

# Plant Registrations

The Arnold Arboretum acts as the International Registration Authority for cultivar names in the genera *Chaenomeles*, *Cornus*, *Fagus*, *Forsythia*, *Gleditsia*, *Lantana*, *Malus* (ornamental species), *Philadelphus*, *Pieris*, *Ulmus*, *Weigela* and any other miscellaneous woody genera to which an International Registration Authority has not been assigned. In addition, we are accepting registrations for new cultivars of conifers originating in this country to be forwarded to the Royal Horticultural Society which acts as the I.R.S. for that group.

Every so often during the past 12 years new cultivars of woody plants registered by the Arnold Arboretum have been published in *Arnoldia* (see *Arnoldia*, Vol. 21: 9–18; 31–34; 39–42; 47–50. Vol. 23: 17–75; 77–83; 85–92; 111–118. Vol. 24: 1–8; 41–80. Vol. 26: 13–16. Vol. 27: 16–66. Vol. 29: 1–8. Vol. 30: 251–260. Vol. 32: 277–287).

Included here are those cultivars which have been registered between October 1, 1972 and February 1, 1973. All correspondence concerned with more information, plants, or propagating material of these plants, should be directed to the various originators or introducers, not the Arnold Arboretum.

## *Aesculus parviflora* var. *serotina* 'Rogers'

A new cultivar of the Late Bottlebrush Buckeye is registered by Prof. Joseph C. McDaniel, Division of Ornamental Horticulture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. The original plant, which is now nine years old, originated from seeds collected from a specimen of *A. parviflora* var. *serotina* at the Missouri Botanical Garden. In Prof. McDaniel's words . . . "*A. parviflora serotina* 'Rogers' is a showy flowered cultivar which is especially easy to grow from root pieces divided in early spring. Its inflorescences are abundantly produced and are longer than those I have seen on most other clones even of the late variety. Unlike most other clones I have observed in either variety, (*A. parviflora* and *A. parviflora serotina*), it forms adventitious shoots both from the larger roots near the crown of the plant, and from severed root pieces farther out. Like other clones, it sometimes also layers itself naturally from prostrate branches



arising in the crown region, but the true root-cutting method seems to offer the fastest and most economical method of increasing it for nursery propagation. The cultivar name honors Dr. Donald P. Rogers, Professor of Mycology at the University of Illinois, in whose front yard the original plant grows."

Propagating material has been offered to growers, and commercial introduction is expected in 1975. Divisions are to be sent to the Arnold Arboretum for trial in our collections. The name, with description, was originally published in *American Horticulturist* 51(3): 11 (1972).

#### *Acer japonicum* 'Green Cascade'

A new cultivar of Japanese Maple registered by Mr. Arthur Wright, Canby, Oregon. The original plant is now fifteen years old and was grown from open pollinated seed collected from *A. japonicum* 'Aconitifolium'.

As compared with *A. japonicum* 'Aconitifolium', the leaves of this cultivar are more delicately divided, and normally smaller in size. Its most outstanding characteristic is its prostrate or cascading habit which causes the plant to grow as a shrub rather than as a small tree.

#### *Acer palmatum* 'Sherwood Flame'

A new cultivar of Japanese Maple which is being registered for Mr. W. J. Curtis, Wil-Chris Acres, Sherwood, Oregon by Mr. J. D. Vertrees, Rt. 2, Box 593, Roseburg, Oregon 97470.

The original plant is now about twenty years old, and is characterized mainly by its good red foliage and desirable serration on the edges of the leaves. As compared with *Acer palmatum* 'Burgundy Lace', it retains its red foliage better, especially when grown in full sun. This color is retained through the summer months and does not fade to bronze or green as is the case with so many other cultivars in this group. It is a vigorous plant, of upright habit, with the same limits of hardiness and adaptation to soils as other *Acer palmatum* varieties.

#### *Acer platanoides* 'Crimson Sentry'

This new cultivar of Norway Maple, (Plant Patent #3258), is registered by Mr. Peter K. McGill, A. McGill and Son, Fairview, Oregon 97024. It originated in that nursery in 1970 as a sport of *A. platanoides* 'Crimson King'. It was first introduced to the trade in 1972, and the original publication of the name is to be found in the A. McGill & Son price list for that year. *A. platanoides* 'Crimson Sentry' is distinguished from other va-



ieties of Norway Maple mainly by its upright, columnar nature and very profuse branching habit. The leaves are smaller than *A. platanoides* 'Crimson King' and cupped in form. The lower two lobes are very small, giving a three-lobed effect to the leaf.

Hardiness limits and adaptability to various soil types are, at present, unknown for this cultivar, but the Arnold Arboretum is to receive plants for trial in Boston.

### *Cornus florida* 'Rainbow'

A cultivar of Flowering Dogwood registered by Mr. J. Frank Schmidt, Jr., J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co., 23000 S. E. Stark Street, Troutdale, Oregon 97060. It originated on the property of Mr. Armond Marzilli, 5433 Everhard Drive Northwest, Canton, Ohio in 1964 from a specimen of normal *Cornus florida* which was run over by a truck and broken. In the multiple growth that resulted, one of the stems had multi-colored leaves. Budwood from this sprout was obtained in 1964 by the J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co., who have since offered it in their catalog as *Cornus florida* 'Rainbow', Plant Patent #2743.

In the words of Mr. J. Frank Schmidt, Jr. . . . "the leaves of our tree in autumn color are not only multi-colored, but the areas of darker coloration are centrally oriented, and there is a 'leaf within a leaf' effect. The darker areas of coloration are distinctly defined and in many places terminate at vein lines . . . The darker areas vary in form and shape from leaf to leaf, but in general terminate short of the side edges of the leaf. The darker areas appear in spring, dark green in color surrounded or positioned on a matrix of lighter green. Thereafter, as the leaves age, portions of the darker green areas turn deeper green and then greenish-purple, while the lighter green areas turn medium and light yellow and some of the latter areas then turn reddish. The transition is varied so that it is not uncommon for a single leaf to have at the same time areas of deep green or deep greenish-purple, yellow, green and red. As the leaves age still more, the dark green-purple areas turn into deeper purple, the light green disappears, and the leaf is then green-purple with red and yellowish or tannish areas. Since the new leaves at the top of the tree . . . commence their color change later than the older leaves, the tree at certain stages will have some essentially two-color leaves at the top, three-color leaves near the top and lower, three and four-color leaves in the middle zone and lower areas, and two and three-color leaves near the bottom . . . while the darker areas of a leaf are



sharply delineated, and the lines delineating the darker areas do not shift, and thus the relative sizes of the darker and lighter areas remain constant, each area increases in absolute size during the growth of the leaf. The various color zones of the lighter area are not sharply delineated from one another, but to the contrary merge into one another and their relative sizes change, some increasing in relative size while others decrease."

The flowers of this cultivar are white, and the plant is said to resemble ordinary *C. florida* in all other respects including vigor. It differs from other variegated-leaved cultivars such as *C. florida* 'Welchii' in pattern and color of variegation, and is said to be much more vigorous in growth. It should be hardy in Zone 5 conditions of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map, and plants are to be tried at the Arnold Arboretum for hardiness under our climatic conditions in Boston.

#### *Cornus kousa* 'Summer Stars'

A new cultivar of Kousa Dogwood registered by Mr. William Flemer III, P.O. Box 191, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 for the introducer, Treesearch, P.O. Box 113, Kingston, N.J. 08528.

This originated in 1964 from seed of *Cornus kousa chinensis* grown by Mr. Peter E. Costich, Center Moriches, Long Island, N.Y. *C. kousa* 'Summer Stars' is . . . "characterized by its general similarity to typical varieties of the species *Cornus kousa* but being primarily distinguished by its prolonged and spectacular summer-flowering habit, with flowers retaining their white color and remaining unblemished from about mid-June to late August or mid-September . . . The flowers are about 25% more abundant and about 20% larger in comparison with flowers typical of *C. kousa*, which fade in about two weeks after their normal June 10th to 15th blooming date when grown under the same conditions in the same region of central New Jersey and Southern New York."

*C. kousa* 'Summer Stars' was first described, without the name, in *Avant Gardener*, Vol. 21, No. 10, p. 73. Plant Patent #3090 has been awarded to Treesearch, and although the plant has not yet been introduced commercially, it will be.

It should be adaptable to moist, but well-drained soils with pH of 5.0 to 6.5 and hardy to Zone 5 of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map.

#### *Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck Gold'

A new cultivar of European Beech registered by Mr. J. R. P. van Hoey Smith, Arboretum Trompenburg, Groene Wetering



46, Rotterdam, Holland. The original plant, which is now four years old, is a hybrid seedling with *Fagus sylvatica* 'Fastigiata' as the female parent and *F. sylvatica* 'Zlatia' as the male parent. It was selected at the Arboretum Trompenburg in 1970.

Mr. van Hoey Smith states that *F. sylvatica* 'Dawyck Gold' may be distinguished from related cultivars by its pyramidal growth and yellow leaves. It is considered to be as hardy as the parents, with the same adaptability to soils and location (Zone 4 of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map). An article with a further description of the plant is to be published by Mr. van Hoey Smith in the May, 1973 issue of the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*. The plant has not yet been introduced commercially.

#### *Fagus sylvatica* 'Dawyck Purple'

A new cultivar of European Beech registered by Mr. J. R. P. van Hoey Smith, Arboretum Trompenburg, Groene Wetering 46, Rotterdam, Holland. The original plant, which is now four years old, is a hybrid seedling with *Fagus sylvatica* 'Fastigiata' as the female parent, and *F. sylvatica* 'Atropunicea' as the male parent. It was selected at the Arboretum Trompenburg in 1970.

Mr. van Hoey Smith states that *F. sylvatica* 'Dawyck Purple' may be distinguished from related cultivars by its pyramidal growth and purple leaves. It is considered to be as hardy as the parents, with the same adaptability to soils and location. (Zone 4 of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map.) An article with a further description of the plant is to be published by Mr. van Hoey Smith in the May, 1973 issue of the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*. The plant has not yet been introduced commercially.

#### *Fagus sylvatica* 'Rohan Gold'

A new cultivar of European Beech registered by Mr. J. R. P. van Hoey Smith, Arboretum Trompenburg, Groene Wetering 46, Rotterdam, Holland. The original plant which is now two years old, is a hybrid seedling with *Fagus sylvatica* 'Rohanii' as the female parent and *F. sylvatica* 'Zlatia' as the male parent. It was selected at the Arboretum Trompenburg in 1972.

Mr. van Hoey Smith states that *F. sylvatica* 'Rohan Gold' may be distinguished from related cultivars by its golden cut-leaves. It is considered to be as hardy as its parents with the same adaptability to soils and location. (Zone 4 of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map). An article with a further description of the plant is to be published by Mr. van Hoey Smith in the



May, 1973 issue of the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*. The plant has not yet been introduced commercially.

*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *lanceolata* 'Honey Shade'

A new cultivar of Green Ash registered by Mr. Roy G. Klehm, Charles Klehm & Son Nursery, 2 East Algonquin Road, Arlington Heights, Ill. 60005.

It is a selection which originated at Rockford Nurseries in 1945 and has been grown and tested at the Klehm nursery for twenty years, but not introduced commercially until this year. Patent is being applied for.

Mr. Klehm states that *F. pennsylvanica* var. *lanceolata* 'Honey Shade' is distinguished by the extreme glossiness of its leaflets, fast growth, and horizontal branching habit. It is hardy to temperatures of  $-30^{\circ}$  F, and has already been grown successfully in Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, and Oregon. The Arnold Arboretum is to receive plants for trial under east coast conditions.

*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Emerald Lace'

A new variety of Thornless Honeylocust registered by Mr. Peter K. McGill, A. McGill & Son, Fairview, Oregon 97024. This is a seedling selection made by Mr. John H. McIntyre at Fairview, Oregon in June 1970, and is being offered commercially for the first time this year. The original publication of the name is to be found in the 1973 A. McGill & Son price list, under Plant Patent #3260; in the November 15, 1972 issue of *American Nurseryman*, the following description of *Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* 'Emerald Lace' appears (without the name) . . . "A strong growing habit which makes the trees approximately 20 percent taller than is average for the species in the first year of growth and continuing thereafter, a habit of carrying the leaflets at a more acute angle to the stem in a plane at right angles to the stem than is normal for the species, a twisted form of the leaflets when young and until they mature which gives the leaves a ruffled or rippled appearance, and a distinctive, attractive and darker green leaf color than is average for the species."

Limits of hardiness and adaptability to soils are unknown for this cultivar at present, but the Arnold Arboretum is to receive plants for trial in Boston late this year.



*Juniperus* 'Hermit'

A new cultivar which is possibly a hybrid between *Juniperus virginiana* and *J. horizontalis* is registered by Dr. Norman E. Pellett, Ornamental Horticulturist, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. 05401.

The original plant was found growing on Hermit Island, Maine by Dr. R. B. Livingston, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., and propagations have been growing for several years at the University of Vermont and the Arnold Arboretum as 'Livingston No. 11'.

*Juniperus* 'Hermit' is described as . . . "a vigorous, dense, spreading plant (similar to Pfitzer Juniper in habit) with predominantly acicular (juvenile) foliage, green in summer and silvery-purple in winter; of vigorous, compact habit." It is hardy in Zone 5A of the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map, but at present its adaptation in colder climates is unknown. Also, it grows vigorously on sandy soils, but other soil tolerances are unknown now.

Plants were released by the University of Vermont to the following commercial growers in 1972: John Vermeulen & Son, Inc., Neshanic Station, N.J. 08853; C. M. Hess, Jr., P.O. Box 332, Cedarville, N.J. 08311; Hoogendorn Nurseries, 408 Turner Road, Middletown, R.I. 02840; Weston Nurseries, Inc., East Main Street, Hopkinton, Mass. 01748; Spring Hill Nursery, Tipp City, Ohio 45371; Plumfield Nurseries, Fremont, Nebraska 68025; and Willis Nursery Co., P.O. Box 530, Ottawa, Kansas 66067.

*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Livingston'

A new cultivar of Creeping Juniper registered by Dr. Norman E. Pellett, Ornamental Horticulturist, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. 05401.

The original plant was found growing on Hermit Island, Maine by Dr. R. B. Livingston, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., and propagations have been growing for several years at the University of Vermont and the Arnold Arboretum as 'Livingston No. 7'.

*Juniperus horizontalis* 'Livingston' is described as a . . . "Procumbent plant generally 6-8" in height; foliage is steel blue in summer and bluish-green in winter; leaves mostly scale-like, minute; occasional fruit light blue with bloom; plant much branched and naturally dense." It is hardy in Zone 5A of the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map but at present its adaptation in colder climates or to a wide range of soil types is unknown.



Plants have been distributed through the USDA Plant Introduction Station, Glenn Dale, Md. as PI 306621. In addition, plants were released by the University of Vermont to the following commercial growers in 1972: John Vermeulen & Son, Inc., Neshanic Station, N.J., 08853; C. M. Hess, Jr., P.O. Box 332, Cedarville, N.J. 08311; Hoogendorn Nurseries, 408 Turner Road, Middleton, R.I. 02840; Weston Nurseries, Inc., East Main Street, Hopkinton, Mass. 01748; Spring Hill Nursery, Tipp City, Ohio 45371; Plumfield Nurseries, Fremont, Nebraska 68025; and Willis Nursery Co., P.O. Box 530, Ottawa, Kansas 66067.

*Pinus radiata* 'El Dorado'

An aneuploid cultivar of Monterey Pine registered by Dr. Leroy C. Johnson, Manager, U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Institute of Forest Genetics, 2480 Carson Road, Placerville, Calif. 95667.

This was grown from seed in 1960 by Dr. Margot Frode who studied natural variation in Monterey pine as a graduate student at the University of California at Davis. The seed parent was located one mile N.W. of Cambria, San Luis Obispo County, California. The aberrant plant occurred among 285 potted seedlings obtained from 53 parent trees. After 10 months of growth, it was 4.5 cm. tall compared to an average height of 16.7 cm. for five siblings from the same seed parent.

*Pinus radiata* 'El Dorado' is described as being of slow growth, compact form, and with extremely dense foliage,  $2N=25$ . Original publication of the name (which when translated means "Gilded One") with a description and photographs, is to be found in the *Journal of Heredity* 63(5): 293-296 (1972). The plant has withstood very hot summer conditions (maximum  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) and relatively cold winters (minimum  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), but is not expected to grow under our conditions in the northeast. Unfortunately, it is susceptible to the Western Gall Rust (*Peridermium harknessii*).

*Prunus caroliniana* 'Crisfield Dwarf'

A new cultivar of Carolina Laurelcherry registered by Mr. George F. Crisfield, 10 Rockwell Avenue, S., Savannah, Ga. 31406.

The original plant was found growing as a seedling in a dense growth of azaleas, vines, and other laurelcherry seedlings on Mr. Crisfield's property in Savannah, Georgia, in March 1969. Mr. Crisfield has taken cuttings from the plant and will continue to propagate for interested growers in his area.



*Prunus caroliniana* 'Crisfield Dwarf' is described as being a true dwarf. Plants are only one-third as high as the native *P. caroliniana* of the same age, and the leaves are longer and more lanceolate. New branches emerge from the base of the trunk as well as new growth from terminal buds. The leaves are alternate, as with normal *P. caroliniana*, and evergreen. It will withstand either a sunny or shady location, and favors sandy, well-drained soil. Information about hardiness is limited at present, but Mr. Crisfield's plants have not been damaged by temperatures in the upper teens.

*Quercus macranthera* × *frainetto* 'Macon'

A hybrid oak which has been registered by Mr. J. R. P. van Hoey Smith, Arboretum Trompenburg, Groene Wetering 46, Rotterdam, Holland.

The original plant is now fifteen years old, and is a seedling from *Quercus macranthera* with *Q. frainetto* as the male parent. It originated at the Arboretum Trompenburg in 1958.

Mr. van Hoey Smith states that *Quercus macranthera* × *frainetto* 'Macon' has leaves which are intermediate in form between the two parents. The buds and indumentum of the young shoots resemble *Q. macranthera*. It is considered to have the same hardiness as the parents, which should make this new cultivar adaptable to Zone 5 conditions of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map. An article with a further description of the plant is to be published by Mr. van Hoey Smith in the May, 1973 issue of the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*. The plant has not yet been introduced commercially.

*Quercus pontica* × *dentata* 'Pondaim'

A hybrid oak which has been registered by Mr. J. R. P. van Hoey Smith, Arboretum Trompenburg, Groene Wetering 46, Rotterdam, Holland.

The original plant is now ten years old, and is a seedling from *Quercus pontica* with *Q. dentata* as the male parent. It originated at the Arboretum Trompenburg in 1963.

Mr. van Hoey Smith states that *Q. pontica* × *dentata* 'Pondaim' may be described as having leaves which are intermediate between the parents. It is considered to have the same hardiness as the parents, which should make this new cultivar adaptable to Zone 5 conditions of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map. An article with a further description of the plant is to be published by Mr. van Hoey Smith in the May, 1973 issue of the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*. The plant has



not yet been introduced commercially. This, and the preceding cultivar, along with the three *Fagus* cultivars mentioned above, are not presently being grown in the U.S.A. The Arnold Arboretum is making arrangements with Mr. van Hoey Smith to import them all for representation in our living collections.

#### *Thuja occidentalis* 'Watnong Gold'

A new cultivar of Eastern Arborvitae registered by Mr. Donald P. Smith, Watnong Nursery, Morris Plains, N.J. 07950.

It originated at Watnong Nursery in 1964 as a sport of *Thuja occidentalis* 'Ellwangeriana Aurea Nana', and the original publication of the name is to be found in the Watnong Nursery plant list 1968-1970, where it was first offered commercially.

Mr. Smith states that . . . "This plant grows one foot per year, making a tall slender golden Arborvitae. It differs in that it retains good winter color and develops into a compact well-clothed plant." Hardiness should be the same as the parent, or Zone 5 of the Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Map. The Smiths, who are generous benefactors of our collections at the Arnold Arboretum, have sent young plants for trial under our conditions.

#### *Tilia cordata* 'Fairview'

A new cultivar of Littleleaf Linden registered by Mr. Peter K. McGill, A. McGill and Son, Fairview, Oregon 97024. It was selected in June, 1969 by Mr. John H. McIntyre at Fairview, Oregon as a seedling of *Tilia cordata* and bears the Plant Patent #3259.

The name was first published in the A. McGill & Son price list for 1973 where it was first offered commercially. In the Plant Patent column of the November 15, 1972 issue of *American Nurseryman*, *Tilia cordata* 'Fairview' is described (without the name) as . . . "Characterized particularly as to novelty by the unique combination of a strong growing habit, a larger leaf size than is normal, . . . a heavier than normal leaf thickness, and a distinctive, attractive and darker than normal leaf color."

Information on hardiness and adaptability is lacking at present but it is presumed to be the same as for the parent.

#### *Tsuga canadensis* 'Bacon Cristate'

A new cultivar of Canadian Hemlock registered by Mr. Donald P. Smith, Watnong Nursery, Morris Plains, N.J. The original plant was discovered in 1925 as a wild seedling growing in



northern New Jersey by Mr. Ralph Bacon. It was introduced commercially by the Don Smiths, and the original publication of the name is to be found in the Watnong Nursery Catalog for 1966.

Mr. Smith states that . . . "*Tsuga canadensis* 'Bacon Cristate' is one of a group of extremely dwarf and cristate hemlock plants. It resembles *T. canadensis* 'Jervis' but is much more cristate and dwarf. The foliage is darker green." Plants of this cultivar are now in the Arnold Arboretum collection which represents numerous forms of *T. canadensis*.

#### *Tsuga canadensis* 'Cloud Prune'

A new cultivar of Canadian Hemlock registered by Mr. Donald P. Smith, Watnong Nursery, Morris Plains, N.J. The original plant was discovered in 1938 by Mr. William Wallbridge, Short Hills, N.J. as an isolated seedling in Sussex County, N.J. It was introduced commercially by the Don Smiths in 1972, and the original publication of the name is to be found in the Watnong Nursery plant list for 1972.

Mr. Smith states that *Tsuga canadensis* 'Cloud Prune' . . . "was an isolated seedling. Forty-four years after it was collected, the plant is now three feet high and five feet across. It has developed in a pattern suggesting Japanese Cloud Pruning."

The Smiths have donated a plant for our collection at the Arnold Arboretum.

ROBERT S. HEBB





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