Lilacs

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Syringa vulgaris 'Lutens'

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IN THIS ISSUE:

Convention

Taxonomy & Nomenclature

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International Lilac Society

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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.

Cover Story

Front Cover and Back Cover

Would you like to be the sole owner of a lilac cultivar? Mr. Henryk Barankiewicz has offered to sell the patent rights to *Syringa vulgaris* 'Lutens', a cultivar that is the product of an induced mutation.

The front cover picture shows the intense yellow autumn colour of the leaves. The back cover shows the pale yellow colour of the springtime foliage. The black and white photo shows the branching habit of the plants. If that photo was in colour it would show that the shoots are brown/yellow in colour.

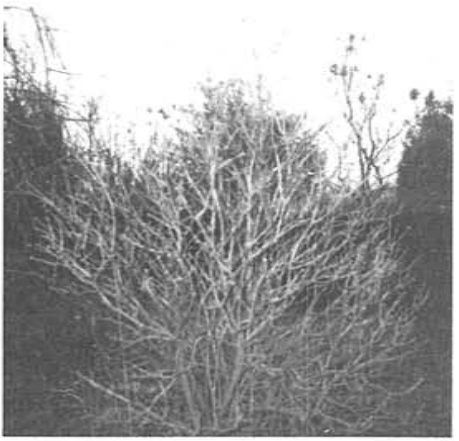
In 1994 the variety was entered in the Official Variety Register and in the Book of Exclusive Rights kept by the Research Center of Cultivar Testing, Stupia Wielka, Poland.

The idea is that a person could buy exclusive rights to the cultivar including rights to propagate and sell plants or to license others to do it. There is historic precedent for this kind of sale. Luther Burbank marketed many of his introductions this way. There is only one catch. The cultivar is properly registered and patented in Poland, but there could be some doubt as to whether that patent would be honored in other countries unless it was also filed in those countries.

However, this is a unique offer being made by Mr. Barankiewicz and anyone interested in it, or in more information, should contact him directly at the address below. You would be responsible for making the first offer since he did not include any hints as to what he considered fair market value.

Mr. Henryk Barankiewicz
Pozóg Nowy 19
24-132 Stary Pozóg / kolo Pulaw
woj. Lublin
Poland

P.S.
Your editor would like to know the results of any such inquiries.



Editor's Notes

This is an important issue since it contains both information on this year's convention and very important information on taxonomy and nomenclature.

About the convention, registration forms are included in this issue as they were in the winter issue. Please note the deadlines. In addition note that there are some choices on meals and the possibility of a boat trip up the Hudson on the Sunday after the convention. Information on both of these subjects are included on the inside of the front mailer. Please detach it and send it along with your registration. If you have already registered – as I hope you have – Bob Gilbert still needs the meal and boat information.

The taxonomy information and notes from the Registrar are even more important since publication in the ILS Journal will ensure that the whole world has the right information. Freek Vrugtman tells me that a new edition of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants is now out. This is a must for people naming or registering new cultivars. Freek can help you obtain a copy if you want one.

One last note: Frank Moro of Select Plus Nursery writes that ... "In 1996 we will begin propagation on some 50 varieties of Father Fiala's lilacs and will begin to make them available to all starting in the fall of 1997." Please make note of this source of the Fiala lilacs.

Wanted: Lilac Plants for the Auction

This is a follow up to my LILAC AUCTION 1996 UPDATES in the past two ILS Quarterly Journals. We are asking for **lilac plant donations** to sell at the ILS Convention in New York on 5/18/96. Plants other than lilacs are sometimes donated and make for an interesting auction.

The lilacs and plants are sold to members and the public to help ILS continue its programs to "promote, educate and broaden public understanding and awareness" for lilacs around the world.

So, to make the Auction a successful and memorable experience, we are asking that persons who are able to donate one or more lilacs, **please let me know as soon as possible by phone or letter.** Please provide proper plant name (on each plant), the number of plants you donate and whether or not you will deliver them yourself to the auction or will have others do so. Should you not be able to attend, you may send them to me and I will prepare and deliver them to the auction. Send to me by 5/12. All donations will be greatly appreciated by our Society. Of course some plants will come without advance notice, and that is alright too. It is helpful to know ahead so we can prepare a list for members prior to the auction day. Thanks!

Please contact: Peter Ely, 57 Squantuck Road, Seymour, CT 06483
Tel: 1-203-888-2628.

1996 ILS CONVENTION

Program

THURSDAY, 16 MAY

2:00 – 7:00 p.m.	Board of Directors Meeting – Roosevelt Room
2:00 – 7:00 p.m.	Registration – Lobby
7:00 – 10:00 p.m.	Hospitality Suite open

FRIDAY, 17 MAY

6:30 – 8:00 a.m.	All you can eat continental breakfast
8:15 – 8:20 a.m.	Welcome – Reva Ballreich – Roosevelt Room
8:20 – 9:00 a.m.	Winthrop Aldrich – *History of the Hudson Valley*
9:15 – 9:45 a.m.	Board buses and travel to Frederick W. Vanderbilt National Historic Site
9:45 – 11:15 a.m.	Group photo, tour Vanderbilt Mansion and grounds
11:15 – 11:30 a.m.	Board buses and travel to Dinsmore Clubhouse
11:30 – 1:00 p.m.	Annual meeting and lunch
1:00 – 2:00 p.m.	Board buses and travel to Battenfelts greenhouses Introduction to Hybrid Anemones & greenhouse tour
2:00 – 3:00 p.m.	Board buses and travel to Hydes Lilac Garden - tour
3:00 – 3:45 p.m.	Board buses and travel to FDR National Historic Site
3:45 – 5:30 p.m.	Tour FDR grounds, house, library and grave site
5:30 – 6:00 p.m.	Board buses and travel to Best Western
6:30 – 7:00 p.m.	Board buses and travel to Bellefield Mansion
7:00 – 9:15 p.m.	President's Dinner with after dinner program
9:15 –	Return to Best Western and hospitality suite

SATURDAY, 18 MAY

6:30 – 8:00 a.m.	Board of Directors Meeting with election of officers Roosevelt Room
6:30 – 8:00 a.m.	Breakfast on your own
8:15 – 9:00 a.m.	Speaker from Scenic Hudson – *Preserving the Hudson Valley*
9:00 – 10:00 a.m.	Colin Chapman – *Growing Lilacs In Europe*
10:15 – 12:00 p.m.	Board buses and travel to Carey Arboretum greenhouses; Self guided tour; snacks provided on board bus
12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Board buses and travel to Carey Arboretum Lilac Garden – tour
1:00 – 2:00 p.m.	Board buses and travel to Dutchess County Farm and Home Center – Picnic style lunch
2:15 – 5:00 p.m.	ILS Lilac Auction
5:00 –	Return to Best Western
6:00 – 7:00 p.m.	Cash bar – Livingston Room
7:00 –	Awards Banquet – Livingston Room Proceed to Hospitality Suite

In Memoriam

Bernard W. McLaughlin

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE, U.S.A. – Bernard W. McLaughlin, 97 of Main Street died Monday, December 4, 1995 at his home.

He was born in Limestone, son of William B. and Maude Martin McLaughlin, and graduated from Limestone High School and Shaw's Business College in Portland.

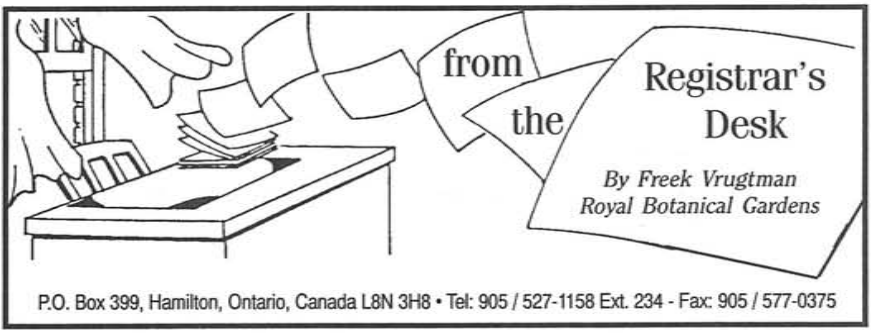
He was employed at the Burnham & Morrill canning factory as a foreman, and at the South Portland shipyards during World War II. He was also a gardener on Paris Hill and for 20 years he worked at Jackson's Market.

He was well-known for his perennial garden that he maintained for more than 59 years. It won national recognition for excellence and was featured in *Better Homes and Gardens, Downeast, Yankee Magazine, Maine Magazine* and a number of times in the *Maine Sunday Telegram* over the years.

Mr. McLaughlin was a past president of the Maine, New England and American iris societies. Each year the Maine Iris Society awards the Bernard McLaughlin Award for the best spring flower at its annual show.

He was a charter member of the Lilac Society and won a citation from the International Lilac Society for keeping his garden open to the public. Over the years he won many awards and was proud that people from all over the world visited his garden.

Bernard was an uncommon man who knew what was important in life, and had the kindness to share it with others. In his quiet way, he brought a special joy and happiness to all who knew him. There was a special place in his heart for anyone with a true appreciation of plants. Many a person left Bernard's garden with plants in tow. Most were gifts that had been tended with loving care.



Syringa oblata var. dilatata (Nakai) Rehder *'Nakai'* – an invalid name?

The late Fr. J.L. Fiala, in his book **Lilac — the genus Syringa** [Fiala 1988], pp. 59-61, proposes the cultivar name 'Nakai' for a seedling raised from seed sample Nº 9232 collected by E.H. Wilson in the Diamond Mountains of Korea in the summer of 1917. In the mid-1920s this plant was growing and flowering at the estate of Mr. Walter Hunnewell, Wellesley, Massachusetts. S. D. KcKelvey, in her book **The Lilac – a monograph** [McKelvey 1928], pp. 186-187, bases her description of the flower color of *Syringa oblata* var. *dilatata* on this plant and refers to Wilson's herbarium specimen Nº 9232, the voucher specimen for the original seed collection.

One of the striking features of the bush from which Wilson collected his seed sample Nº 9232 appears to be the ". . . dark green leathery foliage which colors finely in autumn." [Wilson 1919]. It is this particular feature [of the parent plant in the Diamond Mountains] which prompts Fiala to call the seedling plant growing at the Hunnewell Estate 'Nakai'. The fact that KcKelvey makes no mention of leathery foliage could be interpreted either that she did not observe the plant later in the growing season, or that the foliage did not differ significantly from the plant Nº 10,202 growing at the Arnold Arboretum.

Fiala states that the plant in question has been moved from the Hunnewell Estate at Wellesley to the Arnold Arboretum. However, two thorough searches of the plant records, one in 1990 the other in 1995, have turned up no evidence that the Arnold Arboretum received a lilac from the Hunnewell Estate.

The Arnold Arboretum Accession Nº 10,202 referred to by KcKelvey [see above] was also grown from Wilson's seed sample Nº 9232 and was represented in the Arnold Arboretum plant records by 1920. Whether the Nº 10,202 seedlings were raised at the Arnold Arboretum or at the Hunnewell Estate has not been recorded. The linage Nº 10,202 is still growing at the Arboretum; Accession Nº 789-67 has been grown from cuttings taken from Nº 10,202 in 1967.

In summary, there appears to be no living plant or clone that can carry the name 'Nakai'.

It would be interesting to see the plant(s) of Arnold Arboretum Accession Nº 789-67 [=Nº 10,202], seedling of Wilson's collection Nº 9232 and the sibling of the "Hunnewell plant", checked out against Wilson's description.

New Cultivars of *S. ×prestoniae* in the Kórnik Arboretum

– *a Postscript* Following are the literature references pertaining to the lilac cultivar introductions from the Kórnik Arboretum, Poland. {See **Lilacs – Quarterly Jounal** 24(4):90-91 [1995]}

Bugala, W. 1970. Nowe odmiany lilaka ottawskiego *(Syringa ×Prestoniae* McKelvey) otrzymane w Arboretum Kórnickim [New varieties of *Syringa Prestoniae* McKelvey obtained in the Kórnik Arboretum]. *Arboretum Kórnickie* 15:61-69. – in Polish with English summary. An English summary by Fr. J.L. Fiala appeared in *Newsletter – I.L.S.* 2(1):15-16 [1973].

Wister, J.C. and J. Oppe. 1971. 1970 lilac registrations.
Arnoldia 31(3):121-126.

Vrugtman, F. 1981. Lilac registrations 1980 [corrigenda].
AABGA Bulletin 15(3):71-72.

S. ×prestoniae McKelvey 'Agata', Bugala
syn – 'Diana', Bugala non Preston

One of the original nine *prestoniae* cultivars named and described by Bugala [Bugala 1970] was named 'Diana'. When Prof. Bugala realized that the name 'Diana' had been used already by Isabella Preston in 1928, and had also been applied to a *vulgaris* cultivar by Nelson in 1953, he changed the name of his 'Diana' to 'Agata' [Vrugtman 1981]. It is unfortunate that this correction was not recorded in the recent article in **Lilacs – Quarterly Journal** 24(4):90-91 [1995].

Syringa Oblata var. *dilatata* (Nakai) Rehder 'Cheyenne', Hildreth 1971

syn – 'Dr. Hildreth', 'Hildreth', 'Selection 52-6', 'Wyoming Nº 6'
American Nurseryman 134(3):74 [1971]

Ever since the 'Cheyenne' lilac was named and introduced there has been the question whether this new cultivar had been selected from a *Syringa oblata* Lindl., or a *S. oblata* var. *dilatata* seedling population [see also the write up in *Lilac Newsletter* 6(4):11-13 [1980]. In May 1994 Dr. James S. Pringle, plant taxonomist at Royal Botantial Gardens, examined a plant of 'Cheyenne' [R.B.G. Nº 810530] identifying it as belonging to *S. oblata* var. *dilatata* (Nakai) Rehder.

Syringa ×henryi C.K. Schneider 'Crayton Red'

(syn. – 'Crayton')

'Crayton' was listed, without description, in **Lilacs for America** [1942/43], p. 46, as a *S. ×chinensis;* the entry contains a note that this lilac was

"Prob. int. by or from U.S.D.A.". Since the name appeared without description this publication does not constitute "valid publication" under the rules of the *International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants.* At the time 'Crayton' was being grown at the Morton Arboretum. Today there is no recent record of living plants of 'Crayton' at the Morton Arboretum. 'Crayton' may have been named for F.M. Crayton & Sons which appears to have been a nursery in Biltmore, North Carolina, but we have never encountered any of their catalogues or price lists, if there were any. Morton Arboretum received its plants [Acc. Nº 1363-36] in 1936 from Howell Nurseries in Knoxville, Tennessee, but the original plant died in 1972, and plants propagated from it were assumed dead in 1977. There is no recored that the affiliation of 'Crayton' with *×chinensis* had been either confirmed or questioned.

In **Lilacs for America** [1953], p. 27, the name has been updated to 'Crayton Red', the descriptive symbols "S VI" [for Single, Magenta] were added, with AA and EL indicating that plants were grown at Arnold Arboretum and Elan Memorial Park [Berwick, PA]. This is the earliest publication we have seen of the name 'Crayton Red' with a description; it constitutes "valid publication". The 1992 inventory of Living Collections of Arnold Arboretum, p. 137, lists "*Syringa ×chinensis* 'Crayton Red'". We have written to Arnold Arboretum, but have not been able to obtain a herbarium specimen or a copy of the plant record yet.

The recently published *Catalog of cultivated woody plants of Southeastern United States,* on p. 199, lists *S.villosa* Vahl 'Crayton', indicating that this cultivar was being grown at Winterthur Gardens at Winterthur, Delaware. We obtained herbarium specimens of the plant at Winterthur Gardens this spring [Acc. Nº 19460570]. The original plant appears to have been received in 1946 from the Arnold Arboretum as *S. ×chinensis* 'Crayton', but with the remark that this may be a questionable name. Hal Bruce, past curator at Winterthur, wrote on the plant record that their 'Crayton' plant seemed to show more characteristics of the Series *Villosae* than of *×chinensis,* that it closely resembled *S. ×henryi,* and that the plant flowered deep purple.

The herbarium specimens from Winterthur were examined by Dr. James S. Pringle, plant taxonomist at Royal Botanical Gardens. Without having any prior knowledge of the above history of 'Crayton' Dr. Pringle came to the conclusion that 'Crayton' belonged in *S. ×henryi* C.K. Schneider [*S. josikaea × S. villosa*].

Acknowledgement:

Linda Eirhart, Associate Curator, Winterthur Gardens, collected the herbarium specimens.

Literature consulted:

Committee on Horticultural Varieties [J.C. Wister, chairman] of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums. April 1942. *Lilacs for America* – report of the 1941 survey; & July 1943.

Lilacs for America – report of the 1941 survey, revised and corrected. Swarthmore, PA, A.H. Scott Horticultural Foundation.

Lilac Survey Committee [J.C. Wister, chairman] of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums. October 1953. *Lilacs for America* – report of the 1953 lilac survey. Swarthmore, PA, A.H. Scott Horticultural Foundation.

Living Collections Department of the Arnold Arboretum. October, 1992. Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University inventory of living collections.

Meyer, F.G., P.M. Mazzeo, and D.H. Voss. 1994. *A catalog of cultivated woody plants of the Southeastern United States.* U.S. National Arboretum Contibution Nº 7. USDA, Agricultural Research Service.

New Lilac Cultivars from Europe

***Syringa* 'Corrie'** *(S. meyeri* C.K. Schneider ×*S. microphylla* Diels 'Superba'), Nijnatten 1994

The new lilac 'Corrie' was exhibited for the first time by Andre van Nijnatten at "Plantarium 1994", the Dutch nursery trade fair. Originated by A.F. van Nijnatten of Zundert, Netherlands, 'Corrie' is described as a slow growing floriferous shrub, 50 to 70 cm (20 to 28 inches) tall. Leaves 1.5 to 2 cm (9/16 to 3/4 inch) long, orbiculate, more irregular and smaller than those of *S. meyeri* 'Palibin'. Flower buds pink; florets pale violet, fragrant. The small, elongated thyrses appear in May [in Germany]. 'Corrie' produces a second bloom in September to October.

Information source:

Deutsche Baumschule 8/1994, p. 380.

***Syringa vulgaris* L. 'Frankfurter Frühling'**, Schweikhart 1989

Frankfurter Frühling™ [the name is also used and/or registered as a trademark].

Breeder's rights protection registered [Nº A285/FL12].

Originator: Hans Schweikhart, Baumschule Schweikhart, Fliederweg 23, D-65795 Hattersheim, Germany.

Bud mutation of *S. vulgaris* L. 'Charles Joly'; discovered ca. 1985.

Florets double, clear pink.

Awarded a Gold Medal at the Bundesgartenschau '89.

Offered for sale by nurseries in Germany, Japan and The Netherlands.

The originator appears to be not interested in registering the cultivar name.

Information sources:

Deutsche Baumschule 11/1989, p. 536.

Lilac, p. 6; April 1992 catalog of Kyodo Trading Co., Ltd, Sapporo, Japan.

Mr. Helmut Maethe, Haan, Germany – personal communication.

Mr. Mike Bull, Sapporo, Japan – personal communication.

Mr. Victor, Kadonaga, Hamilton, Canada – translation.
Mr. Konrad Kircher, Bad Zwischenahn, Germany – personal communication.

Syringa vulgaris L. 'Mainzer Rad', Schweikhart 1993

Originator: Hans Schweikhart [as above].
Information on parentage not available at this time.
Florets double, bright pink-violet.
Awarded a Gold Medal at the IGA-Hallenschau "Balkon" 1993.
The originator appears to be not interested in registering the cultivar name.

Information sources:
Duetsche Baumschule 7/1993, p. 301.
Mr. Helmut Maethe, Haan, Germany – personal communication.
Mr. Konrad Kircher, Bad Zwischenahn, Germany – personal communication.

Five *Syringa josikaea* Cultivar Introductions from Norway

Registrar's Note:

The following information has been adapted and condensed from an article by Knut Lønø, photographs by Siri Horntvedt, which appeared in Norsk hagetident 101:395-397 [July/August 1985]. *This reference had been known to us for some time, but only recently did we succeed in obtaining a photocopy. Attempts to contact the Institute and have the lilac names registered have been unsuccessful. The names of the originators or discoverers of these cultivars could not be determined from the article. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Lennarth Jonsson, a fellow ILS member from Sweden, who translated the information into English.*

French hybrids (*Syringa vulgaris* L. cultivars) do not perform well in the short and cold summers of Norwegian gardens of northern latitudes or higher altitudes; this is where the Hungarian lilac (*S. josikaea* Jacquin fil. ex Reichenbach) successfully has taken its place. Since it had been observed that seedling Hungarian lilacs for sale in Norwegian garden centers show some variations in habit and flowers the Institute for Dendrology and Nursery management (*Institutt for dendrologi og planteskoledrift*), Norwegian Agricultural University (*Norges landbrukshøgskole [NLH]*), Ås, near Oslo, initiated a selection program. Perhaps it should be mentioned here that the latitude of Oslo is about 60°N, or comparable to the latitude of Anchorage, Alaska.

Under the leadership of Siri Horntvedt a group of horticultural professionals selected 14 seemingly superior plants of Hungarian lilac from Norwegian nurseries, parks and gardens. These plants were vegetatively propagated and, in 1979, planted out for evaluation and comparison. Following annual evaluations for 1981 through 1985 five final selections were made. Four selections were named; the fifth selection had been named previously. The selection program at *NLH* Ås is continuing; seed from

cultivated plants of Hungarian lilac growing in Finland, Norway, and Sweden has been collected for this purpose.

Following are descriptive notes on the five named cultivars of Hungarian lilac.

S. josikaea 'Baldishol'

Habit upright and dense; the test plant reached 2.5m in height and 1.5 m in spread in 5 years. Foliage relatively small, 7-12 cm, "oblong ovate", base obtuse, apex acute; surface somewhat lustrous. Blooming period at Ås between June 10 and July 7. Floriferous. Thyrses upright, large, dense,15 to 20 cm long, 7 to 15 cm wide. Florets inside light violet rose fading to almost white, outside darker.

S. josikaea 'Grete Wormdal'

An older selection, already in the nursery trade under this name for some time. Habit broad and of medium density; the test plant reached about 2 m in height and 2 m in width in 5 years. Foliage long and narrow, base cuneate, apex acute, surface dull. blooming period at Ås a few days later and as long as 'Holte'. Thyrses large and full, 15 to 20 cm long, 10 to 15 cm wide; outer flower clusters somewhat arching. Florets red violet, inside lighter, outside darker.

S. josikaea 'Holte'

Habit upright, of medium density, broad in the top, flowering branches arching; the test plant reached about 2.3 m in height and about 2 m in spread in 5 years. Foliage "narrowly oblong", 7 to 13 cm long, 2.5 to 6 cm wide; base cuneate, apex acute; surface somewhat lustrous. Blooming period at Ås from mid June into the first week of July. Thyrses large, 15 to 25 cm tall, but narrow, of open structure; secondary racemes pendent. Florets red violet, inside lighter, outside darker.

S. josikaea 'Moe'

Habit somewhat broad, stiff; the test plant reached 1.9 m in height and 2 m in spread in 5 years. Foliage relatively small, with some surface luster, giving the plant a graceful appearance. Blooming period at Ås beginning about June 20 at the latest. Floriferous. Thyrses of medium size, about 15 cm tall, upright and open. Florets deep red violet; the darkest selection in this group.

S. josikaea 'Rå'

Habit stiff upright; slow grower; the test plants reached about 1.8 m in height, about 1.3 m in spread in 5 years. Foliage deep green and lustrous, short with acute apex. Thyrses 10 to 15 cm tall, 5 to 8 cm wide, dense and stiff upright, but partially obscured by the foliage. Floret color deep lilac with a high content of blue; little fading (?).

Tentative International Register Of Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa*

Addenda & Corrigenda - an *Update* [1]

by Freek Vrugtman, Registrar for Syringa
Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8
Tel: (905) 527-1158 Ext. 234, Fax: (905) 577-0375.

The original Tentative International Register was researched and compiled by Dr. Owen M. Rogers and published as Research Report Nº 49, New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, University of New Hampshire [April 1976; 81 pp.]. Following publication of the register all relevant files were transferred to Royal Botanical Gardens (R.B.G.) which had succeeded the Scott Foundation at Swarthmore as International Registration Authority (IRA) for cultivar names in the genus *Syringa*.

New cultivar names have been registered and published annually, initially in the *American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta Bulletin,* more recently in *HortScience;* annual registration lists have been reprinted in **Lilacs – Quarterly Journal**. At the same time the search for additional information on older lilac cultivars has continued. Accumulated new information has been published in 1990 under the title Addenda & Corrigenda to the Tentative International Register (Contribution Nº 73, R.G.B.); appendices to this publication contain a list of United States plant patents issued for lilac plants, a list of trademarked names for lilacs, and a list of cultivar originators with brief biographical notations. An updated summary for currently accepted botanical nomenclature at the specific and varietal levels in *Syringa* by Dr. James S. Pringle, appeared in: **Lilacs – Quarterly Journal** 19(4):75-80 [Fall 1990 issue].

The publications mentioned above can still be obtained by writing to:

David Gressley, Secretary
International Lilac Society
8907 Kirtland-Chardon Road
Kirtland, Ohio 44094 USA

Readers in Canada should write to:

International Lilac Society
c/o Royal Botanical Gardens
Box 399
Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8 Canada

The letter-number code originally introduced by the late John C. Wister [see *Introduction to the Check List,* p.iv, Tentative International Register of Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa,* Rogers, 1976] has been slightly

expanded: violet to bluish would be expressed as [II-III]; purple and white would be expressed as [VII+I]; an asterisk [*] following a letter-number code indicates a cultivar with variegated and/or golden foliage.

'Lavender Lady' has been reclassified by J.S. Pringle as a *S.* ×*hyacinthiflora* [see below]. Since the eighteen cultivars raised by J. Sobeck and registered by M.J. Anthony in 1966 [*Arnoldia* 26(3):13-14] all have 'Lavender Lady' as the principal parent they must also be reclassified as *S.* ×*hyacinthiflora.*

[1] Contribution of the Royal Botanical Gardens.

The following cultivar names listed in Addenda & Corrigenda to the Tenative International Register [Contr. Nº 73, R.G.B.;1990] have been deleted. Originally listed as lilacs by A. Rogers, Caprice Farm Nursery, they appear not to belong to the genus *Syringa.*

DELETE:

Allerton #1	Endevour	M'selle Blanc
Black Watch	Hargrove Pink	Mt. Kilimanjaro
Blue Jay	Harry Gee	Persperina
Brighton Beauty	Le Carrière	Pink Princess
Clare Clark	Lafayette Esquedrille	Trafalgar
Col. Baker	Logo	Vincennes
Dover	Louise Souchard	Von Plitz
Edith Groneau	Morris Swanson	

S II-III **Aino**, Vaigla VULGARIS
HortScience 26(5):476-477 [1991]

Aline Macquery – see Aline Mocqueris

S VII **Aline Mocqueris**, Dauvesse 1872 VULGARIS
syn – Aline Macquery
Dauvesse, Cat. Nº36, 46 [1872]; McKelvey, *The Lilac*, 255 [1928]

S III-IV **Ametist 2**, Shtan'ko & Mikhailov 1956 VULGARIS
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp. & cvs. in cult. in USSR, 29 [1980]; *Lilacs* 11(2):15 [1982]

DV **Anabel**, Hawkins 1956 HYACINTHIFLORA
syn – Annabel, Annabelle
Linn County Nurseries, Cat. Spring 1956, p. 16; *Lilacs* 24(3):68-69 [1995]

Angel White – See Sierra Snow

Archduke John – See Erzherzog Johann

S I **Avalanche**, Fiala 1983 VULGARIS
Fiala, *Lilacs*, 91, 223, & P1.9 [1988]

S III **Big Blue**, Lammerts 1953 HYACINTHIFLORA
Lilacs 6(1):17 [1978]; AABGA Bulletin 13(4):107 [1979]; US Pl. Nº 3895 [Aug. 15, 1976]

S III **Blue Boy**, Sobeck HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

S III **Blue Mountain**, Sobeck HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

S I **Bridal Memories**, Peterson 1993 VULGARIS
Briggs Nurseries, 1993/94 Liner List, p.23; *HortScience* 29(9):972 [1994]

S V **California Rose**, Sobeck HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

S IV **Chiffon**, Sobeck HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

S VII **C.B. van Nes**, Van Nes 1901 VULGARIS
syn – C. B. van Nees, Mrs. E. van Nes
André in Rev. Hort. 102 [1904]; McKelvey, *The Lilac*, 271 [1928]; Tromp, 'Boskoops Koninklijke' (1861-1986), 195 [1986]

S III **Cheyenne**, Hildreth 1971 OBLATA var. DILATATA
American Nurseryman 134(3):74 [1971]

S I * **China Gold**, Fiala RETICULATA
HortScience 26(5):476 [1991]

S II **Corrie**, Nijnatten 1994 MEYERI × MICROPHYLLA
Deutsche Baumschule 8/1994, p.380

S VII **Crayton Red**, pre 1935 HENRYI
syn – Crayton
Wister, *Lilacs for America*, 27 [1953]

? ? **Daphne** MICROPHYLLA
Deleted {the notation: "'Daphne' (syn. of *S. microphylla superba)*" appeared in *Arnoldia* 23(4):80 [1963] as a new registration; it is now believed that this is an erroneous entry}.

S V **Daphne Pink**, Skinner HYACINTHIFLORA
syn – Daphne
Skinner, Dropmore, Cat. 11 [1959]; Registrations 1965 [mimeographed], p.4.

S VII **Dark Night**, Sobeck HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

S II **Daudzpusiigais Zemzaris**, Upitis VULGARIS
Syn – Upitis Nº 3143
Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

D III **Delreb**, Delbard 1992 VULGARIS
See also Rêve Bleu™; syn – Delreble
Briant, Jeunes Plants, 1992/93 Cat. internat. ed., p.71

S IV **Descanso Beauty**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

S IV **Descanso Giant**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

S III **Descanso King**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

S IV **Descanso Princess**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):14 [1966]

S VI **Descanso Spring**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):14 [1966]

D. Nehru – See Dzhavakharlal Neru

S I **DTR 124**, Wandell — PEKINENSIS
See also Summer Charm™
DataScape, 1994 ed. p.106; US Pl. Pat. Nº 8951, Oct. 18, 1994

S V **Duc de Rohan**, pre 1875 — VULGARIS
Hartwig & Rümpler, Vilmorin`s ill. Blumengärtnerei, part 3 (suppl.) p.560 [1875]

S II **Dzhambul**, Kolesnikov — VULGARIS
Luneva, et al., Siren', p.75-76 [1989]

S VII **Dzhavakharlal Neru**, Kolesnikov — VULGARIS
syn – D. Nehru, D. Neru, Kolesnikov Nº 724
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 43 [1980]; *Lilacs* 11(2):16 [1982]

S V **Early Bird**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):13 [1966]

D V **Edward J. Gardner**, Gardner pre 1950 — VULGARIS
syn – Edward Gardner, Edward J. Gardener
Wister, *Lilacs for America*, p.28 [1953]

Emeljan Jaroslavskij – See Emel'yan Yaroslavskii

DV **Emel'yan Yaroslavskii** — VULGARIS
syn – Emeljan Jaroslavskij
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 46 [1980]; *Lilacs* 11(2):16 [1982]

S IV **Erzherzog Johann**, pre 1864 — VULGARIS
syn – Archduke John
Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 495 [1864]; Moore, *Lilacs*, opp. p.140 [1903]; McKelvey, *The Lilac*, 297 [1928]

S II **Esibas Prieks**, Uptits — VULGARIS
syn - Esiibas Prieks, Tikshanaas Prieks
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 102 [1980]; *Lilacs* 11(2):16 [1982]; Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

F.K. Smith – See Forrest Kresser Smith

S I **Father John**, Brown VULGARIS
syn – Nº 7525-17 (Brown 1975)
Fiala, *Lilacs* [1988], p.220, Pl.77 & rear page of dustcover; *HortScience* 29(9):972 [1994]

S IV **Forrest Kresser Smith**, Sobeck VULGARIS
syn – F.K. Smith, Mrs. Forrest Kresser Smith, Mrs. Forrest K. Smith
Arnoldia 26(3):14 [1966]

S V **Frankfurter Fhühling**, Schweickhart 1989 VULGARIS
Kyodo Trading Co. Ltd., *Lilac* cat., April 1992, p.6

S I **Frederick Law Olmsted**, Fenicchia VULGARIS
HortScience 24(3):435 [1989] & 29(9):972 [1994]

S IV **Guild's Pride**, Sobeck HYACINTHIFLORA
syn – Pride of the Guild
Arnoldia 26(3):14 [1966]

S V **Heather Haze**, Lammerts 1953 HYACINTHIFLORA
US Pl. Pat. Nº 3885 [May 11, 1976], *Lilacs* 6(1):16 [Mar. 1978]; *AABGA Bulletin* 13(4):107 [1979]

S II **Imants Ziedonis**, Upitis VULGARIS
syn – Nerimtiigais Ziedonis, Ziedonis, Upitis Nº 2802
Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

Jenny – See Josée INT. SP. HYBRID

S IV-V **Josée**, Morel, G., 1974 INT. SP. HYBRID
syn – Jenny; see also MORjos 060 F and Josée™
Pépinières Minier, Cat. 62 [Automne 1974]; *AABGA Bull.* 13(4):109 [1979]

Josée™ – See Josée

Kolesnikov Nº 724 – See Dzhavakharlal Neru

Kolkhoznica – See Kolkhoznitsa

D VI **Kolkhoznitsa**, Kolesnikov VULGARIS
syn – Kolkhoznica
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 55 [1980]; *Lilacs* 11(2):19 [1982]

S I **Kristine Baltpurvina**, Upitis VULGARIS
syn – Kristiine Baltpurvinja, Upitis Nº 64 - 44
Kalva, V., Cerini, 165-166 [1980]; Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

S V **La Cañada**, Sobeck HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):14 [1966]

S VII **Lavender Lady**, Lammerts 1954 HYACINTHIFLORA
syn – Monis
US Pl. Pat. Nº 1238 [Jan. 5, 1954]; *Arnoldia* 23(4):81 [1963]; Monrovia Nur. Cat. 1968/69, 81 & 83; *Lilacs* 24(4):97-99 [1995]

S VII **Lavender Lassie**, Morey 1967 HYACINTHIFLORA
Lilac Registrations 1967 [mimeogr. list; appr. 1968] p.5.

S V **Lucie Baltet**, Baltet pre 1888 VULGARIS
syn – Luzie Baltet
Carrière in Rev. Hort. 21 [1888]; McKelvey, *The Lilac*, 328 [1928]

S IV **Letha House**, Fiala 1990 VULGARIS
Ameri-Hort Research flyer [no date]

Le Troyes - name of no standing
Lilacs 22(4): 123-125 [1993]

D I **Liega**, Upitis VULGARIS
syn – Upitis № 62-42
Kalva, V. Cerini, 165-166 [1980]; Kalnins, Dars un drave, 12:13-15 [1986]

Little Boy Blue – See Wonderblue VULGARIS

D V **Luch Vostoka**, Mel'nik VULGARIS
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 62 [1980];
Lilacs 11(2):23 [1982]

D V-II **Mainzer Rad**, Schweikhart 1993 VULGARIS
Maethe, Deutsche Baumschule 7/1993, p.301

MORjos 060 F – See also Josèe INT. SP. HYBRID

S V **Marie Frances**, Fiala 1983 VULGARIS
syn – Marie Chaykowski
Fiala, *Lilacs*, 223 [1988]

Mystery – name of no standing
Lilacs 24(3):69-70 [1995]

S V-VI **Nana**, Upton 1941 OBLATA var. OBLATA
syn – *Syringa oblata* var. *giraldii nana*
Horticultural News 9(10):3-4 [1943]

Nerimtigais Ziedonis – See Imants Ziedonis VULGARIS

oblata* var. *giraldii – See *oblata* var. *oblata*

S V ***oblata* var. *oblata*** OBLATA
syn–*giraldii* Sprenger ex Lemoine; *oblata* var. *giraldii*
(Sprenger ex Lemoine) Rehder
Green, Plantsman 6:12-13 [1984] & Lilacs 13:9-10 [1984]

oblata* var. *oblata nana – See Nana OBLATA var. OBLATA

S III **Old Fashioned**, Clarke, (J.) 1967 VULGARIS
J. Clarke Nurs. Co. Wholesale Price List 1968-69, p.8;
Arnoldia 31(3):123 [1971] - name only

S V **Old Lace**, Lammerts 1952 HYACINTHIFLORA
US Pl. Pat. № 3893 [May 25, 1976]; *Lilacs* 6(1):17 [1978];
AABGA Bulletin 13(4):107 [1979]

D V **Ozhidania** VULGARIS
Rubanik et al. Siren', p.56 [1977]

S II **Paarsteigums**, Upitis VULGARIS
syn – Sensaacija, Sensacija
Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

D I **Pamiat o Kolesnikove**, Kolesnikov VULGARIS
Luneva, et al., Siren', p.109 [1989]

S I **Peerlju Zvejnieks**, Upitis VULGARIS
syn – Upitis Nº 66-36
Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

S I **PNI 7523**, Flemer 1988 RETICULATA
See also Regent™ and Regent Brand Japanese tree lilac
Princeton Nurseries Wholesale Price List Fall 1988-Spring 1989, p.87

S VII **Polesskaya Legenda**, Smol'skii & Bibikova VULGARIS
syn – Polesskaja Legenda
Rubtzov, L.I. et al., Lilac supp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 82;
Lilacs 11(2):28 [1982]

D IV **Prof. Roman Kobendza**, Karpow-Lipski 1958 VULGARIS
Arboretum Kórnickie 3:108 [1958]; *Arnoldia* 31(3):126 [1971]

D V **R.W. Mills**, Kager 1928 VULGARIS
syn – R. and B. Mills
Cooley, Cat. p.10 [1928-1929]; McKelvey, *The Lilac*, 561 [1928]

Regent™ – See also PNI 7523 RETICULATA

Rêve Bleu™ – See also Delreb VULGARIS

***rhodopea* Velenovski**
See – *vulgaris* var. *pulchella* Velenovski, or Rhodopea

S I **Rhodopea** VULGARIS
Lilacs – Quart. Jour. 19(4):75-80 [1990]

S V **Rosea**, Hillier 1948 TOMENTELLA
syn – *Syringa tomentella rosea*
Hillier, Trees and Shrubs p.136 [1950]

S V **Rus'**, Vekhov 1952 VULGARIS
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 89 [1980];
Lilacs 11(2):30 [1982]

Sensacija – See Paarsteigums

S I **Sierra Snow**, Lammerts 1963 HYACINTHIFLORA
syn – Angel White, White Angel
Lilac Registration [mimeogr. list; appr. 1968] p.5;
U.S. Plant Patent 27744 [May 30, 1967]

S I **Snezhnij kom; Melnik**, Rubanik & Djagilev — VULGARIS
Rubanik et al., Siren', p.57 [1977]

S IV **Spring Sonnet**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia, 26(3):14 [1966]

Summer Charm™ – See DTR 124

S I **Summer Snow**, Schichtel 1980 — RETICULATA
Princeton Nursery Cat. 74 [Fall 1985–Spring 1986]

S V **Sylvan Beauty**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia, 26(3):14 [1966]

S I **Teevzeme**, Upitis — VULGARIS
syn – Upitis № 3846
Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

Tikshanaas Prieks – Esibas Prieks

tomentella rosea – See Rosea — TOMENTELLA

S II **TTT**, Upitis — VULGARIS
syn – Upitis № 3138
Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

S V **Vaiga**, Vaigla — HYACINTHIFLORA
HortScience 26(5):476 [1991]

S V **Verdugo's Pride**, Sobeck — HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia 26(3):14 [1966]

S VI **Vestule Solveigai**, Upitis — VULGARIS
syn – Veestule Solveiga, Upitis № 3036
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilacs spp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 34 [1980]; *Lilacs* 11(2):35 [1982]; Kalva, V., Cerini, 165-166 [1980]; Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

S II **Vidzemes Debesis**, Upitis — VULGARIS
syn – Upitis № 62-7
Kalva, V., Cerini, 165-166 [1980]; Kalnins, Dars un drava, 12:13-15 [1986]

S V **Vnuchka Lenochka**, Kolesnikov — VULGARIS
Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp. & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 35 [1980]; *Lilacs* 11(2):35 [1982]

S VI **Voorzitter Dix**, Eveleens Maarse — VULGARIS
Wister, *Lilacs for America*, 43 [1953]; *Dendron* 1(1):12 [1954]

S III **Wedgwood Blue**, Fiala 1891 — VULGARIS
syn – Wedgewood Blue
Fiala, *Lilacs*, 98 [1988]

White Angel – See Sierra Snow

S I **White Spring**, Sobeck HYACINTHIFLORA
Arnoldia, 26(3):14 [1966]

S III **Wonderblue**, Fiala 1989 VULGARIS
syn – Little Boy Blue
HortScience 24(3):435 [1989] & 29(9):972 [1994]

S VII-IV **Znamya Lenian**, Kolesnikov VULGARIS
syn – Znamia Lenina, Znamja Lenina, Kolesnikov № 039
Gromov, Siren', p.103 [1963] *Arnoldia* 31(3):125 [1971] – name only; Rubtzov, L.I., et al., Lilac spp, & cvs. in cultiv. in USSR, 49 [1980]; *Lilacs* 11(2):36 [1982]

D IV **Zukunft**, Rottert pre 1930 VULGARIS
Späth-Buch, p.308 [1930]

United States Plant Patents for Lilacs (*Syringa*)

In the United States of America plant patents are granted by the Office of the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks. These plant patents are valid for seventeen years from the date of issue. Chronological Listing of Lilacs.

US Pl Pat. №	Date Patented	Cultivar Name
00754	1947, Aug. 26	'Clark's Giant'
00768	1947, Dec. 16	'Esther Staley'
00831	1949, Apr. 12	'Pink Spray'
00832	1949, Apr. 12	'Purple Heart'
00837	1949, May 17	'Splendour'
00937	1950, Apr. 25	'Sunset'
00946	1950, June 13	'Purple Glory'
01086	1952, Apr. 29	'Edward J. Gardner'
01108	1952, June 24	'Primrose'
01128	1952, Sep. 16	'Sweetheart'
01238	1954, Jan. 05	'Lavender Lady'
01242	1954, Jan. 19	'Sensation'
01443	1956, Jan. 03	'Mrs. Robert L. Gardner'
01444	1956, Jan. 03	'Jessie Gardner'
02076	1961, Aug. 01	'Frank Paterson'
02204	1962, Dec. 25	'Stropkey Variegated'
02614	1966, Mar. 22	'Dappled Dawn'
02744	1967, May 30	'Sierra Snow'
03694	1975, May 25	'Agincourt Beauty'
03695	1975, Mar. 25	'Slater's Elegans'
03885	1976, May 11	'Heather Haze'
03892	1976, May 25	'Sweet Charity'
03893	1976, May 25	'Old Lace'
03895	1976, May 25	'Big Blue'
04009	1977, Jan. 11	'Lady Uarda'
06877	1989, June 27	'Monore'
08951	1994, Oct. 18	'Summer Charm'

Alphabetical List of Cultivars

Cultivar Name	Species or hybrid affiliation	US Pl. Nº	Date Patented
'Agincourt Beauty'	*vulgaris*	03694	1975, May 25
'Big Blue'	*vulgaris*	03895	1976, May 25
'Clarke's Giant'	*hyacinthiflora*	00754	1947, August 26
'Dappled Dawn'	*vulgaris*	02614	1966, March 22
'Edward J. Gardner'	*vulgaris*	01086	1952, April 29
'Esther Staley'	*hyacinthiflora*	00768	1947, December 16
'Frank Paterson'	*vulgaris*	02076	1961, August 1
'Heather Haze'	*vulgaris*	03885	1976, May 11
'Jessie Gardner'	*vulgaris*	01444	1956, January 3
'Lady Uarda'	*vulgaris*	04009	1977, January 11
'Lavender Lady'	*hyacinthiflora*	01238	1954, January 5
'Monore'	*vulgaris*	06877	1989, June 27
'Mrs. Robert L. Gardner'	*vulgaris*	01443	1956, January 3
'Old Lace'	*vulgaris*	03893	1976, May 25
'Pink Spray'	*hyacinthiflora*	00831	1949, April 12
'Primrose'	*vulgaris*	01108	1952, June 24
'Purple Glory'	*hyacinthiflora*	00946	1950, June 13
'Purple Heart'	*hyacinthiflora*	00832	1949, April 12
'Sensation'	*vulgaris*	01242	1954, January 19
'Sierra Snow'	*hyacinthiflora*	02744	1967, May 30
'Slater's Elegans'	*vulgaris*	03695	1975, March 25
'Splendour'	*hyacinthiflora*	00837	1949, May 17
'Stropkey Variegated'	*josikaea*	02204	1962, December 25
'Summer Charm'	*pekinensis*	08951	1994, October 18
'Sunset'	*hyacinthiflora*	00937	1950, April 25
'Sweet Charity'	*hyacinthiflora*	03892	1976, May 25
'Sweetheart'	*vulgaris*	01128	1952, September 16

Trademarked Names for Lilac (*Syringa*)

In this register trademarked names are distinguished by the use of ™. The symbol ® is in use in the United States for registered trademarks; this distinction is not made in this listing.

Alphabetical list of trademarked names:

Trademarked name	Owner of trademark	Country	Cultivar/code name
Blue Skies™	Monrovia Nursery Co.	USA	'Monore'
Josée™	Pépinières Minier	France	'MORjos 060 F'
Regent™	Princeton Nurseries	USA	'PNI 7523'
Rêve Bleu™	Briant	France	'Delreb' [Delreble]
Summer Charm™	Discov-Tree R & D	USA	'DTR 124'

Alphabetical list by cultivar name [or equivalent]:

Cultivar name	Trademark	Cultivar name	Trademark
'Delreb'	Rêve Bleu™	'Monore'	Blue Skies™
'DTR 124'	Summer Charm™	'PNI 7523'	Regent™ [Regent Brand]
'MORjos 060 F'	Josée™		

Proposal To Reject The Name *Syringa buxifolia* Nakai (*Oleaceae*)

by Peter S. Green
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Surrey TW9 4AE, U.K.

(1200) ***Syringa buxifolia*** Nakai in Bot. Mag. (Tokyo) 32: 131. Jun 1918 [*Ol.*], *nom. utique rej. prop.*
Holotype: China, in hortis Lan-chau, Kansu, *G. Umemura* (TI).

Two species of *Syringa* with laciniate leaves have been cultivated in gardens under the name of *S. laciniata* Mill. One, which corresponds to Miller's type, is pollen sterile, while the other which is fully fertile has been named *S. protolaciniata* P.S. Green & M.C. Chang (in Kew Mag. 6:121. 1989). This name has now been taken into use for the fertile taxon, both as a wild plant (e.g. Chang & Qui, Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin. 61:79. 1992) and in cultivation (e.g. Anonymous, Hillier Manual Trees & Shrubs, ed. 6:497. 1991; Thomas, Ornam. Shrubs: 403. 1992; Griffith, Index Gard. Pl.:1135. 1994; Walters & al., Eur. Gard. Fl., in press; and in several recent issues of Pl. Finder).

Ever since it was described in 1918, *Syringa buxifolia* has remained a mystery and the name unused. A photograph of the type did not help to resolve the problem of its identity. However, careful examination of the type, thanks to its recent loan by the authorities in Tokyo, shows that although most of the leaves it bears are entire, one to two show slight lobing, and there appears to be no doubt, from floral and other characters, that it and *S. protolaciniata* are conspecific. The degree of leaf laciniation varies in this species, and lobed or even entire leaves may be found on a single shoot.

On strict grounds of seniority the name *Syringa buxifolia* takes precedence over *S. protolaciniata*. However, the former has, until very recently, been of completely obscure application. To raise it from obscurity to replace a name which, though of recent date, is now established in the literature, especially that of horticulture, would cause confusion. In addition, although not significant from the point of view of the *Code*, but important to plant users, Nakai's epithet is extremely inappropriate. I therefore propose *S. buxifolia* for rejection under Art. 56.

Editor's Note

Tree Lilac Descriptions

The Pennsylvania State University is evaluating a number of plants including two cultivars of the tree lilac *Syringa reticulata*. The information below is part of their descriptions. More information will be forthcoming following further evaluation, but if ILS members would like to know more about the project, they can contact the Municipal Tree Restoration Program directly at:

Municipal Tree Restoration Program
School of Forest Resources
The Pennsylvania State University
University Park, PA 16802

'Ivory Silk' Japanese Tree Lilac

Height: 20' to 30'
Width: 15' to 20'
Hardiness Zone: 3 to 7

Crown: ovate, medium texture
Foliage: dark green, without notable fall color
Flowers: in late spring bears large creamy-white flower clusters at an early age
Fruit: clusters of capsules, turning from green to brown

Description: A small tree with stiff branches that is native to Japan. It has a reddish brown, cherry-like bark that becomes gray and scaly with age. Growth rate is medium. 'Ivory Silk' was introduced in Ontario, Canada, about 1975. It is a vigorous, sturdy, upright tree with a straight trunk.

Advantages: Superior to trees grown from seed. The small size, upright habit, and attractive flowers, fruit, and bark make it a versatile tree well suited for use along streets. It is relatively pest-free. Good for planting under utility lines or in planters. Grows faster than 'Summer Snow'.

Limitations: Susceptible to powdery mildew and lilac borer, but much less than common lilac.

Site and Culture: Transplants readily. Prefers full sun, well drained soil, pH 6.5 to 8.0.

'Summer Snow' Japanese Tree Lilac

Height: 20' to 25'
Width: 20'to 25'
Hardiness Zone: 3 to 7

Crown: globose, medium texture
Foliage: glossy dark green, without notable fall color
Flowers: in late spring bears large creamy-white flower clusters at an early age
Fruit: clusters of capsules, turning from green to brown

Description: A small tree with stiff branches that is native to Japan. It has a reddish brown, cherry-like bark that becomes gray and scaly with age. Growth rate is medium. 'Summer Snow' was introduced in New York. It is a vigorous, compact tree with a dependable form that is somewhat broader than 'Ivory Silk' and slower growing.

Advantages: Superior to trees grown from seed. The small size, compact habit, and attractive flowers and bark make it a versatile tree well suited for use along streets. It is relatively pest-free. Grows well in planters and under utility lines.

Limitations: Susceptible to powdery mildew and lilac borer, but much less than common lilac.

Site and Culture: Transplants readily. Prefers full sun, well drained soil, pH 6.5 to 8.0.

Next Issue Deadline

The deadline for material to go into the next issue of **Lilacs** which will come out in July is June 8, 1996.

This issue will contain reports and proceedings of the Annual Meeting. It often includes pictures taken at the convention (if people send some to the editor).

Notes on *Syringa vulgaris* and *S. ×hyacinthiflora*

by James S. Pringle
Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8 Canada

For several years, I have been requested to "look at" certain cultivars of *Syringa* series *Vulgares* at the Royal Botanical Gardens (R.B.G.) to determine whether they are *S. vulgaris* L. or *S.* ×hyacinthiflora *Rehd. (= S. vulgaris* × *S. oblata* Lindl.) Despite conscientious efforts, this has been a frustrating task. In 1995, I prepared a memo for my colleagues explaining the problems in distinguishing *S. ×hyacinthiflora* from *S. vulgaris.* Subsequently, I was asked to adapt that memo for publication in **Lilacs.**

We are rarely if ever concerned with the limited question of whether or not a certain cultivar is an F_1 hybrid between *S. oblata,* with that species having been obtained directly from a wild population in China, and *S. vulgaris.* Determining whether or not a plant was of such origin would probably present few problems. Cultivars of *S. ×hyacinthiflora* being introduced at the present time, or introduced within the past half-century, are, however, unlikely to be of such origin. Instead, they are likely to represent the third, fourth, or a later generation derived from the original interspecific cross or from more than one original cross, and some of the intervening generations may have resulted from a backcross to *S. vulgaris* rather than simply from a cross among *S. ×hyacinthiflora* plants of the same generation.

Let us assume, strictly for the purposes of illustration, the recurved corolla lobes occur universally in all varieties of *S. oblata* and never in *S. vulgaris,* and that recurved corolla lobes are a dominant trait inherited in simple Medelian fashion. (I emphasize that this is just for purposes of illustration; in reality, nothing of the sort has been demonstrated.) All of the plants of the F_2 generation would be fully 50% *S. oblata* in their ancestry, but 25% of them would show no trace of recurved corolla lobes. If two plants from that 25% of the F_2 generation had been used to produce an F_3 generation, all of the plants would be 50% *S. oblata* and none would show the marker trait. If a plant of the F_1 generation had been backcrossed to *S. vulgaris,* all of the progeny would be 25% *S. oblata* and half would not show the marker trait. As this illustration indicates, even if the presence of one character-state in a supposed hybrid could be shown to constitute conclusive evidence of *S. oblata* ancestry, the absence of that character-state would merely leave the issue unresolved. Obviously, therefore, numerous reliable genetic markers would have to be known for both species before it could confidently be assumed that even a plant of second or third generation following the use of pure *s. oblata* and *S. vulgaris* would show reliable evidence of its hybrid derivation.

Both *S. vulgaris* and *S. oblata* are notably variable species. Within *S. vulgaris,* varieties or unranked infraspecific taxa had been recognized before

the advent of plant breeding and selection as these practices are now conducted. Even in relatively recent times, new species or varieties have been proposed based on natural populations rather than on individual clones. Several botanical varieties have been recognized with *S. oblata,* with species status occasionally having been advocated for some of these. In cultivation, both of these species, especially *S. vulgaris,* have been exempted, as it were, from the pressures of natural selection, and diversity has been valued per se. Consequently, *S. vulgaris* has quite likely acquired increasing similarity to *S. oblata* (as well as increasing divergence from *S. oblata)* through successive generations in cultivation, even in situations where no actual hybridization with *S. oblata* had occurred. How much variation now exists with *S. vulgaris* without genetic input from *S. oblata* is unknown, because some clones identified as *S. vulgaris* are derived from open pollination where every possible pollen donor was not recorded.

Among the characters used by Rehder (*Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs*) to distinguish between *S. vulgaris* and *s. oblata,* "Leaves subcordate at base" (*S. oblata*) vs. "Leaves subcordate to broad-cuneate at base" (*S. vulgaris*) obviously indicates so much overlap as to be of little use in any circumstances. "Anthers slightly above middle of tube" (*S. oblata*) vs. "Anthers just below throat" (*S. vulgaris*) is not useful. Naturalized populations of *S. vulgaris* of which the history indicates that the involvement of *S. oblata* is extremely unlikely nevertheless include plants with the anther position as low as that which is said to be characteristic of *S. oblata.* Among other characters that have been considered, reflexed corolla lobes would not appear to be reliable, in that Mrs. McKelvey's illustration of *S. oblata* var. *giraldii* (as it was then known; now included in var. *oblata*) shows corolla lobes no more strongly reflexed than those of *S. vulgaris.* This suggests that, at most, reflexed corolla lobes might be indicative of var. *dilatata* ancestry but are not to be expected if the *S. oblata* ancestry was represented by another variety of that species. Even if strongly reflexed corolla lobes were considered indicative of *S. oblata* var. *dilatata* ancestry, moreover, with plants of the generations that now concern us, its absence would not be significant, as shown in a preceding paragraph.

Hybrids between highly dissimilar species generally exhibit obviously intermediate morphology for several to many generations. Even so, studies of chemical markers, as in Alston & Turner's classic studies of *Baptisi,* have sometimes shown that the derivatives of hybridization are more widespread than is indicated by morphology. With *Syringa vulgaris* and *S. oblata,* the differences between the species are relatively slight. Most of the differences, moreover, are differences in degree rather than differences of presence vs. absence, e.g., in how open or dense the inflorescence is, or how shallowly or deeply cordate the leaf base may be, making such differences unsuitable for use as genetic markers. Therefore, rather than being evident through several generations, the manifestly intermediate morphology of the hybrid derivatives could disappear by the F_2 or first

backcross generation – and nearly all cultivars about which questions arise, if they are in fact derived from *S. oblata* × *S. vulgaris*, represent F_3 and later generations and backcrosses.

To the best of my knowledge, there is no syndrome of characters visible with the naked eye or with the dissecting or compound microscope by which F_2 and later generations of *S. ×hyacinthiflora* could reliably be distinguished from *S. vulgaris*. My lack of knowledge of any such syndrome does not represent a lack of attention to the question. During several previous seasons, specifically with this problem in mind, I have examined all relevant literature at R.B.G.; all plants at R.B.G. that could be assumed with reasonable confidence to represent unhybridized *S. oblata*; and variation among cultivars and in naturalized populations that could be assumed with reasonable confidence to represent unhybridized *S. vulgaris*. In the latter species, the cultivars examined were among those that were introduced before the popularity of *S. ×hyacinthiflora*. I have also examined numerous reliably identified *S. ×hyacinthiflora* derived from both varieties of *S. oblata*. I have considered early leaf and twig pigmentation, leaf length-width ratio, leaf-base shape, corolla size, reflexed corolla lobes, and propeller-twisted corolla lobes.

From these studies, I have found no individual character-state or combination that occurs with sufficient frequency in *S. ×hyacinthiflora* as to be of value in identifying the majority of *S. ×hyacinthiflora* cultivars. Propeller-twisted corolla lobes may be indicative of *S. oblata* ancestry, but so many cultivars of *S. ×hyacinthiflora*, including some of the earliest to have been selected, lack this feature that its absence is without significance. When faced with the question of whether a certain cultivar should be identified as *S. ×hyacinthiflora* or *S. vulgaris*, I have not found anything that would permit more than a vague statement of which I considered more likely. On those occasions when I have indicated greater confidence as to whether a cultivar was *S. ×hyacinthiflora* or *S. vulgaris*, this greater confidence was based on the recorded history of the cultivar rather than on its morphology.

My conclusion, therefore, is that:

Reliable determination of whether a lilac cultivar is *S. vulgaris* or *S. ×hyacinthiflora* will not be achieved by having anyone "look" at it, nor will even an assessment of strong probability be possible through this approach.

It might be that biochemical approaches could demonstrate the existence of a sufficient quantity of reliable genetic markers to demonstrate the ancestry of *S. oblata* and *S. vulgaris* through several generations of genetic segregation, even though morphology has not. Rather than focusing strictly on DNA, which has demonstrable uses in studies of lilac systematics, lit might be more efficient to start with electrophoretic separation of isozymes and allozymes, although it might be necessary to assess the usefulness of

several different classes of compounds. Whichever class of compounds proves most useful, any such approach will require expertise with and access to specific types of highly technical scientific equipment, and a substantial investment in searching both ancestral species and hybrids of known ancestry for a sufficient quantity of reliable genetic markers.

At the R.B.G., this question arose specifically about several cultivars for which the existing data on their history did not suffice to indicate whether they should be designated *S. vulgaris* or *S. ×hyacinthiflora*. Because *S. oblata* itself was not believed to have been used in the breeding program from which these cultivars were derived, any that were seedlings of *S. vulgaris*, as these cultivars were said to be, could at most be of 25% *S. oblata* ancestry, possibly less. If any plants of *S. ×hyacinthiflora* had been involved in their ancestry, moreover, those plants would probably have been cultivars of F_2 or later generations, with all of the opportunities for genetic segregation thereby implied. Fourteen of these cultivars were in flower in 1995. I saw no evidence that they should not be regarded as *S. vulgaris*, and I recommended that they be so regarded unless there was other evidence to the contrary. Although they appeared fully appropriate for interpretation as *S. vulgaris*, however, I could not say that any aspect of their morphology strongly indicated that they should not be regarded as *S. ×hyacinthiflora*, if any factor of their known history should indicate that such was their origin.

Another example is provided by 'Sweetheart', a cultivar of different and earlier introduction than those discussed in the preceding paragraph. 'Sweetheart' showed no features of floral morphology to support or argue against either interpretation with much effect. The amount of purplish pigment in the twigs and newly expanded leaves, although slight, was more than would be usual for a cultivar of *S. vulgaris* with relatively light-coloured flowers, and for that reason I was slightly inclined to favour *S. ×hyacinthiflora*. This could not be considered conclusive, however, because at least a tinge of purple pigment could be seen in the newly expanded leaves of *S. vulgaris* 'Lucie Baltet', a cultivar introduced before *S. oblata* s. lat. had been used in breeding.

It is essentially a tautology that the codes of nomenclature do not provide precisely for the designation of a plant when some important part of its identity remains uncertain. There is an understandable philosophical objection to identifying a plant specifically as *S. vulgaris* if a major part of its ancestry is known or suspected as consisting of *S. oblata* although from a pragmatic viewpoint no information as to the appearance or horticultural value of the plant is likely to be lost by doing so. The philosophical problems could be circumvented by eliminating the specific (or nothospecific) epithet altogether, in the format *Syringa* 'Charles Holetich' or *Syringa* (ser. *Vulgares*) 'Charles Holetich'. These designations are fully permissible under the codes. The former, however, fails to indicate that this cultivar is at least similar to

S. vulgaris, rather that being referable to the highly dissimilar taxa in other series; and even the latter fails to indicate that it is referable to the *S. vulgaris-S. oblata* complex rather than to the readily distinguishable *S. ×persica* (in the broad sense, including *S. ×chinensis).*

In natural plant populations, after several to many generations have followed interspecific hybridization, plants morphologically identifiable as one species may be found, upon careful analysis often involving biochemical characters, to include a small fraction of genetic material derived from another species. This phenomenon is termed introgression. Plants of which the genetic makeup appears to be predominantly derived from one species are customarily identified as that species; the small fraction of genetic material derived from the other species, when detected, is generally indicated through a supplementary notation, when this information is significant. Thus far, in *Syringa* the problem of distinguishing unmixed *S. vulgaris* from plants derived from that species in combination with *S. oblata* is due primarily if not entirely to the similarity of the two ancestral species, rather than to the preponderance of one species in the genetic makeup of plants distantly derived from hybridization. With *S. vulgaris* and *S. oblata,* however, we may at least be approaching the stage at which some plants will exist that are essentially introgressant *S. vulgaris,* with their genetic makeup being derived primarily from *S. vulgaris* with a small fraction from *S. oblata,* and perhaps the converse as well.

Tips for Beginners

"Late this past summer my lilac's leaves became all powdery white. What's wrong and what do I do about it?"

Powdery mildew is the most common fungus disease of lilacs. It covers the leaves with whitish, felt-like patches of fungus although it is usually not visible until late in the season. It is a superficial disease which does not grow beyond the leaf surface layer. Also, since it does not occur in large amounts until late in the season it does not affect the development of next spring's buds nor the food storage necessary for good growth and bloom next year. Therefore the plants will survive very well with no treatment at all.

There are some cultural things that can be used to reduce the amount of mildew since it grows best in shady, damp situations. Placing lilacs in full sun locations where there is a good air circulation will reduce the growth of the fungus. Less mildew will appear in dry years than in seasons with a

long damp fall. There are also variety differences and some are affected much more than others.

The late blooming species seem less susceptible to mildew especially in cool climate locations.

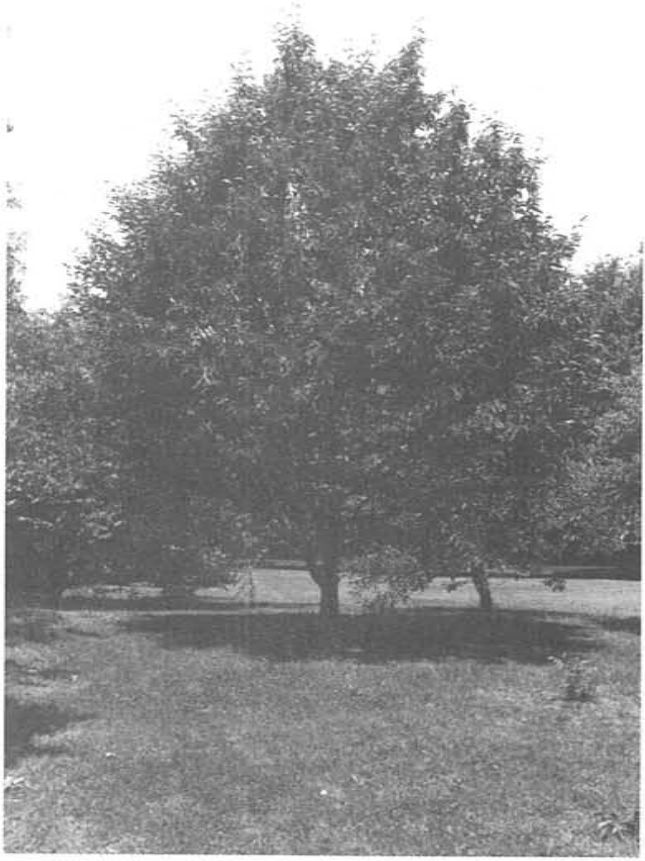
Chemicals exist which will control mildew even on very susceptible varieties but treatment must be started at the very first sign of the disease and repeated at 10 day intervals through the rest of the season. This represents a considerable effort so it is recommended only for plants in position where they will be observed close up or for very important plants. Names and dosage rates recommendations can be obtained from the county extension staff or knowledgeable people in large garden centers.

The Asiatic Mountain-ash: Companion Plant

by Robert C. Clark, Meredith, NH

In springtime and in autumn visitors to Birchwood are regularly attracted to the thirty-foot Asiatic mountain-ash in the center of the garden. Its abundant clusters of white flowers amid fresh green foliage in mid-May stop the visitor in his tracks while the oblong pea-sized pinkish fruits ripening in late September amid flame-colored foliage are equally arresting. Gardeners may be familiar with the American mountain-ash in the uplands of eastern North America by the large clusters of bright red fruit and ash-like leaves. The Asiatic sorbus bears simple leaves resembling somewhat those of the alder hence the specific name *alnifolia*. In cultivation the tree is broad spreading as shown in summer aspect growing in Durand-Eastman Park, Rochester, New York, about fifty years of age. This mountain-ash is recommended as a companion plant for the lilac gardens.

Professor Charles Sargent, first director of the Arnold Arboretum,



reported that *Sorbus alnifolia* (which he identified as *Pyrus Miyabei)* as exceedingly common in the forest of "Yezo", Japan in 1892, the year Alfred Rehder credits its introduction to American horticulture. The Birchwood speciman came as a seedling of the Durand-Eastman tree which Professor Sargent sent to Rochester for testing in 1920, collected by Joseph Hers (No. 912) in central China. Sargent considered it "most promising", yet to my knowledge it is still rarely seen in American parks and gardens after more than one hundred years.

A member of the pomologically important rose family *Sorbus alnifolia* during the latter half of the nineteenth century has variously been assigned to five genera: *Crataegus, Pyrus, Sorbus, Aria,* and *Micromeles.* Aside from technical reasons this species bears no thorns nor are its flowers ill-scented as with hawthorns. Nor is it a pear or apple because its fruits are small and borne in clusters. *Aria* is a taxon characterized by simple leaves and fruits bearing calyx lobes. *S. alnifolia* calyx lobes are missing in fruits, the characteristic of *Micromeles* with small fruits; thus the Asiatic mountain-ash belongs in the subgeneric section of *Micromeles.*

Sorbus alnifolia is recognized by its oblong-elliptic leaves two to three inches long, one to two inches broad, pointed tip and somewhat rounded base, finely saw-toothed at the edges, dark green on upper surface, producing a quilted effect, pale beneath, the midrib is prominent, the veins straight. The accompanying line drawings are presumably by C.E. Faxon, long an illustrator for the Arnold Arboretum. I wish to thank Jack Alexander for his assistance.

Brian Mulligan, first director of University of Washington Arboretum, who has specialized on the mountain-ashes, recommends *S. alnifolia* for its excellent form and autumn foliage color.

Pyrus Miyabei

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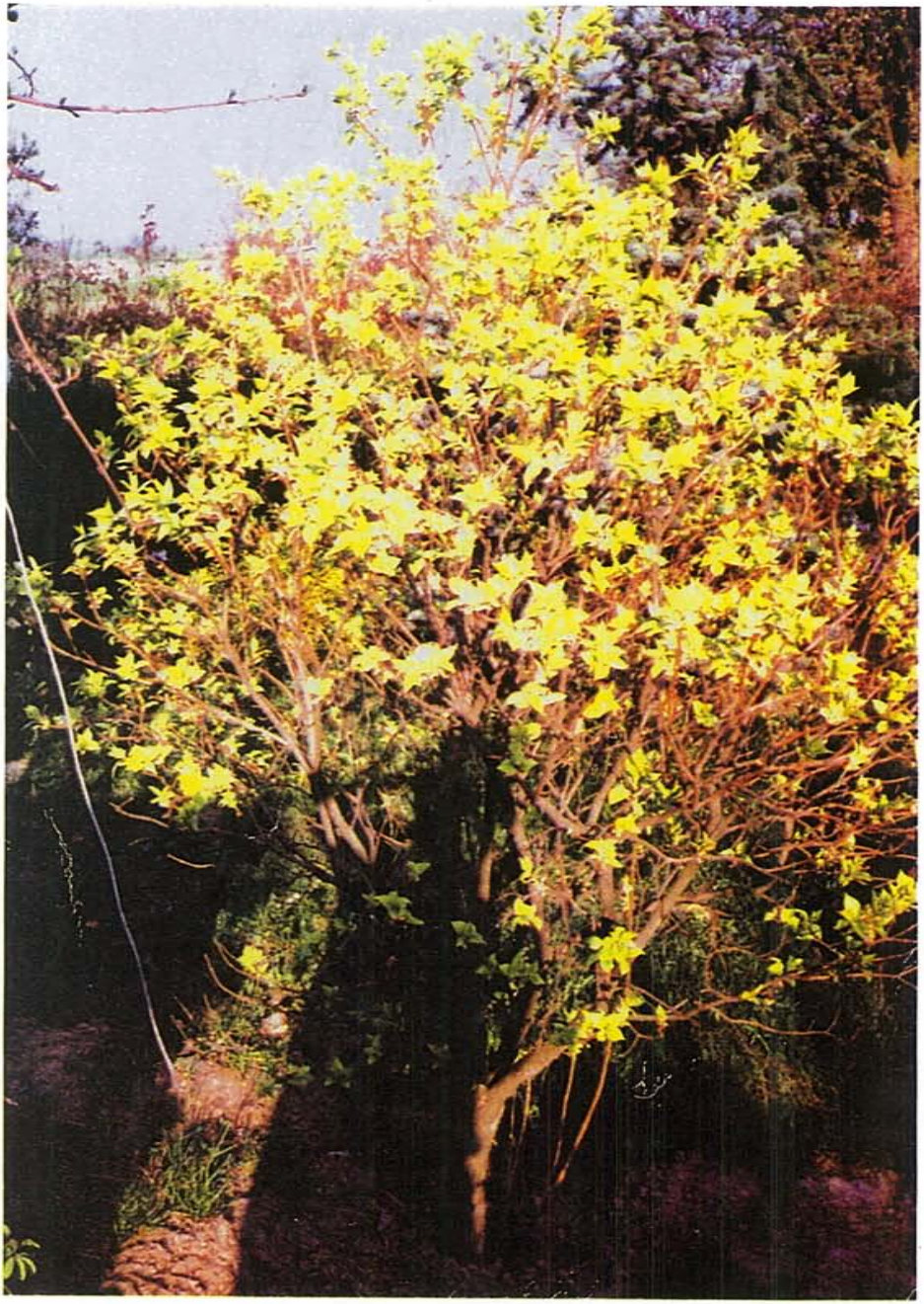

Syringa vulgaris 'Lutens'