REGISTRATION LISTS OF CULTIVAR NAMES IN CORNUS L.

The principles used in compiling the list of names applied to cultivars in a genus have been discussed in a previous article (Arnoldia, XXI, No. 1), in which some of the problems encountered were also indicated. Two lists are given in this treatment of cultivar names in Cornus. The first is an alphabetical listing of the older names applied to cultivated plants as well as the more recent easily recognizable cultivar names. Each name is followed by the parenthetical reference to the species involved. The asterisk indicates that the cultivar is currently grown in the United States and is available under that name from commercial sources or from botanical gardens or arboreta. According to the rules of nomenclature for cultivated plants, these cultivar names cannot be used again in the genus.

The second list gives the species and their associated cultivars in alphabetical sequence, with the earliest bibliographic reference for the cultivar. Most of these taxa have been described as botanical varieties or forms. No attempt has been made to indicate whether or where these botanical taxa have received new status as cultivars, since the rules make no provision for author citation of such changes. However, many of the references cited are for earlier basionyms than those given in Rehder’s “Bibliography of Cultivated Plants.” Many of the epithets are designated as “illegitimate,” being nomina nuda, or being used incorrectly as cultivars when the names are based on native plants. For the purposes of registering cultivar names, even the illegitimate use of an epithet precludes its use for any other cultivar within the genus.

A brief phrase follows each reference in the second list to indicate the principal characteristics used originally to define or distinguish the cultivar.

It should be noted that the hybrid species Cornus arnoldiana Rehd., C. dubia Rehd., C. dunbarii Rehd., C. horseyi Rehd., and C. slavinii Rehd., although described from plants in cultivation, are not included in this list as cultivars. In the future if selections are made from these hybrid species and named as cultivars, or
if the cross is repeated with different results, then the hybrid parent species should be considered as a group, in accordance with Articles 13 of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants.

It is obvious that in an initial effort to compile a registration list some errors will be made and others maintained. If older references are available to some of the people using this list, the author will appreciate receiving any additions and/or corrections. As additional epithets are received for registration in *Cornus*, supplementary lists as well as corrections will be published in future issues of *Arnoldia*.

**Alphabetical List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alba (mas)*</th>
<th>De Kalb Red (florida)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alba plena (florida)*</td>
<td>Eddiei (nuttallii)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albo-marginata (alternifolia)</td>
<td>Elata (alba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albo-variegata (alternifolia)</td>
<td>Elata (stolonifera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albocarpa (mas)</td>
<td>Elegans (alba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrzejowski (mas)</td>
<td>Elegans-tricolor (mas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angustifolia (amomum)</td>
<td>Elegantissima (alba)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angustipetal (alba)</td>
<td>Elegantissima (mas)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angustipetal (stolonifera)</td>
<td>Elegantissima variegata (alba)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentea (mas)</td>
<td>Elongata (alba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentea (alternifolia)*</td>
<td>Elongata (stolonifera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argenteo-marginata (alba)*</td>
<td>Fastigiata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argenteo-marginata (mas)</td>
<td>Fastigiata (florida)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argenteo-variegata (mas)</td>
<td>Flava (mas)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascending (florida)*</td>
<td>Flaviramea (stolonifera)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrosanguinea (alba)*</td>
<td>Fröbeli (alba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrosanguinea (sanguinea)</td>
<td>Fructu-lutea (florida)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurea</td>
<td>Fructu violacea (mas)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurea (mas)*</td>
<td>Gibbsii (alba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurea-variegata (florida)*</td>
<td>Gigantea (florida)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aureo-elegantissima (mas)</td>
<td>Gouchaulti (alba)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora*</td>
<td>Grandiflorum (amomum)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benschi (alba)</td>
<td>Grandifolia (amomum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont Pink (florida)*</td>
<td>Hillenmeyer (florida)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowwood (alba)</td>
<td>Kelseyi (stolonifera)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Chief (florida)*</td>
<td>Kelseydwarf (stolonifera)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee Princess (florida)*</td>
<td>Kesselenringii (alba)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinensis (kousa)*</td>
<td>Lancelotata (mas)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compacti (florida)*</td>
<td>Lancelotata albo-marginata (mas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Beauty (alba sibirica)*</td>
<td>Luteocarpa (mas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corallina (alternifolia)</td>
<td>Macrocarpa (mas)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crispa (mas)</td>
<td>Magnifica (florida)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alphabetical List (cont.)

Mietzschii (mas)
Mietzschii (sanguinea)*
Milky Way (kousa)*
Moon (florida)
Nana (florida)*
Nana (mas)*
Nana (stolonifera)*
New Hampshire (florida)*
Nitida (stolonifera)
Ochrocarpa (alternifolia)
Ochroleuca (alternifolia)
Parvifolia (amomum)
Pendula (florida)*
Pendula (stolonifera)
Plena (florida)*
Pluribracteata (florida)*
Polonica (mas)
Polonica minor (mas)
Prosser (florida)*
Prosser Red (florida)*
Pyramidalis (mas)
Repens (stolonifera)
Rich-red (florida)*
Rose Valley (florida)*
Rosea (florida)
Rosenthalii (alba)*
Rubra (florida)*
Rubra (kousa)*
Rubra (mas)
Salicifolia (florida)*
Sibirica (alba)
Sibirica elegantissima (alba)
Sibirica variegata (alba)*
Slavin’s Dwarf (racemosa)*

Bibliographic List

Cornus alba Linnaeus, Mant. Pl. 40. 1767.
‘Angustipetala’ = C. stolonifera ‘Angustipetala.’
‘Argenteo-marginata’ (Rehder in Bailey, Cycl. Am. Hort. 1: 378. 1900), de-
scribed as having ‘“leaves edged in white.”’
‘Atrosanguinea’ (Bean in R. H. S. Diet. Gard. 2: 546. 1951), a dwarf, with
brilliant crimson stems.
'Behnschi' (St. Olbrich, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 7: 96. 1898), originated at Zurich, Switzerland; leaves purplish, marbeled.


'Elata' = C. stolonifera 'Elata.'

'Elegans' (Späth, Cat. 87. 1915–16), originated at Späth nursery; described as having "variegated foliage."

'Elegantissima' (Bay State Nurs. Cat. 1906, Massachusetts) = 'Argenteo-marginata.'

'Elegantissima variegata' (Hort. ex Rehder in Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 2: 853. 1914), illegit. in syn. of 'Argenteo-marginata.'

'Elongata' = C. stolonifera 'Elongata.'

'Froebeli' (Bean, Trees & Shrubs 1: 384. 1914) = 'Gouchaulti.'


'Gouchaulti' (Carriere, Rev. Hort. 1888: 519. 1888) France. "Beautifully streaked with yellow and red or various hues."

'Kesselringi' (E. Wolf, Izv. Leningr. Leisn. Inst. 15: 238. 1907), described as having the dark leaves and stems of C. Hessei. Originated as seedlings of C. alba sibirica at St. Petersburg, Russia.

'Rosenthalii' (Schwerin, Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 5: 88, 77. 1896), originated in Vienna. Described as having broad yellow or gold margins to the leaves.

'Sibirica' (Loddiges ex Loudon, Arb. Brit. 2: 1012. 1838), shoots "orange red with a bloom."


'Spaethii' (Späth, Ill. Monatsh. Gartenb. 4: 20. 1883), originated at the Späth arboretum in 1884. Distinguished by the young leaves being bronze in color and at maturity being golden margined or mostly yellow-gold in color.


'Tricolor' (Bean, loc. cit.) = 'Gouchaulti.'

'Variegata' (Wolf, Izv. Leningr. Leisn. Inst. 15: 228. 1907) = 'Argenteo-marginata.'


Cornus alternifolia Linnaeus f., Suppl. Pl. 135. 1781.


‘Albo-variegata’ (Hort. ex Schelle, ibid.), illegit. as a nomen nudum = ‘Argentea.’

‘Argentea’ (Rehder in Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Am. Hort. 1: 377. 1900), described as having “white marked foliage.”

‘Corallina’ (Aiton, Hortus Kewensis 1: 159. 1789), described as being “red twigged.”


Cornus amomum Miller, Gard. Diet. ed. 9, C. no. 5. 1768.

‘Angustifolia’ (Nichols., Kew Hand-list Trees, 2nd ed. 413. 1902), illegit. as a nomen nudum.

‘Grandiflorum’ (Wyman, loc. cit.), illegit. as a nomen nudum.

‘Grandifolia’ (Nichols., loc. cit.), illegit. as a nomen nudum.

‘Parvifolia’ (Nichols., loc. cit.), illegit. as a nomen nudum.


‘Xanthocarpum’ (Wyman, loc. cit.), illegit. as a nomen nudum.

Cornus ‘Aurea’ (Moons Nurs. Cat. 1913, Morrisville, Pa.) = C. stolonifera ‘Flaviramea.’

Cornus ‘Aurora’ (Rose Hill Nurs. Cat. Spr. 1956, Minneapolis, Minn.) = C. stolonifera ‘Flaviramea.’


‘Variegata’ (Bean, Trees & Shrubs, 1: 387. 1914). Characterized as having
narrow, lanceolate leaves with irregular yellowish white border. Apparently originated in England prior to 1893.


Cornus florida Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 117. 1753.


'Ascending' (Scanlon, Registered 1952, Am. Assoc. Nurserymen #365), characterized by having a strong central leader with branches emerging at 30 degree angle.

'Aurea variegata' (Brimfield Nurs. Cat. 1958, Wethersfield, Conn.), illegit. as a nomen nudum.

'Belmont Pink' (Wyman, loc. cit., possibly Hicks Nurs. Cat. 1920, Westbury, L.I., New York), bracts pale pink.

'Cherokee Chief' (Plant Patent 1710, 1958. I. Hawkersmith, Winchester, Tenn.), described as having bracts "beautiful deep red, new growth a bright red."

'Cherokee Princess' (Tenn. Valley Nurs. Cat. Fall 1959, Winchester, Tenn.), a selection of the white-flowering dogwood.

'Compacti' (Plant Patent 1387, 1958. Alex. Toth, Madison, Ohio) as Cornus 'compacti.' Characterized as a "dwarf form" and considered by the Holden Arboretum as "C. florida nana."


'Gigantea' (Wyman, Amer. Nurseryman 111 (9): 110. 1960), supposed to have larger bracts, the inflorescence and bracts to 6’ across; plant from the Phipps Estate, Long Island, N.Y., around 1932.


'Magnifica' (Wyman, loc. cit.), described as having "full rounded bracts, 4’’ from tip to tip"; originated on the Phipps Estate, Long Island, N.Y., around 1926.

'Moon' (Howell Nurs. Cat. 1942, Konxville, Tenn.), described as an "unusually large floriferous strain."

'Nana' (Lipp, Arb. Leaves 2: 23. 1960), "A five to six foot mounded tree."

Received as C. 'compacti' q.v.
'New Hampshire' (Anonymous, Pl. Buyers Guide 1958, illegit. as a nomen nudum; Wyman, loc. cit.), distinguished by its hardiness in a northern location; selected from native material in New Hampshire.

'Pendula' (Jager (?), Weiner, Illustr. Garten-zeit. 12: 508–511. 1887), characterized by its pendant branches; selected from material received in Vienna from New Jersey.

'Plena' (Tenn. Valley Nurs. Cat. Fall 1959–Spr. 1960), illegit. as a nomen nudum, = 'Pluribracteata.'

'Pluribracteata' (Rehder, Jour. Arn. Arb. 7: 243. 1926), large bracts 6–8 with additional smaller bracts; flowers more or less completely aborted; originated in Orange County, North Carolina, before 1914.

'Prosser' (Krüss., loc. cit.) = 'Prosser Red.' Described by Krüssman as having carmine red bracts. Plants received from Hess Nursery, Wayne, N.J.

'Prosser Red' (Halloway, Arb. Bull. 19: 120. 1956). The earliest use of the name but with an inadequate description; e.g., "good color but slow establishing." All material originally from the Prosser property near the Fairgrounds, Knoxville, Tenn. First discovered in the wild about the time of the First World War.


'Rosea' (Carrière & André, Rev. Hort. 1891: 369. 1891), characterized by rose-colored bracts, described in France from material received from Flushing, N.Y.

'Rose Valley' (F. & F. Nurs., Cat. Autumn 1945, Holmdel, N.J.), characterized by having light pink bracts.

'Rubra' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 73. 1770; Krüss., loc. cit.). This name should not be used as a cultivar. Although Weston described it on the basis of cultivated material, the plant is known in the wild from pre-Linnean references as well as from modern observations and has been treated as Cornus florida forma rubra (Weston) Palmer & Steyermark.


'Super Red' (Hillenmeyer Nurs. Cat. Spr. 1960, Lexington, Kentucky), distinct as a "better red."

'Variegata' (Westbury Rose Nurs. Cat. Fall 1947, Westbury, L.I., New York, characterized by its "variegated leaves."

'Weaver' (Glen St. Marys Nurs. Cat. 1941, Glen St. Marys, Florida), described as being stronger and having "bronze foliage with larger and more numerous blooms"; distinct as being hardy in Florida; selected from the wild.

'Weeping' (Meehan, Gard. Monthly 23: 229. 1881), illegitimate. Original publication was descriptive only; = 'Pendula.'
'Welchii' (Cole Nurs. Cat. 1937, Painesville, Ohio), described as having “leaves green, creamy-white and pink.”

'White Cloud' (Wayside Nurs. Cat. 1946, Mentor, Ohio). Distinct in having bronze foliage.

'Willsii' (Krüss., Deutsch. Baumsch. 1955: 220. 1955), leaves irregularly white-edged and somewhat wrinkled; probably the same as 'Welchii.'


'Chinensis' (Authors). Illegitimate. This is a recognizable botanical variety with a geographic range and should not be considered a cultivar.


'Variegata' (Wyman, loc. cit.), described as having variegated foliage; grown at the Arnold Arboretum from cuttings obtained from a cultivated plant at Westwood, Mass. 1948.

'Viridis' (Wyman, loc. cit.), illegit. as a nomen nudum. Wyman’s citation was based on a plant in the Arnold Arboretum which is scarcely worth a description. It was grown from seeds received from Locust Valley, N.Y., in 1923. 'Xanthocarpa' (Krüss. Handb. Laubgeh 1: 345. 1960), distinguished by the yellow fruit. Plant originated in the Netherlands.

Cornus mas Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 117. 1753.

'Alba' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 73. 1770), white-fruited form.

'Albocarpa' (Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubh. 2: 451. 1909) = 'Alba.'

'Andrzejowski' (Wyman, loc. cit.), illegitimate. Not a cultivated plant.

'Argentea' (Brimfield Nurs. Cat. 1954, Wethersfield, Conn.), illegitimate as a nomen nudum; = 'Variegata.'

'Argenteo-marginata' (Schneider, loc. cit.) = 'Variegata.'

'Argenteo-variegata' (Kirchn., Arb. Muskau 420. 1864), distinct in having leaves with a broad white edge; origin unknown.


'Aureo-elegantissima' (Moore, Flor. & Pomol. 1877: 109. 1877), described as having the early leaves golden-edged, but these become flushed with carmine on maturity. Originated in 1869 at the Isleworthy Nursery, Hammersmith, England.

[ 16 ]
'Crispa' (Dippel, Laubh. Ill. 246. 1893), characterized by having crisped leaves.


'Elegantissima' (Nichols. Ill. Dict. Gard. 1: 379. 1884) = 'Aureo-elegantissima.'

'Flava' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 73. 1770), distinct in its yellow fruits.

'Lanceolata' (Groenland, Rev. Hort. 1862: 386. 1862), characterized by its narrow leaves; originated in France.

'Lanceolata albo-marginata' (Kirchn., Arb. Muskau 421. 1864), distinct in having narrow leaves which have a narrow, whitish border. Origin unknown.

'Luteocarpa' (Schneider ex Wangerin, Engl. Pflanzenreich IV. 229: 79. 1910) = 'Flava.'

'Macrocarpa' (Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 3: 245. 1893) = 'Flava.'

'Mietzschii,' see *C. sanguinea* 'Mietzschii.'

'Nana' (Carriere, Rev. Hort. 1879: 300. 1879), described as a "spherical bush"; originating in France.

'Polonica' (Wyman, loc. cit.), illegitimate; not a cultivated plant.

'Polonica minor' (Wyman, loc. cit.), illegitimate; not a cultivated plant.

'Pyramidalis' (Dippel, loc. cit.), distinct in its upright, only slightly spreading habit.

'Rubra' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 73. 1770), fruit a deep red color.

'Sphaerocarpa' (Krüss., loc. cit.), illegitimate; not a cultivated plant.

'Variegata' (Loudon, Arb. Brit. 2: 1015. 1838), described as having the "leaves edged in yellow or white."


'Xanthocarpa' (Bean, Trees & Shrubs 1: 391. 1914), fruit a clear bright yellow; probably the same as 'Flava.'

*Coronut nuttallii* Audubon, Birds Am. 4: t. 467. 1837.


Cornus sanguinea Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. 171. 1753.

‘Atrosanguinea’ (Gibbs, Aldenham House Garden Surplus Pl. 5. 1915), original reference unavailable. Described by Rehder as having branches of a deep red color.


‘Variegeta’ (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 73. 1770), described as having variegated leaves.


Cornus sibirica, see C. alba ‘sibirica.’

‘Coral Beauty’ (Wayside Nurs. Cat. 1957, Mentor, Ohio), a commercial synonym for C. alba ‘Westonbirt.’

Cornus stolonifera Michaux, Fl. Bor. Amer. 1: 92. 1803.

‘Angustipetala’ (E. Wolf, Izv. Leningr. Leisn. Inst. 15: 228. 1907). Selected at Leningrad around 1900 from plants grown from seed received from North America. Distinguished by the smaller corolla with sharply pointed petals and the smaller endocarp.


‘Elongata’ (Koehne, ibid.), plant with green stems, the leaves 2.5 times longer than broad or longer. Originated in the Späth Arboretum in 1892.


‘Nana’ (Pl. Buyer’s Guide 1958), illegit. as a nomen nudum = ‘Kelseyi.’

‘Nitida’ (Koehne, loc. cit.), oldest stems green. Originated in Germany.

‘Pendula’ (Elliott in Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 2: 852. 1914), described as a low shrub with pendulous branches.

‘Repens’ (Wyman, loc. cit.). Originally described as a wild plant and not yet known in cultivation.


Richard A. Howard

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