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A CHECK-LIST OF CULTIVAR NAMES IN WEIGELA

IN 1929 L. H. BAILEY CONSIDERED "The Case of *Diervilla* and *Weigela*" (Gent. Herb. 2: 39-54. 1929) and concluded that the two genera were truly distinct morphologically and geographically, as well as horticulturally. His review of the history of these two genera is complete and need not be repeated. A third taxon at the generic level, *Calyptrostigma*, was also recognized by Bailey as containing "at least two species in Eastern Asia. . ." and "little known in cultivation, as they are usually rather difficult to grow." Nakai (Jour. Jap. Bot. 12: 1-17. 1936) did not agree with Bailey and combined *Weigela* and *Diervilla* and proposed two new genera. He published the genus *Weigelastrum* to contain *Diervilla maximowiczii* and he substituted the name *Macrodiervilla* for the illegitimate *Calyptrostigma* which Bailey had accepted under different rules of nomenclature. Rehder (Jour. Arnold Arb. 20: 429-431. 1939) reduced both of Nakai's genera to sectional rank and accepted Bailey's recognition of *Weigela* and *Diervilla*. Rehder's treatment is followed by most American horticulturists, although some nurserymen still list species and varieties of *Weigela* under the name *Diervilla*, or under both names, and often indiscriminately.

The situation is confused in modern treatments from Europe. In England, Bean's *Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles* recognizes only *Diervilla* and this is also the treatment given in the Royal Horticultural Society's *Dictionary of Gardening*. Victor Chaudun who prepared the pertinent treatment for the new edition of *Le Bon Jardinier* also considers *Diervilla* the proper name, crediting it incorrectly to Adanson however, and not to Miller, and noting, also incorrectly, "*Weigelia* (et non *Weigela*).". In the second edition of Parey's *Blumengärtnerei* (ed. 2, 1958-61) and in his *Handbuch der Laubgehölze* (1959-62) Krüssmann recognizes both *Diervilla* and *Weigela* for Germany.

Many of the authors who separate the genera *Diervilla* and *Weigela* employ in keys the useful but unconvincing characteristics of bilabiate *versus* regular corollas and yellow *versus* white, rose, scarlet or green colors for these genera respectively. Considering only these distinctions, other authors, as noted above, combine the genera under the name *Diervilla*. Bailey has made the case for the separation much more convincingly and his article is worth more serious consideration.

In the preparation of this check-list of cultivar names of *Weigela* Thunb., the treatment followed is that given by Rehder in his *Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs* and documented in his *Bibliography of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs*. Rehder recognizes in these treatments the many hybrids between species, a fact established much earlier by Carrière when he published the category "Hybrid Group." More recently Janina Poszwinska in an article on the progeny analysis of some *Weigela* crosses (*Arboretum Kórnickie Rocznik* 6: 143-167. 1961) shows the free crossability of species in the three sections UTSUGIA, CALYSPHYRUM, and WEIGELASTRUM. Rehder has suggested the further crossing of hybrids between species and of back-crossing before the selection of some of the named cultivars. In the check-list which follows no attempt has been made to associate the cultivar with a species beyond the reference given by the original author.

According to the *Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (Article 18), cultivar names are transferred without change when the botanical name is changed. Many of the cultivar names in the check-list have been published only under the name *Diervilla* but from the descriptions these taxa are clearly referable to *Weigela*. There is no provision in the rules of nomenclature for indicating such a bibliographic or taxonomic change.

The names of the cultivated plants in the check-list which follows have been obtained from many sources, including nursery catalogues and horticultural magazines. The taxa grown by botanical gardens and arboreta in the United States and in Europe are also included if their names were supplied to me by their staff members or included in their publications. The names encountered include many misspellings, poor or erroneous translations, and commercial synonyms. These names have been given in the list, often without reference to the source, to permit the correction of names or spellings maintained in error.

This compilation is called a check-list deliberately, to indicate several differences from the registration lists published previously in *Arnoldia* for other genera. A monographic study of *Weigela* has not been attempted in the preparation of this list. The comprehensive work of two colleagues in Europe to this end is known and their work may clarify some of the problems encountered in the present task. It is hoped that the bibliographic citations, particularly for American literature, will be of value to their studies.

In the list which follows, no attempt has been made to evaluate the plants. Descriptive phrases are given when supplied by the original author or when nearly contemporary with the original publication. The bibliographic procedure of the earlier registration lists (*Quart. Newsl. Am. Assoc. Gard. Arb.* 64: 9-11. 1965) has been followed in this publication. An attempt is made to supply the

name of an author or a bibliographic citation for all cultivar names or names applied to plants developed in cultivation. In some cases it is clear that older references do exist but where exact references were not available or could not be checked, the name may be credited to a more recent author.

Cultivar names which are clearly acceptable and represent plants which can be identified are given in LARGE and SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS. Other names in the list can not be identified with a plant, are homonyms from which a single name must be selected by a future worker or, are to be rejected.

An asterisk (*) following a name indicates that a plant is grown under that name by at least one botanical garden or arboretum which supplied information for this list, or has been offered recently under the name in the publications of a commercial nursery. No attempt has been made to check the accuracy of identity of such listings or the availability of such cultivated plants. Information on the location of authentic, named clones representing cultivars in this list is desired. Any corrections or additions to the list or the bibliography given will be appreciated.

‘A. Carrière’ * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 190-1, p. 49. 1880-81). Probably a spelling variation of ‘Abel Carrière’.

‘A. Lavallée’ = ‘LAVALLEE’.

‘ABEL CARRIÈRE’ * (Lemoine 1876 ex Krüssman Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 571. 1962). The Lemoine reference cannot be located. Krüssman describes the plant as large flowered, free, bright rose carmine red, corolla throat flecked with gold; buds purple-carmine.

‘Alba’ * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 121, p. 42. 1868). Described as “amabilis rosea” = *coraeensis* ‘Alba’.

‘Alba’ * (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1861: 331, plate. 1861). Described by Carrière as *Weigelia alba* Hort. and referred to *W. rosea alba*. A distinctive, very floriferous shrub, everblooming, with flowers a glazed or faience white with the long narrow tube slightly orange or rose carmine. Leaves sinuate and undulate on the margin, often crisped. Flowers so rarely truly white that Carrière proposed the name ‘Mutabilis’ to replace ‘Alba’. Treated by Rehder as *W. florida* f. *alba* (Carr.) Rehd.

‘Alba’ (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1877: 300. 1877). Vigorous shrub, leaves relatively narrow, finely dentate and serrate, apex long acuminate; flower buds yellow-pink opening to a pure white. Grown from seed of 1874 and flowered in 1876-7. More hardy than “*W. Nivea* Sieb.”, the only other pure white flowered *Weigela*, which is delicate and requires special soils.

‘Alba’ (Zabel in Beissner et al. Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 466. 1903). Published without description as *D[iervilla] hortensis alba*. Currently referred to *W. hortensis* f. *albiflora*.

‘Alba’ (Several botanical gardens list “*W. japonica alba*” for which no published reference has been found).

‘Aldenham Glow’.* Plants so listed by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, were received from Vicary Gibbs in 1926. No validating reference has been found.

- ‘Alphonse Lavallée’ (Pépinieres Minier, Angers, Fr., Cat. p. 51, Autumn 1960).
Published without description. A probable spelling variation for ‘LAVALLEI’.
- ‘Andenken an Frau van Houtte’ (Späth, Späth-buch 1720–1920, 233. 1921).
Commercial synonym of ‘Memoire de Mme. Van Houtte’.
- ‘Andreas Leroy’ (Späth, Späth-buch 1720–1920, 233. 1921). Flowers medium sized, rose with rose-white spots; buds dark rose. Possibly the same as ‘MONSIEUR ANDRÉ LEROY’.
- ‘Angustifolia’ (Froebel in Beissner et al. Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 465. 1903).
Cited under *D[iervilla] florida* but without description.
- ‘ANDRÉ THOUIN’ * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 91, p. 26. 1882).
Described as a hybrid of *W. coraeensis* and *W. florida*. Flowers medium sized, narrow tubed, brownish-red outside, pale purple inside.
- ‘Andre Thourin’. A common misspelling of ‘ANDRÉ THOUIN’.
- ‘Anmutige’ (Späth, Späth-buch 1720–1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym for ‘GRACIEUX’ published as *W. praecox* Anmutige.
- ‘Arborescens’ (Hort. ex Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 1: 274. 1889). Referred by Rehder to *W. floribunda* f. *grandiflora*.
- ‘Argenteo-marginata Variegata’ (Leonard Nurs., Piqua, Ohio, Cat. 1932).
Without further description.
- ‘ARLÉQUIN’ (Anon. in Revue Hort. 1879: 300. 1879). Milky white flowers with lilac or darker flowers in same or different inflorescences. Long lasting. Published as *W. hortensis* arléquin.
- ‘Atropurpurea’ (Beardslee Nurs., Perry, Ohio, Wholesale Price List, p. 4. 1961). Given as *W. florida atropurpurea*, a source of ‘JAVA RED’.
- ‘Atrosanguinea’ (Daisy Hill Nurs., Newry, Irel., Cat. 101, p. 123, undated).
Flowers bright crimson inside, deep rose outside. “Very good and free.”
- ‘AUG. WILHELM’ * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88, p. 24. 1881). Flowers well opened, widely bell-shaped, red-orange.
- ‘Augusta’ (Dieck, Zöschen, Ger., Cat. Suppl. p. 9. 1887). Published without description.
- ‘Auguste Wilhelm’ (Hesse Baumsch., Weener-Ems, Germ., Preisverz. 1908–1909, p. 55). Published without description. Probable spelling variation of ‘AUG. WILHELM’.
- ‘Aurea’. A name commonly used in European gardens, often as “florida aurea.”
No valid publication has been discovered.
- ‘Aureo Marginata’ (Daisy Hill Nurs., Newry, Ire., Cat. 101, p. 123, undated).
Published as *W. amabilis aureo marginata* and reported to have “leaves beautifully bordered with yellow.”
- ‘AVALANCHE’ * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 173, p. viii. 1909). Flowers in panicles, remaining pure white until they fall; plant vigorous and very floriferous.
- ‘AVANT-GARDE’ * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 164. p. viii. 1906).

Flowers large in horizontal clusters, well open, showing marbled pink throat spotted with cream, extending to a brilliant rose. Leaves hidden by the enormous profusion of flowers.

'Avante Garde'. A spelling variation for 'AVANT-GARDE'.

'BALLET' * (Broertjes, Jaarb., Proef. Boomk., Boskoop, Netherl. p. 70. 1958). A cross of W. 'Boskoop Glory' and W. 'Newport Red'. Medium high shrub with dark pinkish-red flowers. A full description was published by Schneider in 1963 (Nederl. Dendr. Ver. Jaarb. 22: 70).

'BAYARD' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 124, p. 29. 1893). A name published without description.

'BÉRANGER' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88, p. 24. 1881). A medium-sized shrub with dark brownish-red flowers, purple margined within and the throat yellow spotted. Similar to *Rhododendron ponticum* in color according to Lemoine.

'Bezaubernde' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'SEDUCTION' offered as W. *praecox* Bezaubernde.

'Bicolor' (Daisy Hill Nurs., Newry, Irel., Cat. 101, p. 123, undated). Offered as W. *corensis bicolor* with rose and creamy white flowers on the same bush.

'BICOLOR' (Parsons & Sons Co., Flushing, N. Y., Descr. Cat. p. 12. 1884). Offered as W. *middendorffiana bicolor*. The lower lip of the corolla marked and dotted with purple. Not too hardy.

'BIFORMIS' * (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. Gén. 43, p. 145. 1880). A plant producing at one time large flowers of a deep-rose color and small or medium-sized flowers of pale-rose color often striped.

'Blütenmonat' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'FLOREAL' offered as W. *praecox* Blütenmonat.

'Boquet' (Bonnell Nurs., Renton, Washington, Cat. p. 19. 1946). Deep rose-pink flowers. Probably the same as 'Bouquet Rose' of Lemoine.

'BOSKOOP GLORY' * (F. J. Grootendorst and Sons Nurs., Boskoop, Netherl., Wholesale Price List (U. S. ed.), p. 38. 1954-5). Large flowers, salmon pink in color. An entirely new color.

'Boule Rose' (Horton Nurs., Painesville, Ohio, Price List 1955-56, p. 173). Published without description.

'BOUQUET ROSE' * (Lemoine & Fils., Nancy, Fr., Cat. 143, p. x. 1899). Flowers large, well open, satin rose, with straw-colored spots on the throat; flowers by the 5th of May. Listed under W. *praecox*.

'BRIGHTNESS' (Watsons Nurs., Dublin, Irel., Fruit Trees and Shrubs, Cat. p. 42. 1937). "Crimson flowered, a dwarf Eva Rathke."

'Bris de Mai' * (Greenbrier Farms, Norfolk, Virginia, Cat. p. 39. 1943). A small shrub with very red flowers. Blooms all summer. Plant Introduction #135263.

'Bristol'. A name used by many U. S. nurseries for 'BRISTOL RUBY'.

- 'BRISTOL RUBY' * (Alex Cummings, Bristol, Conn. Plant Patent #492. 1941). "Hybrids of *W. rosea* and *W. 'Eva Rathke'*. Color of *Eva Rathke* but habit more erect and more vigorous and hardier."
- 'BRISTOL SNOWFLAKE' * (Bristol Nurs., Bristol, Conn., Spring Cat., last cover, 1961). Flowers goblet shaped, gleaming white, almost everblooming from June and July until well into the fall. To 8 feet tall at maturity. Hardy in Iowa and Vermont. "A seedling of the superb Bristol Ruby."
- 'BUISSON FLEURI' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 179, p. 6. 1911). Compact panicles, flowers large, rosy to carmine mauve, throat spotted with yellow.
- 'BURFORD' (Treasure & Sons, Treasures of Tenbury Wells, Engl. Undated catalogue probably 1959, p. 18). A free flowering variety with delicate, fragrant, rose-pink flowers. "Found on the property when the present owner bought it."
- 'CAMÉLÉON' * (Carrière, *Revue Hort.* **1868**: 240. 1868). A selection made by M. Billiard of Fontenay-aux-Roses. Abundant flowering, flowers at first pure white then becoming deep rose; leaves long acuminate at the apex.
- 'Caméléonflora' (Pép. F. Delaunay, Angers, Fr., Cat. p. 19. 1913-14). Published without description.
- 'CANDIDA' * (Carrière, *Revue Hort.* **1879**: 130, *plate.* 1879). *W. candida*. A selection made by Thibault and Keteleer. Flowers moderately large, pure white.
- 'Candidissima'.* Attributed to A. Waterer Nurs., Woking, Engl. 1887. No reference seen.
- 'Cardinal Red' (Krüssmann, *Handb. Laubgeh.* **2**: 571. 1962). Published without description and reported as a commercial synonym in the U. S. for 'NEWPORT RED'. No supporting U. S. reference available.
- 'CARMINEA' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 136 M, p. 43. 1870-71). Given as *W. hybrida carminea* without description. Carrière (*Revue Hort.* **1875**: 212. 1875) describes the buds as a livid black, a little grayish, of a red-purple wine color on all parts.
- 'CARRIÈRE' (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. Gén. p. 146. 1880). Described as flowers white, passing into rose and late flowering. Certainly different from modern descriptions of 'Abel Carrière' which has been suggested as the correct name.
- 'Carreri'. A frequent misspelling in U. S. nursery catalogues but it is not clear which cultivar is intended.
- 'Chamacloes'. A misspelling, primarily in Dutch nursery catalogues, for Chamaeleon or Caméléon.
- 'Chamaeleon'. A spelling variation of 'Caméléon'.
- 'CHECKERBOARD' (Beardslee Nurs., Perry, Ohio, Wholesale Price List, p. 11. 1964). A mutation of *W. candida*, with clear-white and clear-pink flowers at the same time. Selected in 1956 and registered in 1964.

- 'Coccinea' * (Dieck, Zöschen, Germ., Cat. Nat.-Arb. p. 34. 1885). Listed as *W. rosea coccinea* Hort., without description.
- 'Cocquette'. * A spelling variation in nursery catalogues for 'CONQUÊTE'.
- 'CONGO' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 104, p. viii. 1886). Floriferous, flowers large, purple chamoise.
- 'CONQUERANT' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 158, p. viii. 1904). Flowers extremely large, perfectly formed, red to darker wine color, throat and exterior carmine. Plants with heavy foliage. Variety of *W. praecox*.
- 'CONQUÊTE' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 134, p. x, 1896). Largest flowers known in *Weigela*, not less than 47 mm. long, deep rose.
- 'Conterieri'. A misspelling of 'COUTURIER'.
- 'Coquet' * (Anon. in Royal Hort. Soc. Proc. **27**: xxi. 1902-3). Published without description in a listing of plants shown by Messrs. Robert Veitch of Exeter.
- 'Couquet Rose'. A probable misuse of 'BOUQUET ROSE'.
- 'COUTURIER' (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. Gén. p. 146. 1880). Selection of *Weigela hybrida*. Flowers white changing to rose. Late flowering. Probably = MADAME COUTURIER.
- 'Crimson Hybrid' (Plant Buyer's Guide, 5th ed. p. 258. 1949). Cited catalogue cannot be located and distributor has no record of origin of plant or of name.
- 'DAME BLANCHE' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 152, p. viii. 1902). A vigorous plant with very large flowers, ivory white with yellow throat.
- 'Dannewitz' (Timm & Co., Elmshorn, Germ., Cat. p. 226. 1955-56). Published without description. No longer offered by the company and no later description is available.
- 'DAUBENTON' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 104, p. 17. 1886). A floriferous plant, flowers large, deep yellow lacking any red inside but red crimson outside.
- 'DE JUSSIEU' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 90, p. 3. 1882). Flowers yellow inside, the lobes pale rose, the exterior carmine.
- 'Deboisi'. A misspelling of 'DESBOISII'.
- 'DESBOISII' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1861**: 332. 1861). More vigorous than 'Groenewegenii' and more ramified with the leaves larger and softer. Flowers but once. Corolla wide mouthed, deep red almost carmine.
- 'DESCARTES' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 118, p. 28. 1891). Flowers very large, blood-red-purple.
- 'DIDEROT' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103, p. 34. 1886). Enormous flowers, brilliant red in color.
- 'Disantha' * (Krüssmann, Deutsch. Baumsch. **10**: 12. 1958). Published without description.
- 'Docteur Baillon' = Dr. Baillon.

- 'Downie' (Pép. F. Delaunay, Angers, Fr., Cat. p. 19. 1913-4). Published without description.
- 'DR. BAILLON' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 180 A, p. 54. 1878-79). Published without description.
- 'Dr. Baillou'. Misspelling of 'Dr. Baillon'.
- 'DR. BULLIARD' * (Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 1009. 1914). Flowers carmine. A cross of "*D. florida* and *D. japonica*."
- 'DROPMORE PINK' * (F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Manitoba, Canada — Registered A.A.N. 1951). Characterized by extreme hardiness. Selected from seedlings of imported Manchurian seed.
- 'Dropmoreana'. Misuse of 'Dropmore Pink' by several U. S. nurseries.
- 'Duchartie' (Daisy Hill Nurs., Newry, Irel., Cat. 101, p. 124, undated). "Rose, good." Probably the same as 'P. Duchartre'.
- 'E. Andre'. Variation in spelling of 'Ed. André' used by U. S. nurseries.
- 'ED. ANDRÉ' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 180 A, p. 54. 1878-79). Published without a description. Lemoine (Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88, p. 24. 1881) describes the taxon as a hybrid of *W. arborea* and *W. 'Lavallei'* having flowers purple brown inside, the stamens white contrasting with the brown black of the outside.
- 'Edouard André'. A spelling variation of 'ED. ANDRÉ'.
- 'Eduard Andree'. A spelling variation of 'ED. ANDRÉ'.
- 'Elisabeth'. Variation in spelling for 'Elizabeth' used by German nurseries.
- 'Elizabeth' (Späth Baumsch., Berlin, Germ., Hauptkat. 89, p. 118. 1892). Published without description except for phrases "sehr schön, wenig bekannt."
- 'EMILE GALLÉ' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88, p. 24. 1881). Flowers medium sized, carmine purple, brilliant.
- 'Emile Gallet'. Variation in spelling for 'EMILE GALLÉ'.
- 'Eroberer' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'CONQUÉRANT' given as *W. praecox* Eroberer.
- 'ESPÉRANCE' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 164, p. viii. 1906). Numerous panicles of very large flowers, pale white, rose tinted and rose-salmon outside, buds salmon, pale. One of the earliest to bloom.
- 'Eva Katke'. A misspelling of 'EVA RATHKE'.
- 'EVA RATHKE' * (Rathke in Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 122, p. 17. 1892). Flowers large, erect, red crimson. Cited as *Weigela hybrida*.
- 'EVA SUPREME' * (Broertjes, Jaarb. Proef. Boomk., Boskoop, Nederl., p. 70. 1958). Growth vigorous, flowers bright red. An improved 'Eva Rathke'. Schneider published a full description in 1963 (Nederl. Dendr. Ver. Jaarb. 22: 70).
- 'EXCELSA' (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1873: 279. 1873). Vigorous shrub to 3 m. tall, scarcely branched, heavy flowering, rose tinged violet, deep rose. Published as *Weigela excelsa*.

- 'Extus Coccinea' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 170 QQ, p. 57. 1876-77).
Reference not available for checking.
- 'Fairy'. An incorrect translation by U. S. nurseries for 'FÉERIE'.
- 'FÉERIE' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 199, bis, p. 6. 1926). Upright trusses of large rose-pink flowers which hide the foliage. Correct translation of this name is 'fairy art' or 'enchantment'.
- 'Ferieri'. Misspelling by U. S. nurseries for 'FÉERIE'.
- 'Ferri'. Misspelling by U. S. nurseries for 'FÉERIE'.
- 'FIESTA' * (Broertjes, Jaarb. Proef. Boomk., Boskoop, Nederl., p. 70. 1958).
A cross of 'Eva Rathke' and 'Newport Red'. Growth moderate, a lax shrub; flowering copious with shining uniform-red flowers. Schneider published a full description in 1963 (Nederl. Dend. Ver. Jaarb. 22: 70).
- 'Flavo-fusca' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germ., Cat. Nat. Arb., p. 33. 1885). A selection published as *D. japonica floribunda flavo-fusca* Hort. Flowers are greenish, not beautiful but interesting. Probably the same as 'Fusca-flavo' of Van Houtte.
- 'FLEUR DE MAI' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 143, p. x. 1899). Clusters of flowers close together, buds purple, open corolla marbled purple rose outside, salmon rose inside.
- 'Flor de Mai'. Misspelling by U. S. nurseries for 'FLEUR DE MAI'.
- 'FLORÉAL' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 149, p. viii. 1901). Early flowering, flowers very large, produced in large bunches, delicate rose with reflexed, mauve petals, mouth carmine-wine color. A selection of *W. praecox*.
- 'Floribunda' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1874: 350. 1874). Compact shrub of medium vigor, leaves oval cordate, strongly nerved, tomentose, heavily flowered, flesh colored, tubular. Description accompanied by a colored plate. Described as *Weigela floribunda*. Although subsequently used by many nurseries as a cultivated variety, this is clearly *W. floribunda* (Sieb. & Zucc.) Koch.
- 'Floribunda Grandiflora'. Name incorrectly used as a cultivar. See 'GRANDIFLORA'.
- 'Folia Aurea Media Picta' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 215 D, p. 48. 1885-86). A novelty cited as "*fol. aur. medio pictis*."
- 'Folia Variegata' (Van Houtte, Fl. Serres 12: 15. 1857). Published as "*fol. var.*" Plants raised from seed by Dr. Desbois of Van Houtte Nurseries. A pyramid in shape, one meter tall. Not a single leaf uncolored.
- 'Folia Aurea' (Hesse Baumsch., Weener-Ems, Germ., Preisverz. 1908-09, p. 55). Published without description.
- 'FOLIA PURPUREA' * (Hillier & Sons, Winchester, Engl., Trees and Shrubs Cat. 39T p. 73, 1930). A slow growing compact shrub with bronze-purple foliage and purple flowers.
- 'FRAÎCHEUR' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 158, p. 26. 1904). Irregular flowers with white edges, the exterior rose, the throat cream. Selection of *W. praecox*.

- 'Frischfarbige' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym for 'FRAÎCHEUR' published as *W. praecox* Frischfarbige.
- 'Frau Lemoine' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'MADAME LEMOINE'.
- 'Frau Teillier' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'MADAME TELLIER'.
- 'Frühlingsblüte' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'LE PRINTEMPS'.
- 'Fusco-flava' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 142 Q, p. 17. 1872-73). Published as *W. rosea floribunda fusco-flava* without additional description.
- 'GAVARNI' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 97, p. 26. 1884). Flowers red carmine with a beautiful form.
- 'Giganteaeflora' (Hesse Baumsch., Weener-Ems, Germ., Preisverz. 1908-1909, p. 55). Published as *Diervilla hortensis giganteaeflora* without further description. Hesse Preisliste of 1928-29, p. 106, describes the flowers as translucent, dull carmine.
- 'Giganteaeflora Gratissima' (Hesse Baumsch., Weener-Ems, Germ., Preisverz. 1908-1909, p. 55). Cited as *Diervilla hortensis giganteaeflora gratissima* without further description.
- 'Gigantifolia' (Plant Buyer's Guide, 6th edition p. 295. 1958, credits this name to F. Delaunay Nurs., Angers, Fr., but the name is apparently a misspelling of 'Gigantiflora'.
- 'Gigantiflora' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 170 QQ, p. 57. 1876-77). Published without further description.
- 'GIRONDIN' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 185, p. 6. 1913). Horizontal panicles of numerous flowers, carmine with brighter red throat. The outside and the buds are a warmer carmine.
- 'GLOIRE DES BOSQUETS' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88, p. 24. 1881). Large racemes of large flowers, rose purple with yellow center.
- 'Gloire des Casquet'. A misspelling of 'GLOIRE DES BOSQUETS'.
- 'GLORIEUX' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 158, p. viii. 1904). A selection of *W. praecox* which flowers early with numerous flowers of good shape. Lacquered mauve colored with deeper veins.
- 'Golden' (Lovett's Nurs., Little Silver, New Jersey, Cat. 1947, p. 22). "Most desirable variety."
- 'GOLDEN HORN' * (J. Waterer, Sons, & Crisp, Twyford, England, Cat. 1928-29, p. 43). A new seedling raised at the Bagshot Nursery with an "elegant yellow horn."
- 'GORDONIANUS' (Lovett's Nurs., Little Silver, New Jersey, Trade List p. 11. 1926). Originally published without description but listed in the Spring Catalogue of 1927, page 7, as "pink flowered."
- 'GRACIEUX' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 158. p. viii. 1904). A selec-

- tion of *W. praecox*. Flowers large, round, the throat sulfur-yellow, the buds salmon in color. Plants erect, extremely floriferous.
- 'GRACILIFLORA' (Carrière, *Revue Hort.* **1875**: 211. 1875). Plant of medium vigor with diverging branches. Buds wine colored, flowers rose to clear violet. A short flowering period. Published as *Weigela graciliflora*.
- 'GRACILIS' (B. Ruys, Koninklijke Kweekerij Moerheim, Dedemsvaart, Netherl., *Handels-Cat.* p. 16. 1945-46). Large pink flowered.
- 'GRANDIFLORA' * (Briot, *Revue Hort.* **1867**: 268. 1867). Published as *W. arborea grandiflora* noting its special characteristics. A vigorous, woody growth, large leaves with finely dentate edges, flowers sulfur-white, passing to pale rose wine. Flowers within a calyciform involucre of linear bracts to 15 mm. in length. Origin unknown.
- 'Grandiflora Alba' * (Dippel, *Hand. Laubh.* **1**: 274. 1889). White flowered.
- 'GRANDIFLORA FLORE-ALBA' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., *Cat.* 92, p. 11. 1882). A variety introduced from Japan with pure white flowers.
- 'GRANDIFLORA SULFUREA' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germ., *Haupt-Cat.* p. 33, 1885). Flowers golden.
- 'Gratissima' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., *Cat.* 88, p. 24. 1881). Published as *W. hortensis gratissima* without further description.
- 'Greenway'. A common misspelling by U. S. nurseries for 'Groenewegenii'.
- 'GROENEWEGENII' * (Carrière, *Revue Hort.* **1861**: 332. 1861). Plants reported to be less ramified than *W. amabilis* with stems larger, leaves shiny and flowers deeper in color. Krüssman (*Handb. Laubgeh.* 571. 1962) credits this name to "Van Houtte 1859" a reference not available.
- 'Groenewegiana'. A misspelling of 'Groenewegenii'.
- 'Groenowegenei' (Carrière, *Revue Hort.* **1875**: 131. 1875). Carrière remarks the plant was dedicated to a Dutch horticulturist, M. Groenowegen. The correct spelling cannot be determined at the present time.
- 'Gustav Maillot'. A misspelling of 'GUSTAVE MALET'.
- 'Gustav Mallet'. A misspelling of 'GUSTAVE MALET'.
- 'Gustav Mallot'. A misspelling of 'GUSTAVE MALET'.
- 'GUSTAVE MALET' * (Carrière, *Revue Hort.* **1868**: 240. 1868). A selection from *W. rosea* by M. Billiard, Fontenay-aux-Roses. Plants exceedingly floriferous; flowers long, tubular, deep red, the petals wide spreading.
- 'Gustave Mallet'. A misspelling of GUSTAVE MALET'.
- 'Gustave Mallot'. A misspelling of 'GUSTAVE MALET'.
- 'Harlequin'. A commercial synonym in the U. S. for 'ARLÉQUIN'.
- 'Henderson'. A commercial synonym in the U. S. for 'HENDERSONII'.
- 'Henderson's Pink'. A commercial synonym in the U. S. for 'HENDERSONII'.
- 'HENDERSONII' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., *Cat.* 136 M, p. 43. 1870-71). Listed without description. Bonard (*Hort. Fr.* **1870**: 49. 1870) describes

- the plant as having beautiful rose-colored flowers and being offered for sale by Lemoine.
- 'Heroine' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 134, p. x. 1896). Stems erect, flowers large, pale rose.
- Hybrid Group (Carrière, *Revue Hort.* **1875**: 211. 1875). A group made by artificial fertilization between *W. rosea* and *W. multiflora* by Lemoine which includes 'Hendersoni', 'Lowi', 'Lavallei', 'Kermesina', 'Carminea', and 'Lemoinei'. *Weigela hybrida* Jäger in Jäger & Beiss. *Ziergeh. Gärt. & Park.* 2nd ed. p. 422. 1884, is given as "nomen omnes formas hybridas amplectens."
- 'IDÉAL' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 199 bis, p. 6. 1926). A beautiful May flowering shrub. Flowers medium sized, carmine rose inside, bright carmine outside. Krüssmann (*Handb. Laubgeh.* 571. 1962) attributed this name to "Lemoine 1896." The reference is not available.
- 'Incarnata' * (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. Gén. p. 146. 1880). Published without description.
- 'Intermedia' * (R. B. Parsons & Co., Flushing, N. Y., Amer., Cat. p. 13. 1873). Given without description.
- 'Isolene'. A misspelling of 'ISOLINE'.
- 'Isolinae' (Van Houtte, Fl. Serres, **14**: plate 1445. 1861). The spelling used on the illustration in contrast to 'Isoline' used in the text.
- 'ISOLINE' * (Van Houtte, Fl. Serres **14**: 142. 1861). Flowers white, throat pale yellow with a large spot of gold on the lower surface. Description also gives a reference to Van Houtte, Catalogue 87 which is not available. In 1875 Carrière (*Revue Hort.* **1875**: 129) considered this a variety of *W. mutabilis*.
- 'J. Wittwer' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 180 A, p. 54. 1878-79). Published without a description.
- 'JAVA RED' * (Beardslee Nurs., Perry, Ohio, Wholesale Price List 1957). Originally given without a description. The catalogue of 1961, page 4, cites the plant as a selection of "*Weigela florida atropurpurea* — easily grown, red-leaved *Weigela* with clear — pink flower clusters." Registered 1964.
- 'JEAN MACÉ' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 90, p. 4. 1882). Flowers large, purple, buds purple-crimson-black. The deepest color of all Weigelas but one of the least floriferous.
- 'John Standish' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 180 A, p. 54. 1878-79). Published without a description.
- 'John Wither' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88, p. 25. 1881). Given without a description.
- 'JuvénaI' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 124, p. 29. 1893). Published without description.
- 'KERMESINA' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 136 M, 43. 1870-71). Published without a description but described by Carrière in 1875 (*Revue Hort.* p. 211).
- 'Kongo'. Misspelling of 'CONGO'.

- 'Kosteri Variegata' (Grootendorst, De Boomkweikerij Jg. 5: 11. 1949). Attributed to C. de Vos in 1885. A reference which cannot be located.
- 'Kosteriana' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 152 AA, p. 30. 1873-74). Published without description.
- 'KOSTERIANA FOLIA VARIEGATA' * (Neubert, Deutsch. Mag. Gart. Blumenk. 1871: 343. 1871). One of the most beautiful of the gold-flecked Weigelas.
- 'Kosteriana Variegata' (Waterer, Knap Hill Nurs., Woking, Engl., Cat. p. 37. 1881-82). Published without description.
- 'La Perce'. A misuse of 'PERLE'.
- 'La Perle'. A misuse of 'PERLE'.
- 'LACÉPÈDE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 104, p. 18. 1886). Flowers large open, rose fuchsia in color, buds crimson.
- 'LAVALLEI' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 130, p. 233. 1869-70). Originally published without a description. In 1870 Lescuyer (Hort. Fr., p. 145. 1870) reported that Lemoine announced "*Diervilla* (*Weigelia*) *hybrida* Lavallei" with parentage of *W. arborea grandiflora* with flowers white and yellow and *W. multiflora* with flowers purple wine in color. Lemoine catalogues of that year are not available.
- 'LE PRINTEMPS' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 149, p. viii. 1901). Flowers numerous, flesh-rose edged with pink.
- 'Leicester Castle' (Anon. Proc. Roy. Hort. Soc. 79: 64. 1954). Plant of *Weigela* exhibited under this name by the City of Leicester Parks Department. Published without further description.
- 'Lemoinei' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 136 M, p. 43. 1870-71). Published without a description. Probably the same as 'MONSIEUR LEMOINE'.
- 'Longifolia Folia Argenteo-marginata' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Cat. Nat.-Arb. Suppl. 1, p. 9. 1887). Referred to *Diervilla rosea* but without further description.
- 'Looymansii' (Krüssmann, Deutsch. Baumsch. 10: 12. 1958). Published without description.
- 'LOOYMANSII AUREA' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 170 QQ, p. 57. 1876-77). A fine novelty with golden-yellow leaves surrounded with a slender edging of a fine carmine red, very constant. Numerous and magnificent bouquets of beautiful rose flowers.
- 'Lowe'. Misspelling of 'Lowii'.
- 'Lowi' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 136 M, p. 43. 1870-71). Published without description but of questionable relationship to 'Lowii'.
- 'Lowii' * (Lescuyer, Hort. Fr. 1870: pl. 8. 1870). The origin of this plant is attributed to Lemoine as a hybrid of *W. rosea* and *W. multiflora*. It was published as *Weigela lowii*. Flower buds purple crimson, open flowers dragon-blood red.
- 'Lutea'. All references to *Weigela* 'Lutea' are properly *Diervilla lutea*.

- 'Lutea-marginata'. A variation in spelling of 'Luteo-marginata'.
- 'Luteo-marginata' (Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. 1009. 1914) = 'Folia Variegata'.
- 'Madame¹ Abel Carrière'. A misuse of 'MADAME CARRIÈRE' by U. S. nurseries.
- 'Madame Ballard'. A misspelling of 'MADAME BILLIARD'.
- 'MADAME BILLIARD' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1868**: 240. 1868). A selection of *W. rosea* made by Billiard, Fontenay-aux-Roses. Branches erect, flowers excessively large, pure white turning rose.
- 'MADAME CARRIÈRE' (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1869**: 300. 1869). Flowering branches short, leaves small, slightly warped, pale green, paler below, flowers large, rose-flesh colored and very pale, lobes twisted. Selected from seedling of *W. rosea* by Billiard of Fontenay-aux-Roses.
- 'Madame Coulturier'. A misspelling of 'MADAME COUTURIER'.
- 'MADAME COUTURIER' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1868**: 240. 1868). A late flowering variety with numerous white flowers which turn rose. Selected by Billiard, Fontenay-aux-Roses.
- 'Madame Dauvasse'. An error for MONSIEUR DAUVASSE.
- 'MADAME LEMOINE' * (Späth Baumsch., Berlin, Germ., Cat. 69, p. 120. 1887-88). Flowers a bright rose becoming darker in age. An earlier reference to "Cat. 31" cannot be checked.
- 'Madame Tailler'. A misspelling of 'MADAME TELLIER' by U. S. nurseries.
- 'Madame Teillier'. A misspelling of 'MADAME TELLIER' by German nurseries.
- 'MADAME TELLIER' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1868**: 240. 1868). A selection from *W. rosea* made by Billiard, Fontenay-aux-Roses. Erect stems, leaves very pubescent below, folded in development, undulate at the margins; flowers large, blood red.
- 'Madame van Houtte' * (Dieck, Zöschen, Germ., Haupt-Cat. Suppl. 1, p. 9. 1887). Published without description.
- 'Maiblüte' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, p. 233. 1921). A commercial synonym for 'FLEUR DE MAI' given as "*W. praecox* Maiblute."
- 'Majestic'. Misspelling or commercial synonym of 'MAJESTUEUX'.
- 'Majestieux'. A misspelling of 'MAJESTUEUX'.
- 'MAJESTUEUX' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 203 bis, p. 5. 1930). A splendid new sort with tall, upright branches producing a wealth of large, well-expanded and erect flowers in the first week of May; flowers rose-pink flushed with carmine in the throat.
- 'Marc Tellier'. A misuse by Rehder (Man. Cult. Trees & Shrubs 852. 1927) of 'MADAME TELLIER'.
- 'Marginata Alba' (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. Gén. p. 146. 1880). Cited as *Weigela rosea*.
- 'Memoire de Mme. Van Houtte' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 97, p. 27. 1884). Published without description.

¹ Mad., Madam, and Mme. are regarded as variant spellings of Madame.

- 'Merveille' (Pépinières Minier, Angers, Fr., Cat. Autumn 1960, p. 51). Published without description.
- 'MESSENGER' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 179, p. 6. 1911). Flowers large, erect, lobes rounded, rose of China in color with throat solid carmine.
- 'Metelerkampii' (Koch, Dendr. 2: 42. 1872). Published without description.
- 'MONSIEUR ² ANDRÉ LEROY' (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1869: 300. 1869). Excessively flowering, vigorous, leaves dark green, corolla tube long, open, rose outside, flesh colored inside with spot of yellow, calyx lobes subulate, longer than corolla tube. A selection of *W. rosea*. Grown from seed by Billiard of Fontenay-aux-Roses.
- 'Monsieur Bayard'. Regarded as a variation of 'BAYARD'.
- 'MONSIEUR DAUVESSE' (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1868: 240. 1868). A selection of *W. rosea* made by Billiard, Fontenay-aux-Roses. Extra heavily flowered, branches short, erect, flowers flesh colored not changing with age and long lasting.
- 'MONSIEUR LEMOINE' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1868: 240. 1868). A selection of *W. rosea* by Billiard, Fontenay-aux-Roses. Flowers pale flesh colored becoming rose and finally a deep wine red. Characterized by flowers from white to deep red on one branch.
- 'MONSTRUOSA' (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1878: 47. 1878). Flowers bright red, the small leaves thick and folded, tomentose and disposed in irregular verticils. Published as *Weigela monstrosa*.
- 'Mont Blanc'. A misspelling of 'MONT-BLANC'.
- 'MONT-BLANC' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 140, p. x. 1898). Extremely vigorous, flowers very large, pure white. The best of the white-flowered forms in cultivation.
- 'MONTESQUIEU' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 103, p. 34. 1886). Flowers red fuchsia, buds crimson.
- 'Mt. Blanc'. A misuse of 'MONT-BLANC' by U. S. nurseries.
- 'MULTIFLORA' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1875: 210. 1875). A small compact shrub, inflorescence densely flowered and also compact, buds deep red.
- 'MUTABILIS' (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1861: 331 and *plate*. 1861). Listed both as *W. alba* and *W. rosea alba* with 'Mutabilis' suggested as a new name since few flowers are pure white. In 1875 Carrière (Revue Hort. 1875: 129) used the name "*W. mutabilis*, var. *Isoline*."
- 'Nana Argenteo-variegata' (Den Ouden & Sons Nurs., Boskoop, Netherl., Cat. 1921, p. 55). Published without further description.
- 'Nana Aurea' (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. p. 146. 1880). Published without description.
- 'NANA FOLIA VARIEGATA' (Van Houtte, Fl. Serres 14: 143. 1861). Derivative of *W. rosea*. A small compact plant with flat but colorful leaves.

² M. or Mons. as an occasional prefix spelling is treated as Monsieur.

- 'NANA VARIEGATA' * (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. 43, p. 146. 1880). A small shrub remaining in a ball, leaves margined with yellow.
- 'New Port Red'. A misuse of 'NEWPORT RED'.
- 'Newport'. A misuse of 'NEWPORT RED'.
- 'NEWPORT RED' * (B. Ruys, Royal Moerheim Nurs., Dedemsvaart, Netherl., Wholesale Cat. 1946-47, p. 16). Splendid red-colored flowers for better growing plant than 'Eva Rathke'. Best regarded as a commercial synonym of 'VANICEK'.
- 'Nikoensis' (Frost afs Skovfröhandel, Borkop, Denm., Cat. 1959). Published without description.
- 'Nivalis' (Agri. Univ. Bot. Gard. & Belmonte Arb., Wageningen, Netherl., Seedlist 1957, p. 3). Published without description.
- 'Nivea' (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1877**: 300. 1877). Refers to "W. Nivea Sieb." a reference which cannot be located.
- 'Nivea' (Jäger & Beiss. Ziergeh. Gärt. & Park. 571. 1865). Pure-white, very abundant flowers.
- 'Nivea' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1875**: 130. 1875). A dwarf shrub, buds a little fleshy, flowers pure white, flowering midway and long lasting.
- 'Nivea Aurea' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germ., Haupt-Kat. Suppl. 1, p. 9. 1887). Cited as *W. hortensis* f. without further description.
- 'Nivea Blanc' (Pép. F. Delaunay, Angers, Fr., Cat. p. 19. 1913-14). Published as *Wegelia hortensis nivea blanc* without further description.
- 'Nivea Folia Marginalis' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germ., Haupt-Kat., p. 33. 1885). Cited as *D. hortensis* f. without further description.
- 'OTHELLO' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 91, p. 26. 1882). Flowers narrow, carmine veined, sulfur yellow in center.
- 'P. Duchartre' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 180 A, p. 54. 1878-79). Published without description. Krüssmann (Handb. Laubgeh. 572. 1962) attributes this cultivar to Lemoine, 1876, a reference I have not been able to verify.
- 'PASCAL' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 118, p. 28. 1891). Flowers of medium size, erect, red tinted with crimson.
- 'PAVILLON BLANC' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 149, p. 26. 1901). Flowers large, white-flesh colored, clusters large. A form of *W. rosea*.
- 'Pêcheur Fils' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 180 A, p. 54. 1878-79). Published without description.
- 'PERLE' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 152, p. viii. 1902). Vigorous, flowers large in hemispheric corymbs of 10-12 flowers, pale cream with rose edges, the mouth clear yellow.
- 'Pink Fairy'. A reference in Plant Buyer's Guide, 6th ed. p. 295. 1958. Cannot be verified. Probably a misuse of FÉERIE.

- 'Prachtblüte' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, p. 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'GLORIEUX' cited as *W. praecox* Prachtblüte.
- 'President Duchartre' * (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. p. 146. 1880). Clear amaranthe, flowers large, open, erect; stems straight. Perhaps the same as 'P. Duchartre' of Van Houtte and Lemoine.
- 'PROCUMBENS' (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1879**: 60. 1879). A prostrate plant for rock gardens. Flowers rose, the mouth white on the inside. Published as *Weigela procumbens*.
- 'PROFUSION' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 189, p. 16. 1915). *Diervilla japonica* crossed with an early flowering type produced these seeds. Plants with clusters of 20 flowers, these horizontal, carmine red.
- 'PURPURATA' (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 121, p. 42. 1867-8). Published without description. Carrière (Revue Hort. **1875**: 131. 1875) published and described *W. arborea purpurata*. Vigorous, leaves large, oval-cordate, vil-
lous; flowers large, deep red in all parts, outside and inside.
- 'Purpurea' * (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. p. 146. 1880). Published without description.
- 'Purple Leaved'. Best regarded as a commercial synonym used in the U. S. for 'PURPURATA'.
- 'Richesse'. A name misapplied to *Weigela* by several U. S. Nurseries and found in several gardens. The name can be traced back to Lemoine where it was applied to a cultivar of *Hydrangea* (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 191, p. 18. 1918).
- 'Robusta'. A name used in the Plant Buyers Index, 3rd. ed. p. 182. 1931; however, the reference given cannot be verified.
- 'Rosa Strauss' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, p. 233. 1921). A commercial synonym for 'BOUQUET ROSE' given as *W. praecox* Rosa Strauss.
- 'ROSABELLA' (Broertjes, Jaarb. Proef. Boomk., Boskoop, Netherl., p. 70. 1958). Growth stout and lax, flowering copious, flowers pink. A cross of 'Eva Rathke' and 'Newport Red'. Schneider published a full description in 1963 (Nederl. Dendr. Ver. Jaarb. **22**: 70).
- 'Rosalie' (Jung Seed Co., Randolph, Wisc., Cat. p. 16. 1960). Published without description.
- 'Rose Mallot'. Used by many U. S. nurseries for 'GUSTAVE MALET'.
- 'Rosea'. The species *W. rosea* Lindl. has been referred to the synonymy of *W. florida*, however "rosea" is commonly used in current literature as a cultivar name with or without a specific designation.
- 'Rosea Folia Purpurea' (Chenault et fils, Orleans, Fr., Cat. p. 18. 1919-20). Variety with purple foliage; numerous flowers of a pure rose color. Probably same as 'Purpurea'.
- 'Rosea Multiflora' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1930, p. 320. 1930). Horticultural origin. Flowers bright rose with white-spotted margin.

- 'Rosea Nana Variegata' (Van Houtte ex Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, p. 233. 1921). Small shrub with uniform golden to white-edged leaves. Flowers medium sized, bright rose.
- 'Rosea Purpurea' (Homestead Nurs., Boskoop, Nederl., Cat., 1954). Published without description.
- 'Rosea Purpurescens' (Bonnell Nurs., Seattle, Washington, Cat. 13, p. 20. 1956). Dwarf shrub to 3 feet tall, compact and bushy with profusion of pink flowers in early summer and purplish foliage all season.
- 'Rosea Sieboldi Variegata' (Hesse Baumsch., Weener-Ems, Germ., Haupt-Kat. p. 102. 1929-30). Flowers bright red, plant with beautiful white-spotted leaves.
- 'Rubra' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1864**: 278. 1864). Published without description.
- 'Rubra Aureo-Marginata' (Hesse, Baumsch., Weener-Ems., Germ., Haupt-Kat. p. 102. 1929-30). Leaves distinctly yellow edged.
- 'Rubra Flava' (Clibrans Ltd., Altringham, Engl., Cat. 1935). Published without further description.
- 'Rubra Folia Marginata' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germ., Haupt-Cat. p. 33. 1885). Cited under *W. hortensis* without further description.
- 'RUFA' (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1876**: 400. 1876). A seedling plant with young leaves a deep russet-iron color becoming greenish red.
- 'Sanguinea' (Daisy Hill Nurs., Newry, Irel., Cat. 101, p. 124, undated). Cited as "*corensis sanguinea*," very bright red, dwarf, free habit, good.
- 'SATURN' * (Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., Bagshot, Engl. Cat. 1892-93). Large, open flowers of a bright carmine red, deeper than 'Eva Rathke'.
- 'Saturne'. A misspelling of 'SATURN'.
- 'Schmuck der Gebüsch' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'GLOIRE DES BOSQUETS'.
- 'Schneelawine' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'AVALANCHE'.
- 'SÉDUCTION' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 170, p. viii. 1908). Very floriferous plants, flowers carmine red.
- 'Siebold Silver Edge'. A commercial synonym in the U. S. for 'Siebold Variegata'.
- 'Siebold Variegata' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 180 A, p. 54. 1878-79). Published without description.
- 'Sieboldi Alba-marginata' (Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. 483. 1900) = 'Siebold Variegata'.
- 'Sieboldii'. Misuse of 'Siebold Variegata' by French nurseries.
- 'Sieboldii Folia Argenteo-marginata' (Baudriller, Gennes (Maine-et-Loire), Fr., Cat. p. 146. 1880) = 'Siebold Variegata'.
- 'Silver-edge'. A commercial synonym in the U. S. for 'Siebold Variegata'.

- 'Simmondsii'. A misspelling of SYMONDSII'.
- 'Sinica'. A misuse of *Weigela japonica* var. *sinica*.
- 'Souvenir de Billiard' (Pép. F. Delaunay, Angers, Fr., Cat. p. 19. 1913-14). Published without description.
- 'Souvenir de Van Houtte' (Anon., Gard. Chron. III. 15: 752. 1894). Plant with large, open rose-colored flowers. Probably equal to 'Memoire de Mme. Van Houtte' of Lemoine.
- 'Spectabilis' (R. B. Parsons & Co., Flushing, New York, Descr. Cat. p. 14. 1873). Published without description.
- 'Splendens' (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1853: 310. 1853, and Fl. Serres 8: 292. 1853). A taxon of *Diervilla* not of *Weigela* as often reported.
- 'SPRINGTIME' * (Clarke Nurs., San Jose, Calif., Garden Aristocrats 11: 15. 1944). Introduced as Le Printemps but proved to be distinct. Very handsome, vigorous, erect shrub with flowers rose on the outside, flesh colored within the corolla, lobes nearly white.
- 'Steltzner'. A misuse in U. S. of 'Stelzneri'.
- 'Stelzeneri'. A misspelling originated by Carrière and repeated by many nurseries for 'Stelzneri'.
- 'Stelzneri' * (Van Houtte, Fl. Serres 14: 142. 1861). The reference to Van Houtte Catalogue 87 cannot be checked. Buds blood-red, flowers expanding, red-purple in color, large, well rounded, the most floriferous of the Weigelas.
- 'STRIATA' (Van Houtte, Fl. Serres 14: 143. 1861). Corolla streaked with white and spotted with blood-red.
- 'Stricta' (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1864: 278. 1864). A misspelling of W. 'STRIATA' subsequently used by many nurseries.
- 'STYRIACA' * (Klenert Cat. 1908, according to Moelers Deutsch. Gärtner-Zeit. 296. 1912). Fast growing plants with numerous trusses of carmine-colored flowers.
- 'SYMONDSII' * (Parsons & Sons Co., Flushing, New York, Descr. Cat. p. 52, not dated but possibly 1887). Rose and white flowers, distinct and beautiful. Published as *Weigela rosea* Symondsii.
- 'Syriaca'. A common misspelling of 'STYRIACA'.
- 'Sulphurea' (Zabel in Beissner et al., Hand. Laubh.-Benenn. 465. 1903) = 'GRANDIFLORA SULPHUREA'.
- 'Superba' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 128, p. 15. 1894). Published without a description as *W. arborea superba*.
- 'TALL RED' (Woodcock Nurs., Ridgefield, Connecticut, Cat. p. 29. 1961). Plants reaching six or eight feet; flowers garnet red.
- 'TENIERS' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 97, p. 27. 1884). Very large, well-opened flowers of a wine-red color.
- 'Van Houtte'. Misuse of 'VAN HOUTTEI'.

- 'VAN HOUTTEI' * (Van Houtte, Fl. Serres **14**: 143. 1861). Flowers carmine colored washed with rose, the large mouth pure white, the interior lilac violet. Published as *Weigela Van Houttei*.
- 'Vanhouttei'. A misuse of 'VAN HOUTTEI'.
- 'VANICEK'. * Taxon registered with the American Association of Nurserymen in 1949 by V. A. Vanicek as the originator and introducer. Developed in Newport, Rhode Island, 1920. "More upright than 'E. Rathke', hardier, flowers larger, lighter red color and flowers on the young wood." See 'NEWPORT RED'.
- Vaniceki' * (Cherry Hill Nurs., Newburyport, Mass., Cat. p. 38. 1939). Vigorous grower, red, flowers over a long period. An improved 'Eva Rathke'.
- 'Vanicek's Ruby-Red' (Coles Nurs., Painesville, Ohio, Cat. Spring 1943). Finest new red, extremely prolific.
- 'Vaniczeks Red'. A misspelling in many European nursery catalogues for 'VANICEK'.
- 'VARIABILIS' (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1876**: 340. 1876). A seedling of *W. hortensis* noted for the diversity of flowers which open white and become deep rose-red. Published as *Weigela variabilis*.
- 'Variegata' (A. Waterer, Knap Hill Nurs., Woking, Engl., Cat. p. 55. 1870). Given as *W. amabilis variegata* without further description.
- 'Variegata' (Bean, Trees & Shrubs Brit. Is. **1**: 490. 1914). Given as *W. florida* var. *variegata*. A good variegated shrub, leaves edged with pale yellow; flowers a deep rose.
- 'Variegata' (Hillier & Sons Nurs., Winchester, Engl., Wartime Cat. p. 14. 1939-40). Given as *W. praecox variegata*. Foliage variegated green with deep-golden edging; rose-colored flowers with yellow at the throat.
- 'Variegata Nana' * (Bean, Trees & Shrubs Brit. Is. **1**: 490. 1914). Given as *W. florida* var. *variegata* forma *nana*. Dwarf with leaves edged with creamy white and flowers very pale rose.
- 'Variegata Purpurea'. A name applied to plants in several European gardens. No publication or reference has been encountered.
- 'VENOSA' * (Carrière, Revue Hort. **1868**: 240. 1868). A selection of *W. rosea* made by Billiard, Fontenay-aux-Roses. Plants vigorous, flowers numerous, deep rose outside, less so inside but streaked with white on both surfaces. Published as *Weigela venosa*.
- 'VENOSA VARIEGATA' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 88, p. 24. 1881). An interesting new variety with leaves streaked with white.
- 'Venus'. Cited in the Plant Buyer's Guide, 5th ed., p. 258, 1949. However, the reference is erroneous.
- 'Venusta' = *W. florida* (Bunge) DC. var. *venusta* (Rehd.) Nakai.
- 'Verschafelti'. Misspelling of Verschaffeltii.
- 'Verschaffeltii' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 170 QQ, p. 57. 1876-77). Published without description.

- 'Versicolor' * (Van Houtte, Ghent, Belg., Cat. 117, p. 13. 1867). Given as "arborescens versicolor" without description.
- 'Versicolor Folia Argenteo-marginata' (Chenault & Son, Orléans, France, Gen. Cat. p. 22. 1912-13). Leaves margined with white.
- 'Versicolor Folia Marginata' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 130, p. 30. 1895). Given as "amabilis versicolor foliis marginatis" without further description.
- 'VESTALE' * (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 182, p. 5. 1912). One of the best of the early flowering forms, flowers presented horizontally, pale cream colored and these do not discolor.
- 'Viger'.* A USDA plant introduction PI 137017 from Pépinières Boccard, Petit Saconner, Geneva, Switzerland. No other published record available.
- 'VIRIDIS VARIEGATA' (Hesse Baumsch., Weener-Ems, Germ., Haupt-Kat. p. 55. 1908-09). Published without a description. The catalogue of 1932-33 states the foliage is of variegated green.
- 'VOLTAIRE' (Lemoine & Fils, Nancy, Fr., Cat. 90, p. 4. 1882). Flowers very large, tube swollen, red-purple inside, wine-red, wide mouthed, yellow on the lower part of the corolla outside.
- 'Vorläufer' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 233. 1921). A commercial synonym for 'AVANT-GARDE' given as "praecox Vorläufer."
- 'WATERER'S RUBY' * (Waterer, Sons & Crisp, Ltd., Bagshot, Engl., Rhododendron et al. Cat. 1928-29, p. 43). New improvement on 'Eva Rathke', rich ruby-red trumpets. Raised at Bagshot, England.
- 'Weisse Dame' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 234. 1921). A commercial synonym for 'DAME BLANCHE' of Lemoine.
- 'Weisse Flagge' (Späth, Späth-buch 1720-1920, 234. 1921). A commercial synonym of 'PAVILLON BLANC' of Lemoine.
- 'Wilsonii' (Rich & Sons, Nurs., Hillsboro, Oregon, Cat. 1948). Published without description.

RICHARD A. HOWARD



Howard, Richard A. 1965. "A Check-list of Cultivar Names in Weigela." *Arnoldia* 25(9-11), 49-69.

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