

Passiflora

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Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2018-2019

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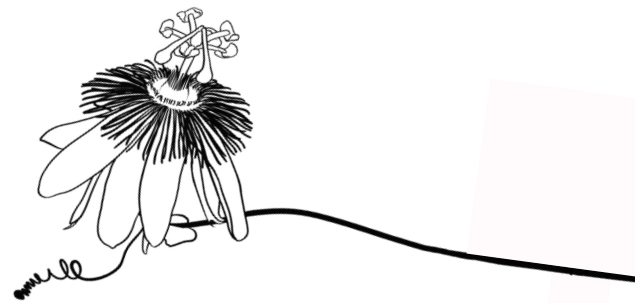
SUBMISSIONS: *Passiflora* welcomes articles on all aspects of *Passiflora* and related subjects from PSI members and others. Please email them to the Commissioning Editor single-spaced in MS Word. Photos should be high resolution and references in the modified Chicago Author-Date style.

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Front cover: *Passiflora* 'Xishuangbanna Red' (adaxial).
Photo by Wu Fuchuan.

Back cover: *Passiflora* 'Xishuangbanna Red' (abaxial).
Photo by Wu Fuchuan.

Passiflora Society International

Our Mission

PSI is dedicated to the conservation of the genus *Passiflora* through

- The sharing of knowledge of the genus, its species and cultivars throughout the world
- The promotion of cultivation and propagation of living collections
- Encouraging the creation and registration of cultivars for their flowers, fruit and other characteristics
- Seeking ways to ensure the survival of endangered species and cultivars

Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2018-2019

Introduction and Summary

by the Registrar, Robert Rice



WELCOME to the Register of Passiflora Cultivars for the years 2018 and 2019. There were a total of 13 applications during these two years, of which 3 have been withdrawn for the time being, but have been offset by 6 cultivars brought forward from 2016 and 2017, making a net 16 in all. While this is slightly more than the 14 recorded in 2016-2017, it remains lower than it should be !

We know you're busy out there hybridising and selecting, so please choose your best, propagate them, then fill in and submit the application form **before the deadline on 31st December 2021**, to be in time for the register for 2020-2021. Now that we are catching up with the backlog of *Passiflora* issuance, it should appear much more promptly than of late. It will form the spring issue for 2022. You will currently find the form at www.passifloracultivars.org/application. However, as you will see below, I am in process of rationalising all aspects of registration, and this may involve moving the form, so if you cannot find it there, please visit www.passiflorasociety.org/#news for more information.

In the last register I included some advice on how to complete the form, stressing the importance of good quality photographs. I also provided a preparation sheet in English. This time, in case it is easier, you'll find the equivalent in French on page 41. You can also use French to fill in the form. We are working to introduce other languages, but in the meantime please do get in touch if you have difficulty understanding it.

PAST REGISTERS: MAKING THEM EASIER TO USE

When preparing your submission, you will find it helpful to consult past issues of the register: they enable you to check that your cultivar is distinctive, that its name has not been used before, and so on. Rather confusingly, over time registers have been published with varying titles in varying forms and locations; so to make them easier and clearer to use, they have now been gathered together and placed online in a single master location, and the name of each issue has been modified to ensure it follows a standard format, reflecting the period covered and showing that it is indeed a register. Thus the original *Passiflora Cultivars 2008-2010* has been renamed **Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2008-2010**. The file name is then formed by hyphenating the words, then adding an underscore “_” and the registration numbers covered, followed by the file extension “.pdf”, eg **Register-of-Passiflora-Cultivars-2008-2010_119-171.pdf**. Full details will be found in the table overleaf.

Where an issue of the register has appeared in more than one form, for example (1) as an article in *Passiflora*, and (2) as a pdf file generated in MS Word and placed online, the one deemed most authoritative has been chosen. The register chosen for 2014-2015 is in a slightly unusual form, reproducing more or less exactly the entries on the application form and including many N/As, so for those who prefer the form of the registers from 2004-2011.1, an alternative Condensed Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2014-2015 is available. From 2016-2017 onwards, I have adopted a compromise between these two, which I hope combines the best features of both.

The very first register is prefixed with the word “Initial” to flag the fact that it differs from all subsequent registers in (a) being more of a checklist than a formal register and (b) uniquely needing to be referenced by page number, since entries were only assigned numbers from the following issue onwards.

The master location of these files is www.passiflorasociety.org/passiflora-cultivar-register/, where you will also find a version of this article, advice on how to complete the application form and copies of the preparation sheets.

**Registers of Passiflora Cultivars and other Notes
Published 2003-2021**

Year published	Registrar /author	Period covered	Passiflora issue	New standardised name (hyphenate words and add "_ " + cultivar numbers + ".pdf" to give filename) <i>Original title / title in Passiflora</i>	Covering cultivar numbers
Registers and related notes					
2003	John Vanderplank	To end 2002	n/a	Initial Register of Passiflora Cultivars 1819-2002 <i>The International Passiflora Register (2003)</i>	page numbering only
2003	John Vanderplank	To spring 2003	13(1)	Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2003 Spring <i>New registered cultivars to Spring 2003</i>	#001 - #006
2004-2008	Les King	2004-2007	13(2) - 17(2)	Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2004-2007 <i>Passiflora Cultivars 2004-2007 / Various</i>	#007 - #118
2008-2011	Les King	2008-2010	18(1) - 22(1)	Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2008-2010 <i>Passiflora Cultivars 2008-2010 / Various</i>	#119 - #171
2011	Les King	2011 Jan-June	22(1)	Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2011.1 <i>Passiflora Cultivars 2011 / Newly-Registered Cultivars to Winter 2011 (part)</i>	#172 - #178.1
2012	PSI team	2011 July-Dec	22(1)	Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2011.2 <i>None / Newly-Registered Cultivars to Winter 2011 (part)</i>	#178.2 - #187
2017	Robert Rice	2011	n/a	Notes on Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2011-2013 <i>Passiflora Cultivars 2011-2013 Notes</i>	page numbering only
2016	Shawn Mattison	2014-2015	Special	Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2014-2015 <i>also available: Condensed Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2014-2015</i> <i>Newly-Registered Cultivars 2013/2015</i>	#188 - #228
2019	Robert Rice	2016-2017	27(1-2)	Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2016-2017 <i>Passiflora Cultivars 2016/2017</i>	#229 - #242
2021	Robert Rice	2018-2019	30(1)	Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2018-2019 <i>Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2018-2019</i>	#243 - #258
Supplementary Notes (cultivars known but not then registered)					
2011	Les King	To June 2011		Supplementary Notes on Passiflora Cultivars 2003-2011 <i>Supplementary Notes</i>	page numbering only
2016	Shawn Mattison	2013-2015		Supplementary Notes on Passiflora Cultivars 2012-2015 <i>2015 Passiflora Cultivars Supplementary Notes</i>	page numbering only

HOW TO CITE THE REGISTER

Although *Passiflora* has now adopted the Chicago Author-Date system as standard, the register calls for special treatment. Neither the author nor the date of publication are normally of interest; so unless they are, neither should be stated. Instead:

- where the reference is to a particular cultivar, and the source includes its registration number, the normal form of in-text citation should be of the order:

Register of Passiflora Cultivars #123

also acceptable when the context dictates or allows are:

Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2008-2010 #123, or

Register #123, or even Reg. #123
- in all other cases the issue name should be used, followed by the page number if required. For example, if you wish to refer to a cultivar or other matter on page 3:

Register of Passiflora Cultivars 2008-2010, 3

Initial Register of Passiflora Cultivars 1819-2002, 3

also acceptable when the context allows:

Register 2008-2010, 3

Initial Register 1819-2002, 3 or (in this case only) Initial Register, 3

The full name of the issue of the register, along with the filename and URL should be provided in the reference section at the end of the article. The publication date should not be given, unless it is particularly relevant, in which case it should be preceded by the word "Published" to avoid confusion.

THE NEW REGISTER

Returning to the present register, a word of **explanation about the data** is in order. Because some of the fields in the application form are optional, the type of data shown varies from cultivar to cultivar, and because some fields are free-format, the style of wording also varies. Where possible, I have preserved the original wording supplied by the applicant (translated as needed), supplemented by any responses to queries I have raised, except where abbreviation, avoidance of repetition, correction of botanic terms, names and assertions, stylistic consistency and general clarification were called for. I am most grateful for the help I have received from expert members of the PSI and others, but for any errors that remain, I apologise.

As enjoined by the two international codes of nomenclature, I should state explicitly that, as in the previous register, parentage of hybrids is shown **female parent first**, and male second, which obviates the need for gender symbols. This convention is to be consistently followed in *Passiflora* as a whole, and should be followed in any articles submitted.

All of **the new cultivars** are from the main body of subgenus *Passiflora*, with the exception of one *Tacsonia*; this time there are no *Decaloba* or members of other subgenera at all. Species (including selections) seem to be preferred as the male parent (13 out of 16) but cultivars are equally popular as the female (8 each). There is one first generation polyploid, and several others with a polyploid in their parentage; for those unfamiliar with their creation, some additional information is included in the entry for the former.

The other recurrent theme is the colour **red**. Unfortunately it is very easy to confuse red species, so I have included a special article to help you distinguish some of the main suspects.

All the new cultivars will be posted on the PSI revolving home screen shortly.

I look forward to receiving your form with details of your beautiful new cultivar soon. Meanwhile I hope you enjoy the register.

Summary of Newly Registered Passiflora Cultivars 2018/2019					
Details on the following pages					
#	Breeder	Cultivar	=	Female parent	× Male parent
243	István Molnár	<i>P.</i> 'Plavalaguna'		<i>P.</i> 'Byron Beauty'	<i>P.</i> 'Temptation'
244	Carlos Ibarra	<i>P.</i> 'Karen'		<i>P. parritae</i>	<i>P. antioquiensis</i>
245	Martine Sanchez	<i>P.</i> 'Lydie'		<i>P.</i> 'Panda'	<i>P. caerulea</i>
246	Stefania Mattiuzzo	<i>P.</i> 'Gocce di Cielo'		<i>P. × violacea</i> 'Victoria'	<i>P. caerulea</i>
247	Stefania Mattiuzzo	<i>P.</i> 'Pina'		(<i>P.</i> 'Temptation' × <i>P.</i> 'Temptation')	(<i>P.</i> 'Temptation' × <i>P.</i> 'Inspiration')
248	Charles Boulanger	<i>P.</i> 'Jardin Jungle'		<i>P.</i> 'Sweet Surrender'	<i>P. caerulea</i>
249	Franco Vagli	<i>P.</i> 'Stella di Montignoso'		<i>P.</i> 'Star of Clevedon'	<i>P. caerulea</i>
250	Marchelo Castelano	<i>P.</i> 'Marchelo'		<i>P.</i> 'White Mirror'	<i>P. caerulea</i> 'Constance Elliott'
251	Bob Holzinger	<i>P.</i> 'Linnie II'		<i>P. vitifolia</i> 'Scarlet Flame'	<i>P. incarnata</i> f. <i>alba</i>
252	Christopher Taube	<i>P.</i> 'Dani'		<i>P.</i> 'Amethyst'	<i>P. caerulea</i>
253	Pablo Posadas	<i>P.</i> 'Pablito'		<i>P. foetida</i> ("Love-in-a-Mist")	<i>P. foetida</i> var. <i>nigellifolia</i>
254	Thomas Fecke	<i>P.</i> 'Maria Bach'		<i>P. retipetala</i>	<i>P.</i> 'Purple Haze'
255	Delfin Santiago	<i>P.</i> 'Angel Lito'		<i>P. gibertii</i>	<i>P. caerulea</i>
256	Yvan Vilain	<i>P.</i> 'Micheline Duniol'		<i>P. miniata</i>	<i>P. setacea</i>
257	Alexei Miroshnichenko	<i>P. × belotii</i> 'Kursk Star'		<i>P. alata</i>	<i>P. caerulea</i> (Sochi)
258	Fuchuan Wu	<i>P. miniata</i> 'Xishuangbanna Red'		<i>P. miniata</i>	<i>P. miniata</i>

Some Confusing *Passiflora* Species and How to Distinguish them

Many of the red-flowered species in subgenus *Passiflora* are quite similar; indeed in a forthcoming article, John Vanderplank considers the possibility that some are naturally occurring hybrids. However by following the table below and the photographs opposite, readers should find it much easier to distinguish some often confused species such as *P. miniata* and *P. coccinea*.

TABLE: KEY FEATURES OF SELECTED PASSIFLORA SPECIES

based on Vanderplank 2006

<i>species:</i>		<i>coccinea</i>	<i>miniata</i>	<i>aimae</i>	<i>quadrifaria</i>	<i>longicuspis</i>	<i>vitifolia</i>
Stipules	length	7-9mm	3-6mm	5mm	18-22mm	10mm	4-6mm
	glands	3-5	2	2	6-12	2	2
Petiole glands	at base	2	2	2	2	2 above base	2
	midway	2-4		2			
Bracts	size	LARGE	small, narrow	small, narrow	LARGE	small, narrow	small, narrow
	length	70-95mm	33-50mm	13mm	60-70mm	20-35mm	35-40mm
Corona series	number	2	3	2	4	2	3
	outer colour	white	purple	white	red	whitish pink	red
Operculum	shape	coiled	hooked	erect	hooked	recurved "S"	hooked
Androgynophore	length	20-35mm	55-60mm	DD*	26-30mm	35-40mm	30-35mm
	colour	red	speckled	red	red	speckled	speckled
Fruit	size	small	LARGE	DD*	small	narrow	LARGE
	shape	pear-shaped	subglobose	DD*	pear-shaped	pear-shaped	ovoid
	colour	green->brown	variegated	DD*	green->brown	green	variegated
	how held	upright	pendulous	DD*	upright	pendulous	pendulous

* Data Deficient

References:

Vanderplank, John 2006. *Passiflora miniata*. *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 23(3): 223-230
 Vanderplank, John (forthcoming). Natural Hybrids. *Passiflora* 30(2)

Photographs courtesy of:

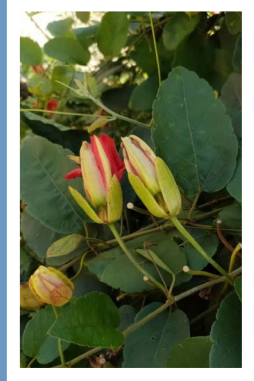
1, 2, 4, 7-9: John Vanderplank; 3, 5: Wu Fuchuan; 6: Hilaire Annonay



1: *P. coccinea*: flower and bracts



2,3: *P. miniata*: flower and bracts



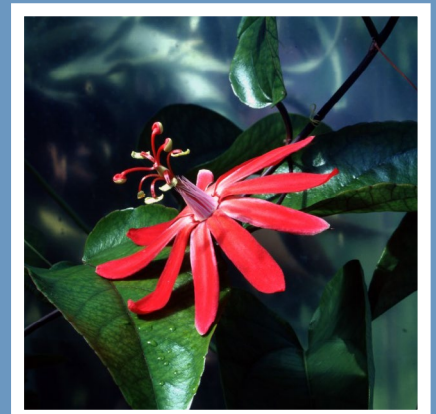
4: *P. coccinea*: fruit inside bracts



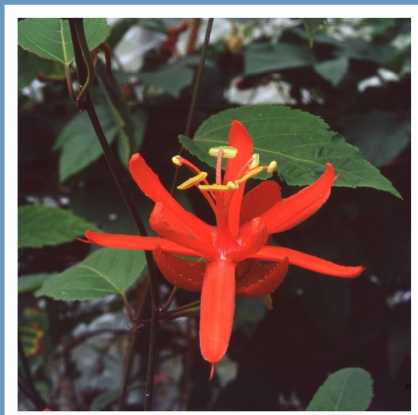
5: *P. miniata*: fruit



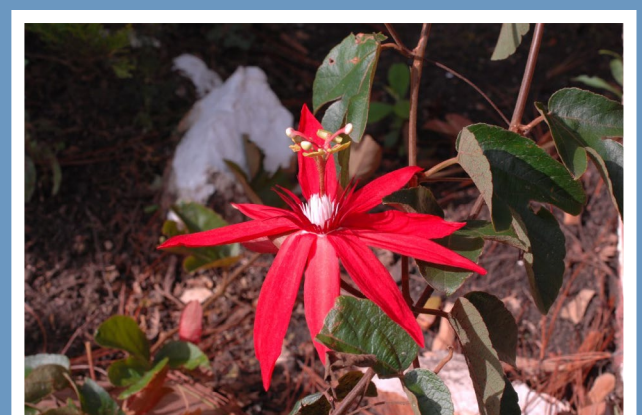
6: *P. aimae*



7: *P. longicuspis*



8: *P. quadrifaria*



9: *P. vitifolia*

Passiflora 'Plavalaguna'

Registration number: 243

Submission date: 2016-09-07

Submitted and originally grown by:

István Molnár, Hungary

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Byron Beauty'

(Initial Register, 10)

× *Passiflora* 'Temptation'

(Initial Register, 33)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Tetraploid hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Large, deep blue flowers with curly filaments. Sepals and petals reflexed 45°. Very vigorous, fast growing.

Why this name ?

After the blue opera diva in the Fifth Element movie.

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

2 clones at Hungarian growers + several small rooted cuttings. Cuttings root easily from cuttings.

Where was it grown ?

Grown in a pot, outdoors and in an unheated greenhouse

What are its cultivation requirements?

Cold hardy to about -4 °C.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	8cm
Peduncle length	5cm
Colour of petals	Lower side is bright green, upper side is light purple
Colour of sepals	Lower side is light blue, upper side is light purple
Coronal series	Two outer: long, curly-ended, banded white, deep blue, white with light blue spots, dark bluish purple. Inner series short, 8 to 10 rows, aubergine
Scent	Similar to 'Incense' but less strong
Flowering	First flowers appeared after a year; very floriferous.
Bracts	Similar to those on the parents. One day before opening, a hint of light purple appears on the petal side



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	12cm
Leaf width	10cm
Lobes	5
Petiole length	3cm
Shape	Broad, very
Vine	Green, vigorous, robust.

Passiflora 'Karen'

Registration number: 244

Submission date: 2016-09-14

Submitted and originally grown by:

Carlos Ibarra, USA

Parentage: *Passiflora parritae*

× *Passiflora antioquiensis*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Differs from P. 'Mission Dolores' (Register #127) in having
(a) sepals dark red orange abaxially, and smaller, less sweet fruit,
and (b) male parent from a different source.

Why this name ?

After the great niece of the breeder

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

May be propagated from cuttings; number of existing clones not known

Where was it grown ?

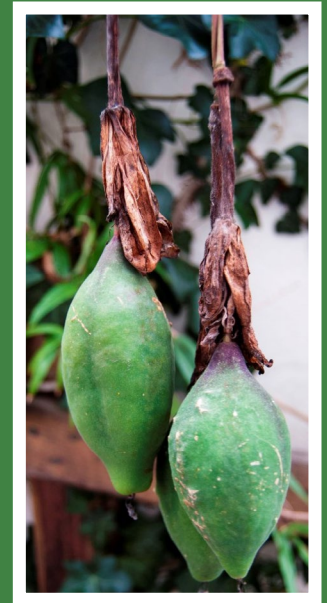
Grown in USDA 9.

What are its cultivation requirements?

Self-pollinating

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	17cm
Floral tube	6.5cm, green to pink, striate, dilated at base
Peduncle length	22.5cm
Petals	Deep pink to salmon (<i>Registrar: remember Pacific salmon differ from Atlantic !</i>)
Sepals	Adaxially: Deep pink to salmon; abaxially: dark reddish orange. Awn 0.5cm
Coronal series	Reduced to one purple ring
Scent	None
Flowers	Single
Bracts	Oblong-ovate, acute, serrulate, deciduous, 2cm x 1cm



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	11.5cm
Leaf width	10.5cm
Lobes	3, narrow, 2-3cm wide
Petioles	2.5cm, 4-8 sessile glands
Leaf details	Glabrous, pilosulose below, rounded at base
Stipules	1cm, linear
Vine	Pilosulose, terete; striate with reddish brown
Fruit	Green, ripening to yellow; 5cm x 10cm, oblong-ovate with small bumps; arils orange; seeds obovate 1.0 x 0.3 cm

Passiflora 'Lydie'

Registration number: 245

Submitted and originally grown by:

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Panda'
× *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Submission date: 2016-10-20

Martine Sanchez, France

(Register #71 - tetraploid)

Type: Hybrid, probably polyploid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

See photographs

Why this name ?

In honour of the breeder's daughter-in-law

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?

Not formally

Propagation

One only at date of submission

Where was it grown ?

In south-west France USDA 8b.

In the ground outdoors

Culture requirements

Full sun or partial shade

Invasive.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	10cm
Peduncle length	6cm
Colour of petals	Pale pinkish violet
Colour of sepals	White
Scent	None
Flowering	Flowered in first year. Flowers single, abundant, July-August.



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	15cm
Leaf width	15cm
Lobes	3 - 5, narrow
Further leaf details	Glossy green, rigid, thick
Petioles	4cm, 2 glands
Stipules	Reniform
Vine	Bright green
Fruit	5cm diameter x 7cm long. Green ripening to yellow-orange. Seeds black.

Passiflora 'Gocce di Cielo'

Registration number: 246

Submission date: 2017-08-12

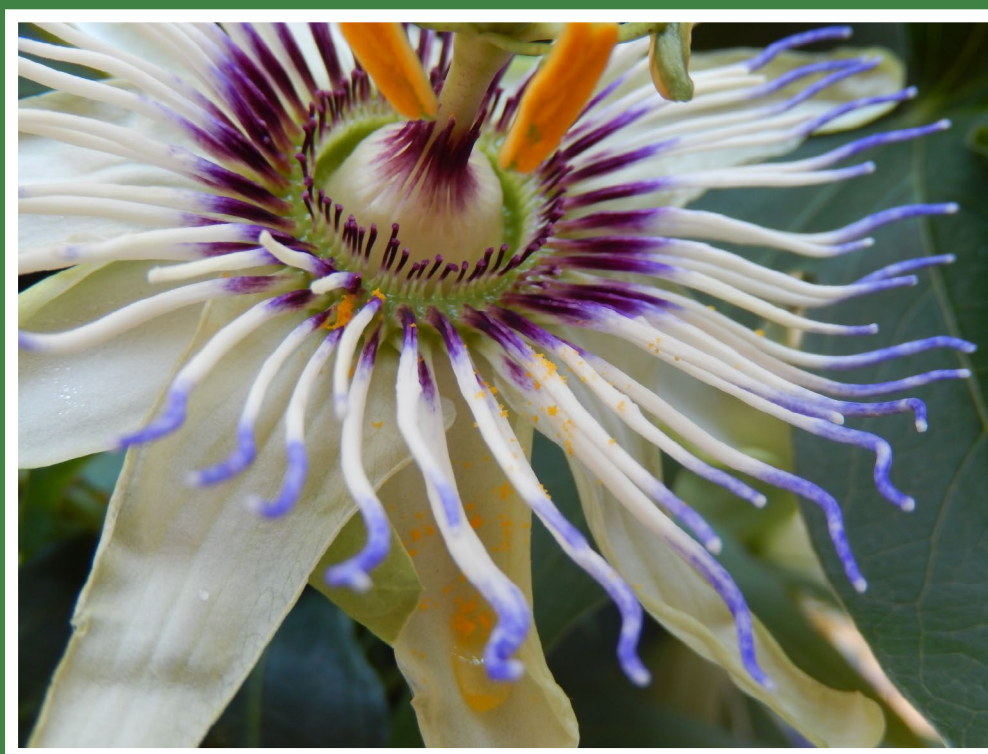
Submitted and originally grown by:

Stefania Mattiuzzo, Italy

Parentage: *Passiflora* × *violacea* 'Victoria' (Initial Register, 34)
× *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Very hardy, evergreen in USDA 8b

Why this name ?

From its similarity to raindrops, coloured like the sky

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?

Only in Facebook (2012)

Propagation

Easy to propagate, widely distributed

Where was it grown ?

Outdoors in central Italy

What are its cultivation requirements?

Cold hardy to about -10 °C, evergreen to -5 °C.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	9cm
Peduncle length	5cm
Colour of petals	White
Colour of sepals	White
Coronal series	4
Scent	None
Bracts	Green



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	15cm
Leaf width	10cm
Lobes	5
Petiole length	2cm
Shape	Narrow
Vine	Semi-evergreen

Passiflora 'Pina'

Registration number: 247

Submission date: 2017-08-19

Submitted and originally grown by: Stefania Mattiuzzo, Italy

Parentage: (*Passiflora* 'Temptation'¹ × *Passiflora* 'Temptation'¹)
× (*Passiflora* 'Temptation'¹ × *Passiflora* 'Inspiration'²)

¹ Initial Register, 33, tetraploid ² Initial Register, 18, tetraploid

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Tetraploid hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Highly scented. Hardy and vigorous. Good tasting and aromatic fruits. Easy to propagate.

Why this name ?

Honouring the teacher of the breeder's sister for her professionalism and her kindness to students

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? 2013 informally

Propagation

Easy to propagate, widely distributed.

Where was it grown ?

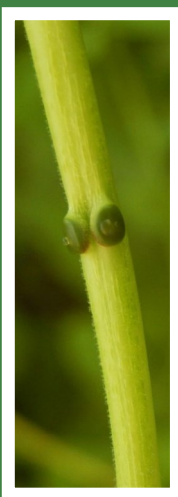
Outdoors in central Italy, USDA 8b.

Culture requirements

Easy

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	11.5cm
Peduncle length	5cm
Colour of petals	Deep violet-blue
Colour of sepals	Deep violet-blue
Coronal series	2 outer series long, extending beyond the sepals and petals, frilly at the tip; deep violet-blue with 3-4 white bands towards the centre
Scent	Very fragrant
Flowering	Spring to autumn.
Bracts	None



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	16 cm
Leaf width	23cm
Lobes	3-5, broad
Further leaf details	Young leaves typically 3-lobed
Petioles	2 glands
Stipules	None
Vine	Vigorous, terete, bright green
Fruit	See photo. Oblate, green ripening to yellow, full of seeds and pulp. Larger than those of <i>P.</i> 'Temptation' and <i>P.</i> 'Inspiration'

Passiflora 'Jardin Jungle'

Registration number: 248

Submission date: 2017-08-30

Submitted and originally grown by:

Charles Boulanger, France

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Sweet Surrender'¹

(unregistered)

× *Passiflora caerulea*

¹ = *P. garckeii* × *P. kermesina* - see Register #141, #144)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?	Fragrance, vigour, hardiness, almost deciduous in winter
Why this name ?	After the garden where it was grown
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	No
Propagation	10 or more clones propagated
Where was it grown ?	In an unheated greenhouse In northern France
What are its cultivation requirements?	Hardy to about -12 °C or lower: loses its leaves in winter, but stem remains

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	11cm
Peduncle length	6.5cm
Petals, sepals, corona	See photographs
Scent	Of honey
Flowering	First flowers appeared after 2 years; very floriferous. June to November



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	12cm
Leaf width	16cm
Lobes	5
Petiole length	4.5cm
Shape	Medium
Leaf details	Glossy, dark green
Vine	Glossy, dark green, vigorous
Fruit	5cm x 9cm, green ripening to golden yellow; arils yellow

Passiflora 'Stella di Montignoso'

Registration number: 249

Submission date: 2018-07-11

Submitted and originally grown by:

Franco Vagli, Italy

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Star of Clevedon'

(Initial Register, 32)

× *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 50%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Flower 10 cm with light purple petals and sepals, reflexed, coronal series blue, white and dark purple

Why this name ?

After the breeder's birthplace

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?

Facebook only

Propagation

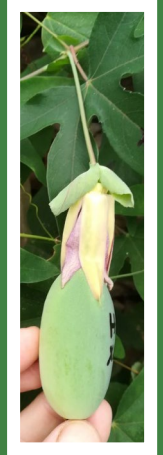
By cuttings. Currently 6 clones in existence: 2 in Hungary, 2 in England and 2 in Italy

Where was it grown ?

In the ground, with protection from rain, in Tuscany, which has hot dry summers, rainy winters. USDA 9A. Altitude 150m. Has survived -4.5° undamaged

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	10cm
Peduncle length	6cm
Colour of petals and sepals	Light purple
Coronal series	Outer series banded blue, white and dark purple
Flowering	First flower bloomed 11 months after seedling. Flowers in summer. Up to 7 flowers open each day. No racemes



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	9cm
Leaf width	13cm
Lobes	3 to 5
Petiole length	6cm
Vine	Reddish brown, terete, smooth, strong
Fruit	Green ripening to golden, 3cm x 7cm

Passiflora 'Marchelo'

Registration number: 250

Submission date: 2018-09-02

Submitted and originally grown by:

Marchelo Castelano, Spain

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'White Mirror'

(Supplementary Notes 2003-2011, 25¹)

× *Passiflora caerulea* 'Constance Elliott' (Initial Register, 12)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Triploid (?) hybrid

¹ which says *P.* 'White Mirror' = *P.* 'White Wedding' × *P. caerulea* 'Emil Kugler', but Henk Wouters (pc 27/09/20) says male parent is *P. caerulea* 'Clear Sky'



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Yellow corona. Hardy but also tolerant of high temperatures.

Why this name ?

After the breeder

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?

Not formally

Propagation

3 clones have been propagated

Where was it grown ?

In a pot in eastern Spain (Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and mild winters)

What are its cultivation requirements?

Very easy to grow; -8°C to +40°C

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	10cm
Peduncle length	5cm
Colour of petals	White
Colour of sepals	White, margins green
Coronal series	2 outer series: distal portion primrose yellow, central third white.
Scent	None
Flowering	Free-flowering, like its male parent



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	10cm
Leaf width	10cm
Lobes	5 or more, narrow
Petioles	5cm, with 4 elongated glands
Vine	Vigorous, fast-growing
Fruit	None

Passiflora 'Linnie II'

Registration number: 251

Submission date: 2018-09-03

Submitted and originally grown by:

Bob Holzinger, USA

Parentage: *Passiflora vitifolia* 'Scarlet Flame' (Initial Register, 30)

× *Passiflora incarnata* f. *alba*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

The length and curvature of the outer filaments on a flower of this colour - see comparative photograph opposite

Why this name ?

In honour of the breeder's wife who refers to herself by this name

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

One clone being propagated by cuttings

Where was it grown ?

Outdoors in coastal Southern California, zone 10a. Sunset zone 23

Culture requirements

Will take full sun throughout the year, temperatures from 34 to 100, not picky as far as the soil texture, same amount of water as other *Passiflora* grown in the same conditions.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	10cm
Peduncle length	6.5cm
Colour of petals and sepals	Red
Coronal series	5: the outer two are dark red, the inner three are white
Scent	None
Flowering	First flowers appeared in the second year from seed, flowers in the summer (July-October). There will be a dozen or more flowers open at any one time. Flowers single, not in a raceme.
Bracts	7 x 18mm, lanceolate, light green, 2 or 3 pairs of nectaries.



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	9cm
Leaf width	12cm
Lobes	3, medium
Further leaf details	Medium green colour, margins serrate, upper surface slightly tomentose, lower surface glabrous.
Petioles	1.4cm. Two glands at the base, green, flat and slightly oblong, about 1mm long.
Stipules	Lanceolate, 5mm long, very narrow.
Vine	Larger stems are terete, dark brown, between rough and smooth in texture, and vigorous. New stems are medium green, terete, smooth and vigorous.
Fruit	None set

Passiflora 'Dani'

Registration number: 252

Submitted and originally grown by:

Parentage: *Passiflora* 'Amethyst'

× *Passiflora caerulea*

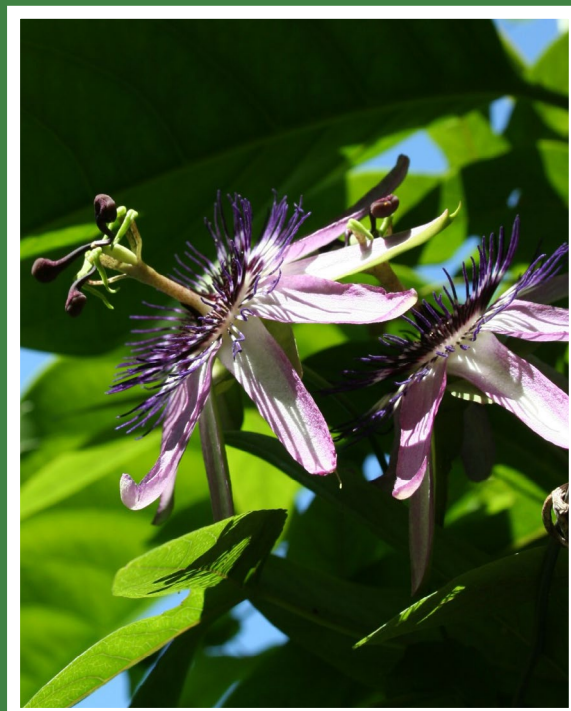
Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Submission date: 2018-09-25

Christopher Taube, Germany

(Initial Register, 6)

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Early and extremely rich flowering. Corona centre is almost black. More intensely coloured sepals and petals than other 'Amethyst' x caerulea hybrids.

Why this name ?

After the breeder's daughter

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

Three clones existing. One at a friends house, one in my garden and one under artificial lighting.

Where was it grown ?

In a pot and out of doors in northern German lowlands, USDA 7a

Culture requirements

Full sun or partial shade but produces significantly more flowers in full sun. Minimum temperature about -5°C; maximum temperature so far 38°C. Loves well drained but nutritious soil. Resistance to spider mites and mealybugs.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	8cm
Peduncle length	8cm
Colour of petals	Light pink with darker pink edges, outside light pink with a light green stripe in the middle
Colour of sepals	Pink with a white stripe in the middle, outside light green with red speckles
Scent	None
Flowering	Sown in winter it started blooming in its first spring about May. Depending on the weather in spring it blooms from May to November (in northern Germany). It produces an immense amount of flowers, hundreds a year.
Bracts	About 3cm high and 2cm wide, light green on the inside with red edges and light green on the outside with red veins.



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	18cm
Leaf width	18cm
Lobes	3, narrow
Further leaf details	large, very dark green leaves with red petiole.
Petioles	6cm, red. 2 glands in top third, light green/yellowish, about 3mm
Stipules	One single stipule per node, 4cm wide x 3.5cm high, dark green
Vine	Light green with dark green vertical stripes, pretty vigorous, well branched
Fruit	3cm wide x 6cm long. Light green ripening to orange. Pulp also orange, tastes of burnt plastic. Seeds black.

Passiflora foetida 'Pablito'

Registration number: 253

Submission date: 2018-11-10

Submitted and originally grown by:

Pablo Posadas, Spain

Parentage: *Passiflora foetida* ("Love-in-a-mist")

× *Passiflora foetida* var. *nigelliflora*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?	Deep blue rarely seen in <i>P. foetida</i>
Why this name ?	After the breeder
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	Not formally
Propagation	3 clones have been propagated
Where was it grown ?	Outdoors in Spain
What are its cultivation requirements?	Warmth

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	6cm
Peduncle length	5cm
Colour of petals	White with some blue
Colour of sepals	White
Coronal series	2 outer series: distal portion white, remainder violet-blue, deepening towards the centre. Inner series shorter, deep violet-blue
Scent	Unpleasant
Flowering	1 year from seed
Bracts	4cm



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	8cm
Leaf width	5cm
Lobes	3, central lobe relatively broad, outer lobes much smaller
Petioles	5cm, with 4 glands
Vine	Typical of <i>P. foetida</i>
Fruit	None set yet

Passiflora 'Maria Bach'

Registration number: 254

Submission date: 2018-07-11

Submitted and originally grown by:

Thomas Fecke, Germany

Parentage: *Passiflora retipetala*

× *Passiflora* 'Purple Haze'

(Initial Register, 28)

or possibly *P.* 'Amethyst'

(Initial Register, 6)

Confidence of pollen donor: 25%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

The colour of the flowers. Compact - grows "only" two metres a year

Why this name ?

After the breeder's godchild

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?

No

Propagation

Only one plant to date, but cuttings planned for the family and for trade

Where was it grown ?

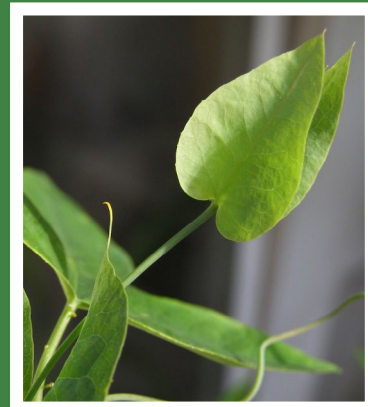
Indoors in a pot, in northern Bavaria

Culture requirements

Full sun or partial shade; dry climate, minimum temperature 5°C.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	7.5cm
Peduncle length	3cm
Colour of petals and sepals	White
Coronal series	Outer series banded purple, white, purple; inner - see photographs
Scent	None
Flowering	First flowers in third year; from July to November; normally one leaf/one flower
Bracts	Green, open



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	11cm
Leaf width	12cm
Lobes	3, narrow
Further leaf details	Dark green, with green nerves
Petioles	3cm, 4-6 small glands
Stipules	See photograph
Vine	Green
Fruit	See photograph

Passiflora 'Angel Lito'

Registration number: 255

Submission date: 2019-08-16

Submitted and originally grown by:

Delfin Santiago, Canary Islands

Parentage: *Passiflora gibertii*

× *Passiflora caerulea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 75%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?	The first well-documented hybrid between these two species
Why this name ?	After the breeder's late father
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	No
Propagation	3+ clones from cuttings
Where was it grown ?	Outdoors in the mountains of Gran Canaria, where despite dry summers there are fogs, occasional snow and low temperatures, but warmer than (eg) the UK
What are its cultivation requirements?	Very hardy (if not fully frost hardy) - see above.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	6cm
Peduncle length	6cm
Colour of petals	Light blue
Colour of sepals	Greenish white with green margins, wider than petals, and extended by an awn
Coronal series	2 outer series, white banded with light blue, deep purple at the base; 4-5 inner series, mid to deep purple"
Scent	None
Flowering	16 months from seed



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	6cm
Leaf width	5cm
Lobes	Usually 5, sometimes 3 or 4; of medium width
Petioles	6cm, 4-5 glands
Vine	Very vigorous, fast growing
Fruit	Ellipsoid, green maturing to yellow, 2cm x 3cm, soft-skinned like its parents

Passiflora 'Micheline Duniol'

Registration number: 256

Submission date: 2019-12-22

Submitted and originally grown by:

Yvan Vilain, Thailand

Parentage: *Passiflora miniata*

× *Passiflora setacea*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid

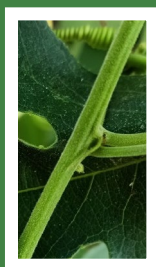


GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?	Flowers garnet red with white corona. Night-flowering
Why this name ?	In honour of the breeder's mother
Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ?	No
Propagation	3 clones in breeder's possession, none distributed. Vegetative propagation only.
Where was it grown ?	Outdoors, in a tropical monsoon climate at an altitude of 180m and in an area where nearby salt-marshes render the water-table brackish.
Culture requirements	The plant itself tolerates temperatures of more than 45°C and excessive watering during the monsoon season; but flower buds abort when temperatures are high, and only mature when temperature at night falls below 15°C at night.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	8cm
Peduncle length	5cm
Colour of petals	Garnet red above, greenish white below
Colour of sepals	Garnet red above, pale pink below
Coronal series	3, all white. Outer 3cm, middle 1cm, innermost (round androgynophore) 1.5cm
Scent	None
Flowering	Solitary, at night. First flowers 8 months from germination, but (perhaps due to the heat) all aborted, several hundreds of them. Now in a cooler period the buds open fully.
Bracts	1.6cm x 2.8cm, green, tending to become pale red.



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	11cm
Leaf width	14cm
Lobes	3, broad
Further leaf details	Dark green, subpubescent
Petioles	3.5cm, glands 1mm x 1mm, sometimes opposite, sometimes alternate; usually at the base, sometimes towards the centre
Stipules	Very small, filiform, deciduous.
Vine	Very vigorous, to 4-5m, much branched, stems puberulent when new, soon ripening to brownish orange streaked with white

Passiflora × *belotii* 'Kursk Star'

Registration number: 257

Submission date: 2019-12-30

Submitted and originally grown by:

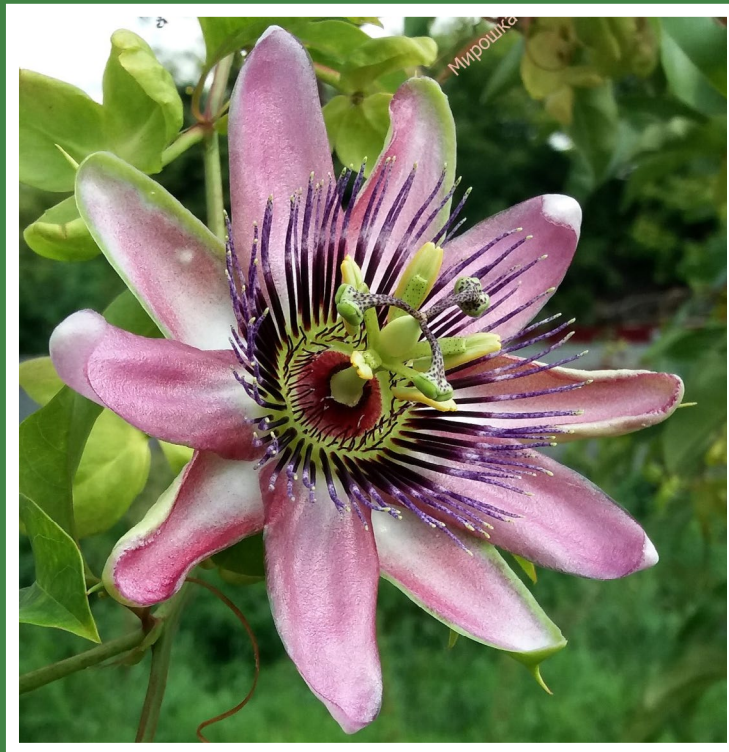
Alexei Miroshnichenko, Russia

Parentage: *Passiflora alata*

× *Passiflora caerulea* (Sochi - an unusually pale form)

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Hybrid



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Compared with other forms of *P. × belotii*, this cultivar blooms earlier, has sepals which are pink, not just the petals, and a darker central corona.

Why this name ?

The first registered hybrid from Kursk

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

Clones have been distributed widely within Russia but not elsewhere.

Where was it grown ?

In a pot outdoors, in a chernozem (black soil) region of Russia, with a temperate climate but frosty in winter, so overwintered in a heated greenhouse. or cellar.

Culture requirements

Minimum steady temperature -2°C, can tolerate short spells at -5°C. Distressed over 40°C but survives. Prefers slightly acidic or neutral soil, humidity 30-70%.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	11cm
Peduncle length	4cm
Colour of petals	Pink above, usually mid-pink but sometimes darker (see photographs)
Colour of sepals	Similar to petals, but with some white at base and apex. Margins may be green
Coronal series	2 outer series 2.5cm, green at tips, next band mottled white and bluish-purple, then white, then by deep plum/ purple; 2 inner series <1cm, deep plum
Scent	Similar to the smell of incense, but more fruity.
Flowering	Bloomed in first year. Flowers Feb-Nov indoors, from July in open ground, from June in a greenhouse. Single, open for 1 day.
Bracts	Concave, light green, usually without nectar glands



LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	10cm
Leaf width	10cm
Lobes	3, broad
Further leaf details	The leaves are dense, dark green above, lighter below.
Petioles	6cm, 1-4 glands, random
Stipules	1-2 cm, semi-circular, elongated, soon deciduous
Vine	In the sun, the vine's colour becomes reddish. It grows 5-6 metres per season. The stems are slightly ribbed, slightly faceted in cross section.
Fruit	Green, 5cm x 3cm

Passiflora miniata 'Xishuangbanna Red'

Registration number: 258

Submission date: 2019-09-22

Submitted and originally grown by:

Fuchuan Wu, China (PRC)

Parentage: *Passiflora miniata*

(see Note at foot of opposite page)

× *Passiflora miniata*

Confidence of pollen donor: 100%

Type: Tetraploid selection



GENERAL INFORMATION

How is it distinctive ?

Similar or slightly larger dimensions than *P. miniata*, but more substantial - a typical flower weighs 6.8g versus 4.7g for *P. miniata*

Why this name ?

From its colour and the garden and prefecture where it was created.

Has it been published, patented or granted PBR ? No

Propagation

About 100 clones, all at Xishuangbanna Tropical Garden. For how the original cultivar was created, see *Creation of the Cultivar* overleaf

Where was it grown ?

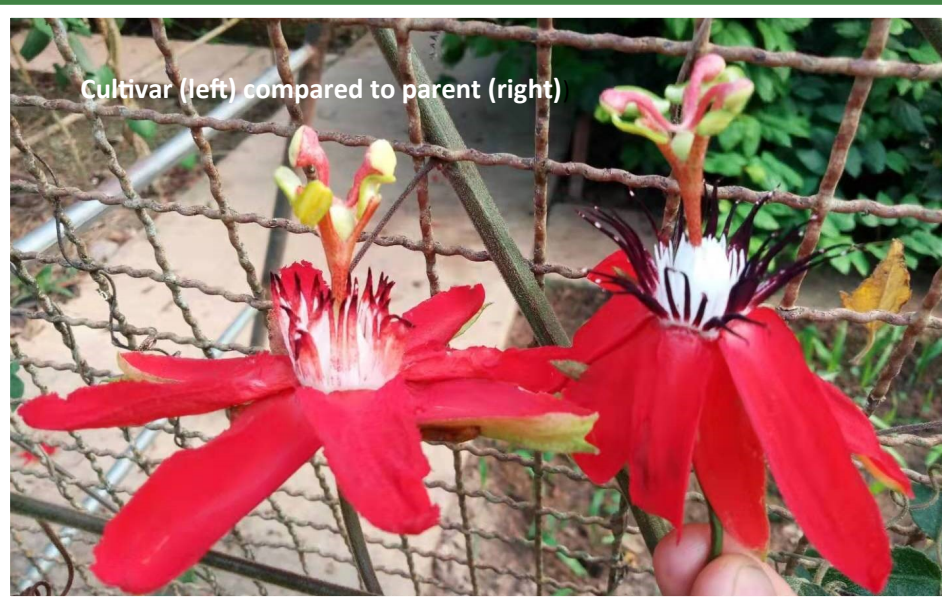
At Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Tropical monsoon climate, altitude 580m

Culture requirements

Minimum temperature 5°C; full sun for optimal growth and flowering. A temperature over 15°C will keep it growing and flowering as the days get shorter, Prune when growth excessive; this will encourage further flowering for a while.

DESCRIPTION OF FLOWER

Diameter	12cm
Peduncle length	5cm
Colour of petals	Scarlet
Colour of sepals	Adaxial: scarlet; abaxial: yellow-green along central keel, shading to white or scarlet at margins. Awn short, green
Coronal series	2 outer series, both 2cm, thicker than on <i>P. miniata</i> , erect, purple at apex, white at base, reddish between; 1 inner series 1.5cm, white.
Flowering	Single. Main flowering period February-April.
Bracts	3.5cm, yellow-green at base, shading to reddish at apex. 12 small glands along apical margins, 2 larger glands at base



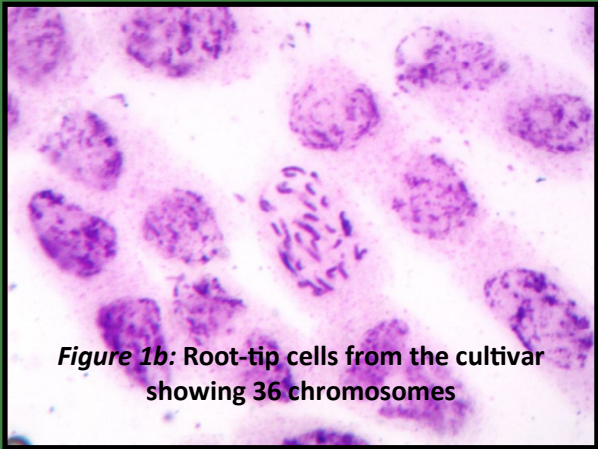
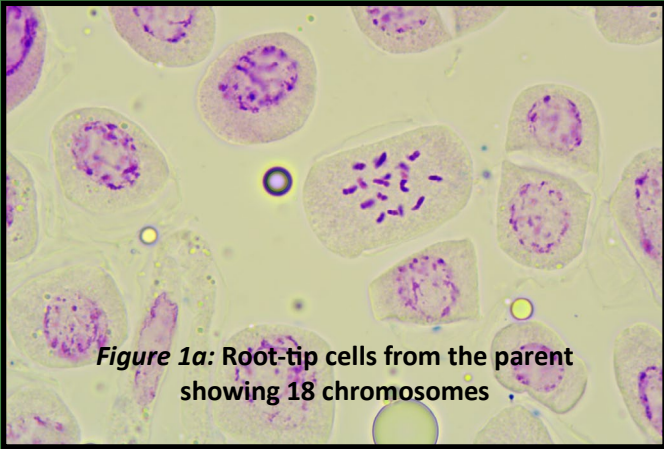
LEAVES AND OTHER DETAILS

Leaf length	8.5cm
Leaf width	5cm
Lobes	1, broad
Further leaf details	Blade papery, margin irregularly serrate, surface densely tomentose
Petioles	1cm, 1-4 glands at base
Stipules	About 0.5cm, hook-shaped, soon deciduous
Vine	Green, terete
Fruit	Fruits subglobose; only produced when pollinated by <i>P. miniata</i> , and then seedless.

NOTE

The photograph above comparing cultivar and parent shows that the latter is indeed *P. miniata*, as stated on the original application form, despite a later suggestion that it might have been *P. coccinea*. For a discussion of the difference, see the article on p6.

P. 'Xishuangbanna Red' (continued)



CREATION OF THE CULTIVAR

Notes based on information kindly supplied by the breeder

Seeds from the parent *Passiflora miniata* were planted in the matrix, and when the seedlings had just grown their first true leaf, cotton wool balls impregnated with colchicine were placed on the growing point. The characteristics of the treated seedlings were examined and compared with those of the original variety for the first selection.

Then to identify their ploidy, the selected seedlings were first subjected to root tip compression tablets and photomicrographed with results such as those shown in Figures 1a and 1b above. Figure 1a shows the parent, with just $n=18$ chromosomes, and Figure 1b the cultivar, with $2n=36$ chromosomes, indicating that the cultivar is a tetraploid.

FLOW CYTOMETRY

The DNA of both parent and cultivar was then examined using flow cytometry, with similar results - see Figure 2 below.

Flow cytometry (FCM) is a tool for rapid detection and characterization of cells based on their light scatter and fluorescence properties. Information about cell number, size, macromolecular content, and genetic identity can be determined through use of various labels, stains, and probes, at a rate of hundreds or thousands of cells per second. The particles of the sample are brought to flow in a single file in a core of a narrow stream of liquid and pass individually through a beam of light, typically a laser. Optical signals from the interaction between particles and light are then steered by the optical system to spectrally separated detectors (photomultiplier tubes or photodiodes), and there transformed into electrical pulses which are then electronically processed. The results are displayed as histograms, scatter diagrams or the like, such as those shown.

FURTHER READING

King, Leslie A. and Myles S. Irvine 2010. Investigation of *Passiflora* hybrids using flow cytometry. *Passiflora* 20(1): 5-11

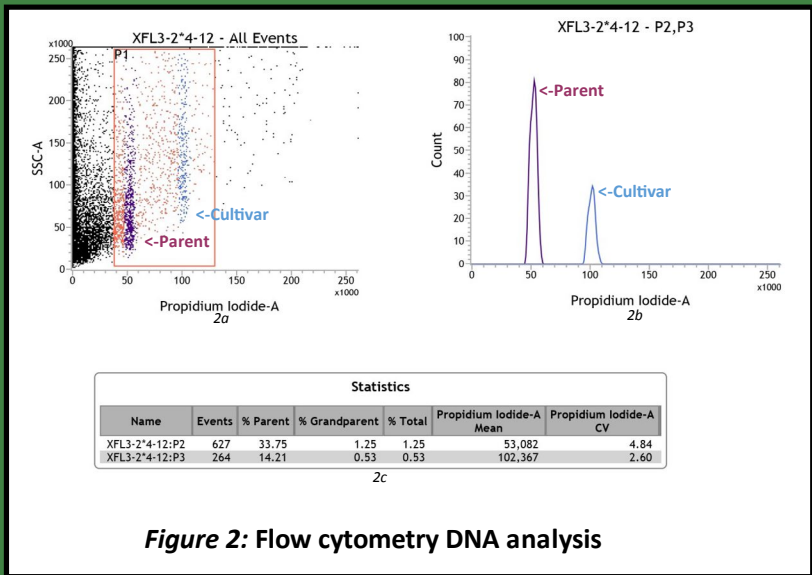


Figure 2: Flow cytometry DNA analysis

Préparez votre Demande d'Enregistrement version 16/06/2021

Seulement les champs marqués d'un * sont obligatoires,
mais plus vous entrez, plus le registre sera utile

Français	
1: Demandeur (Messages de guidage/suggestions)	
* Prénom	
* Nom de famille	
Adresse du demandeur	
* Adresse postale	
* Ville	
* État/Province	
* Pays	
* Adresse mél	
Numéro de téléphone	
L'éleveur s'il diffère du demandeur	
Prénom	
Nom de famille	
Si l'éleveur est différent du demandeur:	
* Je confirme que l'éleveur a autorisé cette demande	Oui / non
* Adresse mél de l'éleveur	
Où a grandi le cultivar ?	dans la maison / jardin d'hiver / serre avec chauffage / serre sans chauffage / en plein air
Dans quelle région, climat, zone de rusticité, altitude..?	
2: Cultivar	
* Nom proposé - doit être original	par exemple 'Jeanette'
* Pourquoi ce nom ?	Ex: ma mère, la couleur, où je l'ai trouvé
* Demande a été déposée pour un brevet ou certificat d'obtention (droit de sélectionneur de plantes) ou a porté un autre nom ?	Dans l'affirmative, veuillez donner des précisions
* Il a été publié ?	Date et référence complète. Ex: Lynch, Gardener's Chronicle 42: 274 1907
* Informations de propagation	Combien de clones existent ? Comment se fait-il pour être multiplié et distribué ?
* Genre de cultivar	Hybride / Sport / Sélection
* Parent femelle	
* Parent mâle	
* À quel point êtes-vous certain du parent mâle ?	0% meilleure supposition, 25% probable, 50% très prob., 75% presque certain, 100% aucun doute
* Est votre cultivar hybride complexe ou polyploïde ?	
* Comment est-il distinctif ?	
3: Fleur	
* Diamètre de la fleur en cm	en cm
Longueur du tube floral en cm	en cm
* Longueur du pédoncule en cm	en cm
Couleur des pétales	Côté inférieur/abaxial ainsi que haut/adaxial si différent
Couleur des sépales	Côté inférieur/abaxial ainsi que haut/adaxial si différent
Séries corolaires	Nombre de séries et leur coloration
Description du parfum	Description du parfum
Détails de la floraison	À quel âge la première fleur s'est-elle épanouie? Quels mois est-il en fleur? Combien nombreux sont les fleurs? Sont-elles en racèmes ?
* Photo tout droit	Sélectionnez l'image d'une fleur
* Photo du côté	Sélectionnez l'image d'une fleur
Bractées	Taille, forme, couleur, nectaires...
4. Feuille	
* Largeur de la feuille	en cm
* Longueur de la feuille	en cm
* Longueur du pétiole	en cm
* Nombre de lobes	ex: 3
* - forme	mince / moyen / large / divers / transverse / autre
Si autre, précisez	Nommer ou décrire le type de feuille
Détails de la feuille	Couleur, texture, marge...
* Photo d'une feuille	Sélectionnez l'image d'une feuille
Glandes de pétiole	Glandes de pétiole
Stipules	Taille, forme...
Photo supplémentaire	Sélectionnez l'image des stipules, de la vigne, etc.
* Vigne	Couleur, forme, texture, vigueur
5. Fruit etc	
Couleur de fruits non mûrs/mûrs	ex: vert affinage d'or
Largeur	en cm
Longueur	en cm
Photo d'un fruit	Sélectionnez l'image d'un fruit
Détails du fruit	Couleur des graines et arilles, saveur
Exigences de culture	Température min et max, quantité de soleil et d'humidité, substrat recommandé
Toute autre information utile	Toute autre information utile
Autres photos 1 - 3	Sélectionnez les images

Seedbank News

Have you got seeds to donate?

Then the seedbank managers would love to hear from you - just drop a line to one of the contacts below!

North American Seedbank News

We were delighted to announce earlier the reopening of our North American seedbank in February 2021, with Bob Holzinger as Seedbank Manager. The results were excellent, and he expects to hold another sale this summer, with a further sale in the winter if demand continues to justify it. Supply is important too, so please contact him at AmericanSeedbank@passiflorasociety.org if you have any seeds to offer, especially of rarer species.

South American Seedbank News

Sergio Lloreda continues to explore possibilities in South America. If you are interested, please contact him at conference@passiflorasociety.org.

European Seedbank News

Sal LaDelfa, our European Seedbank Manager, held yet another successful sale in February 2021. He had anticipated a few problems due to the pandemic, Brexit and other changes in regulations, but on the whole things went more smoothly than expected. He stresses, however, the importance of opting for the tracked/signed-for option if you wish to guard against your order going astray. If you have any seeds to offer, please contact him at EuropeanSeedbank@passiflorasociety.org.

Quality Control and Germination Research

To help us maintain the quality of our seed, and assist research on germination, seedbank users may be asked to fill out a simple feedback form.



PSI Conference 2022
With Les Amis de la Passiflore

16-18 September, 2022
Hosted by Christian Houël

**Montauban
France**

In view of the continuing risks, restrictions and uncertainties relating to travel and meetings due to Covid-19, it has been thought wisest to postpone further the conference that would have been held this October at Saint-Jory in south west France to the new dates Friday 16th to Sunday 18th September 2022.

As before the conference will be hosted by Christian Houël, but will now be held at Montauban, a few miles further north, with the kind assistance of [Les Fleurs du Sud](#). The structure will be similar, with Saturday 17th as the main day, with visits to the collection, meetings and dinner. A range of optional activities will be offered on the Friday and Sunday.

This is disappointing to all of us, not least to Christian who has put in so much work organising it, but we hope you will understand.

Further details will be announced in the autumn, when registration will reopen. Those who have already registered for the St Jory conference will be invited to update or cancel their registration as they wish.

Support Our Work: Join PSI

Following feedback from our members you can now choose between these new membership options, which replace all previous options:

Full

- priority access to the seedbanks
- hard copy of each current newsletter
- digital back numbers, and other publications
- attend PSI conferences and meetings
- vote and stand for committee membership
 - US\$30* per year by PayPal subscription, or
 - US\$135* per 5 years by Bank Transfer

Digital

- as Full, but digital newsletter only
 - US\$20* per year by PayPal subscription
 - US\$90* per 5 years by Bank Transfer

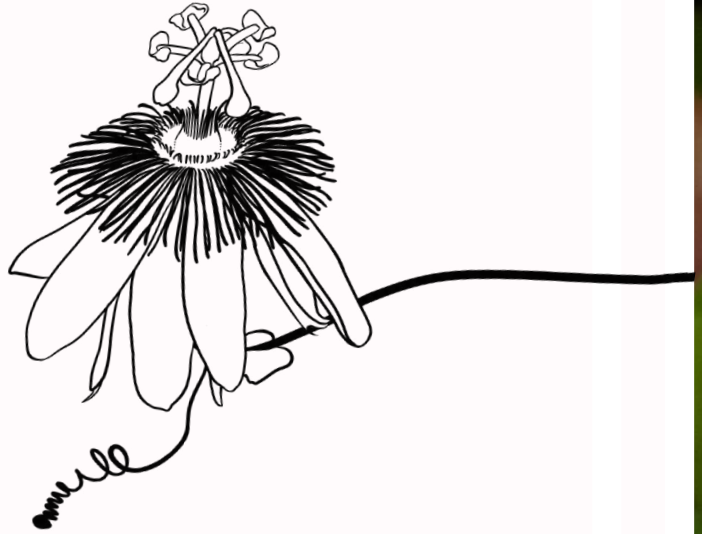
Basic

- ordinary access to seedbanks
- updates and periodic special offers
- attend meetings (but not conferences)
- Free

Donations

- In addition to the above, PSI is particularly grateful to those who can make donations, whether in the form of labour, seeds (see opposite) or cash donations (see below). Without such voluntary contributions PSI would not exist.

Visit www.passiflorasociety.org/join to find out more and become a member, or www.passiflorasociety.org/donate to make a donation.



*or equivalent in Euros or British Pounds

Publications Available Online To Premium Members

For private study and non-commercial research only subject to copyright fair dealing rules

www.passiflorasociety.org/psi-publications

Passiflora (this newsletter)

- issues from 1991 to date, including special issues

Passiflorunde

- issues from 1993 to 2013 including special issues and indexes

Passiflora Online Journal

- issues from 2011 to 2017

Curtis's Botanical Magazine

- *Passiflora* illustrations and descriptions 1787 onwards (forthcoming)

Other useful sources and information, such as

- Killip - The American Species of *Passifloraceae* - Volumes 1 and 2, plus Supplemental Notes (forthcoming)
- *Adenia* articles and references (forthcoming)

Cultivar registers and lists (available to all, including non-members)

www.passifloracultivars.org (available to all, including non-members)

- Cultivar registers and list
- Application form to register new cultivars

Additional material and suggestions welcome!

