

## E

**Echinocereus**

Cactaceae

See sub-section **Cacti****Echinopsis**

Cactaceae

See sub-section **Cacti****Embothrium**

Proteaceae. Chilean fire bush.

**E. coccineum 'Longifolium'**syn: *E. coccineum* Longifolium Group.

'The Rostrevor plant ... is evergreen, long-leaved, free- or even coarse-growing, suckers freely when mature, and is fairly hardy, and does well in most places.' Leaves scimitar-shaped, long.

**Origin:** This long-leaved form of the Chilean flame-tree was made known by Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg, Rostrevor House, Rostrevor, Co. Down. He obtained it in 1892 from Lord Sheffield of Sheffield Park, Surrey. It is worth noting H. F. Comber's (1936) comment that

*E. lanceolatum* cannot be distinguished from *E. coccineum* except by the shape of the leaves. Mr. Sandwith and I went into this carefully when naming my Andean plants, and we found that this distinction cannot be upheld. ... There are three varieties or forms in general cultivation.

No. 3 was the Rostrevor plant (see also Leslie Slinger's reply, *Gard. chron.* **99** (1936): 126).

If you can not grow *E. coccineum*, you will probably be unable to grow the still more beautiful, though possibly more tender, *E. longifolium*. But, as a last word and in view of what we have seen here, I would urge: Take a sporting chance; the risk is small, the gain is great. (H. Armytage Moore, *Gard. illust.* **61** (21 January 1939): 37-38)

**refs:** *Ir. gardening* **16** (1921): 62; Bean, *Trees & shrubs II* (1973), 85; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 54-55; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 55-57; Comber, 'Embothrium *coccineum* and *E. lanceolatum*', *Gard. chron.* **99** (1936): 59; *Gard. illust.* **61** (25 February 1939): 37-38, 123.

**illusts:** *Gard. illust.* **61** (21 January 1939): 37-38; *An Irish flower garden* (1984), opp. p. 54; *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), fig. 5.

**Enkianthus**

Ericaceae.

**E. campanulatus 'Donardensis'**

'Flowers twice as large as the type and have a rim of deep red'; 'The flowers are tubular shaped, quite twice as large as the type.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down; 'a beautiful form which appeared by chance on our nursery.'

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 57.

**Epilobium**

Onagraceae. Willowherbs.

**E. canum 'Glasnevin'**

syn: *Zauschneria californica* 'Dublin', *Z. californica* 'Glasnevin'; also erroneously listed as *Epilobium angustifolium* (which is not synonymous with *Z. californica*) in PPP 1998.

As noted below, the cultivar name 'Glasnevin' (1976) appears to have priority over 'Dublin' (1979).

Perennial herb with creeping underground stems, and annual shoots (usually killed by frost); leaves narrow, linear-oblong, dark green (not grey-felted); flowers bright scarlet, opening wide, with 4 notched inner petals, blooming for a long period.

**Origin:** One of the most confused plants noted in this work because a number of different stories have been published about its origins. Only one fact is certain: the plant came from Dublin.

In the past I have adhered to the version given in my book *An Irish flower garden* (1984), and repeated with additional material in *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), but I have recently (November 1998) discovered another inconsistency which now inclines me to believe that the plant originated at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, and was named and introduced by Alan Bloom.

Alan Bloom has recorded that

when visiting Glasnevin ... in 1958 I was very taken with a *zauschneria* in a blaze of fiery orange scarlet. It had no label but was obviously an improvement on the well-known [*Zauschneria*] *mexicana*. ... A swap was of course arranged and I could but give it the name 'Glasnevin'. So it has remained ever since and is still unsurpassed in my estimation, especially as it has proved to be hardier and more vigorous than any others I grow.

Bressingham Gardens included the cultivar in a catalogue dated May 1976 – May 1977, and named it 'Glasnevin' (J. Blake, *in litt.* 2 November 1998): 'We [find] this to be the most spectacular and reliable, with scarlet flowers on green bushes. 40cm [tall]'. The plant was also illustrated. Hitherto the earliest published reference I had traced was in 1979 (*Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Society*). Given the date (May 1976) of the Bressingham Gardens' catalogue, the name 'Glasnevin' must have priority, and not 'Dublin' as I have previously argued.

The version of its history that I had previously accepted is that this *zauschneria* was introduced into cultivation by Valerie Finnis (Lady Scott); on a copy of Blooms' 1983 catalogue Lady Scott made the annotation 'I gave it to them as Dublin. VF'. What is not certain is the exact place where she obtained it, but the late David Shackleton asserted that this *zauschneria* came from Lady Moore's Rathfarnham garden, Willbrook. Lady Scott informed me that

I was walking – about 25 years ago [i.e. 1960] – along a road near the late Lady Moore's garden and saw this *Zauschneria* in a little front garden! I was given cuttings by the kind old gardener – never took his name – so when I got home I called it 'Dublin' – now some call it Glasnevin.

There are other histories, and unfortunately, these various stories persist and, to be sure, will be repeated endlessly. Roy Lancaster, for example, wrote that:

It was not found in the Botanic Gardens [Glasnevin] as one story has it, nor in the garden of Lady Moore at Willbrook although she may well have acquired it later. ... [Valerie Finnis and David Shackleton spotted] a plant of *Zauschneria californica* growing in a tub in

someone's front garden. *Both* agreed that it was an exceptional form and Valerie marched up the path to knock on the door. Three cuttings resulted from her bold request ... David Shackleton ... keeping ... one.

As I have remarked elsewhere, David Shackleton vehemently assured me that this plant did come from Willbrook!

The species has recently been transferred from *Zauschneria* to *Epilobium*, although this change has not been universally accepted. I have recounted the various stories in *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997); for the sake of future historians, the references below encompass the various available 'histories'.

**award:** AGM

**refs:** Bressingham Gardens catalogue 1976 (May 1976 – May 1977); Lady Scott (*in litt.* 25 April 1983); Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 203-205; Lancaster, *The garden* **116** (January 1991): 27-29; —, *Garden plants for connoisseurs* (1987); Bloom (1991), 148-149; *IGPS newsl.* **6** (October 1982): 6; — **64** (1997): 22; *Bull. Alpine Gard. Soc.* **47** (1979): 4; *The garden* **122** (1997): 598-601; *Moorea* **10** (1993): 35-40.

**illusts:** *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), plate 18; *The garden* **116** (1991), 28-29; — **119** (1994): 156.



### *Erica*

Ericaceae. Heathers

#### *E. australis* 'Mount Stewart Variety'

syn: 'Mount Stewart'

Flowers bright, rosy shade; tall shrub.

**Origin:** from Mount Stewart, Greyabbey, Co. Down, exhibited at the RHS, and given an award of merit in 1936. Its history is not known.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**award:** AM RHS (19 May 1936).

**refs:** *Gard. illust.* **60** (2 April 1938): 207; *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **61** (1936): 291, cxxxv.

#### *E. carnea* 'Eileen Porter'

syn: *E. herbacea* 'Eileen Porter'

Long-flowering plant; dwarf habit with upright but erratic growth; foliage green; flowers heliotrope with cream sepals; slow-growing and difficult to propagate.

**Origin:** from J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down, and named after his wife. A seedling raised at Dundonald (where he lived in 1936), from 'Praecox Rubra' (seed sown in 1934) which first flowered in 1936. The original plant was 'divided' (layered) and one division was sold to Maxwell & Beale in 1937 for £10, and it was listed in the nursery's 1940 catalogue.

The plant is sterile and this is the reason for its long flowering period. It is an upright grower and would become 'leggy' unless cut over each April. At low levels it sometimes begins to flower in September, but at Carryduff 500ft. above sea level the flowering period is October to April and lasts into May if the weather is cold.\*

This has sometimes been listed as *E. x darleyensis* (i.e. *E. carnea x erigena*) but there is no good evidence to support its hybrid origins (cf. Jones 1979: esp. p. 45).

The history given in the *Alpine Garden Society bulletin* **25** (March 1956): 84, is incorrect.

Still cultivated, but it has a reputation for being miffy. This is arguably the most important of James Walker

Porter's plants. After he died in 1963, his widow, Eileen, sent cuttings of his other seedlings (see under *E. x darleyensis* 'Carryduff') to John Letts.

Thank you for all the trouble you have taken over this [article]. I don't know why you should have thought to write about Walker & his plants, but I wish you had known him & he you, and that you had been there when I sent the cuttings to Letts, for I was at a loss to know what to do. I only knew that I did not want all Walker's work to be lost, which was what was happening, and I could not look after them [the heathers] myself. The only thing that really matters is that they still grow. It does not matter in whose garden or under what name. I know that is what he himself would think.\*

**award:** AM 1956.

**refs:** Eileen Porter to ECN (*in litt.* 31 October 1983)\*; J. W. Porter, '*Erica carnea* 'Eileen Porter', *Alpine Garden Society Bull.* **25** (1957): 100-101\*; Jones, 'The classification of hardy winter-flowering heaths with notes on *Erica x darleyensis*', *Yb Heather Society* **2** (8) (1979): 38-46; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 104-105; —, 'James Walker Porter of Carryduff', *Yb Heather Soc.* **3** (2) (1984): 24-34; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 116.

#### *E. carnea* 'Ruby Port'

No description traced.

**Origin:** claimed to have come from J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down, although I have no note of its connection with Porter.

**ref:** Draft international register of heathers. before 1936

#### *E. cinerea* 'Atrorubens Daisy Hill'

syn: *E. cinerea* 'Atrorubens', 'Atroruben, Daisy Hill' 'Rich ruby-crimson; a distinctively effective colour.' Foliage dark green, a ground-cover plant.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Yates (1978) recorded that 'there are at least two forms under this name ['Atrorubens'], one with ruby flowers (known as Daisy Hill Nursery type in Holland).' There was a bell heather named 'Atrorubens' listed in catalogue no. **142** without any indication that it was new. The name 'Atrorubens Daisy Hill' was apparently first used in Small & Small (1992, 71; as 'Atroruben, Daisy Hill'. 'Atrorubens' was first used for a bell heather by Sinclair (1825) for a 'dwarf dark-purple flowered variety'.

'Atrorubens, Daisy Hill' is still available.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **142** [1937]: 8; Yates (1978), 22; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 102.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Cerise'

'A very telling colour at a distance'; no further description, but flowers cerise.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Again, listed in the catalogue no. **142** but not signalled as new. This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **142** [1937]: 8; Yates (1978), 22; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 102.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Colligan Bridge'

syn: 'Collingdean Bridge'

Produces long spikes of very bright purple flowers; foliage dark green.

**Origin:** found near Colligan Bridge in the Mourne Mountains, Co. Down; collected in August 1936 and introduced by the late Dr Brian Mulligan, one-time Director of the University of Washington Arboretum, Seattle, who

was a native of Northern Ireland (cf *Berberis* 'Knockvale Scarlet').

Still in cultivation.

**refs:** Chapple (1964), 123; McClintock (1972), 27; Yates (1978), 22; *Ir. garden* 2 (6) (November-December 1993): 12; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 117.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Darleydale'

'Bright red flowers – a first rate plant', 1 ft.

**Origin:** Chapple (1964) stated that this plant was 'believed to have come from Ireland.' Otherwise evidence for an Irish origin is wanting.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**refs:** Chapple (1964), 123; McClintock (1972), 27.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Dr Small's Seedling'

'White flowers, rich dark green foliage, spreading growth.

Distinct.' 4 inches tall.

**Origin:** 'A very nice plant' found by Dr W. A. W. Small of Middlesborough, at an unknown locality in Co. Galway, and introduced into the trade sometime before 1977. Still available.

**refs:** *Yb Heather Society* 2 (7)(1978): 41; — 2 (8)(1979): 57.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Galway Blazer'

Flowers crimson (Heather Society Colour Chart 13)

**Origin:** from the peatlands near Ballinaboy, Connemara, Co. Galway; introduced by Lionel Woolner of Cirencester, by 1985.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**ref:** D. C. McClintock (pers. comm.)

#### *E. cinerea* 'Glasnevin Red'

Foliage dark green; flowers ruby red.

**Origin:** a seedling found in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, among a batch raised from 'C. D. Eason'. It was distributed in October 1961 to Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, and to the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle.

Still available; recently performed very well at trials in Boskoop, Netherlands (see van de Laar 1995, 1997).

**awards:** AM 1966.

**refs:** Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 105; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 117; — 'Two centuries of new plants', *Ir. garden* 4 (3)(1995): [26-27]; van de Laar, '*Erica cinerea*', *Dendroflora* 32 (1995): 58-81; — '*Erica cinerea* – a summary of the Royal Boskoop Horticultural Society trials 1993-1995', *Yb Heather Society* 1998: 3-10; *The garden* 122 (1997): 598-601.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Guincho'

No description traced.

**Origin:** according to the draft international register of heathers, Mrs Fraser (Vera) Mackie, who lived at Guincho, Helen's Bay, Co. Down, collected this in 1973. Her former gardener, William Harrison, introduced it.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**ref:** Draft international register of heathers.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Joseph Murphy'

Shrub to about 30 cm tall, good compact growth; flowers purple (striking fluorescent quality), blooming for a long period.

**Origin:** collected on Bray Head, Co. Wicklow, in 1972 by Joseph Murphy; introduced by Tabramhill Gardens, Ambleside, Cumbria, where Joseph Murphy (see Yates 1996), a native of Bray, worked. Still available.

**refs:** Yates (1978), 23; —, '*Erica cinerea* 'Joseph Murphy'', *Yb Heather Society* 1996: 21-22; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 117.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Kerry Cherry'

Mid-green leaves, and cherry-red bells (RHS CC 67C, red-purple, HSCC 14).

**Origin:** from Co. Kerry; introduced through the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, by Dr Charles Nelson.

Registered in November 1985.

The first intimation of this plant was contained in a letter received at Glasnevin. Samuel F. Sipe (*in litt.* to A. Brady, 11 September 1979) made therein a brief comment about 1964 of the heathers which he grew: 'Leayhellan [*sic*] – This is an unusual colour and was found by Sir Hugh Nugent in Co. Kerry'. I sought further details from Sir John Nugent, and eventually obtained cuttings. The plant from Leaghillaun proved to be a strange colour variant of bell heather, *E. cinerea*.

This remarkable heather came from the wild.

before 1977

About 1975, the late Sir Hugh Nugent found a colour form of the bell heather ... growing at Leaghillaun, Co. Kerry. Because its colour was distinct, he took cuttings and propagated it. [In 1985] I obtained further cutting material from Kerry, through the good offices of his son, Sir John Nugent. (Nelson 1986)

In cultivation and available from nurseries.

**refs:** Nelson, '*Erica cinerea* 'Kerry Cherry'', *Moorea* 5 (1986): 197; *Yb Heather Society* 3 (4) (1986): 45; [S. Sipe (*in litt.* to A. Brady, 11 September 1979; correspondence in National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin)].

#### *E. cinerea* 'Lilacina'

To 12 inches tall; flowers pale lilac; 'soft, pale lilac, delightful and distinct'.

**Origin:** marketed by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, about 1930 but no history was recorded, and in before 1961 1933-1934 wholesale catalogue it was tagged as 'new'. McClintock (1972) gave the date 'around 1937'. Maxwell & Patrick (1966: 110) described 'Lilacina' as 'a first-class dainty variety with light green foliage and fine long spikes of pale lilac.'

Still available.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 125 [1930]: 16; Yates (1978), 22; McClintock (1972), 27; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 102.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Little Anne'

Compact low plant with green foliage, very slow growing; flowers profusely with bright purple blossom which entirely smother the plant. Little cutting material is available.

**Origin:** Mrs Eileen Porter (cf *E. carnea* 'Eileen Porter') found this about 1969 at Killybegs, Co. Donegal; she gave 1985 cuttings to Peter Foley, Holden Clough Nursery, who introduced it. The nursery lost all plants in the winter of 1981-1982.

'Little Anne' was named after Anne Dobbin, Mrs Porter's grand-daughter (see also *Calluna vulgaris* 'Anne Dobbin'). 'It was a very floriferous dwarf bell heather which she [Eileen Porter] grew for many years at Carryduff and later at Carrickfergus.'

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct. 1972

**refs:** P. J. Foley (*in litt.* 29 October 1983); *Yb Heather Society* 2 (10) (1981): 74; — 3 (2) (1984): 31; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 116.

#### *E. cinerea* 'Mrs Dill'

Dwarf, rarely over 4 inches; leaves minutes; flowers deep pink.

**Origin:** this was being offered by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, in 1925 and it is recorded that Mrs Dill found it in the Cuillins, Skye, Scotland. Daisy Hill Nursery may have introduced it.

One of the smallest, it is most useful for a trough garden or for spaces in paving. It forms compact little bushes covered with bright pink flowers. (Maxwell & Patrick 1966: 110)

Still in cultivation.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **110** [1925]: 7; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 102; D. C. McClintock (*in litt.* 19 August 1977).

*[E. cinerea* 'Nigra'

According to McClintock (1972), Daisy Hill listed 'Nigra', but I have not found any catalogue entry for it. An early report of this heather published in *The garden* does not refer to the Newry nursery, but does mention James Smith of Darley Dale Nursery. I believe this is a mistaken attribution.

**refs:** McClintock (1972), 27; *The garden* **34**: 565 (15 December 1888); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 103.]

*E. cinerea* 'Pure Gold'

Foliage bright golden yellow.

**Origin:** found on Squires Hill, near Belfast, Co. Antrim. Mrs Eileen Porter informed me that she spotted this golden heather on Squires Hill and that her husband dug up the original plant with an old carving knife which he always carried with him while looking for heathers. Named and introduced by J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

Porter (1960) stated that it came from Collinward, about 2km north of Squire's Hill: "The discovery of *Erica cinerea* "Pure Gold" on Colinward in sight of Belfast Lough was another exciting day."\*

**refs:** Porter, 'Heather gardening', *Ulster garden handbook* 1960: 43-47\*; Nelson, 'James Walker Porter of Carryduff', *Yb Heather Society* **3** (2) (1984): 24-34.

*E. cinerea* 'Purple Gem'

'Compact, rich purple flowers'.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. This cultivar was included in catalogue no. **142** without any indication of its history.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **142** [1937]: 8; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 103.

*E. cinerea* 'Purple Robe'

'Rich plum purple flowers in large heads'.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. This cultivar was included in catalogue no. **142** without any indication of its history. It is still in cultivation.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **142** [1937]: 8; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 103.

*E. cinerea* 'Rose Queen'

Up to 18 inches tall, with long spikes (to 9 inches) of rose-pink flowers in June and July; 'deep rose coloured flowers in 6 inch sprays'.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

According to the nursery this plant came from a locality in the hills near Newry and would probably have been introduced by G. N. Smith if the date is correct.

Maxwell & Patrick (1966: 110) stated that it was 'collected by the late Mr. Smith of the Daisy Hill Nurseries Ltd., Newry, on a mountainside near Newry.' This should be interpreted as referring to G. N. Smith, who died in 1939, and not to his

father (a mistake repeated by Underhill (1972: 158)).

The best of the pink varieties. It forms a strong bush with very long spikes of glowing rose-pink flowers, borne right into the autumn. Unlike [*E. cinerea*] 'Rosea', the flowers do not bleach, but retain their full colour until the corolla browns. (Maxwell & Patrick 1966: 110).

This is still in cultivation.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **98** [1923]: 15; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 103; McClintock (1972), 27.

*E. x darleyensis* 'Archie Graham'

To 50cm tall, flowers pale lilac-pink, slightly darker than 'Darley Dale'.

**Origin:** presumed to be a seedling from J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down. It was named after the one-time Superintendent of Belfast Botanic Garden Park.

There was an old plant at Hilliers, Ampsfield, Hampshire, in 1967; introduced by Hilliers about 1973. Still in cultivation.

**refs:** Nelson, 'James Walker Porter of Carryduff', *Yb Heather Society* **3** (2) (1984): 24-34; Hillier's *Manual of trees & shrubs* (1974, 4<sup>th</sup> ed), 109; Yates (1978), 26.

*E. x darleyensis* 'Carryduff'

syn: *E. mediterranea hybrida* 'Carryduff'.

A white-flowered plant which was fertile.

**Origin:** a seedling raised by J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co.

Down, who recorded that this was a fertile plant, yielding

seedlings with coloured young shoots. 'Carryduff' may

never have been introduced commercially and is now lost.

It is interesting to compare the *E. mediterranea* x *carnea* hybrids, 'Darleyensis' etc. which are ... sterile and have a long flowering period. I have raised a dozen or more of these hybrids, all but one of which are sterile. The latter is a white flowered variety which I have named ... 'Carryduff'. This produced seed in 1955; some of this seed, sown in April 1956 has resulted in 1937 vigorous seedlings 10"-18" tall and already show the main characteristic of these crosses - white to red leaf buds, the colour of which persists as a white or cream tip on all the leaves.

**refs:** *Alpine Garden Society Bull.* **25** (1957): 101; *Yb Heather Society* **3** (2)(1984), 24-34.

*E. x darleyensis* 'Jenny Porter'

Flowers pale lilac (HSCC 4), with dark, half-exserted anthers; young shoot tips cream.

c. 1937

**Origin:** one of a series of hybrids raised by J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down, and named after members of his family, in this case one of his sisters.

This seedling was introduced after 1966 - according to Maxwell & Patrick (1966) 'at the moment of writing, this and ['W. G. Pine' and 'John Wynne'] are not on the market.' It was listed as 'new' by J. F. Letts and Brain Proudley about 1970. Still widely available.

**award:** AGM.

before 1921

**refs:** *Yb Heather Society* **3** (2)(1984), 24-34; Maxwell & Patrick (1966), 149.

*E. x darleyensis* 'John Wynne'

Flower spikes up to 30 cm long freely produced; 'Large inflorescences with six to nine spikes 9 to 12 in. long and ultimately a shrub about 18 in. high'; flowers on the small side ... purple with reddish-chocolate anthers'.

**Origin:** a chance seedling from Hazlewood, Co. Sligo; introduced by J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down. In a letter to Maxwell and Patrick, Porter related an account of this

heather.

J. Wynne of Hazlewood, Sligo, found [*E. erigena*] at Erris, Co. Mayo in 1836. Wynne transplanted a collection to his estate 'Hazlewood' on the bank of Lough Gill. It had become completely naturalised in 1938 and flowered very early in the sheltered conditions there. I was fortunate enough to collect two *mediterranea* x *carnea* hybrids before the estate was broken up and sold for use as a girls' college. One of these hybrids was of outstanding merit ... [and] I have named this ... 'John Wynne'.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**refs:** Maxwell & Patrick (1966), 149; *Yb Heather Society* 3 (2)(1984), 24-34.

***E. x darleyensis* 'J. W. Porter'**

Flowers sparse and pink (HSCC 8), foliage dark green with red tips in Spring.

**Origin:** one of the hybrid seedling raised by J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down; introduced and named after him by John Letts in 1970, after Porter's death. Still cultivated. It has a reputation for sporadic flowering.

**award:** AGM.

**ref:** *Yb Heather Society* 3 (2)(1984), 24-34.

***E. x darleyensis* 'Margaret Porter'**

To 25cm tall, foliage glossy green, with profuse shell-pink flowers (HSCC 16).

**Origin:** one of the seedling hybrids produced by J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down and named after his sister (see also 'Jenny Porter'). This was obtained as early as 1966 by Hilliers of Winchester, and appeared as a new introduction in catalogues of J. F. Letts and B. Proudley in the early 1970s. Still widely cultivated.

**ref:** *Yb Heather Society* 3 (2)(1984), 24-34.

***E. x darleyensis* 'N. R. Webster'**

syn: *E. x darleyensis*, 'Norman R. Webster' (the original orthography, as used here, should be maintained); *E. x darleyensis* 'Knockomie' (and variants)

'A splendid new variety producing long stems of pure white flowers from November until April.'

**Origin:** found by Norman Webster in his garden, Knockomie at Elgin, Scotland; apparently first introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. Still in cultivation.

**refs:** *Slieve Donard Nursery catalogue* 1957-1958; Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 57-58.

***E. x darleyensis* 'W. G. Pine'**

syn: in error listed as *E. erigena* 'W. G. Pine'

The young shoots of this shrub are red-tipped; flowers are rosy-purple with deep chocolate anthers.

**Origin:** a seedling raised about 1943 by J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down. This was his first hybrid seedling.

The original plant is now 4 ft in diameter and about 14 in high in the centre, he tells me, mushroom-shaped and most floriferous. (Maxwell & Patrick 1966)

No-one knows who W. G. Pine was. Still in cultivation.

**refs:** Maxwell & Patrick (1966), 149; *Yb Heather Society* 3 (2)(1984), 24-34.

***E. erigena* f. *alba***

Flower white.

**Origin:** David Moore recorded the first instance of a white flowered plant of this heather in the wild.

Three years ago [1852], a gentleman from the Co. of Mayo sent me a specimen of the dark flowered variety, which I now enclose, having every appearance of the true *Erica carnea*, about which so much doubt existed relative to its being entitled to a place in the Irish Flora. Thinking I had obtained information likely to lead me near the locality of the plant, I started from Dublin for the Co. of Mayo, in April, 1852, when after a long search I found a hill covered with *Erica mediterranea*, all very dwarf and varying in tints and colour from the dark variety my friend sent me to the ordinary pink state. ... On seeing so many shades of colour, it at once occurred to me that like our other native species of Heath, a white variety might be found, which resulted in the discovery of the original of the plant I now inclose, after searching two days.

**refs:** Moore, 'The white Mediterranean heath', *Gard. chron.* (1855): 317; *The plantsman* 6 (3) (1984): 181-184 before 1967

***E. erigena* var. *hibernica***

syn: *E. mediterranea* 'Hibernica'; *Erica mediterranea* var. *hibernica*.

Described by Thomas Smith of Newry as a 'distinct dwarf compact habited variety from Co. Clare'.

**Origin:** Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, listed this by name only in catalogue no. 67 (1905), and later stated that it came from Co. Clare. *E. erigena* is not native in Co. Clare, so this may have been a garden plant not a wild-collected one. However a more likely explanation is that the county name is an error by Tom Smith. Plants cost one shilling each in 1905.

The name *E. mediterranea* var. *hibernica* was in use in botanical circles as early as the 1870s, when for example James McNab wrote that

One of the recently-discovered Heaths in Connemara, named *Erica mediterranea* var. *Hibernica*, and the first of the series that was got, has a compact, upright habit of growth very different from the other forms. *Erica mediterranea* afterwards found in the same and other districts ...

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 67: 29 [name only] (1905); — no. 85: 8 [1912]; McNab, 'Remarks on *Juncus effusus spiralis* ...', *Trans Bot. Soc., Edinburgh* 11 (1873): 504.

***E. erigena* 'Brian Proudley'**

syn: *E. erigena* f. *alba*

Open shrub to 1.2m tall, shoots erect and vigorous; foliage green; flowers in long (to 35cm) spikes, buds yellow, corolla white; blooms from October to May.

**Origin:** possibly a seedling raised by J. W. Porter, Carryduff Co. Down; introduced by B. Proudley and still available. This plant was obtained in J. W. Porter's garden by John Letts and Valerie Proudley in 1968; it was propagated and sold originally as *E. erigena* f. *alba*. The late A. W. ('Bert') Jones recognized it as a distinct plant and in 1978 named it after Brian Proudley.

**award:** AGM.

**refs:** *Yb Heather Society* 2 (8)(1979), 48; — 3 (2)(1984), 24-34.

***E. erigena* 'Brightness'**

syn: *E. mediterranea* 'Brightness'; *E. hibernica* 'Brightness' 'The best of the [*E. erigena*], dwarf and compact'; 'the brightest coloured of the Mediterranean [*sic*] section, with bright red flowers deepening as they age to crimson.'

**Origin:** the earliest record is from Daisy Hill Nursery, 1852 Newry, Co. Down. 'Brightness' is listed but not described in catalogue no. 90 (1915) making this the earliest printed record. It is not known if Thomas Smith named it, but individual plants costs one shilling and sixpence.

McClintock (1972: 28) stated that 'Brightness was 'known by 1914', but that the name was not published until 1927 by D. F. Maxwell. Still available.

**award:** AM 1972.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **90**: 8 (1915); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 103.

#### *E. erigena* 'Coccinea'

syn: *E. mediterranea* 'Coccinea'

Foliage 'purple-green', flowers 'open a bright pink and later deepen to a clear red' (Maxwell & Patrick 1966: 99), 'deepening in colour quite perceptibly after they have been fully expanded for some weeks'.

**Origin:** the earliest record is from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, which distributed plants to, for example, Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. Plants of *E. mediterranea* 'Coccinea' were sent out from Glasnevin in the Winter 1914-Spring 1915.

According to an annotation in Thomas Smith's copy of his (Daisy Hill Nursery) catalogue no. **85**, he obtained plants of this from Glasnevin. So far I have not traced the name printed in any Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue.

Standard accounts state that this was introduced by 1952, but it evidently was around much earlier. Still in cultivation.

**refs:** Ms register of donations from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin; ms annotation by T. Smith in *Trees & shrubs* no. **85**: opp. p. 7 [1912]; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 104.

#### *E. erigena* 'Irish Dusk'

syn.: 'Irish Dick', 'Irish Duke', 'Irish Dust' (not so much synonyms as misnomers!) (NB many people were originally supplied with 'Irish Dusk' under the name 'Irish Salmon'.)

Compact shrub, darker foliaged than 'Irish Salmon'; leave dark greyish green; flowers salmon (HSCC 15) in bud, opening rose-pink (HSCC 7).

**Origin:** David McClintock spotted two 'pink' blossomed shrubs on the shore of Lough Carrowmore, Co. Mayo, on 7 April 1966; cuttings were removed and two cultivars were subsequently introduced, 'Irish Salmon' by John Letts, and 'Irish Dusk' by David McClintock.

Both cultivars are still available, this being the better one.

**award:** AGM.

**refs:** McClintock, 'The stories of some Irish heather cultivars', *Moorea* **1** (1982): 37-41; Walsh & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), 56-58; *Ir. garden* **2** (1) (January-February 1993): 13; *Ir. garden* **2** (6) (November-December 1993): 12; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 115.

**illust:** Irish postage stamp 30 August 1990 (see *The Irish stamp year book 1990-1991*)

#### *E. erigena* 'Irish Salmon'

syn: plants named 'Irish Dusk' were sold as 'Irish Salmon' Shrub to 4ft (1.2m); foliage not as dark as 'Irish Dusk', greyish-green; flowers salmon (HSCC 15) in bud, opening rose-pink; less hardy than 'Irish Dusk'.

**Origin:** from Lough Carrowmore, Co. Mayo; introduced by D. McClintock. David McClintock spotted two 'pink' blossomed shrubs on the shore of Lough Carrowmore on 7 April 1966; cuttings were removed and two cultivars were introduced. 'Irish Salmon' was released by John Letts. Still available.

**refs:** McClintock, 'The stories of some Irish heather cultivars', *Moorea* **1** (1982): 37-41; Walsh & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium II* (1988), 56-58; *Ir. garden* **2** (1) (January-February 1993): 13.

#### *E. erigena* 'Irish Silver'

Foliage dark green; flowers 'silvery pink' (pale lilac HSCC 4, 16); shrub compact, flower spikes short.

**Origin:** collected by Valerie Proudley on the northwestern

shore of Lough Furnace, Co. Mayo, on 15 April 1968, and introduced by B. & V. Proudley. Still in cultivation.

**refs:** *Yb Heather Society* **2** (6)(1977): 51; Yates (1978), 25

#### *E. erigena* 'Nana'

syn: *E. mediterranea* 'Nana'

Flowers pale pink, shrub bushy and very compact; foliage dull grey-green.\* c. 1912

**Origin:** the earliest record is from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. In 1902 plants cost nine pence each in 1902.

This name does not appear in current catalogues and the cultivar may be extinct.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **54**: 12 (1902); — no. **85**: 8 [1912]; Underhill, *Heaths & heathers* (1971), 171\*; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 104.

#### *E. erigena* 'Rubra'

syn: *E. mediterranea* 'Rubra'

Flowers 'a fine ruby colour' (Chapple 1960).

**Origin:** the earliest record is from Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down. This was listed in the *General catalogue* [c. 1882] – plants cost six pence each.

James Backhouse listed 'Rubra' in 1911; the draft international register of heathers describes the flowers as lavender (HSCC 3).

Plants labelled 'Rubra' are available, but which clone (if there was more than one) they represent is not certain.

**refs:** *General catalogue ... Rodger, M'Clelland & Co.*: 50 [c. 1882]; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 104.

#### *E. erigena* 'W. T. Rackliff'

Tall shrub; foliage dark green; flowers white.

**Origin:** allegedly collected in Ireland; introduced by Maxwell & Beale in 1935, but the precise locality is not recorded.

'W. T. Rackliff' was introduced by Maxwell and Beale.

They did not raise it, but have no record or memory of where it was obtained. (Maxwell & Patrick 1966: 101).

Who was W. T. Rackliff?

This cultivar is widely available.

**award:** AM 1972, AGM.

**ref:** Maxwell & Patrick (1966), 99-101.

*E. mediterranea* – see *E. erigena*

#### *E. mackaiana*

This species was discovered simultaneously in Ireland and northern Spain, in 1835, and was named in honour of James Townsend Mackay, Curator of Trinity College Botanic Garden, Ballsbridge, Dublin, author of *Flora Hibernica* (1836). It was first found in Ireland by William McCalla, 1966 who was a young schoolteacher at Roundstone, Co. Galway (see Nelson, 'William McCalla - a second 'panegyric' for an Irish phycologist', *Ir. nat. journ.* **20** (1981): 275-283). Until the 1980s the only named cultivars were apparently of Irish origin; now there are two Spanish ones, introduced via the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

#### *E. mackaiana* 'Donegal'

Foliage green; flowers magenta (HSCC 14).

**Origin:** collected by David McClintock on 26 August 1966 at Lough Nacung, Co. Donegal; introduced by B. & V. Proudley. Still in cultivation.

**refs:** *Journ. Roy Hort. Soc.* **96** (1971): 418-426; McClintock (1972), 30; Yates (1978), 27; McClintock, 'The stories of some Irish heather cultivars', *Moorea* **1** (1982): 37-41.

**illust:** *Journ. Roy Hort. Soc.* **96** (September 1971): fig. 18.

#### *E. mackaiana* 'Errigal Dusk'

Flowers dusky magenta (HSCC 14), barrel-shaped, larger than

usual; a vigorous plant, with dark green foliage.

**Origin:** A plant with larger flowers than usual was noticed near the shore of Lough Nacung, Co. Donegal; cuttings were taken, rooted and young plants grown on in Celbridge and at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. This cultivar was named and distributed by Dr E. Charles Nelson. Registered in 1984. Still in cultivation.

**refs:** Walsh, Ross & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium* (1983), 90-92; *Yb. Heather Society* 3 (3) (1985): 67.

**illust:** *An Irish florilegium* (1983), plate 15 [not named].

#### ***E. mackaiana* 'Flore Pleno'**

syn: *E. mackaiana* 'Plena' (this being the prevalent form today); *E. crawfordii*, *E. tetralix* subsp. *mackayi* flore pleno, *E. tetralix* flore pleno, etc,

Flowers "double", with malformed, petaloid stamens, and duplicated corollas, magenta (HSCC 14).

**Origin:** collected on 5 August 1901 by Dr Frank C. Crawford, in Connemara, Co. Galway, and thus known as Crawford's heath.

The plant currently in circulation is undoubtedly a clone derived from Crawford's gathering, but it should be noted that herbarium specimens of "double flowered" *E. mackaiana* exist which pre-date Crawford's discovery. And double-flowered plants have been seen more recently in Connemara – in 1965 by Father Brennan, and in 1969 by Dermot Burke.

**refs:** *Trans. & proc. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh* 22 (1902): 163; Nelson, '*Erica mackaiana* forma *multiplicata* ... with a history of Crawford's heath', *Yb. Heather Society* 1995: 33-40; — *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 99-100; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 111, 119.

#### ***E. mackaiana* 'Galicia'**

Foliage dark green, leaves with conspicuous glandular hairs, flowers magenta but shading almost to white on undersides; a vigorous and free-flowering bushy plant reaching at least 1m wide and about 0.6m tall.

**Origin:** collected by David McClintock, Charles Nelson and David Small on 22 July 1982 at Monte Castello, Galicia, northern Spain (acc. no. DHN 84/82). Selected in 1989 from the plants then grown at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

**ref:** *Moorea* 8 (1990): 43.

#### ***E. mackaiana* 'Lawsoniana'**

syn: *E. tetralix* 'Lawsoniana', *E. lawsoniana*.

Low-growing plant; foliage light green, hairs without conspicuous glands, flowers pink (HSCC 8), corolla dumpy containing malformed stamens and stigma.

**Origin:** presumed to have come from Ireland; introduced by Lawson & Sons, Edinburgh, about 1875. Still in cultivation.

A mysterious plant, but the likelihood is that it was gathered between Roundstone and Clifden in Connemara. Similar plants with malformed organs abound in the area. Other variant occur in the population at Carna, whence came 'Maura' (see below).

'Lawsoniana' sported to produce the white-flowered cultivar 'Dr Ronald Gray', now surpassed by 'Shining Light'.

**refs:** McClintock (1972), 30; *Moorea* 1 (1983): 40.

#### ***E. mackaiana* 'Maura'**

syn: *E. mackaiana* f. *multiplicata* 'Maura'

'A form with a double corolla, which is also of a purer pink ... It flowers freely for about five months, [and] it is proving a first-rate garden plant. Major-General Turpin examined all 12 florets in one umbel of this, and found all differed in the extent to which they had stigmas or anthers, up to five, or how they were attached to the wall of the corolla.'

**Origin:** from Carna, Connemara, Co. Galway; collected by Miss Maura Scannell in 1970.

The small population of *E. mackaiana* at Carna apparently

has flowers of a purer pink than plants in other Irish populations. Miss Scannell collected research material, which was later selected for garden use. This cultivar has petaloid stamens (it has "semi-double" flowers).

Still in cultivation.

**award:** AGM.

**refs:** *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 105 (1970): 192, 195; *Moorea* 1 (1983): 39-40; *Ir. garden* 4 (3) (May/June 1995): [26-27]; *The garden* 122 (1997): 598-601.

**illust:** *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* 105 (1970):192.

*E. mackaiana* 'Plena' – see *E. mackaiana* 'Flore Pleno'

#### ***E. mackaiana* 'Shining Light'**

syn: 'Shining White' (see *Moorea* 8 (1990): 43)

Foliage dark green, leaves with conspicuous glandular hairs, flowers white; a vigorous and free-flowering bushy plant reaching at least 1m wide and about 0.6m tall.

**Origin:** collected by David McClintock, Charles Nelson and David Small on 23 July 1982 at Monte Castello, Galicia, northern Spain (acc. no. DHN 15/82). Selected in 1989 from the plants then grown at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

The name 'Shing White' was published by Tessa Forbes, Plaxted, Kent. It was not approved of by the cultivar's originators and was thus altered to 'Shining Light'. Widely available.

**award:** AGM.

**ref:** *Moorea* 8 (1990): 43.

#### ***E. mackaiana* 'Wm McCalla'**

syn: the correct spelling of the man's surname is McCalla (see Nelson 1981), thus the variants 'Wm M'Alla' and W. M' ~~Calla~~ etc, should be corrected.

Spreading shrub, low-growing, foliage dark green, flowers lilac pink (HSCC 11).

**Origin:** this old garden clone is supposed to represent the "type", and therefore is variously and erroneously described as the 'typical plant from Connemara'. It has even been claimed as 'the original clone' found in 1836 by William McCalla (which is the proper spelling of his name (not M'Calla, or M'Alla). This is nonsensical, as there is no evidence to link this garden plant with McCalla. Moreover, as there is substantial variation in the plants found between Clifden and Roundstone, there is no such thing as a "type" plant'.

David McClintock (1972: 30) proposed the named 'Wm M'Alla', when referring to 'Donegal':

The plant here [Lough Nacung] ... is garden-worthy .. And is being propagated as such, called 'Donegal' to distinguish it from the Craiggamore clone which it is proposed be distinguished as 'Wm M'Alla' after its gifted discoverer.

However the Craiggamore clone is merely the long-cultivated plant; its history and origin are entirely unknown, although Craiggamore is a likely source. The species was first discovered in Ireland by William McCalla, schoolmaster in Roundstone and an amateur botanist, but is named after J. T. Mackay of Trinity College, Dublin (Nelson 1979). c. 1970

**refs:** McClintock (1972), 30; Nelson, 'Historical records of the Irish Ericaceae, with particular reference to the discovery and naming of *Erica mackaiana* Bab.', *Journ. Society Bibliog. Nat. Hist.* 9 (1979): 289-299; — 'William McCalla - a second 'panegyric' for an Irish phycologist', *Ir. nat. journ.* 20 (1981): 275-283).

#### ***E. x stuartii***

syn: *E. x praegeri*

The hybrid between *E. tetralix* and *E. mackaiana*; the former is

most likely to be the seed-parent. Intermediate between the parent, and best recognized by the sparse hairs on the ovary.

**Origin:** only found in the wild in Ireland where the parent species grow together; it has not been found in northern Spain, where they also cohabit very occasionally.

This hybrid was recognized and described early this century by the Danish botanist Carl Ostenfeld, and named after Robert Lloyd Praeger, but rules of nomenclature, recently amended, caused the familiar name to be abandoned.

The cause of the change was the plant known as Dr Stuart's heather, named *E. stuartii*, which eventually by 'reverting' proved to be the same hybrid. The earlier name, *stuartii*, has precedence, even though it was not originally recognized as the progeny of *E. tetralix* and *E. mackaiana*.

**refs:** McClintock, 'The status of, and correct name for, *Erica* 'Stuartii', *Watsonia* **12** (1979): 249-252; Nelson, '*Erica* x *stuartii*: the authorship reconsidered', *Watsonia* **20** (1995): 275-278.

#### ***E. x stuartii* 'Connemara'**

syn: *E. x praegeri*, *E. x praegeri* 'Connemara'.

Foliage grey-green, dark, flowers magenta (HSCC 14).

**Origin:** presumed to have come from near Roundstone, Connemara, Co. Galway.

This clone was named by Yates (1973), and he correctly explained that it was 'the original form in commerce'. It does *not* represent a "typical" Connemara plant of *E. x stuartii*, nor does it represent the plant described by Ostenfeld, nor any earlier unwitting gathering. Still in cultivation.

**ref:** Yates (1973), 22.

#### ***E. x stuartii* 'Irish Lemon'**

syn: *E. x praegeri* 'Irish Lemon'

Tips of young shoots bright yellow, turning green eventually; flowers mauve-pink (HSCC 1-2), large.

**Origin:** from Lough Nacung peatlands, Co. Donegal; collected (Hybrid No. 1) on 26 August 1966 by David McClintock.

This cultivar's name derives for its characteristic yellow young shoots which clash violently with the purple flowers. The true cultivar has been hard to find in the trade at times, but it is now widely available and correct to name.

**award:** AGM.

**refs:** McClintock (1972), 31; Yates (1973), 22; *Moorea* **1** (1982): 38; *IGPS newsl.* **9** (October 1983): 7; — **13** (1984): 9; *Jr. garden* **2** (6) (November-December 1993): 12; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 112.

#### ***E. x stuartii* 'Irish Orange'**

syn: *E. x praegeri* 'Irish Orange'

Tips of young shoots orange, turning green before flowering time; flowers lilac pink (HSCC 11).

**Origin:** from Lough Nacung peatlands, Co. Donegal; collected on 26 August 1966 by David McClintock (Hybrid No. 2).

Again, this cultivar's name derives from its characteristically tinted young shoots. It was collected at the same time as 'Irish Lemon', and is not so spectacular in the early summer. Available, but not as good as 'Irish Lemon'.

**refs:** McClintock (1972), 31; Yates (1973), 22; *Moorea* **1** (1982): 38; *IGPS newsl.* **9** (October 1983): 7; — **13** (1984): 9; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 112.

#### ***E. x stuartii* 'Irish Rose'**

Young tips to shoots pink, long; foliage otherwise dark green; flowers mauve (HSCC 2).

**Origin:** from Lough Nacung peatlands, Co. Donegal; collected in June 1989, and later introduced by David McLaughlin, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. Registered in 1993.

Available from nurseries.

**refs:** *Yb Heather Society* 1994: 35; — 1999 [in press]; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 112.

#### ***E. x stuartii* 'Nacung'**

syn: *E. x praegeri* No. 3 seedling.

Young shoots with coral-red tips in Spring; flowers large, dark lilac pink (HSCC 11).

**Origin:** from Lough Nacung peatlands, Co. Donegal; collected on 26 August 1966 by David McClintock (Hybrid No. 3).

This cultivar, which is in the trade, does not have as brightly tinted young shoots, as 'Irish lemon' and 'Irish orange' which were collected at the same time.

**refs:** Yates (1973), 22; — (1978), 26; *Moorea* **1** (1982): 38.

#### ***E. x stuartii* 'Stuartii'**

syn: *E. stuartii*; *E. x praegeri* 'Stuartii', *E. x stuartii* 'Charles Stuart'

Flowers very slender and tubular, with pale pink or white base to corolla, shading to beetroot red at tip.

**Origin:** found near Roundstone, Connemara, Co. Galway, by Dr Charles Stuart, of Berwickshire. His plant was propagated and remains in cultivation, mainly as a curiosity. Dr Stuart's original clone still bears the Latin name 'Stuartii'; it should not be called 'Charles Stuart'.

This is a most peculiar plant with small, pinched corollas that tend to be white with a deep purple tip. It is an aberrant form that was once thought to be a hybrid between *E. mackaiana* and *E. erigena* (*E. mediterranea*). It produced reversion shoots which were identical with *E. x praegeri*.

**refs:** McClintock, 'The status of, and correct name for, *Erica* 'Stuartii', *Watsonia* **12** (1979): 249-252; Nelson, '*Erica* x *stuartii*: the authorship reconsidered', *Watsonia* **20** (1995): 275-278; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 113.

#### ***E. terminalis* 'Donn'**

syn: *E. stricta* 'Donn'

'More upright in habit than the type'.

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down; 'a form which we found growing wild in Ireland' and that surely must be from The Umbra, Magilligan, Londonderry

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 58.

#### ***E. tetralix* 'Achill Gold'**

Foliage heavily marked with yellow; flowers lilac. 'The variegation is uneven, the new shoots seeming to be yellow and the more advanced new foliage yellow more on one side of the stem than the other. Each leaf is mainly variegated on the underside (this may just be that the leaf is still a little deflexed) and the tips are yellow.'

**Origin:** this plant, collected in the wild on Achill Island, Co. Mayo, by the late Aidan Brady, has been grown in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, since August 1969. It was planted out in a collection of native heathland plants in the mid-1990s, and thus the yellow variegation became more obvious.

Cuttings were sent to Denbeigh Heather Nursery in 1997. Registered 1998.

**refs:** *Yb Heather Soc.* 1999 [in press]; B. Sayers (pers. comm.1998).

#### ***E. tetralix* 'Arriba'**

Foliage grey-green; flowers large (to 7mm long), amethyst (HSCC 1) with ruby lips. A tall bushy plant covered with sticky, glandular hairs.

**Origin:** this plant, collected in the wild at Brandonas de Arriba near Santiago de Compostela in northwestern Spain by David McClintock, Dr Charles Nelson and David Small, has been grown in the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, since 1982. It was planted out in a research



collection of heathers from Spain, and survived several very severe winter. It makes a taller shrub than normal. More recently a group of plants have been added to the Heather beds at Glasnevin, and when I saw it there in October 1998, I decided this plant needed a name.

**ref:** *Yb Heather Soc.* 1999 [in press].

#### ***E. tetralix* 'Curled Roundstone'**

Prostrate, with remarkable curling shoots which are both glandular and eglandular; flowers mauve.

**Origin:** I took some cuttings from a low-growing plant of *E. tetralix* that I noticed on the headland which separates Dog's Bay, at Roundstone, from Galway Bay, and these rooted. The exact date is not recorded but it was about 1980. I grew the plant in my garden at Celbridge, Co. Kildare, where John Bond (Curator, Savill Gardens, Windsor Great Park) saw it. I gave some cuttings to John Bond, who propagated it, and the plant was thus unwittingly introduced into circulation.

The reasons for taking the original cuttings were, firstly, this was a prostrate plant, and, secondly, the plant was growing on sandy soil within splashing distance of the ocean. Its peculiar curling shoots were noticed when a plant was established in my garden, but it was not the characteristic that first attracted my attention.

The name is a punning reference to its origin, and habit of curling round stones! Available, and recommended for 'tubs, window boxes and hanging baskets'!

**refs:** *Yb Heather Society* 4 (1) (1993): 43; *The RHS plant finder 1995-1996*.

#### ***E. tetralix* 'Galway'**

Foliage marked with yellow; flowers pale.

**Origin:** from near Costelloe Lodge, Co. Galway in 1963 by Capt. W. Miller.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**refs:** McClintock (1972), 32; draft international register of heathers.

#### ***E. tetralix* 'Mollis'**

Flowers pink, foliage grey.

**Origin:** this name is included in a 1902 catalogue, making it possible that the Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, introduced this plant.

Plants named 'Mollis' are available, but they may not represent the plant sold by Daisy Hill.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 54: 12 (1902); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 104.

#### ***E. tetralix* 'Praecox'**

syn: *E. tetralix* 'Proecox'

No description traced.

**Origin:** this name is included in the 1902 catalogue, making it possible that the Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, introduced this plant.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 54: 12 (1902); Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 104.

#### ***E. tetralix* 'Ruby'**

'ruby purple flowers, a good grower'.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

This is not the same as 'Ruby's Variety'; Daisy Hill Nursery described its plant as 'new', and as having ruby purple flowers. ('Ruby's Variety' had pure white flowers (off white tipped with ruby, according to Small & Small (1998) – Maxwell & Patrick 1966: 130).)

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 122: 8 [1929]; Nelson, *The*

*new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 104-105.

#### ***E. tetralix* 'Silver Bells'**

'large silvery blush coloured bells'; 'large silvery-pink bells'.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

This was listed as 'new' in catalogue no. 122. Plants named 'Silver Bells' are still in cultivation. c. 1980

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 122: 8 [1929]; Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 105.

#### ***E. vagans* 'Alba Grandiflora'**

Flowers white.

**Origin:** perhaps Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

This was included in the 1902 catalogue, making it possible that the Daisy Hill Nursery introduced this plant. However it is perhaps the same as Rodger, M'Clelland's 'Grandiflora' (see below), and if these plants did have white flowers they are not identical with James Smith of Darley Dale's, pink-blossomed 'Grandiflora'.

This cultivar name does not appear in current catalogues and this clone may be extinct.

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 54 (1902), 12; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 105.

#### ***E. vagans* 'Catherine Graham'**

Flowers a soft glowing pink.

**Origin:** from J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down; one of two seedlings raised before 1960.

The plant is named after Mrs A. Graham (see *E. x darleyensis* 'Archie Graham'), wife of the Superintendent of Belfast 1963 Botanic Garden Park.

This cultivar does not appear in current catalogues and may be extinct.

**refs:** Porter, 'Heather gardening', *Ulster garden handbook* 1960, 36; *Yb Heather Society* 3 (2) (1984): 33.

#### ***E. vagans* 'Grandiflora'**

Pale pink (HSCC 16) flowers in long spikes, very vigorous.

**Origin:** This name was apparently first used by Rodger 1902 M'Clelland & Co., Newry, but the *General catalogue* does not contain a description. This plant is still in cultivation.

**refs:** *General catalogue ... Rodger, M'Clelland & Co.* [c. 1882], 50; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 105.

#### ***E. vagans* 'J. W. Porter'**

Flowers Bengal rose (HCC 25/2)

**Origin:** a 'seventh generation' seedling from 'Mrs D. F. Maxwell, raised by J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down;

perhaps never introduced commercially, and now extinct. c. 1902

**refs:** Porter, 'Heather gardening', *Ulster garden handbook* 1960, 36; *Yb Heather Society* 3 (2) (1984): 33.

#### ***E. vagans* 'Miss Waterer'**

'Rich pink, intermediate between 'Kevernensis' and 'Mrs. D. F. Maxwell'.

**Origin:** Miss M. B. Gertrude Waterer collected this form of Cornish heath on The Lizard in Cornwall about 1917, and cuttings were given to the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, which listed it as early as 1934. Miss Waterer also found *E. x williamsii* 'Gwavas'. c. 1929

'Miss Waterer' is still in cultivation.

**refs:** *Slieve Donard Nursery catalogue gold medal shrubs* [c.1934]; *Gard. illustr.* 71 (December 1954): 282-283; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 58.



#### ***Erigeron***

Asteraceae (Compositae). Fleabane.

***E. strictus* "from Ireland"**

no description traced.

**Origin:** listed by one nursery; no further details have been forthcoming.

**ref:** *The RHS plant finder 1997-1998*.

***Erinus***

Scrophulariaceae. Fairy foxglove.

***E. alpinus***

No published description.

**Origin:** material of a well-coloured fairy foxglove was sent by Dr. J. G. D. Lamb, Malahide, Co. Dublin, to Blooms Nursery, Bressingham, Norfolk. The plant was not considered a sufficient improvement and was not propagated by Blooms of Bressingham.

**refs:** Dr Keith Lamb (pers. comm.); Adrian Bloom (*in litt.* 17 April 1998).

***Eryngium***

Apiaceae. Sea holly.

***E. planum* 'Molly Sanderson'**

Leaves with strong marginal variegation, from yellow in spring to creamy-white later.

**Origin:** this was a chance seedling in Dr Molly Sanderson's garden (The Lions) at Ballymoney, Co. Antrim (it was not from Ishlan). Gary Dunlop (Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down) noticed it, obtained the original plants, and named it. It has not been commercially released yet.

**refs:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 26 February 1998); Dunlop & Leech, 'Molly Sanderson remembered', *The hardy plant* **18** (2)(1996): 18-20.

**illust:** *The hardy plant* 18 (2)(1996): 20.

***E. x zabelii* 'Donard Variety'**

syn: *E. alpinum* 'Donard Variety'

'Very large grey-blue flowers with extra large cones'; whole plant silvery-grey when mature, about 1m tall.

**Origin:** selected and introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down; 'the best type we have ever seen'. Applauded by Alan Bloom as 'a very charming' plant, but similar to other good forms.

**refs:** *Slieve Donard Nursery catalogue* 1945; Bloom (1991); Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 58-59; *The garden* **111** (1986): 19-23; *Ir. garden* **2** (4 (July-August 1993): 14-16; *Moorea* **10** (1993): 35-40; Dillon, *Garden artistry* (1995), 148-151.

**illusts:** *Ir. garden* **2** (4) (1993): 15; *The garden* **111** (1986): 22; Dillon, *Garden artistry* (1995), 148-149.

**'Spring Hill Seedling'**

syn: 'Springhill Seedling'

'dark blue flowers and stems good for cutting'; 'dark blue flowers and stamens'.

**Origin:** This is a puzzling cultivar, which I have commented on in the context of the Slieve Donard Nursery (see Nelson & Deane 1993). It was being listed by Daisy Hill Nursery as early as 1922, long before the Slieve Donard Nursery, and may well therefore be an Irish cultivar which Daisy Hill Nursery introduced (see Grills 1993). Confirmation of this idea seems to be a pencil handwritten note in a copy of Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue no. **83** (opp. p. 102), simply reading 'E Spring Hill sdlg' (Peter Woods).

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. **105** (1922): 63; *Slieve Donard Nursery catalogue* [1936]; Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 59; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997):

98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 105.1995

***Erysimum***

Brassicaceae. Wallflowers

**'Battle'**

Double-flowered, brown; flowering in early spring.

**Origin:** in a note in *The garden* (1905) (see under 'Yellow Rose', below), Miss Charlotte Grace O'Brien of Foynes, Co. Limerick, listed three 'old' wallflowers, 'Golden Chair', 'Golden Drop' and 'Battle'. 'In am surprised not to see them more often mentioned as winter flowerers,' she commented, noting that the brown flowered variety was 'not as good as the others, but is useful when cut to mix with them. ... Good bushes of Wallflowers are not as common as they should be, because people neglect to take cuttings, and the old plants seldom last more than four or five years.'

This may not be an Irish cultivar, but the name might be one used in Ireland for an old variety that originated elsewhere.

Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, listed 'Old Double Black' without any description, merely stating it was the 'rarest of all'; could it be 'Battle'?

I can trace no further details of these plants, nor evidently could Arthur Goodwin.

**refs:** *The garden* **67** (20 May 1905): 302; Goodwin, 'More about wallflowers', *Gard. illust.* **57** (30 November 1935): 715; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 106.

**'Dodona Harlequin'**

Perennial with grey-green foliage; flowers in terminal spikes; petals purple variegated with white, the variegation ranging from a central, irregular splash, to almost entirely white with an irregular purple rim.

**Origin:** a 'sport' of *Erysimum* 'Bowles' Mauve' which arose in Lynn Mitchell's garden, Dodona, Malahide. Mrs Mitchell propagated and distributed the cultivar.

The extent of petal variegation varies; some are ~~before~~ 1950 entirely purple as in the 'parent' cultivar, but others will be at least streaked white, and some may be plain white.

**ref:** *IGPS newsl.* **40** (April 1991); 7.

**'Golden Chain'**

Double-flowered, yellow; flowering (in Limerick) from November.

**Origin:** This name was mentioned in the note published by Miss Charlotte Grace O'Brien during May 1905 (see under 'Yellow Rose', below). As with the other two cultivars ('Battle', 'Golden Drop', it is not clear if this is an Irish wallflower, or an Irish name for a wallflower that originated elsewhere.

**refs:** *The garden* **67** (20 May 1905): 302; Goodwin, 'More about wallflowers', *Gard. illust.* **57**(30 November 1935): 715.

c. 1922

'Golden Drop' – see 'Yellow Rose'

**'Valentia Island'**

syn: *Cheiranthus cheiri* 'Valentia Island'

'A curious nutmeg wallflower'.

**Origin:** this came from a garden on Valentia Island off the coast of Kerry, where it has been grown for about a hundred years, according to Sitwell.

**refs:** Sitwell (1939), 119.

**'Yellow Rose'**

syn. 'Golden Drop'; *Cheiranthus* 'Yellow Rose'

'Large full double golden flowers; very sweet'; 'The old full double golden yellow'; 'Another old favourite, of more straggling habit [than 'Harpur Crewe'] and spikes of larger deep

golden-yellow flowers'

**Origin:** Listed in the catalogues of Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down, around 1903-1904 without comment, at first as 'Golden Drop or Yellow Rose'. Later (c. 1920) the first synonym was not given.

Goodwin (1935), having acquired 'Yellow Rose' from Daisy Hill Nursery, suggested in *Gardening illustrated* that this might be John Parkinson's 'greatest double yellow Wall-flower'; at the same time he appealed for 'Golden Drop', not aware evidently that it was sold by Daisy Hill as 'Yellow Rose'. The cultivar name is probably an invention by Thomas Smith.

'Golden Drop' was described in a note by Charlotte Grace O'Brien, quoted in *The garden* (1905). Referring to three double wallflowers grown in Ireland, she stated that 'The orange one ["Golden Drop"] comes in more as an early spring flower... A sharp turn of drought will kill all the old plants of Golden Drop, the most delicate.'

**refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 41: 99 (Spring 1900); Goodwin, *Gard. illust.* 57 (30 November 1935): 715; *The garden* 67 (20 May 1905): 302; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 105-106.



### *Erythronium*

Liliaceae. Trout lily.

#### *E. revolutum* 'Guincho Splendour'

Giant (flower stems 40-45cm, extending to 0.6m tall in fruit), pink-flowered plant; flower about 10cm across 'much larger than normal', anthers bright yellow; in bloom earlier than other *Erythronium*; leaves mottled with pale white.

**Origin:** originally from Guicho, Helen's Bay, Co. Down, but the ultimate source is not known. Gary Dunlop (Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down) obtained this from Nigel Marshall of Mount Stewart. It is perhaps a hybrid.

**ref:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998, 3 April 1998).

#### 'Blush'

Flowers pale pink, deepening with age, with fine red ring in centre.

**Origin:** a hybrid seedling (*E. oregonum* x *revolutum*) raised, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

**refs:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries list of 1998 additions* [without description].

#### 'Flash'

Flower with red eye.

**Origin:** a selection form of a hybrid, perhaps between *E. revolutum* and *E. oregonum*. Named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

**ref:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 3 April 1998).



### *Escallonia*

Escalloniaceae.

#### *E. laevis* 'Gold Brian'

syn: 'Hopley's Gold', 'Pure Gold', *E. macrantha* 'Lakemount'. Compact, evergreen shrub with spectacular young foliage; leaves when very young yellow turning light green as they age; flowers red.

**Origin:** a sport propagated and introduced by Philip Marie Moreau, Bodyke, Co. Clare; this cultivar is protected by Plant Breeders Rights in Ireland, France, the United Kingdom and Holland, and is trade marked.

Philip Moreau found this while taking cuttings, as a plain golden-foliaged side-shoot on a hedge of *E. laevis*, and later this also produced a sport with a green central patch in

each leaf which he propagated and named 'Gold Ellen' (see below). I have seen this latter plant (with the central dark patch) in several places labelled 'Gold Brian'.

The plant is named after Brian Moreau, Philip's son.

**award:** Silver Medal (1991, Boskoop)

**refs:** P. M. Moreau (*in litt.* 2 February 1998); *Dendroflora* 28 (1991): 67

**illusts:** *Dendroflora* 28 (1991): opp. p. 56; *The Irish garden* 6 (9) (November/December 1997): 27,

#### *E. laevis* 'Gold Ellen'

Evergreen shrub with golden, variegated foliage; leaves when young with irregular green central flash; flowers red.

**Origin:** a sport on 'Gold Brian' propagated and introduced by Philip Marie Moreau, Bodyke, Co. Clare. This was named by Philip after his daughter.

This cultivar is somewhat unstable; when propagated by conventional means (by cuttings) 9 out of 10 will revert to 'Gold Brian'. As such it may be argued that it is *not* a cultivar as defined by the *International code of nomenclature for cultivated plants 1995*, Art. 2.2. However, this is 'clearly distinct [and] stable...', and for that reason it was not granted Plant Breeders Rights.

**ref:** P. M. Moreau (*in litt.* 2 February 1998).

#### *E. macrantha* 'Bantry Bay'

Flowers apple-blossom pink.

**Origin:** from Inlacullin, Glengarriff, Co. Cork; introduced by Treseder's Nursery, Truro, Cornwall. c. 1998

This plant was a chance seedling discovered in a rock crevice below Murdo McKenzie's house on Inlacullin. Neal Treseder collected cuttings while on holiday in Ireland with Mr & Mrs Reid, and it was named and marketed from the Truro nursery.

**refs:** Treseder, *Handbook of ornamental trees...* no. 11 (1971-1972), 45; Reid, 'Gleanings from Cornwall', *Moorea* 8 (1990): 17; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 150.

#### *E. organense* 'Pennickii'

1998

syn: *E. organense* var. *pennickii*

An evergreen shrub with 'choice foliage, bold broad shining leaf, dainty pink flowers'; 'a very compact variety, with neat habit, deep rose-pink flowers.'

**Origin:** from Pennick's Nursery, Upper Kendalstown, Delgany, Co. Wicklow (W. S., 'Messrs Pennick & Co.'s nurseries', *The garden* 4 (2 August 1873): 102); no further information is available about it

This was used by the Slings of Slieve Donard Nursery 1998 Newcastle, Co. Down, as one of the parents of their excellent *Escallonia* cultivars, including 'Apple Blossom'.

**refs:** *Pennick's Nursery catalogue; Gold medal shrubs*, Donard Nursery [c.1934].

#### *E. rubra* 'C. F. Ball'

Evergreen shrubs; leaves oval, smaller than 'Alice', dark green, dull above, oval, 1.5 x 1.5 cm, branches slender and pendulous; flowers solitary or a few in a cluster; petals blood-red, not fading.

**Origin:** from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin. This deliberately created hybrid, produced by C. F. Ball 1985 before the First World War, was not selected and named until after Ball's death from shrapnel wounds at Gallipoli in 1915. Cuttings were distributed to Daisy Hill Nursery in October 1920, and to Massey in January 1921. It may also have been one of the hybrids, numbered 1 and 2 sent to Canon Ellacombe in July 1912.

G. N. Smith of Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, provided this commentary on the history of this cultivar -

... in the month of November, 1914, when looking round the then "Royal" Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, with the

late Mr. Ball, he showed me some seedling Escallonias, the result of some crosses he had made, and said that one was rather a good one. His offer of a few cuttings was gladly accepted, and these were grown on under the title "Escallonia C. F. B.," and eventually developed into fine specimens, proving it to be, in my estimation, the finest and brightest coloured of the family. But, alas, by that time the raiser had passed away in the service of his King and Country. It is a grand plant, but not too good to commemorate the name of our dear friend who was one of Nature's gentlemen.'

I have searched the donations registers at the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, and the earliest record of cuttings of 'C. F. Ball' going to Smith dates from October 1920.

**refs:** Smith, 'Escallonia C. F. Ball', *Gard. chron.* **96** (21 July 1934): 43; Walsh, Ross & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium* (1983), 158-159; Nelson & McCracken, 'The brightest jewel' (1987), 158-195; *Ir. garden* **4** (3) (May/June 1995): [26-27]; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 160-161; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 106; *The garden* **122** (1997): 598-601.

**illusts:** *An Irish florilegium* (1983), plate 32; 'The brightest jewel' (1987), plate 14; *Ir. garden* **4** (3) (May/June 1995): [26-27]; *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), plate 11; *The garden* **122** (1997): 598.

#### ***E. rubra* 'Woodside'**

syn: *E. rubra* var. *pygmaea*

Dwarf shrub never more than 0.5m tall, with small leaves and small red-pink flowers; 'dwarf evergreen of dense compact habit and rounded form and promises to keep 1 to 2 feet high ... rosy crimson flowers commence to appear in summer and continue until autumn.\*'

**Origin:** a witch's-broom from Carrablagh, Co. Donegal, or Woodside, Howth, Co. Dublin; introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

A witch's-broom yielded this cultivar which was a dwarf shrub. The true plant is probably extinct as it tended to revert to the tall form very easily. Praeger (1922) stated that

I believe [it] originated as a branch upon a normal shrub in the late Mr. H. C. Hart's delightful garden at Carrablagh on Lough Swilly ... The Escallonia flowers freely.

Contradicting this, Sir Frederick Moore (1938) recalled that it

Was found by George Vaughan Hart growing as a witches' broom in ... Woodside on the Hill of Howth, near Dublin.

G. V. Hart was H. C. Hart's brother.

A. T. Johnson (*Gard. chron.* **88** (1930): 150) noted a second dwarf cultivar of *Escallonia*, implying that 'Pygmaea' and 'Woodside' are not the same, but his account appears to be confused; he attributed the finding of the second one, an 'interesting and delightful if not strikingly showy' plant to Murray Hornibrook.

As I noted elsewhere it is important to record that another dwarf *Escallonia* cultivar, a chance seedling in M. Feeseey's Devon garden, was also given the name 'Woodside' despite the well-known Irish cultivar.

**refs:** *Ir. gardening* **17** (1922): 18-19; *Ornamental flowering trees and shrubs* (1938), 134; Bean, *Trees & shrubs III* (1936), 151\*; — *Trees & shrubs II* (1973), 123; Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 59.

#### ***E. stenopetala* 'Rubra Foliis Argenteis'**

'The young leaves are nearly white, with a green spot in the centre. With age this spot spreads until the whole leaf becomes greenish. Quite distinct and curious variegation.'

**Origin:** from Rodger, M'Clelland & Co., Newry, Co. Down: 'a form originating here.'

**refs:** Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 106.

#### **'Alice'**

Evergreen shrub; leaves glossy above, toothed, 3 x 1 cm; flowers in clusters of 5 or more, larger than those of 'C. F. Ball'; buds waxy red; petals red-pink, recurving; style green with expanded green stigma; anthers with golden yellow pollen.

**Origin:** from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin. A deliberately created hybrid, produced by C. F. Ball before the First World War. He selected it and named it after his bride.

There are records of it being distributed from Glasnevin in 1930 to Daisy Hill Nursery in March and to Edwin Beckett, gardener to Vicary Gibbs, Aldenham, in November.

**refs:** Walsh, Ross & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium* (1983), 158; *Ir. garden* **4** (3) (May/June 1995): [26-27]; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 161.

#### **'Apple Blossom'**

'Soft pink chalice-shaped flowers during June-July'; 'flowers chalice-shaped and ... a delightful shade of soft pink; neat habit and good foliage.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down, 1922 one of the series of excellent cultivars raised and introduced by the Newcastle nursery. 'A choice new hybrid catalogued for the first time.'

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 61.

#### **'Compacta'**

'An erect grower, with fine foliage and rose-pink flowers.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down; one of the series of excellent cultivars raised and introduced by the Newcastle nursery. 'This new seedling, of our own raising, successfully ends our efforts to produce a really well-shaped *Escallonia* ...'

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 61.

#### **'Donard Beauty'**

'Compact shrub, 3 to 4 ft, free-flowering, rosy red flowers; it is literally smothered with flowers'; 'by far the finest ... the graceful arching branches smothered with rosy red flowers ... vigorous growth.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down  
**award:** AM 1930.

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 61.

#### **'Donard Brilliance'**

'Rich velvety crimson flowers.'; 'rich velvety scarlet flowers, with golden stamens ... quite one inch in diameter ... Unfortunately it is rather shy of flowering unless well pruned.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.  
**award:** AM 1928.

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 61.

#### **'Donard Gem'**

'Clear pink, sweet-scented flowers.'; 'a very dainty Escallonia, of dwarfer habit ... during June and July it is a mass of beautiful clear pink flowers.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.  
**award:** AM 1927.

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 61.

'Donard Glory' – a mistake perhaps for 'Glory of Donard'

#### **'Donard Radiance'**

'A strong growing plant of compact habit which with light

pruning annually after flowering ultimately attains a height of 5-8 ft. The large chalice-shaped flowers are dark pink in colour while the shining luscious foliage enhances the appearance.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.  
**awards:** AM July 1954; AGM (RHS).  
**ref:** Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 62.

#### 'Donard Rose'

'Large clear pink flowers. Good foliage and a graceful semi-pendulous habit.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.  
**ref:** Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 62.

#### 'Donard Scarlet'

'Very large flowers freely produced; foliage rather paler than most Escallonia.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.  
**ref:** Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 62.

#### 'Donard Seedling'

'Apple-blossom flowers, very vigorous.'; 'very large blossoms ... over a long period.'; 'flowers white tinged with red.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. The first of the excellent cultivars raised and introduced by the Newcastle nursery, a hybrid between *Escallonia* 'Langleyensis' and *E. philippiana*.

This may have been raised by James Coey before he bought the nursery.

Via 'Slieve Donard', which was a seedling from 'Donard Seedling', and *Escallonia organensis* 'Pennickii' (q.v.), this gave rise, through a deliberate breeding and selection programme under the direction of Leslie Slinger, to such cultivars as 'Apple Blossom'.

**award:** AM 1916.

**refs:** *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.* **42** (1917): clxv; Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 62.

**illustr:** *NCCPG national collections directory* (1996), 80.

#### 'Donard Star'

syn: 'Donard Rose'

'Compact and upright but not a big plant. We estimate it will grow, with annual pruning, to a height of 5 to 6 feet. The flowers are rose-pink and we consider them the largest and most perfectly formed of any Escallonia.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down: 'This is the newest and last of the set of 'Apple Blossom' hybrids.'

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 63.

#### 'Donard Surprise'

syn: 'Donard Surprise' [sic]

Shrub to 1.8m tall, dark, glossy foliage, flowers red.

**Origin:** Not listed in any catalogue issued by the Slieve Donard Nursery, so what is this, and how did it acquire the name? It may be one of the Donard's cultivars renamed (see also *Potentilla fruticosa* 'Donard Orange').

**refs:** *The RHS plant finder*; Northumbria Nurseries, *The quality plant buyers guide* [not dated, 1998].

#### 'Donard White'

'A bush of compact rounded habit bearing white flowers, pink in bud, over a long period.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down: 'this plant is the result of our efforts to produce a hardy evergreen white *Escallonia*.'

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 63.

#### 'Erecta'

syn: *Escallonia erecta*

Leaves small, 'well-furnished shoots, bolt upright'.

**Origin:** mentioned by Arnold-Foster (1948), but not traced in catalogues issued by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle,

Co. Down.

**refs:** Arnold-Foster (1948), 16; Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 63.

#### 'Glasnevin Hybrid'

Evergreen shrub, flowers rosy-red, like those of 'C. F. Ball' but in larger clusters; leaves dull dark green above, undersides with dense covered of resin-glands, felling rough. before 1968

**Origin:** from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin. One of three hybrid *Escallonia* cultivars raised and named at Glasnevin (cf. 'Alice', *E. rubra* 'C. F. Ball').

**refs:** Nelson & McCracken, *'The brightest jewel'* (1987), 209, 238; *Ir. garden* **4** (3) (May/June 1995): [26-27]; Bean, *Trees & shrubs II* (1973), 124. c. 1940

#### 'Glory of Donard'

'Deep carmine flowers in profusion. An excellent large flowered variety'; 'The original plant now about 5 to 6 feet is laden during June and July with large deep carmine flowers of perfect form.' before 1916

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

'The finest variety we have produced ... We offer this *Escallonia* as being the finest in existence.'

Offered for the first time in 1942.

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, *'Glory of Donard'* (1993), 63.

#### 'Heights of Newry'

syn: presumably an invented name for 'Newry' (qv)

**Origin:** presumably from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

**refs:** *Powers The Nursery, Lord Edward St, Dublin, catalogue of rose trees etc* [undated]; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 107.

#### 'J. W. Porter'

**Origin:** from J. W. Porter, Carryduff, Co. Down; introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

A seedling raised by James Porter (cf. *Erica*), which he planted in his Carryduff garden. Cuttings were acquired by the Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, but it is not known if the plant was ever named and sold.

**ref:** Mrs Eileen Porter (pers. comm.)

#### 'Lord Headfort's Seedling'

No description traced.

**Origin:** presumably from Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath.

**ref:** *The RHS plant finder* [deletions].

#### 'Newry'

syn: 'Newryensis'

Shrub 'bearing freely racemes of blush coloured flowers for a prolonged period.'; 'blush coloured flowers, borne in profusion during Summer, Autumn, and early Winter months.' 9½ ft.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down.

Originally listed as *E. hybrida* 'Newry', so the cultivar name is correctly 'Newry' and not 'Newryensis'. Described as a hybrid between 'pterocladon and Langleyensis', before 1959 between *E. rosea* and *E. 'Langleyensis'*.

I have seen this only in the collections at the J. F. Kennedy Arboretum, New Ross, so this is a rare plant. Arnold-Foster stated that 'Newry' (as *E. newryensis*) was 'erect, tall, fast growing, little scorched by wind and very useful as a high screen' for coastal sites.

**refs:** Arnold-Foster (1948), 16; Nelson, *The new plantsman* **4** (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 107.

**illustr:** *The new plantsman* **4**: 105 (1997).

#### 'Peach Blossom'

'Identical in habit... with 'Apple Blossom'... a bushy plant capable

of attaining 6-8ft... the flowers are a uniform peach pink.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down; this arose from a branch sport on 'Apple Blossom' which was spotted and propagated by Harry Bryce.

**award:** AGM (RHS).

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 64.

#### 'Pride of Donard'

'The flowers are reminiscent of 'Apple Blossom' in shape but are coloured rich light red. This ... is the earliest one to flower, the blossoms appearing from June onwards. The habit of the bush is erect and compact and the ultimate height ... 6-8 ft, whilst the foliage ... is an attractive shiny dark green.

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

**award:** AGM (RHS).

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 64.

#### 'Rosette'

'3 to 4 feet tall; rose-pink flowers.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

This was the last of the Donard *Escallonia* cultivars; sadly it does not follow the pattern and carry a 'Donard' name.

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 64.

#### 'Slieve Donard'

'Large pink flowers, very hardy'; 'absolutely hardy; a most vigorous grower, bearing large panicles of apple-blossom pink flowers.'

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 64.

**illustr:** NCCPG national collections directory (1996), 80.

#### 'William Watson'

Very compact shrub; flowers 'bright rosy red', in June and July, with a second flush in September and October.

**Origin:** from Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down.

This is apparently named after William Watson, head-gardener at Rowallane, Saintfield. While Leslie Slinger claimed this was a plant raised at Slieve Donard Nursery, it is also possible that it was a chance seedling at Rowallane.

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 65.

**illustr:** Phillips & Rix (1989), 222.



### *Eucryphia* Eucryphiaceae.

#### *E. glutinosa* 'Camelliaeflora'

'The formation of the pure white flowers suggests a single Camellia; the reflexed petals are shown off to advantage by the dark crimson stamens.'

**Origin:** not certain; perhaps introduced by Slieve Donard Nursery, Newcastle, Co. Down. 'A seedling form of great merit'. I have a photograph taken of this by B. O. Mulligan at Slieve Donard Nurseries on 5 August 1960.

**ref:** Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 65.

#### *E. glutinosa* 'Daisy Hill'

syn *E. pinnatifolia* 'Daisy Hill'

Flowers semi-double (noted as "plena" i.e. double) with 'chocolate coloured anthers amongst the extra petals'; the semi-double flowers last longer than in the single type and have greater resistance to adverse weather conditions than the single form; 10-20ft.

**Origin:** from Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. There is a plant at Mount Usher, Co. Wicklow.

**refs:** Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 61; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 107; Walpole, 'The genus *Eucryphia*', *Roy. Hort. Society Ireland Yb.* 1965: 27-29; *Ir. garden* 2 (4) (July-August 1993): 30.

#### *E. glutinosa* 'Mount Usher Form'

'An outstanding form with purplish red stamens and pure white petals; 25- 30 ft.'

**Origin:** from Mount Usher, Ashford, Co. Wicklow;

introduced by Daisy Hill Nursery, Newry, Co. Down. It is not now clear what this plant was, and it is just possible that it was actually *E. x nymansensis* 'Mount Usher'.

**before 1959 refs:** *Daisy Hill Nursery catalogue* no. 148 (c. 1955); Nelson, *The new plantsman* 4 (1997): 98-114; Nelson & Grills, *Daisy Hill Nursery* (1998), 107.

#### *E. x intermedia* 'Rostrevor'

syn: *E. x intermedia* 'Rodgersii'

Evergreen tree; leaves dark green above, grey below, margins not toothed, simple or with 3 leaflets; flowers cup-shaped, pure white, c. 4cm diameter.

**Origin:** a hybrid that arose in Sir John

before 1970 Ross-of-Bladensburg's garden at Rostrevor, Co. Down, before 1936. No date for raising is recorded nor is it clear if the plant was recognized before Sir John died in 1926. The synonym is derived from the name of a former head-gardener at Rostrevor House, John Rodgers.

Chief among the other hybrids in *E. x intermedia* before 1934

sometimes called 'Rostrevor' or 'Rodgersii'. This arose as a chance seedling at a once-famous garden owned by Sir John Ross-of-Bladensburg at Rostrevor, Co. Down.

The gardener, John Rodgers, found several obvious hybrids as seedlings intermediate between *E. glutinosa* and *E. lucida* and promptly named it after himself. Then someone took it upon themselves to change the name to 'Rostrevor' and it finally finished up with *E. x c.* 1934 *intermedia*. This, I think, is unfair to the discoverer as he was surely entitled to name it as he wished and everyone should have accepted the decision. Mr Rodgers, unfortunately, parted with some of the seedlings before it was established which one was the best and thus we have a variable hybrid on our hands. [Leslie Slinger; see Nelson & Deane 1993: 67]

It is clear from that account by Leslie Slinger that several seedlings of this hybrid were produced at Rostrevor, some of which were given to The Hon. H. D. McLaren, of Bodnant, North Wales. The Bodnant plants varied in their flowering characteristics. In 1936 material from Bodnant was exhibited at the RHS and gained an award of merit. This clone is the one to which the name 'Rostrevor' correctly belongs.

c. 1935 The Slieve Donard Nursery listed *Eucryphia rodgersii* from about 1938; the name 'Rostrevor' was not used. In the 1942 catalogue the plant is listed as *E. intermedia* (Rodgersii), which, when other entries are considered, implies that 'Rodgersii' was a name used in Northern Ireland. It is not possible to ascertain if the Slieve Donard Nursery was the first to market the hybrid – it is most probable that it did.

**awards:** AM 1936, AGM (RHS).

**refs:** *Curtis's bot. mag.* (1969) ns. plate 534; *Gard. chron.* 100 (1936): 187; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 55-56; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 57-59; *Slieve Donard Nursery catalogue gold medal shrubs* (1945); Nelson & Deane, '*Glory of Donard*' (1993), 65-67; *Ir. garden* 2 (4) (July-August 1993): 31.

**illustr:** *Curtis's bot. mag.* (1969) ns. plate 534.

#### *E. x intermedia* (dwarf form)

'Only a metre and a half in height and has never flowered'.

**Origin:** a seedling at Mount Usher, Ashford, Co. Wicklow, which after more than 40 years is still only 2m in height.

**refs:** *Ir. garden* 2 (4) (July-August 1993): 32; J. Anderson (*in litt.* 10 February 1998).

***E. moorei***

Tree to 25m (in wild), leaves ash-like with 5-11, narrow, pointed leaflets, largest towards tip of leaf; flowers white, small (to 2.5cm across); not reliably hardy.

**Origin:** collected by Charles Moore on wooded slopes in New South Wales, Australia; confined to the south-east of Australia.

Charles Moore worked for a time at Trinity College Botanic Garden, Ballsbridge, Dublin; he was the younger brother of David Moore, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin. The brothers were born near Dundee, Scotland.

**refs:** *Ir. garden* 2 (4 (July-August 1993): 32; *European garden flora* IV (1995), 24.

**illusts:** Phillips & Rix (1989), 225; *European garden flora* IV (1995), 24 (leaf only).

***E. x nymansensis* 'Castlewellan'**

'Similar to *E. cordifolia* in leaf and [*E.*] *x nymansensis* in flowers.

**Origin:** from Castlewellan, Co. Down.

**refs.:** *Ir. garden* 2 (4) (July-August 1993): 32; *Seaforde Gardens ... plant list January 1997* [name only].

***E. x nymansensis* 'George Graham'**

syn: *E. x nymansensis* 'Grahamii' [invalid]

Flowers two weeks after 'Nymansay', evergreen tree; leaflets 3 or leaves entire; flowers large, white.

**Origin:** a seedling that arose at Castlewellan, Co. Down, many years ago; the original plant, in the walled garden, is now 15m tall. It was marketed by the Slieve Donard Nursery for the first time about 1970, and is still available.

**refs:** Walsh & Nelson, *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1990), plate 4; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden* (1984), 56; —, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 58, 260; Nelson & Deane, 'Glory of Donard' (1993), 67; *Ir. garden* 2 (4) (July-August 1993): 32.

**illust:** *A prospect of Irish flowers* (1991), plate 4.

***E. x nymansensis* 'Mount Usher'**

syn: 'Mount Usher Variety'

Flowers with 4, large (to 2.5 cm long), slightly crumpled petals, stamens numerous, anthers pinkish-brown. Leaves more sharply pointed and narrower than 'Nymansay'; Johnson (1954) reported that the anthers are lilac, maturing to a 'darker hue ... Which induced me to believe that my shrub has come from the first cross made at Mount Usher for in the results of a second cross ... I am told the anthers are brown and the blooms smaller. ... There is a distinct fragrance. ... There is just one more point that seems to me to mark a difference between the two hybrids – the pedicels of 'Mount Usher' are unusually long, giving the blooms a graceful droop which is less apparent in those of *nymansensis*. (Johnson 1954). (Maroon anthers, fragrance reminiscent of hawthorn; *vide* J. M. Watson 1937).

**Origin:** from Mount Usher, Ashford, Co. Wicklow; introduced by Watson's Nursery, Killiney, Co. Dublin (1934). The original tree, with several siblings, still flourishes at Mount Usher beside the tennis court.

A. T. Johnson stated that this was the reverse cross of *E. x nymansensis*; its seed parent was *E. cordifolia*.

**refs:** R. Walpole (*in litt.* 15 August 1983); Walpole, 'The genus *Eucryphia*', *Roy. Hort. Society Ireland Yb.* 1965: 27-29; Walsh, Ross & Nelson, *An Irish florilegium* (1983), 118-119; Watson, 'Eucryphia Mount Usher Variety', *Gard. illust.* 59 (13 November 1937): 663; Johnson, 'Eucryphia Mount Usher', *Gard. illust.* 71 (November 1954), 260; *IGPS newsl.* 9 (October 1983): 5; *Ir. garden* 2 (4 (July-August 1993): 32; *The plantsman* 5 (1983): 177; — 6 (1984): 62; Nelson, *An Irish flower garden replanted* (1997), 58-59.

**illusts:** *Gard. illust.* 71 (November 1954): 260; *An Irish florilegium* (1983), plate 22.

***Euphorbia******E. amygdaloides* var. *robbiae* 'Holywood'**

syn: *E. robbiae* 'Holywood'

Flowers golden, foliage with a purple tinge; very slow to spread.

**Origin:** from Plas Merdyn, Hollywood, Co. Down, the garden of Drs Bill and Gretta Lennon. This plant was named by Roger Turner and has been introduced commercially by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

**refs:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); Turner, *Euphorbia, a gardener's guide* (1995); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant lists 1996, 1997* [without description].

***E. characias* 'Amber Eye'**

Dwarf perennial herb to 0.65m tall; flowers bright yellow with amber nectaries.

**Origin:** raised, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

**refs:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries 1997 plant list* [without description].

***E. characias* Ballyrogan hybrids**

early 1900s

note: the name is not valid s a cultivar name.

Mixed selection of perennial herb; no descriptions available.

**Origin:** raised, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

The name is not established and is not valid.

**ref:** *Ballyrogan Nurseries 1997 plant list* [without description].

***E. characias* 'Beech Park'**

Stems reported to reach 2.4m in height; floral bracts green; nectaries brown.

**Origin:** this plant came from Beech Park, the late David Shackleton's garden at Clonsilla, Co. Dublin, but its history is not known. It has been propagated and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. 1916 Down.

**refs:** Turner, *Euphorbia, a gardener's guide* (1995), 90; —, *The new plantsman* 1 (1993): 151-170.

***E. characias* 'Green Mantle'**

syn: the cultivar name is also rendered as 'Greenmantle'.

Perennial herb to 0.6-1m tall; flowers in narrow spires, floral bracts, pointed, and 'hooded', deep green, leaves greyish green.

**Origin:** raised, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

**refs:** Turner, *Euphorbia, a gardener's guide* (1995), 90; —, *The new plantsman* 1 (1993): 151-170; G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries plant lists 1996, 1997* [without descriptions].

***E. characias* 'Smokey'**

Perennial herb; leaves slate-grey with pink mid-rib, paler undersides.

**Origin:** raised, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down. This plant is now extinct as it died in its third year.

**refs:** Turner, *Euphorbia, a gardener's guide* (1995), 91; G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 3 April 1998).

***E. characias* 'Sombre Melody'**

Perennial herb to 1m tall; flowers well spaced, slightly drooping, fawn, cup-shaped, flushed red on outside (depends on frost), nectaries deep brown fading orange and then yellow, all five colours present at same time.

**Origin:** raised, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

**refs:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); *Ballyrogan Nurseries 1997 plant list* [without description].

***E. characias* 'Sunkist'**

Perennial herb to 60cm tall; stem leaves have gold tips which only develop in full sun.

**Origin:** raised, named and introduced by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

**refs:** Turner, *Euphorbia, a gardener's guide* (1995), 90; —, *The new plantsman* 1 (1993): 151-170.

#### ***E. hyberna* 'Plas Merdyn'**

Herbaceous perennial forming 'large hemisphere about 90cm across', with 'floral heads clearly spaced and held above the foliage'.

**Origin:** from Plas Merdyn, Holywood, Co. Down, the garden of Drs Bill and Gretta Lennon. This plant was named by Roger Turner and has been introduced commercially by Gary Dunlop, Ballyrogan Nurseries, Newtownards, Co. Down.

*Euphorbia hyberna*. Irish spurge, is native in western Ireland (Cork to Donegal), but this is the only named cultivar that I am aware of. However, as noted by Turner (1995), the origin of the cultivar is uncertain and he believes it may be a selection of *E. hyberna* subsp. *canutii*; if this is the case, the cultivar must have been collected originally in souther Europe.

**refs:** G. Dunlop (*in litt.* 25 January 1998); Turner, *Euphorbia, a gardener's guide* (1995), 120; *The new plantsman* 1 (1994): 164.

#### ***E. x martinii* nothosubsp. *martinii* 'Malahidensis'**

syn: *E. x malahidensis* (see Radcliffe-Smith (1986) for 'discussion' of the nomenclature of this plant. The Latin hybrid name was validly published and can therefore serve as the cultivar (fancy) name.)

Robust perennial, leaves and stems purple-tinged, but less than in *E. x martinii* 'Purpurea'.

**Origin:** from Malahide Castle, Malahide, Co. Dublin. Alas, this cultivar is apparently extinct. According to Radcliffe-Smith (1985)

This hybrid was artificially raised by The Lord Talbot de Malahide in his castle ground. It approaches *E. x martinii* ... very closely, but tends to exhibit the habit of *characias* rather than *amygdaloies*, whilst exhibiting the coloration of *amygdaloies* cv. *Purpurea*, albeit distributed otherwise than in that parent.

A similar but distinct cultivar, 'Cornubiensis', came from Moira Reid's garden at Liskeard in Cornwall. Mrs Reid was a native of Ireland (see *Moorea* 8 (1990): 14-20).

**refs:** Radcliffe-Smith, 'Two new *Euphorbia* hybrids', *Kew bulletin* 40 (1985): 445-446; —, 'Apologia mea ...', *Taxon* 35 (1986): 349; Turner, *Euphorbia, a gardener's guide* (1995), 132.



#### ***Exochorda*** Rosaceae.

#### **'Irish Pearl'**

syn: I have a note of name 'Irish beauty' but no reference for it; t may have been a name used for this plant.

'The plant is a very rapid grower, and flowers very freely, the long shoots, two or three feet long, being completely wreathed with the beautiful racemes of flowers, the buds drooping like pearls gracefully threaded'; flowers pure white with conspicuous green eyes.

**Origin:** from the National Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin.

Lady Moore provided the history of this plant which is probably no longer in cultivation:

[It] was raised from seed at Glasnevin, and is the result of a cross between plants received as *Exochorda wilsonii* ... and *Exochorda racemosa*. The flowers are large, eight to ten on each raceme, closely arranged on the stem, each flower being over one-and-a-half inch across when fully developed. The flower is rather star-shaped, pure white, and the upper side of the calyx, which shows between the petals, is also white. The cup-like disc in the centre is green, which gives a conspicuous, attractive eye to the flower. The foliage, at the flowering stage, is of a light green colour, downy on both sides, whitish underneath, almost obovate in shape. The leaves alter in size, shape and colour in the course of their development.

**ref:** *Gard. chron.* 94 (ser. 3) (8 July 1933): 24.

**illust:** *Gard. chron.* 94 (ser. 3) (8 July 1933): 24-25.



before 1933