

# Beyond Galle

A compilation of cultivated *Ilex*  
Not included in Fred Galle's  
"Hollies: The Genus *Ilex*"  
(Timber Press, 1997)

Compiled by Jim Resch

Last updated May 2021



# Beyond Galle

A compilation of cultivated *Ilex*  
not included in Fred Galle's "Hollies: The Genus *Ilex* "  
(Timber Press, 1997)

Last updated: May 21, 2021  
Compiled by Jim Resch  
james.f.resch@gmail.com

*A note about patents:*

All modern U.S. Plant Patents  
expire 20 years from the filing date

## INDEX

<i>I. aquifolium</i>	1
<i>I. x altaclerensis</i>	8
<i>I. x attenuata</i>	9
<i>I. cassine</i> and/or <i>myrtifolia</i>	12
<i>I. chinensis (purpurea)</i>	14
<i>I. cornuta</i>	15
<i>I. crenata</i>	19
<i>I. decidua</i>	24
<i>I. dimorphophylla</i>	25
<i>I. glabra</i>	26
<i>I. integra</i>	29
<i>I. latifolia</i>	30
<i>I. maximowicziana</i>	31
<i>I. opaca</i>	32
<i>I. pedunculosa</i>	44
<i>I. perado</i>	45
<i>I. rotunda</i>	46
<i>I. serrata</i>	47
<i>I. verticillata</i>	48
<i>I. vomitoria</i>	54
<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	57
Deciduous hybrids	60
Evergreen hybrids	61
Test Holly Program	86

I. aquifolium

'Alaska Cream'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	From the website of Milan Havlis, in the Czech Republic, "'Alaska Cream' is another holly with coloured foliage. It was found as a natural mutation of Yellow Star variety in German town Wiesmoor in 1992. The leaves are deep green in the centre and have rich creamy yellow, sharply toothed margins. Some leaves are entirely yellow. Young branches are burgundy red. This is a female variety which produces bright red berries in winter if a male pollinator (e.g. Myrtifolia, Blue Prince®, Casanova®) is nearby."
'Beanie Johnson'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Introduced by Summer Hill Nursery, Madison, Connecticut. From their Winter 2008 newsletter: "This male, hardy form of English Holly with shiny leaves comes from a chance seedling of a discarded Christmas wreath in New Britain, CT... This very nice plant survived 18° below zero here in 1980." ( <a href="http://www.summerhillnursery.com/newsletters/winter08.pdf">http://www.summerhillnursery.com/newsletters/winter08.pdf</a> ) Originated as a chance seedling in the 1950s, where it germinated near the front door of a friend's home in New Britain, CT. Mike Johnson took cuttings, and has grown the plant in Connecticut for decades without winter protection. Named for Beanie Johnson (no relation), at whose home the plant germinated. Relatively small leaves; good foliage plant. Upright growth - height at least 10 feet. (communication from Mike Johnson, January 29, 2013)
'Berkley'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Discovered as a chance seedling in a suburban flowerbed in Baltimore, MD in 1979, and moved to Montross, Virginia. Original tree is broadly conical, 3.7 m tall and 3.0 m wide after 20 years. Leaves are large, spinose, elliptic to ovate, slightly keeled and somewhat flat in side view, 8.0 cm long and 4.5 cm wide. Margins thickened with 5-6 undulating spines per side. Tip spines strongly reflexed, bases rounded. Leaves very glossy. Registered 13-99 by Francis Tayloe of Montross, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 17(4): 13 (1999). Note the correct spelling is 'Berkley', not 'Berkeley', even though it was spelled incorrectly in the original registration publication (communication from B. Kuhl).
'Chris Whittle'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Orange-fruited cultivar with spinose margins; cultivated in the UK for at least the past 8-10 years. Origin unknown. Considered more desirable than the orange-fruited 'Amber' due to its spinose margins. (communication from Louise Bendall, 25 Nov. 2019)
'Cotswold Green'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Origin unknown; cloned in 1999 by Dr. Neville R. Phillips from an unnamed, mature specimen in a boundary planting of hollies in Dyrham Park (National Trust) near Bath, Gloucestershire, U.K. Conical tree, 0.92 m tall and 0.61 m wide after 8 years. Leaves coriaceous, glossy, glabrous, elliptic-lanceolate, 5.1 cm long and 2.5 cm wide. Apices acuminate; bases rounded. Side view is convex, while margin in top view is entire or with a few spines directed toward the apex, and are often twisted. Resembles <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Watereriana Compacta' (syn. 'Waterer's Green') but lacks the whitish edging of that cultivar. Name refers to the well-known limestone district in the U.K. where this holly was first discovered. Registered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips as HSA 2-08, published Holly Soc. Jour. 27 (1&2): 31-32 (2009).
'Cotswold Cream'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Origin unknown; cloned in 1999 by Dr. Neville R. Phillips from a branch sport on an unnamed, mature specimen in a boundary planting of hollies in Dyrham Park (National Trust) near Bath, Gloucestershire, U.K. Elliptic/conical shaped tree, 1.2 m tall and 0.39 m wide after 8 years. Leaves coriaceous, glossy, glabrous, elliptic to lanceolate, silver maculate, 5.1 cm long and 1.9 cm wide. Apices acuminate; bases rounded. Margins are undulate or twisted in side view (adult foliage is elongate and entire), while margins in top view are spinose with five or fewer spines. Variegated with medio-picta variegation pattern, like the 'Silver Milkboy' and 'Silver Milkmaid' morphotype, but more decorative than either of these cultivars. The name refers to the well-known limestone district in the U.K. where this holly was first discovered. Registered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips as HSA 3-08, published Holly Soc. Jour. 27 (1&2): 32-33 (2009).
'Duquette'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Yellow-fruited. Introduced by McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. In the collection of Carmen Gianforte.

I. aquifolium

'Garner's Gold'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Original plant grown in a garden in East Malling, Kent, from a single branch mutation on an old holly tree on park land surrounding Bradbourne House (headquarters of East Malling Research Station), discovered by Robert J. Garner. Original tree was 3 m tall in 1989 but the property on which it grew was sold; propagation by cuttings was accomplished by the discoverer's son, Jeremy R. Garner. Of those cuttings, the largest was 3.7 m tall and 1.8 m wide in 2019; upright, columnar tree with a horizontal branching habit. Annual growth about 3.1 dm is typical. Leaves coriaceous, generally undulate in cross section, keeled, and glabrous. Leaves oval, up to 1.1 dm long and 5.1 cm wide. Margins very undulate in side view and spinose in top view, with 7-8 spines per side. Apices acuminate, with a tip spine of 3-4 mm. Petioles up to 1.6 cm long. Upper leaf surfaces are variegated of the Aurea Group (yellow) further divided into Aurea Medio-Picta (yellow variegation in the center of the leaf), with dark green longitudinally, and a creamy yellow blotch in the center. Occasional shoots revert to green. Fruits globose, red, 5-10 mm in diameter. Selected based on columnar habit and vivid Aurea Medio-Picta variegation. Registered 4-19 by Jeremy R. Garner of Bradfield, Manningtree, Essex, United Kingdom, published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 49-50 (2019).	
'Glanzweg'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Dwarf female holly with very glossy leaves (the name means "Glossy Dwarf"); typically 20-40 cm tall, red fruits. ( <a href="https://www.geschickt-pflanzen.de/de-DE/Artikel/127/Ilex-aquifolia-Glanzweg-">https://www.geschickt-pflanzen.de/de-DE/Artikel/127/Ilex-aquifolia-Glanzweg-</a> , accessed 3 Mar 2020) Seedling of <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Myrtifolia', selected around 2000. Height just 10 cm in 10 years. Leaves elongate, 25 mm long and 3 mm wide. ( <a href="https://www.hachmann.de/shop/?products_id=493&amp;tx_multishop_pi1%5Bpage_section%5D=products_detail">https://www.hachmann.de/shop/?products_id=493&amp;tx_multishop_pi1%5Bpage_section%5D=products_detail</a> , accessed 3 Mar 2020)	
'Golden DJ TM 'GDJ'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Discovered in 2011 by Simon Hendriksen in Hazerswoude, The Netherlands, as a variegated branch mutation of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Alaska'. Said to possess a well-branched, compact, and broadly upright habit. Leaves emerge with medium green centers and bright yellow-green margins. Mature leaves have dark green centers with yellow margins. Compared to 'Aureo Marginata', 'GJD' is said to be more compact, with smaller and glossier leaves. Flowers are not observed, but plant is presumed to be female as a branch sport of the female 'Alaska'. Liners sold as Golden DJ by Silver Falls Nursery, Salem, Oregon in 2019.	PP27133, filed Jan. 26, 2015, assigned to S. Hendriksen Beheer BV (NL)
'Gold Mine'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	An old plant growing at McLean Nurseries in Baltimore, MD, of unknown origin, identified by Susyn Andrews as 'Gold Mine'. Variegated leaves with thin gold margins. May be the same plant as <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Aurifodina', as 'Aurifodina' is Latin for 'Gold Mine'.	
'Golden Butterfly' (possibly mislabeled - see c	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Included in Galle (1997) and described as a female clone, but listed here to indicate that one clone currently in cultivation under this name is clearly male. This male plant is in the collection of Bill Cannon in Brewster, Massachusetts and a cutting of that plant is grown by Jim Resch of Bear, Delaware; small quantities were also propagated at McLean Nurseries in Baltimore, Maryland. It has large leaves with irregular, medio-picta type variegation of either creamy-yellow or light green in portions of leaf center, with dark green margins. In these respects, it strongly resembles published pictures of <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Golden Milkboy' (see <a href="http://louistheplantgeek.com/a-gardening-journal/473-ilex-aquifolium-golden-milkboy">http://louistheplantgeek.com/a-gardening-journal/473-ilex-aquifolium-golden-milkboy</a> ). Occasional all-green sports need to be pruned out to maintain the plant. A female plant with red fruit, sold under the name 'Gold Butterfly', is offered by ForestFarm in 2017, and may correspond to the original Galle entry.	
'Golden Flamenco'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Originated from a sport on a common hedgerow holly, discovered in 1995 in Sidbury, Devon, in the United Kingdom in 1995. Plant is 1.2 m tall after 4 years. Variegation is of the Aurea Medio-Picta Group (the Milkboy Group). Leaves variegated, glossy, large and irregular, with flashes of bright yellow 10A in the center, surrounded by irregular flashes of pale green 143B, thence to dark green 147A margins. Leaves ovate to elliptic, 7.2 cm and to 4.0 cm wide, bases broadly cuneate to rotund, margins undulate, spinose, 7-8 widely divergent spines per side. Registered 10-99 by A. Nelson Owen, of Sidbury, Devon, in the United Kingdom, published Holly Society Journal 17(4): 10-11 (1999).	

I. aquifolium

'Grandma'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Introduced by Summer Hill Nursery, Madison, Connecticut. From their Winter 2008 newsletter: "This is a fairly hardy female English Holly that needs some protection in Connecticut." ( <a href="http://www.summerhillnursery.com/newsletters/winter08.pdf">http://www.summerhillnursery.com/newsletters/winter08.pdf</a> ) About 1965, originated from a grower in New Haven, Connecticut. Relatively hardy, with large leaves, berries well. (communication from Mike Johnson, January 29, 2013)	
'Heckenzwerg' (syn. 'Wichtel')	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M?	Open-pollinated seedling of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Myrtifolia' (male parent unknown), found by Holger Hachmann of Barmstedt, Germany in 1995. Plants had not flowered as of the time of the patent application. Plants are more compact and grow more slowly than 'Myrtifolia', and are denser and not as open. Leaves are broader and lighter green in color than 'Myrtifolia'. Leaves are narrowly elliptic to narrowly ovate, 4 cm. long by 1.4 cm. wide, apices sharply acuminate and recurved, bases attenuate. Margins are spinose, about 14 spines per leaf. Leaf upper surfaces smooth, glabrous, thick and leathery, glossy. Plants 18.6 cm tall by 19.9 cm wide after 2.5 years. Claimed hardy to Zone 5. On the online catalog of <a href="http://www.hachmann.de">www.hachmann.de</a> , listed as "Syn. 'Wichtel'. Der von uns gewählte Sortenname, bezieht sich auf die angedachte Verwendung! Wüchsiger Zwerg-Ilex mit vieltriebiger aber gedrungenem Habitus. Auffällig ist die markante Blattrandzählung und die glänzende Blattoberfläche. 10-jährig ohne Schnitt etwa 30 cm hoch und breit, Winterhärte bis -22 °C. Eine attraktive Alternative zu Buxushecken." i.e. about 30 cm tall and wide after 10 years, without pruning.	PP22979, filed Dec. 14, 2010
'Holly Girl'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Variegated female holly, named by Stewart McLean for his daughter. Displays medio-picta variegation; generally stable but occasionally reverts to all-green. Rounded growth habit. Still being propagated and sold at McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. Plant purchased from Bob Hopkins' TNZ Nursery in 2006, in the collection of Carmen Gianforte. Test Holly for 2015, distributed at HSA Annual Meeting, Hunt Valley, MD.	
'Honey Girl'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	In the collection of Carmen Gianforte. No further information.	
'Jolly Holly'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Variegated female holly with red fruit. Purchased from Bob Hopkins' TNZ Nursery in 2006. In the collection of Carmen Gianforte.	
'Justin'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Introduced by Bill Cannon, of Brewster, Massachusetts, and named for his grandson. Also in the collection of Charles Anderson, purchased at the Atlanta, Georgia HSA meeting in November 2002. Charles Anderson's plant is 7' tall, with a 3.5" caliper, in 2019 (communication from Cathy Anderson, 5 Mar 2019).	
'Kinsey'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	?	Variegated English holly; leaves green with a narrow bright golden yellow border; stems purplish. Expected to reach 8-10 feet in height in 20 years. Available from MrMaple.com, East Flat Rock, NC. May have originated at Kinsey Gardens, Knoxville TN. According to Tim Nichols at MrMaple.com, "We purchased Highland Creek Nursery who was owned and operated by Brian Upchurch in Fletcher, NC. At the time he said that 'Kinsey' was a variegated form found by someone in Tennessee. I often wondered if it was Kinsey Garden Center but I have no idea. I asked him if it was the same as 'Argenteo Marginata' and he said no, this was found separately. We still do have them available." (communication to J. Resch, 2/13/17)	
'Lancer'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Origin unknown; mature specimen found growing near Langport, Somerset, U.K., selected, named and introduced in 1997 by Dr. Neville R. Phillips. Conical tree; 2.5 m tall and 0.137 m wide after 10 years. Leaves deep green, elliptic to ovate, to 9.4 cm long by 4.0 cm wide, coriaceous, keeled, glossy, and glabrous. Bases are rounded. Margins are flat to slightly undulate in side view, generally entire to spinose in top view. Apex acuminate with 2-6 irregularly spaced spines, mostly subapical. Selection based on blade-like leaf shape, less rounded than <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Heterophylla' but less robust and aquifolate than 'Fisheri'. Registered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips as HSA 3-06, published Holly Soc. Jour. 26 (2): 8-9 (2008).	

I. aquifolium

'Lewis'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Originated as a tree planted and grown in a yard in Delight, Maryland around 1932, and subsequently given to Stewart McLean. Original tree conical, 4.9 m tall and 2.7 m wide, after over 50 years. Leaves coriaceous, margins spinose and undulate to revolute, 4.7 cm wide by 7.2 cm long, broadly ovate, and glossy. Fruits oval, 12 mm long and 10 mm in diameter, abundant, Red Group 42A. Included in Galle (1997), but listed here to indicate that the plant was registered 1-01 by William N. Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, Parkville, MD, published Holly Society Journal 19(3): 23 (2001).	
'Monstrosa'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M?	Included in Galle (1997) and widely regarded as a male cultivar. Listed here to indicate that Tony Roe, a holly collector in West Staffordshire, UK, has reported fruit on his specimen. (communication from Tony Roe to Jim Resch, 13 November 2020)	
'Northern Lights'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Naturally occurring branch mutation of <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Alaska', discovered by Peter Spek in Boskoop, Netherlands, summer 1998. US Patent application filed Jan. 25, 2008. Had not flowered as of the patent application, though it should be noted that as a branch sport of 'Alaska', it should be expected to be female when and if it flowers. Upright pyramidal growth habit. Spinose leaves, with medio-picta variegation, i.e. light centers with green margins, compared with 'Silver Milkboy' in the patent application. Claimed hardy in Zone 6. Exclusive to Ball Ornamentals in the US; plants were sold by Hirt's Gardens (Medina, OH) in 2013, and these were female.	PP20083, filed Jan. 25, 2008, assigned to Joh. Spek Boomkwekerijen B.V. (Boskoop, NL)
'Osgood'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Offered online in 2017 by ForestFarm Nursery: "An especially heavy crop of bright orange-red berries make this small, conical tree stand out in winter; its leaves irregularly margined in creamy-white and pale-green make it attractive all year." Claimed Zone 6 hardiness.	
'Peter Gentling'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	?	According to Brian Upchurch in Fletcher NC, 'Peter Gentling' is a branch sport of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Kinsey'. It was purchased from Kinsey Gardens in Knoxville Tenn. (communication from Marilyn Michie Grist, 2/11/17). In the collection of Carmen Gianforte; purchased HSA Annual Meeting auction, October 2012.	
'Peters'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Originated as a selection from Peters Nursery, around 1898, in Aspers, PA (later to become Floradale, PA). Stock sold to a peddler, Charles Tyson, from Germantown in Philadelphia, PA, who then sold stock to Perkins de Wilde Nursery in Shiloh, New Jersey. Plant currently at the Scott Arboretum of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA is apparently from Perkins de Wilde Nursery. Tree is pyramidal, 3.1 m tall and 2.0 m wide after 35 years. Leaves dark olive green, ovate-elliptic, 4-6.5 cm long and 2-2.5 cm wide, with margins undulate, 2-7 spines per side. Fruits pyriform, 13 mm long and 10 mm in diameter, Red Group 45A. Registered 2-99 by Robert K. Peters of Bendersville, PA, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 18-19 (1999).	

I. aquifolium

'Post Office'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Described as a self-fruitful holly, offered by ForestFarm Nursery ( <a href="http://www.forestfarm.com/product.php?id=7508">http://www.forestfarm.com/product.php?id=7508</a> ). "We've watched this tree, growing next to the Post Office of our little town [Williams, Oregon], for years. Most years it bears an abundant fruit crop (although there are none this year--poor pollination?), although there does not seem to be another <i>Ilex</i> in sight. The leaves are glossy, so we assume that it is an <i>aquifolium</i> . The Post Office building was originally a residence, built in the 1940's. There is no one left who would know the origin of the tree. It could well be an existing cultivar that someone planted there (we've hesitated to name this tree for many years, because I hate it when two names are used for the genetically-same plant), or it could be a seedling." (communication from Ray Prag, February 9, 2013) Immature leaves glossy, green, spinose, with undulate margins. Mature foliage with a single tip spine, margins entire (or nearly so). Fruits red.	
'Rector'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Origin unknown; parent plant in a churchyard in Wincanton, Somerset, United Kingdom. Selected in 2001 by Dr. Neville K. Phillips. Broadly conical evergreen tree, 6.1 m tall and 5.2 m wide, of unknown age. Leaves deep green, narrowly elliptic, to 11 cm long by 2.4 cm wide, coriaceous, keeled, glossy, and glabrous. Bases are cuneate. Margins entire, but occasionally with short, juvenile spines on each side. Margins slightly undulate in side view and entire to spinose in top view. Named in recognition of the Reverend Stafford Low, the incumbent minister of the church. Registered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips as HSA 2-06, published Holly Soc. Jour. 26 (2): 7-8 (2008).	
'Red Tips TM 'Spek 02'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	?	A selection of <i>I. aquifolium</i> in which new growth is dark red, contrasting with yellow-margined, green, spinose leaves. Produces new growth flushes 3-4 times per year, each with distinctive dark red color. From van Vliet Plants in The Netherlands: <a href="http://www.newplants.nl/en/planten/i/iilex-aquifolium-red-tips/">http://www.newplants.nl/en/planten/i/iilex-aquifolium-red-tips/</a> . From the patent: Discovered by Pieter Spek in 2001 as a branch mutation of an unnamed non-variegated <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> growing in Boskoop, The Netherlands. Claimed hardy in USDA Zone 6. Flowers and fruit have not been observed.	USPP26088, filed Jul. 17, 2013, assigned to Joh. Spek Boomkwekerijen B. V.
'Ron's Variegated'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	?	From the website of Broken Arrow Nursery, "An uncommon yet attractive selection of English holly that we initially purchased and sold as <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> 'Ron's Variegated'. Though we really tried to convince ourselves it was an <i>Osmanthus</i> , the alternate leaves and a spring blooming quality soon led us to determine its proper identity. Fortunately the plants are still very cool showing off deep green, spinymargined foliage that is heavily splashed and speckled with white variegation! Plants are strong growing but certainly need protection from desiccating winds in our region. Ultimate size is still unknown though we suspect 8-12' is reasonable." ( <a href="http://www.brokenarrownursery.com/ron-s-variegated-english-holly.html">http://www.brokenarrownursery.com/ron-s-variegated-english-holly.html</a> , accessed 19 January 2016)	

I. aquifolium

<p><b>Santa's Delight TM 'Sadezam'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>According to the Monrovia website, a selection from Lake County Nursery in Perry, Ohio (<a href="http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/747/santas-delight-english-holly.php">http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/747/santas-delight-english-holly.php</a> ). From a Monrovia press release on new introductions for 2009: "Santa's Delight has extraordinary variegated, shiny foliage with a deep blue-green center with a wide creamy-white margin, changing to a pink tone in fall. Bright red berries complement its striking foliage and persist well into the winter season. Selected from a row of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> in Northern Ohio, it is a proven winter survivor where similar varieties have failed. An evergreen shrub, it will develop a pyramidal shape and grow 10- to 12-feet tall by six-to eight-feet wide." (<a href="http://www.monrovia.com/about-us/press-releases/2009-plant-introductions-monrovia/">http://www.monrovia.com/about-us/press-releases/2009-plant-introductions-monrovia/</a>) From the website of Fisher Farms, Gaston, Oregon: "An English Holly with beautiful blue-green foliage with a distinct creamy-white edge highlighted with a raspberry-red color. This female form produces bright red berries." Mature height 12', spread 6-8'. Zone 6. (<a href="http://www.fisherfarms.com/product-library/item/ilex-x-sadezam.html">http://www.fisherfarms.com/product-library/item/ilex-x-sadezam.html</a> )</p>	
<p><b>'Silver Lining'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Originated in 1993 as a chance seedling at Highfield Farm in Liss, Hampshire, in the United Kingdom, by Louise Bendall. Leaves thinly variegated, glossy, and highly variable, with a thin silver margin. Leaf centers Green Group 139A, with margins Grey-Yellow Group 60B. In winter, margins turn to Red-Purple Group 61A. Leaves coriaceous, spinose to nearly entire, 7.5 cm long and 3.2 cm wide, narrowly oval with undulate to revolute margins. Fruits are sparse, globose, 8 mm in diameter, Orange-Red 34A. Registered 1-00 by Louise Bendall of Liss, Hampshire, in the United Kingdom, published Holly Society Journal 18(3): 18 (2000).</p>	
<p><b>'Sterling Silver'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium</i></p>	<p>M</p>	<p>Origin unknown; on the grounds of Frogmore House, Windsor Great Park, Berkshire, U.K. Selected in 2002 by Dr. Neville K. Phillips. Original tree a mature specimen of unknown age, pyramidal tree, 7.5 m tall by 3.7 m wide. Leaves glossy, glabrous, elliptic to 9.2 cm long and 4.0 cm wide. Bases rounded to cuneate. Margins undulating in side view and spinose in top view, 7-9 sharp spines per side. Large aristate tip spine. Foliage silver variegated; new growth has pink tinged margins. Registered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips of Dorset, United Kingdom, as HSA 1-06, published Holly Soc. Jour. 26 (2): 7 (2008).</p>	
<p><b>'Susyn Andrews'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Chance seedling in the holly collection of Dr. Neville R. Phillips of Dorset, in the United Kingdom, who discovered the plant in 1996. Conical evergreen tree, 3.2 m tall and 1.5 m wide after 9 years. Leaves simple, glossy, glabrous, elliptical to oval, 5.0-5.4 cm long and 2.7-2.9 cm wide, keeled with costate (ribbed) leaf venation. Margins undulate in side view, spinose in top view, 7-9 pectinate spines per side, directed apically. Bases cuneate to rounded; apices acute. Fruits are oblong longitudinally and round in cross section, 10 mm diameter, Red Group 45A. Registered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips of Dorset, in the United Kingdom, as HSA 10-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 23 (3): 16-17 (2005).</p>	
<p><b>'Teufel's Zero'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Offered online in 2017 by ForestFarm Nursery: "As the name indicates, an unusually hardy form of the English holly with slender branches which weep downwards and provide an early crop of dark-red fruits." Leaves green. Claimed hardy to Zone 6. Unclear if this clone is distinct from others introduced by Teufel.</p>	
<p><b>'Toscana'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>From the website of Milan Havlis, in the Czech Republic, in the 2015 catalog: "'Toscana' is a new selection of evergreen, spineless holly from Italy from early 2000's. It has medium-sized (about 3-5 cm long), rich emerald green, glossy leaves that lack almost any spines, only the tip is a bit sharp-ish. 'Toscana' is a female variety that produces small amount of fruit – red berries - in autumn. The most similar varieties are 'Camelliifolia' which has larger leaves that emerge deep purple violet, and 'Pyramidalis' whose leaves are longer and narrower and more attached to the branches. The shrub grows upright forming a dense bush. It can be pruned in the spring after danger of all frosts. Pruning is necessary if your soil is poor and the plant tends to lose leaves on older branches. Cutting last year's growths will encourage production of new leaves on bare branches, and should be followed by good fertilizing." Claimed hardy in Zone 6. (<a href="http://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=1397">http://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=1397</a>)</p>	



I. aquifolium

'White Cream'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	M	Mutation of 'Myrtifolia' discovered by Ingo Stührenberg of Germany. Green margins, with creamy centers and intermediate light green regions. Male flowers. Listed as hardy to Zone 6. From the website of Milan Havlis , <a href="https://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=919">https://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=919</a> .	
---------------	----------------------	---	--	--

I. x altaclerensis

'Always Al'	<i>I. x altaclerensis</i>	M	Upright selection with large, deep green, nearly spineless leaves. Available from McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD.	
'Big Deal'	<i>I. x altaclerensis</i>	F	Probably originated as a chance seedling in mixed hedging, found in 1998 by Dr. Neville R. Phillips of Dorset, in the United Kingdom. Original plant is a columnar tree, 3 m tall and 0.92 m wide after 6 years. Leaves are simple, glossy, glabrous, elliptical to ovate, up to 7.0 cm long by 4.0 cm wide, keeled and with a prominent midvein. Margins are typically entire with occasional spines, one to three per side, near the top of the leaf. Apices are acute; bases are round to broadly cuneate. Fruits are round to ovoid longitudinally, and round in cross section, up to 11 mm in diameter, Red Group 42A. Plants originally considered "no big deal" but developed into a worthwhile cultivar, hence the name chosen. Selection based on an upright habit, sturdy growth, green one-year bark, leaves that vary from aquifolate when young and spinulose to entire with age, and large red fruit. Registered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips of Dorset in the United Kingdom as HSA 8-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 23 (3): 15 (2005).	

'Annie Armstrong'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Description needed. Female Topol holly, with red fruits, listed on websites of Tom Dodd Nurseries, Southwest Wholesale Nursery, Lazy's S Farm Nursery, and Mobjack Nursery, among others (2013). Listed as 20' x 8' on the website of Southwest Wholesale Nursery ( <a href="http://www.southwestnursery.com/plant_database_item.asp?ID=588">http://www.southwestnursery.com/plant_database_item.asp?ID=588</a> ). Specimen at the JC Raulston Arboretum.	
'Blackwater'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Offered by Panhandle Growers in Florida in 2015. Heavy-fruited female clone, a seedling of 'East Palatka'. Said to resemble 'Foster's No. 1', having more drought and soil saturation tolerance. 15' tall and 8-10' wide, open-branched unless heavily pruned; best trained in conical form. Stems emerging purplish, turning to grayish-brown.	
'Bronze Beauty'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	"['Bronze Beauty'] originated from Mr. Tom Dodd Jr., and was one of a group that he gave to my dad. It is apparently an <i>I. x attenuata</i> open pollinated seedling, named by our nursery and released with Mr. Dodd's permission four or five years ago. I expect its hardiness will be zone 7, but I don't know that. Bronze Beauty is similar in form to <i>Ilex</i> 'Foster', but will be much smaller. Our parent plant is 8' in ten years, and I anticipate that it will mature around 15' or so. Its obvious distinctive feature is the color of the new foliage. The plant is female, but berries very lightly." (Maarten van der Giessen to Ann Farnham, 24 June 2009) Test Holly for 2009, distributed at the HSA Annual Meeting, Martha's Vineyard, MA. Offered online by Woodlanders Nursery, who list it as pyramidal, height 8-10 ft. x 4-6 ft. spread.	
Dixie Dream TM 'Xia Xiang'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	An open-pollinated seedling of <i>I. myrtifolia</i> x <i>opaca</i> 'Tanager', selected by Cecil T. Pounders, Jr. of Decatur, Alabama. Fruits dull to semi-glossy, Red Group 44A, 5 mm. Selected as a replacement for 'Fosters #2' in the landscape, based on improved apical dominance, more symmetrical crown development without shearing, and greener foliage.	USPP10526, filed Apr. 23, 1997
Dixie Flame TM 'Huo Yen'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Selected by Cecil T. Pounders, Jr. of Decatur, Alabama, from a group of open-pollinated seedlings of <i>I. x attenuata</i> . Selected as a replacement for 'Fosters #2' in the landscape, based on improved apical dominance, better symmetry, heavier fruiting, and finer textured foliage than 'Fosters #2'. Fruits are dull to semi-glossy, Red Group 46B, 1 cm.	USPP11741, filed November 23, 1998
Dixie Hollies	<i>I. x attenuata</i>		From the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension's notes on Foster Holly ( <a href="http://www.utextension.utk.edu/mtnpi/handouts/Production%20Guides/Holly,Foster.pdf">http://www.utextension.utk.edu/mtnpi/handouts/Production%20Guides/Holly,Foster.pdf</a> ): "Dr. Cecil Pounders, a plant breeder at Mississippi State, selected 'Dixie Dream' holly from a group of <i>Ilex cassine</i> x <i>Ilex opaca</i> crosses, while looking for a better Foster Holly for the nursery industry. 'Dixie Dream' is denser, more uniform and slower growing, without Fosters pyramidal form. It may be a better plant in the landscape, without so much wild growth later. Propagation is by cuttings. Dr. Pounders has also released two other hollies of the same cross, 'Dixie Star' and 'Dixie Flame'. 'Dixie Flame' is a seedling from Tanager but unlike Tanager will withstand our heat much better and has very prolific large berries. 'Dixie Star' has lustrous dark green leaves and a tight growth habit. Cecil thinks it is actually a better replacement for Foster Holly. They are offered through PDSI (334-964-6778) in Loxley, Ala. Call Jim Berry or Ray French. (Photos are available on Auburn's website: <a href="http://www.ag.auburn.edu/landscape">http://www.ag.auburn.edu/landscape</a> )"	
Dixie Star TM 'Xia Yen'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Selected by Cecil T. Pounders, Jr. of Decatur, Alabama, from a second generation group of open-pollinated seedlings of <i>I. x attenuata</i> . Selected as a replacement for 'Fosters #2' in the landscape, based on improved apical dominance, more symmetrical crown development without shearing. 'Xia Yen' resembles 'Fosters #2' leaf texture and crown shape more closely than either 'Xia Xiang' or 'Huo Yen'. Fruits dull to semi-glossy, Red Group 46B. Develops an erect narrow symmetrical crown without extensive shearing.	USPP15702, filed December 22, 1999
'Foster's Purple Gem'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	A branch sport of 'Fosters #2', selected primarily for reduced leaf size, discovered by Phillip Bradford Robertson, in July 1998 in Rock Spring, Georgia. Introduced by Burkhardt Farms Nursery, Rock Spring, Georgia. Fruits 6 mm., Red Group 45A to 46A. Leaves are narrowly elliptic, 4.1 cm x 1.6 cm, much smaller than 'Fosters #2'. Compared to 'Fosters #2', 'Foster's Purple Gem' is more compact with denser growth, with darker stems, and smaller and darker green leaves, and does not fruit as heavily.	USPP13157, filed June 27, 2001

I. x attenuata

'Foster's Royal Gem'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	?	Offered by Burkhardt Farms Nursery, Rock Spring, Georgia. "Compact, upright grower with dark green spiny foliage. Unique self-branching habit." No additional description provided.	
'Lake City'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Introduced by Harold Hume before 1953. In his book "Hollies" (1953) he writes, "An openly branched tree to 30 or 35 feet; leaf blades stiff, coriaceous, curved, slightly bullate with depressed midrib, light glossy green, elliptic, 6.2 to 6.8 cm. long by 2.5 to 2.8 cm. wide, margins reflexed, sinuate, spines short, 1-2, 2-2, 2-3, occasionally 3-5, apices acuminate, depressed and somewhat twisted, bases sloping to a long acuminate point, petioles slender, straight or slightly curved, tan, 10 mm.; twigs short, gray; fruit produced singly, closely spaced on twigs, bright orange, ellipsoid, 8 to 9 mm. long by 7 to 8 mm. wide, pedicels very short, 2 to 3 mm., stigma square, tan fruit abundant. The original tree is located on Duval Street in the eastern part of Lake City, Florida; an unusual variety because of its attractive orange fruit." In the holly collection at Scott Arboretum of Swarthmore College, received as part of the James Frorer holly collection in 1974; Frorer received his plant from Kingsville Nursery. (personal communication from Mary Tipping to J. Resch, Nov. 27, 2017)	
'Lida Lane'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Included in Galle (1997) as an <i>I. opaca</i> cultivar, but included here to indicate the plant was registered by Harold Elmore of Holly Haven Hybrids, Knoxville, TN, as an <i>I. x attenuata</i> hybrid, HSA 3-02, in Holly Society Journal 20(1): 43 (2002). Discovered as a chance seedling by Harold Elmore in 1982, at Holly Haven Hybrids in Knoxville, Tennessee. Named and introduced in 1986 after Elmore's maternal grandmother, Eliza Ann French Lane. Broadly pendulous, conical tree, 4.9 m tall and 4.3 m wide after about 20 years. Leaves coriaceous, glossy, broadly obovate to 6.5 cm long and 4.0 cm wide, slightly keeled, nearly devoid of marginal spines. Bases cuneate. Red fruit slightly oval, 9 mm long and 8 mm wide, Red Group 44B.	
'Longwood Gold'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	"Longwood originally received this yellow-berried holly in the early 1970s as an open-pollinated seed from Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia. The plant was obtained believing that it was a rare holly species, <i>Ilex forrestii</i> , native to East Tibet and China. When this plant was grown, it was identified as <i>Ilex x attenuata</i> , a natural hybrid of two North American species ( <i>Ilex opaca</i> and <i>Ilex cassine</i> ). Morris Arboretum later re-identified the tree from which the seed was collected as <i>Ilex x attenuata</i> 'Fosteri'. They suspect that it was a simple typing error that changed the name to <i>Ilex forrestii</i> . One of the plants grown from the seed received from Morris Arboretum turned out to have yellow fruit and Longwood selected this plant in 1976 for its fruit color and superior cold tolerance." ( <a href="http://www.longwoodgardens.com/highlightedgeneras_1_3_2_3_2_1.html">http://www.longwoodgardens.com/highlightedgeneras_1_3_2_3_2_1.html</a> ) Propagation began in 1976; unclear whether oldest existing tree, in the parking lot of Longwood Gardens in Kennett Square, PA is from one of these cuttings or the original tree. Fruits 6 mm in diameter, Yellow-Orange 23A. Hardiness initially rated as Zone 6b. Named and introduced in 1998. Registered HSA 9-98 by Tomasz Anisko for Longwood Gardens, Inc., published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 30 (1998).	

I. x attenuata

<b>'Miss Pryss TM 'IABOF'</b>	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Discovered by Dwayne C. Moon in summer 2002 from a group of 'East Palatka' hollies growing in a field in Belleview, Florida. Selected based on darker green color, compact growth habit, and reduced fruit load compared to 'East Palatka', which often develops an irregular structure and drooping branches from the weight of the fruit. Fruits 1/5 to 1/4 inch in diameter, glossy, Red 43A. Plants offered by Natural Resources, LLC in Danielsville, Georgia.	USPP20997, filed June 11, 2008, assigned to Southern Selections LLC
<b>'Orange Delight'</b>	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Available from Colesville Nursery near Richmond, VA, for 2015; no further details given.	
<b>'Pack's Weeping'</b>	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Arose as a chance seedling between two rows at Pack's Nursery, Boaz, Alabama (information from Chris Pack, son of the founder, via Jason Veil, 20 Jan. 2015) Offered in the 2014 catalog of Camellia Forest Nursery, Chapel Hill, NC. Plants at the Bokrijk Arboretum in Belgium, JC Raulston Arboretum, and also at the University of Delaware Botanic Gardens, Newark, DE (which began producing small red fruits in 2016). The specimen at University of Delaware produced an upright leader which was pruned off to restore the weeping habit of the plant. (information from Andrew Adams, 5 Dec. 2019)	
<b>'Sand Pond'</b>	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	From the website of Woodlanders Nursery: "A Woodlanders introduction, this hybrid of American Holly ( <i>Ilex opaca</i> ) and Myrtleleaf Holly ( <i>Ilex myrtifolia</i> ) has small evergreen leaves somewhat like <i>Ilex cassine</i> x <i>Ilex opaca</i> 'Foster'. It produces abundant large red berries. Expected to make a small to medium size tree. A choice ornamental holly that will probably become more widely known and possibly another mass market plant. We propagated this from one we found in the wild in Screven County, Georgia where both parent species occurred near each other." Height 18-25 feet, spread 5-10 feet. Zones 7-9. ( <a href="http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&amp;plant_id=1822">http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&amp;plant_id=1822</a> )	
<b>'Sanwood Scarlet'</b>	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Introduced by Harold Elmore, Holly Haven Hybrids. Found about 1985 as a chance seedling growing at his home on Sanwood Road. Tree is 20 feet tall and 6 feet wide after 15 years. Distributed as one of the National Holly Hardiness Test hollies in 2000 at the Annual Meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee as <i>I. opaca</i> 'Sanwood Scarlet', but regarded by many as an <i>I. x attenuata</i> . Narrow, relatively glossy leaves, brilliant red fruit.	
<b>'Sarah's Choice'</b>	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	"Originated with J.C. Raulston Arboretum according to Tom Cox (Cox Arboretum, Dayton, Ohio). Tom received a plant from them. Tom said, he no longer has a specimen but cut it down some years ago. Tom added, that there was nothing remarkable about this clone and could not justify retaining it." (Rich Larson, communication to J. Resch, 29 Feb. 2016)	
<b>'Skinny Minnie'</b>	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Seedling selected by Bill Kuhl at McLean Nurseries, distinctive for its narrow leaves and numerous, pronounced lateral spines. Small red, somewhat oblong fruit, 6-7 mm diameter. Very limited distribution to date.	
<b>'Yellow Foster Holly'</b>	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	Available from Wye Nursery, Denton, MD in 2014. No further details. Unclear if distinct from other named, yellow-fruited cultivars.	

I. cassine-myrtifolia

<p><b>About <i>I. cassine</i> and <i>I. myrtifolia</i></b></p>	<p><i>I. cassine</i> /<i>I. myrtifolia</i></p>		<p><i>Ilex cassine</i> and <i>Ilex myrtifolia</i> are two closely related species, native to the southeastern United States in coastal plains and swamps. Fred Galle ("Hollies, the Genus <i>Ilex</i>", 1997) treated them as independent species. Some authors (e.g. Michael Dirr, "Manual of Woody Landscape Plants", Sixth Edition, 2009) consider the latter a botanical variety of the former, hence <i>I. cassine</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i> to include the narrow, linear or elliptic-leaved forms. We have made no effort to distinguish between the two species, listing both together here as they occur elsewhere in print. (J. Resch)</p>	
<p><b>'Alpha Male'</b></p>	<p><i>I. cassine</i></p>	<p>M</p>	<p>Chance seedling of Dahoon holly selected in 2007 by Albert Durio, Sr., Opelousas, Louisiana. Selected for overall vigor and pleasing growth habit, as a nonfruiting holly for parking lot planting and other areas where customers do not want bird droppings. Conical tree, 4.9-5.6 m tall and 2.5-3.0 m wide after ten years. Leaves oblong, 11 cm long and 3.2 cm wide. Apices acute, margins entire, and bases cuneate. Hardiness rated as Zone 7. Grown and sold at Durio Growers, Opelousas, Louisiana. Registered 2-17 with the Holly Society of America by Albert Durio, Sr., of Opelousas, Louisiana, Holly Soc. Journal 35(2): 45 (2017).</p>	
<p><b>'Autumn Cascade'</b></p>	<p><i>I. cassine</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>A heavily red-fruited, semi-pendent selection of <i>I. cassine</i> var. <i>myrtifolia</i>, selected by Michael Dirr. (Dirr's Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs, Timber Press, 2011, p. 367)</p>	
<p><b>'Dodd's Yellow'</b></p>	<p><i>I. cassine</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Yellow-fruited selection, offered by Panhandle Growers in Florida in 2015. Dark green, toothed leaves. 12-15 feet tall and 8 feet wide; open, erect habit.</p>	
<p><b>'Escatawba'</b></p>	<p><i>I. cassine</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Superior red-fruited selection from Tom Dodd III, Semmes, Alabama. (Dirr's Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs, Timber Press, 2011, p. 367)</p>	
<p><b>'Patio Jewel'</b></p>	<p><i>I. cassine</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Chance seedling of Dahoon holly selected by Albert Durio, Sr., Opelousas, Louisiana. Selected for large fruit, compact growth habit, and pleasing leaf color. Conical tree, 4.9-5.6 m tall and 1.8-2.5 m wide after ten years. Leaves elliptical, 7.7 cm long and 3.2 cm wide, apices obtuse, margins entire, bases cuneate. Fruits subglobose, 5-6 mm in diameter with pedicels up to 8 mm, red, Red Group 44A. Hardiness rated as Zone 7. Readily shaped into a topiary for small areas. Grown and sold at Durio Growers, Opelousas, Louisiana. Registered 1-17 with the Holly Society of America by Albert Durio, Sr. of Opelousas, Louisiana, Holly Soc. Journal 35(2): 44 (2017).</p>	
<p><b>'Perdido'</b></p>	<p><i>I. cassine</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Selected by Tom Dodd III. From the website of Dodd &amp; Dodd Nursery, Inc.: "We selected this form of <i>I. cassine</i> for her tall, pyramidal habit, long narrow leaves, and excellent red berries. It is not as dense as <i>I. cassine</i> 'Tensaw' but makes a light screen for damp areas or in dry sites with some irrigation. She likes sun and is a favorite with birds in the winter when in full fruit. A very good plant for the lower south and coastal areas. Z-7or 8; H-20'; sun; moist; evergreen; berries." (<a href="http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#I">http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#I</a>) Superior red-fruited selection from Tom Dodd III, Semmes, Alabama. (Dirr's Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs, Timber Press, 2011, p. 367)</p>	
<p><b>'Purple Myrtle'</b></p>	<p><i>I. myrtifolia</i></p>	<p>M</p>	<p>From the website of Woodlander's Nursery: "This clone is typical of the species except the new growth is distinctly bronzy purple. This Woodlanders selection is from near the Okefenokee Swamp in southern Georgia. Apparently a male clone." Ht. 12-15'; Spread 6-8'. Zones 7-9 (<a href="http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&amp;plant_id=1711">http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&amp;plant_id=1711</a>)</p>	
<p><b>'Sarah's Choice'</b></p>	<p><i>I. myrtifolia</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Considered an excellent female selection of Willow-leaved holly (listed as <i>I. myrtifolia</i> in 2014 website). Fruit set is bright red; leaves are a distinctly narrow shape; habit is more uniform than other selections. Cuttings obtained from plant at Cox Arboretum in Canton, GA. Listed as 15' tall x 10' wide, Zones 6-9. (Camellia Forest Nursery, 2014 catalog)</p>	

I. cassine-myrtifolia

'Tensaw'	<i>I. cassine</i>	F	<p>Selected by Tom Dodd III. From the website of Dodd &amp; Dodd Nursery, Inc.: "We selected this form of <i>I. cassine</i> for her rounded habit, wide green leaves, and red berries. It will make a very dense screen but doesn't get as tall (12 to 15 feet) as most members of the species. This plant needs a moist (but not wet) site and will fruit better in sun. Like most <i>I. cassine</i> forms, It isn't hardy north of Atlanta but can tolerate even south Florida. Z-7or 8; H-10'; sun; moist; evergreen; berries." (<a href="http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#I">http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#I</a>) Superior red-fruited selection from Tom Dodd III, Semmes, Alabama. (Dirr's Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs, Timber Press, 2011, p. 367) Evergreen with light green ovate leaves, with new flush that darkens with age, small white flowers followed by red berries, heavily branched rounded crown at maturity. 15'-20' x 10'-15'. Growth rate: slow. Full sun. Zone 7-9." (<a href="http://www.panhandlegrowers.com/trees/trees_native2.html">http://www.panhandlegrowers.com/trees/trees_native2.html</a>)</p>	
'Woodlander's Weeping'	<i>I. myrtifolia</i>	?	<p>From the website of Camellia Forest Nursery in 2014, which lists it as <i>I. myrtifolia</i> : "(zone 6-9)- This selection is more cascading and downward arching than what we normally call "weeping". It is elegant over time, and improves with age. The fine texture add landscape value and seasonal interest. This is a variety from Woodlander's Nursery of Aiken, South Carolina and has great vigor... these 6qt plants will soon be too large to ship! Perfect plant for a dry hillside in full to part sun. Very easy to grow! [15'T X 10'W]"</p>	

I. chinensis (purpurea)

<p>'Cherry Ice'</p>	<p><i>I. chinensis</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>From the website of Nurseries Caroliniana, South Carolina: "Upon seeing this selection at Plant Delights Nursery in Raleigh, NC, I was immediately struck by its beauty. I was walking with Tony Avent through the garden when he pointed this out to me. Here are his comments: "It is a selection of the late Dr. Gene Eisenbeis of the U.S. National Arboretum. After his death, the USNA staff couldn't make sense of his notes, so they were bulldozing his collections, and this one was saved by the Holly Society of America members. It was propagated, and eventually passed along to us. It is a Zone 6 hardy, self-fruiting form of a typical Zone 8 species. We gave it the cultivar name of 'Cherry Ice'. The exciting thing about this selection is that it is self-fertile, not needing a male pollinator to set fruit. So if one wants a holly for Christmas decorations without spines, then this is the plant for you. It has also proven much more cold hardy than one would expect with this species, having survived at the U. S. National Arboretum in Washington, D. C. There are 50 ft. specimens of this species near here in Aiken, SC, at Rose Hill, the magnificent estate of the Phelps family. The Phelps were copper tycoons, but Mrs. Claudia Phelps, the matriarch of the family, was quite a plants lady, collecting plants from all over the world. Mr. Phelps served as the American ambassador to the Austria-Hungarian Empire. There are <i>Ilex chinensis</i> with 24" diameter trunks and 35' <i>Loropetalums</i>, as well as numerous clones of <i>Ruscus</i>. Our selection of <i>Rohdea japonica</i> 'Claudia Phelps' came from here and we named it for her. The first two pictures here are the courtesy of Tony Avent, owner of Plant Delights Nursery. The last picture is courtesy of the JC Raulston Arboretum and shows the good berry retention even as the new spring growth emerges. We have a limited number of plants right now, but more coming along in the future." Listed as Zones 6-9. (<a href="https://nurcar.com/collections/woodies-i/products/copy-of-ilex-attenuata-savannah">https://nurcar.com/collections/woodies-i/products/copy-of-ilex-attenuata-savannah</a>, accessed 6 Feb. 2021)</p>	
---------------------	----------------------------	----------	--	--



I. cornuta

'CH' series hollies	<i>I. cornuta</i>		<p>In 1985, the Holly Society of America along with the US National Arboretum helped fund a plant exploration trip to South Korea, and as a result Willard T. Witte of the Univ. of Tennessee received small seedlings of <i>I. cornuta</i> collected in Korea. These seedlings were collected in a schoolyard on the Pyonsan Peninsula (35.4° N, 126.4° E), on the southwest coast of Chollapuk-Do Province in South Korea. The mother plant was documented as having been dug from the northernmost population of <i>I. cornuta</i> in South Korea, in a mountainous region near the school. (see Holly Society Journal 6(1): 11-14 (1988)). In summer 1986 cuttings were taken from those seedlings which had survived. In October 1986 at the Holly Society Annual Meeting in Knoxville, TN, Witte distributed these newly rooted cuttings to tour-group participants; these were numbered CH-1 to CH-129. (see Holly Society Journal 19(1): 11-15 (2001)). Witte also received 29 different lots of holly seed collected in this expedition, including <i>I. crenata</i>, <i>I. cornuta</i>, <i>I. macropoda</i>, <i>I. x wandoensis</i>, and <i>I. integra</i>. These were germinated at the Univ. of Tennessee, and gave rise to further selections. (see Holly Society Journal 6(1): 11-14 (1988))</p>	
'CH-27'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	M?	<p>In 1985, the Holly Society of America along with the US National Arboretum helped fund a plant exploration trip to South Korea, and as a result Willard T. Witte of the Univ. of Tennessee received small seedlings of <i>I. cornuta</i> collected in Korea (see Holly Society Journal 6(1): 11-14 (1988)). In October 1986 at the Holly Society Annual Meeting in Knoxville, TN, Witte distributed rooted cuttings of the one lot shipped to him as small seedlings; these were numbered CH-1 to CH-129. (see Holly Society Journal 19(1): 11-15 (2001)). Charles Anderson received plant labeled CH-27 which is entirely different from CH-122. It is rather upright and open with light green foliage and not attractive like CH-122. (communication from Charles Anderson, Jan. 23, 2013)</p>	
'Charlie's China Dean' (= 'China Dean', 'CH-122')	<i>I. cornuta</i>	M	<p>In 1985, the Holly Society of America along with the US National Arboretum helped fund a plant exploration trip to South Korea, and as a result Willard T. Witte of the Univ. of Tennessee received small seedlings of <i>I. cornuta</i> collected in Korea (see Holly Society Journal 6(1): 11-14 (1988)). In October 1986 at the Holly Society Annual Meeting in Knoxville, TN, Witte distributed rooted cuttings of the one lot shipped to him as small seedlings; these were numbered CH-1 to CH-129. (see Holly Society Journal 19(1): 11-15 (2001)). Charles Anderson received plant labeled CH-122. It has particularly handsome foliage and has won 1st place in numerous holly sprig contests. This is a very compact multi-stemmed male plant 8 feet tall and 8 feet wide and an excellent pollinator. The foliage is glossy and a very dark green. The leaves average 2 inches in length and 1 ½ inches in width and undulate. Leaf spines are very acute with 3 at the apex and 2 at the base. The center apex spine is curved back at a right angle. (communication from Charles Anderson, Jan. 23, 2013) Registered 6-19 by James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson, published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 53-54 (2019).</p>	

## I. cornuta

'Charlie's China Doll' (= 'China Doll')	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	An unusual female <i>cornuta</i> holly obtained by Charles Anderson about 1960 in a mixed delivery of seedlings from a nursery and grown at his home in Owings Mills, MD since; a multistemmed plant as wide as high (about 15 feet). Abundant large, glossy red fruit. Foliage is dark green with very little undulation and leaves average 3 inches long and 1 ¼ inches wide. The apex has 3 acute spines and the margins are entire without basal horns. Occasional leaves may be entire with only one acute tip spine. Also now growing in Arboretum Bokrijk in Belgium, thanks to Albert Neel taking cuttings from Charles Anderson's plant. (Holly Society Journal, Vol. 27 (1 & 2) 2009) (communication from Charles Anderson, Jan. 23, 2013) Test Holly for 2015, distributed at HSA Annual Meeting, Hunt Valley, MD. Registered 3-18 by James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson, published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 44-45 (2019).
'Dennis's Jade'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	M	Chinese holly seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, Univ. of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Medium-sized holly with rounded habit. Named for Dennis Superczynski. One of the Test Hollies for 2018, along with 'Jan's Jade', distributed to attendees of the HSA Annual Meeting on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.
'Fran's Jade'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	Chinese holly seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, Univ. of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Multi-tiered, open candelabra appearance. Red fruits. Chosen for cold hardiness. Designated UT#15 and 3721-31. Named by Witte for Frances Scheidt and distributed by Witte at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
'Indian Chief'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	From the online catalog of BlueBell Arboretum and Nursery, South Derbyshire, UK: "An unusual species of holly native to the ravines and hills of Eastern China and Korea, <i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Indian Chief' has dark green, glossy leaves with a unique horned shape. The central leaf spine points downwards, while the next two point up like horns. In late autumn <i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Indian Chief' develops small, bright red and long lasting fruit nestled amongst the branches." Eventually reaches 10' tall x 13' wide. ( <a href="http://www.bluebellnursery.com/catalogue/trees/Ilex/I/1863518">http://www.bluebellnursery.com/catalogue/trees/Ilex/I/1863518</a> )
'Jan's Jade'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	Seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, Univ. of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Chosen for cold hardiness. Designated 3706-1. A single terminal spine. Named by Witte after Jan Superczynski and described in his talk at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. One of the Test Hollies for 2018, along with 'Dennis's Jade', distributed to attendees of the HSA Annual Meeting on Cape Cod, Massachusetts.
'Kelsey's Delight'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	Chance seedling discovered in a holly collection in 1994 by William W. Cannon in Brewster, Massachusetts. Mounded shape with horizontal branching habit, 1.2 m tall and 1.2 m wide. Leaf texture coriaceous, leaves keeled, glossy, glabrous, oblong to quadrangular to 7.3 cm long by 7.0 cm wide. Fruits to 10 mm diameter, deep red, Red Group 43A. Selected for mounding habit, huge crops of red fruit, and deep green leaves. Named by Cannon for his granddaughter Kelsey, who loved the plant. Registered 4-06 by William W. Cannon of Brewster, MA, published Holly Society Journal 26(2): 9-10 (2008).

I. cornuta

'Lee Ann's Jade'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	<p>Originated as a seedling from seed lot #3721 of a 1985 Korean plant exploration funded by the Holly Society of America and the U.S. National Arboretum; seedling designated 3721-41 grown by Dr. Willard Witte of the University of Tennessee and selected in 2015. Broadly columnar evergreen tree, 3.7 m tall and 3.0 m wide after 26 years. Leaves coriaceous, glabrous, oblong-quadrangular to 15.5-17 cm long and 2.5-4.0 cm wide. Bases are truncate/obtuse to cuneate; apices are acute, with a strongly reflexed tip spine. Fruits globose, to 5 mm with 3-9 fruits in axillary fasciculate clusters, Red Group 180A. Extremely heavy fruiting, with some branches bearing fruit at the tip of the twig, apparently suppressing new growth flush. Chosen for cold hardiness after many years of observation at the University of Tennessee. Named after Mrs. Lee Ann Dobbs, a long time member of the UT Arboretum Society, by Witte and described in his talk at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Registered 7-15 by Dr. Willard T. Witte, Holly Soc. Journal vol. 33 no. 2, pp. 49-50 (2015).</p>	
'Masashi's Gold'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	<p>From the website of Nurseries Caroliniana: "This cultivar was given to us in Japan by nurseryman Masashi Shibamichi. It appears to be a much brighter gold than any forms of variegated Burford Hollies that we have seen in the trade. Seeing the brilliant foliage of plants in the field was overwhelming. The leaves emerge a fluorescent golden-yellow in the spring, but as they harden off, the central part of the leaf will turn greenish. Since Burford Holly is a female and will set fruit without fertilization, this cultivar should berry once it begins to flower." (<a href="https://nurcar.com/collections/woodies-i/products/ilex-cornuta-masashis-gold-formerly-sunny-burford">https://nurcar.com/collections/woodies-i/products/ilex-cornuta-masashis-gold-formerly-sunny-burford</a> , accessed 15 Aug 2018)</p>	
'One Thorny Lady'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	<p>Chinese holly seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, Univ. of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Chosen for cold hardiness. Designated UT #9. Several plants are auctioned at the 2015 HSA Annual Meeting, Hunt Valley MD. These were propagated and grown by Vivian Abney from cuttings taken by Professor Witte.</p>	
'Richard's Jade'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	M	<p>Chinese holly seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, Univ. of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Extremely spiny and very glossy. Chosen for cold hardiness. Designated 3707-1. Named by Witte for Richard Evans and described by Witte at the 2010 HSA Annual Meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.</p>	

I. cornuta

<p>'Seoul Man' ('CH-121')</p>	<p><i>I. cornuta</i></p>	<p>M</p>	<p>In 1985, the Holly Society of America along with the US National Arboretum helped fund a plant exploration trip to South Korea, and as a result Willard T. Witte of the Univ. of Tennessee received small seedlings of <i>I. cornuta</i> collected in Korea (see Holly Society Journal 6(1): 11-14 (1988)). In October 1986 at the Holly Society Annual Meeting in Knoxville, TN, Witte distributed rooted cuttings of the one lot shipped to him as small seedlings; these were numbered CH-1 to CH-129. (see Holly Society Journal 19(1): 11-15 (2001)). William Kuhl received plant labeled CH-121, and grew it at his business, McLean Nurseries in Parkville, MD. Particularly handsome foliage; has won 1st place in holly sprig contests. Upright pyramidal growth habit, deep olive green glossy leaves. Immature foliage with one spine per side, forward facing, 2-3 mm., and an apical spine, also 2-3 mm., which is strongly reflexed. Apices acute to acuminate on juvenile foliage; marginal spines project farther from the stem than the apices. Mature foliage broadly oval with margins entire; apices acuminate with an apical spine, 2-3 mm. All spines are quite sharp. Intermediate form leaves occur along stems between immature and mature foliage; these have a spine on one marginal side with the other entire. Leaf bases rounded. Heavy flowering, very fragrant, early in season. Some late spring flowers are perfect, i.e. with a small pistil as well as stamens. These may produce small, misshapen fruit. Often produces some flowers in autumn. Named 'Seoul Man' by William Kuhl in reference to its Korean origin. Registered 5-19 by James F. Resch for William N. Kuhl, published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 50-52 (2019).</p>	
-------------------------------	--------------------------	----------	--	--

I. crenata

'Adorned' (= Touch of Gold TM)	<i>I. crenata</i>	M	From the 2013 Fall Catalog of Plant Delights Nursery, "a Pat McCracken discovery of a sport on the popular Japanese holly, <i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Hoogendorn'. For us, Ilex 'Adorned' has made an 18" tall x 5' wide evergreen mound in 10 years...with NO pruning. Each leaf is bright gold with a small green fleck in the middle. We think Ilex 'Adorned' is a superb rock garden plant in addition to being a bright addition to your foundation plantings." Zones 6-9, sun. New growth flushes out with golden color; requires full, or nearly full sun for best coloration. Sold in the Southern Living Plants Collection under the trademark Touch of Gold TM. ( <a href="https://plantsbymail.com/shop/touch-of-gold-holly/">https://plantsbymail.com/shop/touch-of-gold-holly/</a> , accessed 9 Feb. 2021)	
Ascent TM 'WAH-EA'	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	Upright pyramidal habit, mature size 6-8' tall and 3-4' wide. May be used as a hedge, or as an accent in containers. Claimed hardy to Zone 6. From the website of Greenleaf Nursery, <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-crenata-WAH-EA">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-crenata-WAH-EA</a> (accessed 30 Apr 2021).	PPAF
Blondie TM	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	From the website of Ilex Select in the Netherlands: Seedling selected in 2000 and protected by Plant Breeders Rights in 2007. Grows 1.5-1.75 meters tall in 6 years; suitable for tall hedges as may mature at 3.5 meters or more. Leaves oval to elliptical, up to 2 cm long. Black fruits.	
Brass Buckle TM 'ANNYS1'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F?	From the Proven Winners website: "As neat as a button, this diminutive, finely texture Japanese holly shines all year long because of its glossy, clear yellow, burn-resistant foliage. Perfect for edging walks and borders, or as a container plant in milder climates. The fresh color of this variety is much nicer than that of other gold-leaved varieties. Available in better garden centers Spring 2016." Listed as 12-18" tall and wide, hardy in Zones 5-8. ( <a href="https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/brass-buckle-japanese-holly-ilex-crenata">https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/brass-buckle-japanese-holly-ilex-crenata</a> ) From the patent: originated in a planned breeding program from a cross made in 2001 in Zundert, The Netherlands, and selected from seedling progeny in 2008. Compact habit; leaves emerge green but mature to golden yellow.	PP26997, filed Nov. 7, 2014
Chubby Hubby TM 'MAD-IC1'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	From the patent: From the breeding program of Michael Dirr, an openly pollinated seedling of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' (male parent unknown), selected in 2007. Broad columnar-fastigiata habit, wider than 'PIIC-1', 2.03 m tall and 1.9 m wide after 13 years. Dark green foliage. Shiny black fruit. Branches are unusually strong and do not splay outward (as they do in 'Sky Pencil'). Note that, despite the tradename which suggests the plant may be male, it is disclosed as female in the plant patent, with shiny black fruit, 5 mm x 3 mm. Upright, oval habit, 5-7' tall and 3-4' wide. Lustrous dark green foliage. Strong upright branches that do not splay, unlike 'Sky Pencil'. Considered suitable as a boxwood replacement for hedging purposes. Zones 6-8.	PP32035, filed Oct. 29, 2019, assigned to Univ. of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.
Dark Green TM 'Icoprins11'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	Small (up to 2 cm), slightly glossy green leaves, and may develop black fruits in autumn. Mounded habit; takes well to pruning; promoted as an alternative to boxwood. Ultimate height listed as 8-12 feet, with average annual growth 8-12 inches.	
Dark Star TM 'Carolina Upright'	<i>I. crenata</i>	M?	Offered by Esveld Nursery, Boskoop, Netherlands in 2019. Height 250 cm (8.2 ft) in 10 years. Upright habit.	
'Drops of Gold'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	Spontaneous mutation of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Hetzii' found by Ronald W. Byrnes of R. W. Byrnes Nursery in Geneva, OH in 1987. When growth occurs in full sun, foliage is a dark glossy green with irregular bright golden yellow variegation. When shoots are formed and mature in more shaded areas they do not show the yellow variegation, even when subsequently exposed to full sun. Broad upright spreading growth habit. Female flowers. Hardiness claimed to USDA Hardiness Zone 6a. Described in "New Conard-Pyle Hollies" by Jason Brown, Holly Society Journal vol. 23(3): 10-12 (2005). Small black fruits, 5 mm diameter (note added by J. Resch)	PP14420, filed Dec. 26, 2002, assigned to CP Delaware Inc.

## I. crenata

<b>Emerald Lady TM 'CR195-115'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' x 'Jersey Jewel'	F	The result of a controlled cross of <i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' with 'Jersey Jewel' in the breeding program of Elwin Orton and Tom Molnar at Rutgers University. Upright, narrowly conical habit, 3.63 m tall and 1.1 m wide at 15 years, taller than 'Sky Pencil', and typically with a single leader (unlike 'Sky Pencil'). Leaves 10-18 mm long and 6-9 mm wide, entire except for small, separated teeth, 6-9 per side. Fruits black, 3.5-4.5 mm in diameter, abundant. Hardy in Zone 6a. Test Holly for 2019, distributed to attendees of HSA annual meeting in Franklin, TN. (Note: the patent text refers to the male parent as <i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i> 'San Jose' x <i>I. rugosa</i> 'Jersey Jewel', but Galle (1997) describes that hybrid as female. There is another <i>Ilex crenata</i> named 'Jersey Jewel' (see below) , widely distributed as a bonsai plant, which might be the actual parent. - J. Resch)	USPP30129, filed Feb. 13, 2017, assigned to Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
<b>'Emerald Spades'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	From the website of Wilson Brothers Gardens: "'Emerald Spades' is a Japanese Holly that grows naturally in a pyramidal form. We found this amazing Holly at a farm in central Georgia a few years ago. Now, it's a top seller at our land-based location and online. It has small, shiny, oval shaped, boxwood-like leaves with no points. We think it looks like a cross between a Dwarf English Boxwood and a Steeds Holly. It's slow to moderate growth habit and natural tight pyramid form requires no pruning. That said, if a tighter form is desired plants can be sheared once or twice a year." ( <a href="https://www.wilsonbrosgardens.com/Emerald-Spades-Holly.html">https://www.wilsonbrosgardens.com/Emerald-Spades-Holly.html</a> , accessed 29 Mar. 2020)	
<b>'Eurotal'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	From the website of Milan Havlis, in the Czech Republic, in the 2015 catalog: "One of the best groundcovering evergreen shrubs is undoubtedly this holly which has both European origin and name. 'Eurotal' is a low, dense shrub with dark green, glossy leaves similar to box. It is superb for evergreen groupings as well as a stand-alone specimen in small front gardens. Fruits are small, glossy black berries in autumn. ( <a href="http://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=355">http://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=355</a> )	
<b>'Glorie Dwarf'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	Discovered as a naturally-occurring branch mutation of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Glory Gem' (= 'Glory?') in Kayhauserfeld, Germany, in 2002. Inventors are Reinhold Dirk Hinrikus Barth and Hinrikus Barth, both of Germany. More compact, and with smaller leaves than 'Glory Gem'. Broadly spreading, globular habit. Blooms not observed to date, according to the patent.	PP30068, filed May 22, 2017, assigned to Van Vliet New Plants (The Netherlands)
<b>'Golden Rock'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	F?	A naturally occurring branch sport of <i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Golden Gem', discovered by Uwe Renken in Weismoor, Germany, in summer 2000. US Patent application filed Jan. 25, 2008. Variegated yellow green and yellow leaves; color irregularly splashed. Flowering had not been observed by the time of the patent application, however, 'Golden Gem' is listed in Galle's book as female and so 'Golden Rock' may be expected to be female as well.	PP20062, filed Jan. 25, 2008, assigned to Baumschule Karl Von Hammel
<b>'Golden Soft Touch'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	A sport of 'Soft Touch' holly, according to the website of Taylor's Nursery ( <a href="https://www.taylornursery.com/plant/Ilex-crenata-Golden-Soft-Touch">https://www.taylornursery.com/plant/Ilex-crenata-Golden-Soft-Touch</a> , accessed 11 May 2019). From the website of Pender Nursery: dense mounding habit, soft foliage, bright yellow new growth. Height 2-3', spread 3-4', claimed hardy in Zones 5-9. ( <a href="https://www.pendernursery.com/plant/Ilex-crenata-Golden-Soft-Touch">https://www.pendernursery.com/plant/Ilex-crenata-Golden-Soft-Touch</a> , accessed 11 May 2019)	
<b>'Ivory Tower Witches Broom'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	Minute, creamy white-edged and spotted leaves; white fruit. Tight growing, irregularly mounding shrub. Height 2' and width 2' after 20 years. (Broken Arrow Nursery)	

I. crenata

'Jersey Jewel'	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	From Iseli Nursery, "Tiny, deep green leaves are oval and cup-shaped. They are arranged with an opposite pattern in layers that alternate at 90 degrees on short, stiff branches. With an irregular habit for the framework, 'Jersey Jewel' bursts with individuality when used as a companion plant with dwarf conifers. Similar to 'Dwarf Pagoda' but with smaller leaves, it enjoys rich, acidic soils. Garden size 3'H x 2'W. 2-4 inches per year. Broad upright - Zone 5" ( <a href="http://www.iselinursery.com/companion-plants/ilex/ilex-crenata-jersey-jewel/">http://www.iselinursery.com/companion-plants/ilex/ilex-crenata-jersey-jewel/</a> , accessed 8 Dec. 2017) Apparently distinct from the evergreen hybrid 'Jersey Jewel' listed by Galle as <i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i> 'San Jose' x <i>I. rugosa</i> , which has somewhat serrate leaves.	
'Land Green'	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	From the patent: a chance seedling discovered by Jose Luis Landin Outon, in a trial field in Pontevedra, Spain, in 2009. Parentage unknown. Propagation begun in 2014. Leaves dark green; habit compact, with pyramidal shape not requiring pruning. From NewPlants.nl: Compact, dense pyramidal shape achieved without pruning. 80-100 cm high and 40-60 cm wide after 5 years. Easy to propagate and well suited to container production. ( <a href="https://newplants.nl/planten/i/ilex-crenata-land-green/">https://newplants.nl/planten/i/ilex-crenata-land-green/</a> , accessed 3 Mar 2020)	PP32278, filed Oct. 4, 2019, assigned to Van Vliet New Plants, B.V.
'Lemon Gem'	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	From the website of Camellia Forest Nursery in 2014: "(zone 6-9)- The new growth on this cultivar comes out lemony-yellow and fades to a lime-green. By placing this plant in more sun you will get more yellow color. This is a small mounding shrub best in full to part sun and acidic, moist, well-drained soil. [2'T x 3'W]" ( <a href="http://www.camforest.com/product_p/ts-ilexcrelemongem.htm">http://www.camforest.com/product_p/ts-ilexcrelemongem.htm</a> )	
'Low Rider TM 'BLH01'	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	Part of the Southern Living Plant Collection in 2019. Claimed hardy in Zones 6-9. Small deep green leaves with a tight growth habit. 3-4' tall and wide. From the patent: Open-pollinated seedling of unknown parentage, discovered by Robert Edward Lee of Independence, Louisiana. Initial selection in 2006, propagation begun in 2007. Named as <i>Ilex hybrida</i> in the patent application, but descriptions resemble most closely <i>Ilex crenata</i> . Low-growing, outwardly spreading habit. Foliage oblanceolate, glossy. Flowering not observed.	PP29799, filed Mar. 24, 2017, assigned to Plant Development Services, Inc.
'Lexus Globe TM 'Annys5'	<i>I. crenata</i>	M	Compact, rounded habit, 60 cm tall and 50 cm wide. Dark green, glossy, flat leaves. Winter hardy to -22 C. ( <a href="https://www.plantipp.eu/en/Plants/ilex-crenata-luxus-globe-annys5pbr-2/">https://www.plantipp.eu/en/Plants/ilex-crenata-luxus-globe-annys5pbr-2/</a> , accessed 3 Mar 2020) From the patent: Seedling grown and selected in 2003 by Andre van Nijnatten in Zundert, The Netherlands. Compact, upright growth habit. Flat, glossy leaves are oblanceolate in shape. Offered in the U.S. by Silver Falls Nursery, Salem, Oregon in 2019.	USPP29992 P2, filed Feb. 21, 2017. EU43629
'Lexus Spire TM 'Annys4'	<i>I. crenata</i>	M	From breeder Andre van Nijnatten en Zonen in The Netherlands. Upright, narrowly pyramidal habit, 175 cm tall and 50 cm wide, spire-like if trained. Leaves flat, dark green, glossy, not discoloring in winter. Claimed hardy to -22 C. ( <a href="https://www.plantipp.eu/en/Plants/ilex-crenata-spire-annys4pbr-2/">https://www.plantipp.eu/en/Plants/ilex-crenata-spire-annys4pbr-2/</a> , accessed 3 Mar 2020)	EU43630
'Microphylla Glossy Leaf'	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	From the website of Tankard Nurseries: "Vigorous shrub with a pyramidal growth habit. New growth is light green changing over to glossy dark green. Good replacement for 'Steeds'. A John E. Tankard Jr. introduction. Height: 8-10' Spread: 4-6' Zone: 5-8" ( <a href="http://www.tankardnurseries.com/shrubs.htm">http://www.tankardnurseries.com/shrubs.htm</a> )	

I. crenata

'Mistress'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	Originated as a chance seedling in cuttings received at the Dawes Arboretum in 1994 from Pete Girard, Jr., under the erroneous cultivar name <i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Border Gem'. Propagated and named by Richard A. Larson of the Dawes Arboretum, and introduced by the Dawes Arboretum, Newark OH. Mounded growth habit, 1.2 m tall and 2.1 m wide after about 10 years. Leaves are simple, lustrous, medium to dark green, elliptic to oval, 1 cm long and 7-10 mm wide. Bases cuneate; apices obtuse to mucronulate. Margins flat in side view and remotely crenulate in top view on the upper half of the leaf. Fruits black, oval 5-7 mm long and appressed in cross section, copiously produced. From the Dawes website: "'Mistress' is a low-growing, dense, very hardy female plant originally from Lake County, Ohio. This evergreen shrub with small leaves and low spreading habit takes shearing very well. Large black fruits (5-7 mm) are produced if a suitable male pollinator is present. Best used in the border, foundation planting or as a low hedge. Grow in part shade in moist, well-drained, acid soil. Hardy in USDA Zone 5." Registered by Richard A. Larson for The Dawes Arboretum, HSA 1-05, published Holly Society Journal 23(3): 17-18 (2005).	
Patti O Box TM 'FarrowSK6'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F?	Smaller than Sky Pointer TM, with garden height listed as 36-48". On Proven Winners website at <a href="http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/patti-o-japanese-holly-ilex-crenata">http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/patti-o-japanese-holly-ilex-crenata</a> , "Smaller than its sister Sky Pointer™, Patty O has smaller, darker leaves and glossier foliage. Much darker than typical <i>I. crenata</i> , this petite evergreen is perfectly scaled for smaller gardens and patios, and is perfect for flanking formal entryways." Listed hardiness zones 6a, 6b, 7a, 7b. From the patent: originated in 1999 as an open-pollinated seedling of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' (male parent unknown), discovered and selected by Michael W. Farrow of Earleville, MD in 2002. Said to be more pyramidal and less columnar than 'Sky Pencil', with smaller and darker green leaves. Compared to 'Farrowone', 'FarrowSK6' is more narrow and freely branching, and has smaller and darker green leaves. Flower production had not been observed, according to the patent.	USPP25852, filed October 11, 2013, assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.
'Samurai'	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	Seedling discovered by Frank Schnupper, and introduced by Schnupper Nursery, Westerstede, Germany. Bushy, compact growth for the first few years, then rapid, upright growth, up to 80 cm yearly. May be pruned into an upright pyramid as an alternative to boxwood. ( <a href="http://schnupper-baumschule.de/Sortiment/Ilex_Samurai_und_Shogun_">http://schnupper-baumschule.de/Sortiment/Ilex_Samurai_und_Shogun_</a> , accessed 3 Mar 2020)	European PBR 2015/1014
'Shogun'	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	Seedling discovered by Frank Schnupper, and introduced by Schnupper Nursery, Westerstede, Germany. Shiny green leaves. Broad, partially upright habit. ( <a href="http://schnupper-baumschule.de/Sortiment/Ilex_Samurai_und_Shogun_">http://schnupper-baumschule.de/Sortiment/Ilex_Samurai_und_Shogun_</a> , accessed 3 Mar 2020)	European PBR 2015/1015
Sky Box TM (formerly Sky Pointer TM) 'FarrowSK6'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	Formerly sold as Sky Pointer TM (from the website of Proven Winners, <a href="https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/sky-box-japanese-holly-ilex-crenata">https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/sky-box-japanese-holly-ilex-crenata</a> , accessed 11 Jun 2019). Open pollinated seedling of <i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' with an unidentified <i>I. crenata</i> male in spring 1999 in Earleville, MD; selected summer 2002. Developed by plantsman Mike Farrow of Holly Hill Farms. Said to be narrowly pyramidal vs. narrowly columnar for Sky Pencil; taller and more vigorous than Sky Pencil; leaves flatter and darker green than Sky Pencil. No flower description was provided so sex was not given in the patent filing. Patent filed Jan. 25, 2008, and assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc., Grand Haven MI. Listed on the Proven Winners website. Female flowers with small (4 mm) black fruit typical of the species (note added by J. Resch).	PP20049, filed Jan. 25, 2008, assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.



I. crenata

<b>Sky Sentry TM 'Sky Pencil'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	While 'Sky Pencil' is listed in Galle (1997), the newer tradename Sky Sentry TM has appeared since that publication.	
<b>Straight and Narrow TM 'PIIC-I'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	M	Originated as a seedling selected from seed derived from open pollination of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil', selected in 2009. Inventors include Michael Dirr. Upright, fastigiate habit. Smaller leaves and shorter internodes than 'Sky Pencil'. Slightly recurved, dark green glossy leaves. Branches are claimed to not splay apart with age. Height 2 m and width 50 cm in 7 years. Claimed hardy in Zones 6-8.	PP29578, filed Feb. 6, 2017, assigned to Bailey Nurseries, Inc.
<b>Strong Caroline TM 'Annys99'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	M	From the website of Plantipp, "Ilex Strong Caroline says it all: this is a plant that can take a beating! Strong Caroline has a strong rooting system and can stand for example sea wind. It is a good branching plant which makes it very suitable as a hedge. After three years without pruning, Strong Caroline is approx. 80 cm high and 50 cm wide. Pruning, however, is not a problem; prune preferably in April. The white flowers in May/June are attractive to insects and a hedge of Strong Caroline offers shelter to other animals. So with Ilex Strong Caroline you contribute to biodiversity. Strong Caroline is also great as a solitary on balcony or terrace, for landscaping or topiary. Another advantage is that Strong Caroline does not give poisonous berries. Plant Strong Caroline in a fertile, well-drained soil. You can plant Strong Caroline both in the sun and in the shade. Winter hardy to -22 ° C." Protected by Plant Breeders Rights in Europe. ( <a href="https://www.plantipp.eu/it/piante/ilex-crenata-strong-caroline-annys99pbr-2/+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=en&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=us">https://www.plantipp.eu/it/piante/ilex-crenata-strong-caroline-annys99pbr-2/+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=en&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=us</a> , accessed 8 Dec. 2019)	
<b>'Sunny Girl'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	Introduction from McLean Nurseries, Parkville, MD. Leaves are a bright gold when grown in full sun. Leaves green when grown in shade.	
<b>'Sunny Side Up'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	From the website of Cistus Nursery: "Golden Japanese Holly. A small and unique version of a popular landscape shrub, this dwarf grows only to about 18" with a dense mounding habit and, indeed, a very sunny, golden leaf. A wonderful, small-scale, evergreen shrub to provide contrast to blues or oranges. Seems tough as nails. We provide ours with regular water, relatively well-drained soil, and a wee bit of dappled afternoon shade to prevent bleaching of the leaves -- which take on rosy hues with cold weather. Frost hardy to USDA zone 5." ( <a href="http://www.cistus.com/mail_order/plant_catalog/h-l.html">http://www.cistus.com/mail_order/plant_catalog/h-l.html</a> )	
<b>'Suspensum'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	?	Available from Wye Nursery, Denton, MD in 2014. No further details. Apparently a rounded form.	
<b>'White Lights'</b>	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	From the website of Broken Arrow Nursery, "A 2020 Broken Arrow Nursery introduction discovered as a chance branch sport in a private garden in Rhode Island. The aptly named 'White Lights' turns on the color with rich-green foliage that is prominently marked with irregular streaks and swirls of white and cream variegation. The foliage pattern changes in quantity and pattern from leaf to leaf though the overall impact is quite impressive. In autumn, added appeal is brought on by deep, purple-black fruit each whisked with pale accents that stand in stark contrast with the leaves. Plants are strong growing and resistant to scorch in sundrenched exposure." Claimed hardy in Zone 5. ( <a href="https://www.brokenarrownursery.com/ilex-crenata-white-lights-white-lights-japanese-holly.html">https://www.brokenarrownursery.com/ilex-crenata-white-lights-white-lights-japanese-holly.html</a> , accessed 26 Mar 2020)	

I. decidua

'Little's Deep Red'	<i>I. decidua</i>	F	Discovered and selected in 1997 in Hanover County, Virginia by Parker L. Little. Original tree pyramidal, 4.3 m tall and 3.0 m wide in about 25 years. Deciduous leaves elliptical, 2.5 cm long and 7 mm wide, tips acute, bases attenuate. Margins serrate. Fruits globose, Red 45A. Fruits considered very glossy and deeper red than <i>I. decidua</i> 'Pocahontas'. Registered 7-98 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 28-29 (1998).	
'Parson's Pride'	<i>I. decidua</i>	F	Glossy green leaves and red fruit. Reaches 10-12' tall and wide. Claimed hardy in Zone 4. From the website of Greenleaf Nursery, <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/PARSONS-PRIDE-POSSUMHAW">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/PARSONS-PRIDE-POSSUMHAW</a> (accessed 30 Apr 2021).	
'Pendula'	<i>I. decidua</i>	F	From the website of Camellia Forest Nursery in 2014: "(zone 5-8)- This deciduous Holly has outstanding qualities for the winter garden. The branches are pendulous, and when pollinated, will be covered in bright red berries. (This is a female clone.) Grow in sun to part shade and moist, acidic soil, and be sure to plant with other hollies to ensure pollination for berry-set. [30" T X 15' W]" ( <a href="http://www.camforest.com/product_p/ts-ilexdedpendula.htm">http://www.camforest.com/product_p/ts-ilexdedpendula.htm</a> )	

I. dimorphophylla

<p><b>'Hollywood'</b></p>	<p><i>I. dimorphophylla</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>A female selection, available from European mail order nurseries. Photos suggest juvenile-form spinose foliage, red fruits. Described as "a rounded shrub bearing small, glossy, spiny and ovate leaves, which stay bright green all year round. In autumn small red berries are formed on the branches. A compact shrub, it's particularly suited to small gardens, and makes an excellent bonsai plant." (<a href="http://www.gardenersworld.com/plants/plant-finder/ilex-dimorphophylla-hollywood/">http://www.gardenersworld.com/plants/plant-finder/ilex-dimorphophylla-hollywood/</a>) Available from supplier Kwekerij Hoekert B.V. (The Netherlands). Listed on the website of BlueBell Arboretum and Nursery (U.K. ), mature height 1.5 m x 1.5 m (5 ft x 5 ft). (<a href="http://www.bluebellnursery.com/catalogue/trees/ilex/1/1472">http://www.bluebellnursery.com/catalogue/trees/ilex/1/1472</a>)</p>	
---------------------------	---------------------------------	----------	--	--

I. glabra

'All Gold'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	From the 2016 catalog of Rarefind Nursery: "Ron found this all gold sport of 'Gold Mine', itself a sport of the ubiquitous variety 'Shamrock'. It's more stable than 'Gold Mine' but color is best in full sun. Plant in moist soil and use 'Pretty Boy' as a pollinator if you want the black fruit for the birds. Showy, hardy and a wee bit like owning the end of a rainbow! Zones 4-9. H: 4-6 ft. W: 4-6 ft."	
Country Gentlemen TM 'Cougezam'	<i>I. glabra</i>	M?	Mentioned on the website of Lake County Nursery, Perry, Ohio, accessed 24 June 2020. No details.	
Gem Box TM 'SMNIGAB17'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	From the Proven Winners website: "This cool new dwarf, broadleaf evergreen looks more like a boxwood than an inkberry. A dense, ball-shaped plant, Gem Box <i>Ilex</i> has small, dainty, dark green leaves with attractive red tips during the spring flush. It maintains good branching right to the ground so it never looks bare-legged like other cultivars may. It's great as a small evergreen hedge or used as a container specimen in milder climates. Available in better garden centers Spring 2016." Listed as 24-36 inches tall and wide, hardy in Zone 5-9. ( <a href="https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/gem-box-inkberry-holly-ilex-glabra">https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/gem-box-inkberry-holly-ilex-glabra</a> ) From the patent: an open-pollinated seedling of <i>Ilex glabra</i> 'UMASS', selected in 2010 by Timothy D. Wood of Spring Lake, MI. Said to be more compact and with smaller leaves than <i>I. glabra</i> 'Shamrock'. Confirmed as a female clone. (communication from Kimberly Noffke, Proven Winners Color Choice Flowering Shrubs, 15 July 2019)	PP27554, filed Mar. 19, 2015 (US Plant Patent Application Publication 2016/0278265), assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery Inc.
'Georgia Wine'	<i>I. glabra</i>	?	Introduced by Bill Craven of Twisted Oaks Nursery, Georgia. Forms colonies. No further details at this time. (communication from Ed Swails, 9 Dec. 2016)	
'Green Billow'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	A branch sport of <i>Ilex glabra</i> 'Nigra', discovered by Mark P. Griffith in March 1995. From the patent: "...characterized by compact, mounded, broadly spreading habit, branches that are finely-textured due to very freely and horizontal branching and closely-spaced leaves which produce a dense, and not open, plant habit; good retention of lower foliage; small, glossy dark green summer foliage and burnished grayed-purple winter foliage; small cream-white flowers that form blackish drupes; and wide adaptability, suitable for wet and moist soils and hardiness zones 4 to 9."	PP10678, filed June 16, 1997, assigned to Griffith Propagation Nursery, Watkinsville, Georgia.
'Green Magic'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	Selected for tight, compact habit and glossy foliage. Showy black berries in the fall. Rounded habit. Height 3-4'; width 5-6', Zones 5-9. Introduced by Willoway Nurseries, Avon, Ohio. ( <a href="https://www.willowaynurseries.com/plant/ILEX-GLABRA-GREEN-MAGIC-1338">https://www.willowaynurseries.com/plant/ILEX-GLABRA-GREEN-MAGIC-1338</a> , accessed 3 Feb. 2021)	

I. glabra

'Gold Mine'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	Gold-margined leaf sport of 'Shamrock'. Found by Gabriel Cesarini at Phyto-Ecology Nursery in Ridgeley, Maryland. "The foliage of the new variety is particularly distinctive, and when exposed to full sun, is dark glossy green with irregular, bright golden-yellow variegation at the margin. The growth habit is slow to moderate, and the plant assumes a smaller overall size than 'Shamrock'." Hardy in Zone 6a. Described in "New Conard-Pyle Hollies" by Jason Brown, Holly Society Journal vol. 23(3): 10-12 (2005). Dirr claims it is prone to reversion to all-green or gold sports (Dirr's Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs [2011], pp. 374-375).	PP14233, filed October 8, 2002, assigned to CP Delaware, Inc.
Nordic TM 'Chamzin'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	Included in Galle where it is listed as a female clone, but listed here to clarify any confusion as the plant is widely reported as male. Plants being circulated in the trade are female with black fruits, and not male as originally described in the plant patent. According to Joe Zampini, proprietor of Lake County Nursery in Perry, Ohio, where the plant was discovered by his father Jim Zampini, the plant is female and fruits lightly (communication of Jim Resch, 6 July 2020).	PP6962, filed Aug. 1, 1989
Northern Performer TM 'Noperz'	<i>I. glabra</i>	M (?)	Offered by Silver Falls Nursery in Silverton, Oregon. Described as a superior version of Nordic TM (probably a branch sport), with larger, thicker, and darker leaves. Compact, rounded shape, said to fill in better than Nordic TM. Claimed hardy down to Zone 3. Silver Falls Nursery cannot confirm whether the plant is male (communication from Silver Falls Nursery to Kim Eierman of EcoBeneficial LLC, Aug. 28, 2019).	
'Nova Scotia'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	" <i>Ilex glabra</i> 'Nova Scotia' was collected in 1994 from the wild in Nova Scotia by Raymond Fielding, Pleasantville, Nova Scotia (Dirr, 1998, Manual of woody landscape plants, their identification, ornamental characteristics, culture, propagation and uses. Stipes Publishing L.L.C., Champaign, IL. pp 461-464.). It is a rounded compact shrub of 0.6 to 0.9 m. Its leaves are a lustrous dark green and smaller than the species. It is a female clone that produces the standard black inkberries."  ( <a href="http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1257&amp;context=etd">http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1257&amp;context=etd</a> ) Among the most cold-hardy <i>I. glabra</i> cultivars in field trials and laboratory tests conducted by researchers at the University of Maine: <a href="http://www.umaine.edu/mainepants/MyPub/JEH10-04SunYP.pdf">http://www.umaine.edu/mainepants/MyPub/JEH10-04SunYP.pdf</a> .	
'Peggy's Cove'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	Originated from cuttings taken by John H. Alexander III, the propagator of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, from a seaside barren in Peggy's Cove, Nova Scotia, Canada, in October 1988. Of these, a single plant was selected and named 'Peggy's Cove'. Evergreen shrub with a mounded shape, compact habit, 0.76 m tall and 1.3 m wide after 18 years. Leaves are coriaceous, glabrous, oval to oblong-elliptic, 2.1-2.5 cm long and 8-10 mm wide (much smaller than <i>I. glabra</i> 'Compacta'). Fruits are black, globose, 6-10 mm diameter. Hardy in Zone 5. Registered by Eric Hsu and John H. Alexander III for the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University as HSA 5-06, published Holly Soc. Jour. 26 (2): 10-11 (2008). See also John Alexander's description of the plant at <a href="http://arnoldia.arboretum.harvard.edu/pdf/articles/2010-68-1-a-new-plant-introduction-from-the-arnold-arboretum-ilex-glabra-peggy-s-cove.pdf">http://arnoldia.arboretum.harvard.edu/pdf/articles/2010-68-1-a-new-plant-introduction-from-the-arnold-arboretum-ilex-glabra-peggy-s-cove.pdf</a> . Note: Prior to this registration, some have mistakenly distributed plants labeled as 'Peggy's Cove', propagated from the plants grown from the October 1988 cutting collection, not realizing these to be a mixture of distinct taxa.	
'Pretty Boy'	<i>I. glabra</i>	M	Offered in the 2013 RareFind Nursery catalog: "If you want fruit on your female inkberries, you need a male clone in the vicinity. 'Pretty Boy' will do the job, and it's a nice plant in its own right. Very narrow (1" long but just 1/4" wide) dark green foliage sets it apart giving this compact grower a fine texture. Likes moist soil and tolerates part shade or full sun. Zones 5-9."  ( <a href="http://www.rarefindnursery.com/index.cfm/action/productdetail/product_id/3961.htm">http://www.rarefindnursery.com/index.cfm/action/productdetail/product_id/3961.htm</a> )	
'Pretty Girl'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	Offered in the 2014 Rarefind Nursery catalog: "A petite damsel among the inkberries, natives of the eastern US where they are found growing in damp and shady spots, often along roadsides. Leaves are set around the twigs in rosette fashion and are smaller and rounder than other inkberry clones. Prolific producer of black fruit when a male clone like 'Pretty Boy' is nearby. Zones 5-9. H: 3-4 ft. W: 2-3 ft."	

I. glabra

'Red Tip'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	<p>From the website of Niche Gardens, Chapel Hill, North Carolina: "An exciting new selection of native Inkberry, with a superior dense habit. Evergreen foliage stays vibrant and clean, even through hot summers. New growth emerges a beautiful bronzy-red, and black berries provide winter interest. Very adaptable to various light and soil conditions. Propagated from the JC Raulston Arboretum." Ht. 6-8'. Spread 6-8'. Zones 5-9. (<a href="http://www.nichegardens.com/catalog/item.php?id=2337&amp;PHPSESSID=8a9b734f09f098c5643c08c495a6bc17">http://www.nichegardens.com/catalog/item.php?id=2337&amp;PHPSESSID=8a9b734f09f098c5643c08c495a6bc17</a>) Distributed by the JC Raulston Arboretum to its Friends group in 2004: "We acquired this plant from Roslyn Nursery (Dix Hills, New York), a mail order nursery based on Long Island, in 2001. At the JCRA, we have been impressed with the dense form and excellent foliage quality throughout the growing season. It has looked especially nice during this past dry, hot summer. Named 'Red Tip' for the color of its new growth flush, this plant will not put red tip photinias out of business, but there is definitely some bronze-red color there, which is atypical among the cultivars encountered for <i>Ilex glabra</i>. Where many female clones of inkberry are often open and leggy in habit, 'Red Tip' is not showing any of these adverse characteristics. For an alternative to the familiar Chinese and Japanese hollies, inkberry has long been promoted by many nursery and landscape professionals. Usually, the pitfall of the inkberries is the lack of holding foliage from top to bottom of the plant, especially as the plants age. 'Red Tip', thus far, is holding up excellently, in this regard. Hardy throughout North Carolina. Grows best in full sun to part sun." (<a href="https://jcra.ncsu.edu/horticulture/giveaways/connoisseur-plants/connoisseur-plants.php?year=2004">https://jcra.ncsu.edu/horticulture/giveaways/connoisseur-plants/connoisseur-plants.php?year=2004</a>)</p>	
Strongbox TM 'Ilexfarrowtracey'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	<p>An open-pollinated seedling of <i>Ilex glabra</i> 'Shamrock', male parent unknown. Smaller stature, and with more mounding habit than 'Shamrock'. Flowering not observed in the patent description. From the website of Proven Winners, "Love boxwood but struggle with disease or winter damage? Plant Strongbox® inkberry holly instead. This native evergreen naturally grows as a broadly rounded mound, and keeps its leaves all the way to the ground for the lush, dense look you love. It can be pruned or shaped as you desire, or left to attain its neat natural shape. It's also much faster growing than boxwood, and offers good deer resistance, too. Available in better garden centers in spring 2019." Listed as 24-36" tall, Zone 5a. Said to be a bit broader and less rounded than Gem Box TM. Black fruits, according to Proven Winners website. (<a href="https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/strongbox-inkberry-holly-ilex-glabra">https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/strongbox-inkberry-holly-ilex-glabra</a>) Confirmed as a female clone. (communication from Kimberly Noffke, Proven Winners Color Choice Flowering Shrubs, 15 July 2019)</p>	PP30147, filed Nov. 30, 2017, assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.
'WS1'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	<p>A sport mutation of <i>Ilex glabra</i> 'Nigra' found on a cultivated plant in Athens, Alabama. Inventors Bill Strain of Athens, AL, and Charles Wilson of Frankfort, KY. Dense, rounded habit, denser than 'Nigra', with small internodes (less than 1 cm). Maintains foliage to the ground, unlike 'Nigra'. Small white flowers forming black drupes. Winter foliage darker than is typical of the species.</p>	US Application 2003/0014794 P1, filed July 12, 2001, no follow up patent found
MORE CULTIVARS	<i>I. glabra</i>		<p>See <a href="http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1257&amp;context=etd">http://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1257&amp;context=etd</a>, see pages 5-11 for a listing of <i>Ilex glabra</i> cultivars</p>	

I. integra

'Catherine'	<i>I. integra</i>	F	An unnamed seedling obtained by Charles Anderson about 1970 at a nursery on the lower eastern shore of Virginia. It was later identified as <i>Ilex integra</i> . The female plant was trained to a single leader and is 15 feet tall and 8 feet wide. The foliage is dark green with average size red fruit. The leaves average 2 ½ inches in length and 1 1/8 inches in width. The leaf margins are entire except for a occasional leaf with one or two minute acute spines. Named for Charles Anderson's daughter Cathy. (communication from Charles Anderson, Jan. 23, 2013) Original tree died from poor drainage in exceptionally wet early 2018.	
'Cascade'	<i>I. integra</i>	F	Seedling originating in the collection of Kit Richardson, Baltimore, MD. Propagated by Bill Kuhl of McLean Nurseries. Dark green leaves, red fruit. Contrary to the name, it is not a weeping form. In the collection of Bill Cannon. (communication from Bill Cannon, July 2, 2013)	
'Green Shadow'	<i>I. integra</i>	?	From the 2016 catalog of Rarefind Nursery: "Originally grown from the JC Raulston Arboretum's plant which they received in 2000 and by 2007 had grown through the roof of their Lath House. The two-tone green leaves are broadly edged in creamy white. It has proven to be a vigorous, upright grower and deserves a place in any garden. Reportedly hardy to Zone 6b. Zones 6-9. H: 10 ft. W: 3 ft."	
'Ogon'	<i>I. integra</i>	F	From the website of Camellia Forest Nursery in 2014: "(zone 7-9)- The "Gold Nepal Holly" is a female form, producing brilliant red berries in fall-winter which contrast well against the golden, spineless foliage. Originally from Japan, this upright holly can reach 15' tall by 8' wide. Plant in full-part sun for best foliage coloration, with well drained, moist, acidic soil. This is a wonderful specimen to add to a shrub border or to use for screening. Plant a male specimen near by for required pollination, and prune in late winter-early spring, before flowering, to ensure berry set. [15'T x 8'W]" ( <a href="http://www.camforest.com/Ilex_integra_Ogon_p/ts-ilexiogon2qt.htm">http://www.camforest.com/Ilex_integra_Ogon_p/ts-ilexiogon2qt.htm</a> )	
'Suzuki'	<i>I. integra</i>		In the collection of Carmen Gianforte. DESCRIPTION NEEDED.	

I. latifolia

'Alva'	<i>I. latifolia</i>	F	Offered by Woodlander's Nursery, Aitken, SC in 2015. "This clone selected by Ted Stephens of Nurseries Caroliniana and named for his brother is an attractive female clone." Listed as 25-30' tall and 10-12' wide, hardy in Zones 7-9.	
'Morris Arboretum 96-002-B'	<i>I. latifolia</i>	M	Plants grown at Morris Arboretum outside Philadelphia, PA from wild-collected seed. Cuttings from one of two plants are offered for sale by RareFind Nursery, new for 2015.	
'Snow Flash'	<i>I. latifolia</i>	?	Variegated form of <i>I. latifolia</i> ; margins creamy-yellow and occasionally blotches throughout the leaf. In the collection of Tony Avent, Plant Delights Nursery/Juniper Level Botanic Garden, Raleigh, NC. Originated in Japan. About 15 feet tall and 10 feet wide after 10 years. Available from Garden Treasures, Wendell, NC in 2021.	



I. maximowicziana

<p><b>Impala TM</b></p>	<p><i>I. maximowicziana</i> var. <i>kanehirae</i></p>	<p>?</p>	<p>From the website of Milan Havlis, in the Czech Republic, in the 2015 catalog: "This Japanese holly is a unique species formerly known as <i>Ilex mutchagara</i> . Its correct Latin name is far too long and a bit complicated to both pronounce and spell, hence its modern trade name IMPALA® holly. The easiest way to describe IMPALA® holly is to compare it with Japanese box-leaved holly <i>Ilex crenata</i> . It differs in larger leaves and faster growth. IMPALA® holly has 2-3 cm long, elliptic, evergreen leaves with serrated margins, light green when they emerge, maturing to dark green in summer on purple red stems. It grows quite fast for a holly and branches well which makes it a perfect hedging plant. Pruning is possible from early spring until early summer, light trimming until late August. Japanese holly is usually trouble-free, it does best in medium fertile, acid, moist but well-drained soil. Once established it can withstand summer dry spells. Grow it in full sun or part shade, in full shade it will lose its shape and brightness. Hardy to about -25°C (USDA zone 6), possibly a little more." (<a href="http://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=2124">http://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=2124</a>)</p>		
-------------------------	---	----------	--	--	--

I. opaca

'Andy Bee'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	From the website of Simpson Nursery, "A new offering by Simpson Nursery, this American Holly male originated over forty years ago as a volunteer seedling retained in place by Bob Simpson. It has dark, matt finish leaves. Dense foliage and attractive compact growth habit." Listed as 30 feet tall. ( <a href="http://www.simpsonnursery.com/what-we-grow/ilex-opaqua/">http://www.simpsonnursery.com/what-we-grow/ilex-opaqua/</a> )	
'Baltimore Buzz' (= 'Office Male')	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Chance seedling discovered, selected, and introduced by William N. Kuhl in 1982, on the grounds of McLean Nurseries in Parkville, MD. Observed for nearly two decades, during which time it was referred to as 'Office Male'. Broadly conical tree, 2.5 m tall and 1.5 m wide after 18 years. Leaves coriaceous, oval, to 9.5 cm long and 5.8 cm wide, keeled, and boldly spinose. Margins undulate and revolute in side view and sinuate in top view, 5-9 spines per side. Bases rounded. Named for U.S. Army World War II veteran Buzz Richards of Baltimore. Registered 1-02 by William N. Kuhl of Parkville, MD, published Holly Society Journal 20(1): 41-42 (2002).	
'Bear Crossing'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling discovered and selected by James F. Resch from along railroad tracks in Bear, DE in 1995. Conical tree, 6.5 m tall and 4.3 m wide after about 40 years. Leaves oval, coriaceous, spinose, slightly keeled and undulate in cross section, 6.5 cm long and 4.3 cm wide. Leaf margins undulate to slightly revolute, with 4-6 (typically 4) spines per side. Fruits slightly oval, 9-10 mm long and 9 mm in diameter, abundant, Red Group 45B. Leaves resistant to springtime holly leaf miner. Registered HSA 1-03 by James F. Resch of Bear, DE, published Holly Society Journal 22(3): 5-6 (2004). See also "What's in a Name? The "Bear" Hollies from Delaware", Holly Society Journal 22(3):3-4 (2004) for the historical account. Plants distributed at HSA National Meetings in 2003 (Timonium, MD) and 2004 (Concordville, PA). Original tree destroyed in railway expansion.	
'Bear Station'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Chance seedling discovered and selected by James F. Resch from along railroad tracks in Bear, DE in 1995. Conical tree, 5.8 m tall and 4.9 m wide after about 40 years. Leaves oval, coriaceous and slightly keeled, to 6.3 cm long and 4.4 cm wide. Margins boldly spinose and sinuate in top view, with 3-5 (typically 4) spines per side. Apices are acuminate; bases are rounded. Leaves resistant to springtime holly leaf miner. Name refers to the elaborate railroad station built in 1882 near the site of the original plant. Registered HSA 2-03 by James F. Resch of Bear, DE, published Holly Society Journal 22(3): 6-7 (2004). See also "What's in a Name? The "Bear" Hollies from Delaware", Holly Society Journal 22(3):3-4 (2004) for the historical account. Plants distributed at HSA National Meetings in 2003 (Timonium, MD) and 2004 (Concordville, PA). Original tree destroyed in railway expansion.	

I. opaca

'Big Al'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	A chance seedling, discovered, selected and then transplanted as a one year seedling from her yard in Louisville, Kentucky to its present location in Crestwood, Kentucky in 1986 by Ms. Sue Massey. The seedling was especially noteworthy in that it was never damaged by extreme cold and freezing winds and was equally outstanding as a massive pollinator. Named in 2010 by Ms. Massey; the name 'Big Al' is on behalf of her recently deceased father. Conical evergreen tree, 9.1 m tall and 4.6 m wide at 25 years. Leaves are simple, coriaceous, glabrous, with an ovate-elliptic shape and margins that are spinose and sinuate. Bases are cuneate with petioles 8 mm (5/16in) long. Leaves have marginal spines that number five to six per side, with an aristate leaf tip and appear convex in side view. Leaf color is dark olive green. Abundant creamy white staminate flowers, with the male inflorescences being cymose, with both simple and compound cymes. Mr. Jules Klein and Mr. Michael Boice began propagating the selection in 2007 on behalf of Ms. Massey. The rooted cuttings consistently take on a strong central leader and branch out well. The first plants were sold in the fall of 2009 to Mr. Randy Sizemore of Laurel Nursery in Crestwood, Kentucky. Selection is based on the heavy production of staminate flowers, the ability of the selection to endure freezing temperatures and strong winds without burn to the foliage and cuttings that retain the parental characteristics over three years of propagation, with a strong, upright growth habit. Registered by Sue Massey of Crestwood, KY, as HSA 5-11, published Holly Society Journal 29 (2): 27-28 (2011).
'Big Mack'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	From the website of Rock Bridge Trees, "The 'Big Mack' holly, <i>Ilex opaca</i> , is a bold robust American Holly. Its medium dark green foliage is strongly highlighted with an abundance of brilliant red berries. It grows medium fast when young slowing down as it matures. Foliage is dense and the tree form is a rounded upright form." ( <a href="https://rockbridgetrees.com/product/big-mack-holly/">https://rockbridgetrees.com/product/big-mack-holly/</a> , accessed 2 December 2019)
'Big Red Variegated'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Variegated sport of the female American holly 'Big Red' (an old selection from southern New Jersey, selected and introduced by E. Dilatush in 1937). Creamy colored leaf margins with dark green centers; occasional leaves with larger, irregularly shaped blotches. Differs from two other variegated female American hollies 'Steward's Silver Crown' and 'Christmas Snow' in having larger and broader leaves, narrower and more uniform creamy-colored margins, and margins less undulate in cross section.
'Bill Clark'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Chance seedling discovered and selected by Stephen L. Schroeder in Evansville, Indiana, in 1979. Named in 1995 in honor of William (Bill) Clark of Terre Haute, Indiana. Original tree is broadly conical, 1.5 m tall and 1.2 m wide after about 15 years. Leaves oval to broadly elliptic, flat to slightly keeled, to 12.5 cm long by 6.8 cm wide. Tips acuminate, slightly reflexed; leaf bases rounded to widely cuneate. Margins spinose, revolute and slightly sinuate, 5-8 spines per side. Registered 12-99 by Stephen L. Schroeder of Evansville, Indiana, published Holly Society Journal 17(4): 12-13 (1999).
'Boiler Boy'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	A male seedling, selected by Jim Resch of Bear, Delaware, from chance seedlings germinated in his holly collection in about 2007. The selected plant was one of three closely spaced seedlings, apparently from sibling seeds within a single fruit. The fastest growing seedling of the three was separated and grown in steadily larger containers, and was used in educational school presentations for several years. When the plant became too large to be readily transported between schools, it was planted out in Downingtown, Pennsylvania in 2017, at which time the plant was about six feet tall and ten years old. Named for Boiler, a black and tan dachshund living at the Downingtown address. Named in 2020. Propagation begun in 2020.
'Bosley'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	From the website of Broken Arrow Nursery, "A robust and durable male American holly which showcases ample pollinating capacity for a diversity of female cultivars from a young age. The mid-green, spinose leaves are attractive through the year and add appeal to the formal, pyramidal framework of mature specimens." No further description. Claimed hardy in Zone 5. ( <a href="https://www.brokenarrownursery.com/ilex-opaca-bosley-bosley-male-american-holly.html">https://www.brokenarrownursery.com/ilex-opaca-bosley-bosley-male-american-holly.html</a> , accessed 26 March 2020)
'Brady Boy' (= 'Hume Boy')	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Introduced by McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. Originally distributed under the name 'Hume Boy' (name since discontinued).

I. opaca

'Brotzman's Male'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Male American holly selected by Brotzman's Nursery in Madison, Ohio, near Lake Erie. Offered new for 2015 by RareFind Nursery.
'Charlie's Angel'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling found by Charles R. Anderson in a field adjacent a garden in Annapolis, MD and moved to his residence in Owings Mills, MD in 1961. Conical tree, 10.7 m tall and 4.6 m wide after 55 years. Leaves simple, coriaceous, glabrous, ovate, 7.7 cm long and 5.5 cm wide. Apices acuminate; bases rounded. Margins spinose, up to 5 spines per side. Fruits globose, up to 8 mm in diameter, Red Group 44A. Selected for dark green foliage and consistent display of red fruit; leaves wider than usual for the species. Registered by Charles R. Anderson of Owings Mills, MD, as HSA 3-11, published Holly Society Journal 29 (2): 25-26 (2011).
'Charlie's Church' (= 'Church')	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling found by Charles R. Anderson in Annapolis, MD and moved to his residence in Owings Mills, MD in 1961. Broadly conical evergreen tree, 11 m tall and 8 m wide at about 60 years. Leaves coriaceous, keeled, somewhat curved, and oval, to 5.0 cm long and 4.0 cm wide. Apices acuminate; bases acute. Margins undulate in side view and spinose in top view, 4-5 spines per side. Fruits globose, 8 mm in diameter, abundant, Red Group 46B. Selected for attractive, dense foliage, abundant red fruit, fast growth, and upright pyramidal shape. Propagated by McLean Nurseries, Baltimore MD, and Heartwood Nursery, Felton, PA. Registered 2-19 by James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson, published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 47-48 (2019).
'Charlie's Ginny Marie' (= 'Ginny Marie')	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Originated chance seedling growing in Charles R. Anderson's holly collection, Owings Mills, MD, in the late 1980s. Selected by William Kuhl and Charles Anderson for its wide, dark green foliage, red berries, and broad, dense pyramidal shape. (communication from Charles Anderson, June 19, 2013) Conical tree, 5.2 m tall and 2.7 m wide after about 30 years. Leaves coriaceous, flat to slightly keeled, and glabrous, oval, to 7.0 cm long and 5.5 cm wide. Apices acuminate; bases rounded. Margins generally flat to only slightly undulate in side view, and spinose in top view, with 4-5 spines per side. Fruits globose, 9 mm in diameter, Red Group 45B. Named after Charles Anderson's daughter. Registered 3-19 by James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson, published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 48-49 (2019).
'Charming Cleopatra'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling discovered and selected in 2003 by William N. Kuhl at McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. Named and introduced in 2004. Conical evergreen tree, 3.7 m tall and 2.1 m wide after 17 years. Leaves coriaceous, oval, keeled, 6.7 cm long and 4.1 cm wide. Apices acuminate. Margins undulate, 3-5 spines on the upper two-thirds of the leaf. Fruits are elliptic, round in cross section, 8 mm in diameter, red orange in color Red Group 44C. Foliage similar to <i>I. opaca</i> 'Miss Helen', but broader and more flattened. Named after a golden retriever named Cleopatra, owned by Miriam Miceli, a long time employee at the nursery. Registered by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD as HSA 2-09, published Holly Soc. Jour. 28 (2): 27-30 (2010).
'Chuckie'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	A vigorous male seedling grown and selected by Miriam Miceli, Baltimore, MD. Propagated in 2012 by McLean Nurseries when many other <i>opaca</i> males failed to produced good cutting wood. Originally considered name of 'Generic Eric', but never distributed under that name. Introduced by McLean Nurseries in 2013.
'Farandole'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Selection of native American holly made by Susan Hunter of Heartwood Nursery, Stewartstown, PA. Female with red fruits, the distribution of the berries all up and down the branches are like the running musical notes in a musical score. (communication from S. Hunter, 29 Oct. 2014)

## I. opaca

'Forest Totem'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Selected by Susan Hunter around 2010 as a chance seedling in an open field on an island in the Susquehanna River near Holtwood, Pennsylvania. Upright columnar to fastigiate habit, 4.6 m tall and 0.92-1.2 m wide after 9 years. Leaves coriaceous, flat to slightly keeled in cross section, and glabrous, up to 13 cm long and 5.8 cm wide. Bases rounded. Margins slightly undulate to convex in side view, up to 4 spines per side. Apices aristate. Petioles up to 9 mm long. Upper leaf surfaces Yellow Green Group N138B. Fruits rounded in side view and in cross section, 8 mm long by 7 mm wide, Red Group 44A, with peduncles 5 mm long. Selected for upright columnar to fastigiate habit, and for leaves longer than are typical for the species. Registered 7-19 by Susan Hunter of Felton, PA, published Holly Society Journal in 38(2): 15-16 (2020).
'Georgia Spire'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling in woodland on a farm southeast of Emanuel City, Georgia, discovered in 1995 by W.C. Tancig. Original tree has a conical shape, 23.2 m tall and 11.6 m wide, with an estimated age of 100 years. Leaves are coriaceous, spinose, keeled, obovate and undulate in cross section, 8.3 cm long and 5.5 cm wide. Tips aristate; bases cuneate. Leaf margins undulate to slightly revolute, 4-5 spines per side, but some leaves are nearly entire with only 2 spines per side, toward the top half. Fruits round, 7 mm in diameter, not prolific, Orange 25A. Registered 1-00 by W.C. Tancig, published Holly Society Journal 18(3): 19 (2000).
'Georgianna'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	A female American holly selection with red fruit, received from Greg Rose in Pewee Valley, Kentucky; two specimens planted in 2015 at the Clark-Landsbaum Deming Park Holly Arboretum in Terre Haute, Indiana (communication from Robert Artis, 2 April 2016).
'Gettysburg'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	A female clone propagated from a large tree growing behind the podium area where Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg address, at the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (Zone 6b). Origin unknown; parent plant probably dates to the mid-1900s. First propagated and distributed by Mike Lynch of McLean Nurseries. One large plant in the collection of Bill Cannon, Cape Cod, Massachusetts; another at Clark Landsbaum Deming Park Arboretum in Terre Haute, Indiana.
'Glen Ellen'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling discovered at McLean Nurseries in Parkville, MD, by William N. Kuhl in 1975. Originally named 'Pond Specimen' because of its proximity to a decorative pond; propagated and distributed since 1980. Original tree 5.8 m tall and 2.5 m wide after 25 years. Leaves coriaceous, spinose, broadly oval to elliptic, keeled, to 6.0 cm long by 7.4 cm wide. Leaf margins spinose, 4-6 spines per side, tip spine aristulate and reflexed. Bases broadly rounded. Fruits ovoid to globose, 10 mm long and 8 mm in diameter, Red Group 43A. Selected for large, flat leaves and vigorous growth habit, averaging over 9" of new growth yearly. Registered 2-01 by William N. Kuhl, published Holly Society Journal 19(3): 22 (2001).
'Golden Knight'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Originated as a bud mutation discovered by Ronald E. Solt on <i>I. opaca</i> 'Jersey Knight' grown at the Kutztown Steel Foundry in Kutztown, PA in 1970. Cutting taken that year produced a conical tree, 4.3 m tall and 2.1 m wide after 27 years. Leaves large, spinose, elliptic, slightly keeled and curved in cross section, 9.0 cm long and up to 4.5 cm wide. Leaf color is Yellow-Green Group 153D toward the tip and more regularly green, 146B toward the base. Selected based on distinctive leaf color, which is enhanced when grown in full sun. Registered 3-98 by Ronald E. Solt of Barto, PA, published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 25-26 (1998). One of the Test Hollies distributed to attendees of the 2000 National Meeting of the Holly Society of America in Knoxville, TN.
'Governor Joel Parker'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Exclusive for 2013 from RareFind Nursery. From the RareFind Nursery 2013 catalog: "Male American holly. NEW! RareFind exclusive! Our introduction of a magnificent male holly found growing in front of the former Smithburg Tavern [in Freehold Township], birthplace of Joel Parker (1816-88), Governor of New Jersey during the Civil War (1863-1866) and from 1871-1874. He also served as Attorney General of NJ in 1875 and as a NJ Supreme Court Justice from 1880-1888. Zones 6-9. Height 15-20 ft. Width 8-10 ft." ( <a href="http://www.rarefindnursery.com/index.cfm/action/productdetail/product_id/6111.htm">http://www.rarefindnursery.com/index.cfm/action/productdetail/product_id/6111.htm</a> )

I. opaca

'Hannah Rose'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling discovered in Mertztown, Berks County, PA by Ronald Solt in 1985. Parentage presumed to be <i>I. opaca</i> 'Old Heavy Berry' and <i>I. opaca</i> 'Old Leather Leaf', as these were the only hollies in the vicinity of the seedling. Named by Solt in 1997 after his granddaughter Hannah Rose. Broadly pyramidal tree, 4.6 m tall and 3.0 m wide in 20 years. Leaves large, spinose, and slightly keeled, flat in cross section, 8.3 cm long and to 5.5 cm wide. Fruits globose, to 10 mm in diameter, Red Group 45A. Fruits ripen early. Cuttings taken in early September root readily but are reluctant to root when taken too late. Registered 2-98 by Ronald E. Solt of Barto, PA, published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 24-25 (1998).	
'Hume's Choice'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Discovered and selected in 1950 by Stewart McLean as a chance seedling on the grounds of McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. Named and introduced around 1976 by William N. Kuhl. Plant was especially admired by Dr. Harold H. Hume, after whom the selection was named. Broadly conical tree, 13.7 m tall and 5.2 m wide after 60+ years. Leaves coriaceous, elliptic to broadly elliptic, 4.5-6.5 cm long and 2.5-3.0 cm wide, keeled, undulate, with 2-5 spines on the upper two-thirds of the leaf. Margins slightly wavy. Fruits globose, 8-11 mm in diameter, vivid red 44A, abundant. Registered by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD, as HSA 1-09, published Holly Soc. Jour. 28 (2): 27-28 (2010).	
'Indiana State'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Originated as a chance seedling found growing in a neglected holly hedge in Magnolia, New Jersey. Initially selected for its attractive foliage and apparent freedom from leaf miner and leaf spot. Cuttings taken in 1967; clone moved to Terre Haute, Indiana. Named in 2005 by Robert D. Artis. Propagated and grown at Indiana State University for planting at public spaces throughout Terre Haute. Broadly conical evergreen tree, 6.4 m tall and 6.1 m wide after 44 years. Leaves oval, coriaceous and keeled, to 6 cm long and 3.7 cm wide. Margins are spinose often to the top half of the leaf and sinuate in top view, with 2-3 (typically 2) spines per side and undulate in cross section. Bases rounded to cuneate; apices acuminate. Hardiness rated at Zone 5b. Registered by Robert D. Artis of Terre Haute, Indiana for the Friends of the Clark-Landsbaum Deming Park Holly Arboretum as HSA 1-08, published Holly Soc. Jour. 27 (1&2): 30-31 (2009).	
'Jean Barrett'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Introduced by McLean Nurseries of Baltimore, MD.	
'Kay Fenton'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Further description needed. Briefly available from McLean Nurseries in 2008.	
'Lady Longfield'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Female selection from New Jersey; briefly propagated and distributed by McLean Nurseries of Baltimore, MD.	
'Liberty Belle'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling, found in the nursery in Baltimore County in 1995 by Susan Hunter, and moved to her relocated nursery in Felton, Pennsylvania in 1997. Propagated, grown, and distributed to the trade as a female companion to <i>I. opaca</i> 'Uncle Sam'. Original tree conical, 6.1 m tall and 1.5 m wide after 20 years. Leaves simple, coriaceous, glabrous, ovate, 3.8 cm long and 3.1 cm wide. Bases rounded, apices acuminate. Margins spinose, with up to five spines per side. Fruits are globose, up to 8 mm in diameter, Red Group 44B. Selected based on fast growth habit, smaller leaves than is typical for the species, dark red persistent fruit, and consistently heavy fruit set. Registered 3-15 by Sue Hunter of Heartwood Nursery, Felton, PA, Holly Soc. Journal vol. 33 no. 2, p. 44 (2015).	
Little Hollies	<i>I. opaca</i>		A series of <i>Ilex opaca</i> , <i>decidua</i> , and <i>verticillata</i> selected by Parker Lewis Little from the wild in central Virginia during the 1980s and 1990s, and introduced at Piping Tree Gardens and Nursery, 13171 Scotchtown Road, Beaverdam, VA 23015. A number of cultivars were listed at <a href="http://pipingtreegardens.blogspot.com/">http://pipingtreegardens.blogspot.com/</a> , including... and in their 2011 online catalog at <a href="http://2011pipingtreegardensnurserycatalog.blogspot.com/">http://2011pipingtreegardensnurserycatalog.blogspot.com/</a> . Twelve of Little's <i>I. opaca</i> selections were registered by Parker L. Little in 1996 as HSA 1- through 12-96, and are listed in Galle. More recent registrations are listed here.	

## I. opaca

'Little's Dainty Baby'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling tree selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1996. Original tree is narrowly pyramidal, 4.3 m tall and 2.7 m wide after about 30 years. Leaves elliptic to oval, spinose with wavy margins, 5-6 spines per side, 6.0 cm long and 3.5 cm wide, slightly keeled. Tip spines reflexed. Bases are rounded to cuneate. Fruits globose, 9 mm long and 8 mm in diameter, deep red 45A. Slow growing, with heavy crops of glossy, deep red fruit, and semi-glossy deep green foliage. Registered 5-99 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 20 (1999).
'Little's Emerald Green'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling tree selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1995. Original tree is pyramidal, 3.7 m tall and 3.7 m wide after about 27 years. Leaves are spinose, ovate to broadly elliptic, coriaceous, keeled, to 8.5 cm long and 5.0 cm wide. Tip spine acuminate to aristate, slightly downturned; bases cuneate to broadly cuneate. Margins shallowly sinuate with 3-5 spines per side. Fruits globose, 8 mm in diameter, Red Group 44A. Registered 8-99 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 23 (1999).
'Little's Fancy Red'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling tree selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1985. Original tree is pyramidal, 6.7 m tall and 4.9 m wide after an estimated 30 years. Leaves spinose, ovate to broadly elliptic, coriaceous, keeled, and flat, to 9.0 cm long and 5.0 cm wide. Bases broadly cuneate. Margins shallowly sinuate with 5-6 spines per side. Fruits globose, to 11 mm in diameter, Red Group 44A. Registered 9-99 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 23-24 (1999).
'Little's Glossy Belle'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling tree selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Chesterfield County, Virginia, in 1997. Original tree narrowly conical, 9.0 m tall and 4.0 m wide after about 45 years. Leaves elliptic, flat to slightly keeled, to 8.5 cm long by 5.3 cm wide. Fruits globose, 9 mm in diameter, Red 46B. Registered 5-98 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 27-28 (1998).
'Little's Glossy Red'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling tree selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Chesterfield County, Virginia, in 1997. Original tree conical, 2.7 m tall and 1.8 m wide after about 18 years. Leaves elliptic or ovate, to 8.0 cm long by 5.4 cm wide, flat in cross section, with 4-5 spines per side. Fruits glossy, ellipsoid to ovoid, to 10 mm long and 8 mm in diameter, Red 45B. Registered 6-98 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 28 (1998).
'Little's Ruby Fire'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling tree selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1995. Original tree is broadly columnar, 6.7 m tall and 4.3 m wide after about 40 years. Leaves broadly elliptic, flat to slightly keeled, to 8.5 cm long by 5.0 cm wide. Bases obtuse; margins with 5-6 prominent spines, mostly upturned. Fruits globose, 9 mm long and 8 mm in diameter, Red Group 45B. Registered 3-99 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 19-20 (1999)
'Little's Sunglow'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling tree selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1995. Original tree is narrowly conical, 7.6 m tall and 3.4 m wide after 40 years. Leaves variable, from spinose with a reflexed tip spine to spineless except for a tip spine. Spinose leaves are ovate to elliptic, coriaceous, flat to slightly keeled, to 7.2 cm long by 3.7 cm wide. Bases rounded to widely cuneate, margins undulate with 5-6 spines per side. Fruits oval to elliptic, 9 mm long and 8 mm wide, scarlet red 46A. Registered 4-99 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 20 (1999)

I. opaca

'Little's Waxy Girl'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling tree selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1997. Original tree narrowly conical, 4.0 m by 1.8 m wide after about 25 years. Leaves spinose, oval to elliptic, slightly keeled, to 8.6 cm long and 5.5 cm wide. Bases rounded. Margins undulate with 4-5 spines per side. Fruits globose, to 9 mm in diameter, very glossy, Red 44B. Registered 8-98 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, Virginia, published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 29-30 (1998).	
'Long Tall Sally'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	From the website of Simpson Nursery, "A new offering by Simpson Nursery, this American Holly originated over fifty years ago as a volunteer seedling retained in place by Bob Simpson. Now sixty feet tall (and still adding height) 'Long Tall Sally' has a drip line of 15'. Produces masses of bright red fruit which are quite showy in winter. This cultivar has shown itself to be resistant to drought, including the catastrophic drought experienced in Vincennes, IN during the summer of 2012." Listed as 60 feet tall, Zone 5. ( <a href="http://www.simpsonnursery.com/what-we-grow/ilex-opaqua/">http://www.simpsonnursery.com/what-we-grow/ilex-opaqua/</a> )	
'Margaret Moring' (syn. 'Rollover'?)	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Unique leaf form with extremely curled leaves, forming tube-like structures with the spinose margins nearly touching or even overlapping on the underside of each leaf. Female with red fruits. A large specimen, about 18' tall and 12' wide in 2010, is grown on the estate of Margaret and John Frederick Moring in White Stone, Virginia as part of a long row of <i>I. opaca</i> along a driveway. Propagation from the Mornings' plant begun in 2010 by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, and distributed under the name 'Margaret Moring'. A plant from that 2010 propagation was in the collection of Charles Anderson in Owings Mills, MD, and was moved to Delaware Botanic Gardens in Dagsboro, DE in 2019. Similar (if not identical) to <i>I. opaca</i> 'Rollover' (see below).	
'Maria's Yellow'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Yellow-fruited cultivar, discovered in Howard County, MD, and introduced by McLean Nurseries.	
'Maxine'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling selected from the wild in York County, Pennsylvania. Female with abundant red fruit. Propagated and introduced by Heartwood Nursery, Stewartstown, PA, and named for the tree's owner. (communication from Sue Hunter, Feb. 14, 2016)	
'Miss Courtney'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Openly pollinated seedling from <i>I. opaca</i> 'Lady Alice' (female) and <i>I. opaca</i> 'Old Leather Leaf' (male) grown in Allentown, PA, and given to Ronald Solt. Selected 1968 by Solt; named 1997 after his granddaughter Courtney. Broadly pyramidal habit, 4.6 m tall and 3.0 m wide in 30 years. Leaves large and spinose, slightly keeled and slightly curved, 10.0 cm long and to 5.1 cm wide, 5-6 spines per side. Fruits globose to elongate, to 11 mm long and 8 mm wide, Red Group 45B. Heavy fruiting tends to weigh down the branches, giving the tree a weeping appearance. Distributed to attendees of 50th Annual HSA meeting in 1997 in Millville, NJ for the hardiness test trial. Registered 1-98 by Ronald E. Solt of Barto, PA, published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 23-24 (1998).	



I. opaca

'Mission Oaks'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	A chance seedling discovered in the fenceline of a residence in Zanesville, Ohio in 2001 by Albert J. Hendley, Jr., and moved to Mission Oaks Gardens in Zanesville, Ohio. Broadly conical in shape, 4 m tall and 3.4 m wide after 17 years, with a herringbone branching pattern. Leaves oval, coriaceous, and glabrous, with an acuminate tip and cuneate base, 3.2-6.4 cm long and 2.5-5.1 cm wide. Margins are convex, spinose in top view, with 3 spines per side. Petiole length to 8 mm. Fruits globose, 5-8 mm in diameter, Orange Red Group 30A, on peduncles to 1 mm. Registered 1-18 by Richard Larson for Albert H. Hendley, Jr., published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 42-43 (2019).	
'Pamela Orton'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	"A new and superior intraspecific hybrid of <i>Ilex opaca</i> (American Holly) was introduced to commerce under the cultivar name 'Pamela Orton'." (listed under Progress 1/1/09 to 12/31/09 on the Rutgers University report to the USDA, <a href="https://portal.nifa.usda.gov/web/crisprojectpages/0202687-genetic-improvement-of-woody-plants-trees-and-shrubs-for-ornamental-uses.html">https://portal.nifa.usda.gov/web/crisprojectpages/0202687-genetic-improvement-of-woody-plants-trees-and-shrubs-for-ornamental-uses.html</a> ). Dark green foliage and reliably heavy fruit set. Grows rapidly. Offered in 2014 by Foxborough Nursery, Street, MD.	
'Patapsco'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Discovered in 1990 as a chance seedling in the wild approximately 8" tall along North St. John's Lane in Ellicott City, MD. Shortly after discovery it was rescued from the bulldozers by relocating it to Crossroads PA, as its discovery site is now a parking lot. It is a 25' female specimen with prolific berries, single straight trunk and an even conical shape. It derived its name by originating in the Patapsco River watershed and for the founder's fondness for the Quakers and their Patapsco Female Institute also in Ellicott City. Overall habit is typical of the species, although the leaves are consistently smaller, as are the internodes. Beautiful orange-red berries are consistently prolific. Propagated and introduced by Heartwood Nursery, Stewartstown, PA. (communications from Sue Hunter, Feb. 14 and 26, 2016)	
'Paterson'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Dense pyramidal form; narrowly upright in youth. Deep green foliage with red fruits. Available from Broken Arrow Nursery in 2017. Original liners received from Brotzman's Nursery, which obtained theirs from Holly Ridge Nursery, Geneva, Ohio, in 2016. Holly Ridge, in turn, received its plants from Wye Nursery, Denton, MD. Wye Nursery lists the plant as 'Paterson', not 'Patterson'. According to Norman Fischer, founder of Wye Nursery, the plant originated with Dr. White of Rutgers University in the 1980s, and he always assumed it was named 'Paterson' after the town in New Jersey. (personal communication to J. Resch, Dec. 1, 2017) Others have attributed the plant to William Patterson, a horticulturist from Longwood Gardens, who retired to Maryland's Eastern Shore. (personal communication to J. Resch, Nov. 27, 2017) In the holly collection of the Scott Arboretum at Swarthmore College.	
'Portia Orton'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Selected by Elwin Orton, Jr. and named for his wife Portia. Broad, dark green glossy leaves and abundant red fruit. Has exhibited high resistance to the holly berry midge, <i>Asphondylia iliciola</i> . Offered in 2013 by Fairweather Gardens, Greenwich, NJ.	
'Prancer'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	From the website of Holly Ridge Nursery in Geneva, Ohio: "Narrow grower with bright red fruit and smallish leaf, medium green in color. Matures at 35'." ( <a href="http://www.hollyridgenurseryohio.com/catalog/#">http://www.hollyridgenurseryohio.com/catalog/#</a> )	

## I. opaca

'Prettyboy'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Selected by William N. Kuhl, as a chance seedling at McLean Nurseries, Parkville, Maryland. Resembles 'Miss Helen', a prominent female American holly at the nursery, and may be its seedling. Broadly conical form with dense, dark green foliage. Leaves are somewhat darker than 'Miss Helen'. Named in 2002 after Prettyboy Reservoir in northern Baltimore County, MD. Described in Holly Society Journal 24(2): 12 (2006). Not to be confused with <i>Ilex glabra</i> 'Pretty Boy.'	
'Pretty Girl'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Original plant at McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. Introduced by McLean Nurseries. In the collection of Carmen Gianforte.	
'Pride Male'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	From the website of Broken Arrow Nursery, "A reliable pollinator for the Pride series of American holly which boasts above average cold tolerance for those in the upper ranges of <i>Ilex opaca</i> 's hardiness zone. Develops a tight, dense habit with less pruning than the straight species and features medium green foliage." Claimed hardy in Zone 5. ( <a href="https://www.brokenarrownursery.com/ilex-opaca-pride-male-pride-male-american-holly.html">https://www.brokenarrownursery.com/ilex-opaca-pride-male-pride-male-american-holly.html</a> , accessed 26 Mar 2020) Unclear which, if any, of Orlando Pride's introductions this plant might correspond to.	
'Pride Yellow'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Offered in 2017 by Broken Arrow Nursery: "A selection of American holly from the late Orlando Pride with excellent cold hardiness and bountiful crops of canary-yellow fruit. The strong growing plants develop a classic conical framework of dense branching cloaked with rich green foliage. Rate of growth and mature size are expected to be similar to the straight species." Claimed hardy in Zone 5.	
Ramblin' Man TM 'RLH-IO-1'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Discovered by Robert Head of Head-Lee Nursery, Seneca, South Carolina. A male American holly with a weeping habit, reaching 2 feet tall and 10 feet wide. Suitable as a groundcover or staked topiary accent plant. From the website of Greenleaf Nursery, <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-opaca-RLH-IO-1">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-opaca-RLH-IO-1</a> (accessed 30 Apr 2021).	PPAF
'Rita Marie'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Chance seedling discovered and selected by Arthur E. Allen in 1990 in North Rochester, Massachusetts. Original tree pyramidal, 7.6 m tall and 3.7 m wide at about 25 years old. Leaves narrowly elliptic to ovate, coriaceous, keeled, flat to downturned at the apex, to 8.0 cm long and 3.7 cm wide, margins undulate with 5-6 spines per side. Fruits globose, to 6 mm in diameter, dark red in Red Group 44. Registered 1-99 by Arthur E. Allen of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 18 (1999)	
'Rollover' (syn. 'Margaret Moring?')	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Unique leaf form with extremely curled leaves, forming tube-like structures with the spinose margins nearly touching or even overlapping on the underside of each leaf. Female with red fruits. Discovered by Richard Olsen (named Director of US National Arboretum in 2015) while a student at North Carolina State University in 2001; named at the JC Raulston Arboretum in 2008. Upright, narrowly conical tree; see J.C. Raulston Arboretum record with photographs at <a href="http://jcra.ncsu.edu/resources/photographs/plants-results.php?serial=107057">http://jcra.ncsu.edu/resources/photographs/plants-results.php?serial=107057</a> . A very similar (if not identical) plant, a large specimen, about 18' tall and 12' wide in 2010, is grown on the estate of Margaret and John Frederick Moring in White Stone, Virginia as part of a long row of <i>I. opaca</i> along a driveway. Propagation from the Mornings' plant begun in 2010 by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, and distributed under the name 'Margaret Moring'. A plant from that 2010 propagation was in the collection of Charles Anderson in Owings Mills, MD, and was moved to Delaware Botanic Gardens in Dagsboro, DE in 2019.	

I. opaca

'Rosebank'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	From the website of Rock Bridge Trees, "The Rosebank Holly is on the site of the old Rosebank Nursery in Nashville Tennessee which according to their claim was the oldest nursery in the south. This majestic holly is growing in what was my great grandfathers front yard. My first tree climbing experience was in this great old holly tree. The tree is at least 100 years old and has survived at least two major tornadoes. It is still full to the ground with healthy foliage. It is a light berry producer with healthy foliage that holds its color well through the dreary days of winter." ( <a href="https://rockbridgetrees.com/product/rosebank-holly/">https://rockbridgetrees.com/product/rosebank-holly/</a> , accessed 2 Dec. 2019)
'Selected Red' (syn. 'Croonenburg?')	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Offered in 2015 by Woodlander's Nursery. "This is an outstanding clone we propagated from a group planted many years ago here in Aiken, South Carolina. It is a dense pyramidal slightly weeping form, it may be the variety 'Croonenburg'. It has very good foliage and abundant bright red berries. Pyramidal form. An outstanding clone."
'Shannon Chiles'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Named by Joseph and Louise Chiles of Louisville, Kentucky, who grew American holly at their new home, which was built in 1967. Several years later an American holly seedling was found among the foundation plantings (which included one of the Cave Hill cultivars purchased from Theodore Klein of Yewdell Nursery), and this matured into an impressive female specimen with large, bright red fruits. In 1998, the tree was registered with the Holly Society and named 'Shannon Chiles' in honor of Joe and Louise's late daughter-in-law. Shannon is remembered as the inspiration behind a U.S. law allowing federal employees' coworkers to donate unused sick time to a coworker in need (Holly Society Journal 35(2): 12-13 (2017)). Pyramidal habit, 6.1 m tall and 3.7 m wide in 25 years. Leaves large, flat in cross section, up to 8.5 cm long and 6.5 cm wide. Fruits large, 9 mm long and 7 mm wide, Red Group 45A. Registered 4-98 by Carl W. Suk, who selected the tree for the Bernheim Arboretum, published Holly Society Journal 16(3): 26-27 (1998). Test Holly distributed at 2005 Annual Meeting in Louisville, KY, as cuttings propagated from the original plant by Jules Klein Nursery (Holly Society Journal 24(1): 28 (2006)).
'Sir Landon'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	A chance seedling at Patuxent Valley Nurseries, Highland, Maryland, germinated about 1998, selected and named by Daniel C. Turner in 2010. Conical tree, 3.7 m tall and 2.5 m wide after 12 years. Leaves coriaceous, glabrous, ovate-elliptic with spinose margins, up to 5 spines per side. Leaves large, 8.2 cm long and 5.5 cm wide, dark olive green. Apices acuminate, and bases rounded. Abundant staminate flowers. Larger, darker leaves than <i>I. opaca</i> 'Jersey Knight'; develops into a dense, conical tree. Named for Mr. Turner's grandson, Landon Southard. Registered by Daniel C. Turner as HSA 1-11, published Holly Society Journal 29 (2): 23 (2011).
'Sundown'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Selected by Susan Hunter of Felton, Pennsylvania around 2008, as a chance seedling in an open field near the Heartwood Nursery in Felton, PA. Conical habit, 4.3 m tall and 1.5 m wide after 12 years, with horizontal/herringbone branching. Leaves coriaceous, up to 14 cm long and 8.3 cm wide. Bases cuneate. Margins undulate in side view and spinose in top view, with up to five spines per side, and petioles up to 1.3 cm. Upper leaf surfaces moderately yellowish green, 139B. Fruits globose, 11 mm wide, Red Group 44B, borne singly on peduncles 7 mm long. Selected for dense branching habit, dark leaf color, and consistently heavy set of larger than average fruit. Registered 8-19 by Susan Hunter of Felton, PA, published Holly Society Journal 38(2): 16-17 (2020).
'Sunshine Bear'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Variegated form of American holly discovered as a branch sport of an unnamed male holly in a hedgerow in Bear, Delaware by Jim Resch in 2008. Unusually bright gold, irregular margins on green leaves; some leaves all-gold. Has proven difficult to propagate and may be prone to reversion; not distributed.

I. opaca

'Suzanne' (formerly 'Marianne')	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Discovered in the wild in Massachusetts by a friend of Bill Cannon of Brewster, MA. Dark green leaves. Abundant red fruits, unusually glossy. Propagated and introduced by Bill Cannon.
'Tom Clark'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	A favorite holly in the collection of Bill Cannon. Red fruits. Purchased at a Holly Society auction; origins unknown. Reported to be <i>I. opaca</i> , but small, rounded leaves suggest possible <i>cassine</i> or <i>myrtifolia</i> parentage. (communication from Bill Cannon, July 2, 2013)
'Tori's Red'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	A seedling of 'Satyr Hill', introduced by McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. Red fruits.
'Trail Man'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Selected by Michael Lynch from a hiking trail in northern Baltimore County, Maryland. Named by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries in honor of Mr. Lynch after his death. DESCRIPTION NEEDED
'Uncle Sam'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	Chance seedling, found in the nursery in Baltimore County in 1995 by Susan Hunter, and moved to her relocated nursery in Felton, Pennsylvania in 1997. Propagated, grown, and distributed to the trade as a male companion to <i>I. opaca</i> 'Liberty Belle'. Original tree conical, 5.2 m tall and 3 m wide after 20 years. Leaves simple, coriaceous, glabrous, ovate-elliptic, up to 5.1 cm long and 3.8 cm wide. Bases rounded, apices acuminate. Margins spinose in top view, with up to 3 spines per side. Selection based on this being a fast-growing tree with good form, with smaller leaves than the straight species, and ease of propagation. Registered 2-15 by Susan Hunter of Heartwood Nursery, Felton, Pennsylvania, Holly Soc. Journal vol. 33 no. 2, p. 43 (2015).
'Volunteer Orange'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Originated as a chance seedling found in the wild on the farm owned by a Mr. Hall, by Mr. Charles Harris, Sr. of Lenoir City, Tennessee. In 1964, Mr. Harris moved the tree from the forest to his property in Loudon County, TN. When viewed at the Harris farm in 1990 by Mr. Harold Elmore and Fran Scheidt, the tree was estimated to be 7.6 – 9.1 m (25-30 ft) tall and “with substantial clusters of good sized orange berries”. Propagation begun in 1990 by Elmore, who named the plant. The evergreen tree, nearly 9.1 m (30 ft) at 30+ years in 1990, has a conical shape and a horizontal branching habit. The leaves are elliptic, up to 10 cm (4 in) long by 4.5 cm (1 ¾ in) wide, flat in cross section, keeled, with 4-6 small spines on the leaf margins, some leaves almost entire. Fruits are globose, orange, Orange Group 25A, up to 9 mm (5/16 in) in diameter, with pedicels to 5 mm (3/16 in). One specimen at the Elmore Holly Collection of the University of Tennessee in Oak Ridge, TN. Plants have been offered by Beaver Creek Nursery in Knoxville, TN. Selection was based on the dark green elliptical foliage, with orange fruit. Registered by Fran Scheidt of Knoxville, TN, as HSA 2-11, published Holly Society Journal 29 (2): 24 (2011).

I. opaca

'Weston'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Originated as a chance seedling in the 1980s, discovered by R. Wayne Mezitt of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, beneath a planting of several mature holly cultivars. These had been planted by the discoverer's grandfather, Peter J. Mezitt, and included the male <i>I. opaca</i> 'Nelson West' (itself registered in 1964 by Polly Hill). Original plant was nearly 1.5 m tall when discovered, and was found to share narrow leaf shape with 'Nelson West', but was female. Cuttings were taken and distributed for evaluation, but the original plant died. Named 'Weston' in reference to the family's nursery business, after initially considering the name 'Mae West'. Conical/columnar evergreen tree, 3 m tall and 1.4-1.5 m wide after ten years. Leaves elliptical, up to 5.1 cm long, small for the species but significantly narrower, simple, coriaceous, glabrous, by 1.9-2.2 cm wide. Leaf bases cuneate, apices aristate. Leaf margins spinose. Fruits are small, globose, 7-8 mm in diameter, Red Group 45A. The clone is usually precocious, producing abundant smaller-than-typical fruit on young trees. 'Nelson West', a nearby male selection, is believed the pollen parent because of similar narrow leaf forms. Offered in 2016 by RareFind Nursery. Registered 1-16 with the Holly Society of America by R. Wayne Mezitt of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, Holly Soc. Journal vol.34, no. 2, pp. 52-53 (2016).
'Winter Sun'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Selected at Holly Ridge Nursery, Geneva, Ohio; fruits initially yellow, becoming orange-red to peach color. Height to 20 feet, Zones 5-9. Offered by Fairweather Gardens and ForestFarm Nursery. Appears to fruit quite heavily while still a young plant; makes an attractive cut holly sprig.
'Zig Zag'	<i>I. opaca</i>	?	Seedling selected by William Cannon of Brewster, Massachusetts. Named for the branches which point in all directions. (communication from Bill Cannon, Jan. 2013)
<b>Additional plants listed by Carmen Gianforte:</b>			
'Dana'			Listed by Carmen Gianforte as in his collection
'H1A' or 'HIA' ?			Listed by Carmen Gianforte as in his collection
'Jersey Gold'			Listed by Carmen Gianforte as in his collection
'Klosterberry'			Listed by Carmen Gianforte as in his collection
'Medio Picta'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	Listed by Carmen Gianforte as in his collection. Probably not a distinct clone but a name which reflects the form of leaf variegation.

I. pedunculosa

'Frosty Morn' (syn. 'Frosted Edge')	<i>I. pedunculosa</i>	?	Described with the name 'Frosted Edge' in the Winter 2008 newsletter of Summer Hill Nursery, Madison, Connecticut: "John Nassif, our Production Manager, found this variegated <i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> here at the Nursery. It has a white edge on its evergreen leaf and makes a very interesting large evergreen tree." ( <a href="http://www.summerhillnursery.com/newsletters/winter08.pdf">http://www.summerhillnursery.com/newsletters/winter08.pdf</a> ) Now sold as 'Frosty Morn', which is the same plant. Very narrow marginal variegation, looking like frost on the edge of the leaves. Slower growing than most <i>I. pedunculosa</i> . (communication from Mike Johnson, January 29, 2013). From the website of Broken Arrow Nursery: "A cool form of longstalk holly that we've been playing around with for a few years now. Foliage is irregularly streaked and splashed with creamy-white. Definitely not going to make the cover of Martha Stewart Living but certainly about as rare as it gets for those looking for something different." ( <a href="http://mail.brokenarrownursery.com/shop/ilex-pedunculosa-frosty-morn-variegated-longstalk-holly">http://mail.brokenarrownursery.com/shop/ilex-pedunculosa-frosty-morn-variegated-longstalk-holly</a> )	
'Mountain Mist'	<i>I. pedunculosa</i>	?	Variegated longstalk holly, sold by Barry Yinger at Asiatica Nursery until that company closed in 2010. A specimen was acquired by the J. C. Raulston Arboretum at that time. ( <a href="http://www.ncsu.edu/jcraulstonarboretum/jcra_updates/jcra_e-updates/2010/july/july_2010_e-update.html#new">http://www.ncsu.edu/jcraulstonarboretum/jcra_updates/jcra_e-updates/2010/july/july_2010_e-update.html#new</a> ) Sex unknown. In the collection of Bill Cannon on Cape Cod. (communication from Bill Cannon, July 2, 2013)	
'NYBG'	<i>I. pedunculosa</i>	F	Selection from the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York. Unlike many seedling plants of the species, which have leaves that turn pale green in winter and early spring, this cultivar holds its dark green leaf color year-round. Produces large crops of red fruit.	
'Stevens'	<i>I. pedunculosa</i>	M	From the website of Camellia Forest Nursery: "This is a male clone with an improved form over the species. The growth is dense and rounded, with no pruning. These are rooted cuttings from a 5' x 5' specimen at the Cox Arboretum, Canton, GA." ( <a href="http://www.camforest.com/product_p/ts-ileped2qt.htm">http://www.camforest.com/product_p/ts-ileped2qt.htm</a> )	

I. perado

<b>Steeple TM</b>	<i>I. perado</i>	?	An upright selection of the Azores holly, <i>I. perado</i> , offered by Cleveland Tree Farm of Fort Valley, Georgia. Promoted for vertical design needs, Zones 7-8. (communication from David Cleveland, proprietor, 19 May 2021)	
-------------------	------------------	---	--	--

I. rotunda

			<p>From the Minier website in France: Female with abundant red fruits, even at a young age; claimed to be self-fertile. Well-branched shrub, said to reach 3 m tall and wide after 10 years. "Enjoys mild climates and shelter from cold winds." (<a href="https://www.pepinieres-minier.fr/produit/ilex-rotunda-red-dot-r-minzong-cov">https://www.pepinieres-minier.fr/produit/ilex-rotunda-red-dot-r-minzong-cov</a>, accessed 26 Feb 2020) Photos show small, stiff leaves with entire margins, typically with an acute apex bearing a single spine, resembling an <i>I. cornuta</i> rather than <i>I. rotunda</i>. (J. Resch)</p>	
<b>Red Dot TM 'Minzong'</b>	<i>I. rotunda</i>	F		



I. serrata

			<p>Originated as a collected plant from Shimabichi Nursery in Kawaguchi, Japan, by Rick Darke of Longwood Gardens and Sylvester March of the U.S. National Arboretum, in 1985. Deciduous shrub with mounded, semi-pendulous habit, 1.5 m tall and 3.0 m wide after about 12 years. Leaves 5.3 cm long and 2.6 cm wide, elliptic to ovate, with tips acuminate and slightly reflexed; bases cuneate. Margins finely serrate. Fruits globose, to 4 mm long by 5 mm in diameter, Red 44A, ripening in early September as is typical for <i>I. serrata</i>. Registered 11-99 by Tomasz Anisko for Longwood Gardens, published Holly Society Journal 17(4): 11-12 (1999).</p>	
'Longwood Firefall'	<i>I. serrata</i>	F		
			<p>Selected at Arboretum Bokrijk (Limburg, Belgium) by Jef Van Meulder on April 28, 2014 from open-pollinated <i>I. serrata</i> seeds. This seedling had curious wart-like bulges on its young stems. It was named by one of the head gardeners, Jan Bogaerts, in an allusion to the name "Bokrijk". In Dutch, the name "vrat" is the same as "wart". Initially the plant was called "Wartboy", but after learning it was female, the staff began calling it "Wartgirl", before Jan Bogaerts settled on the name 'Wratrijk'. Original plant now 2 m (6.6 ft) tall. Bulges on the stems become larger as the plant grows. Female. (from Holly Society Journal vol. 33 no. 2 (2015))</p>	
'Wratrijk'	<i>I. serrata</i>	F		

## I. verticillata

'B-43-4'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	From the patent: A seedling selected by inventor Leendert D. DeVries of Arcata, California from an openly pollinated non-patented <i>I. verticillata</i> female 'OO15' with an unidentified male. Seeds harvested in 2010 led to 144 seedlings; the subject plant was selected for commercialization in 2014. Exhibits a large quantity of salmon-orange fruit, Orange 25A, 26A and 26B, borne to the distal tip of the stems. In contrast to other cultivars (e.g. 'Golden Verboom'), the presence of fruit along the entire length of the stem obviates the need for manual pruning or treatment with growth regulator chemicals. Leaves elliptical, 6.85 cm long and 3.34 cm wide on average. Selected for commercial production of cut branches. Propagation is by softwood cuttings.	USPP31749 P2, filed June 5, 2019, assigned to Humboldt Land Co., LLC (Arcata CA)
'BB9' (possibly Winter Spirit?)	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	From the patent: An open-pollinated seedling of <i>I. verticillata</i> Magical Times TM discovered by Leendert D. DeVries of Arcata, California selected for commercialization in 2014. Selected for its suitability for commercial production of cut branches, exhibiting good vigor and a large number of upright branches, with berries borne along the entire length of the lateral branches. Fruits red, RHS 44A to 44B. Color develops about one week earlier than Magical Times TM and three weeks earlier than 'Oosterwijk'.	USPP29055 P2, filed Oct. 27, 2016, assigned to Trinity Valley Vineyards, LLC (Arcata CA)
Berry Heavy TM 'Spravy'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	A Proven Winners/Color Choice variety. "BERRY HEAVY produces copious amounts of bright red berries to be enjoyed in fall and winter. Brighten up the winter landscape with a mass planting! The berries can also be cut for use in floral arrangements. Use Jim Dandy as the male pollinator. To produce berries a male and female plant are both required. Fruit is not edible." Ht. and width 72-96". Zones 3-9. ( <a href="http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/berry-heavy-winterberry-holly-ilex-verticillata%20">http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/berry-heavy-winterberry-holly-ilex-verticillata%20</a> )	
Berry Heavy TM Gold 'Roberta Case'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	New from Proven Winners/Spring Meadow Nursery for 2014. Large golden yellow fruit. Selected by the late, great plantsman and conservationist Fred Case of Saginaw, MI. Listed as Zone 3 hardy, 6-8', recommended 'Mr. Poppins' for pollination.	
Berry Nice TM 'Spriber'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	A Proven Winners/Color Choice variety. "BERRY NICE produce copious amounts of bright red berries to be enjoyed in fall and winter. It has superior fruit set and retention. Brighten up the winter landscape with a mass planting of this variety. The berries can also be cut for use in floral arrangements. BERRY NICE is also noteworthy for its improved mildew resistance. Use Jim Dandy as the male pollinator. To produce berries a female and male plant are required. Fruit is not edible." Ht. and width 72-96". Zones 3-9. ( <a href="http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/berry-nice-winterberry-holly-ilex-verticillata">http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/berry-nice-winterberry-holly-ilex-verticillata</a> )	
Berry Poppins TM 'FarrowBPop'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Compact female winterberry, garden height 36-48", said to be heavier fruiting than 'Red Sprite', new from Proven Winners: <a href="http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/berry-poppins-winterberry-ilex-verticillata">http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/berry-poppins-winterberry-ilex-verticillata</a> . Proven Winners recommends Mr. Poppins TM 'FarrowMP' as a pollenizer. Offered by Wayside Gardens in 2013. From the patent: originated in 1999, among a group of open-pollinated seedlings of <i>I. verticillata</i> 'Red Sprite' (male parent unknown), discovered and selected in 2002 by Michael W. Farrow of Earleville, MD. Propagated by softwood cuttings. Compared to 'Spravy', 'FarrowBPop' is seen to have more and darker colored berries, darker-colored green leaves, and is more compact. Compared to 'Red Sprite', 'FarrowBPop' is seen to be more compact and produce more berries. Red fruits; color reported close to 43A and 44A, 7-8 mm in diameter.	USPP25835, filed October 11, 2013, assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.
'Bodaceous Bounty'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Unofficial cultivar name for a plant selected by Natural Landscapes (West Grove, PA) from among a group of seedlings grown from seed collected near Oxford, PA. Natural Landscapes has propagated from this plant, which displays exceptional fruiting. (Communication from Anthony Aiello, Sept. 8, 2014). Added to the Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania in 2013, according to the arboretum's 2013 report to the Holly Society of America, published in Holly Society Journal vol. 32 (2), 2014.	

I. verticillata

'Chickemoo'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Selected and named by Polly Hill from a collection of seed from the Albert Littlefield Farm across the street from the Polly Hill Arboretum on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Can be expected to reach 8-10 feet in height. Holds color later in season than other <i>I. verticillata</i> . Fruits red, 5/16" in diameter. Name 'Chickemoo' refers to an historical area of cranberry bogs and woodland near the town of Vineyard Haven on Martha's Vineyard. Test Holly for 2009, distributed at HSA Annual Meeting, Martha's Vineyard, MA. Described in Holly Society Journal 28 (1): 23 (2010).	
'Elfman'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M	Originated in 1995 as a chance seedling growing along a woods edge in an open field near White Marsh, Maryland, by Susan Hunter, Heartwood Nursery, Felton, Pennsylvania. Multistemmed, turbinate or vase-shaped deciduous shrub, 1.4 m tall and 1.2 m wide after 20 years. Leaf texture chartaceous. Leaves glabrous, pubescent below, elliptic to obovate, to 1.2 cm long by 0.7-1.3 cm wide. Bases are cuneate and apices are acuminate to acute. Margins flat in side view, and slightly serrate in top view. Selected for its very compact habit, small leaves, and early flowering properties. "Very 'elvish' in that it is very small and compact branching habit (not rangy) for a male. I discovered this as a seedling growing in the wild about 1/4 mile from <i>I. v.</i> 'Mary Jo' in the White Marsh, Md. area back in 1992. The original plant was 4-5' tall, couldn't say how old - but upon taking cuttings, rooting them, and planting them out in 1995 here at the nursery, they are @ 5' tall in 18 years! ...Extremely floriferous (mid-season), pollinates 'Mary Jo' and all of my other female <i>I. verticillata</i> . - this plant is moderately difficult to root from softwood cuttings as are other dwarf <i>verticillatas</i> such as <i>I. v.</i> 'Stoplight'. " (communication from Sue Hunter, Feb. 8, 2013) Introduced to the trade in 2012 by Heartwood Nursery. Registered 1-15 by Sue Hunter of Heartwood Nursery, Holly Soc. Journal vol. 33 no. 2, p. 42 (2015).	
'Firestorm'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Originally received from Eastern Plant Specialties, Georgetown, Maine in 1993. Rounded deciduous shrub, 2 m tall and 2 m wide after 20 years. Leaves oval, 4-6 cm long and 2-3 cm wide. Apices acuminate; bases acute-entire. Leaf margin serrulate to crenulate in side view, and crenulate in top view. Fruits oval, to 10 mm, orange red, Red Group 42A-44A. Selected for its form, with good branching density, attractive light gray stems, contrasting well with red to orange fruit, and a plant that suckers and regenerates freely, maintaining excellent branch density over the plant's life. Registered 1-13 by Richard A. Larson for the Dawes Arboretum, Newark, OH, published in the Holly Society Journal vol. 31 no. 2, p. 37 (2013).	
'GG11' (possibly Autumn Spirit?)	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	From the patent: An open-pollinated seedling of <i>I. verticillata</i> Magical Times™ discovered by Leendert D. DeVries of Arcata, California selected for commercialization in 2011. Selected for its suitability for commercial production of cut branches, exhibiting good vigor and a large number of upright branches, with berries borne along the entire length of the lateral branches. Fruits orange-red, RHS 33A to 34A. Color develops about three weeks earlier than Magical Times™ and four weeks earlier than 'Golden Verboom'.	USPP29056 P2, filed Oct. 27, 2016, assigned to Trinity Valley Vineyards, LLC (Arcata CA)
'Golden Verboom'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	A yellow-fruited cultivar, listed in Galle without description. A yellow-fruited seedling grown and introduced by K. Verboom, in The Netherlands, and used extensively there in the cut flower trade. Introduced in the US by Don Shadow. Available in the US from Pleasant Run Nursery, Meadowbrook Nursery, Quackin' Grass Nursery, and others. About 8 feet tall x 6 feet wide. Flowering times in Bear, DE in 2010-2012 suggest pollination may be achieved with an early male <i>I. verticillata</i> (J. Resch).	
'Golden Verboom male'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M	Recommended as a pollinizer for 'Golden Verboom' on the website of Pleasant Run Nursery. However, this requires further investigation as plants of 'Golden Verboom male' purchased from this source are consistently later-blooming than 'Golden Verboom' in Bear, DE in 2010-2012 (J. Resch).	

I. verticillata

'Goldfinch'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Compact and upright; original plants from Roy Klehm of Beaver Creek Nursery in northern Illinois. Described as "true gold (not orange) fruited winterberry"; 3-4 feet tall and wide, hardiness zones 3-9. 'Jim Dandy' recommended as a pollinizer. ( <a href="http://www.beavercreeknursery.com/plantdetails.cfm?ID=564">http://www.beavercreeknursery.com/plantdetails.cfm?ID=564</a> ). Also listed for 2013 from Pleasant Run Nursery (Allentown, NJ) and E. C. Browns' Nursery (Thetford Center, VT). Not to be confused with <i>I. decidua</i> 'Finch's Golden', which has been distributed but not registered as 'Gold Finch'.	
'Invincible'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Three plants at Dawes Arboretum, Newark, Ohio, accessioned in 2010. Two others at University of Delaware Botanic Gardens, Newark, Delaware, in the Lepidoptera trail/successional meadow garden area, accessioned in 2004. One plant at the Scott Arboretum, accessioned in 2004 from Solt Gardens, Barto, Pennsylvania. Red fruits; leaf shape suggestive of a "northern" <i>verticillata</i> type.	
'Johnny Come Lately'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M	Late blooming male winterberry. Reaches 6-8' tall and wide.	
'Kennebago'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Introduced by Summer Hill Nursery, Madison, Connecticut. From their Winter 2008 newsletter: "Mike [Johnson] found this on the shore of Kennebago Lake, Maine. It's a female winterberry with good fruit set on a very compact plant, much more compact than 'Red Sprite', and provides a new use for winterberry." ( <a href="http://www.summerhillnursery.com/newsletters/winter08.pdf">http://www.summerhillnursery.com/newsletters/winter08.pdf</a> ) Probably no more than 5-6 feet tall after 15 years. Slower growing than most <i>Ilex verticillata</i> . Larger branch diameter, "more rugged" than most. Good fruit crop. (communication from Mike Johnson, January 29, 2013) Available in 2013 from Mason Hollow Nursery, Mason, NH ( <a href="http://www.masonhollow.com/">http://www.masonhollow.com/</a> )	
Little Goblin TM Guy 'NCIV3'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M	From the website of Spring Meadow Nursery: "Male pollinator for the Little Goblin® series. Little Goblin Guy is the ideal mate for an abundant crop of fruit on any of the Little Goblin winterberry hollies. This dwarf sibling male should be planted within 50' of the females for best fruit set." Height 3-4', listed as Zones 3-9. Offered by Forestfarm nursery in their Spring 2016 catalog. From the patent: a natural tetraploid as demonstrated by genomic DNA content studies.	USPP28937 P3, filed Apr. 7, 2016, assigned to North Carolina State University
Little Goblin TM Orange 'NCIV2'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	From the website of Spring Meadow Nursery: "Amazing color on a dwarf plant. This extremely early flowering and early fruiting winterberry holly produces abundant bright orange berries on a waist-high plant. Its compact habit makes it ideal for residential landscapes and mass plantings at commercial sites. Developed by Dr. Thomas Ranney of NCSU; Use Little Goblin® Guy as the pollinator." Height 3-4'; listed as Zones 3-9. Offered by Forestfarm nursery in their Spring 2016 catalog. From the patent: Fruit color Orange-Red 33B; a natural tetraploid as demonstrated by genomic DNA content studies.	USPP28938 P3, filed Apr. 7, 2016, assigned to North Carolina State University

I. verticillata

<p><b>Little Goblin TM Red 'NCIV1'</b></p>	<p><i>I. verticillata</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>New from Proven Winners/Spring Meadow Nursery for 2014. Described as the first tetraploid winterberry. Large red fruits on dwarf plants, 3-5' tall and wide. Claimed Zone 3 hardy; 'Mr. Poppins' recommended for pollination. From the breeding program of Dr. Thomas Ranney, North Carolina State University. From the patent application: Fruits average 10 mm (range 8-12 mm), Red Group 44 A/B. Selected from a population of openly pollinated seedlings of a plant grown at NCSU, Mills River NC. DNA content as demonstrated by flow cytometry is approximately twice that of <i>I. verticillata</i> 'Winter Red'.</p>	<p>USPP27109 (Application US 2016/0029532 P1), filed July 25, 2014; assigned to North Carolina State University, Inventor: Thomas G. Ranney</p>
<p><b>'Little's Fire Red'</b></p>	<p><i>I. verticillata</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Chance seedling selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1993. Original shrub vase-shaped with a somewhat pendulous habit, 2.1 m tall and 1.5 m wide after about 20 years. Deciduous leaves are "southern" type, ovate to elliptic, to 9.2 cm long and 3.8 cm wide, tips acuminate, bases broadly cuneate. Leaf margins doubly serrate. Fruits subglobose to globose, 8-10 mm in diameter, vivid red 44A. Registered 6-99 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, PA, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 21-22 (1999).</p>	
<p><b>'Little's Ruby Giant'</b></p>	<p><i>I. verticillata</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Chance seedling selected in the wild by Parker L. Little in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1994. Original shrub 2.5 m tall and 3.0 m wide after 30+ years. Deciduous leaves are "southern" type, elliptic, 9.3 cm long and 3.8 cm wide, tips acuminate, bases cuneate. Leaf margins doubly serrate. Fruits globose, 10 mm in diameter, red 45B. Registered 7-99 by Parker L. Little of Beaverdam, PA, published Holly Society Journal 17(3): 22 (1999).</p>	
<p><b>Magical Amaranth TM 'Kolmagimar'</b></p>	<p><i>I. verticillata</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Dark red fruit. Pictured at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2291-ilex-vert-magical-amaranth-kolmagimar.html">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2291-ilex-vert-magical-amaranth-kolmagimar.html</a>. Further description needed. One of 9 winterberry selections carried by Kolster BV in the Netherlands, mentioned on their website at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/planten-specialiteiten.html#ilex">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/planten-specialiteiten.html#ilex</a>.</p>	
<p><b>Magical Berry TM 'Kolmber'</b></p>	<p><i>I. verticillata</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Discovered in 1997 by Peter R. Kolster, Boskoop, The Netherlands, as a seedling grown from a controlled cross of two <i>I. verticillata</i> plants. Selected for its upright growth and freely branching habit, and heavy fruiting. Fruits 8 mm, color N34A to 45A. Grown for the cut flower trade in The Netherlands. According to the website of Grenethplants.nl, "Branches with deep red berries. October-December. Huge improvement on the <i>Ilex verticillata</i> species. The many branches are growing upright, so you can cut more per m2. Planting of male specimens (10%) is necessary." Online 2010-2011 catalog page 42, at <a href="http://www.grenethplants.nl/GPWeb.nsf/60ab8660c7c3197ec1256d59002f08c8/3162889546ba1086c12575910032ccca/\$FILE/kolster%20catalogus_2010_2011.pdf">http://www.grenethplants.nl/GPWeb.nsf/60ab8660c7c3197ec1256d59002f08c8/3162889546ba1086c12575910032ccca/\$FILE/kolster%20catalogus_2010_2011.pdf</a>. Also listed at <a href="http://nm.kolster.nl/prg/newsmaker?GBN_UNIQUE=20120727_153744924_049845&amp;FIRM=KOLSTER_BOSKOOOP&amp;DP=show_text&amp;LNG=FR&amp;TXT_ID=20060130_153402100_791302">http://nm.kolster.nl/prg/newsmaker?GBN_UNIQUE=20120727_153744924_049845&amp;FIRM=KOLSTER_BOSKOOOP&amp;DP=show_text&amp;LNG=FR&amp;TXT_ID=20060130_153402100_791302</a></p>	<p>PP13768, filed May 31, 2002, assigned to Gebr. Kolster BV, Boskoop (NL)</p>

## I. verticillata

<b>Magical Crimson TM 'Kolmagicson'</b>	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Red fruits. Pictured at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2294-ilex-vert-magical-crimson-kolmagicson.html">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2294-ilex-vert-magical-crimson-kolmagicson.html</a> . Further description needed. One of 9 winterberry selections carried by Kolster BV in the Netherlands, mentioned on their website at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/planten-specialiteiten.html#ilex">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/planten-specialiteiten.html#ilex</a> .
<b>Magical Daydream TM 'Kolmcaroda'</b>	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Orange-red fruit. Pictured at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2285-ilex-vert-magical-daydream-kolmcaroda.html">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2285-ilex-vert-magical-daydream-kolmcaroda.html</a> . From the website of Plants Nouveau: "Acclaimed for its abundant clusters of bright orange fruit, Magical® Daydream brings a new appreciation of our beloved eastern North American native, commonly referred to as "winterberry". With an upright, rounded habit, dark-green leaves warm to coppery gold in the fall before dropping to expose the ample berries, which persist from early fall into winter, and provide substantial winter interest and nourishment for wildlife." 6-8' tall by 6-8' wide. ( <a href="http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/ilex-magical-daydream/">http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/ilex-magical-daydream/</a> , accessed 21 May 2019) One of 9 winterberry selections carried by Kolster BV in the Netherlands, mentioned on their website at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/planten-specialiteiten.html#ilex">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/planten-specialiteiten.html#ilex</a> .
<b>Magical Showtime TM 'Kolmasho'</b>	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	From the website of Plants Nouveau, "A mere 3-4' tall, Magical® Showtime will fit into smaller spaces, with a much closer proximity to the garden path. Finally, a winterberry you can plant in numbers to add bright, red color to your outdoor living spaces - just in time for the holidays!" Listed as 3-4' tall and 4' wide. ( <a href="http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/ilex-magical-showtime/">http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/ilex-magical-showtime/</a> , accessed 21 May 2019) The Plants Nouveau website advises the use of 'Southern Gentleman' for pollination (J Resch notes: to be confirmed).
<b>Magical Times TM 'Kolmat'</b>	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Grown for the cut flower trade in The Netherlands. According to the website of Grenethplants.nl, "Orange-red berries from November to February. Lovely <i>Ilex</i> , suitable for late harvesting. The berries change colour from orange-red to bright orange." Online 2010-2011 catalog page 43, at <a href="http://www.grenethplants.nl/GPWeb.nsf/60ab8660c7c3197ec1256d59002f08c8/3162889546ba1086c12575910032ccca/\$FILE/kolster%20catalogus_2010_2011.pdf">http://www.grenethplants.nl/GPWeb.nsf/60ab8660c7c3197ec1256d59002f08c8/3162889546ba1086c12575910032ccca/\$FILE/kolster%20catalogus_2010_2011.pdf</a> . Also listed at <a href="http://nm.kolster.nl/prg/newsmaker?GBN_UNIQUE=20120727_153744924_049845&amp;FIRM=KOLSTER_BOSKOOP&amp;DP=show_text&amp;LNG=FR&amp;TXT_ID=20060130_153402100_791302">http://nm.kolster.nl/prg/newsmaker?GBN_UNIQUE=20120727_153744924_049845&amp;FIRM=KOLSTER_BOSKOOP&amp;DP=show_text&amp;LNG=FR&amp;TXT_ID=20060130_153402100_791302</a>
<b>Magical Winter Jewel TM 'Kolmwint'</b>	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Large red fruits. Pictured at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2303-ilex-vert-magical-winter-jewel-kolmwint.html">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2303-ilex-vert-magical-winter-jewel-kolmwint.html</a> . From the website of Plants Nouveau, "A vase-shaped variety, only reaching 3-4' in height, Magical® Winter Jewel is the ideal size for smaller gardens and mixed plantings. In the fall, long straight stems, laden in vibrant red fruit can be cut for flower arrangements, filling your living spaces both inside and out with color." ( <a href="http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/ilex-magical-winter-jewel/">http://plantsnouveau.com/plant/ilex-magical-winter-jewel/</a> , accessed 21 May 2019) The Plants Nouveau website advises the use of 'Southern Gentleman' for pollination (J Resch notes: to be confirmed).
<b>Magical Wintersun TM 'Kolmagiwins'</b>	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Yellow fruits with a hint of light orange. Pictured at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2300-ilex-vert-magical-wintersun-kolmagiwins.html">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/producten/ilex/2300-ilex-vert-magical-wintersun-kolmagiwins.html</a> . Further description needed. One of 9 winterberry selections carried by Kolster BV in the Netherlands, mentioned on their website at <a href="https://www.kolster.nl/nl/planten-specialiteiten.html#ilex">https://www.kolster.nl/nl/planten-specialiteiten.html#ilex</a> .

I. verticillata

'Mary Jo'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Chance seedling discovered and selected in 1993 in White Marsh, Maryland by Susan Dieter [Hunter] of Heartwood Nursery, Monkton, MD. Deciduous shrub with mound-suckering growth, 3 m tall and 3 m wide after about 35 years. Leaves are glossy, glabrous, keeled. elliptic, 8.5 cm long and 3.2 cm wide. Margins are doubly serrate and undulate. Fruits globose, up to 9 mm in diameter, Red Group 42A. Selection based on coriaceous, glossy leaves, large fruit clusters, long fruit retention, and easy propagation. Registered Nov. 30, 2004 by Susan Dieter [Hunter] for Heartwood Nursery as HSA 7-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 23(3): 14, 2005. Named for Mary Jo Koester (Facebook post by Susan Hunter, Oct. 27, 2011).	
Mr. Poppins TM 'FarrowMP'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M	Compact male winterberry, garden height 36-48", new from Proven Winners: <a href="http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/mr-poppins-winterberry-ilex-verticillata">http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/mr-poppins-winterberry-ilex-verticillata</a> . Mentioned by Proven Winners as a pollenizer for Berry Poppins TM at <a href="http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/berry-poppins-winterberry-ilex-verticillata">http://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/berry-poppins-winterberry-ilex-verticillata</a> . From the patent: originated in 1999, among a group of open-pollinated seedlings of <i>I. verticillata</i> 'Red Sprite' (male parent unknown), discovered and selected in 2002 by Michael W. Farrow of Earleville, MD. Propagated by softwood cuttings. Compared to 'Jim Dandy', said to be more compact and produce darker green-colored leaves.	USPP25834, filed October 11, 2013 , assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.
'Skipjack' (= 'McLean's Early Male')	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M	Originated as a chance seedling in 1975 from a seedling lot from Princeton Nursery received at McLean Nurseries in Baltimore, Maryland. Selected, named, and introduced by William N. Kuhl. In production at McLean Nurseries for about 15 years as 'McLean's Early Male'. Multistemmed, deciduous vase-shaped shrub, 2.7 m tall and 2.7 m wide after 31 years. Leaves chartaceous, glabrous, elliptic to obovate, to 12 cm long by 5.1 cm wide. Bases broadly cuneate. Margins flat in side view and serrate in top view, apices acuminate to acute. An early-flowering, vigorous cultivar. Hardiness rated as Zone 4. Name refers to the skipjack oyster dredging boats of the Chesapeake Bay. First described in Holly Society Journal 24(2): 12 (2006). Registered HSA 6-06 on Oct. 9, 2006 by William N. Kuhl, and published Holly Soc. Jour. 27 (1&2): 29-30 (2009).	
'Southern Gentleman'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M	Selected by Robert Simpson of Simpson Nursery to assure pollination of later-flowering, southern-type winterberries. Unfortunately initially circulated as 'Early Male' as it may have flowered somewhat earlier than the usual southern type. The Late Male (Early Male) selections were renamed 'Southern Gentleman' by the Simpson Nursery in their 1993-1994 catalogue in an attempt to alleviate the obvious confusion. Not registered with HSA, nor trademarked. No mention in Galle (1997). A pollenizer for several later-flowering winterberries including 'Sunset' and 'Winter Red'. (see Holly Society Journal 19(2): 14-15 (2001))	
'Sunsplash'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	From the website of Broken Arrow Nursery: "Our striking variegated introduction that offers bright, gold-splashed foliage and respectable crops of orange-red fruit. The foliage quality offers a wonderful extension to the ornamental display of this noteworthy species. Discovered by our friend John Dancher. We think it's a gem!" ( <a href="http://www.brokenarrownursery.com/shop/trees-shrubs-vines/ilex-verticillata-sunsplash-sunsplash-winterberry-holly">http://www.brokenarrownursery.com/shop/trees-shrubs-vines/ilex-verticillata-sunsplash-sunsplash-winterberry-holly</a> )	
Sweethearts TM	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M & F	Not to be confused with a single cultivar, but included here to alleviate any confusion. Sweethearts™ is a trademark for <i>I. verticillata</i> 'Jim Dandy' and 'Spriber' Berry Nice™ grown in the same container. Sold in southeastern Pennsylvania garden center in 2014; unclear how widely this combination was distributed.	
Wildfire TM 'Baifire'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	Selection of native winterberry by Gordie Bailey and introduced by Bailey Nurseries. Red fruits. 'Jim Dandy' is the recommended pollenizer. Ht. 8-10', spread 8-10'. Zones 4-9. Rounded habit. From the website of Bailey Nurseries: <a href="https://shop.baileynurseries.com/Product/Detail/3216?availabilityDate=2020-10-10&amp;returnUrl=%2FProduct%2FInventory%3Ffilter%3Dbailfire%26category%3D20-SHRUB%26page%3D1%26displayFilters%3DFalse%26brand%3D%26height%3D%26heightUnit%3DInches%26zone%3D%26exposure%3D%26page%3D20">https://shop.baileynurseries.com/Product/Detail/3216?availabilityDate=2020-10-10&amp;returnUrl=%2FProduct%2FInventory%3Ffilter%3Dbailfire%26category%3D20-SHRUB%26page%3D1%26displayFilters%3DFalse%26brand%3D%26height%3D%26heightUnit%3DInches%26zone%3D%26exposure%3D%26page%3D20</a> , accessed 10 October 2020.	

## I. vomitoria

'Anna's Choice'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	A new yellow berried form of the southern US native yaupon holly. Bright yellow berries color up in fall and last until spring unless eaten by birds. Small leaves; upright growth habit. Like all yaupon hollies, it is salt tolerant, somewhat deer resistant, and flood/drought tolerant. Listed as 15' tall x 12' wide, Zones 7-10. (Camellia Forest Nursery, 2014 catalog)	
'Baby Jewel'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	A dwarf female yaupon. "A new and distinct yaupon holly plant ( <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> ) which is particularly distinguished by being of female gender, being dwarf, and having tolerances of high and low temperatures uncommon within the species. This plant matures into mounded specimens of high density due to its lack of terminal dominance and high level of natural branching with each growth flush. This plant is unusually easy to root from cuttings and begins forming a heavy crop of attractive red berries on market liners of small size, allowing the mature characteristics of the plant to be seen at a stage where the plant could be marketed as small specimens in retail outlets, a distinct advantage for plants of this market class."	PP09543, filed December 28, 1994
'Carolina Ruby'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	A dwarf female yaupon. "A new female cultivar of <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> named 'CAROLINA RUBY' that is characterized by its dwarf stature and compact habit and its prolific and abundant fruiting when pollinated by an appropriate male form of the species. In combination these traits set 'CAROLINA RUBY' apart from all other existing varieties of <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> known to the inventor."	PP19266, filed January 3, 2006
'Dodd's Cranberry'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	From the website of Dodd & Dodd Nursery, Inc.: "an upright, shrub form with numerous red berries. It is a seedling from 'Gray's Greenleaf' (named by Dad) and has many of the same characteristics. Its leaves are also darker green than other forms. Z-7; H-10'; sun; dry; evergreen; berries." ( <a href="http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#1">http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#1</a> )	
Eureka Gold TM 'HOGY'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	From the website of Greenleaf Nursery: "Eureka Gold(TM) is a compact, upright, and outwardly spreading Dwarf Yaupon Holly. This dense and bushy variety has yellow green foliage. It grows 4 to 5 feet tall. " Zone 6. ( <a href="http://www.greenleafnursery.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/5205/index.htm">http://www.greenleafnursery.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/5205/index.htm</a> ) Fruits 4-6 mm in diameter, Red Group 42B.	PP20786, filed September 8, 2008, assigned to Head Ornamentals, Inc.
'Fencerow'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	From the website of Dodd & Dodd Nursery, Inc.: "an upright form, female, and is the only 'normal yaupon' we grow. It is typical of the species. We grow this one for folks that are restoring a native area or are just trying to get a little normalcy in their lives." ( <a href="http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#1">http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#1</a> )	
'Gold Top'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	Offered by Woodlanders' Nursery in 2015. "This Yaupon Holly has golden new growth. A Woodlanders' introduction which we found as a single plant in Calhoun County, Texas. Dense evergreen shrub or small tree with abundant beautiful scarlet fruit which generally holds fall through spring. Shade and salt tolerant, easily pruned. A male pollinator is needed for fruiting." Listed as 8-10' tall and wide, hardy in Zones 7-10.	
'Hightower'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	"Flowerwood/Meadows Branch selection. Upright with dark green leaves on gray stems, small foliage. Upright, 20' x 10'. Growth rate: Moderate. Sun to part sun. Zone 7-10." ( <a href="http://www.panhandlegrowers.com/trees/trees_native2.html">http://www.panhandlegrowers.com/trees/trees_native2.html</a> ) From Flowerwood Nursery website: "Upright female holly with showy red berries that persist into spring. Lustrous dark green leaves." ( <a href="http://www.flowerwood.com/collections/plant/holly_hightower">http://www.flowerwood.com/collections/plant/holly_hightower</a> )	
'Lance's Weeper'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	?	In the collection of the J. C. Raulston Arboretum of North Carolina State University, planted in 2004. Photos show pendulous habit, no fruit. No further details. ( <a href="https://jcra.ncsu.edu/horticulture/our-plants/results-by-name-serial-number.php?serial=110098">https://jcra.ncsu.edu/horticulture/our-plants/results-by-name-serial-number.php?serial=110098</a> , accessed 3 Mar 2020)	
'Mike James'	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	?	Unusual for its leaves of much-reduced size; discovered by North Carolina horticulturist Michael James. 10-12 feet tall and 6 feet wide. Very finely textured, leaves 1.2-2.8 cm long and 0.3-0.6 cm wide, entire, subentire, or lightly toothed, dark green. May be grown as a novelty, or sheared to form a hedge. In the collection of J. C. Raulston Arboretum of North Carolina State University; no fruit is visible on any of the photos posted there.	



## I. vomitoria

<b>Micron TM 'Gremicr'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	M?	From the website of Greenleaf Nursery: "A diminutive broadleaf evergreen with a distinctive mounding habit, and shiny dark-green leaves are smaller than the species. The flowers are tiny, fragrant and greenish-white blooming in spring. This slow grower reaches 20 to 30 inches high by 3 feet wide. Never needs pruning or shearing." Zone 7. ( <a href="http://www.greenleafnursery.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/2534/index.htm">http://www.greenleafnursery.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/2534/index.htm</a> ) Smaller leaves, slower growing, and smaller overall size than 'Condeaux'. Flowers and fruits not observed by the time of patent application.	PP21168, filed April 17, 2009, assigned to Greenleaf Nursery Company
<b>'Miss Allentown'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	Selection from Panhandle Growers, Milton, Florida. From their website: "PGI Selection. Dense small dark green leaf evergreen holly, heavily branched, multistem, heavy small fruit set that will hold late into season. Naturally grown with a rounded crown; can be sheared to a tight conical shape. Size 10' x 4', slow to moderate growth rate, full sun, Zones 7-9." ( <a href="http://www.panhandlegrowers.com/trees/trees_native2.html">http://www.panhandlegrowers.com/trees/trees_native2.html</a> )	
<b>'Oscar Gray' (= 'Oscar')</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	M	From the website of Dodd & Dodd Nursery, Inc.: "A male, dwarf form with darker leaves. The original plant, a seedling from 'Grays Greenleaf', is in Dad's yard and is the perfect, round, dwarf form that many prefer for landscaping. Z-7; H-3'; sun; dry; evergreen." ( <a href="http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#1">http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#1</a> ) Offered by Plant Delights Nursery in 2019: "How about an evergreen foundation shrub that never needs pruning? This is your chance to save needless wasted energy on abusive hedge clipping. This amazing selection from Alabama's Dodd and Dodd nursery is a dwarf male seedling from Ilex vomitoria 'Gray's Greenleaf'. Ilex 'Oscar' is a compact, dwarf, self-pruning Southeast North American native holly that will eventually mature at 3' tall x 4' wide. Our 8-year-old plant is a dense 30" tall x 44" wide ball of exceptionally dark green foliage. Ilex 'Oscar' will tolerate boggy acidic soils as well as dry alkaline soils, making it ridiculously adaptable as a garden plant or in a rain garden." ( <a href="https://www.plantdelights.com/collections/new-plants/products/ilex-vomitoria-oscar">https://www.plantdelights.com/collections/new-plants/products/ilex-vomitoria-oscar</a> , accessed 25 Jun 2019)	
<b>'Orient Jewel'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	M?	"A new yaupon is described which is characterized by its lustrous dark green foliage, and extremely high branching density. The new tree is comparable in durability and resistance to temperature extremes to other varieties of <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> and has similar resistance to insect and disease. Tree size is also comparable to standard varieties; but the deep green densely borne foliage on numerous fine branches gives it a rich, full appearance that makes it attractive to the consumer and enhances commercial value." No flowers or fruit observed by the time of the patent application.	PP10295, filed November 12, 1996
<b>'Pair - Kansas'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	Further description needed. In the collection of Charles Anderson, who obtained the plant from Bob Adams at the HSA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, in November 2002. Charles Anderson's plant has red fruits, and is 5' tall with a 3" caliper in 2019 (communication from Cathy Anderson, 5 March 2019). May be named after the late John C. Pair, a woody horticulture and turfgrass scientist at Kansas State University.	
<b>'Scarlet's Peak'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	From the website of Greenleaf Nursery: "Scarlet's Peak is characterized by its upright and fastigate plant form, dense busy growth habit, dark green leaves and good garden performance. This vigorous grower reaches 20 feet tall by 3 feet wide." Zone 7. ( <a href="http://www.greenleafnursery.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/3305/index.htm">http://www.greenleafnursery.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/3305/index.htm</a> ) Fruits 5.7 mm diameter, Red Group 44B.	PP20581, filed October 8, 2008, assigned to Unique Plants Inc.
<b>'Shackelford'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	M?	"A new cultivar of <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> , 'Shackelford', characterized by its glossy, small sized leaves that are bright yellow in color throughout the year with new growth that is rose red in color, its dense, low growing evergreen growth habit that lends itself to a variety of landscape sites, and its cold hardiness to U.S.D.A. Zone 7." No flowers or fruit have been observed by the time of the patent application.	PP20869, filed February 27, 2009
<b>'Shadow's Big Leaf'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	?	Offered by Panhandle Growers in Milton, Florida and by Stardust Farms in Lutz, Florida in 2020. No further details.	
<b>Skyline TM 'WAL-SL'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>		Columnar growth habit, 15-18 feet tall and 2-3 feet wide. Holds its form under adverse weather conditions. Dark green leaves. Claimed hardy in Zone 7. From the website of Greenleaf Nursery, <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-vomitoria-WAH-SL">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-vomitoria-WAH-SL</a> (accessed 30 Apr 2021).	PPAF

## I. vomitoria

<b>Skyward TM 'WAH-EP'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>		Upright pyramidal growth habit, 12-15 feet tall and 6-8 feet wide. Dark green leaves. Claimed hardy in Zone 7. From the website of Greenleaf Nursery, <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-vomitoria-WAH-EP">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-vomitoria-WAH-EP</a> (accessed 30 Apr 2021).	PPAF
<b>'South Harbour'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	Selection from Panhandle Growers, Milton, Florida. From their website: "PGI selection, extremely dense tightly branched. Collected from the high tide line on Little Sabine Bay on Pensacola Beach, Florida. Heavy dark red fruit ripens early season; dark green foliage with purple new growth. Shape: broad spreading. Size: 12'-14' x 12'-14'. Growth rate: slow. Full sun; salt tolerant. Zones 7-10." ( <a href="http://www.panhandlegrowers.com/trees/trees_native2.html">http://www.panhandlegrowers.com/trees/trees_native2.html</a> )	
<b>'Taylor's Rudolf'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	From the website of Dodd & Dodd Nursery, Inc.: "A female, dwarf form with dark green leaves and lots of red berries. It was selected by David Taylor from some of Dad's 'Gray's Greenleaf' seedlings and I consider it the best of all the dwarf 'Yaupon' forms. Z-7; H-3'; sun; dry; evergreen." ( <a href="http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#I">http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#I</a> )	
<b>'Theo'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	F	"Abstract: A new and distinct cultivar of Ilex plant named 'Theo', characterized by its semi-dwarf and upright plant habit; dark green rounded leaves; short lateral branches with short internodes; freely branching habit; red-colored drupes; tolerance to freezing temperatures; and high rooting percentage." Fruits 7 mm in diameter, Red 45A to 46A.	PP12071, filed March 6, 2000
<b>'Will Fleming'</b>	<i>I. vomitoria</i>	M	An upright, fastigiata form. Comparable in habit to 'Scarlet's Peak' (a female). Can be used to pollinate other yaupons. ( <a href="http://centraltexasgardening.wordpress.com/2012/04/">http://centraltexasgardening.wordpress.com/2012/04/</a> ) On the website of Woodlander's Nursery: Found in East Texas by Will Fleming. Height 12-15 ft., spread 2-3 ft., Zones 7-10. ( <a href="http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&amp;plant_id=113">http://www.woodlanders.net/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&amp;plant_id=113</a> ) Fastigiata male which is tight in youth but opens and splays with time. (Dirr's Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs, Timber Press, 2011, p. 384)	

About the <i>I. x wandoensis</i> hollies	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	<p>"In the early 1980s, Carl Ferris Miller of Chollipo Arboretum visited the island of Wando in South Korea, where he found seedlings of a holly near the Kunwaenam Elementary School. While some resembled <i>Ilex cornuta</i>, the native Korean (Chinese) holly, others resembled <i>I. integra</i>, the Nepal holly that also grew on the island. In 1982, the taxon was named <i>Ilex x wandoensis</i> (C.F. Miller 1982, <i>nomen nudum</i>) for the place where they were first discovered, thus recognizing a naturally occurring, interspecific, evergreen hybrid holly." (Holly Society Journal 25(1): 9-10 (2007)) The first formal taxonomic description of the hybrid was co-authored by Miller in 2002 (see C.F. Miller and M. Kim, "<i>Ilex xwandoensis</i> C.F. Miller &amp; M. Kim, a new hybrid species of <i>Ilex</i> (Aquifoliaceae) from Korea," Kor. J. Plant Tax. 32: 293-299 (2002)). Molecular genetic evidence confirming the hybrid identity of <i>I. x wandoensis</i> was published in 2006 through a collaboration of Korean and U.S. researchers, supported in part by a research grant from the Holly Society of America. This work confirmed the occurrence of hybridization between <i>I. cornuta</i> and <i>I. integra</i>, with recurring backcrosses of the hybrid to both parents, resulting in various hybrid derivatives in the <i>I. x wandoensis</i> population. <i>I. x wandoensis</i> was shown to be more closely related to <i>I. cornuta</i> than to <i>I. integra</i>, suggesting that it backcrossed more with the former than with the latter (N.S. Lee, S. H. Yeau, J.O. Park, and M.S. Roh, "Molecular Evidence for Hybridization of <i>Ilex xwandoensis</i> (Aquifoliaceae) by RAPD Analysis," Journal of Plant Biology, 49(6): 491-497 (2006)). Chollipo Arboretum, although not located on Wando Island, is recognized as having the world's largest collection of the <i>I. x wandoensis</i> hybrids. Five of these selections were registered by Chollipo Arboretum in 2004: 'Chollipo', 'Thousand Sunsets', 'Min Pyong-gal', 'Morning Calm', and 'Ferris' Dream'; each of these is female. Additional <i>I. x wandoensis</i> taxa have arisen from seed collected in Korea in 1985 by a plant exploration trip to Korea jointly sponsored by the Holly Society of America and the U.S. National Arboretum - see "Witte's Jade Hollies", below.</p>	
'Charlie's Karen Ann' (= 'Karen Ann')	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	<p>Seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, University of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Small rooted cutting given to Charles R. Anderson in early 2000s, grown in Owings Mills, MD until 2019, when it was moved to Delaware Botanic Gardens in Dagsboro, DE. Upright conical tree, 2.7 m tall and 1.5 m wide in about 20 years. Leaves coriaceous, generally flat in cross section with the tip upturned. Leaves oval, to 5.5 cm long and 3.0 cm wide. Apices acute; bases rounded to somewhat acute. In side view, margins are slightly concave towards the base, becoming flat towards the tip. In top view, margins are spinose with up to 2 (usually 1) spines per side, usually with one either side of the apex. Fruits are rounded in side view and rounded to slightly angled in cross section, and measure 9 mm long x 9 mm wide, Orange Red Group 34A, on peduncles which are 8 mm long. Fruits are typically borne one per node, and in abundance. Selected for very heavy fruiting and dense pyramidal growth habit. Named for Charles Anderson's daughter. Registered 1-19 by James F. Resch for Charles R. Anderson, published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 45-47 (2019).</p>	
'Chollipo'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	<p>Chance seedling collected in 1981 at the Kunwaenam Elementary School on Wando Island, South Korea, by Carl Ferris Miller. Original plant at Chollipo Arboretum, a broadly conical tree, 5.6 m tall and 4.5 m wide after 22 years. Leaves oval, oblong, or elliptic, 8.0-8.5 cm long and 2.5-3.0 cm wide, glabrous, entire and revolute, sparsely spined on the margins, and flat in cross section. Apices acute, and bases broadly attenuate to cuneate. Fruits red, Red Group 43A, 10 mm in diameter. Fruiting occurs in alternate years. Registered by Chang-ho Choi for Chollipo Arboretum, Chungchongnam-Do, South Korea, as HSA 1-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 25 (1): 10-11 (2007).</p>	
'Donna's Jade'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	<p>Seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, Univ. of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Chosen for cold hardiness. Designated UT#14 and 3854-1. Named by Witte and described in his talk at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.</p>	

## I. x wandoensis

'Ferris' Dream'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	Chance seedling collected in 1982 at the Kunwaenam Elementary School on Wando Island, South Korea, by Carl Ferris Miller. Original plant at Chollipo Arboretum, a broadly conical tree, 6.0 m tall and 3.5 m wide after 21 years. Leaves elliptic to oval to oblong in shape, 7.1-7.8 cm long and 2.8-3.2 cm wide, coriaceous, glabrous, sparsely spinose with 2-3 small, serrate spines per side near the upper side of the leaf. Leaves flat and undulating in cross section. Apices acute; bases rounded to broadly cuneate. Fruits oval longitudinally and rounded in cross section, 13 mm by 9 mm, red, Red Group 41A. Named after the English name of Chollipo Arboretum's founder, Carl Ferris Miller. Registered by Chang-ho Choi for Chollipo Arboretum, Chungchongnam-Do, South Korea, as HSA 5-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 25 (1): 14 (2007).	
'Harold Elmore'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	Originated as a seedling from seed lot #3872 of a 1985 Korean plant exploration funded by the Holly Society of America and the U.S. National Arboretum; seedling designated 3872-219 grown by Dr. Willard Witte of the University of Tennessee and selected in 2015. Original plant a columnar evergreen with fastigate branching habit, 4.6 m tall and 2.5 m wide after 25 years. Leaves are coriaceous, glabrous, elliptic oblong, 6.5-7.0 cm long and 2.5-3.0 cm wide. Margins are undulate and spined with an acute apex and bases subtended by two lateral spinules on the upper third of the leaf. Fruits are red, ellipsoidal to globose, 8 mm in diameter by 10 mm long, occurring as 1-3 fruits in fasciculate axillary clusters, Red Group 46A. Chosen for cold hardiness after many years of observation at the University of Tennessee. Designated UT#4. Named by Witte and described in his talk at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Plants distributed to attendees of the 2003 Holly Society annual meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, and again at the 2010 annual meeting as 'Harold Elmore'. Registered 6-15 by Dr. Willard T. Witte, Knoxville, Tennessee, Holly Soc. Journal vol. 33 no. 2, p. 48-49 (2015).	
'Jean's Jadette'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	Seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, Univ. of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Chosen for cold hardiness. Designated UT#1 and #3872-43. Sparse fruiting. Named by Witte and described in his talk at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. According to Witte, original plant bulldozed during construction at the Elmore Holly Collection, though the cultivar was rescued thanks to numerous rooted cuttings (W. Witte, communication to J. Resch, 16 Sept. 2017)	
'Joann's Jade'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	Seedling from seed collected in S. Korea, one of over 2000 seedlings grown by Will Witte, Univ. of Tennessee Agricultural Experimental Station, Knoxville, Tennessee. Chosen for cold hardiness. Designated 3872-70. Named by Witte and described in his talk at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.	
'Min Pyong-gal'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	Chance seedling collected in 1982 at the Kunwaenam Elementary School on Wando Island, South Korea, by Carl Ferris Miller. Original plant at Chollipo Arboretum, a broadly conical tree, 4.0 m tall and 3.5 m wide after 21 years. Leaves oval, oblong to elliptic, 6.0-8.0 cm long and 3.0-3.8 cm wide, coriaceous, glabrous, sparsely spined with up to three small spines on each margin. Leaves flat in cross section. Apices acute; bases rounded. Fruits red, Red Group 42A, oval to spherical, 9 mm by 11 mm. Similar to <i>I. x wandoensis</i> 'Thousand Sunsets', but leaves larger. Named after the Korean name of the selector, Min Pyong-gal, after he became a naturalized Korean citizen. Registered by Chang-ho Choi for Chollipo Arboretum, Chungchongnam-Do, South Korea, as HSA 3-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 25 (1): 12 (2007).	
'Morning Calm'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	Chance seedling collected in 1980 at the Kunwaenam Elementary School on Wando Island, South Korea, by Carl Ferris Miller. Original plant at Chollipo Arboretum, a broadly conical tree, 6.0 m tall and 3.5 m wide after 23 years. Leaves oval to orbicular, 8.3 cm long by 5.0 cm wide, coriaceous, glabrous with entire margins, acute apices and rounded bases. Fruits red, Red Group 45A, oval to elliptic, 12 mm by 9 mm. Fruiting seems to occur in alternate years. Registered by Chang-ho Choi for Chollipo Arboretum, Chungchongnam-Do, South Korea, as HSA 4-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 25 (1): 13 (2007).	

I. x wandoensis

'Thousand Sunsets'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	Chance seedling collected in 1980 on Wando Island, South Korea, by Carl Ferris Miller. Original plant outside Miller's former residence at Chollipo Arboretum, a broadly conical tree, 3.5 m tall and 3.5 m wide after 23 years. Leaves oval to elliptic, to 7.6 cm long and 4.0 cm wide, coriaceous, glabrous, and spinose, with up to 4 small spines per side. Leaves flat to slightly undulate in cross section. Apices acute with a mucronate tip spine; bases rounded. Fruits are red, Red Group 42A, oval to elliptic, 9 to 11 mm. Registered by Chang-ho Choi for Chollipo Arboretum, Chungchongnam-Do, South Korea, as HSA 2-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 25 (1): 11 (2007).	
'Wandoensis #1'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	F	A spreading form, perhaps from seed collected in S. Korea beginning in 1985, grown at UT Arboretum by Dr. Will Witte. Unclear if this plant is otherwise named as part of the Jade series. Further information is being sought from the UT Arboretum Society (J. Resch, Nov. 2018).	
'Will's Jade'	<i>I. x wandoensis</i>	M	Originated as a seedling from seed lot #3873 of a 1985 Korean plant exploration funded by the Holly Society of America and the U.S. National Arboretum; seedling designated 3873-71 grown by Dr. Willard Witte of the University of Tennessee and selected in 2015. Oval-shaped evergreen tree, 6.1 m tall and 2.7 m wide after 26 years, with an upright ascending branching habit (not fastigiate). Leaves oblong lanceolate in shape, 6.0 cm long and 3.0 cm wide, coriaceous, glabrous, and nearly entire, sparsely spined on the margins and flat in cross section. Bases acute to slightly rounded, apices acute. Chosen for cold hardiness after many years of observation at the University of Tennessee. Named by Witte and described in his talk at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Registered 5-15 by Dr. Willard T. Witte, Holly Soc. Journal vol. 33 no. 2, p. 47 (2015). Large evergreen tree, 6.1 m tall and 2.7 m wide after 26 years.	
'Witte's Jade Hollies'			In 1985, the Holly Society of America along with the US National Arboretum helped fund a plant exploration trip to South Korea, and as a result Willard T. Witte of the Univ. of Tennessee received small seedlings of <i>I. cornuta</i> collected in Korea. These seedlings were collected in a schoolyard on the Pyonsan Peninsula (35.4o N, 126.4o E), on the southwest coast of Chollapuk-Do Province in South Korea. The mother plant was documented as having been dug from the northernmost population of <i>I. cornuta</i> in South Korea, in a mountainous region near the school. (see Holly Society Journal 6(1): 11-14 (1988)). In summer 1986 cuttings were taken from those seedlings which had survived. In October 1986 at the Holly Society Annual Meeting in Knoxville, TN, Witte distributed these newly rooted cuttings to tour-group participants; these were numbered CH-1 to CH-129. (see Holly Society Journal 19(1): 11-15 (2001). Witte also received 29 different lots of holly seed collected in this expedition, including <i>I. crenata</i> , <i>I. cornuta</i> , <i>I. macropoda</i> , <i>I. x wandoensis</i> , and <i>I. integra</i> . (see Holly Society Journal 6(1): 11-14 (1988)) The seeds were sown for germination at the Univ. of Tennessee. After winter stratification of the seeds, germination occurred over a two year period, yielding over 2000 plants appearing to be of <i>I. cornuta</i> , <i>I. integra</i> , and <i>I. x wandoensis</i> types. Plants were set out in late 1989 from 2-gallon containers at the University of Tennessee Arboretum. Subsequent freezes killed all of the <i>I. integra</i> types, and many of the <i>I. x wandoensis</i> as well. Plants showing winter damage in subsequent years were removed; some of those remaining were named by Witte in 2010 and described in his talk at the 2010 HSA annual meeting in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. These included 'Harold Elmore' and several with names ending in 'Jade'. Additional registrations were made in 2015. While many original plants remain at the University of Tennessee Arboretum, not all have been registered and some are listed here with only partial descriptions.	

Deciduous hybrids

'Carolina Cardinal'	<i>I. serrata x verticillata</i>	F	<p>Listed in Galle (1997) as an interspecific deciduous holly hybrid but included here to note that the parentage is thought to be <i>I. serrata x verticillata</i> according to the following reference: "This outstanding selection was made by the NC Association of Nurserymen and NC State University. Of the numerous cultivars at the NCSU Arboretum in Raleigh, NC, this selection has the heaviest set of berries. On a gray winter day, the large red berries seem to glow in the cold, leaden sky. It is thought to be a cross between <i>Ilex verticillata</i> and <i>Ilex serrata</i> and sets heavy crops of fruit. It appears to be compact and grows equally in height and width. Presently, the plant in the NCSU Arboretum is approximately 5'x5'." Red fruit. Ht. 5'. Spread 5-7'. Zones 5-9. (<a href="http://tharmas.nichegardens.com/catalog/item.php?id=1506&amp;PHPSESSID=bf587a2961d048161c4c83d59407fa87">http://tharmas.nichegardens.com/catalog/item.php?id=1506&amp;PHPSESSID=bf587a2961d048161c4c83d59407fa87</a>). Note that this popular cultivar is often listed as <i>I. verticillata</i>; see, for example the website of Pender Nursery in Garner, North Carolina (<a href="http://www.pendernursery.com/Catalog/Detail/ilexverticillatacarolinacardin.html">http://www.pendernursery.com/Catalog/Detail/ilexverticillatacarolinacardin.html</a>).</p>	
---------------------	----------------------------------	---	--	--

Evergreen hybrids

'A-series' hybrids	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'		Results of a controlled cross by Robert Tomayer, Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, Michigan, between <i>I. ciliospinosa</i> and <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'. Note all plants from this cross were designated with A-numbers, including also 'Gypsy', 'Her Majesty', 'Shimmering Lights', and 'Blue Wave' (info. from Jason at Wavecrest, Nov. 2008). Nearly all were named and introduced by his daughter, Carol Hop, following Mr. Tomayer's death. Those still in propagation at the nursery are listed with cultivar names and A-numbers in the Wavecrest Propagation List, <a href="http://www.wavecrestnursery.com/Prop%20list.htm">http://www.wavecrestnursery.com/Prop%20list.htm</a> .	
Acadiana TM 'Magiana'	<i>Ilex</i> [( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' x <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' x ?	F	Found as a plant within the progeny of a controlled open pollination of <i>Ilex</i> hybrid 'Mary Nell,' maintained in the Evergreen Nursery at Poplarville, Miss. The seedling was discovered by Jack Mitchell Magee in May, 1989. Dense, upright, pyramidal growth habit. Orange-red fruit, Orange-Red Group 33A. Leaves elliptic to elliptic lanceolate, 1 3/4 to 2 1/2 inches long and 1 to 1 1/2 inches wide. Margins slightly convex and serrate with 6 to 8 pairs of spines. Height 15-20 feet, width 12-15 feet in 8-10 years. Flowers are pistillate with four stamens bearing underdeveloped anthers.	USPP14418, filed Jul. 25, 2002, assigned to Plant Development Services Inc.
Aim High TM hollies	<i>I. crenata</i> x <i>maximowicziana</i>		From the website of the Gardeners Confidence Collection: "The Aim High™ Hollies are a result of breeding work by Dr. John Ruter of The University of Georgia. As part of his work to develop new plants for southeastern landscapes with unique characteristics or improved environmental tolerances, he selected three hybrid crosses of Japanese holly for the unique burgundy color of their new leaves; useful shapes for a variety of landscape designs; and tolerance to spider mites. Dr. Ruter is the co-author of <i>Landscaping with Conifers and Ginkgo for the Southeast</i> and head of the UGA Trial Gardens." ( <a href="https://gardenersconfidence.com/plants/jade-lance">https://gardenersconfidence.com/plants/jade-lance</a> , accessed 24 Jan. 2021) See individual entries for 'RutHol1' Emerald Colonnade TM, 'Ruthol2' Bullseye TM, 'RutHol 3' Jade Lance TM, and 'RutHol4' Arrow Point TM.	
'Alabama Lady'	<i>Ilex</i> [( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' x <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' x ?	F	Named and introduced by J. Ray Head of Rutherfordton, NC. Original tree from Tom Dodd, Jr., and planted in 1976 by George Wood at Tanglewood estate in Akron, Alabama (now part of Tanglewood Biological Station, of the University of Alabama), and labeled as 'Mary Nell Sibling'. Ray Head's plant is a cutting from the Tanglewood tree (communication from Ray Head, May 9, 2019); status of the Tanglewood specimen unknown. Large, glossy green leaves with irregularly serrate margins. Broadly pyramidal habit; exceptionally heavy fruiting with red fruits that color earlier in the season than most <i>latifolia</i> hybrids. Note: According to Galle, "Tom Dodd Jr. has grown more than a thousand seedlings of 'Mary Nell', some very similar to the parents, others extremely variable. Many of these have been selected by others and are often labeled and sold as 'Mary Nell Sibling' but should be renamed or listed as 'Mary Nell' seedling."	
Arrow Point TM 'Ruthol4'	<i>I. crenata</i> x <i>maximowicziana</i>	F	From the Gardeners Confidence Collection website: matures to 10' tall and 6' wide in 5-7 years, but can be maintained 5' high x 3' wide. New growth gently flushed with burgundy. Hardy in Zones 6b-9. ( <a href="https://gardenersconfidence.com/plants/arrow-point">https://gardenersconfidence.com/plants/arrow-point</a> , accessed 24 Jan. 2021). From the breeding program of Dr. John M. Ruter at the University of Georgia. Seed was collected from an unnamed F1 seedling (female) from the original cross of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' x <i>I. maximowicziana</i> #10-8S (unpatented male parent) plant. The new 'RutHol4' plant is thus a product of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' x <i>I. maximowicziana</i> F1 seedlings. The plant exhibits a pyramidal growth habit with dark green foliage, and a height-to-width ratio of approximately 1.4:1. 'RutHol4' grows faster than 'Sky Pencil'. Its leaves are larger (3-4 cm long) than either 'Sky Pencil' or <i>I. maximowicziana</i> #10-8S (both 2-3 cm long). Resistant to spider mites. Fruits were not observed, according to the patent.	USPP32759, filed Dec. 5, 2019, assigned to University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.

Evergreen hybrids

'Arthur Bruner'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>I. latifolia</i>	M	Discovered and selected in 1960 as one of six chance seedlings on the grounds of Swan Bakery in Knoxville, TN, by Mrs. A.C. (Emily) Bruner. Included in Galle (1997) but also listed here to indicate that the plant has been registered HSA 7-02 by Virginia Hasson Bruner, published Holly Society Journal 20(2): 45 (2002). Broadly conical evergreen shrub, 5.6 m tall and 3.4 m wide after 42 years. Leaves elliptical to oval, to 9.0 cm long and 4.9 cm wide. Margins flat in side view, spinose, up to 9 spines per side, alternating medium and small. Apices obtuse to acute, bases rounded to broadly cuneate. Fruits slightly oval, 8 mm long and 7 mm in diameter, Red Group 45B. Named by Emily Bruner in 1983 after her son, Arthur Bruner, Jr. See also "The Bruner Hollies", Holly Society Journal 1(1):1-3 (1983) for the historical account.	
Aspire™ 'STBB'	likely <i>I. integra</i> x <i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	Reviewed by Michael Dirr: Found by Future Trees, Inc., Statesboro, Georgia. Narrow pyramidal habit, ultimately growing to 20 feet tall and 10 feet wide at the base. Lustrous dark green foliage, without prominent spines. Produces 1/3 inch, rounded red berries. Expected to perform best in Zones 7-9. Useful for narrow planting spaces, hedges, screens, and vertical accents. ( <a href="http://www.marshalltrees.com/upload/pdf_trees/61_file.pdf">http://www.marshalltrees.com/upload/pdf_trees/61_file.pdf</a> )	
'Auburn'	<i>I. latifolia</i> x <i>I. cornuta</i> (?)	F	Offered by Tom Dodd Nurseries (AL), Charlies Creek Nursery (SC), and Worthington Farms (NC) in 2014.	
'Augusta'	<i>I. cornuta</i> x <i>ciliospinosa</i>	F	Grown by Tankard Nurseries, Exmore, VA on the Delmarva Peninsula, offered in 2014. Unclear whether the plant may be identical to <i>Ilex</i> 'B51517', a controlled cross of <i>I. cornuta</i> x <i>ciliospinosa</i> which originated at the US National Arboretum and was grown by Tingle Nursery in Pittsville, Wicomico County, MD.	
'Baltimore Blaze'	Unknown; possibly involves <i>I. cornuta</i> , <i>I. pernyi</i> , and/or <i>I. x koehneana</i>	F	Chance seedling selected around 2002 by William N. Kuhl at McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. Upright, conical shape, 1.8 m tall and 0.92 m wide at 12 years. Leaves spiny, glossy, and oblong to quadrangular, 6.4 cm long by 3.8 cm wide. Margins are undulate, with 3 or more paired spines per side. Leaf apex acuminate, with a small mucronate tip spine of 2 mm. Red to red-orange fruit, 10 mm in diameter. Selection based on unique leaf shape and heavy fruit clusters that give the holly the appearance of being on fire. Test Holly for 2008, distributed at HSA Annual Meeting, Newark, OH. Registered by William N. Kuhl as HSA 2-12, published Holly Society Journal 30 (2): 29-30 (2012).	
'Barbie Doll'	<i>I. (aquifolium x pernyi)</i> 'Meschick' x ?	F	Chance seedling of <i>Ilex</i> 'Meschick' Dragon Lady™ selected by William Kuhl at McLean Nurseries in Baltimore, MD around 1998. Named by Susan Hunter; introduced by William Kuhl at McLean Nurseries. Rounded evergreen shrub, 2.4 m tall and 2.4 m wide after 20 years. Leaves coriaceous, stiff, keeled, and twisted, oval/quadrangular, typically 3.5 cm long and 2.2 cm wide, with some up to 4.5 cm long and 4.5 cm wide. Bases rounded to cuneate. Margins boldly spinose in top view, with 2 (rarely 3) spines per side. In side view, margins are undulate, with two spines nearest the apex slightly upturned, while those nearest the base are slightly downturned. Apices strongly acuminate and reflexed. Average annual growth only about 8 cm; dense foliage featuring extremely sharp spines and twisted leaves resists heavy deer pressure. Fruits oblong in side view and rounded in cross section, 10 mm long and 9 mm in diameter, Red 42A. Registered 2-18 by James F. Resch for William N. Kuhl, published Holly Society Journal 37(2): 43-44 (2019).	



Evergreen hybrids

<b>Berri-Magic TM Kids' Holly Combination</b>	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M & F	Not to be confused with a single cultivar, but included here to alleviate any confusion. Berri-Magic TM Kids' is Monrovia's tradename for <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Blue Boy' and 'Blue Girl' growing together in the same container.	
<b>Berri-Magic TM Royalty Holly Combination</b>	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M & F	Not to be confused with a single cultivar, but included here to alleviate any confusion. Berri-Magic TM Royalty is Monrovia's tradename for <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince' and 'Blue Princess' growing together in the same container (see also Mary 'N Barry TM).	
<b>'Bessie Smith'</b>	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>latifolia</i>	F	Listed in Galle (1997) but listed here to indicate the plant has been registered by David S. Smith of McLean, VA, as HSA 9-02, published Holly Society Journal 27 (1&2): 28-29 (2009). Chance seedling discovered by Mrs. P.B.C. (Bessie) Smith at her home in Knoxville, TN, in 1985. Named in 1995 by Bessie Smith and Harold Elmore, along with a male clone 'Patrick Smith' after her late husband, Mr. Patrick B.C. Smith. Introduced by Holly Haven Hybrids in 1995. Original tree destroyed. Broadly conical tree, 5.2 m tall and 3.0 m wide after about 23 years. Leaves large, smooth, elliptical, to 11.7 cm long and 4.8 cm wide, with margins slightly bowed or convex in side view, spinose, up to 10 uneven serrate spines per side, alternating small and medium. Apices aristulate, bases rounded. Fruits abundant, 8 mm by 10 mm, Red Group 44A. Hardy in Zone 6b. Large, smooth glossy leaves distinguish this clone from the Bruner hollies. <i>Ilex</i> 'Bessie Smith' and 'Patrick Smith' were distributed to attendees of the 1995 HSA Annual Meeting in Mobile, Alabama as part of the holly hardiness test program.	
<b>'Betty Kassab'</b>	<i>I. cornuta x pernyi</i>	F (?)	Upright pyramidal growth habit. Red fruits. (communication from Bill Kuhl) Named and distributed by Ron Solt, who believed the plant to be male and a good match for the (female) 'Dr. Kassab'. (communication from Bill Cannon, July 2, 2013)	
<b>'Betty's Beau'</b>	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Willowleaf' x <i>I. pernyi</i>	M	Discovered and selected in 1985 by Betty Dickinson as a chance seedling of <i>I. cornuta</i> 'Willowleaf' growing in Wilmington, Delaware. Plant moved to Hendersonville, North Carolina. Broadly conical shape with horizontal branching habit, 3.0 m tall and 2.5 m wide after 16 years. Leaves oval-elliptic, slightly squarish, spinose. Usually 2 spines each side, tip spine aristate and reflexed downwards. Selection based on bushy growth (requiring little or no pruning) and prolific flowering. Has been a good pollenizer for 'Dr. Kassab'. Registered 3-01 by Betty Dickinson of Hendersonville, North Carolina, published Holly Society Journal 19(3): 24 (2001).	
<b>'Blue Baron'</b>	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Discovered by Gerald D. Geers in Chance, MD, as a branch sport of <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'. Selected for dense, compact, well-branched, and vigorous growth habit that typically produces a smaller plant than 'Blue Prince'. Glossy green foliage in summer that, unlike 'Blue Prince', changes to a Bordeaux coloration in winter. Described in "New Conard-Pyle Hollies" by Jason Brown, Holly Society Journal vol. 23(3): 10-12 (2005).	USPP 16151, filed June 30, 2004. Assigned to CP Delaware.

Evergreen hybrids

'Blue Blooded Babe' (= 'Kit's Seedling')	<i>I. (x meserveae) x aquifolium</i>	F	Originated in 1990 as a chance seedling at the residence of Mrs. Catherine Richardson of Baltimore, Maryland. Discovered by Mrs. Richardson and named and introduced by William Kuhl in 2002, who had sold it previously for several years as 'Kit's Seedling'. Conical shape, 3.0 m tall and 1.5 m wide after 16 years. Leaves glabrous, coriaceous, obovate 6.4 cm long and 3.8 cm wide. Margins revolute in side view and serrate in top view with an acuminate apex. Fruits globose, glossy, 10 mm diameter, Orange-Red Group 33A. Selected based on upright growth habit, distinct, dark green, spiny foliage, and clusters of well-displayed, bright orange-red fruit. Hardiness rated as Zone 5. Registered 7-06 by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, Maryland, published Holly Soc. Jour. 26 (2): 12 (2008).	
Blue Fantasy TM 'Codeed'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Grown for the cut flower trade in The Netherlands. According to the website of Grenethplants.nl, "Pretty fresh-green autumn leaves in September-March... Characteristics: Like the Blue Prince, the colour is more fresh-green than the Blue Prince." Online 2010-2011 catalog page 41, at <a href="http://www.grenethplants.nl/GPWeb.nsf/60ab8660c7c3197ec1256d59002f08c8/3162889546ba1086c12575910032ccca/\$FILE/kolster%20catalogus_2010_2011.pdf">http://www.grenethplants.nl/GPWeb.nsf/60ab8660c7c3197ec1256d59002f08c8/3162889546ba1086c12575910032ccca/\$FILE/kolster%20catalogus_2010_2011.pdf</a> . Also listed at <a href="http://nm.kolster.nl/prg/newsmaker?GBN_UNIQUE=20120727_153744924_049845&amp;FIRM=KOLSTER_BOSKOOP&amp;DP=show_text&amp;LNG=FR&amp;TXT_ID=20060130_153402100_791302">http://nm.kolster.nl/prg/newsmaker?GBN_UNIQUE=20120727_153744924_049845&amp;FIRM=KOLSTER_BOSKOOP&amp;DP=show_text&amp;LNG=FR&amp;TXT_ID=20060130_153402100_791302</a>	
'Blue It'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	?	Further description needed. Offered by Hopewell Nursery (NJ) in 2017.	
'Blue Seedling'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	From the website of Milan Havlis in the Czech Republic, "German town Wiesmoor gave birth to another beautiful blue holly called Blue Seedling. In the fields with Blue Prince and Blue Princess naturally occurred a selection having the best of both of those. Leaves of this novelty are very glossy, deep green, medium sized, oval to rounded, with soft spines. Several years of cultivation proved very regular, upright and somewhat rounded growth. This variety is a female shrub producing attractive red berries in autumn given a male pollinator nearby." Expected to be a taller shrub, 1.5-3 meters tall, and hardy to Zone 5.	
'Blue Wave'	<i>I. ciliospinosa x I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. Dark, glossy, blue green, lightly serrated leaves. Fast growing pyramidal form with heavy substance. Grows 12-14' tall x 6' wide. Large bright red berries. Very showy!" Listed as hybrid A46 in the Wavecrest Propagation List, accessed 16 March 2009.	
'Bob Bruner'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>I. latifolia</i>	M	Discovered and selected in 1960 as one of six chance seedlings on the grounds of Swan Bakery in Knoxville, TN, by Mrs. A.C. (Emily) Bruner. Included in Galle (1997) but also listed here to indicate that the plant has been registered HSA 6-02 by Virginia Hasson Bruner, published Holly Society Journal 20(2): 44 (2002). Broadly conical evergreen shrub, 6.1 m tall and 3.0 m wide after 42 years. Leaves elliptical to oval, to 8.5 cm long and 4.5 cm wide. Margins flat in side view, spinose, up to 9 dentate spines per side, alternating small and medium size. Apices obtuse, bases obtuse to slightly rounded. Male inflorescence a massive display of pale yellow flowers in a compound cyme. Named by Emily Bruner after her son, the late Robert (Bob) J. Bruner. See also "The Bruner Hollies", Holly Society Journal 1(1):1-3 (1983) for the historical account.	
'Bobby Dodd'	<i>I. latifolia</i> x ? (probably <i>cornuta</i> )	F	Seedling grown by Tom Dodd Jr., selected and introduced by Tom Dodd III. From the website of Dodd & Dodd Nursery, Inc.: "My brother, Bobby, collected some seed from a female <i>I. latifolia</i> growing at the greenhouse at Auburn University during his time as a civil engineering student from 1964 to 1968. Dad planted the seed and all of them looked much the same. We determined that the papa was probably <i>I. cornuta</i> . Dad propagated many of the females (it took awhile as seedlings are slow to get to maturity) and they were named, as a group, the "Auburn Hollies". One of them, #119, was planted at my house and it grew into a beautiful pyramidal, dark green large shrub with heavy, large red berries. After Bobby passed away, I just had to name this plant for him. I, and others of good plant taste, think it is better looking than 'Nellie R. Stevens' and other similar forms." ( <a href="http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#1">http://doddnatives.com/dndbybotanical.htm#1</a> ) Z-7; H-25'; sun; dry; evergreen; berries	

Evergreen hybrids

<p><b>Bullseye TM 'RutHol2'</b></p>	<p><i>I. crenata x maximowicziana</i></p>	<p>M</p>	<p>From the breeding program of Dr. John M. Ruter of the University of Georgia. From the patent: Seed was collected from an unnamed F1 seedling (female) from the original cross of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' x <i>I. maximowicziana</i> #10-8S (unpatented male parent) plant. The new 'RutHol2' plant is thus a product of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' x <i>I. maximowicziana</i> F1 seedlings. The plant exhibits a compact, rounded growth habit. New growth is burgundy in color. Foliage is resistant to spider mites. Useful as a foundation plant requiring little or no pruning, and suitable in large containers. From the Gardeners Confidence Collection website: "Bullseye® is a reliable, low-maintenance foundation shrub with a little added pizzaz, thanks to burgundy-tinged new growth that appears throughout the growing season. Naturally grows into a rounded shape without shearing, for a tidy look without lots of pruning chores. Can reach 3-6 feet tall and wide, but is easily maintained at smaller sizes thanks to its tight growth habit. Resistant to spider mites." Zones 7-9. (<a href="https://gardenersconfidence.com/plants/bullseye">https://gardenersconfidence.com/plants/bullseye</a>, accessed 24 Jan. 2021)</p>	<p>USPP32820, filed Dec. 5, 2019, assigned to Univ. of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.</p>
<p><b>'Carolina Cone'</b></p>	<p><i>I. dimorphophylla x I. cornuta</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Included in Galle (1997) as "sex unknown", but listed here to indicate that the plant is female. Plant produces pistillate flowers (communication and photograph from Bill Cannon, April 2012), followed by red fruits. A cutting from this plant, 5 years old and planted in the landscape in Bear, DE, produced over 100 pistillate flowers on old wood in mid-to-late season. These were followed by small (6 mm diameter) round fruit, Red 40A in early October 2013, Red 44B by October 16. (J. Resch) Test holly for 2016, distributed at Myrtle Beach, SC annual meeting of the Holly Society of America. Another older plant labeled as <i>I. dimorphophylla x cornuta</i> 'Carolina Cone' at the University of Delaware Botanic Gardens (since removed) has likewise produced small red fruits (but these are oblong); it also produced abundant staminate (male) flowers which are highly attractive to pollinators, as did its cuttings, which were stuck in 2010 and grown in containers for the UDBG Spring plant sale in April 2013. These cuttings set some fruit in 2012 (apparently from a few perfect flowers), but likewise produced male flowers in early 2013. The foliage on the UDBG parent plant has slowly changed from spinose to small leaves with entire margins. (communication from Professor John Frett, Director, UDBG) In the collection of Ray Head, who has two older plants which have entirely mature form foliage. Mature form leaves are up to 3.5 cm long and 1.5 cm wide, obovate/elliptic in shape, with entire margins, bases cuneate, and a single apical spine.</p>	
<p><b>'Casanova'</b></p>	<p><i>I. x meserveae</i></p>	<p>M</p>	<p>A naturally occurring branch mutation of <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince', discovered by Ernst Adolf Stöckmann and Friedrich Renken in Westerstede, Germany, in 1993. Upright and outwardly spreading habit. Leaves dark green and pale yellow, dark red stems. Leaf centers dark green with random light green blotches, margins creamy yellow. Said to be slower growing than 'Blue Prince' but a good garden performer.</p>	<p>USPP19573, filed Jan. 25, 2008, assigned to Ernst Adolf Stöckmann</p>
<p><b>Castle Keep TM 'SMNIFA'</b></p>	<p><i>I. x meserveae</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>From the website of Proven Winners, "With glossy, leathery, evergreen foliage, Castle Keep™ blue holly makes a handsome choice for landscaping. This is a smaller-than-average blue holly, growing just 3-5' tall and wide, and with soft-to-the-touch deep green foliage. This is a female variety which will develop bright red berries if male Castle Wall® holly is planted nearby." Listed as hardy to Zone 5. Expected to launch in garden centers in 2019. (<a href="https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/castle-keep-blue-holly-ilex-x-meserveae">https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/castle-keep-blue-holly-ilex-x-meserveae</a>). From the patent: originated in 2005 from open pollination of <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Winterglanz' with an unknown male <i>I. x meserveae</i> in a planned breeding program conducted by Timothy D. Wood in Spring Lake, Michigan. Leaves green, serrate, about 4 cm long and 2.5 cm wide. Fruits red 45B, about 8 mm in diameter.</p>	<p>USPP31118, filed Nov. 15, 2018, assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.</p>

Evergreen hybrids

<p><b>Castle Spire TM 'Hachfee'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Pyramidalis' x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>From the patent: "The new variety was discovered in 1998 in a selected breeding program in Barmstedt, Germany and is a selection from the cross of the unpatented variety of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Pyramidalis' and the <i>Ilex meserveae</i> variety 'Blue Prince' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 3,517)." Fruits 7-10 mm, Red Group 44A.</p>	<p>USPP14310, filed April 16, 2002, assigned to H. Hachmann Baumschulen Gbr</p>
<p><b>Castle Wall TM 'Heckenstar'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Pyramidalis' x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>Narrow upright growth habit reminiscent of a Hick's yew. From the patent: "The new variety was discovered in 1998 in a selected breeding program in Barmstedt, Germany and is a selection from the cross of the unpatented variety of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Pyramidalis' and the <i>Ilex meserveae</i> variety 'Blue Prince' (U.S. Plant Pat. No. 3,517)."</p>	<p>USPP14308, filed April 22, 2002, assigned to H. Hachmann Baumschulen Gbr</p>
<p><b>Celtic Blue TM 'EN3'</b></p>			<p>Dense, upright holly that matures at 20-25 feet tall and 15-20 feet wide. Broad, glossy, serrated leaves. Claimed hardy to Zone 6. From the website of Greenleaf Nursery, <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-x-EN3">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-x-EN3</a> (accessed 30 Apr 2021).</p>	
<p><b>'Centennial Dragon'</b></p>	<p><i>I. centrochinensis</i> x <i>I. aquifolium</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Branch mutation of <i>Ilex</i> 'Centennial Girl' discovered by Michael D. Reardon, of Reardon Nursery, Boring, OR. Differs from 'Centennial Girl' in that it has shiny brown new growth that holds this color for about a month before fading to green. The plant typically gives 2-3 new growth flushes per year. Also claimed to be slightly more upright and faster growing than 'Centennial Girl'. Like 'Centennial Girl', 'Centennial Dragon' has a pyramidal habit, mite resistance, soft spines that do not catch clothing, and red fruits.</p>	<p>USPP25659 (Application US 2014/0380538), filed June 20, 2013, assigned to Reardon Nursery, Inc.</p>
<p><b>'Centennial Girl'</b></p>	<p><i>I. centrochinensis</i> x <i>I. aquifolium</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Included in Galle, but added here to provide patent details. From the patent: "The present invention relates to a new and distinct female cultivar of <i>Ilex</i> which originated during the course of a planned breeding program carried out by Kathryn Meserve at St. James, Long Island, N.Y. The female parent (i.e., seed parent) was an unnamed and unpatented plant of <i>Ilex centrochinensis</i> and the male parent (i.e., pollen parent) was an unnamed and unpatented plant of <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>, (i.e., English Holly). The objective of the breeding and selection procedure was to form and discover a new cultivar having excellent hardiness, an attractive upright growth habit, a propensity of forming attractive fruit in abundance, and adaptability to fulfill a wide variety of landscape needs. The parent of the new variety can be summarized as follows: <i>Ilex centrochinensis</i> x <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> ." Fruits 6-8 mm, Red Group 45A.</p>	<p>USPP10750, filed June 30, 1997, assigned to Conard-Pyle Company</p>

Evergreen hybrids

'Cherry Bomb'	<i>I. (cornuta x aquifolium)</i> 'Nellie R. Stevens' x <i>I. integra</i>	F	From the JC Raulston Arboretum website: "Large bright red berries hang from this uncommon evergreen holly from fall to spring. Dark green leaves are glossy with smooth, non-prickly edges. A hybrid between <i>I. 'Nellie R. Stevens'</i> and <i>I. integra</i> made before 1960 by William F. Kosar at the U.S. National Arboretum (Washington, D.C.). Popular in Texas, this slow growing holly, is low growing, 3'-4' tall and 3' wide, and grows well in our area. It can ultimately get to 12' x 12'. Prefers sun or part shade and a moist, well-drained soil." The Arboretum was offering plants in 2006, grown from cuttings kindly donated by Plant Delights Nursery (Raleigh, North Carolina). From Mark Weathington at JC Raulston Arboretum: "The plant was never actually released by the USNA, it got out without any name either through nurserymen taking cuttings or from some trial plants that were distributed (originally as <i>Ilex</i> NA 28255). Dr. [Dave] Creech at Stephen F. Austin in Texas named it and has promoted it in Texas where it has really caught on and is proving to be a very tough, showy holly. It is slow but will get pretty good sized over time. The <i>Ilex integra</i> parentage makes me believe that its cold hardiness will be the limiting factor in how far north it goes. Delaware should be fine but probably not beyond the mid-Atlantic." (July 12, 2012) According to the Friends of the JC Raulston Arboretum website, the plant was received from the US National Arboretum as <i>Ilex (aquifolium x cornuta) x integra</i> NA 28255 in 1985 (apparently on 2/10). Also a plant at the Ebersole Holly Collection, Sandhills Horticultural Gardens, Pinehurst, NC, dating to 1986 from the JC Raulston Arboretum (Ebersole Holly Collection 2012 inventory, where it is listed as NA 28255 and 'Cherry Bomb'). Large red fruits, up to 12 mm, maturing in color slowly throughout November and December (J. Resch). Test Holly for 2013, distributed to attendees of the HSA Annual Meeting in New Harmony, Indiana.	
'China Dynasty'	<i>I. rugosa x cornuta</i>	M & F	Not to be confused with a single cultivar, but included here to alleviate any confusion. 'China Dynasty' is refers to for <i>Ilex rugosa x cornuta</i> 'Mesdob' China Boy TM and 'Mesog' China Girl TM growing together in the same container. (See, for example, <a href="https://www.willowaymarketing.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&amp;plant_id=104039">https://www.willowaymarketing.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=plants.plantDetail&amp;plant_id=104039</a> , accessed 9 Mar 2021) See also entry for 'China Twins' for the same combination.	
'China Twins'	<i>I. rugosa x cornuta</i>	M & F	Not to be confused with a single cultivar, but included here to alleviate any confusion. 'China Dynasty' is refers to for <i>Ilex rugosa x cornuta</i> 'Mesdob' China Boy TM and 'Mesog' China Girl TM growing together in the same container. (See, for example, Greenleaf Nursery <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/CHINA-TWINS-HOLLY">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/CHINA-TWINS-HOLLY</a> , accessed 9 Mar 2021) See also entry for 'China Dynasty', for the same combination.	
'Christmas Carol'	<i>Ilex</i> ((( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' x <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' x ?	F	Hybrid holly selected by Tom Dodd, Jr. and given to John Lee Machen of Mobjack Nurseries. Not yet widely distributed. Likely a seedling of 'Mary Nell'. Not to be confused with <i>I. opaca</i> 'Christmas Carol'.	
Christmas Jewel TM 'HL 10-90'	<i>I. pernyi</i> x ?	F	An open-pollinated seedling of an unnamed <i>I. pernyi</i> , discovered and selected by Robert, Lisa, and William Head in Seneca, SC in 1990. Patent lists fruits as 9.5 mm diameter, Red Group 46A. Columnar and compact habit, 2 meters tall by 1.25 meters wide in 10 years. In landscape, fruits are 8 mm, purplish-red in early December (J. Resch 2012). Fruit color deep red, Red Group 46A (RHS Colour Chart 2007, measured 28 Dec 2012). Test Holly for 2012, distributed at HSA Annual Meeting, Richmond, VA.	USPP1447, filed Dec. 6, 2002, assigned to Head Ornamentals Inc.
'Dancer'	<i>I. x aquipernyi x (integra x pernyi</i> 'Accent') 'Rock Garden' x ?	F	Open-pollinated seedling of <i>Ilex</i> x 'Rock Garden' germinated in 2014 in the holly collection of Jim Resch in Bear, Delaware, originally designated Seedling #227. Slow growing. Flowers are pistillate and sometimes perfect. Fruits red. Propagation begun in 2019.	
'Dasher'	<i>I. x aquipernyi x (integra x pernyi</i> 'Accent') 'Rock Garden' x ?	M	Open-pollinated seedling of <i>Ilex</i> x 'Rock Garden' germinated in 2014 in the holly collection of Jim Resch in Bear, Delaware, originally designated Seedling #229. Slow growing. Staminate flowers. Propagation begun in 2019.	

Evergreen hybrids

'Doctor Bissonnette'	<i>I. (cornuta x pernyi)</i> 'Dr. Kassab' x ( <i>I. x meserveae</i> )	F	Distributed as one of the National Holly Hardiness Test hollies at the Annual Meeting in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, in 1992. Said to be similar to 'Dr. Kassab' but not as columnar in shape and possibly more hardy ( <a href="http://www.ag.auburn.edu/hort/landscape/anr-837.htm">http://www.ag.auburn.edu/hort/landscape/anr-837.htm</a> ).	
'Dragon Claws'	<i>I. (aquifolium x pernyi)</i> 'Meschick' x <i>I. (cornuta x pernyi)</i> 'John T. Morris'	F	Seedling of <i>I. (aquifolium x pernyi)</i> 'Meschick' discovered by J. Resch in a garden collection in 2006. <i>I. cornuta x pernyi</i> 'John T. Morris' is considered the most likely pollen parent based on proximity and flowering time. Narrowly upright conical evergreen, 2.2 m tall and 0.92 m wide after 8 years. Leaves spiny, glossy, coriaceous and glabrous. Leaves ovate to quadrangular in outline, up to 5.5 cm long and 4.5 cm wide. Leaf bases are rounded. Apices narrowly acute, with a strongly recurved tip spine. Margins boldly spinose in top view, with two strong spines per side, forward pointing and somewhat upturned. In side view, margins are undulate and slightly convex. Fruits are oblong in side view, and round in cross section, 12 mm long by 10 mm wide, ripening slowly from orange-red to Red Group 40A at maturity. Selection was on the basis of the narrowly conical growth habit, glossy dark green foliage, large red fruits, and dramatically spinose leaves. In comparison to the female parent 'Meschick', 'Dragon Claws' may be seen to have slightly larger leaves and fruit. Its leaves feature more strongly recurved apices and more pronounced apical spines. Internodal spacing is also shorter for 'Dragon Claws' than is typical for 'Meschick'. Registered 4-15 by James Resch, Bear, Delaware, Holly Soc. Journal vol. 33 no. 2, p. 45-46 (2015). Test Holly for 2013, distributed to attendees of the HSA Annual Meeting in New Harmony, Indiana.	
'Dragon Slayer'	<i>I. cornuta x ciliospinosa</i> (originally described as <i>I. pernyi x aquifolium</i> , probably incorrect)	F	The result of controlled hybridizing in the breeding program at the US National Arboretum; discovered in 1992 at the Hampton Roads Ornamental Research Station in Virginia Beach, VA, which was received from the US National Arboretum, possibly as NA 28231 [since deemed an unlikely designation]. Upright, conical shape, 4.6 m tall and 1.2 m wide. Leaves are spiny, glossy, coriaceous, and glabrous, to 6.0 cm long and 4.0 cm wide. Leaves are oblong to quadrangular, 2 to 3 small spines per side, and undulate. Leaf apex is acuminate, with a small mucronate tip spine of 2 mm. Bases are rounded to cuneate. Selected as having wider, fuller growth habit and tolerating poorer soils than <i>Ilex 'Meschick'</i> Dragon Lady TM. Grown at Mobjack Nurseries since 1992. Registered by George Machen of Foster, VA, as HSA 1-12, published Holly Society Journal 30(2): 28-29 (2012). Test holly distributed at 2014 Annual Meeting at Rutgers University, New Jersey. Plant strongly resembles, and is likely identical to <i>Ilex ciliospinosa x cornuta</i> 'B51517' = 'Ellyn Capper' (see Holly Society Journal 35(2): 3-6 (2017)).	
'Dutch Girl'	<i>I. x aquipernyi</i>	F	Originated as a chance seedling in 1999, from a batch of English holly seedlings imported from the Netherlands to a local (U.K.) garden center growing holly, discovered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips of Dorset in the United Kingdom. Broadly conical, 1.4 m tall and 0.92 m wide after five years. Leaves glossy, glabrous, ovate to lanceolate 3.8-4.5 cm long, 2.3-3.0 cm wide, keeled. Bases rounded to truncate, apices acute with a reflexed tip spine, 2.0-3.0 mm long. Margins convex, spinose, usually 4-6 spines on each side. Fruits globose, 7-8 mm wide, Red Group 45A. Selected based on compact habit, purple bark when young, and fruit ripening from late October to November in the U.K. Registered by Dr. Neville R. Phillips of Dorset, in the United Kingdom, as HSA 9-04, published Holly Soc. Jour. 23 (3): 15-16 (2005).	

Evergreen hybrids

'Elizabeth Coleman'	<i>I. latifolia</i> x ?	F	Open pollinated <i>I. latifolia</i> cross, selected by Tom Dodd Jr., according to Maarten van der Giessen, who says this was told to him by Tom Dodd himself. Mr. Dodd shared numerous hollies with Maarten and his father, who have introduced several including 'Elizabeth Coleman' into the trade (email to J. Resch 23 Sept. 2008). Listed as " <i>Ilex</i> x <i>latifolia</i> " on his website of bestliners.com . Listed as <i>Ilex latifolia</i> on website of Pender Nursery, Garner, North Carolina. That site says it was selected by Tom Dodd, Jr. Lustrous dark green foliage 6-8" long. Pyramidal or conical habit, 15' x 8', with persistent red fruits in fall. Red berries in clusters around the stem. Listed as "Zones (6b)7-9" ( <a href="http://www.pendernursery.com/Catalog/Detail/ilexlatifoliaelizabethcoleman.html">http://www.pendernursery.com/Catalog/Detail/ilexlatifoliaelizabethcoleman.html</a> ) Selected for incredibly heavy berry set, which forms in clusters around the stems. Listed as 15' tall x 10' wide. (Camellia Forest Nursery, 2014 catalog) Test Holly for 2017, distributed to attendees of the HSA Annual Meeting in Mendenhall, Pennsylvania.	
'Ellyn Capper' (syn. 'Ellen Capper')	<i>I. cornuta</i> x <i>ciliospinosa</i>	F	Plants obtained from Tingle Nursery in the 1980s by Dan Capper of Capper Nursery in McLean, VA. Plants prized for lack of winter burn, even at -5F. Glossy, quadrangular green leaves. Conspicuously upright when young, broadens with maturity and becomes somewhat rounded with age. Fruits bright red, abundant, but mostly borne on interior branches. Named by Dan Capper for his wife, Ellyn Capper. Many plants distributed to friends and family members throughout southern Maryland while the Cappers lived in Dameron, St. Mary's County, MD. Offered by Manor View Nursery in 2013 and 2014 (listed as 'Ellen Capper'). Now known to be identical to 'B51517', a controlled <i>I. cornuta</i> x <i>ciliospinosa</i> cross from Ackerman and Creech at the US Plant Introduction Station in Glenn Dale, MD, which was subsequently grown at Tingle Nursery in Pittsville, MD. (J. Resch and Jason Veil communications, Aug. 2014) For an account, see J. Resch, J. Veil, and J. Frett, "The Nicest Holly You've Never Heard of: B51517", <i>Holly Soc. Journal</i> 35(2): 3-6 (2017).	
Emerald Colonnade™ 'RutHol1'	<i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' x <i>maximowicziana</i>	M	Emerald Colonnade® Holly was developed by Dr. John M. Ruter, a renowned plant breeder and researcher at the University of Georgia. From the Monrovia website: "PPAF. A handsome new male evergreen holly! This versatile shrub is ideal for use as a single specimen or small group planting. Planted in mass, it forms a superb hedge, screen or windbreak. Well suited to containers and tolerant of shearing, making it an ideal topiary specimen or formal accent to entryway or garden." Listed as a Monrovia Exclusive introduction for 2012, Ht. 10-12' and Width 6-8', Zones 7-9. ( <a href="http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/2977/emerald-colonnade-holly.php">http://www.monrovia.com/plant-catalog/plants/2977/emerald-colonnade-holly.php</a> ) Upright, rounded to pyramidal habit. Listed as <i>Ilex crenata</i> x <i>maximowicziana</i> in an account of Dr. John Ruter's research ( <a href="http://www.reeis.usda.gov/web/crisprojectpages/0204494-breeding-evaluation-and-production-of-new-nursery-crops.html">http://www.reeis.usda.gov/web/crisprojectpages/0204494-breeding-evaluation-and-production-of-new-nursery-crops.html</a> ). Patent describes 'RutHol1' to be intermediate in habit between 'Sky Pencil' and <i>I. maximowicziana</i> , somewhat like 'Steeds' but widest at the middle rather than the bottom.	USPP23905, filed Aug. 22, 2011, assigned to University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.
Emerald Magic™ 'WillEmer'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Found by Thomas Demaline as a seedling in a cultivated area of Willoway Nurseries, Avon, Ohio. Dense, compact growth habit, no more than four feet tall and six feet wide at maturity. Small, serrated leaves, 3-4 cm long and 1-2 cm wide, bearing 14 to 22 spines. Hardy in Zone 5.	USPP12314, filed Feb. 9, 2000, assigned to Willoway Nurseries, Inc.

Evergreen hybrids

'Feliz Navidad'	<i>Ilex</i> [( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' × <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' × <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' × ?	F	Hybrid holly selected by Tom Dodd, Jr. and given to John Lee Machen of Mobjack Nurseries. Not yet widely distributed. Likely a seedling of 'Mary Nell'.	
'First Noel'	<i>Ilex</i> [( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' × <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' × <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' × ?	F	Hybrid holly selected by Tom Dodd, Jr. and given to John Lee Machen of Mobjack Nurseries. Not yet widely distributed. Likely a seedling of 'Mary Nell'.	
'Frantastic'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' × <i>I. (cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' × <i>latifolia</i> ) 'James Swan'	F	Discovered and selected by Frances Scheidt in 1985 as an open pollinated chance seedling in Knoxville, Tennessee. Named by Harold Elmore of Holly Haven Hybrids in honor of Frances Scheidt. Introduced by Frances Scheidt in October 2000 and distributed as one of the National Hardiness Test hollies at the Annual Meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee. Large evergreen shrub with columnar shape and horizontal branching, 3.4 m tall and 2.1 m wide after 16 years. Leaves dark olive green, quadrangular oblong, to 11 cm long and 6.8 cm wide. Margins undulate, spinose, mostly 5 spines per side. More spines than typical <i>I. cornuta</i> but fewer than on the Bruner hollies. Fruits vivid red, Red Group 45A, oval, 11 mm long and 9 mm diameter. Registered by Frances Scheidt of Knoxville, TN, HSA 4-02, Holly Society Journal 20(2): 42 (2002). Distributed in the National Hardiness Program at the 2000 National Meeting in Knoxville, TN.	
'Geers'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Variegated branch sport of <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince' discovered by Peter Geers, Boskoop, The Netherlands in 1995. Greyed-green leaves margined with cream-white with a dotted transition. Differs from <i>Ilex</i> 'Casanova' (another 'Blue Prince' variegated branch sport) in that the transition between leaf center and margin colors is dotted and not abrupt.	USPP27755, Application 2017/0013753 P1, filed July 8, 2015
Gentle TM 'AnnysDwarf'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Breeder Andre van Nijnatten; introduced by GrootGroenPlus in 2017. Compact growing cultivar with relatively small, shiny dark green leaves. Foliage green, turning purple from Autumn to Spring. Growth to 70 cm tall x 50 cm wide; said hardy to -25 degrees C (-13 degrees F). Offered by Silver Falls Nursery, Salem, Oregon in 2019. From the patent application: a chance seedling of unknown parentage, discovered by Andre van Nijnatten in summer 2006. Leaf margins moderately to strongly undulate in side view, finely serrate with soft spines in top view. Abundant male flowers. Broadly spreading, upright habit, broad ovate shape.	USPP30579, filed Dec. 11, 2017
'Gentleman Joe'	<i>I. cornuta</i> × <i>pernyi</i>	M	Selected by William Kuhl of McLean Nurseries for its similarity to the hybrid 'Dr. Kassab', except that 'Gentleman Joe' is a male selection. Expected to provide good pollination for 'Dr. Kassab'. Original plant at McLean Nurseries, Baltimore, MD. Selected by Bill Kuhl and named by Miriam Miceli, after Dr. Joseph Kassab.	
'Gilded Daybreak'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	Introduced by Broken Arrow Nursery, Hamden, Connecticut in 2018, "selected from a chance branch mutation discovered on a plant of <i>Ilex</i> × <i>meserveae</i> 'Honey Jo'. The boldly colored evergreen foliage is rich golden-yellow and screams for attention in the garden. In autumn, the color is especially vivid when set off by crops of scarlet-orange fruit. Plants develop a dense framework, adding about 3-5" of growth annually. Best performance will occur in a site with average garden soil and a touch of afternoon shade. 4-6' high and wide." Claimed hardy in Zone 5.	



Evergreen hybrids

'Ginny Bruner'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>I. latifolia</i>	F	<p>Discovered and selected in 1960 as one of six chance seedlings on the grounds of Swan Bakery in Knoxville, TN, by Mrs. A.C. (Emily) Bruner. Included in Galle (1997) but also listed here to indicate that the plant has been registered HSA 5-02 by Virginia Hasson Bruner, published Holly Society Journal 20(2): 43 (2002). Large evergreen shrub, 5.6 m tall and 3.4 m wide after 42 years. Leaves elliptical to oval, to 9.0 cm long and 4.9 cm wide. Margins flat in side view, spinose, up to 9 spines per side, alternating medium and small in size. Apices obtuse to acute, bases rounded to broadly cuneate. Fruits slightly oval, 8 mm long and 7 mm in diameter, Red Group 45B. Named by Emily Bruner in 1983 after her daughter-in-law, Virginia (Ginny) Hasson Bruner, wife of the late Robert (Bob) J. Bruner. See also "The Bruner Hollies", Holly Society Journal 1(1):1-3 (1983) for the historical account.</p>	
'Goldader'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	<p>Listed on the website of European nursery Milan Havlis, with garden centers in Bohemia and Prague: "There is a new blue holly around that calls for attention. This novelty comes from German nursery town Wiesmoor and was bred by a keen nurseryman Ingo Stührenberg. Goldader is a holly with glossy leaves with attractive variegation. They are deep green at the margins, grading through soft green to rich yellow in the centre. Each leaf is unique, like a painter's original. They look similar to the aquifolium species but are narrower and the spines are not as prickly. You can often find reversed branches – with leaves entirely green. They may be easily disposed of (cut off) or left on the shrub providing a deeper green background for the more colourful ones. This variety is a female shrub producing red berries in autumn given a male pollinator nearby." Photos show medio-picta type variegation. Height listed as 1.5-2.5 meters; hardiness reported as low as Zone 5. Added to the Arboretum Bokrijk in Belgium, sourced from holly specialist Hans-Georg Buchtman (HSA arboreta 2011 reports, published Holly Society Journal 30 (2), 2012).</p>	
'Golden Oakland TM 'Magden'	<i>Ilex</i> [( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' x <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' x ?	M/F	<p>Listed as a New Introductions Preview on the Southern Living Plant Collection website, PPIP (plant patent in process), <a href="http://southernlivingplants.com/new-introductions/plant/golden-oakland-holly">http://southernlivingplants.com/new-introductions/plant/golden-oakland-holly</a>, accessed 1/11/17. Listed as zones 6-9. Photos show variegated spinose leaves with wide gold to creamy, irregularly shaped margins and green centers; these photos resemble <i>Ilex</i> 'Solar Flare', a sport of 'Conaf' Oakleaf TM. From the patent application: a branch mutation of 'Magland' discovered by Robert Edward Lee at a commercial nursery in Independence, LA in 2006, as a naturally occurring single branch mutation of 'Magland' (Oakland TM). From the abstract, "A new and distinct <i>Ilex</i> cultivar named 'MAGDEN' is disclosed, characterized by stable and distinctive yellow to yellow-green and green variegation. Foliage is distinctively oak leaf shaped. Plant growth is controlled and less vigorous than the parent variety. Plants are very well suited for performance in the landscape, including as a specimen plant or a hedge."</p>	USPP30451, filed Sept. 19, 2017, assigned to Plant Development Services, Inc.
'Golden Prince'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	<p>Listed on the website of European nursery Milan Havlis, with garden centers in Bohemia and Prague: "Golden Prince is a fantastic novelty whose origin we have not located yet. It is a variegated form of a blue holly, closely related to Blue Prince®. It has the same leaf shape, size, and habit. Leaves are glossy, toothed but not spiny, golden yellow at margins and both light and deep green in the centres. New branches are bright burgundy red which gives the plant another colour feature. It is a male plant that does not produce fruits but is a pollinator for female plants of this group. It has numerous, tiny white flowers in the spring and often again in the autumn. " Zone 5.</p>	
'Gold Princess' Castle Gold TM	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	<p>From the website of Proven Winners, "Blue holly just got a lot more colorful! A real showstopper each spring as foliage flushes a bright yet attractive lime-gold. And of course you get the hardiness and red berries you expect from a blue holly. Use Castle Wall™ as pollinator. Available in better garden centers Spring 2015." Listed as 60-72" tall and wide, hardy in Zones 5a-9b. Foliage lime-gold in spring, gold in summer and fall. US PPAF. (<a href="https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/castle-gold-blue-holly-ilex-x-meserveae">https://www.provenwinners.com/plants/ilex/castle-gold-blue-holly-ilex-x-meserveae</a>)</p>	

Evergreen hybrids

'Gypsy'	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. Narrow dwarf pyramid with small serrated leaves. At 5' ht only 2.5' wide. Dark green leaves. bright red berries. A slow upright grower." Listed as hybrid A32 in the Wavecrest Propagation List, accessed 16 March 2009. Small bright red fruit, round, 6 mm., developing color in late summer. (J. Resch, 2013 observations)	
'Heckenblau' ('Hach 1')	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Upright, erect, and narrow habit; foliage greyed purple to brown in winter. 'Hach 1' is a seedling selected from a cross made in 1999 by Holger Hachmann of Barmstedt, Germany, between the female parent 'Heckenpracht' and the male parent 'Blue Prince'. Selected in 2002.	USPP25475, filed Jun. 10, 2013, assigned to H. Hachmann Baumschulen
'Heckenpracht'	<i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Pyramidalis' x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	M	Listed on the website of European nursery Milan Havlis, with garden centers in Bohemia and Prague: "Germany has another novelty among blue hollies. Its name is Heckenpracht and it is a cross between <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Pyramidalis' and <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> Blue Prince®. Heckenpracht is a bushy shrub with upright branches and evergreen, medium large, glossy leaves that are dark green and serrated at margins but not sharp. As a male variety it is an ideal pollinator for combination with female hollies to produce berries in autumn." Height 1.5-2.5 meters; width 0.5-1.5 meters. Hardiness listed to Zone 5.	
'Heckenwunder'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	From the website of Milan Havlis, in the Czech Republic, "'Heckenwunder' ('Hedge Wonder') is another Hecken-variety of so-called blue holly, again from Germany. It is an upright, less vigorously growing shrub with evergreen foliage. Leaves are dark green, broadly elliptic to almost rounded, gently serrated at margins but not prickly, and very glossy. Young twigs are mid green, mature branches turn dark purple-blue. As a male variety is has no fruit but is an ideal pollinator for female hollies to produce berries in autumn."	
'Helen Corbit'	<i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Teufel's Hybrid' x ?	F	An older cultivar, registered 6-63 by Johnson D. Corbit, Jr. MD of Narberth, Pennsylvania (Proceedings of the 36th Meeting, Longwood Gardens, April 9-10, 1964, p. 9). In 1963, the original plant was described as a 14-year old female that had been growing in an open field for 10 years, broadly conical, 7 feet tall and 5 feet wide. It is a seedling of <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Teufel's Hybrid', with the pollen source then thought likely to be <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Big Bull'. Foliage varies from entire to very spinose, and flat to very undulate. Fruits shiny red, large, and unusually prolific. Listed in Galle as <i>I. aquifolium</i> , but included here as recent efforts to propagate and re-introduce the plant have been published where 'Helen Corbit' is labeled as a likely interspecific hybrid owing to its exceptional cold hardiness. Plants known to exist at Rutgers Gardens and in New Rochelle, New York. See Sue Hunter, "Continuing the Legacy of <i>Ilex x</i> 'Helen Corbit'", Holly Soc. Journal 39(1): 5-6 (2021).	
'Her Majesty'	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. Dark green narrow leaves on a tightly pyramidal holly. Grows 10-12' tall by 5-6' wide. Beautiful red berries in fall. Use 'Blue Prince' as the pollinator." Listed as hybrid A14 in the Wavecrest Propagation List, accessed 16 March 2009	
'Historyland'		F	Dense, prickly, glossy green foliage with red fruits. Vigorous grower, with an open, spreading habit. Grows 15 to 20 feet tall and 10 feet wide. Promoted for use as a privacy hedge. Claimed hardy to Zone 6. From the website of Greenleaf Nursery, <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/HISTORYLAND-HOLLY">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/HISTORYLAND-HOLLY</a> (accessed 30 Apr 2021).	
'Homefire'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>I. latifolia</i>	F	Offered by Bennett's Creek Nursery, Suffolk VA and Bold Spring Nursery, Hawkinsville, GA in 2014. From the Bold Spring website: "Lustrous dark green leaves are the backdrop for a plentiful display of bright red berries - the display lasts from late fall through winter. These medium-sized pyramids of foliage and berries are great for screening purposes in full sun or somewhat shady sites. They require less pruning than other large hollies for those who are looking to reduce maintenance costs! Parentage is <i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'Burford' x <i>I. latifolia</i> ; bred by Tom Dodd, Sr." Test Holly for 2017, distributed to attendees of the HSA Annual Meeting in Mendenhall, Pennsylvania.	

Evergreen hybrids

'Honey Jo' (a.k.a. 'Gretchen')	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	Listed in Galle (1997) under 'Honey Jo' but included here to avoid confusion, as plants have also been circulated under the name 'Gretchen'. A variegated branch mutation on 'Blue Girl' discovered by E. O. Mills Jr. in 1979 on a plant at Winslows Nursery, Mashpee, Massachusetts; named for honey-colored leaves and for Jo Ann Gumbert, who accompanied Mills at plant's discovery. Fruits 8 mm, Vivid Red 44A. Originally named 'Gretchen' by Bill Cannon, who initiated registration for the plant in 1995 under the name 'Gretchen' - see full plant description at Holly Society Journal 13(2): 29 (1995); registration cancelled (see Holly Soc. Jour. 14 (1): 19 (1996))	
'Honey Maid'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	Spontaneous mutation of <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Mesid' Blue Maid TM found by Angel M. Sanchez in West Grove PA in 1990. Variegated dark green glossy foliage irregularly bordered with yellow and cream margins. Generally smaller than 'Mesid'. Fruits semi-glossy, 4-6 mm, Red Group 43A.	USPP12060, filed Mar. 16, 2000, assigned to CP Delaware, Inc.
'Horstmanns Mini'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	?	Offered in 2019 from Broken Arrow Nursery, Hamden, Connecticut. From their website, "A very fun dwarf cultivar of blue holly offering shapely foliage that is cut and twisted in a variable fashion. The evergreen plants are decidedly compact adding perhaps 1-2" of growth annually. Much different than classic selections of the durable and reliable hybrid. We can't wait to add one to the rock garden." Listed as Zone 5 hardy.	
'Hugger'	<i>I. cornuta x I. pernyi</i>	M	Origin of this clone is unknown, but it is thought to be a putative chance hybrid seedling of <i>Ilex cornuta x pernyi</i> . This unusual seedling was discovered about 1999 in a narrow space between two garden fences, thus "hugging" both fences, by Charles R. Anderson of Owings Mills, MD, in his holly collection. The seedling was then selected and moved to the garden in 2000 and subsequently named and introduced by Mr. Anderson in 2011. Original plant a small conical evergreen tree, 2.7 m tall and 1.4 m wide after 12 years. Leaves of are simple, glossy, coriaceous, glabrous and of heavy substance. The largest leaves are 3.8 cm long by 2.5 cm wide and are quadrate (somewhat square in outline). The leaves have at least four small marginal spines, two or more on each side and a similarly small mucronate tip spine of 2 mm with a rounded to nearly subcordate leaf base and small petioles to 3 mm. Leaf margins are entire between the small spines and the leaves tend to grow convex in side view and repand in top view. Leaf color is dark olive green. Abundant staminate flowers, with four petals and four stamens each, which are borne in dense fasciculate clusters in the leaf axils on previous season's wood. Plants have been grown since 2009 at McLean Nurseries at 9000 Satyr Hill Road in Baltimore, Maryland. Selection was based on small dark green, squarish leaves and very abundant staminate flowers. Registered 4-11 by Charles Anderson of Owings Mills, MD, published Holly Society Journal 29(2): 26-27 (2011). Test Holly for 2009, distributed at HSA Annual Meeting, Martha's Vineyard, MA.	
'Immanuel'	<i>Ilex</i> ((( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' × <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' × <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' × ?	F	Hybrid holly selected by Tom Dodd, Jr. and given to John Lee Machen of Mobjack Nurseries. Not yet widely distributed. Likely a seedling of 'Mary Nell'.	

Evergreen hybrids

'Irish Eyes'	<i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Lewis' x <i>I. (cornuta x pernyi)</i> 'John T. Morris'	F	Selected by James Resch of Bear, Delaware in 2008 as a chance seedling which germinated beneath <i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Lewis' in his holly collection. The male parent is believed to be <i>I. (cornuta x pernyi)</i> 'John T. Morris', which grew very near the female parent and bloomed heavily during the latter's flowering period. Conical shrub, 1.8 m tall and 1.3 m wide after 11 years, with a herringbone branching habit. Leaves obovate/quadrangular (i.e. wider toward the apex), up to 5.1 cm long x 3.5 cm wide. Margins in top view are spinose, typically with two sharp spines per side. Leaves slightly convex in side view. Apices acute, with a sharp apical spine. Leaves are coriaceous, very glossy, and deep green color, Green Group N137A, on petioles 4 mm long. Flowers in very early spring on 2nd-year wood. Fruits are globose, 8 mm in diameter, Red Group 44B, on peduncles 5 mm long, typically borne in groups of three in dense clusters. Leaves are smaller and more angular than <i>I. aquifolium</i> , showing a form intermediate between <i>I. aquifolium</i> and <i>I. (cornuta x pernyi)</i> . Selected based on distinctively dark and glossy foliage, accented by bright red fruits. Propagation begun in 2013 and very limited distribution in 2014. Test Holly for 2019, distributed to attendees of HSA annual meeting in Franklin, TN. Registered 1-20 by James F. Resch of Bear, DE, published Holly Society Journal 38(2): 18-19 (2020).	
Jade Lance TM 'RutHol3'	<i>I. crenata</i> x <i>maximowicziana</i>	M	From the breeding program of Dr. John M. Ruter of the University of Georgia. From the patent: Seed was collected from an unnamed F1 seedling (female) from the original cross of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' x <i>I. maximowicziana</i> #10-8S (unpatented male parent) plant. The new 'RutHol3' plant is thus a product of <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil' x <i>I. maximowicziana</i> F1 seedlings. The plant exhibits an upright, narrow growth habit, with a height-to-width ratio of approximately 7:1. Faster growth than <i>I. crenata</i> 'Sky Pencil'. New growth is burgundy in color; mature growth is a glossy green color. Foliage is resistant to spider mites. Useful as a vertical accent plant. From the website of Gardeners Confidence Collection, "a reliable upright grower that won't flop open. Burgundy-flushed new foliage makes this evergreen even more of a commanding presence in the landscape. The spineless, soft-to-the-touch leaves mature to a rich, glossy green, but new burgundy foliage will continue to form throughout the growing season. Can be maintained as a 10'h x 2'w size, but matures to 15'h x 3'w. Resistant to spider mites." Zones 6b-9. ( <a href="https://gardenersconfidence.com/plants/jade-lance">https://gardenersconfidence.com/plants/jade-lance</a> , accessed 24 Jan. 2021).	USPP32856, filed 5 Dec. 2019, assigned to University of Georgia Research Foundation, Inc.
'Jade Star'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	From the website of Milan Havlis, in the Czech Republic, in the 2015 catalog: "'Jade Star' is an attractive version of a blue holly with variegated leaves. It was found by W. Renken in 1994 as a sport of another very popular blue holly variety Blue Prince®. It has medium-sized spineless leaves that are only serrated at margins which are variegated creamy beige to creamy white. The main foliage colour is dark green with some lighter shades of dull green. In autumn and winter another feature becomes visible and attractive – young twigs and tiny flowers buds are striking burgundy red all winter long. 'Jade Star' is a male holly, ideal pollinator for other female hollies that produce berries. It grows slowly or moderately, spreading to sides rather than growing tall. Pruning is recommended for young plants in order to develop a bushy framework that will secure number of branches and dense foliage." ( <a href="http://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=2619">http://www.havlis.cz/karta_en.php?kytkaid=2619</a> )	
'Jean Bissonnette'	<i>I. x ?</i>	?	Distributed as one of the National Holly Hardiness Test hollies at the Annual Meeting in Hyannis (Cape Cod) Massachusetts, in 2001. Description needed.	
'Lady Spike' (= 'Spike')	<i>I. x ?</i>	F	Chance hybrid seedling from McLean Nurseries near Baltimore, MD, selected by William Kuhl and originally called 'Spike'. Sex was unknown and original plant still in container as of Oct. 2016. Glossy evergreen leaves with deeply dentate margins and 3-4 pronounced spines per side. Osmanthus-like leaf shape. New growth deep maroon in color. First produced a heavy crop of orange fruit, developing color in late summer 2017, slowly turning to red. Renamed 'Lady Spike' when the plant proved to be female. Distribution began in 2016, with additional plants distributed at HSA meeting November 2017.	

Evergreen hybrids

'Lakeside Beauty'	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	From the breeding program of the late Robert Tomayer at Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI. Listed as hybrid A81 in the Wavecrest Propagation List, accessed 16 March 2009.	
'Leah Bates'	<i>I. latifolia</i> x ?	F	Lustrous, dark green foliage; large leaves with numerous small marginal spines. Red fruits. Developed by Tom Dodd Jr. 15' tall x 10' wide, Zones 7-9. (Camellia Forest Nursery, 2014 catalog) Test Holly for 2008, distributed at HSA Annual Meeting, Newark, OH; plants donated by Maarten van der Giessen of van der Giessen Nursery. Listed by some growers (e.g. Camellia Forest Nursery) as a hybrid with <i>I. latifolia</i> as one parent.	
Liberty TM 'Conty'	<i>Ilex</i> ((( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' x <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' x ?	F	An open-pollinated seedling of <i>I. x</i> 'Mary Nell' found by Jack Magee in May 1989 at Poplarville, Mississippi. Of the Red Hollies, the one with the largest and glossiest leaves, even larger than the parent 'Mary Nell' though perhaps not quite as glossy. Leaves ovate to broadly lanceolate, 3-4 inches long and 1.5-2.25 inches wide, and serrate with 15-20 pairs of leaf spines. Leaf bases acute. Staminate flowers with four stamens bearing underdeveloped anthers; no pollen is produced. Fruits Orange Red 33A, 1/4 to 3/8 inch in diameter. Fruiting described as not heavy in the patent, but mature specimens exhibit heavy fruiting. Dense upright, pyramidal growth habit. Relatively slow-growing; height 15-20 ft., width 12-15 ft. at maturity.	USPP12009, filed Nov. 15, 1999, assigned to Plant Development Services Inc.
'Little Della'	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. Low growing dwarf mound with small serrated leaves. Very tight growth habit with little pruning. Bright red berries. Grows 3' tall x 4' wide." Listed as hybrid A19 in the Wavecrest Propagation List, accessed 16 March 2009.	
'Little Gloss'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Listed on the website of European nursery Milan Havlis, with garden centers in Bohemia and Prague: "Little Gloss is a very neat-looking variety of so-called blue holly. It was bred by K.Hübbbers in German town Kranenburg. Its evergreen leaves are dark green, small and very glossy. Just like many other blue hollies they are not prickly, only finely serrated at margins thanks to which they are pleasant to touch. Little Gloss is a male variety not producing berries but is suitable as a pollinator for most female hollies that bear attractive fruit in autumn and winter and need a male plant nearby. It grows slowly, naturally making a dense bush, only little pruning is needed if some branches shoot up faster than the rest of the shrub. Just cut them off from early spring until mid summer to keep the plant compact. Due to its small size this holly can make a miniature specimen in a small front yard, or can be used to create an informal, low hedge along the driveway." Height 0.5-1.5 m, width 0.5-1 m. Zone 5B.	
Little Rascal TM 'Mondo'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Spontaneous mutation of <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Boy' (PP2435) with more compact, dwarf growth habit. Found in Azusa, California - Monrovia Nursery Co.	USPP9999, filed Mar. 11, 1996, assigned to Monrovia Nursery Company
'Little Stranger'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	?	Dwarf form of blue holly, estimated height 125 cm (4.1 ft) in 10 years. Very narrow leaves with finely serrated margins. Offered for sale by Esveld Nursery, Boskoop, Netherlands in 2019.	

Evergreen hybrids

'Loch Raven' (= 'Bill's')	<i>I. x koehneana</i>	M	Included in Galle (1997) but listed here to indicate registered by William Kuhl, HSA 2-02, Holly Society Journal 20(1): 42 (2002). Putative hybrid seedling discovered and selected by William N. Kuhl of McLean Nurseries in Parkville, MD, in 1975. Conical evergreen tree with horizontal branching habit, 4.3 m tall and 2.1 m wide after 27 years. Leaves dark olive green, elliptic-oblong, 8-13 cm long and 2.5-5.5 cm wide. Margins are undulate, spinose, serrate and slightly twisted, 12-16 moderate spines on each side, pointing forward. Bases cuneate to rounded. Stems purplish. Grown and sold by McLean Nurseries since 1975, and may have been sold under the name 'Bill's'. Selected based on plant being an especially good pollinizer for <i>I. 'Lassie'</i> . Hardiness rated Zone 6.	
Lucky Leaf TM 'EN1'	<i>I. x ? X 'Conaf'</i>	M/F	Discovered by Jack Mitchell Magee of Poplarville, MS, as the result of a 2003 breeding program utilizing an unnamed hybrid as the female parent, and <i>Ilex 'Conaf'</i> as the male parent. Selected in 2005. From the Garden Debut website, "Mounding broadleaf evergreen with striking red new growth turning lustrous green when fully expanded. Matures at 6 feet tall and 8 feet wide. Red fruit in winter when pollinator is present. Makes an excellent hedge." Claimed hardy in Zone 7. ( <a href="http://www.gardendebut.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/6581/index.htm">http://www.gardendebut.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/6581/index.htm</a> , accessed 2 Sept. 2017) Also on the website of Greenleaf Nursery, where it is claimed hardy to Zone 6.	USPP 28904 P3, filed Feb. 9, 2016 (US Plant Patent Application 2017/0231140 P1, filed Feb. 9, 2016)
Mademoiselle TM 'Mazed'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	New for 2017. Shiny, dark, blue-green mature foliage with chocolate-merlot new growth. Female with white flowers and red fruits. Fast growing; takes well to shearing. Approximate mature height of 4.5 m and spread of 2.5 m. Hardy in Zones 5–8. Discovered as an open-pollinated seedling by Paul Hanslik of Holly Ridge Nursery in Madison, Ohio. From the Holly Ridge website: "The highlight of Mademoiselle(TM) is its chocolate/merlot new growth, setting it apart from other blues. The growth pattern allows Mademoiselle(TM) to be used as a striking hedge or a conical upright. Zone 5A (-15 to -20 degrees) in durability." Managing & promoting: UpShoot LLC. Offered by Silver Falls Nursery, Silverton OR and Van Essen Nursery Company, Lebanon OR in 2017.	USPP 29800 P2, filed Aug. 3, 2017
Magical Amore Rosso TM 'Seiholly'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	Bred by Thomas Seidler in northern Germany, who grew the plant for many years for the cut holly trade. Fast growing, upright, free fruiting, but requires a male for fruit production. Brought to Kolster, BV for commercialization. (communication from Peter Kolster, Oct. 1, 2019) "Introduced by Kolster, BV in Boskoop, The Netherlands. They made the introduction based on heavy fruit set, a very upright habit, and shiny, decorative leaves - thinking it would be good for cuts as well as the landscape trade. It was protected in the EU in 2005, so it won't be possible to patent it here in the states... The plants I saw in The Netherlands were 7-8' tall x 4' in width." (communication from Linda Guy, Plants Nouveau, Aug. 7, 2019) Protected by Plant Breeder's Rights in the EU, breeder Thomas Seidler, Elmshorn, Germany; Application 20052632, application date 12 Dec. 2005; Grant 25932, grant date 21 Sept. 2009; future expiration date 31 Dec. 2034. Red fruits, Red 45B (from the CPVO Application for Plant Breeder's Rights). The trademark, literally translated, means "Red Love".	

Evergreen hybrids

<p><b>Mary 'N Barry TM</b></p>	<p><i>I. x meserveae</i></p>	<p>M,F</p>	<p>Not to be confused with a single cultivar, but included here to alleviate any confusion. Mary 'N Barry TM is Monrovia's tradename for <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince' and 'Blue Princess' growing together in the same container (see also Berri-Magic TM Royalty).</p>	
<p><b>'Merry Berry'</b></p>	<p><i>I. x meserveae</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>From the website of G. W. Nursery: "Densely branched, narrow evergreen with dark purple stems and purple green, spiny leaves. Clusters of bright red berries in fall contrast with foliage. Use as a hedge, accent or in groupings. " 6' tall x 3' wide, dense, narrow form. Zones 4-8. (<a href="http://www.gwnursery.com/_plantsIlex/_IlexXMeserveaeMerryBerry.html">http://www.gwnursery.com/_plantsIlex/_IlexXMeserveaeMerryBerry.html</a>) Said to produce fruit without benefit of a male pollinizer, but fruit crop will be heavier if a male is present.</p>	
<p><b>Miss Patricia TM 'Dapat'</b></p>	<p><i>Ilex</i> [[[<i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' × <i>pernyi</i>] 'Red Delight' × <i>latifolia</i>] 'Mary Nell' × (× <i>aquipernyi</i>)]</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Upright pyramidal growth habit with little or no need for pruning. Small, serrated leaves and small, dark red fruit. Selected from seedlings planted at Taylor's Nursery in Semmes, Alabama. Seeds were from a controlled cross of <i>Ilex</i> 'Mary Nell' with a male specimen of <i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i>. Cross made in 1990; selected in 1992 by David Taylor; patent application filed Aug. 2001 (since abandoned). From the Dodd &amp; Dodd nursery website: "This is a selection of David Taylor of a dwarf form of 'Mary Nell'. His named it for his wife and it has all the good characteristics of <i>I. x latifolia</i> 'Mary Nell' but only grows 1/3 the height and has smaller leaves. The leaves appear 'sticky' but are soft to the touch. Both of these hollies make fantastic Christmas foliage. Z-6; H-10'; sun; dry; evergreen; berries" Test Holly for 2011, distributed at HSA Annual Meeting, Planting Fields, NY.</p>	<p>Application 20030014794, filed August 1, 2001, since abandoned</p>

Evergreen hybrids

			<p>In production at Diller Nursery in Mechanicsburg, PA, offering 7-gallon and field-grown plants up to 7-8' in 2015. No description but photographs of the tree and its foliage appear strongly similar to <i>I. (cornuta x ciliospinosa)</i> 'B51517'. (<a href="http://www.dillernursery.com/?cat=8">http://www.dillernursery.com/?cat=8</a>) From Barry Diller at Diller Nursery: "Sorry it took so long to respond to the information you requested on the Mrs. Palmer Holly that Diller Nursery Inc. named. This plant came from a gentleman by the name of Clifford Palmer from Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. He found it in a flat of seedlings. I don't know what seedlings it was mixed with but he always referred to it as the "No Name Holly". Back in the late 1980's or early 1990's he moved to Mansfield, Pennsylvania. He gave me the plant when he moved and I started propagating and field growing the holly. It went through the winter of 1993-1994- 2 nights of -30 degree with snow on the ground. During this time we were also growing Dragon Lady Holly. The Dragon Lady burned badly on foliage that was not covered with snow. The Mrs. Palmer was not damaged at all. After that winter we had plants large enough to sell and named the holly "Mrs. Palmer" after Cliff's wife. The Mrs. Palmer Holly holds berries throughout the year much better than the Dragon Lady. Because of the berry set I assume it pollinates with <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> Blue Prince. We grow Blue Prince throughout our nursery and primary the only male hollies in our rural area are Blue Prince or <i>Ilex opaca</i> male. The Mrs. Palmer doesn't have leaf miner problems like the <i>Ilex opaca</i>, but it does have scale problems when grown close together with low air circulation like other <i>Ilex x meserveae</i>. The Mrs. Palmer is approx. 16' H x 6' W at maturity with big bright red berries, well branched tight to ground, and deep green jagged foliage." (email to Jim Resch, Feb. 4, 2016) Photos posted on the Diller Nursery website strongly resemble <i>I. ciliospinosa x cornuta</i> 'B51517' (see Holly Society Journal 35(2): 3-6 (2017)).</p>	
'Mrs. Palmer'	<i>I. x meserveae</i> (?)	F		
			<p>Seedling of putative hybrid origin selected by Bill Cannon of Brewster, MA in his holly collection. Medium-sized leaves with large serrate margins, similar to those of 'Elizabeth Coleman'. Abundant red fruits. Named for his wife, Nancy.</p>	
'Nancy'	<i>I. x</i> ?	F		
	<i>Ilex</i> [( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' × <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' × <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' × ?	M/F	<p>Branch sport of <i>Ilex</i> 'Conaf' Oakleaf TM discovered by Jack Mitchell Magee in April 1994 in Poplarville, Miss. Selected for dense, upright, pyramidal growth habit; shorter internodes, more dense and slightly more compact overall growth than Oakleaf TM. Leaves ovate to lanceolate, 2 to 2 3/4 inches long and 1 to 1 3/8 inches wide. Margins serrate with 3 to 5 pairs of spines. Flowers are described as perfect, with both functional pollen and ovaries, able to fertilize other hollies as well as produce fruit. Fruits are Orange-Red Group 33A.</p>	USPP14417, filed Jul 25, 2002, assigned to Plant Development Services Inc.
'Oakland TM 'Magland'			<p>Chance hybrid seedling which germinated in a holly collection in 2014, discovered by James Resch of Bear, Delaware. Parentage unknown, but leaf shape is suggestive of <i>I. x</i> 'Elizabeth Coleman'. Seedling (originally designated #233) exhibited upright, rapid growth; first flowers appeared in 2018 and were female. Fruits Orange-Red 34A (RHS Colour Chart 2007) on 1/19/20, oblong, 10 mm long and 9 mm wide, angled in cross section. Fruits Orange-Red 32A (RHS Colour Chart 2007) on 12/26/20 and 1/19/21. Named in 2020. Propagation begun in 2020.</p>	
'Orange You Pretty'	<i>I. x</i> ?	F		



Evergreen hybrids

<p><b>'Patrick Smith'</b></p>	<p><i>I. cornuta</i> <i>'Burfordii' x</i> <i>latifolia</i></p>	<p>M</p>	<p>Included in Galle (1997) but listed here to indicate the plant has been registered 8-02 by Bessie S. Smith of Knoxville, TN, published Holly Society Journal 25(1): 9 (2007). Discovered and selected as a seedling in 1985 by Mrs. P.B.C. (Bessie) Smith of Knoxville, Tennessee. Named in 1995 by Bessie Smith for her late husband, Patrick B.C. Smith. Introduced in 1995 by Holly Haven Hybrids, Knoxville, Tennessee. Broadly conical evergreen shrub, 5.2 m tall and 3.0 m wide after 18 years. Leaves dark green, large, smooth, glossy, elliptical, to 13.8 cm long and 5.4 cm wide. Margins slightly bowed or convex in side view, spinose, with uneven serrate spines, 7-13, averaging 9 per side, alternating between small and medium. Apices obtuse, bases cuneate to broadly cuneate. Large, smooth glossy leaves distinguish this clone from the Bruner hollies. Ilex 'Bessie Smith' and 'Patrick Smith' were distributed to attendees of the 1995 HSA Annual Meeting in Mobile, Alabama as part of the holly hardiness test program.</p>	
<p><b>Patriot TM 'Conot'</b></p>	<p><i>I. ((cornuta</i> <i>'Burfordii' x</i> <i>pernyi) 'Red</i> <i>Delight' x latifolia )</i> <i>'Mary Nell' x ?</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Openly pollinated seedling of <i>Ilex</i> hybrid 'Mary Nell', in the Evergreen Nursery at Poplarville, Miss. Found May 1989 by Jack Mitchell Magee. Dense, upright pyramidal growth habit. Leaves glossy, elliptic to elliptic lanceolate, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 inches long and 7/8 to 1 3/8 inches wide. Margins slightly convex and serrate with 6 to 9 pairs of prominent spines. Fruits Orange-Red Group 33A. Pistillate flowers with four stamens bearing underdeveloped anthers. At maturity, 12-15 feet tall and 8-10 feet wide.</p>	<p>USPP12010, filed Nov. 15, 1999, assigned to Plant Development Services Inc.</p>
<p><b>Pharos Gold TM 'David Carroll' (formerly 'Gold Princess' and Castle Gold TM)</b></p>	<p><i>I. x meserveae</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>From the 2014 Proven Winners catalog: Developed by Carroll Nurseries, Cochran PA (near Erie). A spring flush of bright and attractive lime gold color; red berries in autumn. Listed as a mature size of 6'x 6'. Featured in The American Gardener, Jan/Feb 2015, where it is described as having lime-gold foliage that matures to a deeper gold. Listed as hardy in Zones 5a-7b. From the patent: Discovered as a branch sport of <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Princess' by David Carroll in Wayne Township, Pennsylvania in November 2003. Bright yellow-green leaves. Initially sold by Proven Winners under the trademark Castle Gold TM; now sold as Pharos Gold TM (Proven Winners website, accessed 5 April 2018).</p>	<p>USPP26926, filed Aug. 26, 2014, assigned to Spring Meadow Nursery, Inc.</p>
<p><b>'Philip Watson'</b></p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium x</i> <i>cornuta</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Variiegated branch sport of 'Nellie R. Stevens' with bright golden margins and lighter green centers. From the website of Nurseries Caroliniana, North Augusta, South Carolina: "Dear Mr. Watson was one of my great plantsmen friends who lived nearby in Ridge Spring, SC. His wife wrote a weekly gardening column for the Aiken Standard newspape for yearsr. He was always so observant of plants as he found several yellow-berried forms of <i>Ilex opaca</i> in the wild. He had planted an orchard of 'Nellie Stevens' Hollies from which to harvest cutting wood for the floral trade. This never materialized, but when walking his field with Bob McCartney, they found this sport on one of his plants with a bright golden margin and a lighter green center to the leaf. It has yet to develop a pyramidal habit, but instead makes more of a mound. Maybe eventually it will develop a more upright form." (accessed 21 Apr 2018)</p>	

Evergreen hybrids

'Purple Frost'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	Originated as a chance seedling in Brewster, Massachusetts, discovered and selected in 1995 by William W. Cannon. Evergreen shrub with upright conical shape, and a herringbone branching habit, 1.8 m tall and 0.92 m wide after 8 years. Leaves keeled, oblong to elliptic, 8.0 cm long and 4.0 cm wide, rugose, coriaceous, glabrous with net venation, spinose with undulating margins, and up to eight small sharp spines on each side of the leaf. Leaf bases are broadly cuneate. Fruits are red, Red Group 44A, oval or somewhat pyriform longitudinally, 9-10 mm long and 9 diameter in cross section. Selection based on attractive winter color, when leaves are dark purple, sometimes nearly black. Hardiness rated Zone 6a. Registered by William W. Cannon as HSA 6-04; published Holly Soc. Jour. 23(3): 13-14 (2005)	
'Red Beauty TM 'Rutzan'	<i>I. x meserveae x I. pernyi</i>	F	Controlled cross by Elwin R. Orton and David A. Gant: unnamed and unpatented F2 generation pistillate seedling of <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> with an unnamed and unpatented staminate seedling of <i>Ilex pernyi</i> . Upright, narrow to moderately conical, dense and self-compacting with minimal pruning required. Small, semi-glossy, dark green spinose leaves, creating a finer texture than many other upright hybrids. Fruits 9.5 mm, Red Group 45A. Marketed by Monrovia under license from Rutgers University.	USPP14750, filed Jul. 11, 2002, assigned to Rutgers University
'Red Hollies	<i>Ilex</i> ((( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' × <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' × <i>latifolia</i> ) 'Mary Nell' × ?		A series of hybrid hollies, patented and trademarked by Jack Mitchell Magee of Poplarville, Mississippi. All are claimed to be open-pollinated seedlings of <i>Ilex</i> 'Mary Nell', with the exception of 'Magland' Oakland TM which is a branch sport of 'Conaf' Oakleaf TM. Earlier members of the series 'Conaf' Oakleaf TM, 'Conal' Cardinal TM, 'Conive' Festive TM, 'Conin' Robin TM, and 'Coned' Little Red TM were included in Galle's 1997 account. Newer members described here include 'Conty' Liberty TM, 'Conot' Patriot TM, 'Magiana' Acadiana TM and 'Magland' Oakland TM. Later variegated introductions derived from the Red Hollies are 'Solar Flare' (a branch sport of 'Conaf') and 'Magden' Golden Oakland (TM) (a branch sport of 'Magland').	
'Rocket'	<i>I. leucoclada x I. cornuta</i>	F	Hybrid of <i>I. leucoclada</i> and <i>I. cornuta</i> with exceptionally large red fruit in large clusters. Elliptical to ovate leaves with nearly spineless margins. Vigorous, upright growth habit with long, often unbranched stems. A plant of this cross (not specifically labeled 'Rocket') is grown at the James Frorer holly collection at Swarthmore University in Pennsylvania, and also at the University of Delaware Botanic Gardens in Newark, Delaware.	
'Royal Duet'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M & F	Not to be confused with a single cultivar, but included here to alleviate any confusion. 'Royal Duet' refers to <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince' and 'Blue Princess' growing together in the same container. From Spring Hill Nurseries, sold by Home Depot in 2021. See also Royal Family, Berri-Magic TM Royalty Holly Combination and Mary 'N Barry TM for the same combination.	
'Royal Family'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M & F	Not to be confused with a single cultivar, but included here to alleviate any confusion. 'Royal Family' refers to <i>Ilex x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince' and 'Blue Princess' growing together in the same container. (See, for example, <a href="https://www.willowaynurseries.com/check-availability/?filter=l">https://www.willowaynurseries.com/check-availability/?filter=l</a> , accessed 9 Mar 2021.) See also Berri-Magic TM Royalty Holly Combination and Mary 'N Barry TM for the same combination.	
'Sadie Scudder'	<i>I. cornuta x pernyi</i>	F	Branch sport on an <i>I. cornuta x pernyi</i> hybrid growing in the garden of Ms. Sadie Scudder, Mill Neck, New York. Unusual mottled variegation on new growth with lime-green to chartreuse marked irregularly with olive green. Plant also grown by Vincent Simeone at Planting Fields Arboretum, who offered cuttings to HSA members during the 2011 HSA Annual Meeting. Plant not officially named. Roots readily. (communication from Vincent Simeone, Feb. 9, 2013) A plant with similar variegation, as-yet unnamed but identified as <i>I. x aquipernyi</i> , is at the J.C. Raulston Arboretum since about 2000 and is pictured at <a href="http://members.tripod.com/hatch_/woodyilex49.html">http://members.tripod.com/hatch_/woodyilex49.html</a> . However, Vincent Simeone does not believe it is the same plant. (communications from Carmen Gianforte, Feb. 8, 2013 and Vincent Simeone, Feb. 9, 2013)	

Evergreen hybrids

'Sais'	<i>I. cornuta x pernyi</i>	F	Discovered, selected, and introduced by Wirt Thompson as a branch sport at Upper Bank Nursery, Media, Pennsylvania. Evergreen shrub with conical shape, 4.6 m tall and 2.5 m wide after about 15 years. Leaves are coriaceous, glabrous, and variegated, with a mixture of green, cream, and yellow, displaying more yellow when grown in full sun. Leaves are oblong-quadrangular, to 4.0 cm long and 2.1 cm wide, with a triangularly acuminate, spined apex and a truncate-obtuse to cuneate base. Fruits round, 7mm in diameter, Red Group 44B. Registered by Andrew Bunting for Wirt Thompson as HSA 3-09, published Holly Soc. Jour. 28 (2): 30-31 (2010).	
Sallywag TM 'Monnieves'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	A sport of <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Mondo' Little Rascal TM, discovered by Nieves Garcia in Dayton, Oregon in 2002. Compact, open and upright form, said to be taller and narrower than 'Mondo', and not as rounded. These plants are also more open and not as dense. It is claimed they are not susceptible to <i>Phytophthora</i> (whereas 'Mondo' is). Dark green leaves, and dark burgundy-colored developing stems.	PP22941, filed March 8, 2010, assigned to Monrovia Nursery Company
'Screen Play'	<i>I. integra x latifolia</i>	F	Discovered by Toshihiro Hagiwara in Saitama, Japan, as a branch sport on an unnamed <i>I. integra x latifolia</i> hybrid which originated from his breeding program. Large, deep green leaves are finely toothed and spineless. Bears clusters of red, 7 mm-diameter fruit. Plants are upright and rapid-growing, suitable as hedges or specimen plants. Claimed hardy in Zone 7.	USPP27524, filed Mar. 30, 2015, assigned to Itsaul Plants, LLC
'Serendipity'	<i>I. (x aquipernyi) x (integra x pernyi 'Accent')</i>	F	Originated in Elwin Orton's <i>Ilex</i> breeding program at Rutgers University. Branch sport of <i>Ilex</i> 'Rock Garden' which has a slightly faster growth rate than the parent plant. Glossy spinose green leaves, red fruits. Growth rate slow - claimed height just 15" on a 14-year-old plant (Bob Hopkins). Zone 6. Good for rock gardens, containers, or bonsai. Plants of 'Serendipity' were incorrectly sold as 'Rock Garden' for several years.	
Sharum's Shamrock TM 'EN2'	<i>I. x ? X 'Conaf'</i>	M/F	Discovered by Jack Mitchell Magee of Poplarville, MS, as the result of a 2003 breeding program utilizing an unnamed hybrid as the female parent, and <i>Ilex</i> 'Conaf' as the male parent. Selected in 2005. From the Garden Debut website, "This Holly has a broad pyramidal shape with lustrous deep green foliage that is somewhat coarse in texture. Matures at 8 feet tall and 6 feet wide. Red fruits in winter when pollinator is present. Excellent as a hedge." Claimed hardy in Zone 7. ( <a href="http://www.gardendebut.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/6582/index.htm;JSESSIONID=00B1FC470ACF2D78960277045FD759B0.railo-01">http://www.gardendebut.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/plants.plantDetail/plant_id/6582/index.htm;JSESSIONID=00B1FC470ACF2D78960277045FD759B0.railo-01</a> , accessed 2 Sept. 2017) Also on the website of Greenleaf Nursery, where it is claimed hardy to Zone 6.	USPP28905, filed Feb. 9, 2016 (US Plant Patent Application 2017/0231139 P1, filed Feb. 9, 2016)
'Shimmering Lights'	<i>I. ciliospinosa x I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	M	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. Black green glossy leaves reflect the clouds as they sail by. Pyramidal growth habit, 12' x 6' wide. A great male holly to pollinate many of our hybrids! Very few serrations on the large leaves give a lovely texture. Loves shearing to keep its shape." Listed as hybrid A114 in the Wavecrest Propagation List, accessed 16 March 2009. Produces abundant staminate flowers later than such hybrids as 'Blue Prince' and may therefore be a good pollenizer for such A-series females as 'Blue Wave', 'A24', and 'Her Majesty', possibly also for <i>I. x koehneana</i> females. Somewhat open, upright habit.	

Evergreen hybrids

'Shiny Lady'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	Once sold by Marshall's Riverbank Nurseries, Inc. in Salisbury, Maryland but no longer available. (2018)
'Silky Water'	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. 'Silky Water' has the same pyramidal shape as some of our other hollies. 'Silky Water' is a little less dense which shows off its huge clusters of red fruits in fall. Leaves are less serrated and wider than average." Listed as hybrid A6 in the Wavecrest Propagation List, accessed 16 March 2009.
'SKH'	<i>I. cornuta</i> x <i>aquifolium</i>	F	Hybrid female holly from Stauffers of Kissel Hill, a chain of supermarkets and garden centers in central Pennsylvania. Considered by some growers to be an improved 'Nellie R. Stevens', which it strongly resembles but with a more upright growth habit, and is perhaps hardier as well. Abundant orange-red fruits like those of 'Nellie R. Stevens'. Origin unclear, whether a seedling or perhaps a branch sport propagated from 'Nellie R. Stevens' which proved better than the original. Sold by Rosyn Nursery in the 1990s. Grown since 2004 in the Harold Elmore Holly Collection of the University of Tennessee.
'Skinny Atlas'	?	M	Chance putative hybrid seedling selected by William Kuhl at McLean Nurseries. Upright growth habit. Selected for its narrow, serrated leaves. Likely a complex hybrid. Name is a play on words for Skaneateles, a town in the Finger Lakes region, southwest of Syracuse, New York.
'Sled Run'	<i>I. x ?</i> (likely includes <i>aquifolium</i> ; possibly <i>aquifolium</i> x <i>cornuta</i> )	M	Chance seedling of uncertain parentage collected along Satyr Hill Road in Baltimore County, MD, by Dr. James Resch in the late 1960s. Original tree broadly conical, 5.5 m tall and 4.4 m wide after about 40 years. Mature form leaves glossy, coriaceous, and of very heavy substance, orbicular to broadly oval, to 7.5 cm long and 6.0 cm wide. Most leaves have completely spineless and flat margins. Only rarely do juvenile form leaves appear, which are spinose, with undulate margins, and up to 5 spines per side. Abundant staminate flowers on second year growth. Flowering season is very long, overlapping with <i>I. aquifolium</i> and many of its hybrids, and extending to the beginning of <i>I. opaca</i> flowering. 'Sled Run' refers to the steep sledding hill on which the seedling was first discovered. Registered by Dr. James F. Resch of Bear, DE as HSA 1-10, published Holly Society Journal 28 (2): 31-33 (2010). Distributed as a Test Holly at the 2010 HSA Annual Meeting, Oak Ridge, TN.
'Solar Flare'	<i>Ilex</i> [( <i>cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>pernyi</i> ) 'Red Delight' x <i>latifolia</i> ] 'Mary Nell' x ?	M/F	A branch sport of 'Conaf' (Oakeaf TM) holly discovered by Joann Currier, owner of The Unique Plant in Chapel Hill, NC. Bright gold, irregular margins, with mottled blue-gray-green centers. Reaches 5-6 feet tall in 10 years. Heat tolerant (account by Joann Currier, <a href="https://www.trianglegardener.com/10-variegated-plants-for-every-garden/">https://www.trianglegardener.com/10-variegated-plants-for-every-garden/</a> ). Offered by Nurseries Caroliniana in 2019. Originally listed by Camellia Forest Nursery in 2014 as a sport of 'Magland' (Oakland TM), apparently in error. Note: as a sport of 'Conaf', 'Solar Flare' is expected to have perfect flowers, with both ovaries and functional pollen, and is therefore neither a traditional "male" nor "female" holly.

Evergreen hybrids

			A red holly that can be sheared as a hedge or left to grow into an upright pyramid. Lustrous dark green leaves. Will reach 8-12 feet tall and 6-8 feet wide. Claimed hardy in Zone 6. From the website of Greenleaf Nursery, <a href="https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-x-EN4">https://www.greenleafnursery.com/plant/Ilex-Ilex-x-EN4</a> (accessed 30 Apr 2021).	
<b>Southern Red TM 'EN4'</b>				
'Spartan'	<i>I. rugosa</i> x <i>I. (integra x pernyi)</i> 'Accent'	F	Controlled cross by Elwin R. Orton and David A. Gant in New Brunswick, NJ. between an unnamed and unpatented pistillate seedling of <i>Ilex rugosa</i> and a staminate plant of <i>Ilex (integra x pernyi)</i> 'Accent'. Moderately vigorous, dense, and self-compacting; with minimal pruning develops into a conical shape. Evergreen leaves are primarily ovate to elliptic with attenuate base, rugulose surface, serrulate margin (consumer friendly - no spines), an obtuse tip, dark green and shiny. Fruits are Red Group 46B, borne on previous season's wood. Hardy in Zone 6A. Close-up photo showing fruiting at <a href="http://snyderfarm.rutgers.edu/pdfs/Holly-Selections-2012-updated.pdf">http://snyderfarm.rutgers.edu/pdfs/Holly-Selections-2012-updated.pdf</a> .	PP20804, filed June 22, 2007. Assigned to Rutgers University.
'Spring Surprise'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	Found and introduced by Mike Johnson of Summer Hill Nursery, Madison, CT. Branch sport of 'Blue Maid', with normal green leaves in summer. New growth in spring is variegated, with lighter colored margins. This fades in summer. Any new growth flushes on container stock in August to September is also temporarily variegated. Very recent introduction. (communication from Mike Johnson, Jan. 29, 2013).	
'Starburst'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	?	Variegated sport of a <i>meserveae</i> holly, offered by Blue Horizon Nursery and Gardens, Grand Junction, Michigan. Green leaves with irregularly shaped gold margins.	
'Stormy'	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. 'Stormy' holly has a beautiful dense habit and fruits nicely. A pyramidal holly that can grow to 12' x 6'. It's dense habit makes it a great candidate for shadier spots! A great holly for screening." Listed as hybrid A62 in the Wavecrest Propagation List, accessed 16 March 2009.	
'Syble Evans' (or 'Sybil Evans?')	<i>I. latifolia</i> x ?	F	Female hybrid holly with serrate leaves and abundant red fruits. "'Syble Evans' is an open pollinated seedling from Tom Dodd Jr. He shared it with us over a decade ago. It came in a group of <i>Ilex latifolia</i> crosses, so my assumption is that it's part of that group. The mature size in 10 years is 8', but my guess is it will end up around 10-12'. It has been reliably hardy in Semmes, Alabama but its limit is unknown. It has the largest berries I've seen on a holly. It was named after a girl that Tom Dodd Jr had a crush on in grade school, who wouldn't pay any attention to young Tom. Mr Dodd told me that story in the company of his wife Elizabeth, who found the whole thing delightful. I can still see her laughing. I've propagated a few liners to share with friends, but it's never been produced commercially." (communication from Maarten van der Giessen, 23 Feb. 2021)	
'Tiny Prince'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	M	Found and introduced by Mike Johnson of Summer Hill Nursery, Madison, CT. Branch sport of 'Blue Prince', with a much smaller leaf. Low-growing mound. Introduced over past 2-3 years. (communication from Mike Johnson, Jan. 29, 2013). From the website of Natureworks 2011-2012 catalog online: "A very rare, compact, tight growing globe shaped male blue holly. Grows 4-5' tall and wide, with very tight spacing between the leaves, ideal for foundation plantings." ( <a href="http://www.naturework.com/Catalogs/2011-12_Catalog4Web.pdf">http://www.naturework.com/Catalogs/2011-12_Catalog4Web.pdf</a> )	

Evergreen hybrids

'Unique'	?	?	Listed on the website of Ingleside Plantation Nurseries, <a href="http://www.inglesidenurseries.com">www.inglesidenurseries.com</a> , with limited availability in 2015. Said to be "slow growing understory with gold leaf margins on green leaves"; no further information. Additional information from Fletch Flemer, President of the corporation: Has been growing the plant for about 5 years, but did not originate at Ingleside; no longer remembers the source - could have been the National Arboretum or Plant Haven, or some similar source seeking nurseries to evaluate material. Definitely a variegated plant, and a hybrid, but he has no idea what the cross may be. Whoever originated it is no longer interested in the plant and will not pursue a release for it. Variegated and very slow-growing - largest plants they have are barely 3 feet tall in 5-6 years. May plant the largest ones out in the field, but will probably destroy the rest of their plants. No longer in production. (Feb. 19, 2015)	
'Virginia'	<i>I. integra</i> x <i>I. x altaclerensis</i> 'Hodginsii'	F	Hybrid created by William F. Kosar of the National Arboretum in 1960, a cross between a female <i>I. integra</i> and the male <i>I. x altaclerensis</i> 'Hodginsii'. In 1993, Gene Eisenbeiss selected one of the sister seedlings as 'Scepter'. Several additional plants of this cross were shared with the Hampton Roads Agricultural Research and Extension Center, in Hampton Roads, VA. From these, 'Virginia' was named and introduced in 2009 by the Beautiful Gardens Plant Introduction Program. Leaves nearly spineless, perhaps only slightly spinier than 'Scepter'. "VNLA - Plant Introduction Program Update '02 - Virginia Nurseryman and Landscape Association & Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden: This year saw a cooperative venture between the program and the National Arboretum in releasing our first cultivar, <i>Ilex</i> x 'Virginia'." ( <a href="http://forums2.gardenweb.com/forums/load/trees/msg0308561110857.html">http://forums2.gardenweb.com/forums/load/trees/msg0308561110857.html</a> ) Upright pyramidal tree maturing at 30-35' high by 10-15' wide, Zones 6-8. Large clusters of red berries. ( <a href="http://www.beautifulgardens.org/plants/ilevir.html">http://www.beautifulgardens.org/plants/ilevir.html</a> ) Nearly spineless dark green, glossy leaves. "According to the notes I received in 2003 from John Wise of Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, the proposed hybrid cross was to be <i>Ilex integra</i> x <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> . The male parent for this plant, however, is most likely <i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i> 'Hodginsii' (Loud.) Dallimore, thus making the hybrid cross <i>Ilex integra</i> Thunb. (female parent - P1) x <i>Ilex x altaclerensis</i> 'Hodginsii' (male parent - P2)." (email from Mike Pontti, HSA registrar)	
'W. Joseph'	<i>I. x meserveae</i> (?)	M	A chance putative hybrid seedling selected by Bill Cannon of Brewster, MA from his holly collection. Fastigiate form. Leaves glossy, dark green, similar to a <i>meserveae</i> -type hybrid. Named by Bill Cannon after his grandson.	
'Wavecrest'	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. Medium green leaves, ruffled edges and good serration of the leaf edge gives this heavy fruiting female character. Grows to 12' tall by 6' wide with a distinct pyramidal habit." Listed as hybrid A106 in the Wavecrest Propagation list, accessed 16 March 2009.	
'Wells' Gold'	<i>I. x aquipernyi</i>	F	Branch sport of <i>I. x aquipernyi</i> 'San Jose' found by David Wells of Water Crest Farms, West Grove, Pennsylvania. Displays irregular, medio-picta - type variegation. Upright, narrowly pyramidal growth habit.	
'White Cap'	<i>I. ciliospinosa</i> x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	?	From the website of Wavecrest Nursery, Fennville, MI: "Zone 5. 'White Cap' has an upright, rounded habit to 8'. The leaves show many characteristics of English holly with its dark green color and wavy, spiny shape." Listed as hybrid A1 in the Wavecrest Propagation list, accessed 16 March 2009.	

Evergreen hybrids

<p>'Whoa Nellie' (syn. 'Golden Nellie')</p>	<p><i>I. aquifolium x cornuta</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>From the website of Plant Delights Nursery: "Zones 6-8, at least. Ht: 180" Culture: Sun. When I visited Mike Dirr's UGA trial gardens in 2001, I was struck by a golden sport of <i>Ilex</i> 'Nellie R. Stevens'. Mike shared cuttings and later allowed us to name the plant <i>Ilex</i> 'Whoa Nellie' after the well-known football line of famed sportscaster, Keith Jackson. <i>Ilex</i> 'Whoa Nellie' makes a 12' tall x 8' wide evergreen specimen in 10 years with new growth that is bright gold, contrasted with old inner foliage which retains the dark green color. When grown near a male pollinator, <i>Ilex</i> 'Whoa Nellie' will produce a superb crop of bright red berries in fall and winter. We think this is a truly superb specimen plant for the garden that can also be used for a colorful evergreen hedge." (<a href="http://www.plantdelights.com/searchprods.asp">http://www.plantdelights.com/searchprods.asp</a> ) From Dirr's Encyclopedia of Trees and Shrubs (2011): "Discovered a yellow-leaf branch sport many years past, propagated and watched it develop into a rather pretty, 20-ft.-high, yellow-gold pyramid. Produces red fruit. I named it 'Golden Nellie'; Tony Avent called it 'Whoa Nellie'."</p>	
<p>Winter Bounty TM 'H635-13'</p>	<p><i>I. ciliospinosa x I. latifolia</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Essentially spineless, with leaf form suggestive of a Cherry Laurel. From the website of Fairweather Gardens: "Bold glossy foliage and heavy red berry set inspired Holly breeder Dr. Elwin Orton to release this stunning hybrid of <i>I. ciliospinosa</i> and <i>I. latifolia</i> . Grows 14 feet high and 6 feet wide—a vigorous plant, Winter Bounty is best planted in dappled sun or light shade. In addition, Winter Bounty may be hardier than expected. A customer near State College, Pa., (Z. 5/6) wrote us recently: "I am very impressed with the hardiness of Winter Bounty. After a very rough winter, in which many of my even 'iron-clad' broadleaf evergreens burned, Winter Bounty shows zero damage." Cv. H635-13. Z. 6-9" Developed by Elwin Orton - listed as 'H635-13' on some websites, e.g. <a href="http://jerrynmikey.blogspot.com">http://jerrynmikey.blogspot.com</a> which lists this under "new plants for 2009" and names this <i>Ilex</i> x 'H635-13' with common name: Winter Bounty TM. Said to be hardy in Zone 6. Erect, 14 ft. tall by 6 ft. wide with large, dark green, glossy foliage; heavy display of red berries. Close-up photo showing fruiting at <a href="http://snyderfarm.rutgers.edu/pdfs/Holly-Selections-2012-updated.pdf">http://snyderfarm.rutgers.edu/pdfs/Holly-Selections-2012-updated.pdf</a> .</p>	
<p>'X1'</p>	<p><i>I. x ?</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Chance putative hybrid seedling selected by Bill Cannon of Brewster, MA from his holly collection. Margins finely serrate with forward-facing spines. Glossy red fruit. No further name assigned at this time. (communication from Bill Cannon, Nov. 14, 2019)</p>	
<p>Yule Brite TM 'Conayule'</p>	<p><i>I. x koehneana</i></p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Originated by K. Meserve, by crossing an unnamed and unpatented <i>I. aquifolium</i> with an unnamed and unpatented <i>I. latifolia</i> . Upright, moderately narrow pyramidal growth habit. Red fruits, 8-10 mm, Red Group 46A. Reaches 30 feet tall and 20 feet wide. Hardy in Zone 6b. Described in "New Conard-Pyle Hollies" by Jason Brown, Holly Society Journal vol. 23(3): 10-12 (2005). In landscape planting in Bear, Delaware, fruits develop red color consistently earlier than other <i>I. x koehneana</i> cultivars. (J. Resch)</p>	<p>USPP15523, filed Nov. 5, 2003, assigned to CP Delaware Inc.</p>

Test Holly Program

<i>The following are hollies known to have been distributed at Annual Meetings since 1986. Not all were part of the formal Test Holly Program.</i>						
Year	Meeting Location	Name	Species	Sex	Registration	Donated by
1986	Knoxville, TN	'Alagold'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	1-83	
		'Blazer'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	2-83	
1987	Plainview, NY	'Dan Fenton'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	6-87	
		'Loch Raven'	<i>I. x koehneana</i>	M	2-02	
1988	Louisville, KY	'Sunset'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	11-88	
		Golden Girl TM ('Mesgolg')	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	no	
1989	Chadds Ford, PA	'Ginny Bruner'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>latifolia</i>	F	5-02	
		'Jersey Delight'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	11-89	
1990	Raleigh, NC	'Clarendon Spreading'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	1-93	
		'Hedgeholly'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	no	
		'Villanova'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	5-84	
1991	Columbia, MD	'Doctor Kassab'	<i>I. cornuta</i> x <i>pernyi</i>	F	7-65	
		'Satyr Hill'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	3-70	
1992	Hyannis, MA	'Doctor Bissonnette'	<i>I. (cornuta x pernyi)</i> 'Dr. Kassab' x ( <i>I. x meserveae</i> )	F	no	
		'Martha Berry'	<i>I. x koehneana</i>	F	1993?	
1993	Columbus, OH	'Soft Touch'	<i>I. crenata</i>	M	no	
1994	Myrtle Beach, SC	Becky Stevens TM ('Wyebec')	<i>I. (cornuta x aquifolium)</i> 'Nellie R. Stevens' x ?	F	no	
1995	Mobile, AL	'Bessie Smith'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>latifolia</i>	F	9-02	
		'Patrick Smith'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>latifolia</i>	M	8-02	
		'Geisha'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	7-94	
1996	Asheville, NC	River Queen TM ('Wyeriv')	<i>I. (cornuta x aquifolium)</i> 'Nellie R. Stevens' x <i>cornuta</i>	F	no	
1997	Millville, NJ	'Miss Courtney'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	1-98	
		'Galyean Gold'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	4-94	
1998	Williamsburg, VA	'Maryland Beauty'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	5-70	
1999	St. Louis, MO	Siberia TM ('Limsi')	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	no	
		'Honey Maid'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	no	
		'Mary Holman'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	no	
		'Mike Brown'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	3-95	
2000	Knoxville, TN	'Golden Knight'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	3-98	Ronald Solt, Solt Gardens
		'Sanwood Scarlet'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	?	Harold Elmore, Holly Haven Hybrids
		'Frantastic'	<i>I. cornuta</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>I. (cornuta)</i> 'Burfordii' x <i>latifolia</i> 'James Swan'	F	4-02	Harold Elmore, Holly Haven Hybrids, and Frances Scheidt



Test Holly Program

Year	Meeting Location	Name	Species	Sex	Registration	Donated by
2001	Hyannis, MA	'Jean Bissonnette'	<i>I. x ?</i>	?	no	
2002	Atlanta, GA					
2003	Timonium, MD	'Bear Crossing'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	1-03	Jim Resch
		'Bear Station'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	2-03	Jim Resch
2004	Concordville, PA	'Bear Crossing'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	1-03	Jim Resch
		'Bear Station'	<i>I. opaca</i>	M	2-03	Jim Resch
		'Gold Mine'	<i>I. glabra</i>	F	no	Conard-Pyle
		'Yule Brite'	<i>I. x koehneana</i>	F	no	Conard-Pyle
		Red Beauty TM ('Rutzan')	<i>I. x meserveae x pernyi</i>	F	no	Elwin Orton
2005	Louisville, KY	'Shannon Chiles'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	4-98	Jules Klein Nursery
						William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
2006	Chestertown, MD	'Blue Blooded Babe' (= 'Kit's Seedling')	<i>I. (x meserveae) x aquifolium</i>	F	7-06	William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
		'Lewis'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	1-01	William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
		'Skipjack'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	M	6-06	William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
2007	Asheville, NC	'Drops of Gold'	<i>I. crenata</i>	F	no	
		Castle Spire TM ('Hachfee')	<i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Pyramidalis' x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	F	no	
		Castle Wall TM ('Heckenstar')	<i>I. aquifolium</i> 'Pyramidalis' x <i>I. x meserveae</i> 'Blue Prince'	M	no	
		'Purple Frost'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	6-04	
2008	Newark, OH	'Leah Bates'	<i>I. latifolia</i>	F	no	Maarten van der Giessen, Best Liners
		'Baltimore Blaze'	<i>I. x ?</i> (possibly involves <i>I. cornuta</i> , <i>I. pernyi</i> , and/or <i>I. x koehneana</i> )	F	2-12	William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
		'Longwood Firefall'	<i>I. serrata</i>	F	11-99	
2009	Martha's Vineyard, MA	'Hugger'	<i>I. cornuta x pernyi</i>	M	4-11	William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
		'Bronze Beauty'	<i>I. x attenuata</i>	F	no	Maarten van der Giessen, Best Liners
		'Chickemmoo'	<i>I. verticillata</i>	F	no	Polly Hill Arboretum
		'B51517' (= 'Ellyn Capper')	<i>I. cornuta x ciliospinosa</i>	F	no	William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
2010	Knoxville, TN	'Sled Run'	<i>I. x ?</i> (likely includes <i>aquifolium</i> ; possibly <i>aquifolium x cornuta</i> )	M	1-10	Jim Resch

Test Holly Program

Year	Meeting Location	Name	Species	Sex	Registration	Donated by
2011	Oyster Bay, NY	Miss Patricia TM ('Dapat')	<i>I. [((cornuta 'Burfordii' × pernyi) 'Red Delight' × latifolia) 'Mary Nell' × (× aquipernyi)]</i>	F	no	Jim Resch
2012	Richmond, VA	Christmas Jewel TM ('HL 10-90')	<i>I. pernyi</i> x ?	F	no	Ray Head
2013	New Harmony, IN	'Cherry Bomb'	<i>I. (cornuta x aquifolium) 'Nellie R. Stevens' x integra</i>	F	no	Jim Resch
		'Dragon Claws'	<i>I. (aquifolium x pernyi) 'Meschick' x I. (cornuta x pernyi) 'John T. Morris'</i>	F	4-15	Jim Resch
2014	New Brunswick, NJ	'Dragon Slayer'	<i>I. cornuta x ciliospinosa</i>	F	1-12	Mobjack Nurseries
2015	Hunt Valley, MD	'Holly Girl'	<i>I. aquifolium</i>	F	no	William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
		'Charlie's China Doll' (= 'China Doll')	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	3-18	William Kuhl, McLean Nurseries
2016	Myrtle Beach, SC	'Carolina Cone'	<i>I. dimorphophylla x cornuta</i>	F	no	Jim Resch
2017	Mendenhall, PA	'Homefire'	<i>I. cornuta 'Burfordii' x latifolia</i>	F	no	Bold Spring Nursery
		'Elizabeth Coleman'	<i>I. latifolia</i> x ?	F	no	Jim Resch
2018	Brewster, MA	'Jan's Jade'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	F	no	Will Witte and the Univ. of Tennessee Arboretum Society
		'Dennis's Jade'	<i>I. cornuta</i>	M	no	Will Witte and the Univ. of Tennessee Arboretum Society
2019	Franklin, TN	'Irish Eyes'	<i>I. aquifolium 'Lewis' x (cornuta x pernyi) 'John T. Morris'</i>	F	1-20	Jim Resch, and Sue Hunter of Heartwood Nursery
		Emerald Lady TM 'CR195-115'	<i>I. crenata 'Sky Pencil' x 'Jersey Jewel'</i>	F	no	Alan Jones, Manor View Farm
2020	(no meeting)	Magical Amore Rosso TM 'Seiholly'	<i>I. x meserveae</i>	F	no	Alan Jones, Manor View Farm
2021	(no meeting)	'Sundown'	<i>I. opaca</i>	F	8-19	Sue Hunter of Heartwood Nursery
		'Orange You Pretty'	<i>I. x ?</i>	F	no	Jim Resch