

# Recently Registered Magnolia Cultivars

by John M. Fogg, Jr. and Peter Del Tredici

The *Checklist of the Cultivated Magnolias* was published in 1975 by the American Horticultural Society in Mt. Vernon, Virginia. It purports to contain the names of all cultivars of *Magnolia* ever published, whether in book, article or nursery catalog. That it at least approximates this objective is evidenced by the fact that the *Checklist* contains 164 cultivar names in *M. grandiflora*, 103 in *M. × soulangiana* and over two dozen each in *M. campbellii* and *M. virginiana*.

Obviously only a small fraction of these plants can be found in cultivation today. Nevertheless, these names must be kept on record, if for no other reason than to prevent their being used again which, if it happened, would lead to endless confusion. Herein lies the great virtue of registration. It is the prime function of every registrar to determine that a name submitted to him or her for registration has not been previously used. In so doing, he or she is complying with the provisions of *The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*.

Due to rising costs, it is unlikely that a second edition of the *Checklist* will be published in the foreseeable future. It therefore seems advisable to place on record from time to time the names of those cultivars that have been registered since its appearance in 1975. For ease of reference the names of the recently registered cultivars included here are arranged alphabetically rather than by their real or putative parents. Also included in the list are plants described in *Magnolias* by N.G. Treseder, published in 1978, but not in the *Checklist*, and plants described in the American Magnolia Society's Journal, *Magnolia*, since 1975. Plants originally published in nursery catalogues after 1975, but not registered will be treated in a

subsequent publication produced by the registrar. Many of these unregistered plants are difficult to deal with because the descriptions in the catalogues in which they are listed are often sparse. It is the registrar's hope that hybridizers whose plants are not included in this list (or in the 1975 *Checklist*) will take the time to register their selections as soon as possible so that they can be included in the next instalment of *Magnolia* names.

The format of the following registration list is this: after the name of each cultivar is the name (in parentheses) of the species, hybrid or hybrid group involved in its genesis. The female parent is always listed first. Then follows such information concerning the characteristics of the cultivar as is furnished by the registrant, and finally the name of the individual or institution requesting registration.

Jack Fogg, before his death in 1982, had prepared the description of 23 of the cultivars listed below (those followed by the initials, J.F.) All the rest were prepared by Mr. Del Tredici, who took over the registrar's job in 1983. In total, 66 cultivars are covered and one hybrid grex.

Anyone desirous of registering a new cultivar name in *Magnolia* should request registration forms from Peter Del Tredici, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts 02130. There is no charge for this service.

'Ann Rosse' (*heptapeta* × *sargentiana* var. *robusta*). A tree with large chalice-shaped flowers, 7-8 inches across, with 9 tepals which are white with a pink flush, deepening to red at the base. (*Magnolias*, N.G. Treseder, p. 148.)

'Conger' (*grandiflora*). Said to have the largest flowers on record — 14 inches across. Inez B. Conger, Arcadia, Florida. (J.F.)



*Magnolia 'Anne Rosse.'*

'Darrell Dean' ( $\times$  *veitchii*  $\times$  *soulangiana* 'Rustica Rubra'). A Gresham hybrid with huge, wide open, wine red flowers to 12 inches across, with 9-12 tepals. Blooms face outward rather than upright. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Elisa Odenwald' ( $\times$  *veitchii*  $\times$  *soulangiana* 'Lennei Alba'). A Gresham hybrid with creamy white flowers, pure white inside, with a touch of pink purple at the base on the outside of the three inner tepals. The tree has an upright, flaring growth habit. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Elizabeth' (*acuminata*  $\times$  *heptapeta*). Originally introduced as Brooklyn Botanic Garden #391, this hybrid has clear yellow flowers with a long tapering form. Plant patent No. 4145, Lola Koerting, Kitchawan Research Lab., Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Ossining, New York. (*Newsletter AMS* 13(2): 21-22, 1977; *ibid.* 15(1):26, 1979.)

'Ellen' (*acuminata* var. *subcordata*). A tall, upright plant, its leaves variegated with yellow spotting. Grows well in full sun. Selected by A.J. Fordham of the Arnold Arboretum from a group of seedlings raised from Arboretum seed in 1965. A.J. Fordham, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

'Emory' (*grandiflora*). Very columnar growth habit. Original specimen 80-90 feet high and 12 feet wide. Very dense. Leaves heavily indumented. Richard Stadtherr, Horticulture Dept., Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

'Eric Savill' (*sprengeri* 'Diva')

seedling). Plant characterized by the deep red purple coloration of the blossoms. Originated at Savill Garden, England. John Bond, Savill Garden, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berkshire, U.K. (*Magnolia* 18(2).)

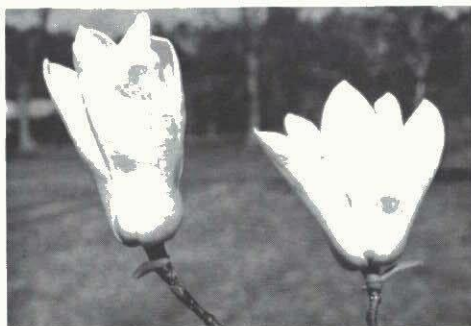
'Forrest's Pink' (*heptapeta*). Flowers a pure clear pink. (*Newsletter AMS* 15(1):23, 1979.)

'Frank Gladney' (relationships unclear). A Gresham hybrid with huge deep pink *campbellii*-type flowers 10-12 inches across, creamy white inside with 12 broad tepals. Vigorous upright habit. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Galaxy' (*quinquepeta* 'Nigra'  $\times$  *sprengeri* 'Diva'). An upright single stemmed plant of pyramidal habit. Flowers have 11-12 tepals arranged in whorls of 4. They are red-purple at the base, and open sufficiently late in the spring to avoid frost damage. Hardy to zone 4a. F.S. Santamour, Jr., U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C. (*HortScience* 15(6):832, 1980.)

'Harold Poole' (*grandiflora*). A shrub-like form with a compact, upright habit. The narrow strap-like leaves average 1½ inches wide and 8 inches long, dark green above, medium green below. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Harwell' (*grandiflora*). A selection which produces some leaves with their margins fused to form a hollow tube the shape of a calla lily flower. This curious form was found by L.H. Harwell of Van Buren, Arkansas in a row of seedlings he planted. Described



*Magnolia 'Elisa Odenwald.'*

and named by Bon Hartline in *Magnolia* 19(1):15-16.

'Heaven Scent' ( $\times$  *veitchii*  $\times$  *quinquepetala*). A Gresham hybrid bearing delicate pink flowers with lavender overtones; tight flower bud opening to a V-shaped flower. (*Newsletter AMS* 15(2):9, 1979.)

'Iolanthe' ( $\times$  *soulangiana* 'Lennei'  $\times$  'Mark Jury'). Similar in size to 'Mark Jury,' but paler in color. Felix M. Jury, Waitare, New Zealand. (J.F.)

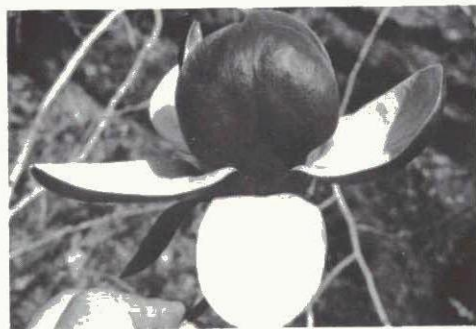
'Jersey Belle' (*wilsonii*—?). Originally received as a seed of *M. sinensis*. Large flowers 6-8 inches across with 6 tepals. Violet Lort-Phillips, LaColline Garden, Gorey, Jersey, Channel Islands, U.K. (*International Dendrological Society Journal* 1981.)

'Joe Mc Daniel' ( $\times$  *veitchii*  $\times$  *soulangiana* 'Rustica Rubra'). The darkest purple flower of all the Gresham hybrids. The tulip shaped, deep purple buds open up as well formed, bowl shaped flowers. Ken Durio, Opelousas, La.

'Julian Hill' (*macrophylla*). A highly fertile specimen, fully hardy to zone 6. Leaves and flowers typical of the species. Polly Hill, Vineyard Haven, Mass. (*Magnolia* 18(2):13-14, 1982.)

'Manchu Fan' ( $\times$  *veitchii*  $\times$  *soulangiana* 'Lennei Alba'). A white flowered Gresham hybrid similar to *heptapeta*, but of a more robust structure and leaf. (*Newsletter AMS* 15(2):9, 1979.)

'Mark Jury' (*campbellii* ssp. *mollicomata*  $\times$  *sargentiana* var. *robusta*). Similar in size and shape to



*Magnolia* 'Joe McDaniel.'



*Magnolia sargentiana* 'Multipetal.'

ssp. *mollicomata*, but color of tepals is magenta-rose. Strong scent of evergreen. Probably a seedling of 'Lanarth.' Felix M. Jury, Waitare, New Zealand. (J.F.)

'Milton' (*virginiana*). An evergreen selection from Milton, Mass., where temperatures often get to -10° F. The tree is 30 years old and has always held its old leaves until after new leaves are formed. The plant is self-fertile and sets copious amounts of viable seed. The plant is 30 feet tall with an upright, columnar habit and long, narrow leaves that are four times longer than wide. Peter Del Tredici, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass. (*Arnoldia* 41(2):36-49.)

'Multipetal' (*sargentiana* var. *robusta*). A form with flowers possessing 19 to 27 tepals instead of the usual 10 to 16. Original plant growing at Mount Congreve, Waterford, Ireland. Named and selected by Sir Peter Smithers in *Magnolia* 19(1): 23.

'Neil McEachern' (*stellata* 'Rosea' seedling). Originated at Savill Garden, Windsor Great Park, England. Form with a flower similar to *stellata*, but making a very large shrub. John Bond, Crown Estate Office, The Great Park, Windsor, England. (*R.H.S. Journal*, 1968).

'Nimbus' (*hypoleuca*  $\times$  *virginiana* var. *virginiana*). Sepals 3, pale green, obovate with rounded tips, 3 inches long by 2 inches wide. Tepals 8, creamy white, elliptic and strongly concave, with tips rounded or remotely apiculate. Flowers sterile and no fruit

has been observed. F.S. Santamour, Jr., U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C. (J.F.)

'Opal Haws' (*grandiflora*). A 20-year-old tree in Boise, Idaho that has survived winter temperatures as low as -24° F. It is 20 feet tall and has small leaves (2-6 inches) with a rusty brown indumentum. Flowers 6-10 inches across. It was originally published as 'Suzette' in *Magnolia* 18 (2); 22. Steven Gossett, Boise, Idaho.

'Opelousas' (*virginiana*). A tall, pyramidal tree with broad leaves 6-7 inches long, deciduous in winter. Flowers 4-4½ inches wide with 11 tepals that open out flat. Ken Durio, Opelousas, La.

'Osaka' (*quinquepeta* hybrid). Magnificent purple flowers from May to July, being almost black in bud and forming a bush about 6 feet high. (*Magnolias*, N.G. Treseder, p. 164.)

'Peter Smithers' (× *veitchii* × *soulangiana* 'Rustica Rubra'). A Gresham hybrid with large leaves and wide open flowers to 10 inches across; 9 broad tepals. Reddish stamens and gynoecium. Ken Durio, Opelousas, La.

*Pickard's Cultivars*. The following cultivars have been registered by A.A. Pickard of Magnolia Gardens, Canterbury, Kent, England. All but the last ('Pickard's Stardust') are open pollinated seedlings from a seedling of × *soulangiana* 'Picture' with pure white flowers. All of Mr. Pickard's plants are vigorous and upright with slightly bronzed leaves. While one may deplore the presence of the registrant's name in front of each of these cultivars, the practice is entirely legitimate, as evidenced by such familiar combinations as 'Hall's White,' 'Parson's Clone,' 'Slavin's Snowy,' etc. Mr. Pickard's raw data was arranged on registration forms by C.D. Brickell, Director of the Royal Horticultural Society Garden at Wisley, England. (J.F.)

'Pickard's Charm.' Medium-sized tulip-shaped flower, fragrant, a good full pink. A tidy, upright tree with small leaves.

'Pickard's Coral.' Flowers tulip-shaped, fragrant, white "spotted" pink, giving a pink effect.

'Pickard's Cornelian.' Flowers goblet-shaped, dark wine red-purple.

'Pickard's Crystal.' Flowers goblet-shaped, ivory white, basal portion with a purplish-pink flush.

'Pickard's Firefly.' Flowers goblet-shaped, fragrant, deep wine purple-red. 'Picture'-type leaf but more elongated and pointed.

'Pickard's Garnet.' Flowers goblet-shaped, fragrant, occasionally with twin pistil and extra tepals, and then boat-shaped; darker than 'Lennei.'

'Pickard's Glow.' Flowers wine-red, fading to white, fragrant, occasionally with twin pistils and extra tepals.

'Pickard's Maime.' Large goblet-shaped flowers, like 'Picture,' but broader tepals and slightly deeper color, fragrant.

'Pickard's Opal.' Flowers goblet-shaped, white, slight basal purple-pink veining.

'Pickard's Pearl.' Flowers goblet-shaped, fragrant, white, flushed with rose.

'Pickard's Pink Diamond.' Flowers broad-tepaled, tulip-shaped; pastel pink on white, fragrant; leaf rough.

'Pickard's Ruby.' Flowers goblet-shaped, fragrant, deep full, wine- or purple-red in U.K. (In Switzerland, a deeper color.)

'Pickard's Schmetterling.' An unusual elongated, narrow-tepaled, wine-red flower, fragrant; leaf rough.

'Pickard's Snow Queen.' Flowers are larger and bolder than 'Lennei Alba'; pure white with no vinous color.

'Pickard's Stardust' (*kobus* — ?). Flower white, narrow with upright tepals; small and very fragrant. Long *kobus*-type leaf — brittle and bronzed.

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'Pristine' (*stellata* 'Waterlily' × *heptapeta*). This pure white hybrid has more tepals than *heptapeta*, but retains the erect habit. Traces of pink in the 'Waterlily' parent do not come through. J.C. McDaniel, University of

Illinois, Urbana, Ill. (*Newsletter AMS* 15(2):27-28, 1979.)

'Purple Prince' (*quinquepeta* 'Nigra' × *soulangiana* 'Lennei'). Has 6 tepals and no sepals. Tepal length 3-4 inches, width 3 inches. Flowers globular, similar in shape to 'Lennei.' Both outside and inside of the flowers colored the dark purple of 'Nigra.' Frank B. Galyon, Knoxville, Tennessee, (J.F.) (*Newsletter AMS* 12(2): 3, 1976.)

'Purple Princess' (× *soulangiana*). Merely a change of name for the cultivar registered as × *soulangiana* 'Melanie.' Frank B. Galyon, Knoxville, Tennessee (J.F.)

'Queen Caroline' (*campbellii*). Flowers 9 inches across, rich red-purple on the outside, paler inside when fully opened. (*Newsletter AMS* 15(1):20, 1979.)

'Robert Reich' (*grandiflora*). A cultivar with large, leathery leaves measuring 5-6 inches in width and 14 to 18 inches in length. Large white flowers. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Ruby Rose' (*dawsoniana*). Flowers larger and darker than normal, 11 inches across when mature. A seedling of *dawsoniana* raised by Rose Del Grasso, registered by Eugene R. German, Fort Bragg, California.

'Satellite' (*virginiana* var. *australis*). A single stemmed tree with lateral branches arranged diffusely to eliminate the normal whorled appearance of the species. The plant is evergreen in Washington D.C. It was selected from seedlot no. NA 31021 collected in 1968 in Tennessee. F.S. Santamour, Jr., U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C.

'Silver Parasol' (*hypoleuca* × *tripetala*). Flowers 8 to 10 inches across, tepals 9 (occasionally 12), the outer 3 reddish-green, the inner 6 (or 9) creamy white. Leaves usually alternate, but those on older shoots crowded into false whorls. S.A. Spongberg, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts (*Arnoldia* 41(2): 70-77, 1981.) (J.F.)



*Magnolia acuminata* 'Skyland's Best.'

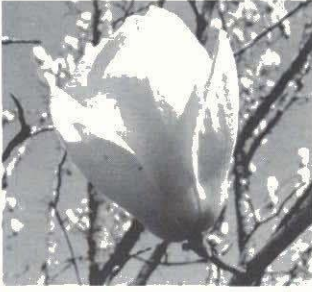
'Silver Tip' (*grandiflora*). A tall, upright plant with large, dark glossy green leaves with silver-grey undersides. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Skylands Best' (*acuminata* var. *subcordata*). Two crops of 6-inch yellow flowers (RHS 9A-9D) are produced in early spring and late summer. Dark green foliage. R.B. Figlar, Pomona, New York.

'Snowdrift' (× *loebneri*). A large tree with larger flowers than *stellata* and each with 12 tepals. (*Magnolias*, N.G. Treseder, p. 161.)

'Spectrum' (*quinquepeta*, 'Nigra' × *sprengeri* 'Diva'). A sister seedling of 'Galaxy' with an upright, oval shape and larger flowers. The plant can be chemically distinguished from 'Galaxy' by virtue of the presence of hydrogen cyanide (HCN) in the leaves. Produced by W.F. Kosar in 1962, registered by F.S. Santamour, Jr., U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C.

'Sweet Sixteen' (× *soulangiana* 'Lennei Alba' × *veitchii*). A pure white Gresham hybrid. The 5-inch-long



*Magnolia* 'Sweet Sixteen.'

flower buds are produced in quantity on a large oval-shaped tree. Flowers open to wide cups. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Tina Durio' ( $\times$  *veitchii*  $\times$  *soulangiana* 'Lennei Alba'). A Gresham hybrid with huge pure white flowers 10 to 12 inches across, resembling *M. campbellii*; 9-12 broad tepals, with a small amount of pink at the base. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Todd Gresham' ( $\times$  *veitchii*  $\times$  *soulangiana* 'Rustica Rubra'). A fast growing Gresham hybrid with reddish-lavender wide open flowers up to 10 inches across, with 9 broad tepals. Reddish stamens and gynoecium. White inner surface of tepals have faint pink highlights. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Treve Holman' (*sargentiana*  $\times$  *campbellii*). A fast growing tree with flowers deep rose-pink with red-purple shading, elegant cup shape. (*Magnolias*, N.G. Treseder, p. 182.)

'Wada's Snow White' (*heptapeta*  $\times$  *salicifolia*). Snow white flowers with an exquisite fragrance, produced at an early age. It is more vigorous than either parent. (*Newsletter AMS* 15(1): 11, 1979.)

'White Giant' ( $\times$  *soulangiana* 'Picture' seedling). A cultivar with immense, milky-white flowers opening very wide. Selected by K. Wada of Japan. (*Magnolias*, N.G. Treseder, p. 176.)

'Workman' (*grandiflora*). Plant of compact growth habit; 20 feet tall, 15 feet wide after 25 years. Blooms April to November 10-11, white tepals 3 inches long, 2 inches wide. Stamens red at base. Leaves small, 6 inches

long, 3 inches wide, with wavy edges and light brown indumentum. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

'Yellow Bird' ( $\times$  *brooklynensis* 'Evamaria'  $\times$  *acuminata* var. *subcordata*). A hybrid selected from several siblings for the intense yellow color and compact, upright shape of its flowers. Blooms earlier than *acuminata* var. *subcordata* and flowers are larger and a deeper yellow. Lola Koerting, Kitchawan Research Lab., Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Ossining, New York. (*Magnolia* 17(2): 30, 1981.)

'Yellow Fever' (*acuminata*  $\times$  *heptapeta*). A large upright plant with fragrant, large, yellow flowers, possessing a light pink flush on the outside base of the tepals. The yellow color of the 4 to 5-inch buds fades to an ivory cream as they open. Flowers appear before the foliage. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.

There are three registrations in the genus *Michelia*:

$\times$  *foggii* (*doltsopa*  $\times$  *figo*). A very straight, symmetrical small tree with strong apical dominance. Bark on trunk gray-buff; twigs waxy smooth, apple green; leaves glossy dark green, 6 inches long, 3 inches wide. Flower buds foxy-red borne in leaf axils; pure white or white with a pink edge when opened; 6 to 10 waxy tepals of great substance; slight "banana oil" fragrance. Phil Savage, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan (*Newsletter AMS* 9(2):20, 1973; *Magnolia* 15(2):16, 1979; *Magnolia* 17(2): 41-42, 1981.)

'Jack Fogg' ( $\times$  *foggii*). A very straight, small tree. Bark grey-buff twigs smooth, apple green. Flower buds red pubescent, white with pink picotee when open; 6-10 waxy tepals of great substance. Mild "banana oil" fragrance. Phil Savage, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan (*Magnolia* 15(2):16, 1979; 17(2): 41-42, 1981.)

'Stubb's Purple' (*figo*). The cream-yellow tepals have a deep rose-purple picotee edge and a heavy overlay of rose-purple on the outside. They are rose-purple on the inside. Ken Durio, Opelousas, Louisiana.