across, nodding. Sepals 6, cream-white to either side of broad, very pale green bar, elliptic, gappy to overlapping at base, long-pointed with cuspidate or apiculate apex slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow. Herbaceous stems 0.6–0.9(–3)m. Lvs grey-green. FL: June–Sept. Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 9, as ‘Thorpe Cloud’ BFCCTCL, with image Initially marketed as ‘Thorpe Cloud’ but the awarding of EU PBR 40047 in March 2015 as ‘BFCCTCL’ rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Thorpe Cloud’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Cited as a lanuginosa cultivar when EU PBR granted in 2015.

Deciduous climber with compact habit, stems up to 2m.
FL: Apr–June on previous year’s wood, Aug–Oct on
current year's.
Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015)
Trade: Bleu De Loire, SUCCESS Bleu De Loire
Exhibited at Plantarium 2015.

**TSUKIKO**
Trade designation of ‘Evipo110’

‘Tuhkimo’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Miss Bateman’ (s) × ‘Moonlight’
Fls flat or flattish, 11–17cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 8; inside, margins suffused slightly greyish red on opening but blade ageing mainly to slightly pinkish white, though bar remains slightly creamy with red-tinged veins; outside remains slightly reddish with pale yellow bar and grey-downy; 5–8 × 2.5–5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping in basal half but slightly gappy at base, tip long-pointed (acuminate to cuspidate). Filaments white; connectives and anthers pale red. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with grey-downy, brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, grey-downy beneath, margins entire. FL: June–July (in central Finland), on previous year’s growth. Hardy to USDA Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 148
External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 25
Epithet means “Cinderella” in Finnish

**TWINKLE BELLS**
Mis-spelling of TWINKLE BELL (a trade designation for ‘WER01’)

‘Vancouver Deborah Dahl’
Syn. of ‘Deborah Dahl’

‘Vancouver Mystic Gem’
Syn. of ‘Mystic Gem’

‘Variegata’
See terniflora ‘Variegata’

**versicolor ‘Anissa’ Viorna Group**
S: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)
Fls urn-shaped, 2–3cm across, pendent; pedicels purple, tinged green at top. Sepals 4; inside greenish white; outside lilac-lavender in basal half, shading to greenish white towards tips; narrowly ovate, thick and fleshy, fused in basal half, ridged, margins slightly frilly, tips acute and strongly recurved. Seedheads persistent. Stems up to 2.5m. Lvs pinnate. FL: June–September (continuously). Hardy.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 12 & 128, each with image, as versicolor ‘Anissa’ CCMW02

**versicolor ‘Crispina’ Viorna Group**
S: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)
Fls urn-shaped, 2–3cm across, outward-facing (or nodding?); pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4; inside greenish white; outside lilac-lavender in basal half, shading towards tips to greenish white; ovate, thick and fleshy, fused in basal half, ridged, margins frilly, tips acute and (unlike the typical form of the species) strongly recurved. Seedheads persistent. Stems up to 2.4m. Lvs pinnate. FL: June–Sept. Hardy.
Published refs: Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 128, with image

**VICTORIAN**
Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of clematis with blue or blue-purple flowers with small, narrow petals, flowering from early summer until late autumn on stems 1–3m tall.

‘Victoria Welcome’ Montana Group
Fls flattish or shallow bowl-shaped, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4, pure white, elliptic, touching at base then gappy, with wavy margins and acute tips usually reflexed. Stamens numerous; filaments and anthers white; connectives pale green. Lvs ternate, lflets narrow and irregularly toothed or lobed, dark green, sometimes purple-tinged.
Published refs: *Gardens Illustrated* Special Edition Plants Issue (Dec. 2017): 59, with image
Raised from seed obtained from plantsman Harry Hay.

‘Violet Bell’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: Selected from natural hybridization between ‘Ozawa Pink’ seedlings
S: S. Shibuya (pre–2009)
Fls urn-shaped, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels long, reddish brown. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C) with dark greyish purple (N92A) upper margins and tip, outside greyish violet (N92D) [ageing darker] with bluish-white margins, 2–3 × 0.8–1.2cm, ovate, thick and fleshy, fused to above halfway, upper margins grey-downy and moderately wavy, tip acute and strongly reflexed. Filaments pale yellow, hairy; anthers pale yellow. Styles silky-hairy. Lvs pinnate, with 7 ovate lflets with somewhat acute tips.

Original script: バイオレット ベル。Epithet contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21G but, having been awarded Japanese PBR, may not be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.2).

**viorna ‘Garnet’**
Syn. of ‘Garnet’

**viorna ‘Peveril Peach’**
Syn. of ‘Peveril Peach’ (1983)

**viorna ‘Peveril Pedant’**
Syn./mis-spelling of ‘Peveril Pendant’

**viorna ‘Retrousse’**
Syn. of ‘Retrousse’

**viticella ‘Astra Nova’**
Erroneous name for ‘Zo09085’ (which has trade designation ASTRA NOVA).
viticella 'Blue Boy' CORRECTED ENTRY
Syn. of C. × diversifolia 'Blue Boy'

viticella 'Brianna'
Syn. of 'Brianna'

viticella 'Pirko'
Syn. of 'Pirko'

viticella 'Prisca'
Syn. of 'Prisca'

viticella 'Richards Picotee'
Syn./mis-spelling of 'Richard’s Picotee'

viticella ‘Rosalyn’
Erroneous name for ‘Zo09087’ (which has trade designation ROSALYN).

viticella ‘Super Nova’
Erroneous name for ‘Zo09088’ (which has trade designation SUPER NOVA).

Volunteer
Trade designation of ‘Evipo080’

‘Wallsal’ Tangutica Group
Similar to tangutica but with bright yellow sepal; lvs trifoliolate to pinnate; and achenes with plumose styles up to 7cm long.
Nomenclatural Standard: Wilders 391, at Wageningen
Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 230

‘Whisley Cream’
See cirrhosa ‘Wisley Cream’

‘White’ Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY
Fls 4–6cm across. FL: Apr–Oct.
Original script: ホワイト, “C. alpina White” was re-classified as C. ‘White’ in ICRC 2002 1st Suppt (2004): 18 in conformity with the convention of treating all such cultivars of unequivocal parentage as being possibly of hybrid origin rather than species’ selections and it remains unclear whether the epithet in this particular case was being used simply to denote a white-flowered form of alpina, or perhaps ‘Albiflora’ or sibirica... or whether a new, distinct clone was intended; this is currently being researched. However it was stated erroneously that this cultivar was “unacceptable”; strictly that is not the case, although it does contravene ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21G.

‘White Flag’
Parentage: florida × unknown
I: F.M. Westphal (c.2006)
Syns: florida var. normalis ‘White Flag’; florida ‘White Flag’
Fls single, flat, 6–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals creamy white, with pronounced pale green bar on the outside which can show through inside, especially along the veins and towards the tips; broadly elliptic, tips acute, sometimes slightly recurved. Stamens numerous, in flattened-back ring; filaments pinkish white at base, shading to purple; anthers violet. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–4m. FL: Jun–Oct. on current year’s growth. Published refs: F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog 2006–2007: 132
External images: Westphal Katalog (2016): 17
According to Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 29, this was a selected seedling raised from florida. Its sepal are more rounded and its stamens broader than in typical florida, so it is best treated as a possible hybrid and renamed ‘White Flag’.

WHITE PEARL
Trade designation of ‘Zo08080’

‘WIT141205’ Atragene Group
R: M. de Wit, I: Taylor’s Clematis Nursery (2016)
Syns: chiisanensis ‘Amber’, chiisanensis ‘WIT141205’; koreana ‘Amber’; koreana ‘WIT141205’; macropetala ‘WIT141205’
Fls semi-double or double, broadly bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, nodding or drooping; pedicels pale pink. Sepals 4, outside very pale pink (which can fade in sunlight) with narrow cream margins, inside cream, elliptic, touching at base, with slightly wavy margins and long-pointed tips. Staminodes numerous (20+), sepaloid, ovate-lanceolate. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5m. Lvs with margins irregularly toothed or lobed. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, sometimes with a second flush in September on current year’s.
Published refs: The Clematis 2016: 95–99
Trade: Amber
Winner of Chelsea Plant of the Year competition at RHS Chelsea Flower Show 2016. First introduced as chiisanensis ‘WIT141205’ Amber (under which denomination it was also submitted for EU PBR), it was later proposed this be renamed koreana ‘WIT141205’ Amber (in conformity with chiisanensis being treated as koreana var. carunculosa [although ‘WIT141205’ apparently lacks the prominent caruncles and red flower colouration typical of var. carunculosa]). Its denomination under application for EU PBR was later amended to macropetala ‘WIT141205’. Further research has indicated that there is some doubt as to the actual parentage of this cultivar, so for the time being it is better treated as a cultivar without association to a particular species.

WONDERFUL
Trade designation of ‘Zo08073’

xiangguiensis W.T. Wang
Fls flat or flattish, upward- (or sometimes outward-) facing. Sepals 6–8, white. Anthers dark purple. China.
Published refs: Guihaia 27: 15 (2007)
Very similar to florida.

XIU
Trade designation of ‘Evipo065’
‘Yagoo’ Late Large-flowered Group
R: T. Ishiguro
A cultivar with this epithet has apparently been circulated in Japan. Further details are being sought. Original script: 矢合.

‘YAKU26’
Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
S: P. Sørensen (2007)
Fls cup-shaped, 12cm across, 7cm deep, outward-facing, borne singly in axils, sweetly scented; pedicels 10–18cm long, strong yellow-green (143A). Buds long-spherical, 12 × 7.5cm, mainly pinkish white (N155C), tinged moderate purplish pink (70D) at top. Sepals 8; inside velvety, opening strong yellow (162D); anthers dark purplish red (N79C); pollen pale yellow (154C). Filaments yellowish white (N155D); stamens truncate, margins entire, tip acute. Stamens obovate, slightly overlapping or touching at base, base truncate, margins entire, tip acute. Stamens c.80; filaments yellowish white (N155D); anthers dark purplish red (N81A); pollen pale yellow (162D). Stigmas paler than brilliant violet (86D); 6 × 2.8cm, obovate, slightly overlapping or touching at base, base truncate, margins entire, tip acute. Stigmas c.80; filaments yellowish white (N155D); anthers dark purplish red (N79C); pollen pale yellow (162D). Stigmas paler than brilliant violet (154C). Deciduous climber, with dark red (187A), glabrous stems up to 2.5m; roots fibrous. Lvs simple, heart-shaped, 8 × 5cm, mainly glabrous, leathery, somewhat glossy, moderate olive-green (137A) above with very narrow dark red (183A) margins, moderate yellow-green (157C) below, base cordate, margins entire and slightly ciliate, tip aciculate; petioles 2–5cm long, greyish reddish orange (176D). FL: spring-summer on previous season’s growth. Hardy.

Yellow-flowered clematis
Common name used for Tangcutica Group

‘Yoshiko’ (Asada) Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
It was recommended in ICRC 5th Supp (2015): 50 that, in view of its apparent, later, non-accepted re-use by Watanabe, whenever this epithet be cited the breeder’s name should be added, to minimize any potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5). However, Watanabe’s proposal to re-use this epithet in 2006 was never established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.6), so Asada’s original use remains unaffected.

‘Yoshiko’ (Watanabe) CORRECTED ENTRY
A cultivar was submitted for Japanese PBR under this epithet in 2006 but this provisional name was apparently later withdrawn and ‘Yubeni’ substituted. This re-use of ‘Yoshiko’ is therefore not deemed to have been established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.6). Asada’s original use of the epithet in 1992 remains unaffected.

Yuan
Trade designation of ‘Evipo082’

‘Yubeni’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: derived from reciprocal hybridization of seedlings of ‘Doctor Ruppel’ and ‘H.F. Young’
S: M. Watanabe
Fls flattish, 14–16cm across, upward- to slightly outward-facing, not scented; peduncles short. Sepals 8–10, inside strong purplish red (72A) with bar and some lateral veining deep purplish red (71A), outside strong reddish purple (72B) with white bar, fls ageing bluer, 7.5–8 × 3.5–4cm, elliptic, overlapping at base, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded and slightly cuspidate. Filaments white, shading to pale purple towards top; connectives moderate purplish red (185C); anthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate, lflets ovate-lanceolate, downy, sometimes glossy, tips acute. Original script: 悠紅 (though can also be written as ひようこう). Originally submitted for PBR under the provisional denomination ‘Yoshiko’ but this (re-)use of that epithet was never established.

‘Yukinohana’ Montana Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: ‘Sunrise’ self-pollinated
R: H. Hayakawa (pre–2009)
Fls single or semi-double, 7–8cm across, rotate, upward- to outward-facing, not or slightly scented; pedicels of medium length to long. Sepals 4, inside greenish white (157D), outside pale yellow-green (157C) (though whiter towards base and tip), 3.5 × 1.7–2cm, obovate, margins moderately wavy, tip retuse. Staminodes sepaloid, fewer than 10, up to 2.8 × 1cm. Stamens about 20; filaments white; anthers cream. Styles silky-hairy. Lvs ternate; lflets coarsely- and irregularly-toothed or lobed, shiny beneath, ovate-lanceolate, with acute tips; petioles green, tinged red-purple. Original script: 雪の華 (though can also be written as 雪の華). Name means “snow flower” in Japanese.

‘Yusuzumi’
Unaccepted spelling for ‘Yuusuzumi’

‘Zoo03107’ Integrifolia Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Fls flattish, 6–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-flld dichasial cyme, slightly scented. Sepals 4–6; inside opening purple-violet with centre more purple, fading to pale violet-blue with darker mid-bar (especially towards the tip); outside with pale violet-blue margins about red-purple-tinged bar; ovate-lanceolate, gappy, margins slightly wavy (and sometimes twisted towards tip), long-pointed (apiculate). Filaments white; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous non-climber, with herbaceous stems up to 2m. Lvs simple or (sub)ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–September on current year’s growth. Published refs: The Clematis 2017: 152
Trade: Sparkling Star
Breeder would classify this in Diversifolia Group (sensu Snoeijer, 2008).
‘Zo06128’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Fls flat, 8–12cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fld dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 6–8, red-purple, 6 × 4cm, elliptic, overlapping, with smooth margins and acute to apiculate tip. Filaments white; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 2m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs pinnate, with 5 entire, mid-green lflets. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, then July–Sept. on current year’s; axillary buds open later than terminal ones, leading to extended flowering. Hardy to USDA Zone 6. Published refs: Horticulture Week (11 Aug 2015)
External images: Clem. Int. 2016: 25
Trade: FREEDOM

‘Zo06137’
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Syns: C. × diversifolia ‘Hudson River’
Fls flat, almost spreading, 6–9cm across, outward-facing or slightly nodding, borne singly or in 3–5-fld dichasial cymes. Sepals 4–6, deep violet (N89A) tinged dark greyish purple (N92A) when young, 5 × 3cm, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, gappy to touching, with slightly wavy margins and tips long-pointed and sometimes twisted. Filaments strong violet (N89B) at base, creamy white above, ageing white; connectives brilliant yellow (11A) becoming brown; anthers pale yellow-green (4D). Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous, with semi-climbing to scrambling stems 1.5–2m long, woody brown when mature. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, with entire margins. FL: late June to September, on current year’s growth. Hardy to USDA zone 5.
Published refs: Horticulture Week (11 Aug 2015)
Trade: HUDSON RIVER

‘Zo06173’
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Fls spreading bell-shaped, 5–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 4–6, inside mainly strong violet (86B), shading to light violet (N88D) towards base and white at base, outside with red-purple midribs, 4.5 × 3.5cm, elliptic, touching at base, with wavy margins, long-pointed with cuspidate tips.
Filaments white, tinged brilliant greenish yellow (3A) towards top; connectives moderate orange (166D); anthers yellowish white (155D). Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous non-climber, with herbaceous or scrambling stems up to 1.5m. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, with entire margins. Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 26, with image
Trade: AMAZING GENEVA

‘Zo06178’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Fls flat or flattish, 8–10cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cyme, not scented. Sepals (4–)6, inside red-purple, ovate-lanceolate, overlapping near base, margins wavy, tip pointed with a distinct apiculus. Filaments white; connectives green; anthers cream. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs simple or ternate, dark green, margins entire. FL: (May–)June–July on previous year’s growth, August–September on current year’s growth. Hardy to Zone 6.
Published refs: The Clematis 2017: 151
Trade: SO MANY RED FLOWERS
Breeder would classify in Patens Group (sensu Snoeijer, 2008).

‘Zo08080’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Fls flat or flattish, 8–12cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6(summer)–8(spring), white, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping two–thirds, blunt but with a distinct acute tip. Filaments white, shading to pale purple near top; connectives very dark purple; anthers purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green (may be bronze-tinged when young), margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, August–September on current year’s. Hardy to Zone 6.
Published refs: The Clematis 2017: 151
Trade: WHITE PEARL
Similar to ‘Miss Bateman’ but more floriferous. Breeder would classify this in Patens Group (sensu Snoeijer, 2008).

‘Zo08111’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Fls flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fld dichasial cyme, not scented.

International Clematis Register & Checklist 2002 6th Supplement 52
Sepals 6–8, inside mainly purple-violet with near-white base, margins and outside red-purple, lanceolate, overlapping up to halfway, wavy-margined, long-pointed (apiculate). Filaments very pale pink to almost white (innermost shading red-purple towards top); connectives yellow (innermost tinged pink); anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, tinged pink); anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 3m. Lvs pinnate, with 5 pale green lflets, margins entire. FL: June–September on current year’s growth. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 151

Trade: PALETTE
Breeder would classify in Patens Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008). Beware potential confusion with ‘Evipo034’ (*Viticella Group*), also given trade designation PALETTE.

‘Zo08169’ Viorna Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

Syms: ‘Annabel’
Fls urn-shaped, 3cm across, nodding, usually borne in dichasia cyme, not scented. Sepals 4, predominantly pale purple, near-white along upper (split) margin, elliptic-lanceolate, fused in basal half, tip strongly recurved. Seed-heads formed but not long-persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs mid-green, pinnate, with 5–7 lflets usually with entire margins (though lowest lflet sometimes with larger lobe). FL: June–September on current year’s growth. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 150–151

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 153, as ‘Annabel’
Trade: ANNABELLA
Breeder would classify in Viorna Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008).

‘Zo08213’
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

Fls spreading bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 4, strong purple (N81B), 4 × 2.5cm, elliptic, touching at base, margins strongly wavy, long-pointed with tips often twisted. Inner filaments white, outer pale purple-violet; connectives pale yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous non-climber, with herbaceous or scrambling stems up to 1.5m, maturing brown. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, with entire margins.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 26, with image
Trade: AMAZING ROME
Grown commercially for year-round cut-flower production. The registrant would classify this in Diversifolia Group (*sensu* Snoeijer (2008)).

‘Zo09063’ *Viticella Group*
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

Fls flat or flattish, 5–7cm across, outward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fld dichasial cyme, not scented. Sepals (4–)6, pale violet-blue, (broadly) elliptic or obovate, overlapping near base, margins slightly wavy, rounded at tip but with a distinct apiculus. Filaments pale green; connectives pale violet-&-green with very dark violet tip; anthers cream, tinged violet at tip. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 3m. Lvs pinnate, with 5 pale green lflets, margins entire. FL: June–September on current year’s growth. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 152

Trade: SEA BREEZE
Beware potential confusion with ‘Vancouver Sea Breeze’ (Early Large-flowered Group), registered by Wein in 2014.

‘Zo09067’ Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

Fls flat, 6–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, not scented; pedicels red-purple. Sepals (4–)6, white shading to pale violet at margins, 4.5 × 3.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, tip obtuse to blunt with a small apiculus. Deciduous climber with stems to 3m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets, with entire margins; bronze when young, maturing mid-green. FL: June–September, on current year’s growth. Hardy to USDA zone 5.

Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015)
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 27
Trade: LUCKY CHARM
Awarded silver medal at Plantarium 2015. The breeder would classify this in Jackmanii Group (*sensu* Snoeijer (2008)).

‘Zo09073’ *Viticella Group*
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, upward- or outward-facing or slightly nodding, usually borne in 3–5-fld dichasia cyme, not scented. Sepals 4, inside pale red-purple, outside white-downy, oblanceolate, gappy, margins slightly wavy, tip long-pointed (apiculate). Filaments pale green; connectives pale green with dark purple tip; anthers pale green (though almost sterile). Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 3m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, with entire margins. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, July–August on current year’s. Hardy to Zone 6.
‘Zo09086’ Viticella Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
Fls flat or flattish, 6–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fld dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 4–6, white, tinged glossy violet near base, 4 × 2cm, narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, gappy. Staminodes occasional, few, sepaloid but smaller. Filaments green-purple; connectives dark green-purple; anthers yellow. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems to 2m, purple-violet when young, maturing brown. Lvs simple or (bi-)pinnate, with 3–5 dark green lflets, lower lflets sometimes ternate; margins entire. Deciduous climber with stems to 2m. Lvs pinnate, with 3–5 mid-green lflets with entire margins. FL: June–Sep., on current year’s growth, July–September on current year’s. Hardy to zone 6.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 27, with image
Trade: NOORA

‘Zo09088’ Viticella Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
Syns: viticella ‘Super Nova’; ‘Super Nova’
Fls flat, 5–8cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals (4–)6, heavily veined dark violet over a white ground, shading to clear white near base of bar and to red-purple towards tips; 4.5 × 3cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, overlapping, margins ruffled and slightly recurved. Filaments white, tinged violet near tip; connectives very dark purple; anthers purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m. Lvs pinnate, with (3–)5 mid-green lflets, margins entire or sometimes lobed to cleft. FL: Jun–Sep., on current year’s growth. Hardy to zone 6.
Published refs: Horticulture Week (11 Aug 2015)
Trade: SUPER NOVA
Awarded bronze medal at Plantarium 2015. Care should be taken not to confuse this with Mitchell’s registered ‘Supernova’ (Late Large-flowered Group).

‘Zo09113’ Viticella Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
Fls flat, 6–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 4–6, white, with purple margins and veins, 5 × 5cm, obovate, overlapping. Filaments white at base, shading to yellow near top; connectives purple; anthers pale purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2.5m, brown when mature. Lvs pinnate, with 3–5 mid-green lflets with entire margins. FL: June–Sep., on current year’s growth. Hardy to zone 6.
Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 29, with image
Trade: ESTHER

‘Zo11050’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
Fls semi-double or double, domed, 8–10cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Head composed of 50 or more sepals or sepaloid staminodes; inside opening green, margins and tips

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ageing whitish; outside opening grey-downy; broadly elliptic, slightly gappy, margins slightly wavy, tips pointed (apiculate or cuspidate). Filaments white; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth. Hardy to Zone 6.


The breeder would classify this in Patens Group (sensu Snoeijer, 2008).

‘Zo11056’ Early Large-flowered Group

Fls semi-double or double, flattish dome-shaped, 8–10cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals and sepaloid staminodes numerous, red-purple, elliptic, rounded but with a distinct, acute tip. Filaments and anthers pale red-purple; connectives dark red-purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth (and sometimes July–August on current year's). Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: The Clematis 2017: 151 Trade: Red Passion

The breeder would classify this in Patens Group (sensu Snoeijer, 2008).

‘Zo11108’
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

Fls spreading bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 4–6, violet-blue, 4 × 2.5cm, elliptic, touching, wavy-margined, long-pointed with tips slightly twisted. Inner filaments white, outer pale violet-blue; connectives pale yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous non-climber, with herbaceous or scrambling stems up to 1.5m, brown when mature. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, ovate-lanceolate with entire margins.

Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 30, with image Trade: Amazing Oslo


‘Zo11154’ Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

Syms: ‘Paradisa’

Fls single, sometimes semi-double in spring, flat or flattish, 8–12cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6–8, inside pale red-purple, with dark, narrow midveins and dark red-purple margins; elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, margins slightly wavy, rounded or blunt at tip. Staminodes few, sepaloid, present only in spring flowers. Filaments red-purple; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid- to dark green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, August–September on current year's. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: The Clematis 2017: 151–152

External images: Clem. Int. 2017: 153, as ‘Paradisa’ Trade: Paradiso


‘Zo12053’ Montana Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

Syms: montana ‘Spring Joy’

Fls flat, 4–6cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, scented. Sepals 4(–5), white, 3.5 × 2cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, touching at base. Filaments white; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 4–5m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, with entire margins or sometimes 1–3 central teeth. FL: May (later than many other Montana Gp cvs). Hardy to Zone 7.

Published refs: Clem. Int. 2016: 30, with image Trade: Spring Joy

‘Zoca’ Early Large-flowered Group
I: J. van Zoest B.V. (c. 2015)

Fls large. Sepals pink. Stems up 2–3m. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–Aug. on current year's. Hardy USDA zones 6–9.

Trade: Candy Cane

‘Zohapbi’ Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Sepals usually 6, opening dark purple.


AGM 2015

Historical Checklist of Clematis Groups

As stated in my article in Clematis International 2012: 19–25, the problem we face with clematis classification is primarily one of trying to shoe-horn a very diverse set of cultivars and a long-standing but mainly rather vague set of groupings – first called “types” by Moore and Jackman in 1872 and later built on by other authors using the term “group” – into the modern concept of Groups subject to the rules of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants [ICNCP].

Botanical classification is strongly hierarchical, with members of each taxon grouped together by virtue of having a large number of characteristics in common – usually in the belief that this stems from a common heredity – but separating those which don’t share the same character-mix. Groups can be based on as many, or indeed as few, characteristics as their originator chooses to define and those certainly don’t have to be restricted to hereditary or familial ones. As a result they have come to be used within horticulture for a very wide array of assemblages (a plasticity which some would argue points to the intrinsic strength of the concept), even though I suspect they were initially mainly intended to encompass relatively small aggregations of similar cultivars and/or individuals. Unlike botanical taxa, they are non-hierarchical: the ICNCP does not allow for subdivision of Groups but does allow instead that “A member of one Group may also be a member of one or more other Groups if this has a practical purpose” [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.4].

In setting out formally my research findings below, I must pay tribute to Wim Snoeijer. Although our views have diverged about the eventual outcomes from his analysis, his scholarly review Clematis Cultivar Group Classification with identifying key and diagrams (2008) provided me with invaluable information about the historical sources from which the current classification has evolved. Not least, he reaffirmed Moore and Jackman’s The Clematis as a Garden Flower (1872) as having provided the seminal classification for the genus in cultivation [though, strictly, this was in fact pre-dated by the rudimentary separation into Spring and Summer Varieties published in Jackmans’ 1870 catalogue].

It is relevant to quote here Moore and Jackman’s 1872 rationale:
“Botanically considered, the majority of the varieties of Clematis which are of importance as garden ornaments, range under C. patens, C. lanuginosa and C. viticella; the first representing the spring-blooming, the second the summer and autumn-blooming groups, respectively, while a third set, including the more important of the remainder, consists of the beautiful varieties of C. viticella and the fine hybrids which in part owe their parentage to it. A more definite scientific classification has been noted in the introductory chapter but neither that, nor the one just indicated by the foregoing citation of species, is of much utility from the horticulturist’s point of view; hence arises the necessity of adopting, for garden purposes, a system of classification based rather upon cultural than upon botanical considerations. The sectional groups, then, which we suggest, are intended to be strictly cultural and seasonal and are to be so regarded – in fact, as being framed entirely for the guidance and convenience of the cultivator and not as having any special relation to the botanical affinities of the various plants.”

It is clear that even these authors themselves had difficulty in deciding the boundaries between some of the groups they had defined: not least, somewhat ironically, for ‘Thomas Moore’ – a hybrid raised from C. lanuginosa by Jackman and named by him for Moore – which was deemed not quite “true” for Jackmanii Group in 1872, then moved to Viticella Group in their 1877 revision, before being reclassified under Jackmanii Group in the Jackmans’ 1910 catalogue. Indeed, the separation between Jackmanii Group and Viticella Group has proved problematical right up to the present day, depending as it does essentially on a subjective view of the continuousness of profuse flowering.

As they made clear in the excerpt above, Moore and Jackman’s classification mainly concerned the larger-flowered hybrids. Boucher and Mottet (1898) defined Groupe IV - Viorna to circumscribe a group of smaller-flowered hybrids. This included the (‘C. texensis × ‘Star of India’) hybrids [which by 1910 the Jackmans had named Wokingensis Group; they also proposed splitting off C. cirrhosa into Calycinae Group and re-circumscribing elements of Gravelens and Jackmanii Groups into Paniculatae Group]. Spingarn (1935), though largely adopting Moore and Jackman’s classification, coined the superfluous name Texensis Group, which came to supplant Wokingensis Group in popular use.

It was not then until 87 years after Moore and Jackman’s original classification that Whitehead (1959) created three new Groups; Armandii, Alpina and Macropetala. [With hindsight, one can perhaps regret that he continued the tradition of using Latin names.] Fisk (1975) lumped the latter Groups to form Atragene Group. The 1980s brought forth Recta, Integrifolia and Diversifolia Groups; in 1990 Hutchins circumscribed, as County Park Group and Havering Group, the New Zealand species’ hybrids he was developing; and Gooch (1996) defined Cirrhosa and Heracleifolia Groups.
During the early 1990s Howells led a forum to reconsider clematis cultivar classification and started to develop concepts of splitting large-flowered hybrids into early- and late-flowering divisions, as well as use of English Group names (such as “Herbaceous & Semi-herbaceous” and “Rockery”). He also recognized (in his formative article “A Gardeners Classification of Clematis” in *The Clematis* 1992: 35) that some cultivars might usefully be classified under more than one Group: for example, *C. viticella* ‘Nana’ under either Viticella Group or his proposed Rockery Group; *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba* under Attragene Group or Rockery Group.


Evison (1998) applied a horticultural classification, defining new Groups using English names and based on cultivars’ time and size of flowering: e.g. “Evergreen Species & Cultivars”, “Semi-double & Double Large-flowered Cultivars” and “Mid-season Large-flowered Cultivars”.

By 2002, as a stop-gap while compiling the first *International Clematis Register and Checklist*, Matthews sought to harmonize these divergent paths by segregating small- and large-flowered Divisions; merging large-flowered clematis into Early Large-flowered and Late Large-flowered Groups; but adopting Snoeijer’s more botanical classification for many of the small-flowered cultivars.

Looked at from the present day, in many ways it is perhaps remarkable that this system has evolved to work as well as it currently does: there seems to be quite a strong degree of harmony within the taxonomic groups themselves and by and large, although there are exceptions, their boundaries can be reasonably well defined.

However, my article in *Clematis International* 2012 highlighted a number of key issues, including:

- Serial failures to adopt the strategy set out in ICNCP, 2009[2016]: Art. 3.5, that “When a Group is divided or when two or more Groups are united or when the circumscription of a Group is otherwise significantly re-defined in such a way that the resulting Group no longer has the same circumscription a new name must be given for the resulting Group(s).”


- The existence of two competing and as yet unreconciled classifications – namely that adopted by Vicki Matthews in *The International Clematis Register and Checklist* 2002 and that proposed by Wim Snoeijer, his *Clematis Cultivar Group Classification with identifying key and diagrams* (2008) being its most explicit evocation.

- The difficulty in categorically placing a particular cultivar, whose parentage is unknown, into a particular Group whose definition is currently based to a significant degree on that parentage; and the lack of any ‘catch-all’ for hosting cultivars that do not fall readily within currently-described Groups.

- Conflicts between potentially over-large groupings and potentially over-prescriptive definitions; a bigger ‘pigeon-hole’ and a narrower entrance leads to a greater number of anomalies that won’t fit.

- Given the part that they have played in the evolution of the modern garden clematis, the enormous nomenclatural repercussions that must follow if *C. lanuginosa* and *C. patens* are judged to be conspecific (a view which has its adherents).

Discussions which have taken place since then have highlighted a number of other points:

- It is specialist clematarians who get most concerned about this issue; most common-or-garden gardeners/garden-centre customers pay very little heed to the current classification: if anything, they are much more exercised about the “rules” governing pruning of clematis “groups”.

- Having lived through the period in which many of the present Groups have become embedded, many of the specialists concerned are naturally resistant to the idea of further change.

- More widely, within professional horticultural taxonomy, clematis is viewed by some as being a model system [perhaps by those who are less aware of the nuances in the following analysis?], so from some of them comes a desire not to risk perhaps bringing the ICNCP itself into disrepute.

I set out below my detailed analysis of the clematis Group definitions reviewed so far, with a statement of what seems to be the original definition in each case and my judgement as to how far each of the successive
presentations for a particular epithet remains consistent with that original definition and with the current ICNCP (2016). I do so mainly because of the checklist function inherent in cultivar registration (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 8 & Glossary) but I hope this will also enable others, in planning ahead [see below], to understand and, where this might cause potential confusion, preferably to avoid re-using those epithets which have already been established in earlier clematis classification.

My judgement remains as it was in 2012, though now even more strongly bolstered by my subsequent research. While I take no great comfort from calling for a wholesale revision (not least, being aware of the seismic effect this must have on many nursery catalogues and garden labels worldwide), I cannot see how most of the current names listed below can be saved from the quagmire of confused definitions and rule-breaches into which they have fallen. With so many contrary and competing variations now published, many of them still in widespread use, it is not clear on what bases I, as Registrar, should decree which ones should be deemed accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.

So I am grateful that, in June 2015, the Council of the International Clematis Society endorsed in principle the recommendations of its working group on clematis classification, that a new working party be set up to develop a hierarchical classification based on Horticultural Divisions [and Subdivisions], or their equivalents, and that this be trialled within the Society before being put forward for wider acceptance. A workshop to consider this further was successfully held at RHS Garden Wisley in July 2017 and the provisional decisions are currently being tested. I hope that this summary proves useful for their deliberations. My final advice would be – whatever assemblages are put together – to aim for definitions that “say as much as is necessary; as little as possible”.

Checklist of Clematis Group Epithets

The following list sets out various iterations mainly in alphabetical, then chronological order [the exception being where numerical Group names (e.g. “Group VII: Alpina type”) have been used, these being listed under the appropriate grouping (e.g., here, with Alpina Group)]. However, as explained in each commentary, few of these epithets conform sufficiently to the ICNCP requirements now to be held to be accepted. The intention is to analyse every established Group epithet, so I should be very grateful to be informed of any significant others in use which have so far been omitted below.

Alpina Group (Whitehead, 1959)
“Consists of Clematis alpina and its varieties. Deciduous climbers. Flowers pendulous, bell-shaped, solitary, from previous season’s growth in April, May. Vars.: sibirica; sibirica ‘White Moth’; sibirica ‘Ruby’.”
Published refs: Whitehead, Garden Clematis (1959): 35
Recent authors have tended to sink Alpina Group within Atragene Group (Fisk, 1975).

Group VII: Alpina type (Snoeijer, 1991)
“Hybrids of Clematis alpina, C. barbellata, C. columbiana, C. koreana, C. macropetala, C. occidentalis and C. ochotensis belong to this group. Flowers mainly on old wood. Most stamens have changed into tepal-like staminodes which are usually coloured like the tepal [sic].”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7
This is effectively a re-circumscription of Fisk’s Atragene Group (1975) incorporating a wider parental range. Beware potential confusion with Alpina Group (Whitehead, 1959); Whitehead defined his Macropetala Group (1959) as distinct, whereas Snoeijer here combines them.

Alpina Group (Howells, c.1993)
“Then comes the hardy Alpina group. They make a selection of single multi-coloured bells from early spring on plants of medium height. Examples are ‘Frances Rivis’ and ‘Jacqueline du Pré’.” [Note that ‘Columbine’ and ‘Ruby’ had also been cited by Howells in The Clematis 1992.]
Having published alpinas as a “sub group” of Atragene Group in The Clematis 1992, shortly thereafter Howells issued a revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk), containing Alpina Group per se. Although such ‘virtual’ publication is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, it is included here for information about Howells’s evolving classification. Albeit less precise, this definition seems to fit within Whitehead’s original 1959 circumscription.

Alpina Group (Gooch, 1996)
“The species C. alpina is native to parts of Europe and north-east Asia and was introduced to Britain in 1792. The natural colour is violet-blue, although the species [sic] C. alpina ssp. sibirica is white. During this century hybridists have produced a wonderful selection of colours varying from white, through shades of blue and pink, to purple. It produces bell-shaped flowers, singly, from the leaf axils of the old wood during the spring, the bells being around 1½–2 in (4–5cm) long and each flower having four sepals tapering to a point. With
some varieties the ‘bells’ open out almost flat and then turn on their sides so that the flower appears to look at you. The charm of the alpina’s bell flowers is enhanced by the significant petaloid stamens inside the four main sepalas. These petals-like stamens make an inner skirt, usually of a complementary colour – often a creamy-white. Although flowering is mainly from the old ripened wood during mid- to late spring, you will find that during the late summer and early autumn a few more flowers will appear as a bonus. A fine array of seedheads will keep the plant interesting for many months. ... They are deciduous climbers and will grow to a height of around 6–8 ft (2–2.6m). ... Alpinas are extremely hardy. ... The foliage is lightly structured, the leaflets being in groups of three, with each having a toothed edge, their soft green colour adding to the delicate aura of these plants.” Examples include C. alpina ‘Burford White’, C. alpina ‘Columbine’ & C. alpina ‘Constance’ [all sic.].

An enhanced description consistent with Whitehead’s original 1959 definition.

Alpina Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)
“In the Alpina and Koreana Groups, as well as many other atragenes, the staminodes are seldom longer than the stamens and almost always shorter than the tepals.”
Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001) This Group is mentioned in passing (p.95) as forming an element of Atragene Group but is otherwise only indistinctly characterized, as above; C. alpina itself is classified under Atragene Group in the main directory (p.110) and index (p.399). This variant is therefore not deemed to have been effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27.1) but is noted here for reference.

Anemoniflorae Group (Jackman, 1910)
“Climbing Spring-bloomers, with medium-sized flowers, in aggregated axillary clusters on the old and ripened wood.” Examples: “C. montana, C. montana grandiflora & C. montana rubens”.
Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911: 22, as “Anemoniflorae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 52]
Although originally described as “Anemoniflorae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). This definition re-circumscribed part of Moore & Jackman’s Montana Group (1872), deliberately splitting C. montana elements from C. cirrhosa ones (the latter being placed in Calycinae Group, thus pre–dating Gooch’s 1996 establishment of Cirrhosa Group). It has not been in use at all recently but, if either Calycinae Group or Cirrhosa Group are accepted, Anemoniflorae Group becomes the accepted epithet for cultivars derived from the residual elements from Montana Group (1872) (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 11.1).

Armandii Group (Whitehead, 1959)
Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, Garden Clematis (1959): 35
Technically acceptable when first published and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, this epithet must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4), being post–1958 but entirely in Latin.

Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 1999)
Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical subsection Meyeniana [sic] but mainly from Clematis armandii”
“Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in late winter and spring. Leaves ternate or sometimes pinnate, rather leathery and evergreen. Flowers bowl-shaped to spreading, 4–7cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, white or pink.”
Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 6
Otherwise consistent with this, by broadening the species’ range the circumscription may have become non-co-extensive with Whitehead’s 1959 definition. The epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Armandii Group (Matthews, 2002)
Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived from, species classified in subsection Meyenianae (Tamura) M. Johnson, mainly C. 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.”
Published refs: ICRC 2002: 12
Apparently based on Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 1999) and subject to the same comments.

Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Selections and/or hybrids from plants like C. armandii, C. fasciculiflora, C. finetiana, C. meyeniana and C. narcissiflora
Fls hermaphrodite, flat or flattish, 4–7cm across, upward- or horizontal, borne singly or in few- to many-flowered dichasial cyme with terminal flower first to open; opening from base upwards on young shoots; bracts
present, usually small, simple or sometimes leaf-like. Buds upright or slightly bending over. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, white to pale purple. Filaments glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Evergreen climber, with stems up to 10m; roots fleshy. Lvs ternate or sometimes (palmately) pinnate, rather leathery and large, peltled; lfts simple, margins entire; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late winter and spring, on previous year’s growth. Hardy to USDA zones 9–11. Examples include: ‘Enham Star’, ‘Little White Charm’ and ‘Snowdrift’ (as putative Standards); also ‘Apple Blossom’, ‘Bowl of Beauty’, ‘Jeffries’ & ‘Yunnan’.

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 23–24
See comments under Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 1999).

Armandii Group (Gooch, 2011)

“These spring-flowering clematis produce clusters of sweetly-scented flowers from their old ripened wood and we recommend growing these in a sunny position to enhance their fragrance. Whilst hardy, they prefer free-draining conditions and a situation that is sheltered from the worst of the cold winds … Their long, narrow leaves are evergreen [and] leathery in texture …” Examples include ‘Apple Blossom’, C. armandii and ‘Snowdrift’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 126

An enhancement consistent with Whitehead’s 1959 definition but the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Aromaticae Group (Jackman, 1910)

Syn. of Coerulea Odorata Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

“Non-Climbing Summer and Autumn bloomer of sub-shrubby habit.” Example: ‘Coerulea Odorata’ [= C. × aromatica].

Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. (1910–11): 24, as “Aromaticae Type”

Although originally described as “Aromaticae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Deemed to be a synonym of Coerulea Odorata Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

Atragene Group (Fisk, 1975)

“The first group, then, is the attractive group which is really a separate genera [sic.] called Atragene but is now listed under clematis, flowering in the early part of the year on year-old ripened wood and therefore needing no pruning. They include the following varieties: alpina varieties [and] macropetala varieties.”

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

From 1959 authors had tended to use two separate Groups: Alpina, with single flowers; and Macropetala, with double flowers. As Snoeijer (2008): 26 explained, this came to seem inconsistent, given that other Groups – such as Montana Group – contained both the single and double forms of closely related species. Fisk was the first to combine them into a single Group. Technically acceptable when first published and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin. [It is only permissible under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3 to retain taxa at or below the rank of species – so not genera – in forming a Group.]

Atragene Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered early-flowering species and their hybrids, including two sub-groups: “the alpinas” (e.g. ‘Columbine’, ‘Frances Rivis’, ‘Ruby’); and “the macropetala’s” (e.g. ‘Markham’s Pink’, ‘Maidwell Hall’).

Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1992: 36

This adds little to Fisk’s 1975 definition, being less well characterized and including sub-Groups (not permitted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3). It is perhaps interesting to note that, in his subsequent online classification, Howells reverted to splitting this into Alpina Group and Macropetala Group.

Atragene Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

“Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and sometimes again with one terminal flower on a young shoot later in the season. Leaves ternate to biternate. Flowers nodding, campanulate, 4–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Outer stamens changed into staminodes. Staminodes tepal-like [sic.] or staminodes shorter to 1/2 or 1/3 of the length of the tepals [sic.] … Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: Clematis alpina, C. chisanaensis, C. columbiana, C. koreana, C. k. f. lutea, C. macropetala, C. occidentalis, C. o. var. dissecta, C. o. var. occidentalis, C. ochotensis, C. sibirica.”

Cultivars with double fls have “6 or more tepal-like [sic.] staminodes”; those with single fls “up to 4–5” tepal-like [sic.] staminodes or less to absent”. Examples include (with single flowers) ‘Amethyst Beauty’ (as ‘Ametistina’), ‘Blue Dancer’ and ‘Brunette’; (with double flowers) ‘Albina Plena’, ‘Ballet Skirt’ and ‘Rosy O’Grady’.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 41

Writing in 2009, Snoeijer noted “I deliberately deleted the Alpina Group and used the Atragene Group simply to avoid a Macropetala Group from being formed. This is impossible with regard to other double flowering cultivars in other Cultivar Groups. Or, to put it another way, if an Alpina Group and a Macropetala Group would have been established then also the Florida Group, Jackmanii Group, Montana Group, Patens Group and Viticella group had to be split up for their cultivars with double or semi-double flowers. I did not find that
desirable then and still do not today.” An enhancement consistent with Fisk’s 1975 definition but the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Evison, 1998)

“This section, often recognized as subgenus Atragene, comprises C. alpina var. alpina, C. a. var. ochotensis, C. a. var. sibirica, C. occidentalis var. occidentalis, C. o. var. grosse serrata, C. colombiana var. colombiana, C. c. var. tenuiloba, C. macropetala, C. koreana and C. chiisanensis, together with their respective cultivars. These species from Europe, North America, China, Mongolia and Korea are deciduous and have ternately compound leaves, divided into leaflets, some being entire, others having coarse teeth. The flowers are produced on long pedicels from the ripened leaf axil buds from the previous year. They are generally solitary, of occasionally in groups, being bell-shaped at first, opening almost flat with age. They normally have four longer outer tepals [sic.] with a cluster of petaloid stamens inside as in C. alpina, these being more pronounced, larger and longer in C. macropetala, giving the appearance of a fully double flower or inner skirt. The flowering period is mid- to late spring, with occasional summer flowers. The seed tails are plumose and produce large attractive seedheads which are sphere-shaped on the top, becoming pointed at the base. All clematis in this section are hermaphrodite and produce seeds freely. C. alpina and C. macropetala are fully inter-fertile. No hybrids have been reported between species of this subgenus and species of other subgenera or sections. The clematis within this subgenus are all fully winter hardy to at least –35°C (–31°F) and flower freely after severe winters. There are some outstanding cultivars in this subgenus, notably of C. alpina and C. macropetala.”


Although Evison described this aggregation as both a “section” and a “subgenus”, it is clear he did not mean either in a botanical sense but, including cultivars as he did, as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Evison’s definition is deemed to be an acceptable enhancement of Fisk’s 1975 one or variation of Snoeijer’s 1996 one but, like both of those, deemed contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.1 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical section Atragene”

“Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and also with one terminal flower on a young shoot later in the season. Leaves ternate or 2–ternate. Flowers nodding, campanulate, 4–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, yellow, pink, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Outer stamens changed into staminodes. Staminodes tepal-like [sic.] or much shorter than the length of the tepals [sic.].”

Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 6

Apart from an amendment to the way the parentage is portrayed, this mirrors Snoeijer’s 1996 definition. The epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

Deciduous climbers with small flowers. Flower mainly on old wood early in the season but sometimes intermittently from the current season’s shoot tips in summer or autumn. Flowers nodding or semi-nodding, with petal-like staminodes and, normally, four sepals. Often have persistent seed-heads.

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001)

Includes plants from the Alpina, Chiisanensis, Koreana and Macropetala Groups. Except that the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4 and must therefore be rejected, this enhancement is consistent with Fisk’s 1975 definition.

Atragene Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived from, species classified in subgenus Atragene (L.) Torrey & A. Gray, such as C. alpina, C. chiisanensis, C. faluie, C. koreana, C. macropetala, C. ochotensis, C. sibirica, C. 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.”

Published refs: ICRC 2002: 12

Consistent with Snoeijer’s 1996 enhancement of Fisk’s 1975 definition but the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4 and must be rejected.

Atragene Group (Toomey, Leeds & Cheshire, 2006)

“The Atragene Group (Clematis alpina, C. macropetala, C. chiisanensis, C. koreana) comprises deciduous woody climbers with single bell-shaped flowers. ... The main difference between C. alpina and C. macropetala is that flowers of the former carry four tepals [sic.] while those of [the] latter are either semidouble or double.”
Unlike in Toomey & Leeds’ 2001 treatment, *C. alpina*, *C. chiisanensis*, *C. koreana* and *C. macropetala* [and, implicitly, their associated cultivars] are here subsumed within Atragene Group. A poorly characterized definition consistent with Fisk’s 1975 original, the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Selections and/or hybrids from plants belonging to the botanical section *Atragene*, like *Clematis alpina*, *Clematis koreana* and *Clematis macropetala*
Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to bowl-shaped, 4–12cm across, more or less nodding, borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme, with one terminal flower first on young shoots; bracts absent. Buds nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, yellow, pink, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Outer stamens changed into staminodes or tepal-like [sic.] staminodes; filaments hairy. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads persistent. Deciduous climber or scrambler; roots fibrous. Lvs ternate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple or ternate, margins usually serrate; seedling lvs alternate. FL: spring and sometimes a few fls in summer. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9. Examples include ‘Daan’, ‘Love Child’ and ‘Snowbird’ (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 25–29
Snoeijer states incorrectly that Atragene Group was first established in 1898. Although the term “groupe” was used colloquially by Boucher & Mottet (1898) [chapter III]: 48 to describe species which they included in Clematis Section IX, Atragènes (but which they noted other botanists had separated from *Clematis* [e.g. *C. alpina* (L.) Mill., first named *Atragene alpina* by Linnaeus]), it was not used in the sense of a horticultural Group (which Boucher & Mottet did describe in a separate chapter, IV) – so ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1 does not apply. The epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Gooch, 2011)
“This group includes the alpinas, koreanas, macropetalas and their various hybrids. All these clematis are spring-flowering and have either single, semi-double or double, nodding, bell-shaped flowers that are borne from their old ripened wood. ... As their flowers fade, pretty, silky seed-heads are left in their place ... The Atragenes are all extremely hardy...” Examples include ‘Albina Plena’, ‘Blue Dancer’, ‘Blue Eclipse’, ‘Broughton Bride’, ‘Brunette’, etc.
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 126
An enhancement consistent with Fisk’s 1975 definition but the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Azurae Group (Jackman, 1910)
Syn. of Patens Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).
Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911: 22, as “Azurae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 53]
Although originally described as “Azurae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Deemed to be a synonym of Moore & Jackman’s Patens Group (1872). Note that Watson (1915) adds flowering “in May and June” to the definition.

Calycinae Group (Jackman, 1910)
“Evergreen Climbing Winter bloomers with small flowers borne on the old or ripened wood.” Examples: *C. calycina* [= *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*] & *C. cirrhosa*.
Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911: 22, as “Calycinae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 52]
Although originally described as “Calycinae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). This re-circumscribes part of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 Montana Group and is effectively an earlier version of Gooch’s 1996 Cirrhosa Group. However, it has not been in use at all recently, so Cirrhosa Group is deemed better to preserve existing usage (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2 & Rec. 29A). Note that Watson (1915) adds flowers borne “in January and February” to the definition.

Campanella Group (Snoeijer, 2002)
Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Campanella*”
Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in autumn or winter. Flowers nodding to drooping, campanulate, up to 4cm across. Sepals 4, cream, white, yellow or purplish. Leaves compound, ternate or pinnate, deciduous or evergreen.
Although technically acceptable (under ICNCP, 1995) when first published, the epithet was rejected in ICRC 2002 3rd Suppt (2009): 9, being coined post–1958 but entirely in Latin (see ICNCP, 2016: Arts 21.11 & 22.4).
Campanella Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Derived from species belonging to the botanical section Campanella [of Tamura (1987), e.g. *C. aethusifolia*, *C. connata*, *C. rehderiana*, *C. repens*, *C. urophylla*], for at least one parent
Fls hermaphrodite, urceolate, outward-facing to nodding or pendent, borne singly or in few- to many-flowered dichasial cyme, axillary or axillary and terminal on young shoots; shoot fls usually open from base upwards; terminal flower first in cymes; bracts present, usually quite small. Buds nodding or pendent. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, cream-yellow, yellow or stained red or purple. Stamens hairy. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Habit semi-erect or climbing, evergreen or deciduous; roots fibrous. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, herbaceous to leathery, petioled; lflets simple, ternate or pinnate, margins entire or serrate; seedling lvs alternate. FL: late spring, summer, autumn or winter. Hardy to USDA zones 6–11. Examples include 'Bells of Emei Shan', 'Irisevi' and 'Winter Beauty' (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 29–32
Snoeijer noted this Group has affinities with his Tangutica Group (and indeed recommended, should Campanella Group not be accepted, that the cultivars concerned be placed there). He said some might find this epithet “invalid according to ICNCP art. 24”: it is not clear to which edition of the ICNCP he refers – but the epithet is indeed considered invalid under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Chiisanensis Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)
Not distinctly defined.
Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001)
This Group is mentioned in passing (p.95) as forming an element of Atragene Group but is not otherwise characterized and indeed *C. chiisanensis* itself is classified under Atragene Group in the main directory (p.147) and index (p.399). This Group is therefore not deemed to have been effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27.1) but is noted here for reference.

Cirrhosa Group (Gooch, 1996)
“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 *C. cirrhosa* ‘Freckles’ flowers a little earlier – from mid-autumn to mid-winter.” Examples include *C. cirrhosa* and *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*.
Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 133
Arguably merely a synonym of Calycinae Group of Jackman ex Watson (1915) but the latter has not been in use at all recently so Cirrhosa Group is held better to preserve existing usage (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2 & Rec. 29A). Technically acceptable when first published (ICNCP, 1995: Art. 19.6) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now deemed contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin. Accepting the circumscription of this Group challenges Montana Group as defined by Moore and Jackman (1872) [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5].

Cirrhosa Group (Snoeijer, 1999)
Parentage: “Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis cirrhosa*”
“Woody climbers flowering from old wood in late autumn and winter into early spring. Flowers drooping, campanulate to bowl-shaped, up to 8cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, cream or cream speckled purple.”
Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 6
An enhancement consistent with Gooch’s 1996 definition but the epithet must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Cirrhosa Group (Matthews, 2002)
Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived mainly from, *C. cirrhosa*. Evergreen woody climbers. Flowers produced on previous year’s growth from late autumn to early spring. Flowers single, bell-shaped to bowl-shaped, (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.”
Published refs: ICRC 2002: 12
A further enhancement of Snoeijer’s 1999 enhancement of Gooch’s 1996 definition but the epithet must still be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Cirrhosa Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Derived from species belonging to botanical section Cheiropsis [e.g. *C. cirrhosa*, *C. japonica*, *C. napaulensis*], for at least one parent
Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate, 3–8cm across, nodding or pendent, borne singly, opening on young shoots from base upwards; bracts present, usually connate. Buds nodding or pendent. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, cream, cream speckled purple or yellow [and] purple. Stamens glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. More or less evergreen, climbing habit; roots fibrous. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled, usually evergreen in winter and deciduous in summer; lflets simple or ternate, margins entire or lobed/cleft; seedling lvs alternate. FL: late autumn and winter into early spring. Hardy to USDA zones 9–11. Examples
include ‘Freckles’, ‘Ourika Valley’ and ‘Wisley Cream’ (as putative Standards); also ‘Halcyon’, ‘Hic’, Jingle Bells’ and ‘Lansdowne Gem’.

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 32–34

Rejected epithet, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4). Also, by extending the parental range beyond Gooch’s European/Mediterranean species, Snoeijer’s definition is a re-circumscription which should have necessitated the coining of a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use which must be rejected (ibid: Art. 30.1). It should be noted that recent phylogenetic research by Lehtonen, Christenhusz & Falck (2016) suggests that C. japonica is relatively unrelated to C. cirrhosa and C. napaulensis.

Cirrhosa Group (Gooch, 2011)

“These winter- and early spring-flowering clematis are derived from the species C. cirrhosa ... They all produce masses of dainty, nodding, bell-shaped flowers from their old ripened wood. ... Their attractive, evergreen foliage looks at its best in autumn, winter and spring. ...” Examples include C. cirrhosa var. balearica, ‘Freckles’, ‘Jingle Bells’, C. napaulensis, ‘Ourika Valley’ and ‘Wisley Cream’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 126

An enhancement broadly consistent with Gooch’s 1996 definition. However, the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4; and inclusion of C. napaulensis as an example widens the circumscription and is at odds with the statement that these cultivars are [always] “derived from the species C. cirrhosa”.

Coerulea Odorata Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

Syns: Aromaticae Group (Jackman, 1910)

“Non-climbing summer- and autumn-bloomers of subshrubby habit, flowering successionally on summer shoots.” Type: C. coerulea odorata [= C. x aromatic (or C. x poizatti)?]; other examples: C. diversifolia coerulea [= ‘Diversifolia Coerulea’] and C. intermedia rosea [= ‘Intermedia Rosea’].

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

Originally described as “Coerulea odorata type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Although not specifically cited by Brandenburg & van de Vooren (1988), ‘Diversifolia Coerulea’ and ‘Intermedia Rosea’ would presumably fall within their Diversifolia Group; Snoeijer subsumed C. x aromatic within his Flammula Group (1999) [naming it thus partly because he wanted to avoid the inference that plants within this Group would invariably be blue-flowered: see Snoeijer (2008): 39]; and Marczyński included C. x aromatic in his Flammula/Recta Group: all these later definitions would necessitate re-circumscription of the appropriate remnant in Coerulea Odorata Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Coerulea Odorata-Groep (Van Kleef et al., 1890)

“Zijnde geene Klimplanten, zijn het meest geschikt voor alléé- en perkbeplanting.” [Not being Climbers, are most suitable for allée- and bedding plants.] “Deze zijn geene klimplanten, bloeien in den zomer tot in den herfst aan eenjarige scheuten.” [These are non-climbing plants, blooming from the summer into the autumn on annual shoots.] Examples include: C. coerulea odorata, ‘Diversifolia Coerulea’, ‘Intermedia’, ‘Intermedia Rosea’.

Published refs: Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis (1890): 6 & 33

This seems to be effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but using the term “Groeep” (for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their “Type”.

County Park Group

Parentage: C. marmoraria (s) × C. petriei ‘Princess’

I: County Park Nursery (1987)

An epithet used, as “County Park Hybrids”, by Graham Hutchins to cover all his crosses between C. petriei ‘Princess’ (s) and C. marmoraria. The first cross was made in 1987. Plants male or female. Fl-buds with yellow hairs. Female plants have golden fruit-heads that are larger than those of the Havering Group (q.v.). Examples: ‘Fragrant Joy’, ‘Pixie’.

Published refs: The Plantsman 11, 4: 205 (1990); The Clematis 1992: 68

Named after the breeder, Graham Hutchins’s, County Park Nursery, formerly in Hornchurch, Essex, UK. Originally called “County Park Hybrids”, these effectively constitute a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). Latterly, the cultivars concerned have come to be nested within other Groups, e.g. Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996) or New Zealand Group (of Thorncroft 2005 or Sugimoto 2007).

Diversifolia Group Brandenburg & Van de Vooren (1988)

Syns: Group XI: Diversifolia type (Snoeijer, 1991)

A group of clematis hybrids with C. integrifolia as one parent and C. 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 hair 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 Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3 & 21.5). It was subsumed within Integriofolia Group by the ICRA in 2002 [see ICRC (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; C. × durandii is now considered to be the hybrid between C. integrifolia and C. lanuginosa [see discussion in Johnson (2001): 583–584], so conflicts with their defined parentage and renders Diversifolia Group a confused name which must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.2. Note also that acceptance of the circumscription of this Group would challenge both Coerulea Odorata and Viticella Groups as defined by Moore and Jackman (1872) [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5].

Group XI: Diversifolia type (Snoeijer, 1991)
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 8
Snoeijer (2008): 6 states that this was adopted from Brandenburg & van de Vooren’s Diversifolia Group (1988), of which it can be considered a synonym.

Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996)
Parentage: “Derived directly or indirectly from Clematis integrifolia × Clematis viticella”
“Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers nodding, campanulate, 4–8 cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 to 6, red-purple to violet-blue.” Fls single. Examples include ‘Aliouushka’, ‘Blue Boy’, ‘Cylindrica’, ‘Eriostemon’ ... and ‘Arabella’ & ‘Durandii’ [which both need “further study but so far best kept in this Group”].
Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 43
Note that C. ‘Olgae’, usually classified as C. × diversifolia ‘Olgae’, is listed later in the same publication under Integrifolia Group as C. integrifolia ‘Olgae’. Also, see comments under Diversifolia Group of Brandenburg & Van de Vooren (1988).

Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1999)
Parentage: “Cultivars are derived directly or indirectly from Clematis integrifolia × Clematis viticella”
“Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves simple to pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers nodding to upright, campanulate to spreading, 4–12 cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, red-purple to violet-blue.”
Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 7
See comments under Diversifolia Group of Brandenburg & Van de Vooren (1988).

Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Derived directly or indirectly from Clematis integrifolia for at least one parent
Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to spreading, 4–12 cm across, nodding to horizontal or more or less upright, borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme, with terminal flower first to open on young shoots; bracts present, leaf-like and usually simple. Buds usually nodding or sometimes upright with a short nodding stage. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, white to red-purple or violet-blue. Filaments hairy. Seed tail plumose or not; seed-heads not persistent. Semi-climbing, deciduous habit; roots fleshy. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, pétioled; lftlets simple, sessile or petioluled, with base of side lftlets usually distinctly oblique, margins entire or sometimes lobed; scedling lvs opposite. Fl.: late spring and summer. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include ‘Evipo013’ CHINOOK, ‘Pink Delight’ and ‘Rōguchi’ (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 34–37
By omitting the original requirement under Diversifolia Group of Brandenburg & Van de Vooren (1988) that the parentage should involve C. viticella, this re-circumscription becomes in effect a re-use of the epithet, which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1). Note too that virtually the same parental formula was used by Snoeijer for definition of his Integrifolia Group. Snoeijer (2008) states that Diversifolia Group was established by Lavallée in 1884; the term is not used there in the sense of a horticultural Group, so ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1 does not apply.

Diversifolia Group (Gooch, 2011)
Parentage: Derived directly or indirectly from C. integrifolia for at least one parent
A diverse group, with long flowering periods and a wide range of flower shapes and stem lengths. Their stems do not cling but scramble or trail. Differ from Integrifolia Group, which normally die down completely, by forming viable buds low down on their old stems. “All the clematis in the Group are excellent to use as cut flowers and many of them have lovely seed-heads ...” Examples include ‘Aliouushka’, ‘Arabella’, ‘Blue Boy’, ‘Durandii’, ‘Fascination’, ‘Fukuzono’, ‘Zobluepi’ BLUE PIROUETTE and ‘Zoblueriver’ BLUE RIVER.

International Clematis Register & Checklist 2002 6th Supplement 65
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 126
Like Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 2008), this re-circumscription, by omitting Brandenburg & van de Vooren’s original requirement that *C. viticella* also be involved in the parentage, becomes in effect a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). It differs from Snoeijer’s 2008 definition in saying the seed-heads are persistent.

Double Group
Used as a common name for Fortunei Group of Johnson (2001)
Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Double Large-flowered Group (Sugimoto, c.2007)
“Flowers first in April–May on shoots grown in the previous year, with a second flush of flowers blooming on the current year’s shoots (encouraged by pruning and fertilization). Flowers will be upward-facing, single, semi-double or double depending on the state of the stock.” Examples include ‘Countess of Lovelace’, ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’, ‘Evijohill’ JOSEPHINE, ‘Louise Rowe’, ‘Matsuridaiko’ and ‘Royalty’.
Published refs: Kasugai Garden Centre’s Total Catalogue of Clematis 2007–2008: 20, as Double Large Group
(in English)
Original script: 八重咲き大輪品種 (which translates as Double-flowered Large-flowered Group).
This seems to be an established, accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1).

Double and Semi-double Large-flowered Cultivars (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)
“... These cultivars arose from planned hybridization activities, as seedlings of the much-treasured Chinese species *C. patens* or of Japanese double and semi-double cultivars introduced in the nineteenth century, or as mutations or sudden changes (sports) from other single-flowered cultivars. Almost all of them produce semi-double or double flowers during late spring and early summer and a further display of usually single flowers in early autumn. A few cultivars, however, produce double flowers only during both flowering periods. One such example is *C. Evijohill* (JOSEPHINE). Occasionally a cultivar may bear single, semi-double and double flowers simultaneously, as is the case with *C. Louise Rowe*. Like other early-flowering clematis, semi-double and double large-flowered cultivars flower on old wood or on ripened stems of the previous season’s growths. ... Double and semi-double large-flowered cultivars are as versatile as other groups of clematis ....” Other examples include: ‘Andromeda’, ‘Beauty of Worcester’, ‘Belle of Woking’, ‘Countess of Lovelace’, ‘John Gould Veitch’ & ‘Lady Caroline Nevill’.
Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 97
It is not clear if it was the authors’ intention here to create a Group. The epithet is not included in the summary on p.31; individual cultivars are not assigned to this Group within the main directory in chapter 9; and the word “Group” is not included in the heading in Appendix 1 (p.400). However, the term does form a heading in chapter 8, itself headed “Overview of Clematis Groups”; and Appendix 1 is headed “Clematis by Groups”, noting that “As a rule, plants with similar characteristics of growth and flowering habit are listed together”. If the intention had been to form a Group, even though that term was not directly used (see ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1), the epithet, consisting of more than 30 characters, does not conform with ICNCP, 2016: 21.13 and so must be rejected. Nevertheless, it is deemed helpful for this aggregate to be listed here for reference, not least because it clearly challenges Moore and Jackman’s Florida, Lanuginosa and Patens Groups by including exemplars they used in establishing those.

‘Group I: the early flowering’ (Howells, 1990a)
“Clematis are divided into two groups according to the flowering time during the year, be it either early (Group I) or late (Group II). This latter also gives a clue to pruning ... in general, the early-flowering clematis will require little pruning.” “Each group is also subdivided into a) the small-flowered species and b) the large-flowered cultivars. The large-flowered cultivars have lace-like roots, have large flowers and are rarely scented. The small-flowered species, on the other hand, have fibrous, thread-like roots, have many small flowers, suffer less from wilt, are fast growers and many of them are scented.”
Subdivision of Groups in the way Howells suggested is not permissible under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. However, in other respects, his circumscriptions of Groups I and II are valid. This definition was soon superseded by Howells’s publication later in 1990 of his Group 1 and 2 but it is included here for completeness in tracing the evolution of his proposed classification system.

Early Flowering Large-flowered Group (Cheshire, 2004)
“This group of early summer flowering forms comprises what most gardeners would recognize as clematis. The single forms have large, flattened flowers with five to eight sepals, 10–23cm across and stamens that vary from cream to reddish purple. The large-flowered hybrids that bloom before midsummer are all products of the three species *C. patens, C. florida* and *C. lanuginosa*, rarely seen outside specialist collections. Of their numerous hybrids, a minority are double or semi-double. All these hybrids come in an astonishing array of colours, except yellow or orange, while others are distinctively striped.”

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This is a different circumscription from either Evison’s 1998 Early Large-flowered Cultivars or Matthews’s 2002 Early Large-flowered Group and deemed acceptable.

**Group 1: The early flowering small flowered species (Howells, 1990b)**

Not further characterized in the original publication, Howells re-circumscribes his earlier 1990 definition of Group 1 by elevating his two sub-groups there into full Groups. The epithet used, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced.

*Published refs: J. Howells in* *Clem. Int.* *1990: 45–46*

Strictly, “flowered” in the above definition was mis-spelt as “slowered” but this has been corrected as an obvious typographical error (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.3).

**Group 2: The early flowering large flower hybrids (Howells, 1990b)**

Not further characterized in the original publication, Howells re-circumscribes his earlier 1990 definition of Group 1 by elevating his two sub-groups there into full Groups. The epithet used, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced.

*Published refs: J. Howells in* *Clem. Int.* *1990: 45–46*

**Group II: Early Large Flowered (Howells, 1991)**

Howells’s 1990 definition of “Group 2: Early flowering large flower hybrids” was here modified to include two sub-groups: Single and Double respectively. Exemplars were given for each sub-group (‘Nelly Moser’ and ’Lasurstern’ for Single sub-group and ’Proteus’ and ’Beauty of Worcester’ for Double) but neither these sub-groups nor the main Group were otherwise described.

*Published refs: Howells in* *The Clematis 1991: 55*

This Group is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27), nor is subdivision of Groups accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced. It should also be noted that the separation of large-flowered cultivars into Early and Late Large-flowered has been criticized in parts of the world where there is not such a clear separation in flowering seasons.

**Early Large-flowered Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)**

“These large-flowered flat open-shaped clematis have been derived from *C. patens*, a species native to northern China and Korea, though it has also naturalized in Japan. The cultivars were produced first in Japan but since 1860 have also originated in Europe and North America. The species *patens* belongs to section *Viticella* subsection *Patens* and has been the parent of many of the large-flowered cultivars grown today. The cultivars are deciduous, with mostly trifoliate leaves, the leaflets lanceolate, entire to occasionally serrate. The single flowers are borne solitarily on stems of varying length directly from the leaf axil buds ripened the previous season. They are flat open in form and c.10–12m in diameter with six or eight tepals [sic.] in a range of bright colours, generally with yellow or red anthers. The seedheads are most attractive, usually spherical and the seed tails change from green to golden-brown to dark brown. The flowers are produced between late spring and early autumn, the main crop of early flowers appearing from late spring to early summer. Some are almost continuously flowering, while others repeat flower during late summer to early autumn. The later flowers are always smaller than the first crop of flowers.” Examples include ‘Miss Bateman’, ‘Nelly Moser’ & ’Evithree’ ANNA LOUISE.


Although Evison described this aggregation as a “section”, it is clear he did not mean it in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). The epithet “Early Large Flowered” had been coined previously by Howells but his use was apparently only ever promulgated online and so cannot be considered effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25 & 27.1). Evison’s definition is deemed to be accepted. Although superficially Evison’s definition might be deemed to be merely a re-statement of Moore & Jackman’s 1972 definition of Patens Group, the latter defined Patens type as only being spring bloomers from ripened wood whereas the former includes continuous- or repeat-flowering [implicitly] from current season’s growth: in that sense it becomes a re-circumscription, validly renamed. Further, some botanists deem *C. lanuginosa* and *C. patens* to be conspecific, which, if accepted more widely, might also challenge the basis for the above circumscription.

**Early Large-flowered Group (Howells, c.1993)**

“The Early Large-Flowered bloom on growth made the previous year; so naturally they need little pruning or the blooms will be pruned away. They bloom from mid-spring onwards. Examples are ‘Doctor Ruppel’, ‘General
Sikorski’, ‘Miss Bateman’, ‘Nelly Moser’. This is the group vulnerable to clematis ‘wilt.’

Having previously published various iterations of “early-flowering” groupings, Howells’s revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk) was the first use of the term Early Large-flowered Group with a description. However, such ‘virtual’ publication is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about the evolving classification.

Early Large-flowered Group (Matthews, 2002)
“Comprises the former Patens Group and Fortunie Group. Cultivars of the Patens Group were derived mainly from C. 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 Fortunie Group (also known as Florida Group, [although it had nothing to do with C. 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.”
Published refs: ICRC 2002: 14

This broadly follows the circumscription defined by Evison (1998), except that it adds double-flowered Fortunie Group cultivars: Evison’s definition was for single flowers only, with semi-double and double-flowered forms grouped separately. Although this epithet had previously been used online by Howells, that was apparently never established, so Matthews’ use becomes the accepted one (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1). Matthews, apparently following Snoeijer (1996): 50, was incorrect in saying that “Florida Group ... had nothing to do with C. florida”; that may have been the way in which it had later come to be used but Moore and Jackman’s original circumscription included C. floridea and C. floridea ‘Sieboldiana’ as eximlars for their Florida Group (q.v.).

Early Large-flowered Group (Gooch, 2011)
“This large group contains many of the most popular clematis that generally have two quite distinct flowering periods in the year. ... Many have their origins in the species C. patens but their pedigree is often complex and also often unknown.” Examples include ‘Ai-Nor’, ‘Akaishi’, ‘Alice Fisk’, ‘Allanah’ and ‘Poulala’ ALABAST.
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 129
Arguably consistent with Matthews’s 2002 definition, though less well characterized.

Early Large-flowering Group
Used as a common name for Patens Group (Johnson, 2001).
Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Group I: Early Small Flowered Clematis Howells (1991)
Howells’s 1990 definition of “Group 1: Early flowering small flowered species” was here modified to include four sub-groups: Atragene, Montana, Evergreen and Alpine (rockery). Exemplars were given for each sub-group but neither they nor the main Group were otherwise described.
Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1991: 55

The epithet used here, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27), nor is subdivision of Groups accepted under ICNCP, 2017: Art. 3. This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced.

Erecta Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)
Syns: Erectaee Group (Jackman, 1910)
“Non-climbing summer- and autumn-bloomers of herbaceous habit. Type: C. recta” [syn. of C. recta]; other examples: C. integrifolia, C. lathyrifolia [syn. of C. recta], C.maritima [syn. of C. recta], C. tubulosa, etc.
Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Erecta type”

Originally described as “Erecta type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Both Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s creation of Integrifolia Group in 1986 and later authors’ re-circumscription to include C. tubulosa within Heracleifolia Group challenge Moore & Jackman’s Erecta Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Further, it was partly sunk by Snoeijer within his Flammula Group (1999); he chose the latter epithet because he wanted to avoid the inference that plants within this Group would invariably, like C. recta, be non-climbing [see Snoeijer (2008): 39].
Erecta-Groep (Van Kleef et al., 1890)
“Waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Californië en Japan, zijn aftervende planten, zijnde het meest geschikt voor lage perkbeplanting.” [...] native in California and Japan, these are herbaceous plants, being most suitable for low bed-planting.” [Herbaceous clematis, blooming in summer with small flowers on summer shoots.] Examples suitable for low bed-planting. “Afstervende Clematis, bloeien in den zomer met kleine bloemen aan zomerscheuten.” [...native in California and Japan, these are herbaceous plants, being most suitable for low bed-planting.]

Erecta Group (Fisk, 1975)
“...includes the non-climbing herbaceous varieties... All this group need cutting down to the ground in the winter.” Examples include: C. heracleifolia varieties, C. integrifolia varieties, C. × durandii [as C. integrifolia ‘Durandii’] & C. recta. Published refs: J. Fisk, The Queen of Climbers (1975): 23
This variation seems consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Erectae Group (Jackman, 1910)
Syn. of Erecta Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).
“Non-Climbing, herbaceous, small-flowered profuse Summer and Autumn bloomers.” Examples: C. davidiana [C. tubulosa], C. grata, C. recta, C. recta flore plena [sic.; = C. recta ‘Plena’], C. integrifolia Durandi [sic.; = C. durandii]
Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. (1910–11): 24, as “Erectae Type”
Although originally described as “Erectae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Deemed to be a synonym of Erecta Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

Evergreen Clematis Group (Chesshire, 2004)
“This group includes the winter-flowering C. cirrhosa, the New Zealanders C. paniculata and C. marmoraria, the Oriental C. armandii and a few other species that flower before early spring.” “The evergreens are not a group of botanically close relatives but a loose band of clematis that share the common bond of being evergreen. They all flower in winter or early spring.” Examples include C. cirrhosa ‘Wisley Cream’ and var. purpurascens ‘Freckles’ and C. × cartmanii ‘Avalanche’.
Published refs: Chesshire (2004): 20 & 64
This epithet must be rejected, since it was coined post-1995 but “contains the Latin or common name(s) of the genus to which it is assigned” (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.20).

Evergreen Group (Howells, 1993)
Small-flowered species and their hybrids. “This is the earliest Group to flower. It includes three sub groups: a) cirrhosa, napaulensis, [section Cheiropsis of Snoeijer (1992)]; b) armandii, finetiana, × jeuneana [sic.; = × jeuneiana], meyeriana, quinquefoliata, uncinata, [series Uncinatae of Snoeijer (1992)]; & c) New Zealand clematis: afiolata, foetida, indivisa, [subsection Hexapetalae of Snoeijer (1992)].”
Published refs: Howells, in The Clematis 1992: 36
It is deemed this Group has not been effectively circumscribed (see ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.2): for example, although early(spring?)-flowering is described, the evergreen foliage implicit in the Group epithet is not explicitly stated; nor is subdivision of Groups accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.

Evergreen Group (Howells, c.1993)
The first of the clematis to bloom are those of the Evergreen Group. They flower from early winter onward. Examples would be C. cirrhosa and C. armandii, both making very large plants. They surprise everyone in winter with unexpected profuse flowering.”
Unlike Howells’s previous (1992) iteration of Evergreen Group, his revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk) involved no sub-groups. Once again though, the evergreen foliage implicit in the Group epithet is not explicitly stated. Further, ‘virtual’ publication such as this is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so this definition is included here purely for information about Howells’s evolving classification.
Group 1 – The Evergreen Group (Howells, 2000)

“The first group to flower. Though tender, these large, sometimes scented, clematis are a miracle of winter flowering. They flourish on outside sheltered walls. But they are dramatic even when the plants are small. They dislike a cold wind even more than a low temperature. They are evergreen in winter – winter green. Flowering time: late autumn and winter indoors; late winter out of doors. Size: can make very large plants covering an area up to 20 sq. m. Strength: once established they make rapid growth. Flowers: open bells of intensely scented blooms of *C. armandii* and *C. napaulensis*; predominant colour is white. Leaves: much variation here from parsley-like fine foliage of *C. cirrhosa* and *C. napaulensis* to the large thick leaves of *C. armandii*. Care: these plants have a dormant period in the summer; will lose some or all their foliage, particularly *C. napaulensis*; no pruning. Uses: on walls in sheltered positions; climbing into large trees; conservatories. Points for: Winter flowering; plenty of flowers, some scented; large plant; no particular pest or disease; free of stem rot (clematis wilt). Points against: tender; too large for small gardens. Hardiness ratings: USA – Zones 5–9; worldwide – average annual minimum temperature above –23°C (–10°F)."

Published refs: Howells, *Choosing Your Clematis* (2000): 16

Common name: the Tender Group. This iteration of Howells’ concept is established as an epithet but accepting it challenges Armandii and Cirrhosa Groups.

Evergreen Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

Evergreen plants with small flowers, which flower on old wood early in the season. Examples include *C. armandii*, *C. × cartmanii* cvs ‘Avalanche’ (as ‘Blaaval’) & ‘Joe’, *C. cirrhosa*, *C. fasciculiflora*, *C. foetida*, & *C. forsteri*.

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 31, 95 & 399

“Evergreens” is used as a group heading on p.31, in bold type, within “Early small-flowered species and cultivars”, with examples *C. armandii*, *C. cirrhosa* and *C. forsteri* and with analogous groups Alpinas, Macropetalas and Montanas. “Evergreen Group” is used as a heading on p.95 but only as a portmanteau for the Armandii, Cirrhosa and Forsteri Groups, not separately defined; it is also used as a heading on p.399 in Appendix 1: “Clematis by Groups”. Within the main directory (chapter 9) the cultivars are assigned either to “Evergreen Group” (e.g. *C. × cartmanii* ‘Avalanche’ [as ‘Blaaval’]), “Evergreen/Armandii Group” (e.g. ‘Apple Blossom’), or “Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group” (e.g. *C. cirrhosa*). Evergreen Group _per se_ is deemed not to have been effectively circumscribed as a distinct entity within this work (as required by ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3); nor have Evergreen/Armandii Group, nor Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group.

Evergreen Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)

“Includes *C. armandii*, *C. cirrhosa* and *C. forsteri* and their cultivars, all popular with gardeners because their foliage and flowers brighten the winter months. Many require shelter from … frost.” Examples include *C. × cartmanii* ‘Avalanche’.

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21 & 52

Whereas Toomey & Leeds (2001) effectively used Evergreen Group as a portmanteau for members of the Armandii, Cirrhosa and Forsteri Groups, here, at p.21, it has apparently been redefined as a separate category subsuming the plants from those Groups. However, even though this term is also included within the “Clematis A–Z” chapter which follows (e.g. for *C. × cartmanii* ‘Avalanche’ and *C. forsteri*), the lack of any explicit reference to evergreen foliage within the definition and the continuing use of the undefined terms Evergreen/Armandii Group (e.g. for ‘Apple Blossom’ at p.35) and Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group (e.g. for *C. cirrhosa* at p.57) adds uncertainty to the clarity of the circumscription and renders this a confused name.

Evergreen/Armandii Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

Examples include ‘Apple Blossom’, *C. armandii*, *C. armandii* var. *biondiana*, ‘Bowl of Beauty’ and *C. finetiana*. [Not otherwise defined.]

Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 116 _et seq._

See discussion under Evergreen Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001), where it is argued that neither Group has been effectively defined, modified or established in this work. However, unlike Armandii Group (Whithead, 1959), this epithet is not entirely in Latin and therefore could have been accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11.

Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

Examples include *C. cirrhosa*, *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica* and ‘Freckles’. [Not otherwise defined.]

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 150 _et seq._

See discussion under Evergreen Group of Toomey & Leeds (2001), where it is argued that neither Group has been effectively defined, modified or established in this work. However, unlike Cirrhosa Group (Gooch, 1996), this epithet is not entirely in Latin and therefore could have been accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11.

Evergreen Species & Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

“These are generally natives of the southern hemisphere, with the exception of *C. cirrhosa* from southern Europe and evergreen species from China such as *C. armandii*. They produce evergreen leaves in various sizes and forms and flower in nearly all cases from the previous season’s ripened stems, during late autumn, early to late winter and early spring. The flowers are produced in racemes as in *C. meyeniana* or fascicles as in [Other details not provided]."
The number of tepals in *C. armandii* and *C. paniculata* vary from four as in *C. napaulensis* to six as in *C. paniculata*. They can be dioecious, that is having male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers on different plants as in *C. armandii* and *C. cirrhosa*. They produce a range of different types of seedheads, from *C. cirrhosa* with full seedheads which become fluffy as the plumose seed tails age to the sparsely produced seeds of *C. armandii* which are also plumose, the seedheads having no garden value. The hardiness of this group varies...”

Members of the evergreen group include the following species and their respective cultivars: the New Zealand species (*C. afoliata, C. australis, C. forsteri, C. marmoraria, C. paniculata*); Section Aspidantera (*C. aristata, C. gentianoides, C. glycineoides, C. microphylla*); Section Cheiropsis Subsection Cheiropsis (*C. cirrhosa, C. napaulensis, C. williamssii*); Section Flammula Subsection Meyenianae (*C. armandii, C. finetiana, C. meyeniana*); & Section Flammula Subsection Fasciculiflorae (*C. fasciculiflorus*).

Published refs: *The Gardener’s Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 10, as “Evergreen Species & Their Cultivars”

Although not explicitly stated, this description, by using “Evergreen Species & Their Cultivars” as a heading within a defined classification and including the word “group”, is deemed to be effectively a Group definition (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Consistent with the (albeit incomplete) circumscription of Evergreen Group by Howells (1992), this enhancement does provide sufficient characterization for the epithet to be deemed to have been effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2).

Flammula Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from plants like *Clematis flammula, Clematis recta, Clematis hexapetala* [Pall.; i.e. *angustifolia* Jacq.] etc, for at least one parent”

“Subshrubs with a woody base, either erect or climbing, flowering on young shoots in summer. Leaves pinnate or sometimes ternate or simple, rather leathery. Flowers upright or horizontal, spreading, up to 3cm across, in usually large panicles. Tepals [sic.] 4 or rarely 5 or 6, white, white with purple or blue. Most have fragrant flowers.”

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 7

Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 19.6) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now deemed contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin. Moore and Jackman (1872) included *C. flammula* within their Jackmanii Group and based a different Group on “*C. coerulea odorata*” (syn. *C. × aromaticia*), Snoeijer (2008): 39 describes how he first chose the epithet Flammula – in preference to Moore and Jackman’s Coerulea Odorata and Erecta (both Groups containing elements it partially encompassed) – because *C. flammula* exhibits both climbing and non-climbing forms. Wishing also to include ‘Aromatic’ within his Flammula Group (1999), Snoeijer said he had avoided using Coerulea Odorata so as not to infer that plants within this Group would invariably be blue-flowered. [It should be noted though that, despite its name, Moore and Jackman’s Coerulea Odorata Group included as exemplar ‘Intermedia Rosea’, with lilac-rose flowers.] So, acceptance of Snoeijer’s definition would require re-circumscription of the residual elements of Coerulea Odorata, Erecta and Jackmanii Groups (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Flammula Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section Flammula DC. (excluding subsection Meyenianae (Tamura) M. Johnson), such as *C. angustifolia, C. flammula, C. recta, C. 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, 2–4cm 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.”

*Published refs: International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002:* 12

Effectively a slightly revised re-statement of Snoeijer’s 1999 definition. The epithet must still be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Flammula Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Selections or hybrids from plants belonging to the botanical subgenus *Flammula,* for at least one parent, from species like *C. flammula* and *C. recta*

Fls hermaphrodite, upright (outward-facing), rather small, usually fragrant, borne in many-flowered, axillary and terminal, dichasial cyme, usually flowering with terminal flower first; bracts present, leaf-like but relatively undivided or simple. Buds upright or slightly nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4(–6), white, white with purple or violet-blue. Tepal-like [sic.] staminodes present rarely. Stamens glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Habit either erect or climbing, deciduous; roots fleshy. Lvs ternate or pinnate, rather leathery, petioled; lflets simple, ternate or pinnate, margins usually entire or cleft; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring into early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 6–11. Examples include ‘Aromatic’ [sic.; syn. *C. × aromaticia*], ‘Sweet Sensation’ and ‘Velvet Night’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 38–40

See comments under Flammula Group of Snoeijer (1999).
Flammula Group (Gooch, 2011)
“...these hardy, summer-flowering, herbaceous perennial, clump-forming clematis can make useful additions to our gardens. A few such as C. terniflora will naturally climb but others are shorter growing... [and] can be allowed to scramble freely in a border, or perhaps... their non-climbing stems could be given some support to hold them erect. Their stems naturally die down over the winter." Examples include C. recta, C. recta ‘Purpurea’, C. terniflora and ‘Velvet Night’.
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 130
Although no parental range is included, this definition remains consistent with Snoeijer’s of 1999.

Flammula/Recta Group (Marczyński, c.2004)
N: S. Marczyński (c.2004)
Hardy perennial clematis, flowering in summer and autumn, “with fragrant flowers, formerly included in Recta Group, recently included by Victoria Matthews in Flammula Group” [N.B. It was C. recta, not Recta Group, that was so included]. “Their shoots die back in winter to the base. They reach 2m in height. Leaves pinnate with lance-shaped or oval, entire, green, blue-green or green-purple leaflets. Flowers fragrant, small (1–4cm in diameter), star-shaped with four, usually white or cream-coloured sepals. Frost resistance: [USDA] Zone 4–9.” Examples include C. aromatica, C. mandschurica and C. recta.
Published refs: Clematis i inne pnącza ogrodowe: 160–161 (2008)
Marczyński has explained (in litt. 14/7/2015) that he started to use Flammula/Recta Group in his nursery catalogue from about 2004 – in addition to Flammula Group – to distinguish non-climbing forms of cultivars derived from C. flammula or C. recta, in which the shoots die to ground level every winter, from climbing forms derived from C. flammula (which he retained in Flammula Group). In doing so, he was echoing Moore & Jackman’s basis for establishing their 1872 Erecta Group (from which they excluded C. flammula, being a climber). However, Marczyński’s distinction from Flammula Group was not made explicit when the epithet was established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5) and the epithet, being entirely in Latin, must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).
This re-circumscription necessitates redefining under new epithets the residual parts of Coerulea Odorata, Erecta & Jackmanii Groups of Moore & Jackman (1872), as well as of Flammula Group of Snoeijer (1999) [which deliberately included both erect and climbing forms: see Snoeijer (2008): 39].

Florida Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)
Syns: Floridae Group (Jackman, 1910)
“Climbing large-flowered summer-bloomers, flowering from the old or ripened wood. Type: C. florida, other examples... C. Sieboldii [= ‘Sieboldiana’], C. Fortunei [= ‘Fortunei’] and C. ‘John Gould Veitch’.”
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 a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Snoeijer (1996) and Matthews (2002) were incorrect in stating that C. florida forms no part of Florida Group; Moore and Jackman clearly cite this here as an exemplar. It is also worth noting that, whereas Moore & Jackman (1872): 89 cited ‘Countess of Lovelace’ somewhat equivocally as “technically included in the patens group”, in their revised 1877 version it was reassigned to Florida Group; and, by 1877, ‘Belle of Woking’ was also classified as being in Florida Group.

Florida-Groep (Van Kleef et al., 1890)
“...groei-hoogte 1.5–2m, waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Japan, kunnen naar den aard der bloeiwijze, aan de ranken van het vorig jaar, en in verband met den betrekkelijk lagen groei, het best gebezigd worden voor rand- of allée-beplanting, ook wel voor perken.” [Growth height 1.5–2m, native to Japan, can be best used for border or allée planting, based on the type of inflorescence, last year’s stems and the relatively low growth... “De verscheidenheden deze groep bloeien zeer vroeg, gedeeltelijk met zeer groote, dubbele bloemen, in de lente aan de ranken van het vorig jaar...” [The varieties of this group bloom very early, some with very large, double flowers in the spring on the branches of the previous year...] Examples include: C. florida, ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’, C. florida fl. plena, Fortunei’, ‘John Gould Veitch’, ‘Sieboldii’.
Published refs: Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis (1890): 5 & 17
Ostensibly an enhancement consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (though using the term “Groep” – for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2] – rather than their “Type”). However, by extending the flowering season to include (early) spring it challenges the only characteristic by which Moore and Jackman effectively separated Florida and Patens Groups. It must thus be rejected as a recircumscription not adequately established, which should have resulted in the application of a new name [or names] (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Groupe II - Florida (Boucher & Mottet, 1898)
“Ainsi que nous l’avons dit dans la description botanique, les C. florida étant pollinifères seulement, les hybrides en sont très rares. Ce groupe ne comprend qu’une seule espèce n’ayant produit qu’un petit nombres de variétés. Elles se distinguent des précédentes par leurs fleurs de dimensions moyennnes, se développant de mai en juillet sur le bois de l’année précédente et donnant quelquefois une nouvelle floraison à l’automne; elles présentaient généralement six sepals courtement onguiculés, amples, se recouvrant jusque vers le milieu et étalés en roue.”
Florida Group (Fisk, 1975)
"Flowering on year-old ripened wood; summer-bloomers.”
Published refs: J.E. Fisk in The National Horticultural Magazine (January 1935): 78, as “Florida Type”
Although originally described as a “type”, this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1).
This is effectively a restatement of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Florida Group (Fisk, 1956)
Published refs: Fisk’s Clematis Nursery cat. (1956): 6

Ostensibly an acceptable restatement of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition, inclusion of spring-flowering challenges the key characteristic by which they separated Patens Group from Florida Group, nor is any direct connection made with C. florida, which is arguably contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21I & Art. 22.4. This must therefore be rejected as re-use of an established epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1); re-circumscription should have resulted in a new Group [or Groups] with a new name [or names] (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Florida Group (Whitehead, 1959)
Published refs: Whitehead, Garden Clematis (1959): 35
Since all 16 of the individual exemplars it cites are indeed semi-double or double-flowered, it is clear that this circumscription was indeed, as stated, intended to include only those. [In that it is technically imprecise, since it also includes C. florida, which can be single-flowered.] However, on the basis that the exclusion of single-flowered forms was intended, this becomes a re-circumscription of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition, which should therefore have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to have done that makes this a re-use which must be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1).

Florida Group (Fisk, 1975)
“The fourth group is the Florida Group, which includes all the double and semi-double varieties. They also flower on short growths from the old wood in May and June and need no pruning. In the summer and autumn they will produce single flowers on the young wood.” 17 examples of cultivars are listed, including: ‘Belle of Woking’, ‘Countess of Lovelace’, C. florida bicolor [= ‘Sieboldiana’], ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’, ‘Miss Crawshay’, ‘Proteus’.
Published refs: J. Fisk, The Queen of Climbers (1975): 22

Ostensibly an acceptable enhancement of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, except that it implies omission of single-flowered C. florida itself and ‘Miss Crawshay’ (which reputedly arose from C. patens × C. lanuginosa) was classified in Moore and Jackman’s 1877 revised version of The Clematis as a Garden Flower as being in their Patens Group. It must therefore be rejected as a re-circumscription/re-use of an established epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Group III: Florida type (Snoeijer, 1991)
“Mainly flowering in spring with filled flowers on old wood. The flowers on young shoots are usually single.”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7
There seems no reason why this differently-named re-circumscription should not be accepted. However, care must be taken not to confuse this with Moore and Jackman’s Florida Group (1872), on which this was apparently partly based: they defined Florida Group as being summer-, not spring-, bloomers; and they included C. florida, so flowers on old wood could be single as well as filled (i.e. double).
Florida Group (Huxley et al., 1992)
“Woody climbers, 2.5–3.5m, flowering spring to summer on previous year’s wood; fls usually semi-double or double, spring-summer but usually single later in the season, 15–22cm diameter, white to lilac and deep violet.” Examples: ‘Belle of Woking’, ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’, ‘Hakuōkan’ (as ‘Haku Ookan’), ‘Kathleen Dunford’, ‘Miss Crawshay’, ‘Proteus’ & ‘Sylvia Denny’.
Published refs: New RHS Dict. of Gardening (1992): 651

Ostensibly an acceptable enhancement of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, except that it implies omission of single-flowered C. florida itself and ‘Miss Crawshay’ (which reputedly arose from C. patens × C. lanuginosa) was classified in Moore and Jackman’s 1877 revised version of The Clematis as a Garden Flower as being in their Patens Group. It must therefore be rejected as the re-circumscription/re-use of an established epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Florida Group (Gooch, 1996)
“This is a small group of very attractive clematis which all have the same general habit and requirements. Approx. height: 6–8 ft (2–2.6m). Flowers: early summer to early autumn; borne singly from the leaf axils on stems [branches] about 6 in (15cm) long. Aspect: sheltered, or conservatory, as these clematis are not totally hardy, except perhaps in milder conditions.” Examples include C. florida, C. florida ‘Plena’ & C. florida ‘Sieboldii’ [‘Sieboldiana’].
Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 140

This variation seems to be consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Florida Group (Snoeijer, 1996)
“All cultivars seem to be derived from Clematis patens. ... The Florida Group was mainly used for plants flowering with filled (double) flowers. The reference to the species Clematis florida has botanically nothing to do with these hybrids and therefore this name cannot be used as a group name. If there should be a Florida group, then only one hybrid can be placed within such a group: Clematis ‘Venosa Violacea’. But as this group name is used for large, double flowering hybrids, this name cannot be used for this particular plant at the same time.”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 50, under account for Patens Group

Although some of the double-flowered forms, as Snoeijer describes, are now considered to be C. patens derivatives, Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition included C. florida and C. florida ‘Sieboldiana’ as exemplars, so Snoeijer is incorrect to assert here that “the species ... has botanically nothing to do with these hybrids”. Further, Moore & Jackman’s epithet is accepted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1) and Snoeijer is wrong to assert that “this name cannot be used as a group name”.

Florida Group (Brandenburg, 2000)
“Plants flowering on old or ripened wood, mostly with semi-double or double flowers; flowering time spring-summer; woody climbers.”
Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217

In attempting, apparently, to paraphrase Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition, Brandenburg has conflated the flowering period into “spring-summer”. This undermines their key distinction between spring-flowering Patens Group and summer-flowering Florida Group, so must be deemed a recircumscription/re-use and therefore rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Florida Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Derived directly or indirectly from C. florida
Fls hermaphrodite or unisexual, open campanulate to spreading, 8–12cm across, upright [outward-facing?], borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme, usually flowering from base upwards on young shoots; peduncle faces outwards; bracts present, leaf-like but relatively undivided to simple. Buds upright or with a nodding period in some cvs. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, white to purple or violet-blue. In unisexual fls, stamens changed into tepal-like [sic.] staminodes and pistils usually absent; pistils in hermaphrodite fls club-shaped, shorter than stamens and glabrous. Seed tail not plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Habit climbing, deciduous; roots fleshy. Lvs pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple or ternate, margin entire or lobed; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring into autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 6–11. “Florida Group is an old group fully established [by Lavallée] in 1884. Before this year, Moore & Jackman published the name first in 1872 but classifying also Patens Group cultivars with double flowers in this group. This misclassifying of cultivars still happens today but not so frequently anymore.” Examples include ‘Alba Plena’, ‘Sieboldiana’ and ‘Venosa Violacea’ (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 41–44

Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition takes nomenclatural priority (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 3 and Art. 11.1). While Lavallée did indeed describe a few cultivars as “variétés” of C. florida, it is not clear he intended to form a discrete horticultural assemblage akin to today’s Group, so ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1 does not apply. Moore and Jackman’s definition deemed ‘Fortunei’ and ‘John Gould Veitch’ to be associated with C. florida. Snoeijer’s assertions that these double-flowered cultivars should be reclassified as part of a revised Patens Group and that Florida Group should instead be accepted in the revised sense published under section Floridae by Lavallée (1884) would challenge Moore & Jackman’s circumscriptions of both Florida and Patens.
Groups, necessitating giving both the residual part of Florida Group and the whole of Patens Group new, unambiguous names (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); simply re-using the same epithets must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). Note also that Snoeijer's inclusion of 'Venosa Violacea' as a putative Standard for his Florida Group (2008) challenges Moore and Jackman's Viticella Group, for which they cite the same cultivar as an exemplar.

Florida Group (Gooch, 2011)

"These exotic looking clematis are all very free flowering ... they are not considered to be fully hardy ... moved into cold glasshouse conditions to over-winter [there] they will remain semi-evergreen and may continue to flower." Examples include 'Best Wishes', 'Evipo020' CASSIS, C. florida, C. florida ‘Alba Plena’ [C. florida var. flore-pleno 'Plena'], C. florida 'Sieboldiana', C. florida 'Thorncroft', 'Evirida' PISTACHIO and 'Evipo006' VIENNETTA.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 130

Although not strongly characterized, this seems consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition.

Floridae Group (Jackman, 1910)

Syn. of Florida Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872 emend 1877).

"Climbing large-flowered Summer-bloomers, flowering from the old or ripened wood. The following all bear double flowers." Examples: 'Belle of Woking', 'Countess of Lovelace', 'Duchess of Edinburgh' & 'Lucie Lemoine'.

Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911: 22, as "Floridae type" [and later in Watson (1915): 53]

Although originally described as "Floridae type" by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Although it is slightly ambiguous, it is taken that Jackman was simply stating here that double-flowering applied to the examples he happened to have chosen, rather than that he intended to define Floridae Group as only containing double flowers. On that basis and given that by then Moore and Jackman had reassigned 'Countess of Lovelace' from Patens Group to Florida Group, Floridae Group can safely be deemed to be a synonym of Moore & Jackman's Florida Group sensu 1877.

Group IX: Forsteri type (Snoeijer, 1991)

Syn. of Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Hybrids of Clematis species mainly growing in New Zealand, e.g.: Clematis forsteri, Clematis marata, Clematis petrii and Clematis 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 Forsteri used within this epithet in Snoeijer (1991) was a mis-spelling; it should therefore be corrected (under ICNCP, 2016: 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, 2016: Art. 29.2). Group IX: Forsteri type should therefore be treated as a synonym of Forsteri Group of Snoeijer (1996).

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, 2016: 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, 2016: Art. 29.2). Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet must now be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin.

Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are derived from species originally growing in Australia and New Zealand"

"Woody plants, either climbing or shrubby, flowering on short shoots or directly from old wood in late winter into spring. Flowers spreading to campanulate and unisexual (female and male flowers on different plants), 2–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4–8, white to greenish-yellow."
Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 8

A minor variation on Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996) but its epithet must still be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: 21.11 & 22.4.

**Forsteri Group** (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Novae-zeelandiae* M. Johnson (native to Australia and New Zealand) such as *C. australis*, *C. foetida*, *C. forsteri*, *C. marata*, *C. marmoraria*, *C. paniculata*, *C. 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.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 12

Effectively a re-statement of Snoeijer’s 1996 definition. The epithet must still be rejected (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

**Forsteri Group** (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived from species endemic in Australia and New Zealand

Fls unisexual and borne on separate (dioecious) plants, campanulate or spreading, 2–10 cm across, upright to horizontal or nodding, borne singly or in few- to many-flowered dichasial cyme, usually flowering from base upwards on young shoots and with terminal flower first; bracts present, leaf-like but less divided to simple. Buds sometimes upright or horizontal but usually nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4–8, green, white or yellow. Filaments glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Habit either climbing or shrubby, evergreen; roots fleshy. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, rather leathery, petioled; lflets simple to biternate, margins entire or lobed to cleft; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late winter or early spring. Hardy to USDA zones 8–11. Examples include ‘Aoife’, ‘Purity’ and ‘Vanilla Cream’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 44–46

See comments under Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

**Forsteri Group** (Gooch, 2011)

“The clematis in this group are species, or are derived from species, native to New Zealand. They all have attractive evergreen foliage and flower in the spring from their ripened old wood. … they are not fully hardy … These clematis are dioecious”. Examples include ‘Avalanche’, ‘Early Sensation’, *C. forsteri*, *C. gentianoides*, [C. × cartmanii] ‘Joe’, ‘Lunar Lass’, ‘Moonmari’, ‘Nunn’s Gift’, *C. paniculata*, ‘Pixie’ and ‘White Abundance’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 130

This seems consistent with Snoeijer’s 1996 definition, except that it explicitly excludes non-New Zealand species (such as *C. microphylla*) included by Snoeijer – despite later in the text citing *C. gentianoides*, which is native to Tasmania, as an example. Arguably it is a re-circumscription which should have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5) but the geographical range might simply have been misquoted so the description is deemed here to have been made insufficiently distinct to be treated as established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2).

**Fortunei Group** (Johnson, 2001)

Syns: “Double Group”; Double Large-flowered Group sensu Sugimoto (c.2007)


Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Rejected epithet (ICNCP, 2016: 30.1). Johnson (2001): 728 did not include ‘Fortunei’ itself as a cultivar within this Group, placing that instead in Patens Group; that makes this a non-coextensive re-use of the epithet (and also contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21I & Art. 22.4). Note that this circumscription challenges Moore and Jackman’s definition of Patens Group, which had ‘Countess of Lovelace’ as an exemplar. Van Kleef *et al.* (1890) used ‘Lilacina Plena’ as an exemplar for their Patens Group. Poorly circumscribed, Fortunei Group was subsumed within Early Large-flowered Group in ICRC (2002): 14 and within Patens Group in Snoeijer (2008): 61.

**Gefüllte Clematis** (Jouin, 1907)

Although four examples are listed under the heading “Gefüllte Clematis” [Filled, or double, clematis] (p.229), no attempt is made to circumscribe this as a Group – and indeed the examples are subsequently handled under separate lists: *C. viticella* ‘Purpurea Plena’ under *C. viticella* (p.231); ‘Louisa fl. pl.’ under *C. patens* (p.235); and ‘Lucie Lemoine’ & ‘Undine’ under ‘Fortunei’ (p.235–6).

Published refs: Jouin (1907): 229–236

It is deemed that no Group with this epithet has been effectively established in this work and that this term should be treated as a common name. It is listed here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification for clematis.
Graveolens Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)
“Climbing small-flowered late summer-bloomers, flowering (often in panicles) from axillary growths of the much-branched leafy young or summer wood. Type: C. graveolens; other examples ... C. grata, C. orientalis, C. vitalba, etc.”
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 Group (ICNCP, 2016: 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 C. graveolens [see Snoeijer (2008): 69]. Note that Snoeijer’s creation of Vitalba Group in 1999 would also challenge Moore & Jackman’s definition, requiring the residual element to be re-named (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Graveolens-Groep (Van Kleef et al., 1890)
“Waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in China en Amerika (Mexico), zijn het meest geschikt voor perkbeplanting; zij verlangen warme en beschutte standplaats.” [...] native in China and America (Mexico), these are most suitable for bedding; they require a warm and sheltered place. “Deze bloeien laat in den zomer aan de vertakte jonge ranken.” [These bloom late in the summer on young branched twigs.] Examples include: C. graveolens, C. campaniflora, C. fusca, C. orientalis.
Published refs: Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis (1890): 6 & 35
Ostensibly an enhancement consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (though using the term “Groep” – for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2] – rather than their “Type”). However, it is a slightly garbled variant: for example, it omits the small flower size which was key to Moore and Jackman’s separation of Graveolens Group from Jackmanii, Lanuginosa and Viticella Groups (although it is interesting to note the inclusion here of C. campaniflora and C. fusca, presumably on the basis of their small flower size). The purported origin of “China and America (Mexico)” on p.6 does not marry up with the individual exemplars on pp.35–36 [C. campaniflora being native to Portugal and Spain].

Graveolens Group (Fisk, 1975)
“... consists of many of the small flowered species flowering in panicles from the axillary growths of the young wood. They include: ajolata, campaniflora, eriostemon [sic.,] fargesii, flammula varieties, fusca, grata, jouniana [sic.,] orientalis varieties, paniculata, pitcheri [sic.,] reborderiana, serratifolia, tangutica ‘Gravetye’, viorna, vitalba.”
Published refs: J. Fisk, The Queen of Climbers (1975): 22
A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Group X (Snoeijer, 1991)
“reserved for yellow large flowering hybrids”.
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7
Many (most?) yellow-flowered hybrids were presumably intended to be circumscribed within Group VIII: Tangutica type, defined shortly before in the same publication, so the key distinction here seems to be the word “large” (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2). There is no further description; the following text lacks obvious examples; and the concept of this Group does not seem to have taken up further in Snoeijer (1996) or by other authors. Albeit established, it is deemed therefore to be a temporary working name and is included here simply for completeness.

Havering Group
Parentage: C. marata × C. marmoraria
I: County Park Nursery (1987)
A name used, as “Havering Hybrids”, by Graham Hutchins to cover all his crosses between C. marata and C. marmoraria. The first cross was made in 1987. Plants differ from County Park Group (q.v.) in having white hairs on the flower-buds, fewer sepals, smaller and darker green lvs and the female plants with silvery seed-heads.
Published refs: The Plantsman 11: 208 (1990)
Originally called “Havering Hybrids”, these effectively constitute a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). Latterly, the cultivars concerned have come to be nested within other Groups, e.g. Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996) or New Zealand Group (of Thorncroft 2005 or Sugimoto 2007).

Heracleifolia Group (Gooch, 1996)
“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.” Examples: C. heracleifolia, C. heracleifolia ‘Campanile’ [C. × bonstedtii ‘Campanile’], ‘Côte d’Azur’, etc.
‘Crépuscule’ [C. × bonstedtii ‘Crépuscule’], C. heracleifolia var. davidiana [C. tubulosa], C. heracleifolia var. davidiana ‘Wyevale’ [C. tubulosa ‘Wyevale’].

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 144

Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 19.6) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now rejected as being contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It should be noted that inclusion of C. tubulosa in a different circumscription challenges Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition of Erecta Group.

Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996)
Parentage: Derived from either C. heracleifolia or C. stans as one of the parents
“Erect or climbing plants with a woody base. In some cultivars the stem will die down to its woody base during winter, in others the stem might survive. Flowering on full grown stems or still growing stems but always on young growth in summer and early autumn. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers tubular, campanulate or almost spreading, bisexual (stamens and pistil in one flower) or unisexual (female and male flowers on the same plant), up to 4cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 to 6, white, cream-yellow, red-purple or violet-blue. All cultivars known have single flowers and several are very fragrant. A very unsatisfying name for a group of plants which are hardly related to each other. The only relation they have is that from the hybridization [sic.]. The other parents are hardly related to one another. Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: Clematis heracleifolia, C. b. var. davidiana [= C. tubulosa], C. b. var. heracleifolia, C. stans.”


Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 45

Snoeijer’s definition is a re-circumscription of Heracleifolia Group (Gooch, 1996), including climbing plants (which Gooch’s definition explicitly excluded), C. stans, etc. It should therefore have been given a different epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to have done this makes this a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). The epithet used remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1999)
Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from either Clematis heracleifolia or Clematis stans, for at least one parent”
“Erect or climbing plants with a woody base. In some cultivars the stem will die down to its woody base during winter, in others the stem might survive. Flowering on full grown stems or on growing stems but always on young growth during summer and early autumn. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers tubular, campanulate or almost spreading, bisexual (stamens and pistil in one flower) or unisexual (female and male flowers on the same plant), up to 4cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, white, cream-yellow, red-purple or violet-blue. Several cultivars with very fragrant flowers.”

Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 8

See comments under Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Heracleifolia Group (Matthews, 2002)
Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in subgenus Tubulosa (Decne) Grey-Wilson, such as C. heracleifolia, C. stans, C. 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 separate plants, (1.5–)2–5cm across. Sepals [sic.] 4–6, white, creamy yellow, red-purple, violet-blue or blue. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets.”

Published refs: ICRC 2002: 13

See comments under Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Derived from the botanical section Tubulosa, for at least one parent, like C. heracleifolia and C. stans
Fls unisexual or hermaphrodite, tubular or campanulate to almost spreading, nodding to horizontal or upright, some cv’s very fragrant; usually borne in few-flowered dichasial cyme, axillary and terminal on young shoots, terminal fl opening first; bracts leaf-like but simple or relatively undivided. Buds nodding or upright. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, white, cream-yellow, red-purple or blue to violet. Filaments hairy or partly hairy or sometimes glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Either erect or climbing habit, deciduous; in some cv’s the shoot will die down to its base during winter, in others the shoot might survive; roots fibrous. Lvs ternate or pinnate, rather herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple, coarse, margins serrate; seedling lvs alternate. FL: summer and early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 5–9. Examples include ‘China Purple’, ‘Stanislaus’ and ‘Wyevale’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 46–49

Snoeijer explained that he had retained Gooch’s epithet in preference to coining Tubulosa Group [which would also have been rejected, being wholly in Latin]. See further comments under Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996).
Herbaceous and Semi-herbaceous Group (Howells, 1992)

“These summer-flowering clematis are classed as herbaceous sub-shrubs; they have woody stems that die back, more or less, to a woody base during the winter. Most have erect stems and produce large clusters of hyacinth-shaped flowers. Others produce more star-shaped flowers whose tepal [sic.] tips recurve and their woody stems have a scrambling or semi-climbing habit.” Examples include ‘Blue Dwarf’, ‘Cassandra’, ‘Edward Prichard’, ‘Mrs Robert Brydon’, ‘New Love’, ‘Pink Dwarf’, [C. × jouiniana] ‘Praecox’, ‘Sander’, C. stans, C. tubulosa and ‘Wyevale’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 130
This amends Gooch’s 1996 definition in ways consistent with the re-circumscription suggested by Snoeijer (1996) [q.v.] but thereby adds confusion as to the authors’ intended concept. It is probably best treated as a rejected re-use of Gooch’s 1996 definition (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Herbaceous and Semi-herbaceous Group (Howells, 1992)
Small-flowered, late-flowering species and their hybrids. “This may be a diverse botanical group but a clematis is included here if its growing habit is more or less herbaceous.” Examples include C. [× jouiniana] ‘Praecox’, C. heracleifolia, C. stans, C. integrifolia, C. × diversifolia ‘Eriostemon’, C. × durandii, C. recta. “The shorter-growing plants such as heracleifolia, stans, integrifolia and recta can also qualify as rockery clematis.”

Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1992: 37
In the summary section lower on the same page, the Group epithet is written as “Herbaceous or semi herbaceous” but the version using “and” is accepted since this heads the main description (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 24.7); ‘Herbaceous or semi herbaceous Group’ is considered to be an equivalent spelling.

Herbaceous Group (Howells, c.1993)
“The Herbaceous Group contains a number of wonderful plants for borders which clamber over other plants rather than climb. Being herbaceous they lose their stems in the winter. Examples are C. ‘Durandii’ and C. integrifolia ‘Rosea’. They can flower from early summer onwards.”
‘Virtual’ publication such as this, taken from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about the evolving classification. It is worth noting that it is not clear from this definition whether he intended it to contain plants such as C. recta which, although herbaceous and non-climbing, has erect, not clambering stems.

Herbaceous Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)
“Although most clematis are climbers, some species and cultivars are either wholly herbaceous or subshrubby in their habit. The top-growth of truly herbaceous types dies back each winter and produces new growths from rootstocks the following spring. Similarly, in subshrubby species and cultivars the soft top-growth or nonwoody parts of the stem die back to a woody base each winter and new shoots break from them during spring. Herbaceous and subshrubby clematis (Heracleifolia and Integrifolia Groups) are very useful plants in herbaceous or mixed borders. For example, Clematis integrifolia, a European species introduced into cultivation as far back as 1573 and C. heracleifolia, a Chinese subshrubby species introduced into cultivation in 1837, are still widely grown. ... Herbaceous clematis have a lax-growing habit ... Taller forms, such as Clematis ‘Alionushka’, C. ‘Durandii’ [sic.] and C. ‘Eriostemon’, may need artificial supports.”

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds, 2001: 118 et seq. & 401
“Herbaceous and subshrubs” is used as a group heading on p.31, in bold type, within “Late small-flowered species and cultivars”, with examples C. ‘Alionushka’, C. integrifolia and C. ‘New Love’ and with analogous groups Viticellas, Tanguticas, Texensis-Viorna and “Other late species”. In the overview of Groups on p.100, no Herbaceous Group as such is mentioned; only, under the heading of “Herbaceous and Subshrubby Species and Cultivars”, Heracleifolia and Integrifolia Groups (although these are not clearly defined or differentiated). Within the main directory (chapter 9), the cultivars are assigned either to “Herbaceous Group” (e.g. ‘Aromatica’); “Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group” (e.g. ‘Alblo’ ALAN BLOOM); or to “Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group” (e.g. [C. integrifolia] ‘Alba’, C. albicoma, ‘Alionushka’ and ‘Arabella’). The term “Herbaceous Group” is used as a heading on p.401, in Appendix 1: “Clematis by Groups” but not there defined. It is therefore deemed that none of these Groups – namely Heracleifolia; Herbaceous; Herbaceous/Heracleifolia; Herbaceous/Integrifolia; nor Integrifolia – have been effectively defined, modified or established in this work but all are listed here for reference, as common names.

Herbaceous Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)
“Unlike most clematis which are climbers, members of the Herbaceous Group (C. heracleifolia, C. integrifolia) clamber. Because they are herbaceous or subshrubby, their top-growth dies back each winter. The next season they produce new shoots from rootstocks or a woody base.” Examples include (as Herbaceous Group) C. × aromatica; (as Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group) ‘Alba’, ‘Alionushka’, ‘Arabella’, C. × diversifolia cvs ‘Blue Boy’, ‘Eriostemon’ and ‘Heather Herschell’ and C. × durandii; and (as Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group) C. × bonstedtii ‘Campanile’.

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21
Unlike in Toomey & Leeds (2001), here Herbaceous Group has been defined, with *C. × aromatica* a clear exemplar. However, the continuing use within the “Clematis A–Z” chapter of the undefined terms “Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group” and “Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group” – including implicitly both *C. heracleifolia* and *C. integrifolia*, which were apparently both cited at p.21 as defining exemplars of Herbaceous Group – adds uncertainty to the clarity of the circumscription and renders this definition insufficiently distinct to be deemed as established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2).

Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)
Examples include ‘Alblo’ Alan Bloom, *C. × bonstedtii* (as ‘Bonstedtii’), ‘Côte d’Azur’.
See under Herbaceous Group of Toomey & Leeds (2001), where it is argued that Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group has not been effectively defined, modified or established in this work.

Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)
Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 104 et seq.
See under Herbaceous Group of Toomey & Leeds (2001), where it is argued that Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group has not been effectively defined, modified or established in this work.

Integrifolia Group (Ito, Nakamura & Uehara, 1986)
“The species 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.” Examples include *C. integrifolia* and ‘Blue Bell’ (as *C. integrifolia* ‘Blue Bell’).
Published refs: Ito, Nakamura & Uehara, *Clematis* (1986): 99, as インテグリフオリア Integriforia Group
It is clear that Integriforia 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, 2016: Art. 35.2). Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet must now be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin. Although one cultivar has been cited as an exemplar, it is arguable whether the Group (as distinct from its typical species) has been sufficiently well defined (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.1–3.2). Note that acceptance of the re-circumscription of *C. integrifolia* challenges Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition of Erecta Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Group XII: Integrifolia type (Snoeijer, 1991)
“... Closely related to Group XI [Diversifolia type] but the plants do not need support and have the typical *Clematis integrifolia* habit. The leaves are mainly simple.” Example: ‘Purpureostriata’.
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 8
It is arguable, since the original 1986 definition of Integrifolia Group was poorly characterized, whether the separation of Diversifolia Group here constitutes a different circumscription to Ito, Nakamura & Uehara’s. However, unlike for the latter, the epithet here is acceptable.

Integrifolia Group (Gooch, 1996)
“... this group of lovely herbaceous, non-climbing clematis are clump-forming, extremely hardy ... all grow to about 60–80cm tall. Flowers: mid- to late summer, from the current season’s wood, bell-shaped; generally smaller than those of the hybrids; deep mid-blue.” Examples include *C. integrifolia* ‘Alba’, *C. integrifolia* ‘Hendersonii’ [‘Hendersonii’ (Integrifolia Group)], *C. integrifolia* ‘Olgae’ [*C. × diversifolia* ‘Olgae’] & *C. integrifolia* ‘Rosea’ [‘Rosea’ (Integrifolia Group)].
Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 146
Apart from defining the flowers as being “deep mid-blue” (when some of the exemplars are clearly white- or pink-flowered), this seems to be an enhancement consistent with Ito, Nakamura & Uehara’s 1986 definition. Like that, it must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4. Note that, by citing *C. × diversifolia* exemplars, this circumscription differs from Snoeijer’s 1991 and 1996 definitions whereby Diversifolia and Integrifolia types were assigned to separate Groups.

Integrifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996)
“Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer. Leaves simple. Flowers nodding, campanulate, up to 5cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, red-purple, violet-blue or purple-violet. All cultivars known have single flowers. Cultivars listed here all belong to *C. integrifolia*.” Examples include *C. integrifolia*, *C. integrifolia* ‘Olgae’ [= *C. × diversifolia* ‘Olgae’] and *C. integrifolia* ‘Pangbourne Pink’ [‘Pangbourne Pink’ (Integrifolia Group)].
Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 46
This seems to be an enhancement consistent with Ito, Nakamura & Uehara’s original 1986 definition. However, like that, it must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4. Note that *C. ‘Olgae’, usually classified as *C. × diversifolia* ‘Olgae’, is listed here as *C. integrifolia* ‘Olgae’ and therefore not in Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996).
Integrifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis integrifolia*”

“Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer. Leaves simple. Flowers nodding, campanulate, up to 5cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet.”

Published refs: *J. van Zoet B.V. cat.* (1999): 9

A slightly amended version of Integrifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996), still consistent with Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s 1986 definition — but, like that, it must rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Integrifolia Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived mainly from, *C. 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.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002: 13*

It is arguable, since the original 1986 definition of Integrifolia Group was poorly characterized, whether the inclusion here of Diversifolia Group and of plants which “may not die down to the base in winter” constitutes a different circumscription to Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s — in which case a new epithet should have been chosen (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Like Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s definition, it must rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Integrifolia Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Mainly derived from *C. integrifolia*, for at least one parent

Fls hemaphrodite, campanulate to spreading, nodding, 3–5cm across, usually borne singly and terminally on fully grown shoots (though sometimes axillary peduncles will form); bracts absent. Buds nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, red-purple, violet-blue or purple-violet. Tepal-like [sic.] staminodes present rarely. Filaments hairy. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads persistent. Habit perennial-like, deciduous; roots fleshy. Lvs simple, herbaceous, sessile (or more or less so); lfts simple, margins entire or sometimes with a lobe; seedling lvs opposite. FL: summer.

Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include ‘Budapest’, ‘Cora’ and ‘Pangbourne Pink’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 50–52

An enhancement consistent with Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s 1986 definition but which, like that, must rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Integrifolia Group (Gooch, 2011)

“These hardy herbaceous perennial, summer-flowering clematis are derived from the wild *C. integrifolia* species that originated in Europe. They are all very free-flowering, clump-forming ‘ scramblers’ that die back more or less to soil level each winter. Their non-clinging stems can be held erect ... or allowed to scramble ... Their stems vary in length from approximately 12 in (30cm) to 36 in (1m) depending on the cultivar.” Examples include ‘Hakurei’, ‘Hanajima’, ‘Hendersonii’, *C. integrifolia*, *C. integrifolia* ‘Alba’, ‘Ozawa’s Blue’ and ‘Pangbourne Pink’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 131

An enhancement consistent with Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s 1986 definition but which, like that, must rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4. Note that unlike Gooch (1996), which included *C. × diversifolia* ‘Olgae’ as an exemplar for Integrifolia Group, this treatment separates Diversifolia Group [q.v.] as a distinct entity, so should in theory have adopted a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Jackmanii Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

“Climbing large-flowered summer- and autumn-bloomers, flowering successionally in profuse continuous masses on summer shoots. Type: ‘Jackmanni’ [= ‘Jackmani’]. Other examples: *C. rubella* [= ‘Rubella’], *C. magnifica* [= ‘Magnifica’], *C. Star of India’, *C. tunbridgensis* [= ‘Tunbridgensis’], *C. flammula*, etc.

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

Although originally described as “Jackmanni [sic.] type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Originally spelt as Jackmanni by the Jackmans themselves (by 1870), the spelling has been corrected to Jackmanii in conformity with the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants* (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.1). Mis-spellings: Jackmani Group; Jackmannii Group. It is interesting to note that even the authors themselves, in coining this term, found difficulty in distinguishing it clearly from Viticella Group: for example they write, under their account of ‘Alexandra’ (p.81), “This belongs to the race of free-blooming varieties of the Viticella or Jackmanni Group”. It is challenged by Paniculatae Group (1915), which includes *C. flammula*. Later 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 *C. viticella* (or its derivatives) and *C. patens* (or its derivatives) [although Johnson (2001): 685 redefined it as “*C. viticella* × *C. lanuginosa* hybrids”]. None of these modern uses remain compatible with Moore & Jackman’s 1872
Jackmanii Group (Van Kleef et al., 1890)

“De 1e. reeks verscheidenheden, groei-hoogte 2–2.5m, hebben de groeiwijze van Clem. viticella, zijn om de schoone en uitmuntende bloeiwijze het meest geschikt voor allée-, veranda- en perkbeplanting.” [The first set of varieties, growth-height 2–2.5m, have the habit of C. viticella, with the beautiful and outstanding inflorescence most appropriate for allée-, veranda- and bedding planting.] “Deze groep, de schoonste van alle Clematis, is geen directe type, doch is ontstaan door kruising van Clem. lanuginosa, Clem. hendersoni en Clem. viticella atrorubra; deze bloeien in den zomer onophoudelijk tot laat in den herfst aan zomerscheuten met honderden bloemen.” [This group, the most beautiful of all Clematis is no direct type but arose by crossing C. lanuginosa, C. 'Hendersonii' [i.e. C. × diversifolia 'Hendersonii'] and C. viticella atrorubra [sic.; presumably 'Atrorubens']; these bloom in summer continuously until late in the autumn on summer shoots with hundreds of flowers.] Examples include: 'Jackmanii', 'Perle d'Azur', 'Rubella', 'Rubroviolacea', 'Star of India', 'Thomas Moore'.

“De 2e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep, groeihoogte als de voorgaande, in hoofdzaak verkregen door bevruchting met Clem. lanuginosa, verlangen, naar den aard dezer kruissing, eene warme en droge standplaats, zijnde voor perkbeplanting het meest geschikt.” [The second set of varieties of this group, growth level as the previous, mainly derived through fertilization with C. lanuginosa, need, from the nature of these crossings, a warm and dry place, being most suitable for bedding plants.] “Deze bloeien aan korte scheuten uit den bladoksel en aan het einde der ranken, zooals Clem. lanuginosa.” [These bloom on short shoots from the leaf axils and at the end of branches, as C. lanuginosa.] Examples include: 'Guiding Star', 'Jackmanii Superba', 'Madame Grange', 'Victoria', 'William Crripps'.

“De 3e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep, groei-hoogte 4–5m, gedeeltelijk onstaan door bevruchting met Clem. patens en Clem. fortunei en naar den aard dezer kruissing, bloeiende aan de ranken van het vorig jaar, zijn het meest geschikt voor ruwe dek-beplanting.” [The third set of varieties of this group, growth-height 4–5m, are in part derived through fertilization with C. patens and C. 'Fortunii' and owing to the nature of these crossings, thriving on last year's wood, are best suited for harsh deck-planting.] “Deze groeien zeer hoog, bloeien met enkele, sommige ook wel met dubbele bloemen, in de lente aan de ranken van het vorig jaar.” [These grow very high, with some bloom, some also with double flowers in the spring on the branches of the previous year.] Examples include: C. flammula [as flamula], 'Gipsy Queen', 'Jackmanii Alba', Madame Baron Veillard', 'Protaeus', C. terniflora. Published refs: Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis (1890): 5 & 28

This seems an acceptable variation of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition but using the term “Groep” (for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.2]) rather than their “Type”; and Jackmanii would now be considered the accepted spelling [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.1]. However, for example, 'Madame Grange' and 'Thomas Moore' were classified as being in Viticella Group by Moore and Jackman (1877); and 'Victoria', having been classified as Jackmanii type in 1872, was reclassified as Lanuginosa type in Moore and Jackman (1877).

Jackmanii Group (Jouin, 1907)

There is no attempt made to circumscribe the Group itself, save that it is listed as a heading under Großeblumige Arten [Large-flowered species] (p.229), with examples 'Alexandra', 'Durandii', 'François Morel', 'Fulgens', 'Jackmanii', 'Madame Baron-Veillard', 'Magnifica', 'Perle d'Azur', 'Splendida', 'Velutina Purpurea', 'Victoria' & 'Ville de Lyon'. All of these are then briefly described (together with 'Étoile Violette' and others) under the 'Jackmanii' entry on p.232 [except for 'Durandii', which is listed and described separately on p.231]. Published refs: Jouin (1907): 229–232

Although this treatment seems broadly consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, inclusion of, for example, 'Étoile Violette' – now usually regarded as being in Viticella Group – leaves some uncertainty over Jouin's exact circumscription; indeed, it is deemed that his characterization is not sufficiently clear to constitute a satisfactory basis for establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27). His belief that 'Durandii' might constitute a satisfactory basis for establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27). However, for example, 'Madame Grange' and 'Thomas Moore' were classified as being in Viticella Group by Moore and Jackman (1877); and 'Victoria', having been classified as Jackmanii type in 1872, was reclassified as Lanuginosa type in Moore and Jackman (1877).

Jackmanii Group (Spingarn, 1935)

“Flowering from the young growing summer wood (all summer and autumn blomers); flowers more or less open, profusely massed continuous (†).” Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in The National Horticultural Magazine (January 1935): 78, as “Jackmanii Type" Although originally described as a “type”, this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). This is effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition.

Jackmanii Group (Whitehead, 1959)

“Consists of the hybrid C. × jackmanii and its varieties. Deciduous climbers. Flowers – large, open-faced, freely produced, usually in threes, from the current season's growth in July to September. Vars: alba [= 'Jackmanii Alba']; rubra [= 'Jackmanii Rubra']; superba [= 'Jackmanii Superba']; Comtesse de Bouchard' [sic.], 'Gipsy...

Published refs: Whithead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 35

A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Jackmanii Group (Fisk, 1975)

"... consists of those varieties that bloom continuously throughout the summer on the young wood and need hard pruning every year." 24 cultivars are listed as examples, including ‘Jackmanii’, ‘Madame Grangé’ and ‘Victoria’.

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 22

A variation largely consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, except that ‘Madame Grangé’ was classified as being in Viticella Group by Moore and Jackman (1877); and ‘Victoria’, having been classified as Lanuginosa type in 1872, was reclassified as Jackmanii type in Moore and Jackman (1877).

Group IV: Jackmanii type (Snoeijer, 1991)

“Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn.”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

An abridged and less well characterized, version of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition for Jackmanii Group, with a revised epithet. However, since this definition is identical to the one Snoeijer uses in the same work for his Group I: Lanuginosa Group, it cannot be considered adequately differentiated (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2) and should be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.1).

Jackmanii Group (Huxley *et al.*, 1992)


Published refs: *New RHS Dict. of Gardening* (1992): 651

This seems to be an acceptable enhancement of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, except that ‘Madame Grangé’ was classified by Moore & Jackman (1877) as being in Viticella Group and ‘Mrs Cholmondeley’ (which flowers on old wood in spring) has generally been placed in Early Large-flowered Group (whereas Jackmanii Group cvs are generally included in Late Large-flowering Group).

Jackmanii Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

“Woody climbers flowering on old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple leaflets, rarely ternate or simple leaves. Flowers upright to horizontal or semi-nodding, spreading to semi-campanulate, 6–15cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 to 6, usually [sic.] obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style plumose. Derived originally from *Clematis viticella* crossed with plants belonging to the Patens Group. New introductions are getting closer to the Patens Group but maintenance of the Jackmanii Group is still worthwhile.” Examples include (with single flowers) ‘Allanah’, ‘Ascotiensis’, ‘Huldine’ and ‘Vostok’; and (with semi-double or double flowers) ‘Duchess of Sutherland’, ‘Jackmanii Alba’ and ‘Jackmanii Rubra’.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 47

Moore & Jackman’s original 1872 definition of this Group included only plants flowering on “the young growing summer wood” and indeed the classification published in Jackmans’ 1870–71 catalogue (p.35) also specifically assigned ‘Jackmanii’ to “Summer Varieties” flowering on young wood as distinct from “Spring Varieties” flowering on old wood. Extending the definition to include cultivars flowering on old wood in spring is not just an enhancement but a significant re-circumscription/re-use which should have necessitated a new Group epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). This re-use must therefore be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Jackmanii Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are derived directly or indirectly from Viticella Group cultivars crossed with Patens Group cultivars.”

“Woody climbers flowering on old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple leaflets, rarely ternate or simple leaves. Flowers upright to horizontal or semi-nodding, spreading to semi-campanulate, 6–15cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, usually obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style plumose.”

Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 9

This revised circumscription (which included flowering on old wood in spring) together with Snoeijer’s simultaneous creation of Flammula Group in 1999 significantly amended Moore and Jackman’s 1872 Jackmanii Group and should have resulted in re-circumscription of the non-Flammula element under a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Failure to have done this makes this a re-use of the Group epithet which must therefore be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).
Jackmanii Group (Brandenburg, 2000)
“Plants profusely flowering on the young growth during a long period; flowering time summer-autumn; woody climbers. The group is originally based on C. ‘Jackmanii’ (C. × jackmanii Th. Moore).”
Syn. of Jackmanii Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).
Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217
A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Jackmanii Group (Johnson, 2001)
Parentage: C. viticella × C. lanuginosa hybrids
Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685, as Jackmani Group
Although originally spelt as Jackmani by Johnson, the spelling has been corrected to Jackmanii in conformity with the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.1). Inclusion of ‘Lady Bovill’, ‘Mrs James Bateman’ and (tentatively) ‘Thomas Moore’ in this 2001 re-circumscription of Jackmanii Group challenged Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition of Viticella Group, for which all three cultivars were cited as exemplars. Johnson’s re-circumscription should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1).

Jackmanii Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Cultivars are derived directly or indirectly from Viticella Group cultivars crossed with Patens Group cultivars
Fls hermaphrodite, spreading to open-campanulate, 4–15cm across, usually nodding but sometimes horizontal or more or less upright, borne singly or in few-fld dichasial cyme on young shoots in summer, opening from basal axils first, usually followed by terminal flower (though many cvs, left unpruned, will also flower on short shoots in spring, starting with terminal flower first); bracts leaf-like and usually simple. Seedling lvs opposite. Buds nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, inside white, red-purple, violet or blue. Stamens in a few cvs changed into tepal-like [sic.] staminodes; filaments glabrous. Seed tails plumose or not; seed-heads not persistent. Climbing habit, deciduous; roots fleshy. Lvs usually ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple, margins entire or sometimes lobed to cleft; seedling lvs opposite. Fl.: late spring, summer and early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include ‘Evipo001’, ‘Jackmanii Superba’ and ‘Star of India’ (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 52–56
See comments under Jackmanii Group (Snoeijer, 1999); also about the re-circumscription of Patens Group (Snoeijer, 2008), which has a significant bearing on the parentage of Jackmanii Group cvs.

Koreana Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)
“In the Alpina and Koreana Groups, as well as many other atragenes, the staminodes are seldom longer than the stamens and almost always shorter than the tepals.”
Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001)
This Group is mentioned in passing (p.95) as forming an element of Atragene Group but is otherwise only indistinctly characterized, as above; C. koreana itself is classified under Atragene Group in the main directory (p.249) and index (p.399). This Group is therefore not deemed to have been effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27.1) but is noted here for reference.

Lansdown Brown Group
Parentage: A group of seedlings, presumably resulting from open pollination, raised from seed of the original plant of ‘Lansdown Brown’ growing in the garden of Gill Brown
R: J. & R. Gooch
Syns: C. fusca Lansdown Brown seedlings
Fls like C. fusca, urn-shaped, 2.5cm across, nodding, hairy. Sepals 4; inside white; outside purple with darker (mauve) ribs, mostly covered with brown down except along the margins, which are white, along the upper edge and tip and white-downy; elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused in basal half, somewhat spreading in upper half and with tips very slightly recurved. Habit dwarf, deciduous, herbaceous, with semi-erect stems to 0.6m. Fl.: late spring to mid-summer.
Published refs: Gooch (2011): 172, as C. fusca Lansdown Brown seedlings, with image
Originally described as “Lansdown Brown seedlings” and classified in Viorna Group. However, the parentage of ‘Lansdown Brown’ was believed to have involved C. fusca × C. integrifolia [neither now deemed to be closely related to C. viorna]; and, since a number of closely-related seedlings are involved here, it seems preferable that they be treated as their own Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1).

Lanuginosa Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)
Syns: Lanuginosae Group of Jackman ex Watson (1915)
“Climbing large-flowered summer- and autumn-bloomers, flowering successionally on short lateral summer

Although originally described as “**Lanuginosa type**” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group ([ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1](#)). In recent times, this has either been reclassified as part of Late Large-flowered Group [see ICRC (2002)], or – where *C. lanuginosa* is considered conspecific with *C. patens* – it has been classed within a re-circumscribed (though not renamed) Patens Group [see Snoeijer (2008): 65].

**Lanuginosa-Groep** (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

“De 1e. reeks verscheidenheden, groei-hoogte 2–2.5m, waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Japan, zijn de grootst bloemige van alle Clematis, het meest geschikt voor perkbeplanting op warme en droge standplaats.” [The first set of varieties, growth-height 2–2.5m, native in Japan, are the largest flowering of all Clematis and the most suitable for planting in a hot, dry place.] “De verscheidenheden dezer groep, de grootstbloemige van alle Clematis, bloeien in de zomer tot in den herfst; niet winterhard, ontwikkelen zij den schoonsten bloei aan zomerranken en moeten dus telkens naar den grond worden afgenomen.” [The varieties of this group, the largest-flowered of all clematis, bloom from summer until the autumn; not hardy, they develop the fairest bloom on summer vines and must therefore be pruned down every year to the ground.] Examples include: *C. lanuginosa*, ‘Beauty of Worcester’, ‘Candida’ (as ‘Lanuginosa Candida’), ‘Lady Caroline Nevill’, ‘Madame van Houtte’, ‘Marie Boisselot’, ‘Otto Froebel’.

“De 2e. reeks verscheideneheden dezer groep groeien hooger, 3–4m, in hoofdzaak onstaan door bevruchting met Clem. patens en naar den aard dezer kruising, bloeieende aan de randen van het vorig jaar, zijn zij geschikt voor wand- en muurbeplanting.” [The second set of varieties of this group grow higher, 3–4m, mainly caused by fertilization with *Clem. patens* and, from the nature of these crossings, thriving on the branches of the last year, they are suitable for walls and wall-planting.] “De verscheidenheden dezer groep hebben de groeiwijze van Clem. patens en bloeien later dan de voorgaande, aan de einden der ranken met volkomen bloemen; zijn beter tegen den winter bestand en bloeien evenals Clem. patens met volkomen bloemen aan de randen van het vorig jaar...” [The varieties of this group have the habit of *C. patens* and bloom later than the previous one, with perfect flowers on the ends of the branches; are more resistant against the winter and bloom like *C. patens* with perfect flowers on the branches of the previous year ...] Examples include: ‘Bangholm Bell’, ‘Henryi’, ‘Lawsoniana’, ‘Lilacina Floribunda’, ‘Lord Nevill’, ‘Mevrouw le Coultre’, ‘Mrs Cholmondeley’, ‘William Kennett’, ‘Xerxes’.

*Published refs: Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 5 & 19

A variant consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but using the term “Groep” (for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their “Type”. However, an attempt is made to subdivide Groups, not allowed under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. It is noteworthy that van Kleef *et al.* cite a significant number of their exemplars as having been derived from *C. lanuginosa × C. patens* hybridization [as they do also for some exemplars of their Patens Group]; Moore and Jackman’s initial separation of Lanuginosa and Patens Groups was based on their different flowering times.

**Lanuginosa Group** (Jouin, 1907)

There is no attempt made to circumscribe the Group itself, save that it is listed as a heading under Großblumige Arten [Large-flowered species] (p.229), with examples ‘Daniel Deronda’, ‘Grand Duchess’, ‘Marie Boisselot’, ‘The President’ & ‘Ville de Paris’. All of these are then briefly described, with other cultivars, under *C. lanuginosa* on p.233–4.

*Published refs: Jouin (1907): 229 & 233–4

Although this treatment seems broadly consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, it is deemed that the characterization is not sufficiently clear to constitute a satisfactory basis for establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27).

**Lanuginosa Group** (Spingarn, 1935)

“Flowering from the young growing summer wood (all summer and autumn bloomers); flowers more or less open, successional dispersed.”

*Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 78, as “Lanuginosa Type” Although originally described as a “type”, this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1).

This is effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

**Lanuginosa Group** (Fisk, 1956)

“Early summer to late autumn flowering varieties producing very large blooms on both young and old wood.” Examples given include ‘Beauty of Worcester’, ‘Blue’ Gem’ and ‘Crimson King’.

*Published refs: Fisk’s *Clematis Nursery cat.* (1956): 6

This marks a distinct variation from Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (where flowering was said to be only on summer, not old, shoots). Fisk’s re-circumscription is therefore a re-use of the Group epithet and must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).
Lanuginosa Group (Whitehead, 1959)
Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, Garden Clematis (1959): 36
An enhancement consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Lanuginosa Group (Fisk, 1975)
“As the groups have become so intermixed during the last hundred years of cross-breeding, it is not always clear to which group certain varieties belong. The main trouble is with the Patens and Lanuginosa varieties which have become so mixed it is difficult to separate them. ... In the Lanuginosa Group I have listed all those varieties that flower on year-old ripened wood in May and June and throughout the summer at intervals on young wood produced in the early summer.” “... by far the largest group of all, it includes most of the varieties that flower from June to September, both on old and young wood; should not be pruned but can be if desired. They do not flower in a continuous mass as with the Jackmanii Group but flower successively on short, lateral summer growths.” 49 examples are listed (including C. lanuginosa itself).
Published refs: J. Fisk, The Queen of Climbers (1975): 22
Like Fisk’s 1956 treatment, this marks a distinct variation from Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (where flowering was said to be on summer, not old, shoots). Fisk’s re-circumscription is therefore a re-use of the Group epithet and must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Group I: Lanuginosa type (Snoeijer, 1991)
“Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn.”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7
An abridged and less well characterized, version of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition for Lanuginosa Group, with a revised epithet. However, since this definition is identical to the one Snoeijer uses in the same work for his Group IV: Jackmanii Group, it cannot be considered adequately differentiated (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2) and should be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.1).

Lanuginosa Group (Huxley et al., 1992)
Published refs: New RHS Dict. of Gardening (1992): 651
This seems to be an acceptable enhancement within the sense of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, except that ‘Fair Rosamond’ is classified by Moore and Jackman (1872) as being in their Patens Group. Note that all of the named examples are classified as Early Large-flowered Group cvs in ICRC 2002 (wherein Lanuginosa Group cvs are deemed to fall, instead of within Late Large-flowered Group).

Lanuginosa Group (Brandenburg, 2000)
“Plants flowering on short side axes on the young growth; very large flowers spread over the whole plant; flowering time summer-autumn; woody climbers.”
Syn. of Lanuginosa Group (More and Jackman, 1872).
Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217
A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001)
Syns: “Late Large-flowering Group” [common name]
“Late-flowering, with few large flowers.” Examples include ‘Gloire de Saint Julien’.
Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685
It is notable that, apart from ‘Gloire de Saint Julien’, none of the other exemplars cited by Moore and Jackman in their 1872 definition – viz. ‘Gem’, ‘Henryi’, ‘Lady Caroline Nevill’ & ‘Otto Froebel’ – are treated here as belonging to Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001). That makes this a re-circumscription which should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1).

Lanuginosae Group (Jackman, 1910)
Syn. of Lanuginosa Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872).
evolution of classification systems within clematis.

Large-flowered Division (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

“Clematis grown in gardens can be broadly divided into two groups. Large-flowered clematis (cultivars) have "lace or spaghetti-like" roots and large flowers, are rarely scented and can suffer from clematis wilt. Small-flowered clematis (species and cultivars) have fibrous (thin and fine) roots, carry numerous small flowers that are often scented and seldom suffer from wilt. The large-flowered cultivars can be further subdivided into early flowering and late-flowering groups. As a rule the early flowering cultivars flower on old wood, that is, on ripened wood made during the previous year(s). Therefore they require little or no pruning in early spring. Examples are Clematis ‘Doctor Ruppel’, C. ‘Miss Bateman’ and C. ‘Nelly Moser’. ... The late-flowering cultivars flower on growths made during the current season and should be pruned hard in early spring to encourage the plants to produce strong new shoots and flower later in the season. Examples are C. ‘Gipsy Queen’, C. ‘Hagley Hybrid’, C. ‘Jackmanii’ and C. ‘Lady Betty Balfour’.

This is deemed to be a common name, not a Group – but it is included here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification systems within clematis.

Large-flowered Division (Matthews, 2002)

“Clematis cultivars can initially be divided broadly into small-flowered and large-flowered. In terms of size the division is not absolute: small-flowered cultivars have flowers (1.5–)2–12(–18) cm across and large-flowered cultivars have flowers (5–)10–22(–29) cm across. In practice, the distinction is fairly easy to see, because although the flowers of small-flowered cultivars are somewhat diverse in appearance, none (with the exception of a few members of the Viticella Group) has flowers that correspond to the big, usually flat flowers of the large-flowered groups.” “The large-flowered cultivars are here divided into two cultivar-groups based mainly on time of flowering and whether the flowers are produced on the previous or the current year’s growth, or both. Assignment to a Group is not always easy and it is possible that the acquisition of further information may result in some cultivars being reassigned. Should this happen, changes will be recorded in the future Supplements to the Register & Checklist.”

Late Climbing Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered, late-flowering species and their hybrids. Includes C. angustifolia, C. aethusifolia, C. flammula, C. maximowicziana, C. phelebantha, C. fargesii, C. grata, C. virginiana, C. vitalba, & C. napaulensis [though Howells notes later that C. napaulensis "can be considered in the late species section or the early species section depending upon the time of its flowering"].

Late Flowering Large-flowered Group (Chesshire, 2004)

“Most of these are similar to the early-flowering hybrids but are rarely double or striped; they flower in mid- to late summer. They are sometimes known as the Jackmanii group, after its most famous member, C. ‘Jackmanii’. They carry C. viticella blood, which gives them their late-flowering characteristic. Some straddle this and the viticella group..."
Group IV: Late Large Flowered (Howells, 1991)

Published refs: Chesshire (2004): 21

Apparently created as a synonym for Jackmanii Group (though this definition lacks specific mention of the latter’s key characteristic of flowering on current season’s wood), this term is not then further used in the following chapter on “Choosing Clematis”. With its implicit lack of clarity over the boundary with Viticella Group, this circumscription is deemed insufficiently exact to serve in differentiating the intended cultivars, as required under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 and is therefore rejected.

Group 3: The late flowering small flowered species (Howells, 1990b)

Published refs: J. Howells in Clem. Int. 1990: 45–46

Not further characterized in the original publication, Howells recircumscribes his earlier 1990 definition of Group II by elevating his two sub-groups there into full Groups. The epithet used, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced.

Group 4: The late flowering large flowered hybrids (Howells, 1990b)

Published refs: J. Howells in Clem. Int. 1990: 45–46

Not further characterized in the original publication, Howells recircumscribes his earlier 1990 definition of Group II by elevating his two sub-groups there into full Groups here. The epithet used, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced.

Late-flowering Species & their Small-flowered cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

“This group includes a very wide range of clematis species [q.v.] from many geographical areas, such as Europe, North America, the Himalayas, China and Japan. Their habit is almost entirely deciduous in northern Europe, some, such as C. flammula, being semi-evergreen in mild locations where temperatures rarely drop below 0°C (32°F). They all flower from the current season’s growth, the flowers varying considerably ... Some have exceptionally attractive seedheads, such as those belonging to the Meclatis Section (for example C. tangutica ‘Bill MacKenzie’). Their winter hardiness is variable.”


Although Evison described this aggregation as a “section”, it is clear he did not mean it in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping (although ‘Bill MacKenzie’ is the only cultivar example cited) – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). However the epithet, consisting of more than 30 characters, does not conform with ICNCP, 2016: 21.13, so must be rejected.

Late Large-flowered Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

“The clematis belonging to this section have been raised from crosses between C. lanuginosa and C. viticella and between cultivars of these two species. They all flower on the current season’s stems, with some such as C. ‘Gipsy Queen’ producing occasional early flowers from the previous season’s ripened stems. They are deciduous, producing mostly trifoliate leaves with leaflets being entire or occasionally serrated. The flowers are produced along the terminal ends of the current season’s stems from midsummer until early or late autumn. The flowers are flat open, with four to six tepals [sic.] and are 12cm (4¾ in) diameter or larger. The flowers produced towards the autumn are smaller. This group does not produce interesting seedheads. They are fully winter hardy to Zones 3–9 and are extremely useful plants in cold climates. The clematis which belong to this section include C. ‘Jackmanii’, C. ‘Comtesse de Bouchaud’ and C. ‘Ascoytiensis’.”


Although Evison described this aggregation as a “section”, it is clear he did not mean it in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). The epithet “Late Large-flowered” had been coined previously by Howells but that use was apparently only ever promulgated online and so cannot be considered effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). Evison’s re-named definition is deemed to be accepted.

Group IV: Late Large Flowered (Howells, 1991)

Howells’s 1990 definition of “Group 4: the late flowering large flowered hybrids” was here modified to Late Large Flowered Group. Exemplars include ‘Jackmanii’ and ‘Lawsoniana’. However, the Group is not otherwise described.

Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1991: 55

This Group is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced. It should also be noted that the separation of large-flowered cultivars into Early and Late Large-flowered has been criticized in parts of the world where there is not such a clear separation in flowering seasons.
Late Large-flowered Group (Howells, c.1993)
“The Late Large-Flowered bloom on growth made in the present season; so it makes sense to prune them severely in the early spring so as to encourage them to produce strong growth to make an abundance of flowers later. They bloom from early summer onwards. Examples are ‘Comtesse de Bouchaud’, ‘Gipsy Queen’, ‘Hagley Hybrid’, ‘Jackmanii’.” Having previously published various iterations of “late-flowering” groupings, Howells’s revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk) was his first use of the term Late Large-flowered Group with a description. However, such “virtual” publication is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about Howells’s evolving classification.

Late Large-flowered Group (Matthews, 2002)
“Comprises the former Lanuginosa Group and Jackmanii Group. Cultivars of the Lanuginosa Group were derived mainly from C. lanuginosa, either directly or indirectly. The Jackmanii Group covered cultivars produced from a cross between C. 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.”

Published refs: ICRC 2002: 14
Including as it does semi-double or double flowers (which Evison had assigned to a separate Group), this is a different circumscription to that first defined by Evison under a similar epithet in 1998. Although this epithet had previously been used by Howells, that was apparently never established, so Matthews’ use becomes the accepted one (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1).

Late Large Flowered Group (Gooch, 2011)
“This large group contains many popular larger flowered clematis that generally only flower on their new growth each year (such as ‘Jackmanii’) … These are all hardy … Many have similar origins to ‘Jackmanii’ but their pedigree is often complex and also often unknown.” Examples include ‘Evipo043’ Amethyst Beauty, ‘Aotearoa’, ‘Ascotiensis’, ‘Caroline’, ‘Comtesse de Bouchaud’ and ‘Evipo001’ Wisley.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 131
Arguably consistent with Matthews’s 2002 iteration, though less well characterized.

Late Large-flowering Group
Used as a common name for Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001)
Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Late Mixed Group (Howells, c.1993)
“The Late mixed group brings the clematis year to an end in a burst of glory. Some of the plants are very vigorous as well as being scented and flower to late autumn. Examples are C. flammula and C. potanini [sic.].” ‘Virtual’ publication such as this, taken from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about the evolving classification.

Group III: Late Small flowered (Howells, 1991)
Howells’s 1990 definition of “Group 3: the late flowering small flowered species” was here modified to include five sub-groups: Viticella, Orientalis, Texans, Herbaceous and Shrub and Spreading. Exemplars were given for each sub-group (mainly species but, for example, including Étoile Rose for Texans sub-group). However, none of these sub-groups nor the main Group were otherwise described.

Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1991: 55
This Group is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27), nor is subdivision of Groups accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced.

Macropetala Group (Whitehead, 1959)
“Consists of C. macropetala and varieties. Deciduous climbers. Flowers medium to large, solitary, with pointed sepals, from previous season’s growth, in May, June. Vars.: markhamii ‘Markham’s Pink’.”

Published refs: Whitehead, Garden Clematis (1959): 36
Note that, in coining this name, no explicit distinction is made about double- rather than single-flowered forms, though both C. macropetala and ‘Markham’s Pink’ are indeed the former. Recent authors have tended to sink this Group within Atragene Group (Fisk, 1975).
Macropetala Group (Gooch, 1996)

“The species *C. macropetala* was introduced to Britain in 1910. It is a native of Northern China and Siberia and was originally discovered by the French missionary and botanist D’Incarville, in Northern China in about 1742. Approx. height: 8–10ft (3m). Flowers; profuse, from the old, ripened wood, from mid- to late spring; 1½–2½in (3.5–6cm) long; borne on slender stalks about 3in (7.5cm) long; flowers hang like open bells and have four outer sepals, about 1½in (4cm) long and ½in (2cm) wide, enclosing layers of smaller petaloid stamens, which become progressively smaller towards the centre; outer layers of the sepals taper to a point and vary in colour from light to mid-violet-blue; the innermost layer is off-white, sometimes flushed with blue; attractive seedheads are produced and stay on the plant for most of the winter. Foliage: leaves are each divided into three, each division having three leaflets with serrated edges.”

“Almost at once [after the Alpina Group] blooms the Macropetala Group. Here we have not single but double nodding bells in a variety of colours from early spring onwards on plants of medium height. Examples are ‘Markham’s Pink’ and ‘Jan Lindmark’.”

Having published *macropetals* as a sub-group of *Arragene* Group in *The Clematis 1992*, shortly thereafter Howells issued a revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, containing Macropetala Group *per se*. Such ‘virtual’ publication is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so it is included here purely for information about Howell's evolving classification. It is worth noting though that this enhancement is consistent with Whitehead’s original 1959 definition but, unlike that, specifies double-flowering.

Macropetala Group (Howells, c.1993)

“... On the other hand, in the Macropetala Group the outer petal-like staminodes are approximately the same length as the tepals [*sic*], making the flowers look semi-double or double.”

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 31 & 95–96

“Macropetals” is used as a group heading on p.31, in bold type, within “Early small-flowered species and cultivars”, with examples *C.* ‘Ballet Skirt’ and *C.* ‘Jan Lindmark’ and with analogous groups Evergreens, Alpinas and Montanas. “Macropetala Group” is listed on pp.95–96 only within the context of *Arragene* Group. *C. macropetala* itself and its cultivars are then classed under *Arragene* Group within the main directory (e.g. pp.267 & 399). Macropetala Group (Toomey & Leeds) is therefore not considered to have been distinctly circumscribed in this work (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.8) but it is listed here for reference.

Meclatis or Orientalis Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered, late-flowering species and their hybrids. Includes species from Sections Meclatis and Brachiata (Snoeijer, 1992) and “hybrids of *tangutica* such as ‘Bill MacKenzie’, ‘Gravetye Variety’, ‘L&S No 13342’.

Denis Bradshaw has suggested that to call this group ‘yellow flowered’ would allow the inclusion of *akebioides, brachiata, graveolens, serratifolia, rehderiana, vernayi*.

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis 1992: 36*

Although somewhat equivocally defined, there is no intrinsic reason why this epithet should not be deemed established and accepted. In practice, however, use of this Group was effectively superseded shortly afterwards by the widespread acceptance of *Tangutica Group* (of Snoeijer, 1996). Note that L&S 13342 is the number under which in 1947 Ludlow, Sherriff & Elliot introduced from Tibet the plant now classified as *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* ‘Orange Peel’; that collector’s number should not be taken as being a cultivar epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21.25, Note 4), nor is it a *C. tangutica* hybrid as suggested by Howells.

Mid-season Large-flowered Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

“These Clematis have been derived from *C. lanuginosa* and crosses with *C. patens*. *C. lanuginosa* belongs to section *Viticella* subsection *Lanuginosae* and, although it is thought by some authorities to be a species, others believe it to be a form of *C. patens*. Whatever its origin, it has been useful to hybridists to create the mid-season flowering large-flowered cultivars. As with the two cultivar sections above [Early Large-flowered and Semi-double & Double Large-flowered], Clematis in this section produce their first flowers from the leaf axil buds which were ripened the previous year. However, the new stems produced by this section grow much longer before they bear their solitary flowers, which are 15cm (6 in) or larger. This group then continues to produce new growth after flowering, bearing further crops of flowers until early autumn. The second and later crops of flowers are produced along the flowering stem towards its apex, from each of the last three to five pairs of leaf axil buds. This section also produces attractive seedheads. Cultivars in this section include *C.* ‘Henry’, *C.* ‘Marie Boisselot’ and *C.* ‘W.E. Gladstone’.


Although Evison described this aggregation as a “section”, it is clear he did not mean that in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Although ostensibly Evison’s definition might be deemed merely a restatement of
Montana Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)
“Climbing winter- and spring-bloomers, with medium-sized flowers, in aggregated axillary clusters on the old or ripened wood. Type: C. montana; other examples ... C. barbellata and C. calycina [=C. cirrhosa 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 Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). This circumscription is significantly challenged by creation of the Calycinae or Cirrhosa Groups, requiring the residual element to be re-defined under a different name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Montana-Groep (Van Kleef et al., 1890)
“Waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Indië en N. Afrika, zijn het meest geschikt voor perkbeplanting op droge en warme standplaats.” […] native in India and N. Africa, these are most suitable for bedding in a dry and warm location.” “Deze bloeien in de lente met kleine bloemen in trossen aan de ranken van het vorig jaar.” [These bloom in spring with small flowers in bunches on the vines of the previous year.] Examples are: C. montana, C. barbellata, C. calycina [=C. cirrhosa var. balearica], C. cirrhosa, C. montana grandiflora. Published refs: Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis (1890): 6 & 36
This is based on Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (though using the term “Groep” – for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2] – rather than their “Type”), albeit a slightly garbled variant: C. cirrhosa var. balearica, from the Balearic Islands, Corsica and Sardinia, does not match up with the purported origin of “India and North Africa” on p.6.

Montana Group (Whitehead, 1959)
Whitehead makes no statement as to how he would classify C. cirrhosa, so this variation seems to be consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Montana Group (Fisk, 1975)
“… includes the evergreen varieties. They also flower on year-old wood from January to May and need no pruning.” Examples include: C. armandii varieties, C. calycina [=C. cirrhosa var. balearica], C. chrysocoma, C. cirrhosa, C. montana varieties, C. spooneri [=C. chrysocoma pro parte?], C. spooneri rosea [= ‘Spooneri Rosea’], C. × vedrariensis ‘Hidcote’, & C. × vedrariensis ‘Highdown’.
Published refs: J. Fisk, The Queen of Climbers (1975): 21
A plant or combination of plants can be in more than one Group, depending on the latter’s definitions, so Fisk’s inclusion of C. armandii here – despite Whitehead (1959) having established an Armandii Group – is technically allowed (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.4). However, the broad circumscription – including the summer-flowering C. chrysocoma (blooming on current year’s growth) and C. spooneri – makes this no longer co-extensive with that defined by Moore & Jackman in 1872; a different epithet should have been chosen (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5) and failure to have done this means this re-use must be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1 & 22.4). Note also that Montana Group sensu Fisk would be challenged by acceptance of Evergreen Group.

Group XIII: Montana type (Snoeijer, 1991)
“Hybrids of Clematis species belonging to taxonomic section Cheiropsis, e.g.: Clematis chrysocoma, Clematis cirrhosa and Clematis montana. They flower mainly on old wood.”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 8
Care should be taken not to confuse this with Moore and Jackman’s Montana Group. The latter, which included C. barbellata and C. cirrhosa as well as C. montana, was based on the definition that these were “climbing winter- and spring-bloomers … [flowering] on the old or ripened wood”. Snoeijer’s re-definition here widens the species’ range to include, for example, the botanically-related C. chrysocoma – but this is a non-climbing shrub which flowers in summer on current year’s growth: characters not co-extensive with Moore and Jackman’s definition.

Montana Group (Howells, 1992)
Early flowering. “It includes: Montanas with cultivars and many hybrids, [e.g.] ‘Elizabeth’, ‘Mayleen’, ‘Freda’, etc.; C. chrysocoma, C. graciliflora [sic.; presumably gracilifolia]; C. × vedrariensis, etc. [section Cheiropsis of Snoeijer (1992)].”
Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1992: 36
Although this broadly reflects Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition, the inclusion for example of the shrubby, non-climbing, summer-flowering *C. chrysocoma* renders it non-co-extensive and thus in effect a re-circumscription which should have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Montana Group (Howells, c.1993)

“Now [after Evergreen, Alpina and Macropetala Groups] comes the dramatic entrance of the Montana group. Indeed many, not aware of the beauties that have gone before, regard these as starting the clematis season. A plant can be huge, almost overpowering and covered with thousands of blooms. Examples are ‘Freda’ and ‘Mayleen.’” ‘Virtual’ publication such as this, from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so this definition is included here purely for information about Howells’s evolving classification.

Montana Group (Gooch, 1996)

“The original *C. montana*, introduced from the Himalayas by Lady Amherst in 1831, was white. There are now many clematis labelled ‘montana’ but they vary greatly, because over the years they have been grown from seed and not reproduced vegetatively. Approx. height: the majority make about 7–10m of growth; others are less rampant, growing to around 4.5m, while other can reach 12m or more. Flowers: produced in abundance from old ripened wood through late spring and early summer and a modest display is occasionally produced during early autumn; most are single with four sepals but a few plants bear semi-double; colour varies from white through all shades of pink to almost cherry-red. Foliage: colour also varies with the varieties, from light green to deep purply-bronze; leaves each have three leaflets with serrated edges.” Examples include *C. montana* ‘Alexander’, *C. montana* ‘Broughton Star’ [sic.], *C. montana* ‘Elizabeth’ [sic.] & *C. montana* ‘Freda’ [sic.].

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 156

This seems to be consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition and co-extensive with *C. montana*.

Montana Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

“Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and sometimes again at the base of young shoots later in the season. Leaves mainly ternate, glabrous to densely yellowish hairy. Flowers upright, more or less spreading, 3–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 but sometimes 5 or 6, white or pale red-purple to dark red-purple. Cultivars listed here all belong to *Clematis montana*. Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *C. gracilifolia, C. montana* [and its varieties] var. *chrysocoma*, var. *montana*, var. *sericea* & var. *wilsonii*.” Examples include (with single flowers) ‘Alexander’, ‘Continuity’ & ‘Elizabeth’ and (with semi-double or double flowers) ‘Broughton Star’, ‘Margaret Jones’ & ‘Marjorie’.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 49

Moore and Jackman’s Montana Group (1872) was based on the definition that these plants were “climbing winter- and spring-bloomers … [flowering] on the old or ripened wood”. Snoeijer includes the botanically-related *C. chrysocoma*, a non-climbing subshrub which flowers in summer on current year’s growth: characters non-co-extensive with Moore and Jackman’s definition. This is a significant re-circumscription which should have necessitated the creation of a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Re-use of this epithet must therefore be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Montana Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis montana*”

“Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and/or at the base of young shoots. Leaves mainly ternate but also pinnate, glabrous to densely yellowish hairy. Flowers upright, more or less spreading, 3–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 but sometimes 5–6, white or pink to dark red-purple.” Examples include *C. chrysocoma* and ‘Continuity’.

Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. 1999: 10

Adoption in the same work of Cirrhosa Group, inclusion of flowering on new growth and inclusion of the non-coextensive *C. chrysocoma* all challenge Moore and Jackman’s original 1972 definition. This must be deemed a significant re-circumscription which should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to have done that makes this a re-use which must be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1 & 22.4).

Montana Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

“The montanas … are natives of northern India (Himalaya) and China and many species and cultivars make excellent garden plants. Although they are not fully hardy in very cold climes, they are an easy group of clematis to grow elsewhere for the sheer abundance of flowers which appear from late spring onwards. Besides *C. montana*, other species which belong to the Montana Group … are *C. chrysocoma*, *C. gracilifolia* and *C. spooneri*. In general, the montanas are vigorous, deciduous climbers with leaves composed of three leaflets. They flower on old wood made during the previous season and the normally four-tepalled [sic.] flowers carried on thin flower stalks are borne in leaf axils in clusters or sometimes singly. … Besides the species, some excellent old and new cultivars are available to modern gardeners. These boast attractive foliage as well as single, semi-double and even double flowers.” Examples include ‘Alexander’, ‘Broughton Star’, *C. chrysocoma*, ‘Continuity’, ‘Dovedale’, ‘Marjorie’ and ‘Mayleen’.
Montana Group (Matthews, 2002)
Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section Montanae (Schneider) Grey-Wilson such as C. chrysocoma, C. montana, C. 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.”

Montana Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Derived from the botanical section Montana, from species like C. montana and C. gracilifolia Fls unisexual or hermaphrodite, spreading, 3–10 cm across, upright; borne singly, on young shoots flowering from base upwards; bracts absent. Buds nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4(–6), white or shades of red-purple. Stamens usually present (though absent in unisexual cvs); filaments glabrous. Pistils normally fertile but in some cvs changed into tepal-like [sic.] pistillodes. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Climbing habit, deciduous; some of most recent cvs less rampant to semi-climbing; roots fibrous. Lvs ternate or pinnate, glabrous to densely yellowish-hairy, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple, margins entire, serrate or lobed; seedling lvs alternate. Fl.: spring and/or sometimes in summer. Hardy to USDA zones (5–)7–9. Examples include ‘Continuity’, ‘Margaret Jones’ and ‘Picton’s Variety’ (as putative Standards) and C. chrysocoma. Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 56–59
An enhancement ostensibly compatible with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but the inclusion of C. chrysocoma, for example, rendered it non-co-extensive.

Montana Group (Gooch, 2011)
“The spring flowering C. montana originated in the Himalaya where their natural habit is to clamber up into large trees … Whilst the great majority of the Montana Group cultivars bear single flowers, some such as ‘Jenny Keay’ have semi-double blooms. The semi-double cultivars tend to begin their flowering period around two to three weeks later than singles and continue to bloom for several weeks after the singles have finished … [They flower] profusely in the spring from their old ripened wood … montanas bearing pale to very deep pink blooms tend to have purply bronze leaves, whereas those that have white or salmon-pink blooms have brighter green leaves.” Examples include ‘Broughton Star’, ‘Continuity’, ‘Dorothy Barbara’, ‘Elizbeth’, ‘Freda’ and ‘Jenny Keay’ [‘Jenny’ (Keay; Montana Group)].
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 131
This seems consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Montanae Group (Evison, 1998)
“Natives of the Himalayas, China and Tibet, these clematis are deciduous and have trifoliate leaves, some with entire leaflets, others toothed. The flowers are produced singly or in clusters on short flower stalks (pedicels) from the ripened leaf axil buds produced the previous year. The flowers have four tepals [sic.] and are flat open in shape. The seedheads are of little garden value, the seeds being produced rather sparsely, the plumose seed tails becoming fluffy with age. The flowers are borne in late spring to early summer, with occasional summer flowers, with the exception of C. montana ‘Wilsonii’, which flowers in midsummer. They are not fully winter hardy, being hardy to Zones 7–9. The species which belong to this group include C. montana var. montana, C.M. var. rubens, C. chrysocoma var. chrysocoma and C. gracilifolia var. gracilifolia. Their cultivars, especially those from C. montana, include semi-double and double forms such as C. montana [sic.] ‘Broughton Star’.”
Although Evison described this aggregation as a “subsection”, he included cultivars, therefore clearly did not mean it in a botanical sense but rather as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Care must be taken not to confuse this with Montana Group of Moore and Jackman (1872). The epithet is deemed to be too similar to the latter, so must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23).
New Zealand Group (Gooch, 2005)
Syns: New Zealand Hybrids
Published refs: Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 2000/01 as New Zealand Hybrids, offered by County Park Nursery; * Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat. (2005): 21, as New Zealand Group
Unlike County Park Group and Havering Group, which were both published as defined entities (albeit termed “Hybrids”), plants originally circulated by Hutchins under the title of “New Zealand Hybrids” were apparently given that title as a looser, selling name. However, the term was later established as a defined Group epithet by Thorncroft Nurseries. Note: this is not synonymous with Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996) because, unlike that, it does not include species native to Australia.

New Zealand Group (Sugimoto)
Species native to New Zealand or Australia, or cultivars derived from those species. Fls dioecious and unisexual. Sepals 4–8, white to greenish yellow. Evergreen small shrubs or climbers. Flowering late winter to early spring, on previous year’s growth and current year’s. Examples: *C. × cartmanii* ‘Joe’, ‘Early Sensation’, ‘Moonbeam’, ‘Moonman’ & ‘Pixie’.
Published refs: Kasugai Garden Centre’s *Total Catalogue of Clematis* 2007–2008: 31
Original script: ニュージーランド系. This apparently post-dates establishment of New Zealand Group (Gooch, 2005). It is a re-circumscription of that, including Australian as well as New Zealand species and should therefore have been renamed (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3) – but also because the epithet contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21F in implying that cultivars are only derived from New Zealand species. As a re-use, it must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1 & 22.4). It is recommended it should be treated as a synonym of Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Oceania Group
This is used in Japan as a synonym for Forsteri Group (of Snoeijer, 1996).
Original script: オセアニア系.

Orientalis Group (Howells, c.1993)
“The Orientalis group contains the truly yellow clematis. The yellows are vivid. Fine seedheads are a feature of this group. Bushes are usually of medium height but some can be tall. They flower mid-summer onwards but are more conspicuous in early autumn as colour disappears elsewhere in the garden. Examples are ‘Bill MacKenzie’ and *C. tangutica*.”

Having published “Meclatis or Orientalis Group” in *The Clematis* 1992, shortly thereafter Howells issued a revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk), containing Orientalis Group *per se*. ‘Virtual’ publication such as this is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about his evolving classification.

Paniculatae Group (Jackman, 1910)
“Climbing small flowered Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering profusely on summer shoots.” Examples include *C. buchaniana* [= *C. buchaniana*], *C. flammula*, *flammula rosea purpurea* [= *C. triternata* ‘Roseopurpurea’], *C. graveolens*, *C. paniculata* [of Thunb., non J.F. Gmel.; = *C. terniflora*] & *C. vitalba*.
Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 24, as “Paniculatae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 55]
Although originally described as “Paniculatae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Watson (1915) adds flowering “from July to October” to the definition. Note that acceptance of this circumscription would challenge Moore & Jackman’s Jackmanii Group (with exemplar *C. flammula*) and Graveolens Group (with *C. graveolens* and *C. vitalba*), requiring the residual elements of both to be renamed (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). It is itself challenged by creation of Flammula Group of Snoeijer (1999), Tangutica Group of Snoeijer (1991, emend 1996) & Vitalba Group of Snoeijer (1999).

Patens Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)
Syns: Azurae Group (Jackman, 1910)
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 Group (ICNCP, 2016: 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 *C. patens* or having “a Patens Group cultivar as at least one of the parents” [Snoeijer (2008): 63]. However, Snoeijer includes Lanuginosa Group within this circumscription of Patens Group, in the belief that *C. lanuginosa* is conspecific with *C. 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, 2016: 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.

Patens-Groep (Van Kleef et al., 1890)

“De 1e. reeks verscheidenheden, groei-hoogte 3—4m, waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Japan, zijn goed overblijvend en naar den aard der bloeiwijze, in de lente aan de ranken van het vorig jaar, zeer geschikt voor wand- of muurbeplanting.” [The first set of varieties, growth height 3–4m, whose core type is native to Japan, are good perennials and by the nature of their manner of flowering, in the spring on the previous year’s branches, are best suited for fences or wall-planting.] “De verscheidenheden tot deze groep behorende, bloeien alle met volkomen bloemen, in de lente, aan de ranken van het vorig jaar.” [The first set of varieties belonging to this group all bloom with perfect flowers in springtime, on the previous year’s branches ...] Examples include: *C. patens*, ‘Albert Victor’, ‘Amalia’, ‘Charles Noble’, ‘Edouard Desfossé’, ‘Fair Rosamond’, ‘Florida Pallida’, ‘Lady Londesborough’, ‘Miss Bateman’, & ‘Victor Lemoine’.

“De 2e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep, groeien minder hoog en kunnen voor hetzelfde doel gebezigd worden.” [The second set of varieties of this group grow lower and can be used for the same purpose.] “De verscheidenheden tot deze groep behorende, bloeien alle met volkomen bloemen, half geheel gevulde bloemen, in de lente aan de ranken van het vorig jaar.” [The varieties belonging to this group all bloom with perfect flowers, semi- or fully double flowers in the spring on the previous year’s branches.] Examples include: ‘Albertine’, ‘Belle of Woking’, ‘Countess of Lovelace’, ‘Lilacina Plena’, ‘Louis van Houtte’, & ‘Undine’.

Published refs: Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis (1890): 5 & 10

A variant consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but using the term “Groep” (for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their “Type”. However, an attempt is made to subdivide Groups, not allowed under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. It is noteworthy that van Kleef et al. cite some of their exemplars as having been derived from *C. patens* hybridization with ‘Jackmanii’ or with *C. lanuginosa* (e.g. ‘Edouard Desfossé’); Moore and Jackman’s initial separation of Patens Group from Jackmanii or Lanuginosa Groups was based on their different flowering times.

Groupe I - Patens (Boucher & Mottet, 1898)

“A ce groupe appartiennent des types botaniques d’une haute valeur: les Clematis patens, lanuginosa, Jackmani [sic.] et patens à fleurs doubles. Nous avons fait rentrer dans ce groupe, sous la désignation de Patens à fleurs doubles, les variétés issues de croisements entre les différentes sections du genre Patens; patens, lanuginosa, jackmani. Ces variétés sont distinctes par la duplicature de leurs fleurs et ont conservé plus ou moins les caractères des plants dont elles proviennent. C’est pourquoi nous préférons en faire une section du groupe qui les a produites, plutôt que de les classer à tort dans les Florida, avec lesquelles il n’existe aucune analogie de caractères.” [To this group belong the botanical types of high value: the *Clematis patens*, *lanuginosa*, *Jackmani* [sic.] and *patens with double flowers*. We have entered into this group, under the designation *Patens with double flowers*, the varieties derived from crosses between different sections of the Patens kind; *patens, lanuginosa, jackmani*. These varieties are distinct by the doubling of their flowers and more or less retain the character of the plants from which they originate. That is why we prefer to make a section of the group that produced them, instead of wrongly classifying them in *Florida* [Group], with which there are no analogous characters.”] The following pages then treat each of the four elements (Patens, Lanuginosa, Jackmanii, & Double-flowered Patens) as “sections” within this Patens Group.

Published refs: Boucher et Mottet (1898): 58

Boucher & Mottet here effectively create one large Group – comprising the Jackmanii, Lanuginosa and Patens Groups of Moore & Jackman (1872) and part of their Florida Group – but all under the epithet for just Patens. Such a re-circumscription should have resulted in the creation of a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5), failing which this must be treated as a re-use and therefore rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1).

Patens Group (Jouin, 1907)

There is no attempt made to circumscribe the Group itself, save that it is listed as a heading under Großblumige Arten [Large-flowered species] (p.229), with examples ‘Edouard Desfossé’, ‘Helena’, ‘Louisa’, ‘Nelly Moser’ & ‘Standishii’. All of these are then briefly described under *C. patens* on pp.234–5.

Published refs: Jouin (1907): 229 & 233–5

Although this treatment seems broadly consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, it is deemed that the characterization is not sufficiently clear to constitute a satisfactory basis for establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27).
Patens Group (Spingarn, 1935)
“Flowering on year-old ripened wood; spring-bloomers.”
Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 78, as “Patens Type”
Although originally described as a “type”, this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1).
This is effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Patens Group (Fisk, 1956)
“Spring and early summer flowering varieties, producing flowers on last season’s ripened wood and sometimes
on young wood in the late summer.” Examples include ‘Barbara Dibley’, ‘Barbara Jackman’ & ‘Fair Rosamund’.
Published refs: *Fisk’s Clematis Nursery cat.* (1956): 7
This marks a distinct variation from Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (where flowering was said to be only
in spring). Fisk’s re-circumscription is therefore a re-use of the Group epithet and must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Patens Group (Whitehead, 1959)
“Consists of *C. patens*, varieties and hybrids. Deciduous climbers. Flowers – large, solitary, from old or
ripened growth of previous year, in May, June, July. Vars: *grandiflora* [= ‘Grandiflora’]; ‘Daniel Deronda’,
‘Lady Londooborough’, ‘Lasurstern’, ‘Nelly Moser’, ‘The President’ [and 12 others].”
An enhancement consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Patens Group (Fisk, 1975)
“As the groups have become so intermixed during the last hundred years of cross-breeding, it is not always clear
to which group certain varieties belong. The main trouble is with the Patens and Lanuginosa varieties which have
become so mixed it is difficult to separate them. However, I have attempted to do this by listing under Patens
Group all those that flower on year-old ripened wood in May and June and do not flower again until September,
when they do so, with smaller flowers on the young wood, ...produced during the summer.” “... produce very large
flowers on short stems from old ripened wood in May and June and need no pruning. They do not flower during
the summer but in September will often produce smaller flowers on the young wood.” 37 examples of cultivars
are listed (though not *C. patens* itself).
Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 21
Like Fisk’s 1956 treatment, this marks a distinct variation from Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (where
flowering was said to be only in spring). Fisk’s re-circumscription is therefore a re-use of the Group epithet and
must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Group II: Patens type (Snoeijer, 1991)
“Flowering on old wood in spring.”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7
An abridged and less well characterized, version of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition for Patens Group,
with a revised epithet.

Patens Group (Huxley et al., 1992)
“Woody climbers, 2–3.5m, flowering in spring on old wood; fls with pointed sepals, usually single, 15–25cm
diameter, sepals wide and overlapping to pointed, flat to wavy edged, white to purple, often with darker
Published refs: *New RHS Dict. of Gardening* (1992): 651
This seems to be an acceptable enhancement of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Patens Group (Snoeijer, 1996)
“Woody climbers flowering from old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer or early autumn.
Leaves simple or ternate, sometimes pinnate. Flowers upright, spreading, 10–25cm across. Tepals [sic] 6 to 8,
elliptic in shape, white, cream-yellow, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style plumose. All
cultivars seem to be derived from *Clematis patens*. Includes all plants belonging to the so called ‘large flowering
hybrids’ except those belonging to the Jackmanii Group. This group was formally [sic.] split up into three
groups: Florida Group and Lanuginosa Group (both are now united in the Patens Group in this checklist) and
the remaining Patens Group. The Florida Group was mainly used for plants flowering with filled (double)
flowers. ... The Lanuginosa Group was used for plants flowering on young shoots but because of further
hybridization it is impossible to maintain this group name as well. Nurseries hardly use groups for these ‘large
flowering hybrids’ in their lists or catalogues.” Examples include (single-flowered cvs) ‘Ada Sari’, ‘Akaishi’ &
Patens Group (Snoeijer, 1999)
Parentage: “Cultivars are mainly derived from Clematis patens”
“Woody climbers flowering from old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in spring or early autumn. Leaves simple or ternate, sometimes pinnate. Flowers upright, spreading, 10–25cm across. Tepals [sic.] 6–8, elliptic in shape, white, cream-yellow, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style plumose.”
Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 10
Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition used “flowering from the young growing summer wood” as a key factor separating other Groups from Patens Group (whose flowering, by contrast, was “on the year-old ripened wood”). The conflation of these characteristics – perhaps based on the author’s apparent conflation of C. lanuginosa within C. patens – was a significant re-circumscription of Moore and Jackman’s definition and should have led to creation of a new Group with a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to have done that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1).

Patens Group (Brandenburg, 2000)
“Plants predominantly flowering on the old or ripened wood; mostly with single flowers having pointed tepals; flowering time spring-summer; woody climbers.”
Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217
In attempting, apparently, to paraphrase Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition, Brandenburg has conflated the flowering period into “spring-summer”. This undermines their key distinction between spring-flowering Patens Group and summer-flowering Florida Group, so must be deemed a recircumscription/re-use and therefore rejected (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Patens Group (Johnson, 2001)
Syns: “Early Large-flowering Group” [common name]
Inclusion of ‘Countess of Lovelace’ in Johnson’s simultaneous, 2001 circumscription of Fortunei Group challenges Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition of Patens Group, which had this cultivar as an exemplar. This renders Johnson’s treatment of Patens Group here a re-circumscription which should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1).

Patens Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from C. patens [which is here deemed to include C. lanuginosa] or hybrids that have a Patens Group cultivar as at least one of the parents
Fls hermaphrodite, spreading, 4–25cm across, upright, borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme in which, on young shoots, the terminal fl opens first; bracts leaf-like and usually simple. Buds upright. Tepals [sic.] 4–8, white, cream-yellowish, red-purple, purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet, sometimes striped with a darker or paler colour, elliptic or rarely oblanceolate-obovate. Fls usually fertile but, in some cvs, stamens changed into tepal-like [sic.] staminodes and pistils into tepal-like [sic.] pistillodes; otherwise filaments glabrous and pistils plumose and usually longer than stamens. Seed tails plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber; roots fleshy. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets usually simple, margins entire, rarely lobed to cleft; scedling lvs opposite. FL: spring and summer; some cvs fl mainly in spring. Hardy to USDA zones 5–11. Examples include ‘Fairy Blue’, ‘Prins Hendrik’ and ‘Silver Moon’ (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer, Clematis Cultivar Group Classification (2008): 59–68
Inclusion of Lanuginosa Group within this re-circumscription of Patens Group, in the apparent belief that C. lanuginosa is conspecific with C. patens, challenges Moore and Jackman’s original 1872 definitions, which separated these two. Further, it should be noted that Patens Group of Snoeijer (1996) also subsumed Moore & Jackman’s Florida Group but Florida Group was reinstated as a separate element in Snoeijer (2008). In both cases, the “Patens Group” so formed should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Such re-use of Patens Group for circumscriptions very different from Moore and Jackman’s must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1) and could cause significant confusion for unwary users of previous definitions. Further, the lax parentage criteria could soon, within a few generations, lead to inclusion of cultivars far removed from true C. patens (in contravention of ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21.1.)
Patens × Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001)
Syns: “Re-flowering Group” [common name]
“Flowering early, from old wood; may also reflower on current shoots.” Examples include ‘Lady Caroline Nevill’.
Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Epithet must be rejected, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4). Note also that inclusion of ‘Lady Caroline Nevill’ as an example here challenges Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition of Lanuginosa Group, which cited this cultivar as an exemplar.

Recta Group (Riekstiņa, 1985)
Syns: Erecta Group
“Recta grupā ieitilpst sugas, kas ir daudzgadīgi lakstaugi vai puskrūmi, vai krūmi. Ziedi pa vienam vai ziedkopās, 3–8cm diametrā, sastāv no 4 līdz 6 kauslapām. Zied bagātīgi uz tekoš ā gada dzinumiem jūlijā un jūlijā. Kopauglī aizmetas daudz augļu. Ieziemojot apgriež līdz sakņu kaklam. Grupā ieitilpst šādas sugas: Clematis heracleifolia DC., C. hexapetala Pall., C. integrifolia L., C. recta L. un to varietātes.” [Recta Group includes species that are perennial herbs or sub-shrubs or shrubs. Flowers borne singly or in inflorescences, 3–8cm in diameter, consisting of 4 to 6 sepals. Bloom abundantly on the current year’s shoots in June and July. Carpels develop a lot of fruit. In winter die back to the root collar. The Group includes the following species: Clematis heracleifolia DC., C. hexapetala Pall. (=C. angustifolia Jacq.), C. integrifolia L., C. recta L. and their varieties.]
Published refs: Riekstiņa (1985): 28

Challenged by Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s 1986 creation of Integrifolia Group, this Group has a wider circumscription than Moore & Jackman’s Erecta Group, by including shrubby/sub-shrubby plants, so is more akin to what Snoeijer later termed Flammula Group (except that he upheld Integrifolia Group as being separate).

Re-flowering Group
Used as a common name for Patens × Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001).
Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Rockery Group (Howells, 1992)
Early-flowering, small-flowered species and their hybrids. “Any clematis from another group is correct here as long as its growth habit makes it suitable as a rockery plant.” Examples include ‘New Zealand plants such as C. marmoraria, C. petriei and hybrids such as C. × cartmanii ‘Joe’, County Park Hybrids, Havering Hybrids; C. addisonii, C. albicoma, C. columbiana var. tenuiloba and C. douglasii var. scottii ‘Rosa’ from the USA; C. viticella ‘Nana’, C. ranunculoides. Some of these plants can be listed under other Groups as well”.
Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1992: 36

Howells conjures with terming this the “Alpine Group” but decides Rockery Group is to be preferred to avoid potential confusion with the Alpina Group. Although little taken up subsequently by other authors seeking to employ a hierarchical, more botanical classification, Howells’s Group defined here was properly established and remains accepted.

Rockery Group (Howells, c.1993)
“While the above [Evergreen, Alpina, Macropetala and Montana Groups] have been catching attention, below them at almost ground level is the lovely Rockery group. Hardly exploited yet, this in time will be a popular section for the beauty of the delicate flowers. Examples are C. marmoraria and C. × cartmanii ‘Joe’. They flower from early spring onwards.”

‘Virtual’ publication such as this, from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so this definition is included here purely for information about his evolving classification. Although less well characterized, it conforms with Howells’s earlier (1992) definition.

Semi-double & Double Large-flowered Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)
“The clematis within this section grow in a very similar way to those in the previous section [Early Large-flowered], differing in having semi-double or fully double flowers. It is difficult to establish exactly where these clematis were derived from but they most probably originated as sports from C. patens or its cultivars. Some cultivars, for example C. ‘Evitwo’ ARCTIC QUEEN and C. ‘Belle of Woking’, always produce double flowers, both from the previous season’s ripened stems and from the current season’s growth. The flowers from the former can be 12cm (4¾ in) across or larger, those from the current season’s growth being smaller. Other cultivars, such as C. ‘Daniel Deronda’, bear semi-double flowers from stems produced the previous season and single flowers from the current season’s stems. These cultivars have the same cultivation requirements as those in the previous section. The flowering period is slightly later, beginning in early summer and continuing on until early autumn. The cultivars in this section produce attractive seedheads.”

Although Evison described this aggregation as a “section”, it is clear he did not mean that in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). However the epithet, consisting of more than 30 characters, does not conform with ICNCP, 2016: 21.13, so must be rejected.
Single Large-flowered Cultivars (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

“A favourite group of clematis among gardeners, single large-flowered cultivars are noted for their astonishing range of colour, form and size. The plethora of colour includes anything from delicate pinks to rich and vibrant reds, gentle blues to striking purples and dazzling whites. Each colour is available in many different shades. Even white cultivars may appear off-white, creamy white, or brilliant, sparkling white. Large-flowered cultivars can broadly be divided into two main groups based on their flowering time: early flowering (mid-spring to early summer) and late flowering (midsummer to mid-autumn to late autumn). A few may even continue flowering into early winter in mild or maritime gardens. Early flowering large-flowered cultivars bloom on old wood or on the previous season's growths from late spring or early summer. Some may even flower again later in the season on the current year’s shoots. Late-flowering large-flowered cultivars reserve their main displays of flowers for midsummer and late summer to late autumn. They flower on new wood or on the current year's growths.” Examples many, including ‘Henryi’, ‘Jackmanii’, ‘Lady Londesborough’ & ‘Star of India’.

Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 97

It is not clear if it was the authors’ intention here to create a Group. The epithet is not included in the summary on p.31; individual cultivars are not assigned to this Group within the main directory in chapter 9; and it is the different term “Large-flowered Cultivars” which is included in the heading in Appendix 1 (p.400). However, the term does form a heading in chapter 8, itself headed “Overview of Clematis Groups”; and Appendix 1 is headed “Clematis by Groups”, noting that “As a rule, plants with similar characteristics of growth and flowering habit are listed together”. Even if the intention had been to form a Group [and even though that term was not directly used: see ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1], it is arguable the current circumscription is sufficiently distinct to separate this group from Double and Semi-double Large-flowered Cultivars, given that some of the latter are said to bear single flowers at times. Nevertheless, it is deemed helpful for this aggregate to be listed here at least for reference, because it clearly challenges Moore and Jackman’s Jackmanii, Lanuginosa and Patens Groups by including exemplars they used in establishing those.

Small-flowered Division (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

“Clematis grown in gardens can be broadly divided into two groups. Large-flowered clematis (cultivars) have lace or spaghetti-like roots and large flowers, are rarely scented and can suffer from clematis wilt. Small-flowered clematis (species and cultivars) have fibrous (thin and fine) roots, carry numerous small flowers that are often scented and seldom suffer from wilt.”

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 29

This is deemed to be a common name, not a Group – but it is included here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification systems within clematis.

Small-flowered Division (Matthews, 2002)

“Clematis cultivars can initially be divided broadly into small-flowered and large-flowered. In terms of size the division is not absolute: small-flowered cultivars have flowers (1.5–)2–12(–18)cm across and large-flowered cultivars have flowers (5–)10–22(–29)cm across. In practice, the distinction is fairly easy to see, because although the flowers of small-flowered cultivars are somewhat diverse in appearance, none (with the exception of a few members of the Viticella Group) has flowers that correspond to the big, usually flat flowers of the large-flowered groups.”

Published refs: ICRC 2002: 12

This is deemed to be a common name, not a Group – but it is included here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification systems within clematis.

Spring Group (Jackman, 1870)


Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1870–1871: 35, as “Spring Varieties”

Although originally described as “Spring Varieties” by Jackmans’, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). With the exception of ’Reginae’, these cultivars were all deemed to have been selections or early hybrids of C. patens and would therefore have been subsumed within Patens Group, first defined by Moore and Jackman in 1872. ‘Reginae’ however was described by Moore and Jackman (1872) as derived from C. patens × C. lanuginosa but by 1877 had been reclassified by them as belonging to Lanuginosa Group.
Summer Group (Jackman, 1870)
“Will flower profusely in [sic.] the young wood, therefore can be pruned back to four or five breaking buds in November.” Examples: ‘Jackmannii’ [sic.], ‘Jackmanii’, rubro-viola [rubro-violaeco], rubella [Rubella], ‘Prince of Wales’, hybrida splendida [Splendida], viticella venosa [Venosa], flammula, lanuginosa, lanuginosa candida [Candida], lanuginosa nivea [Nivea], Florida single [= C. florida var. normalis], Florida double [C. florida var. flore-pleno ‘Plena’], & Sieboldi [C. florida var. florida ‘Sieboldiana’].
Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1870–1871: 35, as “Summer Varieties”

Although originally described as “Summer Varieties” by Jackmans’, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Soon afterwards, these cultivars were variously assigned to the following Groups first defined by Moore and Jackman in 1872: Florida, Jackmanii, Lanuginosa & Viticella.

Group VIII: Tangutica type (Snoeijer, 1991)
“Hybrids of Clematis species belonging to taxonomic section Meclatis e.g.: Clematis tibetana, Clematis tangutica, Clematis serratifolia and clematis 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 new Group epithet containing Tangutica. However, the facts that the Group definition was more clearly circumscribed in Snoeijer (1996): 55 and that the term Tangutica Group has achieved common usage since then [e.g. in ICRC (2002)] both point to Tangutica Group becoming the accepted epithet and to “Group VIII: Tangutica type” becoming its synonym despite its prior publication (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.6 & 29.2).

Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996)
Syn.: Group VIII: Tangutica type (Snoeijer, 1991)
Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 55
A Tangutica-complex definition was first published in Snoeijer (1991) under the epithet “Group VIII: Tangutica type”. The amended Group definition here, from Snoeijer (1996), was more clearly circumscribed and the term Tangutica Group has achieved common usage since then [(e.g. in ICRC (2002)], suggesting that Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996) should be given nomenclatural priority and “Group VIII: Tangutica type” be made its synonym, despite prior publication (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2). Although technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 19.6) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin but it is now deemed to be the accepted epithet under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.6, having been published in ICRC 2002 4th Suppt (2012): 8. Note also that ‘Anita’, cited here as an example of Tangutica Group but derived from C. potaninii var. fargesii × C. tangutica, could now equally be assigned to Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 1999).

Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1999)
Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical section Meclatis, for at least one parent”
“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Flowers nodding, campanulate or spreading, 3–8cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 but sometimes 5 or 6, white, cream, yellow or yellow stained with red-purple.”
Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 11
See comments under Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Tangutica Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)
Syns: “Yellow-flowered clematis”
“For the convenience of gardeners, the yellow clematis are discussed here under the extremely popular species C. tangutica from northwestern China. In fact, there are other species which have yellow flowers, including C. graveolens, C. orientalis and C. tibetana. Noted for their waxy-smooth, yellow, lantern-shaped flowers ... [and] very attractive, relatively large seedheads. ...Most members of this group flower continuously from early summer through autumn. Some, however, reserve their main display for late summer. The plants can withstand temperatures down to –35°C.” Examples include ‘Annemieke’, ‘Aureolin’, ‘Bill MacKenzie’, ‘Helios’ [= ‘Daihelios’], ‘Kugota’ (Golden Tiara) and C. orientalis.
A variation broadly consistent with Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996).
Tangutica Group (Matthews, 2002)
Syns: Orientalis Group
Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section
Meclatis (Spach) Baill., such as C. intricata, C. ispahanica, C. ladakbiana, C. orientalis, C. serratifolia, C. tangutica,
C. tibetana. 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, 2.5–9cm across. Sepals
4(–6), white, cream, yellow, orange-yellow, or yellow stained with purple or red-brown. Leaves ternate or pinnate.”
Published refs: ICRC 2002: 13
See comments under Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Tangutica Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)
“The Tangutica Group (C. tangutica and its cultivars) is noted for its waxy smooth, yellow, lantern-shaped
flowers which are produced continuously from early summer through autumn. They also produce attractive,
relatively large, silky seedheads.” Examples include ‘Aureolin’, ‘Bill MacKenzie’, ‘Helios’ [= ‘Daihelios’] and
‘Kugotia’ (GOLDEN TiARA).
Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21
Unlike in Toomey & Leeds (2001), here Tangutica Group has ostensibly been defined as including only
C. tangutica and its hybrids – a re-circumscription of Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996) which should
therefore have been given a new epithet (ICNCNP, 2016: Art. 3.5). However, in practice, the definition includes
a wider species’ base: for example, C. tibetana ‘Orange Peel’ is assigned to Tangutica Group (p.202).

Tangutica Group (Matthews 2002, emend. Donald 2009) CORRECTED ENTRY
Syns: Orientalis Group
Recent phylogenetic research by Lehtonen, Christenhuisz & Falck (2016) suggests that C. ispahanica should
indeed be associated with species hitherto grouped in Section Meclatis (Spach) Baill., such as C. ladakbiana
and C. orientalis. It was incorrect therefore for this species to have been excluded from the list under Tangutica
Group (Matthews, 2002) and this amendment should be ignored.

Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Derived from species belonging to the botanical section Meclatis, for at least one parent.
Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to bowl-shaped to almost spreading, 3–8cm across, usually nodding to
horizontal or rarely more or less upright, borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme, axillary or terminal
on young shoots, usually opening from base upwards (but sometimes with terminal fl first, then opening from
base upwards); bracts leaf-like, simple or relatively undivided. Buds nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4 (or sometimes 5 or 6),
white, cream, yellow or yellow stained red-purple. Filaments partly hairy. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads usually
persistent. Climbing to erect habit, deciduous; roots fibrous. Lvs simple to pinnate, rather herbaceous, green or
glaucescent, petioled; lflts simple or ternate, margins entire, serrate or lobed; seedling lvs alternate.
FL: summer. Some cvs into mid- to late autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include ‘Harry Smith’,
‘Orange Peel’ and ‘Sherriffii’ (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 68–72
Snoeijer explained that he chose Tangutica as an epithet in preference to Graveolens or Meclatis. See further
comments under Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Tangutica Group (Gooch, 2011)
“The Clematis in this group are derived from the species C. tangutica or C. orientalis and all, except ‘Anita’,
have nodding bell-shaped flowers in various shades of yellow. They are all hardy, extremely free-flowering and
useful in the garden as they flower for long periods throughout the summer and autumn, with most producing
excellent seedheads for added interest during the winter months.” Examples include ‘Anita’, ‘Bill MacKenzie’,
C. serratifolia.
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 132
This definition re-circumscribes Snoeijer’s of 1996 but in a way that is inconsistent, stating both that the
“clematis in this group are derived from the species C. tangutica or C. orientalis” but then in later text giving as
examples ‘Grace’ (derived from C. ligusticifolia × C. serratifolia), C. ladakbiana, ‘Orange Peel’ (a selection
from C. tibetana var. vernayi) and C. serratifolia. It must be rejected under ICNCNP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1.

Texan or Viorna Group (Howells, 1992)
Small-flowered, late-flowering species and their hybrids. “It includes texensis hybrids such as ‘Duchess of Albany’,
C. viorna. Some would include C. fusca here.”
Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1992: 36
It is deemed that (apart from inferred, unspecified similarities between his exemplars) Howells has not
characterized the members of this Group sufficiently for this epithet to be considered properly established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.2 & 27.2). His use of the term is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of his classification to be traced. Note that the research by Lehtonen, Christenhusz & Falck (2016) suggests that C. fusca, while nested within the same clade, is somewhat distantly related to species in the C. viorna-C. texensis complex; it becomes arguable therefore whether inclusion of C. fusca, tentatively postulated here by Howells, would challenge the co-extensivity of this epithet.

Texensis Group (Spingarn, 1935)

Syns: C. pseudococcinea Schneider

Syn. of Wokingensis Group.

Large-flowered hybrids flowering from the young growing summer wood in summer and autumn. Includes ‘Countess of Onslow’, ‘a cross between C. 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 the Wokingensis Type and Schneider has grouped them together under the name of C. pseudococcinea; but I shall refer to them hereafter by what seems to me the more appropriate title of Texensis Type. They can easily be distinguished from the other large-flowered hybrids by the fact that their flowers are not open but bell-shaped or trumpet-shaped.”

Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in The National Horticultural Magazine (January 1935): 68 & 78, as “Texensis Type”

Although originally described as Texensis Type by Spingarn, under later terminology this would effectively be the description for a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1); indeed, Texensis Group was apparently first established as such by Whitehead (1959) and this epithet was subsequently widely adopted [for example, see ICRC (2002): 13 and Snoeijer (2008): 72–74]. However, as is clear from Spingarn’s description, in coining this name he was simply applying a superfluous, new name to a group which had already been established – what we should now understand as Wokingensis Group. Texensis Group should therefore be rejected (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.7), unless it can be argued that Wokingensis Group is a long-forgotten or obsolete name over which the later-established Texensis Group should be given priority (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2 & Rec. 29A). In weighing this option it must be noted that, over time, later authors have widened the definition of Texensis Group to include more than the original six Wokingensis cultivars, in ways which can cause confusion over how it should currently be understood: for example ICRC (2002): 13 includes cultivars “derived from C. texensis crossed with representatives from either of the Large-flowered cultivar-groups”, whereas Snoeijer (2008): 73 includes cultivars “mainly derived from C. texensis or species belonging to the botanical subgenus Viorna, for at least one parent, usually crossbred with a Patens Group cultivar”. Given such irreconcilable re-circumscriptions, with some doubt as to which sense best preserves existing usage, there seems no alternative but to declare Texensis Group sensu Spingarn a confused name which should henceforward be treated as a synonym of Wokingensis Group.

Texensis Group (Whitehead, 1959)


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 Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1)]. However, Whitehead’s looser definition – implying inclusion of any hybrid involving C. texensis and including as an exemplar ‘Gravetye Beauty’ (which did not have ‘Star of India’ as a parent) – is a significant re-circumscription of Spingarn’s narrower definition involving only the six Wokingensis hybrids, so should have been renamed (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); it must thus be deemed a re-use of a rejected epithet and itself be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1).

Texensis Group (Fisk, 1975)

“... consists of semi-herbaceous varieties from America ... The parent plant which grows wild in Texas is ... C. coccinea, ... Other varieties in this group have been crossed with large-flowering varieties and the sepals open wider than the type. All are semi-herbaceous and die down to the ground in the winter.” Examples include: C. texensis, ‘Countess of Onslow’, ‘Duchess of Albany’, ‘Duchess of York’, ‘Étoile Rose’, ‘Grace Darling’, ‘Gravetye Beauty’ & ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’. 

Published refs: J. Fisk, The Queen of Climbers (1975): 22

This somewhat confused definition implies that all cultivars must have C. texensis as a parent, as per Spingarn’s 1935 definition but, as with Whitehead’s 1959 definition, inclusion of ‘Étoile Rose’ and ‘Gravetye Beauty’ widens the circumscription such that this must be deemed a re-use and rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Group VI: Texensis type (Snoeijer, 1991)

Syn. of Wokingensis Group.

“Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn with urceolate shaped flowers. The group was known in
early days as Woking Hybrids or Wokingensis Hybrids.”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7
This definition is deemed to be a synonym for Wokingensis Group. It should be noted that Snoeijer was wrong to conflate Woking Hybrids with Wokingensis Hybrids; they were distinct.

Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 1996)
Syn. of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).
“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers upright or nodding, tulip-shaped to campanulate, 4–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 to 6, rather thick, red to pale red-purple. Fruit style plumose. All cultivars known to have single flowers. Derived originally from *Clematis texensis* crossed with plants belonging to the Jackmanii Group (like *Clematis ‘Star of India’*). Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *Clematis addisonii, C. coactilis, C. crispa, C. fuscic, C. f. var. violacea, C. hirsutissima, C. ochroleuca, C. pitcheri, C. texensis, C. viorna*.”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 56
By its inclusion of a wide range of potential parent species, this treatment effectively renamed Boucher & Mottet’s Viorna Group by re-using the epithet first coined by Spingarn for a much narrower range of cultivars (specifically, those derived from *C. texensis* × ‘Star of India’, also known as Wokingensis Group). Had the intention been to re-circumscribe Texensis Group, the new entity should have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). It is probably best considered a synonym of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet) [although it should be noted that both Texensis Group and Viorna Group have been deemed to be confused names: see ICRC 2002 4th Suppt (2012): 8–9].

Texensis Group (Huxley et al., 1992)
Published refs: New RHS Dict. of Gardening (1992): 651
See comments under Texensis Group (Whitehead, 1959).

Texensis Group (Howells, c. 1993)
“The Texensis group of late summer again has distinctive qualities making bushes of medium height which tend to climb or clamber over other plants. The flowers are tulip or trumpet shapes of glowing colours. Each flower is of such beauty as to demand individual attention. Examples would be ‘Gravetye Beauty’ and ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’.” ‘Virtual’ publication such as this, taken from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about the evolving classification. This definition effectively follows Texensis Group (Whitehead, 1959) but, like that, must be rejected.

Texensis Group (Gooch, 1996)
Semi-herbaceous climbers: “During a hard winter the top growth from the previous summer will die down completely and we have to rely on new shoots being produced from below soil level. … In milder climates, viable buds can be found several feet up the old vines during the spring. … Flowers: generally begin during mid-summer and continue to early or mid-autumn; normally four sepals but occasionally five or six [e.g. ‘Gravetye Beauty’]; shaped like lily-flowered tulips, holding themselves erect and looking skywards (the exception is ‘Étoile Rose’, which has four sepalized, open, nodding bells facing downwards).” Examples include ‘Duchess of Albany’, ‘Étoile Rose’, ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Ladybird Johnson’ [sic.], ‘Princess Diana’ [as ‘The Princess of Wales’], & ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’.
Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 170
Inclusion as exemplars of ‘Étoile Rose’, which is more commonly assigned to Viticella Group and of ‘Gravetye Beauty’ means that this definition has a wider circumscription than Jackmans’ Wokingensis Group or Spingarn’s Texensis Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). It is considered a non-accepted re-use of the Group epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1) and a synonym of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).

Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 1999)
Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical section Viorna, for at least one parent” “Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate, with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers upright or nodding, tulip-shaped to campanulate, 4–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 to 6, rather thick, red-purple.”
Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. (1999): 11
See comments under Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 1996).
Texensis Group (Brandenburg, 2000)
“Plants profusely flowering on the young wood during a long period; ± bell-shaped flowers; flowering time summer; subshrubs.”
Syn. of Texensis Group (Spingarn, 1935)?
Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217
A variation which seems to be consistent with Spingarn’s 1935 definition, though no examples or parentage are provided to confirm this.

Texensis Group (Matthews, 2002)
Parentage: Small-flowered cultivars derived from C. 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, 4–10cm 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.”
Published refs: ICRC 2002: 13
See comments under Texensis Group (Whitehead, 1959).

Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from C. texensis or species belonging to the botanical subgenus Viorna, for at least one parent, usually cross-bred with a Patens Group cultivar
Fls hermaphrodite, urceolate to tulip-shaped, becoming more or less spreading later, 4–10cm across, more or less upright, usually borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme in which, on young shoots, axillary fls open from base upwards, followed by terminal fl when shoot fully grown (though, when unpruned, young shoots in spring will flower with terminal flower first); bracts leaf-like and usually simple. Buds nodding or upright.
Tepals [sic.] 4–6, red to red-purple or pale purple, rather thick especially at base. Filaments hairy or partly hairy. Seed tails plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous, climbing habit; roots fleshy. Lvs pinnate, rather leathery, petaled; lfts simple or ternate (the terminal lfts sometimes reduced), margins entire or lobed; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring and/or late summer into early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 7–11. Examples include ‘Princess Diana’, ‘Red Lantern’ and ‘Zomibel’ Mienie Belle (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer, Clematis Cultivar Group Classification (2008): 72–74
See comments under Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Texensis Group (Gooch, 2011)
Syn. of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).
“The cultivars in this group are very much sought-after garden plants, especially those derived from the species C. texensis, whose ‘trumpet’ shaped blooms are exquisite. They are all hardy, summer flowering ... Used as climbers ... Alternatively they can be allowed to scramble at will ... Clematis in the Texensis Group are herbaceous in habit; in other words their stems die down, very often to ground level, every winter”. Examples include ‘Duchess of Albany’ [of 1897], ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Princess Diana’, C. texensis and ‘Zomibel Mienie Belle’. Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 133
The parental range is not clearly circumscribed and the inclusion of ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Princess Diana’ and ‘Zomibel’ as exemplars does not fit within the definitions of either Wokingensis Group or Texensis Group (Spingarn, 1935) – so, arguably, this is best treated as a synonym of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).

Texensis-Viorna Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)
“In a class of its own, the exquisite scarlet-flowered C. texensis from south-central and northeastern Texas is coveted by clematis enthusiasts everywhere ... hybridizers exploited its flower colour and shape to produce several excellent, garden-worthy cultivars which are popularly referred to as texensis cultivars. These charming, old and new plants are noted for their waxy-smooth, elegantly shaped flowers, some of which are tulip-like, others bell-like and gently nodding. They flower from early summer to late autumn ... They are semi-herbaceous to herbaceous scramblers by habit. ... C. addisonii, C. pitcheri, C. versicolor and C. viorna also belong to the Texensis-Viorna Group.” Examples include ‘Buckland Beauty’, ‘Burford Bell’, C. crispa, ‘Duchess of Albany’ [of 1897], ‘Étoile Rose’, ‘Princess Diana’ & C. texensis.
Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 99
“Texensis-Viorna” is used as a group heading on p.31, within “Late small-flowered species and cultivars” but the Group is defined on p.99. Cultivars and species are assigned to it within the main directory (chapter 9, p.101 et seq.) and on p.401 (in Appendix 1: “Clematis by Groups”). The Group cannot be deemed to have been established in this work because its epithet, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin, must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 27.1. It is deemed to be effectively a synonym of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).

Texensis-Viorna Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)
“The Texensis-Viorna Group (Clematis texensis, C. viorna, C. crispa) comprises semi-herbaceous to herbaceous climbers with small tulip-like or bell-like flowers. They can be grown like other herbaceous garden perennials;
Viornées (Mottet, 1898).

Crosses between the species of section Viornées, in particular C. texensis and C. pitcheri. Fls small, bell-shaped. Tepals [sic.] 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 C. 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 C. texensis. Examples include ‘Countess of Onslow’, ‘Duchess of Albany’ and ‘Duchess of York’.

Published refs: Boucher & Mottet (1898): 72–73

Boucher & Mottet highlighted three of the Jackmans’ Wokingensis cultivars as exemplifying their original definition of this Group. Accepting either the Jackmans’ 1910 circumscription of their six (C. texensis × ‘Star of India’) hybrids as Wokingensis type [in effect, Wokingensis Group] or the 1935 renaming of this by Spingarn as Texensis Group would necessitate the circumscription of the remainder of Boucher & Mottet’s Viorna as a new Group with a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Unfortunately, instead, Viorna Group has tended 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 [in fact, of Prantl] ...” but with “Cultivars assigned to Texensis Group ... excluded.” It has thus become a confused name. It should 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.

Viorna Group (Matthews, 2002)
Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section Viorna A. Gray, such as C. crispa, C. fusca, C. ianthina, C. pitcheri, C. reticulata, C. texensis, C. viorna. Cultivars assigned to Texensis Group and cultivars with C. integrifolia in their parentage, are excluded. Deciduous woody climbers, subshrubs, or erect, sometimes herbaceous, perennials. Flowers produced on current year’s growth from late spring to autumn. Flowers urn-shaped or bell-shaped, 1.5–5cm 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 terinate to pinnate (sometimes simple on young plants).”

Published refs: ICRC 2002: 13
See comments under Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet, 1898).

Viorna Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from species belonging to the botanical subgenus Viorna, for at least one parent, from species like C. viorna and C. texensis
Fls hermaphrodite, urceolate, up to 3cm long, nodding or more or less so, usually borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme with terminal and axillary fls, sometimes opening first from base upwards, sometimes by terminal fl first then from base upwards; bracts leaf-like and usually simple. Buds nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4, white, purple, pink, red to violet. Stamens hairy. Seed tails plumose or not; seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous woody shrubs, climbers, or erect, sometimes herbaceous, perennials. Fls hermaphrodite, urceolate, 1.5–5cm 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 terinate to pinnate (sometimes simple on young plants).”

Published refs: Snoeijer, Clematis Cultivar Group Classification (2008): 75–77
Rejected epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1): see comments under Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet, 1898).

Viorna Group (Gooch, 2011)
“The members of this group have small nodding bell or urn-shaped flowers and many produce attractive seedheads. They are summer flowering and their stems die down completely in winter.” Examples include C. crispa, C. fusca, ‘Lansdown Brown’ seedlings, C. pitcheri and C. viorna.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 133

Although the parental range is not clearly circumscribed, from the exemplars cited this is at odds with Boucher & Mottet’s 1898 definition which circumscribed hybrids involving the species of section Viornées rather than directly the species themselves – so this represents a re-circumscription which should have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Failure to have done this makes this a re-use, which should be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). Note that “attractive seedheads” is at odds with “seed-heads not persistent” in Snoeijer (2008).
Viornae Group (Jackman, 1910)
“Climbing sub-shrubby, small flowered Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering profusely on Summer shoots.” Examples include *C. coccinea [= C. texensis] & C. crispa.*
Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911: 24, as “Viornae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 56]
Although originally described as “Viornae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Beware potential confusion with Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet). Albeit now deemed to be a confused term, Boucher & Mottet’s Viorna Group circumscribed interspecific hybrids rather than species, so this is not its synonym but a fresh circumscription. Note that Watson (1915) amends the definition to flowering “successionally” [not profusely] “… from July to September”.

Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 1999)
Parentage: “Cultivars are mainly derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Clematis*, like *Clematis vitalba, Clematis potaninii* and *Clematis virginiana*, for at least one parent”
“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in late spring and summer into early autumn. Leaves ternate or pinnate, rather herbaceous. Flowers upright, spreading, up to 5cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4, sometimes 5 or 6, white.”
Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 12
Technically acceptable when first published and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet must now be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post–1958 and entirely in Latin. Note that acceptance of Vitalba Group challenges Graveolens and Paniculatae Groups, which both contain *C. vitalba.*

Vitalba Group (Matthews, 2002)
Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Clematis* L., such as *C. ligusticifolia, C. potaninii, C. vitalba, C. 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.”
Published refs: ICRC 2002: 13
This seems to follow Vitalba Group of Snoeijer (1999) but like that must be rejected, the epithet being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Vitalba Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)
“The Vitalba Group (*C. ligusticifolia, C. potaninii, C. vitalba, C. virginiana* and their cultivars) consists of deciduous woody climbers noted for an abundance of single, small white to pale yellow flowers produced in late spring and summer to autumn.”
Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21
Consistent with Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 1999) but, like that, it must be rejected, the epithet being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Mainly derived from species belonging to the botanical subgenus *Clematis*, for at least one parent, from species like *C. potaninii, C. vitalba* and *C. virginiana*
Fls unisexual or hermaphrodite, spreading, 1–5cm across, upright, sometimes fragrant, borne singly or in many- to few-flowered dichasial cyme axillary on young shoots, usually opening from base upwards, sometimes followed by terminal fl; bracts leaf-like, simple or relatively undivided. Buds upright. Tepals [sic.] 4 (or sometimes 5 or 6), white. Stamens glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not or rather persistent. Climbing habit, deciduous; roots fibrous. Lvs ternate or pinnate, rather herbaceous, petaled; lflets simple, ternate or pinnate, margins entire or serrate; seedling lvs alternate. FL: summer into early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9. Examples include ‘Paul Farges’ and ‘Western Virgin’ (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 78–80
This is a more comprehensive description than for Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 1999) but the same comments given there apply.

Vitalba Group (Gooch, 2011)
“These clematis are small flowered, vigorous growing plants. *C. vitalba*, our native British clematis, is not very garden worthy … however it does produce many wonderful seed heads. ‘Paul Farges’ is a valuable addition to the larger garden, flowering for many weeks but it has no seedheads of any significance.” Examples include ‘Paul Farges’ & *C. vitalba.*
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 133
This seems to follow Vitalba Group of Snoeijer (1999) but like that must be rejected, the epithet being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).
Viticella Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)
Syn: Vitiscellae Group of Jackman ex Watson (1915)
Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Viticella type”
Although originally described as “Viticella type” by Moore and Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: 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 *C. viticella* but excluding “hybrids between *C. integrifolia* and *C. viticella*” [ICRC (2002): 13]. However, this separation of *C. × diversifolia* cultivars into another Group, be it Diversifolia Group or Integrifolia Group, should have required the residual element of Moore and Jackman’s Viticella Group to have been redefined with a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). This having not been done, it has now become a confused name.

Viticella-Groep (Van Kleef et al., 1890)
“De 1e. reeks verscheidenheden, groei-hoogte 2–3m, waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Zuid-Europa, zijn de sterkste van alle en kunnen het best voor ruwe beplanting gebezigd worden.” [The first set of varieties, growth-height 2–3m, whose core type is native in Southern Europe, are the strongest of all and are possibly best suited for wild gardens.] “Bloei-tijd van af Jun tot in den herfst. Milst prachtige van alle Clematis, met honderden bloemen, zeer kleine als kloekjes, tot bloemen van 10–15cm.” [Flowering time from June until the autumn. The most free-flowering of all flowering Clematis, with hundreds of flowers, very small and bell-shaped, flowers of 10–15cm. across] Examples include: *C. viticella*, *C. × diversifolia* ‘Hendersonii’, ‘Kermesina’, ‘Mooreana’, *C. viticella* ‘Purpurea’.

“De 2e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep groeien minder hoog; dezer zijn in hoofdzaak verkregen door bevruchting met Clem. lanuginosa.” [The second set of varieties of this group grow less tall; these have been mainly produced by hybridization with *C. lanuginosa*.] “De verscheidenheden dezer groep hebben wel de groeiwijze der type, doch bloeien met bloemen ter grootte en ook wel van vorm als Clem. lanuginosa.” [The varieties of this group have the habit of the type but bloom with flowers the same size and shape as *C. lanuginosa*.] Examples include: ‘Lady Bovill’, ‘Mrs James Bateman’, ‘Othello’, ‘Venosa Violacea’.
Published refs: Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis (1890): 5 & 7
A variant consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but using the term “Groep” (for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their “Type”. However, the boundary between the Viticella and Jackmanii Groups continues to be poorly defined (not least given the attribution of shared *C. lanuginosa* parentage to examples in set 2 [specifically, ‘Lady Bovill’ and ‘Mrs James Bateman’]). The attempt to subdivide Groups is not allowed under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.

Groupe III - Viticella (Boucher & Mottet, 1898)
“Les variétés de cette série ont des fleurs relativement petites, se développant de juillet en octobre, sur les rameaux de l’année. Mais ce qui leur manque peut-être en grandeur de fleurs, elles le rachètent amplement par leur floribondité, par leur vigueur et leur rusticité. Elles se plaisent dans tous les terrains et peuvent garnir de grandes surfaces dans des endroits peu soignés. Croisées avec les espèces ou variétés des groupes précédents, les Víticelles ont produit un assez grand nombre de variétés qui ont conservé la vigueur et la rusticité du type. La section des Viticella proprement dite est parfaitement caractérisée par ses feuilles composées, souvent trilobées, par ses fleurs à quatre sépales en croix et surtout ses achenes non plumeux.” [The varieties of this series have relatively small flowers, developing from July to October, on the branches of that year. But what they lack perhaps in size of flowers, they amply redeem by their floriferousness, by their vigour and their hardiness. They thrive in any terrain and can fill large areas in scruffy places. Crossed with the species or varieties of previous groups, the Viticelles have produced quite a few varieties that have preserved the vigour and hardness of the type. The section Viticella itself is perfectly characterized by its compound leaves, often tri-lobed, with its flowers of four sepals in a cross shape and especially its non-feathery achenes.] Examples include ‘Arabella’ (Lemoine), ‘Ascanio’, ‘Kermesina’, ‘Madame Furtado-Heine’ & ‘Othello’.
Published refs: Boucher & Mottet (1898): 69
Broadly consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition but, like van Kleef’s 1890 variant, uses the term Group and examples crossed with *C. lanuginosa* (e.g. ‘Madame Furtado-Heine’) which suggest overlap with Jackmanii Group.

Viticella Group (Spingarn, 1935)
“Flowering from the young growing summer wood (all summer and autumn bloomers); flowers more or less open, successional massed.”
Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in The National Horticultural Magazine (January 1935): 78, as “Viticella Type” Although originally described as a “type”, this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). This is effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.
Viticella Group (Fisk, 1956)
“Summer and autumn flowering varieties producing masses of flowers on young wood.” Examples include ‘Blue Belle’, ‘Duchess of Sutherland’ and ‘Ernest Markham’.
Published refs: Fisk’s Clematis Nursery Cat. (1956): 8
A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Whitehead, 1959)
Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, Garden Clematis (1959): 37
Although an attempt is made to subdivide Groups in a way that is not permissible under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, this enhancement is consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Fisk, 1975)
“... which [like Jackmanii Group] also flowers on the young wood but later in the season and with smaller blooms, most of them flowering from July to October.” Examples include ‘Étoile Violette’, ‘Huldine’, ‘Madame Julia Correvon’, ‘Margot Koster’ [sic; ‘M. Koster’], ‘Venosa Violacea’ and “the Viticella varieties”.
Published refs: J. Fisk, The Queen of Climbers (1975): 22
A variation which seems consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 1991)
“Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn with mainly campanulate shaped flowers.”
Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7
An abridged and less well characterized, version of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition for Viticella Group, with a revised epithet.

Viticella Group (Howells, 1992)
Published refs: Howells in The Clematis 1992: 36
Although poorly characterized, this seems to be an acceptable variation within the sense of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Howells, c.1993)
“The Viticella group is of outstanding merit and outclasses the Large Flowered group for garden worthiness. These clematis tend to send out very strong stems, sometimes to a great height and are covered with a large number of medium-sized flowers from early summer onwards. They are trouble free, hardy and have fascinating shapes and colours. Examples are ‘Madame Julia Correvon’ and ‘Little Nell’.”
‘Virtual’ publication such as this, taken from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so this definition is included here purely for information about his evolving classification.

Viticella Group (Gooch, 1996)
“In general terms, the viticella group are small-flowered, they all flower from the current season’s growth … Most will make approximately 8–10 ft (3m) of growth. They tend not to be susceptible to clematis wilt and all are easy to grow. The flowers, which keep well in water, vary in size from 1½in to 4in (3.75–10cm) across, with the plants compensating for having small flowers by producing masses of bloom. All of the plants in this group flower profusely … beginning during mid-summer and continuing to early autumn. … Over the years C. viticella has been used to produce countless new clematis. Some resemble the species while others take on quite different characteristics. It is not strictly correct to include some of these varieties in the viticella group, yet I think it is justified as this is the group under which they can most commonly be found.” Example: ‘Margot Koster’ [‘M. Koster’].
Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 175
This is consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but, by its own words, contains a slight doubt as to the exact circumscription.

Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 1996)
“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers horizontal to nodding, campanulate to spreading, 3–12cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 to 6,
rather thin, obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style sparsely plumose to glabrous. Usually chance seedlings of *Clematis viticella*. Many are not straight cultivars anymore because of interbreeding with plants belonging to other cultivar-groups. “Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *Clematis campaniflora*, *C. viticella*. Examples include (with single flowers) ‘Abundance’, ‘Alba Luxurians’, ‘Betty Corning’ & ‘Venus Violacea’ [the latter two both needing “further study but so far best kept in this group”] and (with double flowers) ‘Mary Rose’ [= *C. viticella* ‘Flore Pleno’] & ‘Purpurea Plena Elegans’.

Ostensibly an enhancement consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, were it not that Snoeijer (1996) also separates Diversifolia Group, the re-circumscription of which should have necessitated the residual element of Moore & Jackman’s Viticella Group being given a different epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Failure to have done this results in this re-use being rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.1).

Viticella Group (Evison, 1998)

“*C. viticella*, a native of southern Europe to Turkey, has given rise to a good range of larger-flowered cultivars. These are extremely valuable garden plants for their free-flowering habit. They are deciduous, with pinnate, semi-bipinnate to trifoliate leaves, some leaflets entire, others toothed, with wavy margins. The flowers range from bell-shaped and nodding to open flat or fully double, as are those of *C. v.* ‘Purpurea Plena’ and *C. v.* ‘Purpurea Plena Elegans’. The tepals [sic.] vary from from four to six to numerous in the double cultivars. The seedheads are of little garden value, the seeds being very large, 1cm (% in) across and without plumose seed tails. The flowers are borne on new growth only, from midsummer to early autumn. All are fully winter-hardy to Zones 3–9. The clematis in this group include *C. campaniflora, C. viticella* ‘Alba Luxurians’, *C. v.* ‘Royal Velours’ and *C. v.* ‘Venus Violacea’.”

Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis viticella*, for at least one parent”

“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers horizontal to nodding, campanulate to spreading, 3–12cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style sparsely plumose to glabrous.”

Viticella Group (Brandenburg, 2000)

“Plants profusely flowering during a rather short period; flowering time summer-autumn; woody climbers.”

Syn. of Viticella Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

Viticella Group (Johnson, 2001)

“Cultivars with an abundance of small flowers on current growth.”

Confusingly, this Group is included in a chapter headed “Large-flowered cultivars belonging to section Viticella”, though its flowers are then defined as “small”. It is notable that none of the cultivars cited as exemplars by Moore and Jackman in their 1872 definition – viz. *C. × diversifolia* ‘Hendersonii’, ‘Lady Bovill’, ‘Mrs James Bateman’ & ‘Thomas Moore’ – are treated as belonging to Viticella Group (Johnson, 2001). That makes this a recircumscription which should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (ibid.: Art. 3.1).

Viticella Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

“Clematis viticella and its cultivars are popularly referred to as the viticellas ... They are rewarding and undemanding garden plants because of their hardness, vigour, reliability and floriferousness. Most viticellas are wilt-resistant too. They flower from midsummer to early autumn or even, in mild or maritime gardens, to mid-autumn. ... The semi-nodding to nodding flowers boast various shades of blue, purple, mauve, or white. Many flowers also carry colourful stamens. The flowers are produced from the current season’s growths.” Includes *C. viticella*, *C. campaniflora* and late small-flowered selections and hybrids derived from them. Examples include ‘Abundance’, ‘Alba Luxurians’, ‘Betty Corning’, ‘Black Prince’, ‘Blue Belle’, ‘Elvan’, ‘Étoile Violette’ [sic.] and ‘Little Nell’.

Although in other respects this variation is broadly consistent with Viticella Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872), separation of *C. × diversifolia* cultivars such as ‘Hendersonii’ under “Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group” in the same work challenges Moore and Jackman’s definition and renders this a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.1).
Viticella Group (Matthews, 2002)
Small-flowered cultivars "with at least one parent mainly derived from C. viticella. Excludes hybrids between C. integrifolia and C. 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."
Published refs: ICRC 2002: 13
Exclusion of C. × diversifolia is contrary to Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition and should have necessitated renaming the residual element (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). This re-use of the Group epithet must therefore be rejected (ibid.: Art. 30.1 & 22.4).

Viticella Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)
"The Viticella Group (C. viticella and its cultivars) consists of vigorous, hardy, floriferous plants with semi-nodding to nodding flowers." Examples include 'Abundance', 'Alba Luxurians', 'Betty Corning', 'Black Prince' & 'Blue Belle'.
Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21
A variation consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition although, unlike that, this does not characterize the seasonality.

Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 2008)
Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from C. viticella or a Viticella Group cultivar for at least one parent
Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to open campanulate or sometimes almost spreading, 3–12cm across, usually nodding to semi-nodding (or, increasingly, horizontal or upright in new introductions), usually borne in axillary and terminal cyme on young shoots, usually opening first from base upwards, sometimes followed by terminal fl; bracts leaf-like and simple or relatively undivided. Buds nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, white, red-purple, violet or blue (sometimes tinged green in first fls in early spring). Fls usually fertile but in a few cvs stamens changed into tepal-like [sic.] staminodes, sometimes pistils into pistillodes; filaments glabrous but sometimes with few hairs near anthers. Seed tails not plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Either semi-upright or climbing habit; roots fleshy. Lvs ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple or more usually ternate or pinnate, margins entire or lobed; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring into summer and early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include 'Lisboa', 'Purpurea Plena Elegans' and 'Royal Velours' (as putative Standards).
Published refs: Snoeijer, Clematis Cultivar Group Classification (2008): 80–85
See comments under Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Viticella Group (Gooch, 2011)
"Included here are those clematis commonly thought of as Viticellas and hybrids derived from the species C. viticella. Some of these clematis have been crossed and re-crossed so many times over the years that their 'blood' is somewhat questionable. In addition we have included some cultivars in this group because their growth, habit and general appearance is so similar to that of C. viticella and, for ease of selection by gardeners, we feel justified in placing them within this 'very loose' group. These summer flowering clematis are extremely hardy …" Examples include 'Abundance', 'Alba Luxurians', 'Betty Corning', 'Black Prince' & 'Błękitny Anioł'.
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 134
Not strongly characterized but arguably a variation consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, were it not that, unlike in Gooch (1996), this treatment also distinguishes Diversifolia Group, the re-circumscription of which necessitates that the residual element of Moore & Jackman's Viticella Group be given a different epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Failure to do this makes this a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Viticellae Group (Jackman, 1910)
Syn. of Viticella Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).
"Climbing large-flowered Summer and Autumn-bloomers, flowering successionally in profuse masses, on Summer shoots (less continuously than in [Jackmanii Group]).” Examples include 'Ascotiensis', 'Kermesina', 'Madame Grange' [sic.], 'Ville de Lyon' & Viticella alba.
Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911: 23, as “Viticellae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 54]
This is deemed to be a synonym of Moore & Jackman's Viticella Group. Note that Watson (1915) amends “flowering successionally” to “flowering continuously” in his definition. Note also that Snoeijer (1996) would assign 'Ascotiensis' to Jackmanii Group.

Wokingensis Group (Jackman, 1910) CORRECTED ENTRY
Parentage: C. texensis × 'Star of India'
Syns: Group VI: Texensis (Snoeijer, 1991); Texensis Group (Spingarn, 1935)
"Climbing, sub-shrubby, medium-sized Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering successionally in profuse

Published refs: Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. (1910–11): 24, as “Wokingensis Type”

Although originally described as “Wokingensis Type” by George Jackman & Son, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). The circumscription was for a group of hybrids raised by the Jackmans at their nursery at Woking, Surrey, England c. 1890. 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 re-circumscription of the remainder of Boucher & Mottet’s Viorna Group with a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Woking hybrids REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *C. lanuginosa* × either *C. × diversifolia* ‘Hendersonii’ or ‘Atrorubens’


Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 135, 139, 140, 146 & 149

A group of hybrids raised by George Jackman & Son at their nursery at Woking, Surrey, England from 1858. It is significant that Moore and Jackman (1872) did not define a “Woking type” [Woking Group] but that some of these cultivars were given as examples of their Jackmanii Group; in their 1877 edition, all but ‘Thomas Moore’ were so classified (the latter being classed by then in Viticella Group). It is therefore deemed that the term “hybrids” originally used would not now equate with Group (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1) but was instead merely highlighting the fact that these cultivars had been raised, at Woking, by one author’s firm; the term should therefore be treated as a common name.

Raisers, registrants and others

This list, in addition to raisers and registrants, includes selectors, nominants and introducers.

Aihara, Yoshiaki  
Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Beskaravainaya, Margarita A.  
Voronezh, Russia

Black, Ken  
Mollington, Cheshire, England

Bolinder, Kjell  
Höganas, Sweden

Bowers, Jeff  
Renton, Washington, USA

Brown, J. Mike  
Shillingford, Oxfordshire, England

Caddick, Harry  
Warrington, Cheshire, England

Cadge, Frank  
Sudbury, Suffolk, England

Cartman, Joe  
Christchurch, New Zealand

Caunce, Anne  
Ormskirk, Lancashire, England

Chikuma, Mikiyoshi  
Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa Ken, Japan

Clearview Horticultural Products  
Aldegrove, British Columbia, Canada

Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy  
Pruszków, Poland

Collingwood, Brian  
Eccles, Manchester, England

Cripps, Thomas (1809/10-1888)  
Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

Denny, Sylvia  
Walton-le-Dale, Preston, Lancashire, England

Donahue, Mark  
Faribault, Minnesota, USA

Donahue’s Clematis Specialists  
Faribault, Minnesota, USA

Evision, Raymond J.  
Guernsey Clematis Nursery, St Sampson, Guernsey, Channel Islands, UK

Falck, Daniel  
Parainen, Pargas, Finland

Floyd, Marcel  
Floyd’s Climbers and Clematis, Calne, Wiltshire, England

Franczak SJ, Br. Stefan  
Warsaw, Poland

Fretwell, Barry  
(formerly of) Peveril Clematis Nursery, Exeter, Devon, England

Fujii, Terunobu  
Sōja-Shi, Okayama Prefecture, Japan

Guernsey Clematis Nursery  
St Sampson, Guernsey, Channel Islands, UK

Gurteen & Ritson Ltd.  
Worth Park Nurseries, Horley, Surrey, England

Hannink, Ton  
Drunen, the Netherlands

Harada, Hideyasu  
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Hardwick, Deborah  
Delaware, Ohio, USA

Hasegawa, Koohei  
Japan

Hawthornes Clematis Nursery  
Preston, Lancashire, England
Hay, Harry  
Reigate, Surrey, England

Hayakawa, Hiroshi  
Anjoo City, Aichi Ken, Japan

Haybridge Nurseries  
Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England

Higginson, David  
(see New Leaf Plants)

Hinkley, Daniel J.  
Formerly of Heronswood Nursery, Kingston, Washington, U.S.A.

Hirota, Tetsuya  
Toyota City, Japan

Hodgkiss, Peter  
(see New Leaf Plants)

Hodson, Richard  
Preston, Lancashire, England

Hooigeveen Plants B.V.  
Hazerswoude-Dorp, the Netherlands

Hoshino, Minoru  
Tokyo, Japan

Huisman Boomkwekerij  
Boskoop, the Netherlands

Institute of Botany & Chinese Academy of Science  
Nanjing, Jiangsu, PR China

Ishiguro, Tsuneo  
Kakajima Gun, Japan

Jackman, George Rowland  
Woking, Surrey, England

Jazwinski, Diana  
Worthing, West Sussex, England

Jespers Plantskole  
Holstebro, Denmark

John Richards Nurseries Ltd  
West Malvern, Worcestershire, England

Kala, Eino  
Lääne-Virumaa, Estonia

Kasugai Garden Centre  
Toki City, Japan

Kettunen, K.  
Denmark

Koowaki, Suguru  
Toyada City, Japan

Kubota, Yoshi (1)  
Japan

Kurata, M.  
Japan

Kuriyama, Satomi  
Ichinomiya-shi, Aichi Ken, Japan

Lan, Tsang Mei  
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Li, LinFang  
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Li, Ya  
[see Institute of Botany, Jiangsu]

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Long, Dan  
Brushwood Nursery, Athens, Georgia, USA

Makita, Katsumi  
Japan

Marco de Wit Boomkwekerij  
Boskoop, the Netherlands

Marczyński, Szczepan  
Clematis Żródło Dobrych Pnączy, Pruszków, Poland

Marginpar B.V.  
Aalsmeer, the Netherlands

Mitchell, Robin C.  
Christchurch, New Zealand

Münster Baumschulen  
Altenmoor bei Elmshorn, Germany

Nakanishi, Mariko  
Ono-chō, Gifu, Japan

Neville-Parry, Mrs Vle May  
Salisbury, Wiltshire, England

New Leaf Plants  
Evesham, Worcestershire, England

Niifune, Susumu  
Fujisawa, Japan

Oikawa Flo & Green Inc.  
https://www.wisecart.ne.jp

Oikawa, Tatsuyuki  
Hanamaki City, Iwate Ken, Japan

Okuboo, Tomoaki  
Yamabe Gun, Japan

Olesen, M.N.  
(see Poulsen Roser)

Ozawa, Kazushige  
Kawasaki-shi, Japan

Pépinières Travers  
Saint-Cyr-en-Val, France

Peveril Nursery  
Christow, Exeter, Devon, England

Picton, Percy  
The Old Court Nurseries, Colwall, Worcestershire, England

Poulsen Roser A/S  
Fredensborg, Denmark

Pridham, Charles  
Roseland House Nursery, Chacewater, Cornwall, England

Räsänen, Juhani  
Joensuu, Finland
Richards, John  
(see John Richards Nurseries Ltd)

Rumpunen, Kimmo  
SLU Balsgard, Sweden

Ruplens, Jānis  
Skrvere, Latvia

Saigusa, Toyohi  
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Sakagami  
Japan

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Shinzawa, Y.  
Japan

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Sorensen, Peer K.  
(see Yaku Nursery)

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Starre Group  
Boskoop, the Netherlands

Sugimoto, Kozo  
Toki City, Japan

Svensson, Gunvor & Olaf  
Alverta, Sweden

Takeuchi, Hiroshi  
Soka City, Saitama Ken, Japan

Takeuchi, Masako  
Nagoya-shi, Aichi Ken, Japan

Taylors Clematis Nursery  
Doncaster, South Yorkshire, England

Thorncroft Clematis Nursery  
Reymerston, Norfolk, England

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Udagawa, Masatake  
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van Well en Zonen B.V., P.  
Helenaveen, the Netherlands

van Zoest Beheer B.V., Jan  
Boskoop, the Netherlands

Vann, Gary  
Coarsegold, California, USA

Victor, David  
Taunton, Somerset, England

Wang, Peng  
[see Institute of Botany, Jiangsu]

Wang, ShuAn  
[see Institute of Botany, Jiangsu]

Wang, Qing  
[see Institute of Botany, Jiangsu]

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Westphal, F. Manfred  
Prisdorf, Germany

Wyatt, Oliver E.P.  
Maidwell Hall, Northampton, England

Yaku Nursery  
Waitara, New Zealand

Yang, RuTong  
[see Institute of Botany, Jiangsu]

Yao, Gan  
[see Institute of Botany, Jiangsu]