

ARNOLDIA



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✓ A CHECK LIST OF CULTIVAR NAMES
USED IN THE GENUS LANTANA

THE GENUS *Lantana* from tropical America has been in cultivation in temperate areas for over 200 years. During this time the plant has been so popular that several hundred selections were made, named and sold by nurserymen and breeders. The selections were commonly used as bedding plants, for dwarf borders, in hanging baskets, and, less frequently, as specimen plants. A premium was placed on such characteristics as dwarfness, constancy of color or the nature of a change of color, display of the inflorescences, and deep color or variegation in the leaves. As an attractive ornamental, the plant was transported to nearly every tropical country during the colonial period and in many, unfortunately, the plant escaped from cultivation to become a noxious weed. By 1900 *Lantana* had lost favor as an ornamental and only in the recent decades have nurserymen begun again to select, name, and offer for sale named cultivars.

The original material introduced to gardens of Europe probably came from Brazil. With subsequent exploration and introductions from Mexico and the West Indies a diversified stock for breeding purposes became available to horticulturists. Prince Johan Moritz of Nassau travelled in Brazil 1636 – 44 and had in his company the artist Frans Post, who painted in oils no fewer than 555 pictures of plants and animals of interest to the Prince or the physician who accompanied them. The collection of paintings was presented to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, and in 1858 it was in the Royal Library in Berlin. During the 19th century the collection was broken up and distributed to many art museums. An anonymous article, possibly by Karl Koch and G. A. Fintelman, in the German garden periodical *Wochen-*

schrift für Gartnerei und Pflanzenkunde reported that among the Post paintings was a flowering shrub called "camara" by the Spanish colonists. This was of particular interest for the leaves were used to make an infusion taken internally as medicine or used as a bath. Several species of *Lantana* have a similar use today. Prior to 1753 when Linnaeus established the genus as accepted today, botanists had also called the plants Camara. It was noted that the flowers of the Brazilian plant changed color; and plants with red flowers, one with white, and a third with yellow flowers were mentioned. It was apparently from this expedition that the first plants of *Lantana* reached Holland and were cultivated. Prof. Paul Hermann reported that one *Lantana* was under cultivation at the Botanical Garden in Leiden in 1687, and a later director, Herman Boerhaave, listed four forms in 1710. John Commelyn also depicted such a plant in the garden at Amsterdam at about the same time.

Sir Hans Sloane listed no fewer than fifty-four species of *Lantana* after his trips to the West Indies in 1688. Philip Miller mentioned *Lantana* for the first time in the 6th edition of his Gardener's Dictionary in 1752. He described six taxa saying, "All these sorts grow wild in the island of Jamaica from whence I have received these seeds several times." In the abridged version, the 5th edition published in 1763, nine types were mentioned including one sent by Dr. Houston from Vera Cruz and another received from Campechy in Mexico.

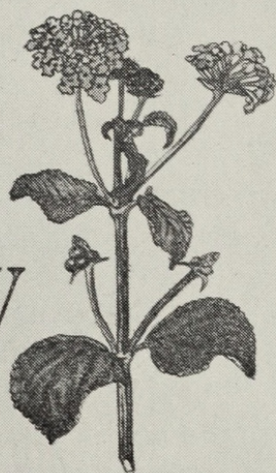
William Aiton in Hortus Kewensis (2: 350-353. 1789) listed ten species cultivated at Kew and noted that *Lantana camara* from the West Indies had been cultivated at the Royal Garden, Hampton Court, in 1691, and *L. aculeata* in 1692. Johann Dillen described four kinds of *Lantana*, two with yellow and red flowers and two with all yellow flowers, under cultivation at Eltham before 1732.

The parentage of the *Lantana* cultivated in Europe at the beginning of the 19th century, then, was a variety of taxa from several areas in the New World. The early horticulturists propagated these plants from cuttings and by seed and occasionally the crosses are indicated. The name "*Lantana hybrida*" has been used many times to indicate a single plant or a group of plants from which selections were made. The species *Lantana camara* and *Lantana montevidensis* (as *L. sellowiana*) were cited as the parents. More recently the name *Lantana callowiana* has been designated by the Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California, as "an entirely new species produced from the hybridization of *Lantana camara* and *Lantana sellowiana*, retaining only the finer characteristics of each." The name was first used in their 1952-1953 catalogue (p. 44) as *Lantana callowiana aurea* 'Goldrush' (Patent Pending) and again the following year (Cat. p. 43. 1953-54) as *Lantana callowiana* 'Goldrush' (Plant Pat. No. 1211). The hybrid was later used as one parent for cultivars 'Confetti', 'Cream Carpet', 'Dwarf Pink', 'Spreading Sunset', 'Spreading Sunshine', and 'Sunburst'. *Lantana* 'Goldrush Improved' is a "selected clone of *L. 'Goldrush'* that showed an improved form over the orig-

Lantana camara

A Perfect Pest!

Get rid of it NOW



This attractive shrub, which in its various varieties here illustrated is widely grown as an ornamental hedge plant, can, and indeed has, become a serious pest in several parts of the Federation.

The small bluish-black fruits are eagerly sought after and devoured by small birds which act as dispersal agents for the seeds which pass unaffected through the alimentary tract. Since the plant grows very readily from seed its distribution under favourable conditions is spectacularly rapid and widespread.

When regularly trimmed as a hedge, the orange flowered variety locally known as "Cherry-pie" sets comparatively few seeds, but if neglected it can be just as pernicious a weed as its less colourful cousin which everywhere set abundant fertile seed and are spreading rapidly in settled areas.

Like most delinquents it thrives on neglect, and on waste ground, road verges, abandoned and uncultivated ground it can grow rampantly, forming dense thickets from which the seed spreads to more valuable agricultural grazing areas, where heavy infestations may occur.

Lantana hedges of all varieties should be cut out and replaced. If cut back hard to prevent flowering a new hedge can readily be established inside or outside of the old hedge-line before uprooting the Lantana.

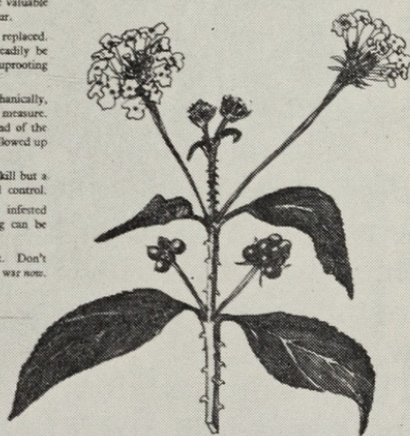
On waste and grazing land, uprooting by hand or mechanically, followed by burning is probably the most practical control measure. Spraying with old engine oil diluted with paraffin at the end of the wet season will cause defoliation and drying out and can be followed up by uprooting and burning.

Herbicides such as 2-4-D and 2-4-5T will effect a partial kill but a follow-up with uprooting and burning is essential for full control.

Lantana is not a weed of arable land. Where heavily infested grazing land is cultivable therefore, cropping after clearing can be employed to offset the clearing costs.

To achieve effective control everyone must play his part. Don't delay! The only "safe" Lantana is a dead one. Start your war now.

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P. Benson April 1953

PLATE XXII

A poster distributed by the Department of Agriculture in Rhodesia, (Zambia) pleading for the extermination of *Lantana camara*.

inal plant." *Lantana* 'Tangerine' was derived by selfing the hybrid 'Goldrush'.

Recently Khoshoo and Mahal have studied the breeding systems of a selected group of cultivars in India. (Curr. Sci. 8: 201-203. 1967). They have found the ploidy level of cultivars of *Lantana camara* to vary from $2\times$ to $5\times$. Further they noted male sterile cultivars; cultivars of low seed fertility and frequent apomixis both facultative and obligate. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that variation is frequent and that with vegetative propagation individual variations can be perpetuated and, these, unfortunately, have been named as cultivars.

The present study was begun in response to a recent appeal from the International Society of Horticultural Sciences for compilations of cultivar names used in ornamental horticulture. The staff of the Arnold Arboretum already has compiled such listings for woody genera well represented in our own collections and has indicated in earlier issues of *Arnoldia* on *Cornus*, *Ulmus*, *Forsythia*, *Fagus* and *Chaenomeles* the difficulties involved in this work even for well known temperate genera. The genus *Lantana* was selected as a project to determine the kinds of bibliographic and nomenclatural problems that would be encountered in working with a tropical group. Unexpectedly it became apparent that the bulk of the cultivar names were suggested in temperate areas of both the northern and southern hemispheres where breeding and selection took place. To make the work of greatest value the bibliographic reference and the author, although not required by the Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, are given as completely as possible when supplied in the original source document. In the following list we record the earliest use of cultivar names known to us even though, in the majority of cases, we suspect that the reference may not be the earliest use of the name by a particular firm. Often older catalogues of the firm are not available and complete series of such catalogues are indeed rarities. When the earliest reference did not include any words of description or identification, a citation is also given for the earliest available reference which does. Frequently review articles, listing the selections or introductions of a new cultivar by an individual, often a nurseryman, were the sources of names. Careful searching of the older nursery catalogues now available only in Europe might produce earlier uses of such names.

The descriptive information available on the cultivars of *Lantana* is mostly brief and is frequently confusing. Selections of *Lantana* may have inflorescences of varying shapes — flat vs. curved or globular — yet this distinction is a matter of the age of the inflorescence. Colors are important in the choice of special varieties, yet individual flowers vary in color with age and maturity. The descriptions may refer to colors which "become" a different hue. Reference is also often made to the fact that individual flowers have a petal tone which differs from that of the orifice of the corolla tube. It is often impossible to determine if the author means that the outer portion of the flower is a different color than the center of that flower or if he means the marginal flowers of the globular inflorescence are different



PLATE XXIII

✓ *Lantana camara* grown as a standard with contrasting foliage colors in *Achyranthes*, *Coleus* and *Begonia*.
Niagara Falls Parks Commission, Niagara Falls, Canada.

in color from that of the young flowers in bud in the center of the inflorescence. Any attempt to apply the descriptions recorded to specific plants today would be futile. In a few cases we have determined that the plant offered as a cultivar is different from that originally described under the same name. When two nurserymen can be associated with cultivars of the same name but of different descriptions or dates of publication, both names and references are cited.

Names for cultivars have been proposed in the common European languages, but the spellings of the names have varied with translation or erroneous transliteration when the plant is introduced or referred to in a different country.

With only a few exceptions, the cultivar names in the following list are not applied to species or hybrid groups. The genus *Lantana* is not an easy one to consider taxonomically. Dr. Harold Moldenke, who has studied the genus *Lantana* and family Verbenaceae for many years, wrote, "You cannot depend on the accuracy of identification on the labels of plant specimens marked 'Lantana camara' in herbaria. I have found that a large percentage of such material is actually *L. moritziana* (mostly South American), *L. glandulosissima* (mostly Mexican and Central American), *L. scorta* (mostly Mexican), *L. horrida* (mostly Texan), *L. arida* (mostly West Indian), *L. gutinosa* (mostly southern South American) etc. etc." There is no key available to distinguish these species, and descriptions of the individual cultivars rarely indicate the critical characters needed for assignment to species.

The vast majority of the names in the following list are not offered in commerce today. Where names conflict in description or date of publication, there is no apparent need to rename the invalid homonymic cultivar. A very few commercial synonyms were indicated by the originator of the name in cases of introduction in a foreign country.

Cultivar names which should be maintained are printed in large and small capital letters. Cultivar names which should be rejected as misspellings, erroneous transliterations, or later homonyms are given in roman type.

A. Clavean — Misspelling of 'A. Claveau'.

'A. CLAVEAU' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 83. 1892). Dwarf; umbels with marginal deep rose flowers, the central ones dark.

'A. COOK' (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Sons, White Marsh, Md. Cat. p. 12. 1902). Published without description. Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 34. 1934-35 describes the cultivar as a dwarf with claret and yellow flowers.

'ABBÉ LAUTIER' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.

'ABBÉ TROUVE' (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Flowers yellow.

- Adolphe Avis (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Canary yellow flowers with dark center. Probably misspelling of 'Adolphe Hivas'.
- 'ADOLPHE HIVAS' (La Belg. Hort. **18**: 147. 1868). Illustrated as having outer flowers pink with a dark eye and the central flowers yellow.
- Adolphe Hwas (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited without description by A. Petot. Possibly the earliest use and correct spelling of 'Adolphe Hivas'.
- Adolphe Hwass (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 138. 1869). Bright canary yellow, golden center. Possible misspelling of 'Adolphe Hivas'.
- 'AÉRO' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. **9**: 205. 1909). Dwarf; flowers pure white. A Bruant selection.
- 'ALBA GRANDIFLORA' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 61. 1857). Published without description but attributed to M. Henry Jacotot, Dijon, Fr. First description as large umbels of white flowers appears in Wochenschrift **41**: 324. 1858.
- 'ALBA LUTEA GRANDIFLORA' (Chaté, Horticulteur Franc. p. 300. 1866). Flowers white with a yellow eye. A Randatler selection.
- Alba Magna (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- Alba Magna (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 33. Undated, prob. 1865). Credited to Demay 1862.
- 'ALBA NANA' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 138. 1869). Very dwarf; flowers white.
- 'ALBA PERFECTA' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Pure white.
- 'ALBA VIOLACEA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas, p. 38. Undated, prob. 1865). The largest flowers of the species, "*L. sellowiana*," deep violet with a large white center. Selection of M. Chauvière.
- 'ALBIN' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. **9**: 205. 1909). Semi-dwarf, compact, marginal flowers white, the central ones clear yellow.
- 'ALBINOS' (Saget, Le Jardin **20**: 277. 1906). White flowered semi-dwarf. A Bruant selection.
- 'ALBO-PURPUREA' (Desf. Cat. Hort. Paris, ed. **3**: 392. 1829). Flowers and fruit white turning violet-purple.
- 'ALHAMBRA' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 13. 1913). Flowers in large trusses, a delicate shade of creamy white with sulphur yellow center.
- 'AMABALIS' (Leonard Fille, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 85. 1895). Dwarf plant; flowers yellow and buff.
- 'AMÉLIA' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. **9**: 205. 1909). Dwarf, compact, umbels and flowers large, marginal flowers rose and yellow passing to a bright uniform rose. A Bruant selection.
- 'AMETHYSTINA' (Flore des Jardins **2**: 172. 1859). Stated to be under cultivation in German botanical gardens.
- 'AMI PECHEUR' (Wochenschrift **41**: 324. 1858). A form of *L. camara* with very large flowers.

- 'AMIEL' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Umbels large, flowers brick orange with yellow center. Semi-dwarf. A Bruant selection.
- 'ANNA TILlich' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 40. 1887). Dwarf plant with fiery red flowers.
- 'ANNEI' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 33. Undated, prob. 1865). Light yellow flowers bordered with white. Credited to Chaté, 1863.
- 'ANTON HUMANN' (Wochenschrift **41**: 324. 1858). Golden flowers passing to violet.
- 'APOGÉE' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. **9**: 205. 1909). Golden and yellow. A Bruant selection.
- 'APOLLON' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1875). Carmine yellow flowers veering to crimson. A Ferrand selection.
- Apollon (Revue Hort. **1879**: 8. 1879). Published without description. Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896 describes this cultivar as a dwarf, the flowers rose with the center golden. A Bruant selection.
- 'AQUILON' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Flowers white.
- Archimède (Wochenschrift, Garten-Nachrichten **3**: 12. 1858). Flowers white with a golden eye. Plants offered by Crousse.
- 'ARCHIMEDES' (Wochenschrift **41**: 324. 1858). Flowers white and golden.
- 'ARETHUSA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 33. Undated, prob. 1865). Large corymbs of clear rose flowers. Credited to Boucharlat 1859.
- 'ARGUS' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1875). Dwarf; flowers clear yellow passing to copper-rose. A Lemoine selection.
- 'ARLEQUIN' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 178. p. 11. 1911). Leaves with streaks of yellow. A Rivoire selection.
- 'ASCANIO' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf; flowers golden yellow, with a butter colored eye.
- 'ATROPURPUREA' (Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 300. 1866). Flowers small, of the deepest color. A selection by Chaté.
- 'AUGUSTE MIELLEZ' (Wm. Clibran & Sons, Cheshire, Eng., Cat. p. 51. 1881). Light shaded.
- 'AUGUSTINE WILHELM' (Wm. Clibran & Sons, Cheshire, Eng., Cat. p. 51. 1881). Flowers white and orange.
- 'AUREA-SUPERBA' (Lombardo, Arbust. & Arbustil. Pas. Publ. 151. 1961). Published without description.
- Aurora — Spelling variant of 'Aurore'.
- Aurora Boreale — Spelling variant of 'Aurore Boreale'.
- 'AURORE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 109. p. 39. 1888). Strong umbels the flowers large, golden.
- 'AURORE BOREALE' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1876-77). Dwarf plant; the flowers chrome yellow and constant.
- 'AVALANCE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Semi-dwarf; flowers pure white. A Bruant selection.

- 'BANQUISE' (Rudolph, *Revue Hort.* II. 1: 115. 1901). White flowered, compact. A Bruant selection.
- 'BARNARI' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'BARON VON JUNGENSELD' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). An attractive orange color in bud, later yellow and eventually white. Similar to 'Boule de Neige'.
- 'BAYARD' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 91. p. 36. 1882). Bright red variegated with gold. A Bruant selection.
- 'BÉ' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 100. 1923). Dwarf, color of Siena earth, center of gold. A Camille selection.
- Bengale (Rudolph, *Revue Hort.* II. 1: 115. 1901). Rose colored. Plants not surpassing 15-20 cm.; abundant rose flowers emerging from elongated foliage. Adaptable for borders and mosaics. A Bruant selection. Probably the same as 'Bengali'.
- 'BENGALI' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Dwarf, very floriferous, flowers pure rose. A Bruant selection.
- 'BENOIT' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Brick red and golden yellow. A Louis selection.
- 'BERNESIANA' (Chaté, *Cult. Pratique Lantanas.* p. 39. Undated, prob. 1865). Long branched form of "*L. sellowiana*" with lilac-violet flowers having a small white center. Selection of M. Chauvière.
- 'BIDA' (Grignan, *Revue Hort.* II. 9: 205. 1909). Dwarf, very erect, abundantly flowering, deep rose, center flowers coppery yellow forming a beautiful contrast. A Bruant selection.
- 'BIENCOURT' (Corliss Bros. Inc. Nurs., Gloucester, Mass., Cat. p. 43. 1937). Orchid color, one of the best.
- 'BIJOU' (Gard. Chron. 2nd Ser. 14: 369. 1880). Pure yellow. Credited to "H.D." in Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34, 1881, without description.
- Bijou (André, *Revue Hort.* 1893: 427. 1893). Deep golden rose.
- 'BLANC' (Lombardo, *Arbust. & Arbustil. Pas. Publ.* 150. 1961). Dwarf plants with pale yellow flowers passing into white.
- 'BOB' (Ehrentraut, Mollers Deut. Gart. 1893: 322. 1893). Published without description. André in *Revue Hort.* 1893: 427. 1893 describes a cultivar with the same name as a "very bright red, very floriferous".
- 'BOBÈCHE' (Saget, *Le Jardin* 20: 277. 1906). Rose colored. A Bruant selection.
- 'BONITO' (Grignan, *Revue Hort.* II. 9: 205. 1909). Golden red. A Bruant selection.
- 'BONNARDI' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). A prolific bloomer, the golden flowers becoming rosy red.
- 'BOUDDHA' (Rudolph, *Revue Hort.* II. 1: 115. 1901). Very dwarf, compact flowers golden red. A Bruant selection.
- 'BOULE BLANCHE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 130. p. 37. 1895). Vigorous plant, white flowered.

- 'BOULE DE NEIGE' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). A peculiar form with white flowers in a circle and the middle ones orange.
- Boule de Neige (Horticulteur Franc. p. 66. 1861). Flowers pure white. A selection of Boucharlat.
- 'BOULE D'OR' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 205. 1909). Yellow. A Bruant selection.
- 'BOUQUET BLANC' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1876-77). Twelve inches high, free flowering, straw yellow passing into white. A Lemoine selection.
- Bournardi (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Orange and red. Probable misspelling of 'Bonnardi'.
- 'BRILLIANT' (Nancy, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1883). Published without description. A Crousse selection.
- 'BRILLANTISSIMA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 34. Undated, prob. 1865). Large flowered, the central ones yellow passing to scarlet, the marginal ones salmon. Credited to Ferrand, 1863.
- California (Gard. Chron. 2nd. Ser. 18: 74. 1882). Pale yellow, close habit, free flowering. A Lemoine selection.
- 'CALIFORNIE' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Pure chrome yellow.
- 'CALYPSO' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Very dwarf, flowers ruddy rose, yellow before opening.
- 'CAMÉLÉON' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 153. p. 31. 1882). Very large flowered yellow and red passing to deep velvety red.
- 'CAMILLE BRIOLET' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 269. 1857). Very floriferous, white passing to rose-lilac, the center yellow. Selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans, Fr.
- Camus — Spelling variant of 'Comus'.
- 'CANARI' (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Illustrated in color, flowers yellow with golden eye.
- 'CANARINE' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 181. p. 59. 1886). Jonquil yellow.
- 'CAPRICE' (Berkery Inc., New York, N.Y., Cat. p. 9. 1957). Published without description.
- 'CAUVIN' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 32. 1871). Dwarf; yellow to violet rose.
- 'CÉRÈS' (Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 300. 1866). Small flowered, rose carmine with white centers. A selection by H. Demay.
- Cérés (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Yellow and red changing to cerise.
- 'CHANTECLER' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Chaudon, some flowers yellow at the center.
- 'CHARLES BALTET' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 151. 1858). Flowers large, salmon colored. Flowers do not change color. A selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans, Fr.

- 'CHARLOTTE HÉZARD' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Published without description.
- 'CHELSEA GEM' (Cannells' Floral Guide, Kent, Eng., p. 60. 1906). "Producing the richest and brightest colored flowers yet seen in this family, rich crimson and amber."
- 'CHERRY PIE' (Natural Resources Board, Brochure 7m-J705 7-59, Government Printer, Lusaka, Rhodesia). Vigorous plant escaping cultivation and encroaching on all areas. Yellow and red flowers, bluish-black fruit.
- 'CHRISTINE' (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, Calif., Cat. p. 44. 1953-4). Orange pink.
- 'CHRUSALLIS' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1908).
- 'CHRYSANTHA' (Schmöger ex Neubert, Deutsch. Mag. Gart.-Blumenk. p. 98. 1857). Without description.
- 'CHRYSOS' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Dwarf, compact, flowers yellow or deep golden. A Bruant selection.
- 'Chursos' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Dwarf, compact, robust, the flowers change from yellow to deep golden. Probably the same as 'Chrysos'.
- 'CICERON' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf; vivid gold or copper. Cicerone — Spelling variant of Ciceron.
- 'CINNA' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 21: 257. 1897). Clear valerian rose, flowers very large, plant dwarf. A Bruant selection.
- 'CISERON' (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Sons, White Marsh, Md. Cat. p. 20. 1913). Madder red with golden center. Possibly the same as 'Ciceron'.
- 'CLAIRON' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 206. 1909). Plant compact forming spheres, garnished with large flowers, beautiful clear copper red flowers with the center orange. A Bruant selection.
- 'CLAVEAUX' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Yellow or golden passing to deep rose, dwarf.
- 'CLÉOPATRE' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, p. 34. 1863). Flowers very large, rose with center yellow or golden.
- 'CLIO' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Opens gold but changes to lovely rosy purple.
- 'CLOTILDA' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Pink with yellow center.
- Coccinea (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'COCCINEA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 34. Undated, prob. 1865). Small flowers, orange passing to crimson, the marginal ones golden. A Ferrand selection, 1863.
- 'COLIBRI' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Published without description. A Bruant selection. Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 181. p. 58. 1886 reports flowers a beautiful clear red, compact plant, well branched and flowering profusely until late in the season.

- Compacta (Pucci, Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort. **29**: 315. 1904). Published without description. Salmeron in Setos clases y especies utilizables, Madrid **85**: 132. 1964, reports this the most satisfactory for hedges. Probably the same as "Compactum".
- 'COMPACTUM' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 34. Undated, prob. 1865). Medium-sized flowers, the marginal ones buff yellow, the central ones mahogany passing to violet-purple.
- 'COMTE DE CLAPIERS' (Wochenschrift **41**: 324. 1858). Very large flowered; flowers begin as rose-red, become violet and finally light orange.
- 'COMTESSE DE BENEVAL' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. **3**: 523. 1888). Open yellow changes to pale rosy pink.
- 'COMTESSE DE BIENCO' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 167. 1878). Bright rose and orange, with yellow center.
- 'COMTESSE DE BIENCOURT' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Opens yellow, changes to pale rosy pink. See also Ctesse de Biencourt.
- Comtesse de Brencourt — Spelling variant of Comtesse de Biencourt.
- 'COMUS' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf, bright orange, overlaid with rose tones, center flowers yellow or golden.
- 'CONCILIATION' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Dark rose and bright yellow.
- 'CONFETTI' (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, Calif., Wholesale Cat. p. 49. 1958-9). Graceful, vigorous spreading branches, massed with yellow, pink, and purple flowers. Patent no. 1478. Parentage L. 'Christine' × L. 'Gold Rush'.
- 'CONQUEROR' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, p. 18. 1863). Flowers very large, yellow tones passing to very bright red orange. Chaté fils, in Horticulteur Franc. p. 298. 1866 credits this selection to Ferrand.
- 'CONSOLATION' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Canary, golden center, changing to dark rosy salmon.
- 'COQUETTE' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, p. 18. 1863). Large flowered, clear yellow passing to coccine red, very bright.
- 'CORA' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 91. p. 36. 1882). Published without description.
- 'CORBEILLE D'ARGENT' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf, pure white.
- 'CORBEILLE D'OR' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1875). Very dwarf, clear yellow flowers darker towards the center. A Hans selection.
- Corbeille d'Or (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. **5**: 8. 1879). Dwarf. Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 113. p. 38. 1896 report the plant to be very dwarf, large flowered, these yellow ochre in color.
- 'CORNE D'OR' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. **9**: 206. 1909). Very dwarf; robust, covered with golden yellow flowers. A Bruant selection.
- 'CORYMBOSA' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.

Countess de Biencourt — Spelling variant of Comtesse de Biencourt.

Craig — Spelling variant of 'Craigi'.

'CRAIGI' (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Son, White Marsh, Md., Cat. p. 16. 1917). Bright orange fading to crimson.

Craigie — Spelling variant of 'Craigi'.

'CREAM' (Fruitland, Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 36. 1937-8). Medium height, flowers cream.

'CREAM CARPET' (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, Calif., Wholesale Cat. p. 49. 1958-9). Rich green leaves on spreading branches; cream color flowers with light yellow throat. Patent no. 1841. Hybrid cross of 'Gold Rush' and a "dwarf white".

'CRÉPUSCULE' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Deep golden yellow, large flowers.

'CRICRI' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 205. 1909). Dwarf, compact but robust, flowers violet rose with golden yellow flowers in center. A Bruant selection.

'CROCEA' (D. Hay & Son, New Zealand, Cat. p. 34. 1897). Orange scarlet.

'CROCEA SUPERBA' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Larger flowered than parent plant.

Crusallis (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Dwarf, brilliant canary yellow flowers. Possibly the same as 'Chrusallis'.

Ctesse de Biencourt (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Semi-dwarf. See Comtesse de Biencourt.

'CURASSAVICA' (Loise-Chauvière, Fr., Cat. p. 93. 1875). Published without description.

'CURTIS' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Semi-dwarf; delicate rose color.

'CYBÈLE' (André, Revue Hort. 1893: 427. 1893). Deep lilac-rose flowers with yellow center.

'CYCLISTE' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Semi-dwarf; beautiful rose flowers.

'DAME D'HONNEUR' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Flowers very large, deep yellow and wine-rose, abundantly bordered with yellow; compact form.

Delicata (Breck's Nurs., Lexington, Mass., Cat. p. 152. 1931). Without description.

Delicatissima. This name is difficult to place. Gouault, Revue Hort. 1852: 461. 1852, gives cultural direction but no description. An article in Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858 praises the plant and refers to the violet umbels of flowers. Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 39. Undated, prob. 1865, describes the flowers as clear violet and white at the center and reports it to be a Chauvière selection of "*L. sellowiana*". E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng. Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869 report this to be a bedding plant of trailing habit with pink-lilac flowers.

Delicatissima Superba (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.

Delicetissima — Spelling variant of Delicatissima.

'DÉLIRE' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Dwarf, flowers bright capucine red with the center orange when mature.

'DIADÈME' (H. Cannel & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Rose with yellow center passing to pale rose.

'DIAMANT' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Deep yellow passing to clear amber.

'DIMITRI' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 69. 1897). Semi-dwarf, robust, heavy flowering, flowers yellow fading to a gooseberry red.

'DISCOLOR' (Wochenschrift, Garten-Nachrichten 3: 12. 1858). Gold flowers fading to cochineal red. A Crousse selection.

'DISTINCTION' (W. Rollisson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 225. 1871). Rich orange-yellow fading to rose.

'DJELMA' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf, flowers canary yellow with deep yellow eye.

'DOCTEUR DEMANGE' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Large flowered form with flowers sulfur yellow.

'DOCTEUR NOIRE' (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Published without description.

'DOCTEUR SICARD' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 104. 1856). Without description. Offered as Dr. Sicard by E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng. Cat. 138, p. 36. 1869 and described as orange or copper shades.

'DOM CALMET' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Clear lilac flowers with red centers; dwarf, free flowering. A Bruant selection.

'DOMINATION' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 34. Undated, prob. 1865). Large corymbs of large flowers, salmon with the central ones golden. A Ferand selection, 1863.

'DOMRÉMY' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Large flowered, flowers creamy white with yellow centers.

'DON CALMET' — Although this name is a spelling variant of 'Dom Calmet' in some descriptions, Nicholson, Dict. Gard. p. 234. 1887 and G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896 report a plant with pink flowers the center changing to peach and yellow.

'DONIANA' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues p. 18. 1863). Flowers very large, compact growth, flowers yellow passing to a very bright cerise.

'DRAP D'OR' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 39. 1886). Dwarf with golden yellow flowers. A plant exhibited by Veitch was awarded an AM by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1897 (Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc. 22: cxlvii. 1897).

'DWARF BEAUTY' (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 47. 1941-2). Orange-bronze.

'DWARF BRONZE' (Attributed to Coates Nurs., San José, Calif., 1957). No reference can be located.

- 'DWARF BUCKEYE' (Geo. J. Ball Co., West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959). Red shading to yellow.
- Dwarf Cream (Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of California, p. 34. 1963). No nursery reference available.
- 'DWARF GOLD' (Aldridge Nurs., Van Ormy, Texas, 1958). Published without description.
- 'DWARF ORANGE' (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 35. 1934-5). Orange and yellow.
- 'DWARF ORANGE RED' (Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of California, p. 34. 1963). No nursery reference available.
- 'DWARF PINK' (Monrovia Nurs., Monrovia, Calif., Cat. p. 13. 1936-7). Plant reaching 2-3 feet; bright pink flowers.
- 'DWARF YELLOW' (Monrovia Nurs., Monrovia, Calif., Cat. p. 13. 1936-7). Clear yellow flowers.
- 'DWARF WHITE' (P. Henderson & Co., New York, N.Y., Cat. p. 101. 1946). New compact pure white.
- E. Bayard — Spelling variant of 'Emile Bayard'.
- 'ECLAT' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Described only as "fine for pegging down as an edging."
- 'ECLATANTE' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Very large and bright flowers.
- 'EGÉRIE' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Dwarf, large flowered, bright yellow passing to brilliant rose.
- 'ELDORADO' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Bushy to one foot tall, free flowering, pure white with yellow center. A Lemoine selection.
- 'ELEGANTISSIMA' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, p. 18. 1863). Flowers large, white with golden yellow centers passing to clear lilac with vivid violet centers. Chaté fils (Horticulteur Franc. p. 298. 1866) credited this selection to Ferrand.
- 'ELIZABETH' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Rose to orange.
- 'EMILE BAYARD' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Semi-dwarf, flowers deep red orange. A Bruant selection.
- 'EMPEREUR DES FRANÇAIS' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Scarlet and orange flowers.
- 'ENCHANTEUR' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Straw colored flowers passing to rose-violet.
- 'EOLE' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Reported as new in 1898. Dwarf, large flowers of a stock red, the flowers of the center yellow, passing to rose.
- 'ESCARBOUCLE' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Large flowers, yellow changing to deep orange. Possibly a Lemoine introduction for the cultivar is mentioned without description in Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881.
- 'ESMERALDA' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 167. 1878). Rose, lilac, and yellow flowers.

- 'ESPOIR LEMOINE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 119, p. 32. 1890). Flowers large, deep yellow passing into orange; plant dwarf.
- 'ETOILE' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Clear rose and saffron flowers passing into a lively rose color with the center purple-rose. A Lemoine selection.
- 'ETOILE DE FRANCE' (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Semi-dwarf.
- 'ETOILE DE PROVENCE' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 34. Undated, prob. 1865). Flowers yellow-orange passing to red-orange and vermillion. A Ferrand selection, 1862.
- 'ETOILE DU MATIN' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Red flowers with yellow at the center of the umbell. A Ferrand selection.
- 'ETOILE DU NORD' (Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Semi-dwarf. A Bruant selection.
- 'EUGÈNE BOURCIER' (Chaté, Horticulteur Franc. p. 299. 1866). Flowers pale yellow passing to red purple. A Jacotot selection.
- 'EUGENIA' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Very dwarf, flowers bright rose and white.
- 'F. GIRAudeau' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Umbels with golden flowers in the center and rose colored flowers at the margins; dwarf. A Bruant selection.
- F. Girvaudeau — Spelling variation in American catalogues of 'F. Giraudeau'.
- F. Givaudeau (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 18. Spring 1895). Possible spelling variation of 'F. Giraudeau'; however, the flowers are described as cream and pink.
- 'F. MONFEK' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Purplish crimson and yellow.
- 'FABIOLA' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues, p. 34. 1863). Large flowered, pure white surrounded by a delicate pink. The descriptions of a cultivar by this name given by E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138, p. 36. 1869 and by Nicholson in the Dictionary of Gardening, p. 234. 1887 referred to flowers rose, yellow and orange.
- 'FARANDOLE' (Rudolph, Revue Hort. II. 1: 115. 1901). Very dwarf and compact, covered with golden yellow flowers. A Bruant selection.
- 'FARMAN' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. 9: 205. 1909). Plant semi-dwarf, very floriferous, umbels separated from foliage, brilliant capucine flowers with the center a warm orange also becoming capucine red. A Bruant selection.
- 'FAUST' (Wm. Clibran & Son, Cheshire, Eng., Cat. p. 51. 1881). Yellow fading to vermillion.
- 'FAVORI' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 40. 1887). Plant floriferous and vigorous forming a beautiful bush; flowers clear sulfur yellow fading to white.
- 'FAVORITA' (Nicholson, Dict. Gard. p. 234. 1887). Yellow flowers changing to dark brown, shaded purple.
- 'FAVOURITE' (Wm. Rollisson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 225. 1871). Yellow merging into purplish crimson.

Ferandii — Spelling variant of 'Ferrandis'.

Ferrand (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.

Ferrandi — Spelling variant of 'Ferrandis'.

'FERRANDIS' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 35. Undated, prob. 1865). Flowers very large, yellow bordered with rose vermillion passing to brilliant crimson. A Ferrand selection, 1863.

'FESTON ROSE' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1905). Dwarf plant covered with rose colored flowers mixed at the center with white flowers with a rose colored eye. A Bruant selection cited in Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 157. p. 14. 1904 but without description.

'FEU DE JOIE' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Extremely floriferous with bright capucine red flowers mixed with golden yellow ones.

'FEU FOLLET' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Dwarf plant with reddish yellow flowers.

'FIGARO' (Gard. Chron. 2nd Ser. 14: 369. 1880). A Lemoine selection described as a dwarf plant with yellow flowers changing to orange brown.

'FILLIONI' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Free blooming plant with rose flowers and a yellow center.

'FILLONIANA' (Wochenschrift 41: 324. 1858). Orange flowers becoming carmine red.

'FLAMBEAU' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). A semi-dwarf with scarlet and orange flowers.

'FLAVA LILACINA' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Flowers changing from golden to violet then red and finally white.

'FLEUR D'OR' (Saget, Le Jardin 20: 277. 1906). Yellow flowered, dwarf. A Bruant selection.

'FLORA' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Flowers are described as orange and pink. G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia Cat. p. 31. 1896 report flowers red, pink, and yellow for a plant of the same name.

'FLORENTINA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 35. Undated, prob. 1865). Marginal flowers snow white, the central ones yellow. A Chaté selection, 1863.

Florida Yellow — Records at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society indicate this cultivar name was used in ephemeral lists of the Goochland Nurs., Pembroke, Fla. The manager of the company indicated in correspondence that the name was applied to plants selected from the wild in Florida around 1950 but no longer retained in cultivation.

'FOURNAISE' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 21: 257. 1897). Flowers and corymbs large, fiery nasturtium red. A Bruant selection.

Francine — Used by American nurseries for Fracine Lemoine

'FRANCINE LEMOINE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 40. 1887). Plant forming a small bush, flowers rose lilac.

FRANÇOIS FABIÉ (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Dwarf, flowers bright rose, the center ones yellow. A Bruant selection.

- 'FRANÇOIS MARCHI' (W. Rollisson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 225. 1871). Plant extremely free flowering, flowers small, umbels numerous, flowers chrome yellow, changing to bright velvety crimson.
- 'FRANCUS' (Garnier, *Revue Hort.* II. **6**: 233. 1906). Plant compact, pyramidal, with rigid foliage; flowers abundant, capucine red at the edges, golden yellow in the center. A Bruant selection.
- 'FREMY' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Salmon yellow and bright red.
- 'FUCATA' (Lindley in Edwards *Bot. Reg.* p. 798. 1824). Grown from seeds from Brazil introduced by George Don in 1823. Flowers rose colored fading to pale rose.
- 'FULGENS' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Flowers yellow and orange.
- 'FULGENS MUTABILIS' (*Horticulteur Franc.* p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'FULVIA' (Pucci, *Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort.* **29**: 315. 1904). Published without description.
- Fuscata — Misspelling of 'Fucata'.
- 'GÉANT' (*Horticulteur Franc.* 2nd Ser. **3**: 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'GIRALDA' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 181. p. 59. 1886). Published without description.
- Gisell — A cultivar name with this spelling was awarded an FCC in 1881 by the Royal Horticultural Society. Probably the same as 'Gisille'.
- Giselle (Nicholson, *Dict. Gard. Centr. Suppl.* 1901). Without description.
- 'GISILLE' (*Gard. Chron.* 2nd Ser. **18**: 74. 1882). Lilac and mauve tinted with rose but opening pale lemon. Selected by Lemoine.
- 'GLOBE D'OR' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Dwarf variety with deep yellow flowers.
- 'GLOIRE DE S. MARTIN' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 97. p. 37. 1884). Published without description.
- 'GLOIRE DES MAZARGUES' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Rose, orange and lilac flowers.
- 'GLORIA MUNDI' (*Wochenschrift* **41**: 325. 1858). Golden yellow flowers becoming a fiery saffron color.
- 'GOESCHKE' (Criadero de Arboles, Chile, Cat. p. 215. 1902). Orange color with yellow.
- Gogal — Spelling variant of 'Gogol'
- 'GOGOL' (Rudolphe, *Revue Hort.* II. **1**: 115. 1901). Plants dwarf, flowers bright red, the center ones orange. A Bruant selection.
- 'GOLCONDA' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Saffron changing to dull orange; flowers large.

- Golconde — Spelling variation used by Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883. Name used without description.
- 'GOLD COIN' (Checklist of Woody Ornamental Plants of Calif., p. 34. 1963). No source available.
- 'GOLD MOUND' (Barrington Greenhouses, Atco, N.J., Cat. 1950). Published without description.
- 'GOLDEN KING' (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 47. 1941-2). Dwarf, golden yellow.
- 'GOLDEN MOUND' (Wilson Bros., Roachdale, Ind., Cat. p. 47. 1941-2). Low growing; produces mound of golden yellow flowers.
- 'GOLDEN PILLAR' (Geo. J. Ball, West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959). Bright gold, upright.
- 'GOLDEN PLUME' (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 47. 1941-42). Pink flowers.
- 'GOLDEN QUEEN' (Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio, Cat. p. 76. Spring 1933). Rich, solid golden yellow.
- 'GOLDRUSH' (Monrovia Nurs. Co., Azusa, Calif., Cat. p. 44. 1952-3). Cross of *Lantana camara* \times *L. sellowiana*. Trailing growth habit; foliage deep forest green; flowers bright yellow. Patent no. 1211.
- 'GOLDRUSH IMPROVED' (Monrovia Nurs. Co., Azusa, Calif., Wholesale Cat. p. 49. 1958-9). "All the exquisite beauty and grace of Lantana 'Goldrush' with added vigor and hardiness."
- 'GOLDSONNE' (Maatsche in Pareys Blumengärtnerei 2: 422. 1960). Lemon yellow.
- 'GOLEONDRA' (James Veitch & Sons, Chelsea, Eng., Cat. p. 56. 1906). Pink and purple.
- 'GOL GOL' (H. Kemp, Australia, Cat. p. 19. 1923). Old Gold.
- 'GOLIATH' (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Orange and red.
- 'GRACILIS' (Lombardo, Arbust. & Arbustil. Pas. Publ. 151. 1961). Published without description.
- 'GRAFTY' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Center flowers buff colored, marginal ones rose.
- 'GRAND PAVILION' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Large white and lilac flowers.
- 'GRAND SULTAN' (Olmsted, Coville & Kelsey, Stand. Pl. Names, p. 258. 1924). Published without description. Although listed concurrently in several nursery catalogues no description could be located.
- 'GRANDIFLORA' (Wildpret Bros., Tenerife, Cat. 1921). Selection of "*L. hybrida*."
- 'GRANDIFLORA VARIABILIS' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'GRAPPE D'OR' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 3: 523. 1888). Very dwarf, exceedingly freely flowering, hue of gold.

- 'GRENADIER' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 181. p. 59. 1886). Published without description.
- 'GRISELLE' (Gard. Chron. 2nd Ser. **14**: 369. 1880). Lemoine selection. Opening deep yellow in age becoming reddish orange.
- Grisette (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. **3**: 522. 1888). Lilac and mauve opening pale lemon. A Lemoine selection. Probably the same as 'Gisille'.
- 'GUSTAVE THOMAS' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Rose and orange.
- 'HARKETT'S PERFECTION' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 19. 1890). Foliage variegated with yellow; flowers lilac.
- Harkett's Perfection (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 35. 1934-5). "Tall, pink and cream".
- 'HÉBÉ' (Saget, Le Jardin **20**: 277. 1906). Flowers rose. A Bruant selection.
- 'HECTOR' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 109. p. 39. 1888). Very dwarf; large umbels of saffron yellow flowers.
- 'HELVIA' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Plant semi-dwarf, compact; flowers very large, the center ones canary yellow, the outer ones pure white. A Bruant selection.
- 'HENNER' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Dwarf; center flowers golden yellow, marginal ones very bright rose. A Bruant selection.
- 'HEROINE' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Flowers large changing to chocolate.
- 'HESARD' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Published without description.
- 'HUGUE LOW' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 66. 1861). Flowers bright red. A Boucharlat selection.
- Hybrida A horticultural name used many times without description. A cultivar with this name was awarded an AM by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1897. (Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc. **22**: cxlvii. 1897). No description given.
- Hybrida Nana (Thompson & Morgan, Ipswich, Eng., Cat. p. 44. 1925). "Fine mixture, colors very brilliant."
- 'HYGIE' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Golden fading to violet orange.
- 'IGNIS' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 153. p. 31. 1882). Compact; flowers bright red marbled.
- 'ILLUMINÉ' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Dwarf, tufted, robust plants with marginal flowers brilliant capucine red and the center ones yellow, all becoming capucine.
- 'IMA' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. **9**: 205. 1909). Ivory white and clear canary yellow. A Bruant selection. See 'Yma'.
- 'IMPÉRATRICE EUGÈNE' (Wm. Clibran & Son, Cheshire, Eng., Cat. p. 51. 1881). Pure white.
- 'IMPÉRATRICE EUGÉNIA ALBA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 36. Undated, prob. 1865). A Chaté selection of 1864 of Impératrice Eugénie (Boucharlat) with snow white flowers.

'IMPÉRATRICE EUGÉNIE' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description. Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 300. 1866 reports this to be a selection of Boucharlat of 1859 with small, clear rose flowers with large white center and one not to be confused with another variety of the same name introduced by Hans. A reference to the Hans selection has not been located.

'INCENDIE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Low plant; large flowers fiery red. A Rozain selection.

Incomparable (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.

'INCOMPARABLE' (Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Semi-dwarf. A Bruant selection.

'INNOCENCE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Opens pale yellow and changes to white, dwarf.

Iolande — spelling variant of 'Iolandra' in several catalogues of American nurseries.

Iolando — Spelling variant of 'Iolandra'.

'IOLANDRA' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Semi-dwarf; flowers white. Plants by this name offered by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Ga., (Cat. p. 35. 1934-5) are described as semi-trailing, flowers yellow and orange.

'IRÈNE' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Compact plants; umbells and flowers very large, milky white.

'IRIS' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Dwarf; center flowers sulfur yellow, marginal flowers gooseberry red. A Bruant selection.

'JACOB SCHULTZ' This name has been used alone and as a commercial synonym of Grand Sultan. Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 28. 1903 offer an early description as "red and yellow". Other nurseries describe the flowers as "opening yellow and turning an interesting ox-blood red."

'JACQUE MINOT' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Fine large flowers yellow and red passing to violet.

'JANINA' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1908). Semi-dwarf; floriferous; umbells with rose flowers on the margin, silvery rose flowers in the center.

Jannia — Spelling variant of Janina used in American nursery catalogues.

'JANUS' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Deep yellow, changing to rosy purple, compact.

'JAUNE D'OR' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 23. 1902). Flowers cream and pink.

'JAVOI' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 18. Spring 1895). White.

'JAVOTTE' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Dwarf and compact; large marginal flowers pure white, center flowers bright yellow.

'JEAN BART' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869).

'JEAN D'OR' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 19. 1890). Orange and carmine.

- 'JEANNE D'ARC' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Lilac and orange.
- 'JOUBERT' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Semi-dwarf; large flowers, pure white.
- 'JOYAU' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Dwarf; flowers gooseberry red on margin, the center ones golden. A Bruant selection.
- 'JUAN D'OR' (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Sons, White Marsh, Md., Cat. p. 21. 1913). Medium height, flowers pink and cream.
- 'JUDITH' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 109. p. 39. 1888). Plant very low, not exceeding 10 cm., yellow orange flowers passing to senna red.
- 'JULES CÉSAR' (La Belg. Hort. 18: 146. 1868). Illustrated as orange flowers with red eyes.
- 'JULIUS CAESAR' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Scarlet and yellow.
- Julius Cesar — Spelling variant. A plant with this name was exhibited by Messrs. Henderson as indicated in the Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc. 2: xxx. 1870.
- 'KANOR' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 87. 1901). Clear sulfur rose with center flowers golden yellow.
- 'KERMESINA' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Noted as an "improper name". Middle flowers red-violet, not carmine, while the marginal flowers are golden.
- 'KING OF THE RED' (Hasslach, Fr., Cat. p. 19. 1913). Published without description.
- 'KOSIKI' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 69. 1897). Compact plant with small leaves; flowers very abundant, deep rose.
- 'L'ABBÉ BOURGEOIS' (Lombardo Arbust. & Arbustil. Pas. Publ. 151. 1961). Published without description.
- 'L'ABBÉ TOUVRE' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 104. 1856). Flowers very large, orange-red border with bright carmin passing to deep carmin. A selection of Rendatler.
- 'LADY OLIVIA' (Corliss Bros., Ipswich, Mass., Cat. p. 54. 1950). Published without description. Geo. J. Ball, West Chicago, Ill. Cat. p. 81. 1959 describes the flowers as yellow shading to pink.
- 'LA FIANCÉE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Published without description. In subsequent catalogues described as very dwarf with pure white flowers.
- 'LA MANULA' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Light yellow flowers with pretty rose-pink center.
- 'LAMERTINE' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Marginal flowers clear yellow, the center ones deep yellow.
- 'LA NEIGE' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Very dwarf; free blooming, snow white flowers.
- La Pleur d'Or and Lapeur d'Or — Spelling variants of La Pluie d'Or used in American nursery catalogues.

- La Pluie d'Or (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 37. Jan-Mar. 1900).
Published without description. Bailey, Cyclop. Amer. Hort. 883. 1901 reports
golden yellow flowers. Probably the same as 'Pluie d'Or'.
- 'L'AVENIR' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 36. Undated, prob. 1865). The
largest flowers of the genus, canary yellow passing to a flesh rose color. A
Ferrand selection.
- 'LE GRENADIER' (James Veitch & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 20. 1869). Pale
lemon changing to red.
- 'LE LIS' (Gard. Chron. 2nd Ser. 18: 74. 1882). Pale yellow changing to white.
A Lemoine selection.
- 'LE NAIN' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 46. 1861). Very dwarf; flowers bright ama-
ranth. Selection by M. Rendatler.
- LE NAIN (Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 299. 1866). Flowers rose carmine
passing to crimson, the center paler. A variety of 'Fulgens mutabilis' selected
by Rendatler.
- 'LEO DEX' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 23. 1902). Opens orange
scarlet and changes to dark crimson.
- 'LE PACTOLE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Dwarf; flowers deep
golden yellow.
- 'LE PATRIOTE' (William Bull, New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160.
1879). Large flowers, brilliant yellow color with bright scarlet center. Later
citations suggest this to be a Lemoine selection.
- 'L'ESPÉRANCE' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Flowers
large, golden at the center, purple passing to wine red.
- 'LE SPHYNX' (Rudolph, Revue Hort. II. 1: 115. 1901). Compact, multiflorous,
flowers white.
- 'LE STYX' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Red passing to
crimson purple. This is suggested as a Lemoine selection in Gard. Chron. 18:
74. 1882.
- 'LE SUPERBE' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Yellow passing
to pure white.
- 'LE VAINQUEUR' (William Bull, New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160.
1879). Flowers of rich bright red color changing to dark red.
- 'LEVIATHAN' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Canary yellow
passing to saffron yellow.
- 'LILACINA' (Desf., Cat. Hort. Par. ed. 3: 392. 1829). Corolla lilac, drupes violet.
No source stated.
- 'LILACINA SUPERBA' (Schmöger & Schüle ex Neubert, Deutsch. Mag. Gart.-Blu-
menk. p. 98. 1857). Without description.
- 'LILIPUTIEN' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Dwarf, golden flowers becoming
velvety scarlet.
- 'L'IMPÉRATRICE' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 36. Undated, prob. 1865).
Marginal flowers soft rose, the central ones white. A delicate dwarf variety
probably a selection of *L. odorata*. Credited to Hans, 1861.

- 'LINA ETTINGER' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Orange, buff and yellow.
- 'LINNÉ' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Canary yellow and rose.
- 'LIVRE D'OR' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103. p. 40. 1887). Dwarf of 15–20 cm. abundant yellow flowers passing to rose.
- 'LOUIS BENOIT' (W. Rollisson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 225. 1871). Flowers chrome yellow changing to purplish amaranth.
- Louis Benoist — Spelling variant used by Bruant in *Revue l'Hort. Belg.* **5**: 8. 1879.
- 'LOUIS MARLIO' (Grignan, *Revue Hort.* II. **9**: 206. 1909). Robust plant, dwarf or semi-dwarf; very floriferous, flowers canary yellow with white margins.
- 'LOUIS ROEMPLER' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Dwarf; crimson and orange flowers.
- 'LOUISE' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 181. p. 59. 1886). Published without description.
- 'LUMINAIS' (Saget, *Le Jardin* **20**: 277. 1906). Yellow. A Bruant selection.
- 'LUMINARIE' (Rudolph, *Revue Hort.* II. **1**: 115. 1901). Dwarf; flowers yellow. A Bruant selection.
- 'LUMINEUX' (Grignan, *Revue Hort.* II. **9**: 206. 1909). Plant semi-dwarf; robust, floriferous; large umbells of red and orange flowers with a few yellow flowers at the center. A Bruant selection.
- 'L'UNIQUE' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Semi-dwarf; flowers violet passing to plum colored.
- 'LUTEA SUPERBA' (*Horticulteur Franc.* p. 61. 1857). Without description. A selection of Henry Jacotot, Dijon, Fr., in *Horticulteur Franc.* p. 66. 1861. The flowers are described as canary yellow.
- 'LUTIN' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Dwarf, central flowers orange, the marginal ones canary yellow.
- 'LYRE' (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Sons, White Marsh, Md., Cat. p. 22. 1913). Published without description. Listed by Fruitland Nursery, Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 35. 1929–30 as large flowering, pure white with yellow center.
- 'LYSIS' (Grignan, *Revue Hort.* II. **9**: 205. 1909). Clear rose color; dwarf.
- 'M.* BÉBÉ' (Bruant, Vienne, Fr., Cat. 153. p. 31. 1882). Dwarf; flowers mixed brick red and orange.
- 'M. BOUCHARLAT' (*Gard. Chron.* 2nd Ser. **18**: 74. 1882). Flowers pale orange-red. A Lemoine selection. Probably identical with 'Madame Boucharlat.'
- 'M. BOUCHARLAT AINÉ' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., *Supplément aux Catalogues.* 1863). Large flowered; compact form, flowers golden yellow, passing to violet-lilac with deeper centers.
- 'M. BUTINI DE LA RIVE' (*Horticulteur Franc.* p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.

* Names which can not be determined as Madame, Monsieur, or Mademoiselle are listed here. See appropriate title for others.

- 'M. POIRET' (Grignan, *Revue Hort.* II. **6**: 483. 1906). Very dwarf, selection from 'Farandole'; leaves very dark; flowers golden yellow.
- 'M. RENDATLER' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., *Supplement aux Catalogues*, 1863). Flowers very large, golden with rose tinge and salmon, those in the center darker.
- 'M. ROEMPLER' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., *Cat.* p. 132. 1867). Flowers very large, blackish red with golden yellow center.
- 'M. ROUGIER-CHAUVIÈRE' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., *Supplement aux Catalogues*, p. 18. 1863). Flowers very large, yellow orange bordered with red passing to scarlet red.
- 'M. SCHMIDT' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, *Cat.* p. 19. 1890). Flowers a brilliant yellow passing into purple vermillion.
- 'M. VICTOR LEMOINE' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., *Supplement aux Catalogues*, p. 18. 1863). Flowers very large, golden yellow passing to copper with shades of vermillion.
- 'MAC-MAHON' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., *Cat.* p. 89. 1875). Flowers reddish brown passing to reddish black. A Sellier selection.
- 'MADAME BOUCHARLAT' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., *Cat.* 138. p. 36. 1869). Flowers dark red and orange.
- 'MADAME BRUANT' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., *Cat.* 138. p. 36. 1869). Flowers orange and yellow. Free bloomer, semi-dwarf.
- 'MADAME CALLIATH' (Wm. Clibran & Son, Altrincham, Eng., *Cat.* p. 51. 1881). Light buff yellow.
- 'MADAME CARLOTTE' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., *Cat.* p. 20. 1880). Orange red with yellow center.
- 'MADAME DE LA PLACE' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., *Cat.* 167. 1878). Canary yellow with fiery center.
- 'MADAME DUFOY' (La Belg. Hort. **18**: 147. 1868). Illustrated as yellow flowers with golden eye. E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., *Cat.* 138. p. 36. 1869 reports the plant to have semi-double flowers pale yellow and rose. A plant was exhibited in 1870 (*Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **2**: xxx. 1870).
- 'MADAME ESCARPIT' (Beurrier, Lyon-Monplaisir, Fr., *Cat.* p. 30. 1908). Published without description.
- 'MADAME HENRY JOCOTOT' (*Horticulteur Franc.* p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'MADAME HOSTE' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., *Cat.* 138. p. 36. 1869). Flowers golden yellow and rose fading to purple.
- 'MADAME LÉON BERNIEAU' (*Horticulteur Franc.* p. 269. 1857). Flowers clear vermillion. A selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans, Fr.
- 'MADAME MOREL' (*Wochenschrift* **41**: 325. 1858; *Wochenschrift Garten-Nachrichten* **3**: 12. 1858). Golden white with golden eye, all becoming rose. A Crouse selection.
- 'MADAME PELÉ' (*Horticulteur Franc.* p. 151. 1858). Flowers golden, center pale yellow, the marginal flowers purple. A selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans, Fr.

- 'MADAME RONDEL' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'MADAME THIBAUD' (Wm. Clibran & Son, Altrincham, Eng., Cat. p. 51. 1881). Orange scarlet.
- Madame Thibaut — Spelling variant of 'Madame Thibaud'
- 'MADEMOISELLE (as M^LLE.) LILI' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 91. p. 36. 1881). Very dwarf; flowers bright rose.
- 'MAGENTA KING' (Nicholson, Dict. Gard. 234. 1887). Purplish-scarlet.
- 'MAGENTA QUEEN' (H. Kemp, Australia, Cat. p. 19. 1923). Red and yellow, changing to magenta.
- 'MAGICIEN' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 123. p. 4. 1893). Dwarf; sulfur colored flowers turning rose-purple.
- 'MAGNUM' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Flowers violet rose, golden yellow in the center.
- 'MANNUS' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Dwarf; flowers large, fiery red.
- 'MARCELLA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 36. Undated, prob. 1865). Large flowers, yellow passing to a clear lilac. A Chaté selection, 1864.
- 'MARQUIS DE LA PLACE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Published without description.
- 'MARQUIS DE ST. LAPORTA' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). "Self bronze". Different from all lantanas in this respect.
- 'MARQUIS DE SAPORTA' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Cat. 1885). Flowers different shades of red.
- 'MARTHA' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 124. p. 36. 1893). Semi-dwarf; flowers rose-orange.
- 'MATADOR' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Yellow rose passing to golden rose. A Rozain selection.
- 'MELLISSIFOLIA' (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Sons, White March, Md., Cat. p. 22. 1913). Dwarf, compact plant with flowers sulfur yellow and tender rose.
- Mellissipolia — Misspelling in several catalogues of American nurseries.
- 'MER JAUNE' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Semi-dwarf; flowers large, golden yellow.
- Mer Juan — Misspelling in catalogues of several American nurseries for Mer Jaune
- Mere Jaune — Misspelling in catalogues of several American nurseries for Mer Jaune.
- 'MERVEILLE' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Yellow white passing to pure white.
- 'MÉTALLA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 36. Undated, prob. 1865). Deep yellow flowers passing to a coppery red-orange. Selected by Chaté, 1864.
- Meteor — Spelling variation of Météore.
- 'MÉTÉORE' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Pale yellow flowers passing to rose-violet.

- 'MICHAEL SCHMIDT' (Standardized Plant Names, p. 258. 1924). Published without description. The only other use of this name appears to be Geo. J. Ball, Co. West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959 where the flowers are described as "red shading to yellow".
- 'MICHEL GÉRARD' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Yellow rose becoming salmon-copper in color.
- 'MINE D'OR' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Dwarf, very deep pure yellow.
- Minnie Basil — Spelling variant of 'Minnie Basle'
- 'MINNIE BASLE' (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Lilac colored flowers.
- 'MIRACLE' (Mottet in Dict. Prat. d'Hort. Jard. 3: 87. 1895). Flowers citron yellow becoming orange.
- 'MIRIFIQUE' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1908). Compact plant, flowers a sparkling brilliant capucine red with yellow flowers at the center.
- 'MIRIVAL' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Flowers an imperial rose saffron.
- 'MIRLIFLORE' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Dwarf plant, flowers a golden rose with a coppery eye.
- 'MISCO' (Saget, Le Jardin 20: 277. 1906). White, semi-dwarf. A Bruant selection.
- 'MITRAILLE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). Plant pyramidal in shape; flowers a golden capucine.
- 'MONFECK' (C. E. Allen Nurs., Brattleboro, Vt., Cat. p. 20. 1880). Compact plant flowers crimson.
- 'MONS. BOUCHARLAT' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Flowers vivid red with violet center. A Lemoine selection.
- 'MONS. ESCARPIT' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Yellow and violet-purple.
- 'MONS. FELIX ALIBERT' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Yellow changing to violet-purple.
- 'MONS. LAGRANGE' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Pale yellow flowers with golden centers.
- 'MONS. LE COMTE DE FALLOY' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Yellow with orange center passing to bishop's purple.
- 'MONS. ROUGIER' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Crimson, scarlet and yellow.
- 'MONS. SCHMITT' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Orange changing to crimson-scarlet.
- 'MONT BLANC' (Bruant, Revue l'Hort. Belg. 5: 8. 1879). Semi-dwarf; illustrated in color.
- 'MULTICOLOR' (Lemaire, Fl. des Serres 3: 239. 1847). Grown from seeds received from Mexico by Vendermaelen of Brussels. Flowers bicolorous, subtended by large rose crimson bracts. Offered by Van Houtte.

- 'MULTIFLORA' (Otto & Dietr. Allg. Gartenz. **9**: 370. 1841). Published without description. Stated to be of a strong golden color becoming cochénille red in Wochenschrift, Garten-Nachrichten **3**: 12. 1858).
- 'MULTIFLORA EXCELSA' (Neubert, Deutsch. Mag. Gart.-Blumenk. p. 97. 1857). Published without description.
- 'MUSE' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. **21**: 257. 1897). Very large flowered, wavy margins, butter yellow with the center a shining yellow, later fading to a sunset with an edge of rose.
- MUTABILIS (Weigel, Physiogr. Salsk. Handl. **1**: 16. 1776). Reference not available.
- MUTABILIS (Bot. Mag. t. 3110. 1831). Described by W. J. Hooker as *Lantana nivea* var. *mutabilis*. Flowers open yellow with orange and become all pink.
- 'NAÏADE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 127. p. 36. 1894). White flowers each with a chrome yellow center.
- 'NANA' (Thompson & Morgan, Ipswich, Eng. Offered prior to 1932. No description available currently).
- 'NANA COMPACTA' (Park's Flower Book, p. 39. 1932). No description beyond height being 1 foot.
- 'NAPOLEÓN III' (Wochenschrift **41**: 325. 1858). Golden turning scarlet.
- 'NE PLUS ULTRA' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869 and James Veitch & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 20. 1869). Flowers purple and yellow. Exhibited by Messrs. Henderson in 1870 (Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc. **2**: xxx. 1870).
- Ne Plus Ultra (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. **46**: 213. 1909). Yellow changing to bright pink. Possibly the same as 'Nec-plus-ultra.'
- 'NEC-PLUS-ULTRA' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 37. Undated, prob. 1865). Flowers yellow passing to a deep crimson red. Credited to Rendatler, 1864.
- Neige (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). White. Possibly the same as 'La Neige'.
- 'NELLY AVRIL' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 16. 1914). Center flowers crimson, border flowers carmine rose.
- 'NINUS' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881). Light canary color.
- NIVEA Described as a species by Ventenat (Jard. Malm. 1, pl. 8. 1803) and treated as a variety by L. H. Bailey (Cyclop. Am. Hort. **2**: 883. 1900). Many American nurseries treat this taxon as a cultivar. Flowers are white.
- 'NOBLESSE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 130. p. 37. 1895). Flowers rose.
- 'NOVUS' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1908). Dwarf, flowers large, center flowers bright yellow, marginal ones clear yellow almost white.
- 'NUÉE ROSE' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Dwarf; flowers silvery rose.
- 'NYMPHE' (Saget, Le Jardin **20**: 277. 1906). Flowers white. A Bruant selection.
- 'OCTAVIANO' (Wochenschrift **41**: 325, 1858). Flowers rose-violet.
- 'ONDINE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 112. p. 38. 1889). Semi-dwarf; flowers large, pure white.

- 'ORA' (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Sons, White Marsh, Md., Cat. p. 22. 1921). Flowers pure white.
- Orange (Checklist of woody Ornamental plants of Calif. p. 34. 1963). No source or description cited.
- Orange-red (Plant Buyers Guide p. 167. 1958). Published without description and source can not be checked.
- 'ORESCO' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 55. 1909). Deep yellow.
- 'ORIO' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 66. 1905). Plant semi-dwarf; compact, the umbels and flowers large, bright yellow.
- Orio (Richard Vincent, Jr. & Son, White Marsh, Md., Cat. p. 16. 1917). Pure white.
- 'OTHELLO' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 109. p. 39. 1888). Dwarf; flowers sulfur color passing to straw colored.
- 'PAILETTE D'OR' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 133. p. 38. 1896). Dwarf; flowers chrome yellow.
- 'PAPILLON' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 112. p. 38. 1889). Compact, very dwarf plant with delicate rose colored flowers.
- 'PASCALINE HÉNAULT' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 269. 1857). Strong umbels of pale yellow flowers passing to clear violet. A selection of M. Bernieau, Orleans, Fr.
- 'PELOPIDAS' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'PEPITA' (Crouse, Nancy, Fr., Cat. p. 40. 1883). Published without description.
- 'PERLE POITEVINE' (André, Revue Hort. **1893**: 427. 1893). Flowers very pure white.
- 'PHOEBUS' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Flowers gamboge yellow passing to rose; dwarf.
- 'PHOSPHORE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Published without description. H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 80. 1881 describe the plant as bushy, the flowers a deep yellow. The Lemoine plant was awarded an FCC in 1882 by the Royal Hort. Society.
- 'PICTAVI' (Garnier, Rev. Hort. **1906**: 233. 1906). Credited to Bruant. The plant was obtained by crossing the Lantanas of commerce with "*L. sellowiana*." The umbells are relatively large, outer flowers orange with shades of rose and the inner flowers a rose-Valerian color. Subsequent descriptions often reverse these colors.
- Pink Beauty (Standardized Plant Names, p. 322. 1942). Published without description or reference.
- 'PINK FROLIC' (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, Calif., Wholesale Cat. p. 49. 1958-59). "Bright and gay as a frolicking lamb, with its abundance of pink and yellow flowers, etc." Pat. 1843. Parentage 'Dwarf Pink' × 'Goldrush'.
- 'PLICATA' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Large crimson flowers.

- 'PLUIE D'OR' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Dwarf; flowers deep yellow. (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg. Cat. p. 55. 1877). Medium dwarf; flowers deep yellow, constant.
- Poiret — See 'M. Poiret'.
- 'PRETENTION' (William Bull. New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160. 1879). Robust growing variety, large heads of creamy white flowers, the center brilliant yellow changing to a rich carmine surrounded with amaranth.
- 'PRINCE DE GALLES' (William Bull, New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160. 1879). Very large, flowers bronzy yellow with large bright red center.
- 'PRINCESSE CLOTILDE' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'PRINCESSE LOUISA' (W. Rollisson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. p. 225. 1871). Yellow ground tint merging to rosy crimson.
- 'PRINCESSE MATHILDE' (Crouse, Nancy, Fr., Cat. p. 41. 1883). Published without description.
- 'PROF. RAOUX' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat., p. 69. 1897). Semi-dwarf; flowers and umbels large, capucine orange with center flowers yellow and orange.
- 'PROTÉE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Semi-dwarf; flowers orange changing to shades of red.
- 'PULCHERRIMA' (Pucci, Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort. **29**: 315. 1904). Published without description.
- 'PURPLE PRINCE' (Khoshoo & Mahal, Curr. Sci. **36**: 201. 1967). Listed as being under cultivation in Indian botanic gardens. Cytological data given.
- 'PURPUREA' (Hornemann, Hort. Hafn. **2**: 583. 1815). Introduced in 1805. Flowers purple.
- 'PURPURIN' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Semi-dwarf; flowers salmon, yellow and crimson.
- 'PYROPHORE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Semi-dwarf; flowers bright red.
- 'QUEEN VICTORIA' (La Belg. Hort. **1868**: 33. 1868). Published without description. Mottet, Dict. Pract. d'Hort. Jard. **3**: 87. 1895 reports the flowers as white.
- 'RADIATION' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Semi-dwarf; flowers brilliant capucine red, the center ones yellow-orange.
- 'RAMADOR' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Very compact, umbels large, flowers capucine red and orange.
- Raphael (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'RAPHAEL' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Compact plant, flowers rose and purple.
- 'RAYON DE SOLEIL' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1876-77). Flowers deep yellow passing into violet-rose.
- 'RAYON D'OR' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. **9**: 205. 1909). Yellow flowered.

- 'RED CAP' (Khoshoo & Mahal, Curr. Sci. **36**: 201. 1967). Listed as being under cultivation in Indian botanic gardens. Cytological data given.
- 'RED SCHMIDT' (Weston Nurs., Hopkinton, Mass., p. 86. 1962). Orange red.
- 'REINE DES FLEURS' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Flowers yellow and vivid red.
- 'REMBRANDT' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Copper orange and red.
- 'RENÉ FAIER' (Grignan, Revue Hort. II. **9**: 206. 1909). Dwarf or semi-dwarf; flowers golden rose with orange centers and central flowers citron colored.
- 'REVE D'OR' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 121. p. 38. 1892). Dwarf, flowers large, bright yellow. A Bruant selection.
- 'REVE POITEVIN' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Very dwarf; flowers a bright silvery red with butter colored flowers in the center.
- 'REVEIL' (Gard. Chron. 2nd Ser. **14**: 369. 1880). Flowers bright deep yellow not changing.
- Reveil (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Flowers white with yellow center.
- 'REVEILLE' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. **3**: 523. 1888). Flowers deep yellow. A Lemoine selection.
- 'ROBINSON' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Robust plant, flowers orange and crimson.
- 'ROEMPLER' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Flowers crimson and orange.
- 'ROI DES POURPRES' (Vilmorin-Andrieux Cie., Paris, Fr., Supplement aux Catalogues. p. 18. 1863). Flowers large; yellow purple passing to purple.
- Roi des Pourpres (Chaté fils Horticulteur Franc. p. 299. 1866). Flowers median, yellow purple passing to purple-violet. A Ferrand selection.
- 'ROI DES ROUGES' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Flowers scarlet and orange.
- 'ROLL' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Uniformly colored red with deeper eye. Dwarf.
- Rongier-Chauvière (Pucci, Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort. **29**: 315. 1904). Published without description. Probably misspelling of Rougier-Chauvière.
- 'ROQUELAURE' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Flowers very large, yellow mixed with rose passing to deep amaranth, the center flowers bright red.
- 'ROSA MUNDI' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). White and rose colored flowers.
- 'ROSE D'AMOUR' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 37. Undated, prob. 1865). Flowers with rose tints, often deeper forming flat topped inflorescence. Credited to Ferrand, 1862.
- Rose Poitevin (Beurrier, Lyon-Monplaisir, Fr., Cat. p. 30. 1908). Published without description. Possibly the same as 'Rêve Poitevin'.
- 'ROSE QUEEN' (Standardized Plant Names, p. 258. 1924). Published without description.

- 'ROSEA' (Florence, Italy, Botanical Garden seed list, 1841). Without description.
- 'ROSEA ELEGANS' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). White flowers becoming golden.
- 'ROSEA NANA' (La Belg. Hort. 1868). Published without description.
- 'ROTUNDIFOLIA' (Index of Curtis Bot. Mag. p. 138. 1956). Name change of *Lantana nivea* var. *mutabilis*.
- Rougier-Chauvière (Lescuyer, Horticulteur Franc. p. 232. 1865 with colored plate). Center flowers bright yellow, the marginal ones darker violet. A selection of Ferrand, Marseille, Fr. Possibly the same as 'M. Rougier-Chauvière'.
- Rougier-Chauviete — Spelling variant.
- 'RUTILANT' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 36. 1883). Very dwarf, pure yellow. A Bruant selection.
- Salfatare — Misspelling of 'Solfatare'.
- 'SALVIAEFOLIA' (James Veitch & Sons, Chelsea, Eng., Cat. p. 56. 1906). Violet and mauve.
- 'SANGUINEA' (Medic. in Act. Acad. Theod. Palat. iii Phys. 229. 1775). Flowers yellow turning blood red.
- Sanguinea (H. Kemp, Australia, Cat. p. 19. 1923). Flowers red and orange.
- 'SAPHO' (Cie Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Flowers white, lightly sulfur tinted.
- 'SCHLOSZ ORTENBURG' (Maatsch in Pareys Blumengärtnerei 2: 442. 1960). Brick-red with salmon-yellow.
- Schmidt — Spelling variant of 'M. Schmidt'.
- Schmidt Red — Spelling variant of 'Red Schmidt'.
- Selloi (Baumann, Haut-Rhine, Fr., Cat. p. 24. 1846). Published without description. Probably the same as 'Sellowii'.
- 'SELLOWII' (Baumann, Haut-Rhine, Fr., Cat. p. 12. 1838). Published without description. E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138, p. 36. 1869 describe this cultivar as rosy purple flowers with white eyes; trailing habit.
- 'SELLOWII GRANDIFLORA' (Horticulteur Franc., p. 66. 1861). Flowers bright lilac.
- 'SÉMILLANT' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 55. 1877). Young leaves marbled and sprinkled and often bordered with pure white; flowers rusty red. A Crousse selection.
- 'SEMI PLENA' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 46. 1861). Flowers double, golden yellow passing into carmine nuance aurore. A Rendatler selection.
- 'SENORA' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Dwarf; flowers bright valerian rose.
- 'SENSATION' (Fruitland Nurs., Augusta, Ga., Cat. p. 47. 1941-42). Flowers pink.
- 'SÉRAPHIN' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 115. p. 32. 1890). Flowers large, yellow edged with white.
- Seraphine — Spelling variant used in American nursery catalogues.
- 'SILVER MOUND' (Geo. J. Ball, Co., West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959). Trailing plant, creamy white flowers.

- 'SILVER PINK' (Monrovia Nurs. Co., Monrovia, Calif. Cat. p. 9. 1930-31). Height 5'.
- 'SMERALDA' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Flowers rose, lilac and yellow.
- 'SNOWBALL' (State Nurs. & Seed Co., Helena, Mont., Cat. p. 15. 1923). Pure white flowers.
- Snowflake — Name used in botanical garden listing which can not be validated.
- 'SNOW QUEEN' (Standardized Plant Names. p. 258. 1924). Published without description.
- 'SNOW WHITE' (Geo. J. Ball Co., West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959). Flowers white.
- 'SOLA MIA' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Dwarf plant, flowers pure white.
- 'SOLEIL D'OR' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Dwarf plant, flowers golden yellow.
- 'SOLEIL LEVANT' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 89. 1875). Dwarf, compact; flowers yellow gilt bordered with white, passing to rose.
- 'SOLFATARE' (Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 300. 1866). Medium flowers, bright yellow lightly margined with white. A selection by Rendatler.
- Solfaterre (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Golden yellow flowers with straw colored margins. Probably the same as 'Solfatare'.
- 'SOUTHERN' Although listed in Plant Buyers Guide, 5th ed. p. 159. 1949, no catalogues are available to verify the reference. Geo. J. Ball Co., West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959 describes this cultivar as "yellow shading to buff".
- 'SOUVENIR DE PÉKIN' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 37. Undated, prob. 1865). Flowers pale yellow passing to a purple-violet. Credited to Ferrand, 1862.
- 'SOUVENIR D'UN AMI' (William Bull, New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160. 1879). Vigorous plant with large fringed flowers, these rich carmine crimson changing to violet amaranth.
- 'SPECTABILIS' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). With large white and purple flowers.
- 'SPREADING SUNSET' (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, Calif., Wholesale Cat. p. 49. 1958-59). Bright green leaves, spreading branches, orange-red flowers. Pat. 1477. Parentage 'Goldrush' × 'Radiation'.
- 'SPREADING SUNSHINE' (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, Calif., Whole Cat. p. 66. 1961-62). Dark green leaves, sunshine yellow flowers. Parentage 'Goldrush' × 'Dwarf Yellow'.
- 'STAHL' (Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 21: 257. 1897). Large orange flowers turning red.
- 'STUBEL' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 63. 1905). Dwarf, flowers sulfur-rose mixed and yellow.
- 'SUNBURST' (Monrovia Nurs., Azusa, Calif., Wholesale Cat. p. 49. 1958-59). Deep green foliage and golden yellow flowers. Pat. 1842. Parentage 'Christine' × 'Goldrush'.

- 'SUNSET' (Listed in Standardized Plant Names. p. 322. 1942). Geo. J. Ball, Co., West Chicago, Ill., Cat. p. 81. 1959. Without description.
- 'SURPASSE FILLONI' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'SURPASSE L'ABBÉ TOUVRE' (Wochenschrift **41**: 325. 1858). Flowers bright red becoming a deep carmine.
- 'SURPRISE' (William Bull, New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160. 1879). Immense round fringed trusses of bright yellow flowers changing to rich red with dark red center.
- 'SYLPHE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 133. p. 38. 1896). Semi-dwarf; flowers white.
- 'SYLVANA' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Compact plant; flowers rose, with marginal ones yellow with orange center.
- Sylvaphana — Spelling variant of Sylvaplanea.
- 'SYLVAPLANA' (Rozain Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 66. 1905). Marginal flowers rose, the center ones straw-white.
- Tabrola (G. Brunning & Sons, Victoria, Australia, Cat. p. 31. 1896). Flowers rose and yellow. Spelling error for cv. Fabiola as used by Henderson.
- 'TANABICOLOR-FORMOSA' (Lombardo, Arbust. & Arbustil. Pas. Publ. 151. 1961). Published without description.
- 'TANGERINE' (Monrovia Nurs. Co., Azusa, Calif. Cat. p. 66. 1961-2). Low spreading form with flowers tangerine color. Parentage 'Goldrush' selfed.
- 'TANTALE' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Marginal flowers capucine red, the central ones golden yellow.
- 'TAPIS DE NEIGE' (Saget, Le Jardin **20**: 277. 1906). Dwarf, white flowered. A Bruant selection.
- 'TARTASIN' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 77. 1896). Flowers brick orange the central ones yellow.
- Teethy's — Misspelling of 'Tethys' seen in American nursery catalogues.
- 'TENTATION' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 37. 1883). Published without description.
- 'TETHYS' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Dwarf; flowers canary yellow with brilliant yellow eye.
- 'THAIS' (H. Cannell & Sons, Kent, Eng., Cat. p. 87. 1901). Flowers a soft rose color with the central ones fawn.
- 'THESIANS' (Gouault, Revue Hort. **1852**: 461. 1852). Used in aromatique baths to replace *Melissa* and *Mentha*. Without description.
- 'THEMISTOCLE' (Wochenschrift **41**: 325. 1858). Flowers mostly orange-red starting orange and passing to rose. A Crousse selection.
- 'THEODOR FROEBEL' (Wochenschrift **41**: 325. 1858). Similar to 'l'Abbé Touvre' but with a fiery color.
- 'THÉODULE BERNIEAU' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 270. 1857). Dwarf; flowers sulfur yellow, deeper yellow at the center. A selection of M. Bernieu, Orleans, Fr.

- 'THETES' (Wm. Clibran & Son, Altrincham, Eng., Cat. p. 51. 1881). Flowers yellow, orange, and scarlet.
- Thetis — Spelling variant used in English catalogues for the earlier 'Thetes'.
- 'TOISON D'OR' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 88. 1876-7). Medium sized; flowers deep chrome yellow, constant. A Lemoine selection.
- 'TOM POUCE' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Wochenschrift Garten-Nachrichten 3: 12. 1858. Flowers golden passing to violet.
- Tom Pouce (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 39. Undated, prob. 1865). Large much branched plant with flowers deep violet and white at the center. A selection of M. Chauvière from "*L. sellowiana*."
- 'TRABUC' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 67. 1897). Dwarf; flowers with tones of golden buff.
- 'TRAILING LAVENDER' (Aldridge Nurs., Van Ormy, Texas, 1961). Without further description.
- 'TRIANON' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 167. 1878). Red flowers with yellow ones on border.
- 'TRIOMPHE' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas. p. 37. Undated, prob. 1865). Semi-dwarf. Marginal flowers rose salmon, the central ones deep orange passing to a bright rose. A Demay selection, 1863.
- 'TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION' (Wochenschrift 41: 325. 1858). Flowers bright golden becoming carmine red.
- 'TRIOMPHE DE MARSEILLE' (Louis Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. p. 132. 1867). Border flowers white becoming rose, the central one golden becoming rose purple.
- 'TRIOMPHE DES MASSIFS' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 270. 1857). Large leaves; very floriferous; flowers delicate red vermillion. A selection of M. Bernieu, Orleans, Fr.
- 'TRIOMPHE DU COMMERCE' (William Bull, New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160. 1879). Large fringed flowers of a bronzy yellow color with bright red eyes changing to lilac-violet with crimson eye.
- Triomphe du Commerce (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88. p. 34. 1881). Flowers pale lilac pink deepening to violet.
- Triomphe du Commire — Spelling variant.
- 'TRIUMPH' (E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869). Rosy purple and orange.
- Triumph de l'Exposition — Spelling variant of 'Triomphe de l'Exposition'.
- 'TUBIFLORA' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 151. 1858). Flowers large, in umbels of 10 cm. circumference; citron yellow passing to chamois. A selection of M. Bernieu, Orleans, Fr.
- 'TZIGANE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 133. p. 38. 1896). Flowers grayish passing into an intense yellow.
- 'ULTIMA' (Ch. Molin, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 156. 1904). Flowers greenish yellow passing into an intense yellow.

- 'VAINQUEUR' (Rivoire, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 105. 1900). Golden yellow and red flowers.
- 'VARIEGATA' (Pucci, Bull. R. Soc. Tosc. Ort. **29**: 315. 1904). Published without description.
- 'VENUSTA' (William Bull, New Plant Merchant, London, Eng., Cat. p. 160. 1879). Large flowers of rich deep golden yellow with bright red eye. Robust.
- Ver Luisant (Nicholson, Dict. Gard. 234. 1887). Brilliant yellow.
- 'VER LUISANTE' (Gard. Chron. 2nd Ser. **18**: 74. 1882). Orange red with bright orange eye deepening in age. A Lemoine selection.
- 'VERSICOLOR' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 37. Jan.-Mar. 1900). Flowers orange and violet.
- 'VESTALE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 133. p. 38. 1896). Dwarf; flowers clear rose.
- 'VÉSUVE' (Lemoine, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 94. p. 37. 1883). Low plant; flowers bright red mixed with gold.
- Viador — Spelling variant of 'Viator'.
- 'VIATOR' (Rozain-Boucharlat, Rhône, Fr., Cat. p. 62. 1905). Compact plant; flowers a mixture of golden rose tones and pale yellow.
- 'VICTOIRE' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description. Described by E. G. Henderson & Sons, London, Eng., Cat. 138. p. 36. 1869 as having flowers pure white with rich lemon eye.
- Victor Lemoide — Spelling error for 'Victor Lemoine'.
- 'VICTOR LEMOINE' (Chaté fils, Horticulteur Franc. p. 299. 1866). Flowers very large, golden yellow passing to vermillion copper, very bright. A Ferrand selection.
- Victoria — Spelling variant of 'Victoire'.
- Victorie — Spelling variant of 'Victoire'.
- 'VIOLACEA' (Lombardo, Arbust. & Arbustil. Pas. Publ. 151. 1961). Published without description.
- 'VIOLET KING' (Standardized Plant Names, p. 322. 1942). Listed without description or reference.
- 'VIRGILIE' (Lombardo, Arbust. & Arbustil. Pas. Publ. 151. 1961). Published without description.
- 'VIRGINAL' (Cie. Sahut, Hérault, Fr., Cat. 126. p. 73. 1890). Flowers pure white.
- 'VISION' (Saget, Le Jardin **20**: 277. 1906). Flowers rose. A Bruant selection.
- 'VOLCAN' (Chaté, Cult. Pratique Lantanas, p. 37. Undated, prob. 1865). Most beautiful plant with large flowers a marbled yellow passing to a copper red. Credited to Ferrand, 1862.
- 'WEeping' (Good & Reese Co., Springfield, Ohio, Cat. p. 30. Jan.-Mar. 1899). Listed without description. Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio, Cat. p. 54. Fall 1935 describe this cultivar as having numerous compact umbels of bright rosy lilac. A rapid-growing, semi-trailing plant.

- 'WILHELM SCHÜLE' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 104. 1856). Large flowered, deep rose, canary yellow at the center passing to golden. A selection of Rendatler.
- 'WILLIAMS ROLLISSON' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'XANTHINA SUPERBA' (Horticulteur Franc. p. 173. 1861). Cited by A. Petot without description.
- 'YMA' (Saget, Le Jardin **20**: 277. 1906). Semi-dwarf; flowers yellow.
- 'YOUNGH' (Neubert, Deutsch. Mag. Gart.-Blumenk. p. 97. 1857). Published without description. Stated to be a constant flowering plant with light orange colored flowers in Wochenschrift **41**: 325. 1858.
- 'YVOR' (Rivoire, Père & Fils, Lyon, Fr., Cat. p. 23. 1921). Rose-violet with tints of gold; central flowers yellow.

RICHARD A. HOWARD



Howard, Richard A. 1969. "A Check List of Cultivar Names Used in the Genus *Lantana*." *Arnoldia* 29(11), 73–109.

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