

Lilac Newsletter

Vol. XI, No. 3, March, 1985

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation comprised of individuals who share a particular interest, appreciation and fondness for lilacs. Through exchange of knowledge, experience and facts gained by members it is helping to promote, educate and broaden public understanding and awareness.

Articles printed in this publication are the views and opinions of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the editor or the *International Lilac Society*.

This publication, *LILAC NEWSLETTER* (formerly *THE PIPELINE*) is issued monthly. Back copies are available by writing to the International Lilac Society, c/o Mr. Charles Holetich, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. L8N 3H8. Please send 50 cents for each copy requested.

President: Thomas N. Chieppo,
P.O. Box 164
New Haven, Connecticut 06501-0164

Secretary: Walter W. Oakes*
Box 315, Rumford, Maine, 04276

Treasurer: Mrs. Marie Chaykowski
4041 Winchell Road, Mantua, Ohio 44255

Editor: Charles D. Holetich,
c/o R.B.G., Box 399,
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY,
William A. Utley, Ex. Vice-Pres.,
Grape Hill Farm, Devereaux Rd., Clyde, NY 14433

MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATION

Single annual	\$ 10.00
Family	12.50
Sustaining	20.00
Institutional/Commercial	25.00
Life	150.00

*Mail membership dues to I.L.S. Secretary

LILAC GEOGRAPHY

By Robert B. Clark, Meredith, NH

The word common means abundant, too plentiful to notice, or, botanically, native; yet the lilac of Europe, Syringa vulgaris, a name which incidentally means common lilac, is altogether noteworthy. Even though native to the Balkan Peninsula it nevertheless came into cultivation by way of the Ottoman court at Constantinople (Istanbul) from which it was brought to Vienna of all places by the returning ambassador Busbeg in 1563. This species is quite uncommon because of its extreme variability especially in flower colour. The dark flowered form became known as the Scots lilac in the 1800s, while a century later through the work of the Lemoines S. vulgaris cvs. became commonly known as French hybrid lilac of which more later.

Closely related to the European lilac are the Chinese and Korean lilacs, S. oblata vars. oblata and dilatata. The former is commonly cultivated in Beijing. Dr. John Lindley compared it with the English (!) lilac, i.e. S. vulgaris "more tree-like in the general outline; the leaves also are very striking, being large, rather fleshy, and oblately cordate. The species blooms profusely, and its fine bunches of purple flowers are very ornamental." Fr. Giraldi sent seeds back to Italy where Kurt Sprenger of Naples introduced it to horticulture the same year that Victor Lemoine of Nancy offered it. The Korean common lilac was collected by Ernest H. Wilson near Keijyo, Korea, "from a bush 1-6 ft. tall with wine-coloured autumn leaves. Common on slate rocks and limestone." Wilson also notes that specimens two feet high bear flowers.

A second group of lilacs which I wish to discuss is the little-leaved ones, less well-known but which bloom about the same time as the common lilacs. Besides their smaller privet-like leaves their flowers also are smaller but quite fragrant with a spicy scent. All but one species are native to central and western China.

The little-leaved lilac, S. microphylla, called four-season lilac by the Chinese, is cultivated in gardens of Honan province, taking the place of S. oblata which, according to Joseph Hers, is common further north. The single non-Chinese lilac of this group is the Korean S. patula which, so far as I am able to discern, is not cultivated in Asia. Mrs. McKelvey, discussing its common name, inclined to call it plain Korean lilac, but in view of two other Korean lilacs, namely SS. oblata var. dilatata and Wolfii, I should like to insert the descriptive littleleaf, thus: Korean little-leaf lilac. Wolf's lilac would then become Korean late lilac.

The late lilacs constitute a third group, and, aside from another single species, all are Asiatic in origin, the odd one being the Hungarian lilac which is almost indistinguishable from S. Wolfii, mentioned above. The late lilacs are, of course, later flowering than the common lilacs; they are large shrubs with large leaves while their scent is more privet-like and pungent than the familiar lilac fragrance. The typical member of this group is S. villosa, the name alluding to the soft straight hairs on the petiole and midvein underneath. Other members of the late lilac group are the Hungarian lilac, S. Josikaea, and the nodding lilac, S. reflexa from Hupeh province. I must say however that late lilac species are seldom found in gardens since they hybridize easily and their progeny suitably named are grown in their stead. But before going into hybrid lilacs and their geography I must mention the tree-lilacs which bloom in summer.

The tree-lilacs can be distinguished by their bark. The Beijing lilac, S. pekinensis, has shreddy bark while the Japanese tree-lilac, S. reticulata, has smooth bark with conspicuous cherry-like markings. I have now covered most of the species lilacs in their order of bloom and according to their botanical category. I shall now turn to the hybrid lilacs with reference to their places of origin.

Oldest known lilac hybrid is undoubtedly the Persian lilac, *S. x persica*, which still has not been found in the wild in Iran. However since Persia straddled the overland routes between the Mediterranean world and the Middle Kingdom the circumstantial evidence points to hybridization between the Chinese cut-leaved lilac, *S. laciniata*, and the putative Afghanistan lilac. In the 1770s the cut-leaved lilac, *S. laciniata*, entered into further hybridization this time with the European common lilac at the Rouen botanic garden. Karl Willdenow of Germany believing that the seed had been received from China named this lilac *S. chinensis*. The descriptive name *rothomagensis*, Latin for Rouen, no matter how appropriate, nevertheless according to the rules of botanical nomenclature, is illegitimate and cannot be applied. There is however no objection to using Rouen lilac for this handsome landscape lilac.

Lilac hybridization began on a grand scale during the Franco-Prussian War when Victor Lemoine hand-pollinated the blue double common lilac, 'Azurea Plena'. Since the Lemoine nursery was located at Nancy, France, the resulting crosses have become known as French hybrid lilacs even though they are neither of French provenance nor technically hybrids (being controlled crosses between individual plants of one species). Nevertheless we continue to grow and to cross these lovely French hybrid lilacs. In the 1960s at Rochester Dick Fenicchia grew seedlings of the 'Rochester' lilac (itself a seedling of Lemoine's 'Edith Cavell'). The Rochester strain now well established into the third and fourth generations is proving their merit and, if I may venture a guess, will become the lilac of the next century.

Lemoine also bred the early-flowering lilac by crossing the Chinese common lilac which blooms about two weeks prior to the regular lilac season with the European common lilac. Besides robust growth these Lemoine hybrids produce early bloom, and the name early

hybrid lilac best describes them, despite the botanical designation, S. hyacinthiflora. Lemoine called the best seedling 'Lamartine' in memory of the Second Republic's foreign minister. In the 1920s Frank L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba, crossed the Korean common lilac with the European common lilac to produce another strain of early hybrid lilacs of comparable bloom but with shrubs of precocious habit and lesser stature. The cv. 'Swarthmore' is a handsome lilac-coloured double worthy of being in every lilac collection.

Louis Henry of the Museum of Natural History at Paris in the 1880s grew seedlings of the cross between the Korean late lilac and the Hungarian lilac, SS. villosa and Josikaea, to produce 'Lutece' or Paris lilac. Victor Lemoine used Henry's Paris lilac in a cross with the Szechuan lilac, S. Sweginzowii, in 1925 to produce cv. 'Floreal' named for the Republic's month of May. Mrs. McKelvey dedicated this hybrid race to the city of Nancy, S. x nanceiana.

In the 1920s Isabel Preston of Canada Agriculture crossed the Korean late lilac with the nodding lilac, S. villosa x reflexa, producing the Ottawa strain which Mrs. McKelvey dedicated to Miss Preston, S. x Prestoniae.

This has been a brief survey of the common names of lilacs and their provenance. Knowing where lilacs arose or were bred helps us the better to appreciate the many kinds and some outstanding individual lilacs.

* * * * *

BITS OF WIT

- Success should be a journey, not a destination.
- A quitter never wins; a winner never quits.
- The time to make friends is before you need them.

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR



This year began like all others, with the sound of spring catalogs dropping through the mail slot. Most years I let them lie there for a few weeks, ripening, while my feelings for winter go sour. But this year I was on the alert for them and got right down to my reading. The reason is that I intend to order a pair of matched lilacs for my nephew. He is not a gardener; he is only a young boy closing in on four who spends most of his time outdoors, which is where children and lilacs are at their best.

The lilac's personality is no longer so straightforward as it once was. Those people who believe that any good thing must be improved and cloned at any cost, the sort of folks who bring you basketball in June and football in July, are working the same tricks on the scent and season of the lowly lilac. The flower is no longer a beacon of spring; arching sprays of lilac blooms now nod from almost every florist's window throughout the fall and winter. They look oddly out of place to me, and I can detect none of the familiar fragrance. However, if it is fragrance you want, pay no attention to these blooms. Stop in at your local emporium and buy a bar of lilac soap, a canister of talc, or some perfume. You can wash your hands in lilac, take a bath in it, dust off, or oil up with it; and if that doesn't satisfy your nose, you can douse the air with lilac-scented aerosol spray. Some people will surely decide that this new, improved, designer lilac fits perfectly in their midwinter arrangements, but I find it doesn't fit at all with my idea of how a spring-flowering shrub ought to behave or be treated.

I grew up with quite another lilac. It goes by the name of common lilac, a distant relative of its overbred cousin. It is called common, I think, in the same way that some people are said to have common looks. Though reasonably attractive, the plant is not extravagant in posture or foliage. In bloom, it offers a distinctive but quiet perfume. Quiet and, for me, unmistakable—a smell that signals the arrival of true spring (as opposed to the earlier portion of spring, which is little more than a cover-up for mud season and the lingering snowstorms of winter). Even now that I live in milder surroundings, a place with a long and luxurious spring, I hold off until the lilacs are in full bloom before putting my boots on the shelf.

If I had room for a separate spring garden, it would include a hedge of common lilac. The smell of lilac is the earliest one I can remember, one whose annual return brings with it associations as clear and rich as the scent itself. The role of smell is an aspect of garden design that gets little attention, which is too bad. The plants will pass, the garden will grow over, but let the scent reappear, anywhere, and the garden is rebuilt. My nephew may never learn to like a hoe, but once acquainted with the smell from a hedge of lilacs in spring, he will know a good deal about the addiction that people feel for plants.

—T.C.C.

Reprinted courtesy of Horticulture, The Magazine of American Gardening, 755 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116. Copyright (c) January 1985.

GRADING STANDARDS FOR BARE ROOT,
B&B AND CONTAINER GROWN SHRUBS
by William R. Heard

Lilac Society members who are not nurserymen, may be interested in the methods lilac plants are graded. I would estimate that 90% of all lilacs grown in the nurseries are dug bare-root in late fall and graded during the winter months in the stock storages.

The grading standards are set by the Horticultural Standards Committee of the American Association of Nurserymen and approved by the American National Standard Institute.

Syringa vulgaris and its cultivars which includes the so called "French Hybrids" and *S. x hyacinthifloras* come under the type 4 Shrub Classification.

- 3' (ft) shrubs should have not less than 3 canes
- 3' (ft) and up
- 2' (ft) shrubs should have not less than 2 canes
- 2' (ft) and up
- 18" (in) shrubs should have not less than 2 canes
- 18" (in) and up

Syringa x chinensis along with *S. x Prestoniae* "Canadian Hybrids", as well as *S. Meyeri*, *S. microphylla* and *S. patula* lilacs come under the type 3 Shrub Classification, which calls for one more cane in each size category than the type 4 classification.

A cane- shall be considered a primary stem which starts from the ground or close to the ground at a point not higher than one-fourth the height of the plant.

Balling and burlapping specifications are also spelled out for plants dug with the ball of soil in which they were growing, specifying minimum diameter of the ball in relation to the height of the shrub.

12"(in)-8"(in) ball	5'(ft)-16"(in) ball
18"(in)-9"(in) ball	6'(ft)-18"(in) ball
2'(ft)-10"(in) ball	7'(ft)-20"(in) ball
3'(ft)-12"(in) ball	8'(ft)-22"(in) ball
4'(ft)-14"(in) ball	9'(ft)-24"(in) ball

In recent years many large nurseries in the southern half of the U.S. have changed almost entirely to container growing, while many northern nurseries have only a portion of their production in containers. Specifications call for plants transplanted into a container to be grown long enough for the new fibrous roots to develop sufficiently to hold together growing media when removed from the container.

Container grown shrubs are usually sold by the size of the container, but size of the plant is also being considered and thus specified.

1 gallon(trade designation): Minimum of 5½"(in) across top and height of 6"(in) or equivalent volume for shrubs 6"(in) to 18"(in).

2 gallon(trade designation): Minimum of 7"(in) across top and height of 7½"(in) or equivalent volume for shrubs 12"(in) to 2'(ft).

5 gallon(trade designation): Minimum of 9"(in) across top and height of 10"(in) or equivalent volume for shrubs 18"(in) to 4'(ft).

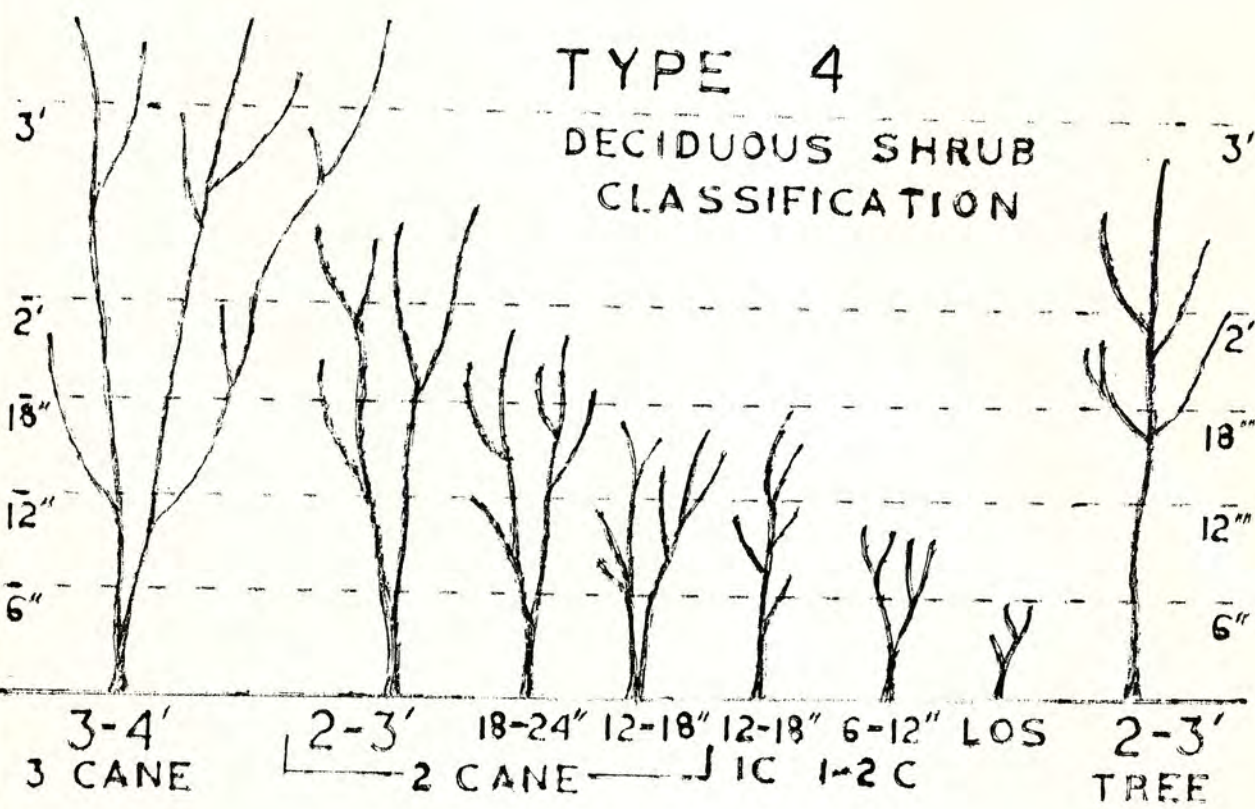
The top four sizes (to the left) are the Standard Sizes sold. The 2-3 and 3-4'(ft) could be classified as Landscape Size Shrubs. The 12-18 and 18-24"(in) are the sizes usually sold by mail order firms and are also used for plants planted in pots for "Garden Centre Sales".

The 3 smallest sizes are usually sold, to other nurseries, as lining out stock (LOS) to grow on in the fields to larger sizes, many times to B&B (ball and

burlap) for landscape use, containerized and grown for a couple of years to produce vigorous, attractive plants for "Garden Centre Sales".

The 2-3' (ft) tree can be used in many ways; as a specimen plant in the landscape (look up "Lilacs" by Judith Hillstrom, April 1983 Lilac Newsletter), or as a bushy shrub. If desired, prune back to half its height after planting, to force multistem development.

When grading a 3 year old block of some of the lilac varieties we grow, it is not uncommon to find all eight sizes shown on the chart.



MORDEN RESEARCH STATION

Lilac Planting

by L.M. Collicutt

The Morden Research Station is located on the Canadian Prairies - an area known for its inhospitality to plants. The Station is located in a 3b hardiness zone. Lilacs survive well here and the fragrant blooms brighten the cool spring days in early to mid-June.

The Research Station is one of many Federal Government stations across Canada and is responsible for horticultural research on the Prairies. The lilac collection began about 1937-1944 under Dr. Leslie and was extended in the 1950's and 1960's by Dr. W. Cumming. Lilac breeding was one of the early breeding programs in the ornamental program at the Research Station and was supported by an extensive collection which still exists today. A list of cultivars developed and introduced from this program are listed at the end of this article.

The collection forms a part of a larger arboretum planting. Two bushes of each cultivar or species are planted in rows; all species and cultivars are labelled. Winter survival and seasonal growth data are recorded yearly. This spring lilacs were cut to ground level and suckers removed as the bushes had grown so wide, maintenance was nearly impossible. Three to four feet of healthy growth developed during the summer and the plants are recovering very well.

In addition to the arboretum, the station has a landscaped grounds area of herbaceous perennials, hedges, roses, and juniper plantings. The station is open to the public during working hours, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday. On weekends only the grounds area is available to the public - the lilac collection is not accessible.

For further information write to Ms. L.M. Collicutt, Plant Breeder, Agriculture Canada, Research Station, Box 3001, Morden, Manitoba R0G 1J0.

LIST OF SYRINGA
Grown at the Morden Research Station
1984

Syringa vulgaris Cultivars (Source)

- S. 'A.B. Lamberton' (942-67, C.E.F.)
- S. 'Adelaide Dunbar' (Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Agincourt Beauty' (2577-71, Sheridan Nur.)
- S. 'Alba Grandiflora' (Connon)
- S. 'Alba Virginalis' (Barbier)
- S. 'Alba Virginalis' (Groot.)
- S. 'Aline Mocqueris' (Brand)
- S. 'Alphonse Lavallee' (Unknown)
- S. 'Ambassadeur' (Skinner)
- S. 'A.M. Brand' (Brand)
- S. 'Amethyst' (1809-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Amoena' (2448-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Ami Schott' (Groot.)
- S. 'Andenken an Ludwig Spaeth' (Unknown)
- S. 'Andre Csizik' (661-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Anna Elizabeth Jacquet' (McDonald)
- S. 'Anne Shiach' (975-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Archeveque' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Arthur William Paul' (Unknown)
- S. 'Aucubaefolia' (2449-71)
- S. 'Banquise' (Unknown)
- S. 'Belle de Nancy' (Connon.)
- S. 'Bleuâtre' (Boyce Thompson)
- S. 'Blue Ice' (2811-72, W. Oakes, Maine)
- S. 'Boule Azurée' (Skinner)
- S. 'Boussingault' (Unknown)
- S. 'Burgomeester Loggers' (667-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Calvin C. Laney' (1812-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Campsie' (2910-73 Beaverlodge Nurs.)
- S. 'Capitaine Baltet' (Skinner)
- S. 'Capitaine Perrault' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Carmen' (Unknown)
- S. 'Carmine' (2709-72, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Cavour' (Brand.)
- S. 'Charles Baltet' (214-65, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Charles Joly' (Barbier)
- S. 'Charles Sargent' (Connon)
- S. 'Charles X' (Unknown)
- S. 'Charm' (Heard)
- S. 'Christophe Colomb' (Unknown)
- S. 'City of Gresham' (Heard)
- S. 'City of Longview' (1816-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Clara' (1817-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Clara Cochet' (1818-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Claude de Lorraine' (2451-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Coerulea Superba' (2452-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Colbert' (987-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Col. Wm. R. Plum' (1822-70, R.B.G.)

- S. 'Comte Adrien de Montebello' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Comte de Kerchove, (949-67, C.E.F.)
- S. 'Congo' (Boughen Nurs., Man.)
- S. 'Condorcet' (979-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Conquete, (Unknown)
- S. 'Croix de Brahy' (1147-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Decaisne' (Lemoine)
- S. 'De Jussieu' (2400-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'De Louvain' (2454-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'De Miribel' (Barbier)
- S. 'De Humboldt' (1824-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'De Saussure' (Unknown)
- S. 'De Saussure' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Desfontaines' (Boyce Thompson)
- S. 'De Saussure' (1827-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Diderot' (Brand)
- S. 'Diplomate' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Diplomate' (Unknown)
- S. 'Directeur Doorenbos' (662-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Dr. Brethour' (981-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Dr. Masters' (Skinner)
- S. 'Dr. Troyanowsky' (1829-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Dr. von Regel' (Brand)
- S. 'Dr. W. Bugala' (909-66)
- S. 'Duc de Massa' (Groot)
- S. (Early Dwarf) (Skinner)
- S. 'Edith Cavell' (Skinner)
- S. 'Edith Cavell' (Unknown)
- S. 'Edith Cavell' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Edmond About' (216-65, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Edmond Boissier' (Unknown)
- S. 'Edna Dunham' (1830-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Edouard André' (Barbier)
- S. 'Ellen Willmott' (Unknown)
- S. 'Emile Gentil' (Unknown)
- S. 'Emile Gentil' (Unknown)
- S. 'Emile Lemoine' (Skinner)
- S. 'Erzherzog Johann' (1132-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Ethiopia' (222-65, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Etna' (Groot)
- S. 'Etoile de Mai' (Boyce Thompson)
- S. 'Excellent' (959-67, Fopma Nur., Holland)
- S. 'Firmament' (Heard)
- S. 'Flora' (259-65, Interstate Nur.)
- S. 'Flora' (961-67, Fopma Nur., Holland)
- S. 'Fountain' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Frank Klager' (Heard)
- S. 'Frank Patterson' (141-64, Ellesmere Nur., Ont.)
- S. 'Frau Bertha Dammann' (Groot.)
- S. 'Fritz' (1831-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Fuerst Liechtenstein' (Hill)
- S. 'Gaudichaud' (Heard)
- S. 'Geheimrat Singelmann' (Unknown)

- S. 'General Kitchener' (1832-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'General Pershing' (Groot.)
- S. 'General Sheridan' (Brand)
- S. 'General Sherman' (Brand)
- S. 'Georges Bellair' (Unknown)
- S. 'Georges Bellair' (Unknown)
- S. 'George W. Aldridge' (1833-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Gerrie Schoonenberg' (960-67, Fopma Nur., Holland)
- S. 'Gilbert' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Gilbert' (985-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'G.J. Baardse' (659-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Gloire d'Aalsmeer' (Groot.)
- S. 'Gloire de Moulins' (2456-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Glory' (Heard)
- S. 'Godron' (Perron)
- S. 'Goliath' (1835-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Grace Mackenzie' (Skinner)
- S. 'Grace Orthwaite' (Brand)
- S. 'Grand-Duc Constantin' (2457-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Guizot' (2458-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Heavenly Blue' (206-65, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Helene Agathe Keesen' (653-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Helen Schloen' (142-64, Ellesmere Nur., Ont.)
- S. 'Henri Martin' (Brand)
- S. 'Henri Robert' (Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Henry Clay' (Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Henry Lutece' (Unknown)
- S. 'Henry Wadsworth Longfellow' (Hill)
- S. 'Herman Eilers' (Unknown)
- S. 'Hippolyte Maringer' (Unknown)
- S. 'Hiram H. Edgerton' (1838-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Hugo de Vries' (Groot.)
- S. 'Hugo Koster' (Unknown)
- S. 'Hugo Mayer' (658-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Hyazinthenflieder' (Unknown)
- S. 'Jacques Callot' (Connon)
- S. 'James Stuart' (1839-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Jan van Tol' (Rowancroft)
- S. 'Jaquet' (668-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Jean Bart' (Boyce Thompson)
- S. 'Jean Macé' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Jeanne d'Arc' (Barbier)
- S. 'Joan Dunbar' (Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Johann Mensing' (660-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Jonkheer G.P. Van Tets' (656-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'J.R. Koning' (962-67, Fopma Nur., Holland)
- S. 'Jules Simon' (Unknown)
- S. 'Justii' (2459-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Käte Härlin' (McDonald)
- S. 'Katherine Havemeyer' (Brand)
- S. 'Korea' (Skinner)

- S. 'La Mauve' (Unknown)
- S. 'Languis' (1841-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Laplace' (Brand)
- S. 'Lavaliensis' (Groot.)
- S. 'Lavaliensis' (654-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Lemoinei' (Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Léon Gambetta' (Brand)
- S. 'Léon Gambetta' (Unknown)
- S. 'Leonie Lambert' (Unknown)
- S. 'Léon Mathieu' (1135-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Léon Simon' (Unknown)
- S. 'Le Printemps' (Groot.)
- S. 'Lilarosa' (2460-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Linné' (945-67, C.E.F.)
- S. 'Linné' (1141-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'L'Oncle Tom' (Unknown)
- S. 'Louis Henry' (Skinner)
- S. 'Lucelle' (Gaybird Nur.)
- S. 'Lucie Baltet' (Groot.)
- S. 'Macrostachya' (Highland Park)
- S. 'Marceau' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Marceau' (Groot.)
- S. 'Marc Micheli' (Groot.)
- S. 'Maréchal Foch' (261-65, Interstate Nur.)
- S. 'Maréchal Foch' (7-64, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Maréchal Lannes' (Barbier)
- S. 'Marengo' (R.S.M.)
- S. 'Margot Grunewald' (664-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Marie Finon' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Marie Legraye' (Unknown)
- S. 'Marlyensis' (Brand)
- S. 'Marlyensis Pallida' (1844-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Masséna' (Groot.)
- S. 'Maud Notcutt' (259-65, Interstate Nur.)
- S. 'Maud Notcutt' (961-67, Fopma Nur., Holland)
- S. 'Maurice Barrés' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Maurice de Vilmorin' (Barbier)
- S. 'Maximowicz' (973-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Melissa' (2814-72, W. Oakes, Maine)
- S. 'Michel Buchner' (Barbier)
- S. 'Midwest Gem' (1846-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Miss Ellen Willmott' (Unknown)
- S. 'Miss Ellen Willmott' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Mme. Abel Chatenay' (Groot.)
- S. 'Mme. Antoine Buchner' (Barbier)
- S. 'Mme. Auguste Gouchault' (McDonald)
- S. 'Mme. Casimir Périer' (Connon)
- S. 'Mme. Charles Souchet' (Groot.)
- S. 'Mme. de Miller, (Skinner)
- S. 'Mme. Florent Stepman' (Highland Park)
- S. 'Mme. Felix' (Groot.)
- S. 'Mme. F. Morel' (Unknown)

- S. 'Mme. Jules Finger' (1847-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Mme. Kreuter' (1143-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Mme. Lemoine' (Barbier)
- S. 'Mme. Léon Simon' (Unknown)
- S. 'Mme. Moser' (1145-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Mme. R. Foyer' (1848-70, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Monge' Brand (Unknown)
- S. 'Monique Lemoine' (Groot.)
- S. 'Mons. Léon Mathieu' (1135-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Mons. Maxime Cornu' (Unknown)
- S. 'Montaigne' (Skinner)
- S. 'Mont Blanc' (257-65, Interstate Nur.)
- S. 'Monument, (655-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Mood Indigo' (1849-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Mrs. Calvin Coolidge' (1850-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Mrs. Edward Harding' (Groot.)
- S. 'Mrs. Edward Harding' (Brand)
- S. 'Mrs. Harry Bickle' (967-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Mrs. W.E. Marshall' (Heard)
- S. 'My Favorite' (209-65, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Nancy Frick' (1851-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Naudin' (1852-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Negro' (Barbier)
- S. 'Nellie Bean' (U. of New Hampshire)
- S. 'Night' (9-64, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Obélessque' (Unknown)
- S. 'Olivier de Serres, (Sheridan Nur.)
- S. 'Ostrander' (1853-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Othello' (Brand)
- S. 'Pasteur' (Unknown)
- S. 'Paul Deschanel' (2405-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Paul Hariot' (Barbier)
- S. 'Paul Thirion' (Unknown)
- S. 'Peerless Pink' (663-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Perle von Stuttgart' (947-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Philémon' (Brand)
- S. 'Pierre Joigneaux' (Barbier)
- S. 'Pinkie' (1855-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Planchon' (Unknown)
- S. 'Pom' (Robinson)
- S. 'Président Carnot' (Groot.)
- S. 'Président Fallières' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Président Grévy' (Barbier)
- S. 'President Lincoln' (Sheridan Nur.)
- S. 'Président Loubet' (Barbier)
- S. 'President Monroe' (1856-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'President Theodor Roosevelt' (Heard)
- S. 'President Viger' (Brand)
- S. 'Primrose' (Sheridan Nur.)
- S. 'Prince Imperia' (1857-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Princess Clementine' (Unknown)
- S. 'Princess Marie' (1142-67, P.R.I.)

- S. 'Princess Marie' (2461-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Pinzessin Klotilde' (Barbier)
- S. 'Pricilla' (Highland Park)
- S. 'Prodige' (Skinner)
- S. 'Professor Sargent' (1859-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Pyramidalis Alba' (1860-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Réaumur' (Barbier)
- S. 'Reine Elisabeth' (Groot.)
- S. 'René Jarry-Desloges' (Skinner)
- S. 'Riet Bruidegom' (665-66, Highland Park)
- S. 'Rochambeau' (Barbier)
- S. 'Rochester' (1252-68, Rochester, N.Y.)
- S. 'Roi Albert' (1861-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Ronsard' (Hill)
- S. 'Ronsard' (Unknown)
- S. 'Rosace' (Groot.)
- S. 'Rosace' (Unknown)
- S. 'Rosalie' (963-67, Fopma Nur., Holland)
- S. 'Rouge de Trianon' (1862-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Rubella Plena' (1863-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Rubra Insignis' (1864-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Ruhm von Horstenstein' (Groot.)
- S. 'Sarah Sands' (Highland Park)
- S. 'Saturnale' (Unknown)
- S. 'Scipion Cochet' (Barbier)
- S. 'Sénateur Volland' (Austin)
- S. 'Sensation' (Highland Park)
- S. 'Silver King' (Heard)
- S. 'Slaters Elegance' (3270-75, Sheridan Nur.)
- S. 'Souvenir de Alice Harding' (Groot.)
- S. 'Souvenir de Claudius Graindorge' (Groot.)
- S. 'Souvenir de Gustave Graindorge' (Groot.)
- S. 'Souvenir de Mme. Edmond Kenis' (657-66, Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Souvenir de Simone' (210-65, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Spectabilis' (1865-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Stadtgärtner Rothpletz' (Brand)
- S. 'Taglione' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Thomas Jefferson' (1867-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Thunberg' (Brand)
- S. 'Thunberg' (Unknown)
- S. 'Tomboucton' (211-65, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Tournefort' (2396-71, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Toussaint L'Ouverture' (Barbier)
- S. 'Mons. van Aerschott' (McDonald)
- S. 'Vestale, (McKim)
- S. 'Vestale' (Unknown)
- S. 'Vésuve' (Morton Arb.)
- S. 'Victor Lemoine' (Unknown)
- S. 'Victor Lemoine' (Lemoine)
- S. 'Ville de Limoges' (1870-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Violetta' (Unknown)
- S. 'Virginia Becker' (982-67, R.B.G.)

- S. 'Viviand-Morel' (213-65, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Vivian Evans' (Heard)
- S. 'Volcan' (Barbier)
- S. 'Waldeck-Rousseau' (Highland Park)
- S. 'Weddle' (1871-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'White Surprise' (968-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'William Robinson' (Barbier)
- S. 'William R. Plum' (1822-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Woodland Blue' (972-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'W.T. Lee' (143-64, Ellesmere, Ont.)
- S. 'Zukunft' (1872-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Zulu' (2812-22, W. Oakes, Maine)

Syringa x hyacinthiflora Cultivars

Syringa x hyacinthiflora D = *S. oblata dilatata* x *S. vulgaris*
 G = *S. oblata giraldii* x *S. vulgaris*

- S. 'Alice Eastwood' (Highland Park) (G)
- S. 'Asessippi' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Berryer' (Lemoine) (G)
- S. 'Blue Hyacinth' (Highland Park)
- S. 'Buffon' (Lemoine) (G)
- S. 'Campsie' (2910-73, Beaverlodge Nur.) (D)
- S. 'Catinat' (Unknown) (G)
- S. 'Charles Nordine' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Churchill' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Clarkes Giant' (Groot.) (G)
- S. 'Claude Bernard' (Barbier)
- S. 'Daphne Pink' (Skinner) (listed 'Daphne')
- S. 'Descartes' (Lemoine) (G)
- S. 'Dr. Chadwick' (909-66)
- S. 'Ester Staley' (Groot.) (G)
- S. 'Evangeline' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Excel' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Fraser' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Gertrude Leslie' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Lamartine' (Highland Park) (G)
- S. 'Lamartine' (965-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Laurentian' (Skinner)
- S. 'Louvain' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Louvois' (Morton Arb.) (G)
- S. 'Maureen' (977-67, R.B.G.) (G)
- S. 'Minnehaha' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Mirabeau' (Barbier)
- S. 'Montesquieu' (Skinner) (G)
- S. 'Mount Baker' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Necker' (Skinner) (G)
- S. 'Nokomis' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Norah' (201-65, P.R.I.) (G)
- S. 'Patricia' (940-67, P.R.I.) (G)
- S. 'Peggy' (203-65, P.R.I.) (G)

- S. 'Pink Spray' (2813-73, W. Oakes, Maine) (G)
- S. 'Pocahontas' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Royal Purple' (1322-68, Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Sister Justina' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Swarthmore' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'The Bride' (882-66, Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Tom Taylor' (Skinner) (D)
- S. 'Turgot' (2462-71, R.B.G.) (G)
- S. 'Vauban' (Highland Park) (G)
- S. 'White Hyacinth' (1287-68, Skinner) (G)

Syringa x prestoniae Cultivars (S. villosa x S. reflexa)

- S. 'Agnes Smith' (2395-71, U. of New Hampshire)
- S. 'Alice' (1144-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Audrey' (941-67, C.E.F.)
- S. 'Beacon' (R.S.M.)
- S. 'Caliban' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Calpurnia' (2450-70, R.H.G.)
- S. 'Celia' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Clarence D. van Zandt' (1819-70, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Coral' (R.S.M.)
- S. 'Dawn' (R.S.M.)
- S. 'Desdemona' (969-67, R.B.G.; 1149-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Donald Wyman' (Skinner)
- S. 'Elinor' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Ethel M. Webster' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Francisca' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Freedom' (R.S.M.)
- S. 'Handel' (Skinner)
- S. 'Helen' (Skinner)
- S. 'Hiawatha' (Skinner)
- S. 'Isabella' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'James MacFarlane' (U. of New Hampshire)
- S. 'Jessica' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Katherina' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Maybelle Farnum' (U. of New Hampshire)
- S. 'Nerissa' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Nocturne' (R.S.M.)
- S. 'Oberon' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Octavia' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Olivia' (986-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Paulina' (974-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Romeo' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Swanee' (R.S.M.)
- S. 'Ursula' (1136-67, P.R.I.)
- S. 'Virgilia' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'W.T. Macoun' (C.E.F.)

Syringa x josiflexa Cultivars (S. josikaea x S. reflexa)

- S. 'Anna Amhoff' (U. of New Hampshire)
- S. 'Guinevere' (Skinner)
- S. 'Lynette' (C.E.F.)
- S. 'Redwine' (R.S.M.)
- S. 'Royalty' (R.S.M.)

Syringa Cultivars of Other Interspecific Hybrids

- S. 'Albida' (S. sweginzowii x S. tomentella) (983-67, R.B.G.)
- S. 'Grace Mackenzie' (S. oblata dilatata and S. persica) (Skinner)
- S. 'Hedin' (S. villosa x S. sweginzowii)
- S. 'Maiden's Blush' (S. microphylla superba x S. oblata dilatata) (Skinner)
- S. 'Minuet' (S. x josiflexa 'Redwine' x S. x prestoniae 'Donald Wyman')
- S. 'Miss Canada' (S. x josiflexa 'Redwine' x S. x prestoniae 'Hiwawatha' (R.S.M.))
- S. laciniata (Groot.)
- S. skinneri (S. pubescens x S. patula) (also listed as hybrid of S. velutina and S. pubescens)
- S. pubescens x S. vulgaris (Skinner)

Syringa Species and Miscellaneous Hybrids

- S. chinensis (Skinner)
- S. " (Groot)
- S. " 'Alba' (Highland Park)
- S. " 'Metensis' (984-67, R.B.G.)
- S. " 'ugeana' (Groot)
- S. " 'Transon' (1806-70)
- S. diversifolia (2723-72, Arnold Arb.)
- S. emodi (unknown)
- S. josikaea (C.E.F.)
- S. julianae 'Hers Variety' (2854-73, Highland Park)
- S. komarowi (R.B.G.)
- S. meyeri (2717-72, D.B.G.)
- S. meyeri (1730-70, Arnold Arb.)
- S. meyeri (Interstate Nur.)
- S. meyeri (Skinner)
- S. x nanceiana 'Floral' (978-67, R.B.G.)
- S. oblata 'Cheyenne' (2313-70, U.S.D.A., Cheyenne, Wyo.)
- S. oblata (Skinner)
- S. " var. dilatata (U.S.D.A.)
- S. " var. giraldii (1808-70, R.B.G.)
- S. patula 'Miss Kim' (754-66, Interstate Nur.)
- S. microphylla 'Superba', (C.E.F.)
- S. microphylla 'Superba' (Groot.)
- S. palibiniana (Lemoine)
- S. palibiniana (Skinner)
- S. patula (1279-68, Beltsville, MD)
- S. patula (Skinner; Lemoine; 2967-73, Minsk, USSR)
- S. pekinensis (Unknown)
- S. pekinensis #5874 (R.S.M.)
- S. persica (988-67, R.B.G.)

- S. pinnatifolia (Rock)
- S. pubescens (Skinner)
- S. reflexa (seed Romania)
- S. reticulata mandshurica (Skinner)
- S. " " (seed Romania)
- S. " " (Unknown)
- S. " " (2041-70, seed Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.)
- S. reticulata (seed Romania)
- S. " (C.E.F.)
- S. " (Boyce Thompson)
- S. " (Unknown)
- S. " (809-66, T & T Seeds, Wpg.)
- S. " (3042-74, Swan River, Man.)
- S. " 'A' (2575-71, Sheridan Nurs.)
- S. " 'Ivory Silk' (2576-71, Sheridan Nurs.)
- S. " #5508 (R.S.M.)
- S. reticulata mandshurica 'Major' (Skinner)
- S. " " 'Minor' (Skinner)
- S. rhodopea (2855-73, Highland Park)
- S. swegiflexa (Groot.)
- S. sweginzowii 'Albida' (983-67, R.B.G.)
- S. sweginzowii 'Superba' (C.E.F.)
- S. tigerstedtii (2942-73 Wageningen)
- S. tomentella 'Guinevere' (2856-73, Highland Park)
- S. tmentella (2571-71, U. of Upsala)
- S. uralensis (unknown)
- S. villosa (seed Romania)
- S. villosa (seed Latvia)
- S. villosa (Arnold Arb.)
- S. villosa Brandon #1 (Brandon R.S.)
- S. villosa Brandon #2 (Brandon R.S.)
- S. villosa 'Doyen Keteleer' (215-65, P.R.I.)
- S. wolfii (Lemoine)
- S. " (Skinner)
- S. " (seeds U.S.D.A.)
- S. " (1743-70, Brook. Botanic Gdn.)
- S. yunnanensis (C.E.F.)

C.E.F. = Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario
R.S.M. = Research Station, Morden, Manitoba
R.B.G. = Royal Botanical Gardens
P.R.I. = Plant Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario
D.B.G. = Devonian Botanical Garden
Groot. = Grootendorst Nurseries, Holland

LILAC REGISTRATION 1983*

FREEK VRUGTMAN**

All correspondence concerned with additional information, plant or propagation material of newly registered cultivars should be directed to the various originators, describers or introducers specified in the descriptions below, not to the Royal Botanical Gardens. Previous registration lists of *Syringa* appeared in the *AABGA Bulletin* 13(4):105-110, 14(3):95, 15(3):71-72, 16(4):131-132 and 17(3):67-69.

New Registrations

Syringa vulgaris 'Lady Uarda,' Larsen

Seedling of unknown parentage. Growth habit more vertical than horizontal; original plant 1.80 m wide and 2.70 m tall in 10 years. Flower buds dark burgandy, darker than 'Souvenir de Madam Gaudichaud' (sic). Thyrses 17 to 20 cm long. Flowers abundantly. Florets magenta to burgundy, of substantially the same color as 'Souvenir de Madam Gaudichaud' (sic), but larger in size. Florets with four lobes, about 2.5 cm in diameter. Average fragrance. (Description adapted from U.S. Plant Patent information sheet.)

U.S. Plant Patent No. 4,009 (Jan. 11, 1977). *American Nurseryman* 145(10):103 (May 15, 1977), but name misspelled as "Lady Urada." Raised by Carl A. Larsen in Salt Lake City, Utah, where it first flowered in 1965. 'Lady Uarda' has not yet been introduced.

Syringa vulgaris 'Flower City,' Fenicchia

Seedling of hybrid origin ('Rochester' x 'Madame Charles Souchet'). Large single florets to 2.7 cm in diameter; large dense thyrses to 20 cm long and 10 cm across; highly floriferous habit with up to 4 thyrses per stem; dense, compact, neat habit with height up to 1.50 m; florets double with up to 8 lobes; color striking (RHS Violet 88C), appearing dark blue; plant with above average vigor.

Raised by Richard A. Fenicchia, former Superintendent of Parks; described by James W. Kelly, Plant Taxonomist, Monroe County Department of Parks, 375 Westfall Road, Rochester, NY 14620, USA. To be introduced by the Monroe Department of Parks.

*Contribution No. 56, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

**Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8.

FORTIFY YOUR

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, PERENNIALS AND ROSES. **TODAY!**

WITH THE GREEN CROSS FOR STRONG STEMS
TOUGH GREEN LEAVES
LESS DIEBACK

1.5 LB. CONTAINERS AT \$ 4.98 EA.
5.0 LB. CONTAINERS AT \$12.98 EA.
25 LB. BAGS AT \$24.99 EA.

MULTI-MINERAL PLANT FOOD

PRICES POSTPAID IN U.S.A. * CANADA ADD 15%

SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO:
GREEN CROSS WINTERCARE CORP.
16 SUMMIT CT. BOX 195
OYSTER BAY, NEW YORK 11771
516-922-9176
(DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED)

Look for the Green Cross!
Trust the Green Cross!

