International Registration of Cultivar Names for Unassigned Woody Genera 1993

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Donald G. Huttleston, 73, died on 2 Dec. 1993, as a result of an automobile accident. "Dutch," as he was known to colleagues and friends, served as Registrar for the International Registration Authority (IRA) for Cultivar Names for Unassigned Woody Genera since June 1984. During 1993, 10 applications for registration of cultivar names in unassigned woody genera were received; five of these applications had been processed by Huttleston at the time of his death. The remaining five registrations have a 1994 date, but should be considered 1993 registrations. Photos and herbarium specimens will be deposited in the Herbarium of the U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C. Anyone who is involved in originating or introducing new cultivars of ornamental plants is urged to assure that the names are registered with a view to nomenclatural stabilization. A *Directory of International Registration Authorities* is available from the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta, 786 Church Rd., Wayne, PA 19087, USA.

***Acer saccharinum* L. 'Lockstead'**. Registered 24 Nov. 1993. Registrant: Norman Stewart, Stewart's Botanical Garden, Lockstead Settlement, Box 69, Blackville, New Brunswick EOC 1C0, Canada. Introducer: Sheridan Nurseries, RR 4, 10th Line, Georgetown, Ontario, L7G 4S7, Canada. In 1990 Stewart discovered a silver maple with small, extremely deeply lobed foliage, the lobes being thread-like. The original tree has a 6-m trunk, a total height of 24 m, and a 12-m spread; branch tips are pendulous. The plant was vegetatively propagated in 1991. 'Lockstead' silver maple appears to be hardy to Canada Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zone 2b.

***Betula* 'Crimson Frost'**. Registered 18 June 1994. Registrant: Thomas S. Pinney, Jr., Evergreen Nursery Co., 5027 County TT, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235, USA. 'Crimson Frost' was selected in 1985 from progeny of the cross *B. platyphylla* var. *szechuanica* (Schneid) Rehd. × *B. pendula* Roth 'Purpurea' made in 1978. At age 15, the tree is 13.5 m high and has a 10.5-m spread. Foliage is deep crimson and glossy; margins are serrate, dentate; veins recessed. In full exposure, the foliage retains its deep crimson color all summer. Fall color is crimson to bright red, to orange-red, to orange-yellow, retaining colors up to 1 month. The bark is white with cinnamon tones and exfoliating. 'Crimson Frost' is hardy in U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zones 5a (possibly 4b) to 6. Prefers cool, moist soils and does well in heavy, clay soils. It was introduced in the nursery trade in 1989 and described in *American Nurseryman* [175(5):44, 1 Mar. 1992].

***Buddleia davidii* Franch. 'Golden Sovereign'**. Registered 18 June 1994. Registrant: Peter Geoffrey Addison, Black-Acre, Edmond Castle, Wetherall, Carlisle, CA4 5QD, U.K. Bud mutation of 'Empire Blue'; first discovered and propagated in 1991. Instead of being green, the foliage of 'Golden Sovereign' shows random golden variegation ranging from slight variegation to almost entirely golden leaves. Hardy in U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zone 8.

***Cassia* × *nealiae* Irwin & Barneby 'Lunalilo Yellow'**. Registered 18 June 1994. Registrants: G.W. Staples, Bishop Museum, Natural Sciences Dept., P.O. Box 19000-A, Honolulu, HI 96817, USA; P.R. Weissich, Paul Weissich and Associates, P.O. Box 4758, Kaneohe, HI 96744, USA. 'Lunalilo Yellow' hybrid shower tree resulted from the cross *C. javanica* L. × *C. fistulosa* L., made about 1910-17, and was selected about 1917-20 by David Haughes, territorial forester, Territory of Hawaii. Some of the progeny of this cross was planted along Lunalilo Street, but the original tree is no longer extant. A more than 30-year-old severely pruned tree is now 10.5 m tall and has a 4.5-m spread. *Cassia* × *nealiae* is an evergreen tree, more floriferous than

either parent, and has a fuller crown of foliage, which it retains throughout the year. 'Lunalilo Yellow' has buds and newly opened flowers of bright yellow-orange (RHS 13-B) without any trace of pink. The abaxial side of some petals may be suffused with orange-red (33-B). With age the petals fade to a lighter shade of yellow but show no trace of white. A few fruits are set by most trees every year. Flowers are sweetly fragrant. Hardy in U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zone 10. The description of the hybrid appears in *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* [35: 16, 1982]. Information on the cultivar appears in *Honolulu Star Bulletin and Advertiser* [14 July 1975].

***Cassia* × *nealiae* Irwin & Barneby 'Queen's Hospital White'**. Registered 18 June 1994. Registrants: G.W. Staples, Bishop Museum, Natural Sciences Dept., P.O. Box 19000-A, Honolulu, HI 96817, USA; P.R. Weissich, Paul Weissich and Associates, P.O. Box 4758, Kaneohe, HI 96744, USA. 'Queen's Hospital White' hybrid shower tree resulted from the cross *C. javanica* L. × *C. fistulosa* L., made about 1910-17, and was selected about 1917-20 by David Haughes, territorial forester, Territory of Hawaii. Some of the progeny of this cross was planted in front of Queen's Medical Center, facing Punchbowl Street. The more than 40-year-old tree (pruned) is now 18 m tall and has a 9-m spread. *Cassia* × *nealiae* is an evergreen tree, more floriferous than either parent, and has a fuller crown of foliage, which it retains throughout the year. 'Queen's Hospital White' is distinguished by flowers that open pale yellow and fade to white. The apex of each pendant cluster of blooms is thus pale yellow becoming progressively paler toward the base of the inflorescence and the basal-most flowers are almost white. The buds and newly opened flowers are yellow (RHS 3-B), fading to white at maturity with major veins retaining the yellow (3-B). A few fruit are set by most trees every year. Hardy in U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zone 10. The description of the hybrid appears in *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* [35:16, 1982]. Information on the cultivar appears in *Honolulu Star Bulletin and Advertiser* [14 July 1975].

***Cassia* × *nealiae* Irwin & Barneby 'Wilhelmina Tenney'**. Registered 18 June 1994. Registrants: G.W. Staples, Bishop Museum, Natural Sciences Dept., P.O. Box 19000-A, Honolulu, HI 96817, USA; P.R. Weissich, Paul Weissich and Associates, P.O. Box 4758, Kaneohe, HI 96744, USA. 'Wilhelmina Tenney' hybrid shower tree resulted from the cross *C. javanica* L. × *C. fistulosa* L., made about 1910-17, and was selected about 1917-20 by David Haughes, territorial forester, Territory of Hawaii. Some of the progeny of this cross was planted in the yard at the former Tenney residence on Makiki Heights Drive, Honolulu. This tree no longer exists. A tree propagated from the original one by air layering is in the living collections of Foster Garden (acc. no. HBG 71.308); at age 22 the tree is now 12 m tall and has a 13.5-m spread. *Cassia* × *nealiae* is an evergreen tree, more floriferous than either parent, and has a fuller crown of foliage, which it retains throughout the year. 'Wilhelmina Tenney' is distinguished by watermelon pink and yellow petals in bud, which fade with age to paler shades of pink and yellow. When at their most vibrant, the abaxial side of the petals is yellow (RHS 11-B) variably marked and suffused with red (50-B). The adaxial side of the petals is a similar shade of yellow, but has little or no suffusion of red or pink. The flowers are odorless. 'Wilhelmina Tenney' has not been observed to set fruit, unlike other cultivars of this hybrid which consistently produce a few capsules. Hardy in U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zone 10. The description of the hybrid appears in *Mem. New York Bot. Gard.* [35:16, 1982]. Information on the cultivar appears in *Honolulu Star Bulletin and Advertiser* [14 July 1975].

***Euonymus fortunei* (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz. 'Sunrise'**. Registered 27 Aug. 1993. Registrant: Erik Saeys, 514 Morrison Rd., Oakville, Ontario L6J 4K5, Canada. 'Sunrise', a bud mutation of 'Emerald

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Charm', was first observed and propagated in 1982. 'Sunrise' has yellow variegated foliage, the yellow averaging $\approx 50\%$ of the total leaf surface of each plant. The yellow in 'Sunrise' appears to be brighter and more extensive than in older cultivars such as 'Canadale Gold', 'Gold Tip', and 'Sheridan Gold'. Leaf size varies from 3.3 to 5.1 cm. Rate of growth up to 40 cm/year; height and width at maturity 1.2 m and 1.35 to 1.5 m, respectively; a compact clone tolerant to vigorous pruning. Hardy to Canada Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zone 5; tolerant to a wide range of edaphic conditions. A description appears in *Landscape Trades* [16(5):54, June 1994].

***Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh. 'Harlequin'**. Registered 27 Aug. 1993. Registrant: Daniel Nadeau, 5430 Rang des 60, St-Jean Baptiste, Quebec J0L 2B0, Canada. 'Harlequin' is a green ash with variegated foliage, discovered in 1987 as a branch sport (bud mutation) and first propagated the same year. The clone is believed to be staminate (seedless). Leaves with five to nine ovate to lanceolate leaflets, green to gray-green with irregular white margins. 'Harlequin' is believed to be hardy to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zone 3 and adaptable to a wide spectrum of edaphic conditions.

***Loropetalum chinense* (R. Br.) Oliv. var. *rubrum* H.T. Chang 'Blush'**. Registered 1 Oct. 1993. Registrant: Sylvester G. March, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Ave., N.E., Washington, DC 20002, USA. 'Blush' (PI no. 572309; USNA no. 62904) was selected and first propagated in 1989, and introduced to the trade in 1993.

'Blush' produces a large open shrub, reaching a height of 90 cm and a spread of 120 cm in 5 years. It was selected for the colors of its flowers and foliage. 'Blush' produces flowers in clusters of five to 10. Each flower has four strap-like petals, 2.5 mm wide, to 27 mm long, and red-purple (RHS 67B). The leaves are evergreen and leathery, to 40 mm wide and to 60 mm long; young leaves are grayed-purple (183A), mature leaves turn green (137A). Hardiness range U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zones 7 to 10. A description appears in *American Nurseryman* [178(6):7, 10-13, 98, 15 Sept. 1993].

***Loropetalum chinense* (R. Br.) Oliv. var. *rubrum* H.T. Chang 'Burgundy'**. Registered 1 Oct. 1993. Registrant: Sylvester G. March, U.S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Ave., N.E., Washington, DC 20002, USA. 'Burgundy' (PI no. 572309; USNA no. 62905) was selected and first propagated in 1989, and introduced to the trade in 1993. 'Burgundy' produces a large open shrub, reaching a height of 90 cm and a spread of 120 cm in 5 years. It was selected for the colors of its flowers and foliage. 'Burgundy' produces flowers in clusters of four to seven. Each flower has four strap-like petals, 2.5 mm wide, to 30 mm long, and red-purple (RHS 61B). The leaves are evergreen leathery, to 28 mm wide and 30 to 55 mm long; young leaves are grayed-purple (187A), mature leaves turn yellow-green (147A). Hardiness range U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hardiness zones 7 to 10. A description appears in *American Nurseryman* [178(6):7, 10-13, 98, 15 Sept. 1993].

Cultivar Name Registration at the Arnold Arboretum 1993

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The Arnold Arboretum of Harvard Univ. continues to serve as International Registration Authority for cultivar names in 11 genera of ornamental woody plants, and the following notes pertain to cultivar names that have been registered at the arboretum since the last list was prepared. The 11 genera include *Chaenomeles*, *Cornus*, *Fagus*, *Forsythia*, *Gleditsia*, *Lantana*, *Malus* (ornamental species), *Philadelphus*, *Pieris*, *Ulmus*, and *Weigela*. Inquiries concerning the registration of cultivar names in these genera should continue to be addressed to S.A.

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The only new cultivar name registered during the past year was the following selection of *Cornus kousa*.

***Cornus kousa* 'Wolf Eyes'**. Registered: 16 Dec. 1993. Registrant: Miles R. Patterson, Jr., President, Manor View Farm, 15601 Manor Rd., Monkton, MD 21111, USA. This new selection of *Cornus kousa* originated at Manor View Farm, and was selected in Spring 1988. 'Wolf Eyes' has been described and discussed in an article, "Kousa Dogwood, a Closer Look at an Admirable Species and Its Numerous Cultivars," authored by Richard A. Jaynes, Andrew J. Brand, and Jon Arnou and published in the 15 Nov. 1983, issue of the *American Nurseryman* [178(10):40-47]. This article should be consulted for details concerning this new introduction.

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