



Royal
Horticultural
Society

Sharing the best in Gardening

The International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002

Sixth Supplement



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www.rhs.org.uk

International Clematis Registrar:
Duncan Donald

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Introduction

The cultivar epithets listed hereinunder were registered between **1st January 2015 and 31st December 2017**; registered cultivars have been entered in **boldface**. Other clematis names – *eg* unregistered cultivar or Group epithets, synonyms, mis-spellings – are also published, as part of the *Checklist* function of this publication.

Registration is a voluntary procedure and does not confer any legal protection on the plant. However, as the International Cultivar Registration Authority for *Clematis*, the Royal Horticultural Society urges all hybridizers, raisers and other introducers to register their cultivar or Group names to reduce the potential confusion caused by new epithets which involve the same or very similar epithets to existing names. Epithets which conform to the Articles (and, ideally, the Recommendations) of the latest edition of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* [ICNCP] (currently ed. 9, 2016) are acceptable for registration. Registration is free of charge and should take place before a plant is released or described in a catalogue. A certificate can be issued on request.

Registration forms are available as a download from the Society's website, www.rhs.org.uk, or from Duncan Donald, International Registrar for clematis, c/o RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, UK; email: clematisregistrar@rhs.org.uk; tel. +44 (0)1445 781717.

Registrar's foreword

As predicted in the last issue, this *Supplement* contains a checklist of as many as possible established Group definitions, giving my ruling on their effective status. I hope that, by the time the *Seventh Supplement* is published, it might prove possible to include details of the revised classification currently undergoing debate and trialling under the aegis of the International Clematis Society.

As always, I should welcome new registrations and further information to augment or enhance existing records.

Acknowledgements

I acknowledge the help from many people whose contributions have helped make this Supplement possible, not least by volunteering registrations timeously. Special thanks to Junko Oikawa for her work translating Japanese PBR descriptions.

Notes on the entries

The format of entries is similar to the lay-out adopted for *The International Clematis Register and Checklist* (2002), except that, with a detailed review of Groups included herewith, the description of the horticultural classification used in recent years has been omitted from this issue.

- Parentage** Where known, the seed parentage is given first and identified by "(s)", then the larger multiplication sign, then the pollen parent; otherwise, the parents are listed in alphabetical order.
- Roles** The sequence and explanation of the abbreviations is as follows: **S**: Selected by; **R**: Raised by; **G**: Grown to first flowering by; **N**: Named by; **I**: Introduced by; **REG**: Registered by.
- Colour** Numbers and letters (usually in parentheses) refer to the *RHS Colour Chart* (1966 [reprinted 1986], 1995, 2001, 2007 or 2015 editions). Colour names preceding a *Colour Chart* reference are from *A Contribution toward Standardization of Color Names in Horticulture: Application of the Universal Color Language to the Colors of the Royal Horticultural Society's Colour Chart* by R.D. Huse and K.L. Kelly, edited by D.H. Voss, The American Rhododendron Society, 1984.
- Nomenclatural Standard** Sharp colour images clearly showing the characteristics of the plant(s), and/or, if practicable, pressed flowering specimens, which, with the completed form, constitute a permanent, definitive record (nomenclatural standard) of the cultivar or Group. Those held in the RHS Herbarium at Wisley are allocated a designated WSY reference number.

Cultivar Register and Checklist

ACROPOLIS

Trade designation of 'Evip078'

'Addisonii Pink' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Presumably selection from *addisonii*

I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

Fls urn-shaped, 1.5–2cm across, nodding. Sepals 4; outside pink-purple, with white margins around mouth, smooth (not ribby); inside white; 2–2.5cm long, thick and fleshy, margins fused at base, tips recurved. Anthers yellow. Stems 0.5–1m. FL: May–Oct. Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis* (2007–2008): 34

Although correctly cited in *3rd Supplement* (2009) as a non-accepted epithet under ICNCP, 2004: Art. 19.13, that rule was subsequently changed to allow partially Latin names, so this epithet is now acceptable (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11). Unaccepted spellings: 'Ajisoniipinku'; 'Ajisony Pink'. Original script: アジイソニーピンク. [Note that, although this was written instead as アジソニーピンク when the cultivar was submitted for Japanese PBR in 2006, the application failed, so that alternative spelling is deemed to have been provisional and not established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.6).]

aethusifolia 'Peveril'

R: B. Fretwell (pre–2007), I: Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Fls semi-double or double, 2–3cm across, outward-facing or nodding, scented. Sepals 4, pale yellow. Stamnodes pale yellow. Stems herbaceous, scrambling, to 0.8–1.2m. Lvs pinnate to 2-pinnate, with 3–7 lftlet pairs. FL: June–Oct., on current year's wood.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis*

(2013): 13, as *aethusifolia* 'Peveril' BFCCAEP

Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1),

'Peveril' having already been established for *recta* 'Peveril'.

'Agnessa' Early Large-flowered Group

R: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Fls flat or flattish, 12–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, sky-blue with silvery blue bar, ovate, margins slightly ruffled or wavy, tips acute with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments and anthers white; connectives blue. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.2m. FL: May/June on previous season's growth, Aug/Sep on current year's. Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 6, with image, with added code-name CCMWAGN (but as CCMW03 on p.20)

'Akafuji' Early Large-flowered Group

R: T. Oikawa (pre–2009)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–14cm across. Sepals bright red to red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, Aug–Sept on current year's.

Original script: 赤富士.

'Akane-hime' Early Large-flowered Group
See 'Senhime'

'Akiko' Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: 'The President' (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)

R: Toyohei Saigusa (pre–1980), I: Shonan Clematis Garden Nursery

Original script: 彰子. A Japanese female name, this epithet honours the breeder's wife.

AKIRA

Trade designation of 'Evip093'

'Alan Blyth' Viticella Group AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108128)

'Albida' Atragene Group REVISED ENTRY

See *koreana* var. *carunculosa* 'Mount Chiri White'

'Alhambra'

R: Y. Aihara (pre–2009)

An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has apparently been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought.

Original script: アルハンブラ.

alpina 'Peveril' Atragene Group

R: B. Fretwell (pre–1990)

Fls bell-shaped, drooping. Sepals 4, white, "broader than *alpina sibirica*".

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 129

Trade: WHITE ALPINA

Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1),

'Peveril' having already been established for *recta*

'Peveril'. Online in www.peverilclematis.com, in

2007, Barry Fretwell described how this cultivar was initially marketed as "white alpina" but later, during the 1980s, named 'Peveril' to distinguish it from other white forms then appearing. It is worth noting though that this name does not appear in any of Fretwell's published catalogues; *alpina* 'sibirica' [*sic.*] was sold from Peveril Nursery as a creamy-white variant from 1983 onwards but Fretwell in 2007 distinguished *alpina* 'Peveril' as having broader sepals, "giving a better display than, say, the narrow-sepalled *C.* 'alpina sibirica' [*sic.*]." It may be therefore that this purported name had never been formally established (at least, until published in *Clem. Int.* 2016: 129).

'Amaneku'

Parentage: *florida* var. *sieboldiana* (s) × 'Allanah'

R: M. Nakanishi (2009), G: M. Nakanishi (2015),

N: M. Nakanishi (2015), REG: M. Nakanishi (2017)

Fls flat, 13–15cm across, upward-facing, opening sepals unfurling sequentially. Buds pale green, pointed. Sepals 6, pale purple with paler speckling and a pale purple-red bar, elliptic, overlapping half, margins smooth, tips long-pointed and apiculate. Filaments cream; connectives dark purple; anthers white. FL: spring; early blooms from terminal buds,

later from lower down stems.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 132–136, with images
Original script: あまねく. Epithet means “universal” or “all” in Japanese. Attributed to Florida Group by the raiser.

AMAZING BLUE PIROUETTE

Trade designation for ‘Zobluepi’ when traded as a cut-flower

AMAZING GENEVA

Trade designation of ‘Zo06173’

‘Amazing Grace’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *viorna* as one parent

R: K. Sugimoto

Fls narrowly urn-shaped, 2.2–2.8cm wide, nodding or drooping, not scented. Sepals 4, inside pale yellowish green, outside bright reddish purple tinged pale yellowish green, thick. Filaments and anthers pale yellow. Stems 2–3m.

AMAZING INSPIRATION

Trade designation for ‘Zoin’ when traded as a cut-flower

AMAZING LONDON

Trade designation for ‘Zoeastri’ when traded as a cut-flower

AMAZING OSLO

Trade designation of ‘Zo11108’

AMAZING ROME

Trade designation of ‘Zo08213’

AMAZING STAR RIVER

Trade designation for ‘Zostarri’ when traded as a cut-flower

AMBER

Trade designation of ‘WIT141205’

‘Amber’

See ‘WIT141205’

‘Anisen Leena’ Atragene Group

Parentage: ‘Willy’ (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)

S: D. Falck (2008), **G:** J. Räsänen (2011),

N: J. Räsänen (2015), **REG:** J. Räsänen (2015)

Fls semi-double, bell-shaped, 8cm across, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles sometimes suffused red-purple. Buds nodding. Sepals 4–8, reddish violet, 4.5–4.8 × 1.3–1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, touching at base, margins grey-downy and slightly wavy, tip acuminate with long-attenuated point. Stamens stamen-like, 1.5cm long, greenish white. Filaments yellowish white, downy; connectives greenish; anthers yellowish, downy. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 3m, downy when young. Lvs usually bi-ternate, grey-green, with downy undersides; lflets sometimes irregularly lobed, with margins irregularly toothed and sometimes purple-tinged; petioles tinged or suffused purple. FL: May–June(–Oct.) on previous year’s growth.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 14

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 14; *The Clematis* 2016: 162

Named after the registrant’s grandmother, Helena Räsänen, whose pet name was Anisen Leena. J. Räsänen received open-pollinated seeds from D. Falck, so the cultivar was not strictly selected by the latter.

‘Anissa’

See *versicolor* ‘Anissa’

‘Anna Maria’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: ‘Marie Boisselot’ × *patens* ‘Manshuu Ki’
WADA’S PRIMROSE

R: P.K. Sorensen (2011), **I:** Yaku Nursery (pre–2017)

Fls 15–18cm across. Sepals 8, creamy white, overlapping. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems up to 2.5m. FL: spring to late summer.

‘Anna Tounta’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: ‘Miss Bateman’ (s) × ‘Moonlight’

R: J. Räsänen (2006), **G:** J. Räsänen (2011),

N: J. Räsänen (2012), **REG:** J. Räsänen (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 11–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 8, slightly yellowish white, grey-downy outside, 5–7 × 2.5–3.5cm, elliptic, overlapping in basal half but slightly gappy at base, tip long-pointed (acuminate to cuspidate). Filaments white; connectives pale yellow; anthers white, tinged yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with grey-downy, dark violet stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, blue-green, grey-downy beneath, margins entire. FL: June–July (in central Finland), on previous year’s growth. Hardy to USDA Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 148

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 14

Named by the breeder after a relative

‘Annabel’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Published refs: *Pennell & Sons’ cat.* 1975–76; Fisk (1975)

The accepted use of the epithet is for this, Pennell’s plant. Care should be taken not to confuse it with ‘Zo08169’, which has trade designation ANNABELLA (but has been erroneously called ‘Annabel’).

‘Annabel’ Viorna Group

Erroneous name for ‘Zo08169’ (which has trade designation ANNABELLA)

ANNABELLA

Trade designation of ‘Zo08169’

‘Anni Irina’ Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: ‘Carnaby’ (s) × ‘Venosa Violacea’

R: J. Räsänen (2011), **G:** J. Räsänen (2014),

N: K. Kettunen (2014), **REG:** J. Räsänen (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 12–13cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels long, downy and often purple-tinged. Buds nodding, white-downy. Sepals 6; inside opening dark purple with red-purple midveins, ageing to dark blue or blue-violet with paler

bar; outside grey-downy; 6 × 3.5cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping at first but becoming more gappy with age, with finely ruffled margins, tip acuminate with a distinct apiculus but often slightly recurved. Filaments yellowish, maturing to white; connectives greenish white; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with brownish, downy stems up to 1.5m. Lvs pinnate, sparsely downy beneath, with 3–5 blue-green lflets with entire margins, margins and petioles red-purple. FL: July–Sept., on current year's growth. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 15
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 15;
The Clematis 2016: 162
Named after Anni Hacklin, Kirsi Kettunen's granddaughter

'Anniseed' Montana Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
S: A. Caunce (2012), G: A. Caunce (2013),
N: A. Caunce (2015), REG: A. Caunce (2015)
Fls flat or flattish, 8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly on purplish pedicels, with chocolate scent. Buds ovoid, white, tinged pink. Sepals 4, mainly pinkish white but rose-pink at tips and along distal margins to at least half-way, 4 × 1.5cm, elliptic, gappy, wavy-margined, tip slightly down-curved and channelled, giving somewhat retuse appearance. 60+ stamens c.2cm long, in spreading boss; filaments creamy white; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 3.5m. Lvs ternate, lflets coarsely toothed and sometimes irregularly lobed, pale green or sometimes suffused purple or bronze (though not main veins). FL: May–June on previous year's growth. Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 145
External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 146;
Clem. Int. 2016: 15
Epithet alludes to this seedling having been raised by Anne Caunce.

'Aphrodite' Integrifolia Group AMENDED ENTRY

R: M. Udagawa (1990)
Sepals 4(–6), bluish purple with deeply-impressed veins (looking darker), narrow, with wide gaps between, margins wavy and in the upper half shallowly and irregularly serrate, tips recurved. Filaments and anthers white; connectives bluish purple.
External images: Snoeijer (2008): 91

'Arctic Blue' Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108123)

armandii 'Snowdrift' Armandii Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Selection from *armandii* [from var. *biondiana* according to Snoeijer in *Clem Int.* 2015: 29]
S: G.R. Jackman (1935)
Syns: 'Snowdrift'
Fls flat, 5–7(–10)cm across, upward- to outward-

facing, strongly scented, more numerous than typical for the species, usually in many-fl'd panicle (though sometimes solitary); peduncles and pedicels purple, sparsely hairy to almost villous; bracts green, tinged purple, ovate to lanceolate, densely shortly hairy; receptacles dull purple. Sepals (4–)5–6(–7), waxy, mostly glabrous, pure white, although sometimes tinged with green, or faintly flushed with pink (68c) outside near base, 2–3(–5) × 1–2(–2.5)cm (but can be unequal within individual fls), broadly elliptic-rhomboidal, gappy when 4–5 sepals, touching at base or even overlapping when 6–sepalled, tip obtuse to acute. Stamens glabrous; filaments white, filiform, 2–8mm; connectives cream; anthers cream-white, 4mm. Styles silvery plumose; stigmas glabrous. Evergreen climber with 12–ribbed stems 4.5–9m, new growth coppery; internodes glabrous but with a few hairs at nodes. Lvs ternate or sometimes pinnate, dark green above; lflets 3(–5), simple with entire margins, lanceolate, tips acuminate, glabrous; lf bud scales <2.5 × 1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, glabrous to almost villous. FL: late winter to early spring (mainly Mar–May), mainly from buds on previous year's growth (but occasionally from base of young shoots).

Published refs: *Fisk's Clematis Cat.* 1962–1963: 12;
Snoeijer in *Clem. Int.* 2015: 29–36
External images: Snoeijer (2008): 24; *Clem. Int.* 2015: 26–36. Incorrectly at Toomey & Leeds (2001): 354; Toomey, Leeds & Cheshire (2006): 36; and Marczyński (2008): 168.
FCC 1996

Although stated in *ICRC* (2002) to be a non-acceptable name [under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1], it is now considered extremely unlikely that Burbank's Early Large-flowered Group 'Snowdrift' remains in cultivation, whereas *armandii* 'Snowdrift' is purportedly widely grown (although often incorrect). The latter is therefore now accepted but should always be clearly named as *armandii* 'Snowdrift' or 'Snowdrift' (Jackman) to minimize potential confusion with Burbank's plant [ICNCP, 2009: Art. 29.3, 30.2 & 30.5]. Many plants sold under this name are not true 'Snowdrift' (which is not easy to propagate). Snoeijer says sepals are white with some pale purple on outside [*The Clematis* 1995: 23]. *C. armandii* 'Snowdrift' as sold in the USA has narrower sepals than those of the plants sold in Europe. See articles by M. Brown (in *Clem. Int.* 2015: 25–29) [which describes the apparent survival of Jackman's clone via cultivation at Oxford Botanic Garden]; and W. Snoeijer (*ibid.*: 29–36) [on which basis the above description has been enhanced]. Cited as a putative Standard for Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 2008).

'Ascotiensis' Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

External images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 120;
Toomey, Leeds & Cheshire (2006): 38; *RHS A–Z Encyclopedia* 1: 282 (2008 ed.); Snoeijer (2008): 105;
Gooch (2011): 141
AGM 2015

'Attraction' (Cripps) Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
R: T. Cripps (pre-1877)
Care must be taken not to confuse this with
Fretwell's *texensis* hybrid later given the same epithet.
It is recommended that the Group or the breeder's
name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is
cited, to minimize potential confusion between the
two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Attraction' (Fretwell) Viorna/Texensis Group?
Parentage: known, involving *texensis* but not
disclosed by raiser
R: B. Fretwell (pre-2007), I: F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)
Syns: *texensis* 'Attraction'
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–6cm across, outward-
facing; pedicels reddish pink. Sepals 4; inside reddish
pink, slightly darker along bar; outside paler; elliptic,
fused in basal quarter then gappy above, distal part
with slightly wavy margins and tips acute and
recurved. Connectives and anthers maroon-purple.
"Petite" deciduous scrambler, with stems 2.2–3m.
Lvs pinnate. FL: June–September.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013):
10, with image, as *texensis* 'Attraction' BFCCATT
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1),
having been established by 1877 for an Early
Large-flowered Group cultivar raised by Cripps. It is
recommended that the Group or the breeder's name
be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited,
to minimize potential confusion between the two
(ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Azuhata' Early Large-flowered Group
R: K. Hasegawa (pre-2009)
Sepals 8.
Original script: 小豆畑. Epithet means "adzuki
bean-field" in Japanese.

'Barolo'
See *montana* 'Barolo'

'BCL 03111'
R: K. Rumpunen
A cultivar with this epithet was granted EU PBR
45904 in March 2017; further details are being sought

'BCL 20081'
R: K. Rumpunen
A cultivar with this epithet was granted EU PBR
45905 in March 2017; further details are being sought

'BCL 20082'
R: K. Rumpunen
A cultivar with this epithet was granted EU PBR
45906 in March 2017; further details are being sought

'Bella Nantaise'
Mis-spelling of 'Belle Nantaise'

'BFCCDEL' (adopted epithet)
Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCDEL'
Awarding of EU PBR 43259 in 2016 and US Plant

Patent 27684 in 2017, both as 'BFCCDEL', rendered
the latter an adopted epithet and 'Delphine' its
synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR
and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: *CPVO Gazette* issue 2016/3

'BFCCFLA' (adopted epithet)
Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCFLA'
Awarding of EU PBR 39983 in 2015 and US Plant
Patent 27666 in 2017, both as 'BFCCFLA', rendered
the latter an adopted epithet and 'Flamenco Dancer'
its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR
and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art.11.3).
Published refs: *CPVO Gazette* issue 2015/3

'BFCCRAP' (adopted epithet)
Syns: *texensis* 'BFCCRAP'
Awarding of EU PBR 43265 in 2016 and US Plant
Patent 27667 in 2017, both as 'BFCCRAP', rendered
the latter an adopted epithet and 'Rapture' its
synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR
and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: *CPVO Gazette* issue 2016/3

'BFCCRFI' (adopted epithet)
Syns: *texensis* 'BFCCRFI'
Awarding of EU PBR 43264 as 'BFCCRFI' in 2016
rendered the latter an adopted epithet and 'Red 5' its
synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR
apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: *CPVO Gazette* issue 2016/3

'BFCCSAB' (adopted epithet)
Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCSAB'
Awarding of EU PBR 45810 as 'BFCCSAB' in 2017
rendered the latter an adopted epithet and 'Sabine' its
synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR
apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: *CPVO Gazette* issue 2017/3

'BFCCSAR' (adopted epithet)
Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCSAR'
Awarding of EU PBR 35458 in 2013 and US Plant
Patent 26880 in 2016, both as 'BFCCSAR', rendered
the latter an adopted epithet and 'Sarabande' its
synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR
and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: *CPVO Gazette* 2013/4

'BFCCSPA' (adopted epithet)
Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCSPA'
Awarding of EU PBR 35457 as 'BFCCSPA' in 2013
rendered the latter an adopted epithet and 'Sparkler'
its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR
apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

'BFCCTCL' (adopted epithet)
Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCTCL'
Awarding of EU PBR 40047 in 2015 as 'BFCCTCL'
rendered the latter an adopted epithet and
'Thorpe Cloud' its synonym within geographical
areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Published refs: *CPVO Gazette* issue 2015/3

'Bijou' (Fretwell) Viorna Group

R: B. Fretwell (2007)

Fls pitcher-shaped, small, nodding or drooping.

Sepals inside cream, tinged pale "old rose" pink; outside purple-rose. Herbaceous habit.

FL: June–September.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 131, without description

Similar to 'Cascade' (Fretwell), 'Maia' and 'Naiad'.

Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1),

'Bijou' already having been used as a synonym for

'Evip030' (which has ΒΙΪΟΥ as one of its trade

designations). It is recommended that the breeder's

name be added in parentheses whenever this

particular epithet is cited, to minimize potential

confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Biruzinka' Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: photographic transparency supplied by raiser (WSY0100486)

Published refs: Riekstiņa (1985): 162 and Riekstiņa

in *J.C.L.S. Newsl.* 3: 10 (1985), both as 'Biruzinka'

Trade: TURQUOISE

Original script: Бирузинка. Epithet means "(lovely)

turquoise" in Russian. Transliteration from the

original Cyrillic script in the ALA-LC system gives

'Biruzinka'; 'Biruzinka' is an equivalent epithet.

Unaccepted spelling: 'Virjoeznika'.

'Blekityn Anioł'

Mis-spelling of 'Błękityn Anioł'

BLEU DE LOIRE

Trade designation of 'Tra39-65'

BLUE CLIMADOR

Trade designation of 'Dorami'

'Blue Cover' Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *crispa* (s) × 'Rōguchi' seedling

R: Tsang Mei Lan (2009), **G:** Tsang Mei Lan (2010),

N: Tsang Mei Lan (2014), **REG:** T. Hannink &

Tsang Mei Lan (2014)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 7–9cm across, upward- or

outward-facing, borne singly, not scented; peduncles

5.5–6.5cm, moderate yellow-green (137C). Buds

conical, with acuminate apex; green, suffused dark

purple (83A) along midribs and margins; margins

white-downy. Sepals 4; inside opening moderate

violet (86A), maturing to strong violet (N88A) and

ageing to N88B; outside opening strong violet (86C),

maturing N88A with strong purple (N87B) midrib,

and ageing light violet (N88C); 4–4.5 × 1.5–2.5cm,

cruciform, narrowly elliptic, gappy, with entire but

slightly wavy margins, long-pointed with acute to

acuminate apex, sometimes twisted. Stamens up to 50;

filaments strong violet (N88A) at base, shading to

light greenish yellow (7D); anthers vivid yellow

(12A); pollen pale yellow-green (4D). Pistils up to 30;

stigmas 4D. Seed-heads persistent. Stems sub-shrubby

or herbaceous, non-climbing, glabrous, near moderate

olive-green (146A), 0.5–1m; roots fibrous. Lvs usually

deciduous but can be evergreen when winters mild,

mainly simple, those near terminal fl. rarely ternate,

blade ovate to elliptic-ovate, opening strong yellow-green (144A) and maturing to moderate olive-green (137B) above (or moderate yellow-green (137C) below), glabrous, usually with entire margins (or, rarely, with 1–3 large lobes); petioles 1–1.5cm, near 137C.

FL: Apr–May & Oct (W Europe)/May–July (Hong

Kong), on current year's growth; pruned plants

re-bloom rapidly. Strongly hardy. The plant looks like

an integrifolia cultivar.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2015: 9, with image

Trade: CHLOE

Originally registered as 'Blue Cover' by Ton Hannink

& Tsang Mei Lan in 2014, and established as such in

Clem. Int. 2015: 9, this cultivar was awarded US Plant

Patent 27665 in February 2017 as 'HJJ-HAZ01'. The

latter therefore became its adopted epithet and

'Blue Cover' its synonym in geographical areas within

USPP jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3);

elsewhere, 'Blue Cover' remains the accepted epithet

(ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1). Also, beware potential

confusion with 'Chloe' (Montana Group).

'Blue Gloss'

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: K. Bolinder (2003)

A cultivar with this epithet was granted US Plant

Patent 26373 in February 2016. It bears similarities

to the Bolinder cultivar marketed as 'Ellen' by

F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen, so enquiries are

being made to see if it is indeed the same plant (in

which case 'Blue Gloss' should be its adopted

epithet in geographical areas where USPPs apply),

or distinct (in which case a full description will be

printed in a future Supplement).

'Blue Jeanne' Early Large-flowered Group

R: F.M. Westphal (2009)

Parentage: 'Fujimusume' × unknown (mixed pollen)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–14cm across, outward-facing,

borne singly in axils, not scented; pedicels 4–8cm

long, moderate purplish red (186B). Buds ovate,

strong blue (100B). Sepals 6–8, velvety; inside opens

(and ages to) strong blue (100B) with very pale

purplish blue (101D) centre, matures to strong blue

(101B) with very light purplish blue (100D) centre;

outside opens strong blue (100B), matures to strong

blue (101B) with very pale purplish blue (101D)

central streak, ageing to strong blue (100B) with very

pale purplish blue (101D) centre; 4–5 × 2–2.5cm,

slightly overlapping, base truncate, margins entire

with very slightly wavy margins, tip acute. Stamens

up to 100; filaments bluish white (N155A); anthers

pale yellow (158A). Pistils 50–60; styles strong

reddish purple (70B); stigmas bluish white (N155A).

Deciduous climber, with slightly downy stems,

moderate olive-green (137B) tinged dark purplish

grey (N187A), 2.2–2.7m. Lvs simple, oblong; upper

side moderate yellow-green (137C) when young,

maturing to moderate olive-green (137A); underside

moderate olive-green (137B); margins entire; petiole

4–5cm long, moderate olive-green (137A) tinged dark

red (187A). FL: spring through summer. Hardy to –20°C.

This plant, awarded US Plant Patent 26505 in March

2016, bears some similarity to Westphal's 'Agnessa'.

'Blue Princess' Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: 'Frances Rivis' (s) × unknown
R: F.M. Westphal (1998),
I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2002)
Published refs: *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog 1953–2003*: 50 (2002), as *alpina* 'Blue Princess'; *ICRC 2002 1st Suppt* (2004): 4
External images: *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 64

BLUSHING BRIDESMAID

Trade designation of 'Kaiser' (Miyata & Miyazaki)

BOULEVARD

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of compact, middle-sized plants which repeat-flower from leaf axils and ends of stems between early spring and late summer on stems 1–1.5m high. Beware potential confusion with *C. × morelii* 'Boulevard'.

'Brianna' Viticella Group

Parentage: 'Walenburg' × 'Venosa Violaeca'

Syns: *viticella* 'Brianna'

R: F.M. Westphal (2012),

I: Westphal Clematiskulturen (2014)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, outward-facing. Sepals 4; inside dark violet-blue margins, paler towards centre, bar and base of sepals white with violet-blue veins; outside mainly white or pale blue, midrib tinged purple; obovate, gappy, margins slightly wavy, tips blunt with cuspidate apex. Stamens relatively few (*c.*15); filaments pale green. Seedheads persistent, with achenes inflated and dorsally compressed. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: June–September, on current season's wood. Published refs: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 61, with image

'Burgunde' Viorna Group

R: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *pitcheri* 'Burgunde'

Fls bell-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding or drooping. Sepals 4, rich purple with paler split margins, slightly redder inside, elliptic, fused in basal two-thirds, distal margins crinkled, tips strongly recurved. Stamens numerous, creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.8m. FL: June–September. Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 10, as *pitcheri* 'Burgunde' [CCMW05](#)

BURNING LOVE

Trade designation of 'Vitiwester'

cadmia 'Yunxiang'

Parentage: Selection of *cadmia* growing wild at Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China

S: L.F. Li, Y. Li, S.A. Wang, P. Wang, R.T. Yang,

Q. Wang & G. Yao (2017), G: L.F. Li (2017),

N: L.F. Li (2017), REG: Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 5–6cm across, upward- or

outward-facing, scented; pedicels green. Sepals 6, very light purple (85C), 2–3 × 1–2cm, narrowly elliptic, touching at base, margins entire but very slightly wavy, tip acute with tiny mucro. Filaments absent or very short; connectives pale greenish yellow (2D), ageing white; anthers white. Deciduous climber, with downy stems 1–2m. Lvs biternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: April, on previous year's growth. Hardiness zones 4–9.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2017*: 152, with image

Original script: 云香. Epithet chosen to reflect the flowers' fragrance.

'Camusetü' REVISED ENTRY

Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

'Camusetü' DELETED ENTRY

This addition in *ICRC 2002 4th Suppt* (2012): 16 was in error; the original entry in van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38 read 'Camusetü'.

CANDY CANE

Trade designation of 'Zocaca'

'Carlien' Viticella Group

Parentage: 'Hanna' open-pollinated

S: C. Pridham (2011), G: C. Pridham (2013),

N: C. Pridham (2015), REG: C. Pridham (2015)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6cm across, outward-facing or nodding, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 4, predominantly pink, paler along bar (especially towards base), with midvein and veins in blade to either side of bar (especially towards tip) purple-red; 3 × 2cm, broadly elliptic, gappy, wavy-margined, tip blunt with only tiny apiculus. Filaments greenish yellow; connectives yellow-green; anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 3.5m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs bi-ternate, mid-green, margins on older lfls sometimes irregularly toothed or lobed. FL: July–September on current year's growth. Hardy. Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2016*: 16, with image Epithet is a female given name, mainly used in the Netherlands – but here named for the Afrikaner fiancée of the registrant's nephew.

'CarolAnn' Montana Group

Parentage: 'Broughton Star' (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)

S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2014)

Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, strongly scented. Sepals 5–7, reddish pink (identical in colour to 'Broughton Star').

Lvs long and pointed.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 125–126, with images
Named after a friend of the selector.

× *cartmanii* H. & M. Taylor REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *marmoraria* × *paniculata*

R: J. Cartman

Bushy dwarf plant, intermediate between the parents.

Fls in large panicles. Sepals white. Lvs finely dissected.

Published refs: *The Rock Garden* vol. XX, pt 1 (June 1986); *The Clematis 1992*: 70–71 [with full Latin description]

External images: Grey-Wilson (2000): 73

Mis-spelling: *C. × cartmannii*

‘Cascade’ REVISED ENTRY

See either *integrifolia* ‘Cascade’ (of Scott’s) or

‘Cascade’ (Viorna Group, of Fretwell)

‘Cascade’ (Fretwell) Viorna Group? REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown (possibly involving *viorna*)

R: B. Fretwell (pre-1995)

Fls ovoid, urn-shaped, nodding or drooping; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4; purple, with white sutures and distal margins, ageing paler and shading to pale yellow towards tips, elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused nearly to top, tips acute and slightly recurved.

Seedheads persistent, large, golden, with long tails.

Deciduous scrambler, with herbaceous, prostrate stems up to 0.9m. Lvs ternate or pinnate, with ovate, mid-green lflets with entire margins. FL: June–Sept. on current year’s growth.

Published refs: Fretwell, *Clematis as Companion Plants* (1994): 75

External images: Fretwell (1994): 75

Similar to ‘Bijou’, ‘Maia’ & ‘Naiad’. Not to be confused with *integrifolia* ‘Cascade’. It is currently unclear which of these two uses takes nomenclatural priority but it is recommended that, whenever this epithet is cited, either the Group or breeder’s name be added in parentheses to minimize confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

‘Catherine Penny’ Viticella Group

Parentage: ‘Evipo036’ CONFETTI (s) × unknown

R: R. Hodson, G: R. Hodson (2014), N: R. Hodson (2015), REG: R. Hodson (2015)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 4, inside deep pink with slightly darker veins, outside pale pink and covered in white down, 2.5–3 × 1cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping at base, gappy above, with margins wavy and irregularly toothed, tip acute and slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy white; connectives pale green. Seed-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2.5m. Lvs with entire, mid-green lflets. FL: July–September on current year’s growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 145

External images: *The Clematis 2015*: 146; *Clem. Int. 2016*: 16

Named after the chairman of the UK North-West Plant Heritage Group

‘Cecile’ Atragene Group

Mis-spelling of ‘Cécile’

‘Cerise Double’ Atragene Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: Kozo Sugimoto (pre-2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

Fls semi-double, open bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, nodding or drooping; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4, pink, margins white, elliptic, touching at base, midribs prominent, tips long-pointed. Staminodes c.12, sepaloid, tips very slightly recurved. Stems 1.5–2m. FL: April–October.

Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008*: 40, no. 678, with image

Original script: セリーズ ダブル.

‘Change of Heart’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known to registrant but information withheld

R: S. Marczyński (2004), G: S. Marczyński (2006),

N: S. Marczyński (2014), I: Clematis Źródło

Dobrych Pnaczy (2016), REG: S. Marczyński (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–13cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels green, maturing pale brown. Sepals 5–6(–8); opening reddish pink very slightly tinged blue; maturing to broad, pale bluish pink margins about a pink central flare crossed by a whitish bar (especially at base); ageing to pale pink, tinged blue; 5–6 × 3–4cm, elliptic, overlapping and touching halfway, occasionally slightly gappy at base, rounded at tip but with a distinct mucro.

Filaments yellow, ageing creamy white; connectives pale brown; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent.

Deciduous climber, with stems 1.5–2m. Lvs single or ternate, with entire margins. FL: June–July on previous year’s growth and current year’s growth.

Hardy to USDA zones 4–9.

Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2016*: 17

External images: *Clem. Int. 2016*: 17; *The Clematis 2016*: 163

CHARMAINE

Trade designation of ‘Evipo022’

CHIE

Trade designation of ‘Evipo090’

chiisanensis ‘Amber’

See ‘WIT141205’

chiisanensis ‘Pointy’ REVISED ENTRY

Erroneous name for ‘Pointy’ (which has *koreana* var. *carunculosa* [syn. *chiisanensis*] as one parent)

chiisanensis ‘WIT141205’ Atragene Group

Syn. of ‘WIT141205’

CHLOE

Trade designation of ‘HJJ-HAZ01’

‘Christian Steven’ REVISED ENTRY

Equivalent epithet for ‘Khristian Steven’.

cirrhusa 'Halcyon' *Cirrhusa* Group REVISED ENTRY
S: B. Fretwell (2005), **I:** F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)
Fls open bell-shaped, 3.3–5cm, nodding – “like those of *cirrhusa* var. *balearica*”. Sepals 4, pale pink ground inside and out, with faint, chartreuse-yellow patch near base inside young fls and with quite heavy, maroon streaking [rather than the “speckling” Fretwell described in www.peverilclematis.com (2007)]; tips recurved. Stamens long; filaments pale pink at base, shading to deep red towards top and along connectives; anthers white. Evergreen climber, with stems 2–3m. FL: winter (Nov–Jan/Feb).
Published refs: *ICRC 2002 2nd Suppt* (2006): 13, as *cirrhusa* 'Halcyon'; *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 13, as 'Halcyon' **BFCCHAL**; *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 90, as *cirrhusa* 'Halcyon' **BFCCHAL**
External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 13
It is not clear whether this is a selection from *cirrhusa* or a seedling (in which case it should be termed *C.* 'Halcyon').

cirrhusa 'Isca' *Cirrhusa* Group
See 'Isca'

cirrhusa 'Whisley Cream'
Mis-spelling of *cirrhusa* 'Wisley Cream'

'Cirrus' *Flammula* Group
Parentage: *flammula* × unknown
R: B. Fretwell (2007)
Fls star-like, scented (albeit less than *flammula*).
Sepals white. Deciduous climber. FL: late summer.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 133, undescribed
Said to be easier to cultivate than *flammula*.

'Clotted Cream' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
S: H. Caddick (2015), **N:** H. Caddick (2017),
REG: K. Black (2017)
Fls flat or flattish, 18cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 8; inside mainly white, with pale green bar showing through; outside with prominent green bar; elliptic, overlapping one- to two-thirds, with wavy margins, long-pointed with apiculate tips. Filaments pale greenish yellow, shading to purplish pink towards top; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 1.5m. Lvs ternate, mid-green. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, with a later flush on current year's.

'CoJo' *Montana* Group
Parentage: 'Prosperity' (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
R: V. Le May Neville-Parry (c.2012), **N:** V. Le May Neville-Parry
Fls flat or flattish, 7–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, lightly scented. Sepals 4, pinkish white, gappy, with down-curved margins slightly toothed in upper half. Filaments long, thin, creamy; anthers pale yellow.
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 121–3, with image

'Comete'
Mis-spelling of 'Comète'.

'Copernicus' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
S: S. Marczyński (1999), **G:** S. Marczyński (2001),
N: S. Marczyński (2014), **I:** *Clematis Zródło Dobrych Pnączy* (2016), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2015)
Fls mainly semi-double, occasionally single, flattish, 10–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 8, sepaloid staminodes 30–40, dark blue, pale at base, sepals occasionally marbled green, fls ageing paler, 2–6 × 1–4cm, elliptic to narrowly elliptic or obovate, overlapping but gappy at base, with wavy margins and cuspidate, long-pointed tips. Filaments white; connectives deep yellow; anthers pale yellow to white. Fruit-heads persistent.
Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m. Lvs dark green, simple or ternate, margins entire.
FL: June–Aug., on previous year's then current year's growth. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 17
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 17; *The Clematis* 2016: 164
Awarded Gold medal in Novelty category at Flowers' Expo, September 2016.

'Coralie' *Viorna* Group
R: F.M. Westphal (2010), **I:** F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)
Syns: *texensis* 'Coralie'
Fls pitcher-shaped, 2.5–3.5cm across, pendent. Sepals 4; outside deep pink, paler along split, distal margins; inside deep reddish crimson, with narrow white margins; ovate-lanceolate, fused in basal two-thirds, tips strongly recurved. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.2m. FL: June–October.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 12, with image, as *texensis* 'Coralie'
CCMW01

courtoisii 'Daiyu'
Parentage: Raised from seeds of *courtoisii* collected from Tianmu mountain, Zhejiang Province, in 2012
S: L.F. Li, Y. Li, S.A. Wang, Q. Wang, R.T. Yang & P. Wang (2014), **G:** L.F. Li & Y. Li (2014),
N: L.F. Li (2015), **REG:** Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences (2015)
Fls flat or flattish, 5–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6; predominantly white (NN155D), with partial, irregular, dark greyish purple (N186B) streaking along some midveins, occasionally splaying at tip to give broken patch (and some tips instead with pale green cusp); 3.5–4.5 × 1.5–2.5cm, broadly elliptic, touching midway but sometimes gappy at base, margins very slightly wavy, long-pointed with acuminate to cuspidate tips slightly recurved. Filaments, connectives and anthers dark greyish purple (N186B). Deciduous climber, with downy stems 2–4m, green-brown when young, maturing red-brown. Lvs ternate, with ovate-lanceolate lflets, mid-green, with entire margins and downy undersides. FL: May, on previous year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 148, without description; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 18
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 18
Original script: 黛玉. Named after Lin Daiyu, heroine of Cao Xueqin's "The Dream of the Red Chamber" (红楼梦), a classical Chinese novel. Care must be taken not to confuse this with 'Evipo083', which has been given the trade designation DAIYU.

***courtoisii* 'Little Purple Heart'**

Parentage: Selection of *courtoisii* growing wild at Ling'an, Zhejiang Province, China
S: L.F. Li, Y. Li, S.A. Wang, P. Wang, R.T. Yang, Q. Wang & G. Yao (2017), G: L.F. Li (2017), L: L.F. Li (2017), REG: Institute of Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences (2017)
Fls flat or flattish, 6–7cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels dark green. Sepals 6, white (NN155D) with bar slightly creamy, 2–3 × 1–2cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, overlapping in basal half, margins crenulated, with cuspidate tip. Filaments, connectives and anthers dark greyish purple (N186B). Deciduous climber, with downy stems 1–2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: May, on previous year's growth. Hardiness zones 4–9.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 152, with image
Original script: 小紫心 [Xiao zi xin].

'Crimson Star'

Erroneous name for 'Crimson King' (which has trade designation CRIMSON STAR) but see also 'Crimson Star' (Toovere)

'Crimson Star' (Toovere) Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Published refs: Toovere (1992): 11
CRIMSON STAR has been used in the USA as a trade designation for 'Crimson King' and is occasionally published erroneously as cultivar 'Crimson Star'. However it is clear from Toovere's description, alongside a different one for 'Crimson King', that he regards them as distinct cvs. It is recommended that his name is cited whenever this epithet is used for the plant he intends, to minimize potential confusion between these two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Crippsü' CORRECTED ENTRY

Mis-spelling of 'Crippsii'.
The inclusion of this as 'Crippsu' in *ICRC 2002 4th Suppt* (2012): 19 was in error; the original entry in Van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38 was spelt 'Crippsü'.

'Crippsii' Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Mis-spelling: 'Crippsü'

crispa 'Ginny'

See 'Ginny'

'Crispina'

See *versicolor* 'Crispina'

'Cristal Violet' Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

R: T. Fujii

Fls shallowly bowl-shaped, 7–8cm across, upward- to outward-facing, scented very little or not at all; pedicels short. Sepals 4–6, inside brilliant purplish blue (94C), outside very pale purple (91C), 5.5 × 2.3cm, obovate, margins slightly wavy, with a markedly acuminate tip ending in a prominent spine. Stems herbaceous, upright. Lvs simple, of medium length to long and of narrow to medium width, ovate-lanceolate, with an acute tip.

Unaccepted spelling: 'Crystal Violet'. Original script: クリスタルヴィオレ. Although it was stated in *ICRC 2002 5th Suppt* (2015) that this transcribes as 'Crystal Violet', the exact spelling accepted by the Japanese PBR authority was 'Cristal Violet', so this must be accepted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.2 & 35.2) and 'Crystal Violet' should be treated as an unaccepted spelling.

'Crystal Violet' REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of 'Cristal Violet'

× *cylindrica* 'Millie' Integrifolia Group
See 'Millie'

× *cylindrica* 'Peveril' Integrifolia Group

R: B. Fretwell (2007)

Sepals clear, soft blue, with frilly margins.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 134, without description

Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1),

'Peveril' having already been used for *recta* 'Peveril'

'Daiyu'

See *courtoisii* 'Daiyu'

DAIYU

Trade designation of 'Evipo083'

'Darena' Early Large-flowered Group

I: F.M. Westphal *Clematikulturen* (2016)

Fls semi-double or double, flattish dome-shaped, 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, mauve with red-purple bar, elliptic, tip acute with apiculate apex; staminodes numerous, sepaloid, about half length of sepals, forming dense, central, tiered boss. Stamens numerous, yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: May/Jun on previous season's growth, Aug/Sep on current year's.

Published refs: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 8, with image

'Darlene' Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

R: F. Cadge

Named after Darlene Nutt, a friend of Sally Cadge's.

'Dawn Light'

Parentage: known, involving *texensis* but not disclosed by raiser

R: B. Fretwell (pre–2007)

An epithet listed on www.peverilclematis.com, 2007; no further details known and therefore not currently deemed to have been established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 26.6).

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 134, without description

DAYU

Trade designation of 'Evipo083'

'Dazzle' Early Large-flowered Group

N: E.-M. Williams (2016), I: New Leaf Plants (2016)

Fls flat, large, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, opening purple with red-purple bar, ageing bluer; elliptic, gappy, margins slightly undulate and minutely frilled, tips long-pointed (cuspidate or apiculate). Filaments creamy yellow; connectives violet; anthers white (or fls sometimes sterile?).

Deciduous climber with stems to 2m. FL: May–June and September.

Published refs: article in *Worcester News* (1 March 2016) Named through a competition by Ella-Mai Williams, a pupil at Inkberrow First School, Worcester, England.

'Deborah Dahl' Early Large-flowered Group

R: F. Wein Sr, I: (2015)

Syns: 'Vancouver Deborah Dahl'

Fls 17–23cm across. Sepals lavender-blue. Anthers red. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m. FL: May–June on previous year's wood, September on current year's. Hardy to USDA Zones 4–8.

Named for the breeder's sister

'Dedication' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: known, involving *texensis* but not disclosed by raiser

R: B. Fretwell (pre–2007), I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *texensis* 'Dedication'

Fls 4–6cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4, inside velvety red-purple ("reminiscent of 'Gravetye Beauty'"), outside pinkish white tinged red-purple, elliptic, fused in basal one–third, gappy or slightly overlapping above, tips rounded and slightly recurved. Stems up to 3.2m. Lvs glossy. FL: Jun–Sep. on current season's growth.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 11, as *texensis* 'Dedication' BFCCDEED;*Clem. Int.* 2016: 134, without description

'Dedication' formerly listed (from 2007) as an epithet on www.peverileclematis.com but such virtual publication does not count in establishment. Although BFCCDEED was later cited on the Westphal website, 'Dedication' apparently remains the accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1).

'Delphine' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: *lanuginosa* (seedling?) P-3-833 (s) × *patens* (seedling?) P-7-13

R: B. Fretwell (2006), S: B. Fretwell (2009),

I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCDEEL'; 'BFCCDEL' [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls double or semi-double, in flattish dome 6cm deep, 10–14cm across, outward-facing, borne singly in axils, not scented; peduncles dark reddish orange (172B). Buds conical, 3.7cm, yellowish white (158D) tinged pale greenish yellow (2D). Sepals/staminodes numerous (30–50), in many whorls; inside opening yellowish white (158D) suffused brilliant greenish

yellow (3A) with strong yellow-green (143C) midvein, maturing to greenish white (157D) tinged light yellow-green (2C) at centre and moderate purplish red (58A) at apex and with midvein fainter, ageing to pale yellow-green (155A) with very faint midvein; outside opening greenish white (157D) suffused light greenish yellow (1C) with 143C midrib, tinged at maturity to light yellow-green (2C) at centre with fainter midrib, ageing to pale yellow-green (155A) with tip and distal margins tinged strong purplish red (59D); 5–6 × 0.8–1.0cm, oblong, overlapping, with very slightly wavy margins, tip acute with shortly-acuminate apex. Stamens numerous (80–100); filaments brilliant yellow (7A); anthers brilliant yellow (12B); pollen vivid greenish yellow (2A). Pistils numerous (40–60); styles pale greenish yellow (2D); stigma light yellow-green (2C). Deciduous climber, with stems 2–3m, strong yellow-green (143C) flushed moderate reddish orange (178C); roots fibrous. Lvs simple or ternate, glabrous, margins entire; upper surface strong yellow-green (143C) when young, maturing moderate olive-green (137A); underside strong yellow-green (N144B when young, maturing 143B); petiole 143C, tinged dark reddish orange (178B) to moderate reddish orange (178C). FL: May/June on previous year's growth, Aug/Sept on current year's.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 6, as 'Delphine' BFCCDEELExternal images: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 14Initially marketed and established as 'Delphine' but the awarding of EU PBR 43259 in 2016 and US Plant Patent 27684 in 2017, both as 'BFCCDEEL', rendered the latter an adopted epithet and 'Delphine' its synonym within those jurisdictions (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, 'Delphine' remains the accepted epithet. Cited as a *lanuginosa* cultivar under EU PBR 43259 but as a *lanuginosa* × *patens* hybrid under USPP 27684, it is better treated as *C.* 'Delphine' without attribution to a species.

'Diamond Anniversary' Atragene Group

Syns: *alpina* 'Diamond Anniversary'

'Clematis on the Web' reports plants in circulation under this epithet but with inconsistent descriptions, for example having fls variously described as "pure white" to "pale pink". Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5m. FL: (Mar.–)Apr.–May.

Further details are being sought to effect proper establishment of this epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 26).

'Dianna'

Syn. of 'Dianna Jazwinski'

'Dianna Jazwinski' Montana Group

Parentage: 'Prosperity' (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)

S: D. Jazwinski (c.2012), N: V. Le May Neville-Parry,

REG: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2016)

Syns: 'Dianna'

Fls flat or flattish, 7–9cm across, upward-facing, on long pedicels; lightly scented. Sepals 4; inside white; outside with white margins about a purple bar with darker midveins; gappy, margins very slightly wavy. Filaments long, thin, creamy.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 122–123, as ‘Dianna’; *The Clematis* 2016: 161
External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 121, as ‘Dianna’; *The Clematis* 2016: 161; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 8
Named after the photographer Dianna Jazwinski, who selected this seedling. This cultivar was initially tentatively named (but also effectively established through publication) as ‘Dianna’. However, the registrant agreed to change this for registration once it was clear that this non-accepted epithet might otherwise cause potential confusion with the Kivistiks’ ‘Diana’ and with the established use of ‘Diana’ as a synonym for ‘Princess Diana’.

× *diversifolia* ‘Hudson River’
Erroneous name for ‘Zo06137’ (which has trade designation HUDSON RIVER)

‘Doctor Bolle’ REVISED ENTRY
See ‘Doktor Bolle’

‘Doktor Bolle’ Early Large-flowered Group
REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown
R: L. Späth (1887), **I:** L. Späth (1887)
Fls double, c.8cm across. Sepals 40–50, white tinged with green.
Published refs: *Späth Katalog* 1887–1888
‘Dr Bolle’ is an equivalent epithet (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.9), though it is considered preferable for cultivar epithets not to include abbreviated forms of address. This was incorrectly expanded to ‘Doctor Bolle’ in *ICRC* 2002: 82; being a German epithet, it should have been re-written as ‘Doktor Bolle’.

‘Donahros’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: M. Donahue, **I:** Donahue’s Clematis Nursery (c.2017)
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Sepals 6; opening rose-pink with red-purple bar and tip, ageing lavender/pink; elliptic, with slightly wavy margins, tip acute with cuspidate apex. Connectives burgundy; anthers pinkish white. Stigmas white. Deciduous climber with stems to 2.5m. FL: June–September.
Trade: ROSALIE (after the raiser’s grandmother)

‘Dr Bolle’ REVISED ENTRY
An equivalent epithet for ‘Doktor Bolle’, under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.9 (though it is considered preferable for cultivar epithets not to include abbreviated forms of address).
Published refs: van Kleef *et al.* (1890): 38, without description

‘Duchess Of Edinburg’
Mis-spelling of ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’

EDDA
Trade designation of ‘Evip074’

‘Edith Cavell’ CORRECTED ENTRY
Syn. of ‘Miss Cavell’

‘Eekoo’ REVISED ENTRY
Unaccepted spelling of ‘Eikō’

‘Effic Dewey’ Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: ‘Huvi’ open-pollinated (s)
S: R. Hodson (2008), **G:** R. Hodson (2011),
N: R. Hodson (2015), **I:** R. Hodson (2015),
REG: R. Hodson (2015)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6, lilac with a pink bar, 6 × 4cm, thick and fleshy, overlapping. Filaments and anthers creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent.
Deciduous climber with stems to 2m. Lvs simple, entire, mid-green. FL: July to September.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 18
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 18; *The Clematis* 2016: 161
Named for Frances Elizabeth May Dewey (18/8/1998–4/4/2013)

‘Eikō’
Parentage: unknown
R: K. Makita
Fls 12–15cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers golden yellow.
Published refs: *Makita Engei Cat.* (1982)
Original script: 栄光. Epithet means “glory” in Japanese. Equivalent spelling: ‘Eikoo’. Unaccepted spelling: ‘Eekoo’.

‘Elbflorenz’ Late Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108126)

‘Elgar’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
External images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 174

Care should be taken not to confuse this with the Atragene cultivar ‘Sir Edward Elgar’, which was for a short time made available commercially under the epithet ‘Elgar’.

‘Elgar’ (of Richards) Atragene Group
Syn. of ‘Sir Edward Elgar’
Care should be taken not to confuse this with ‘Elgar’ (Early Large-flowered Group).

‘Ellen’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: K. Bolinder, **I:** F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)
Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, 12–14cm across, upward- or (mainly) outward-facing; pedicels long. Sepals and sepaloid staminodes 10–15, violet-blue, elliptic (some broadly so, others narrowly), overlapping two–thirds, with slightly wavy margins, tips long-pointed with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous, creamy white. Deciduous climber, with stems 2.2–3.2m. FL: May/June on previous year’s growth, Aug/Sept. on current year’s.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 6, with image
It is not clear if the intended epithet was in fact ‘KBK03’: this code-name was published beside ‘Ellen’, as KBK03, in *Westphal Hauptkatalog* (2013): 6. Westphal has always treated ‘KBK01’ FIREFLAME

and 'KBK02' GREFVE ERIK RUUTH similarly (citing them as 'Fireflame' KBK01 and 'Grefve Erik Ruuth' KBK02 respectively). However, unlike 'KBK01' and 'KBK02', it appears that 'KBK03' has not been awarded EU PBR, whereas 'Ellen' has been established in Westphal's catalogue, so the latter should be treated as the accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1). It does bear resemblance though to a Bolinder cultivar granted US Plant Patent 26373 in February 2016 as 'Blue Gloss' (*q.v.*); should they prove to be the same, then in geographical areas where USPPs apply 'Blue Gloss' should become the adopted name and 'Ellen' its synonym (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

'Emerald Dream' Forsteri Group

R: Huisman Boomkwekerij B.V., **I:** Taylor's Clematis Nursery (2014)

Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Sepals 6, white, ovate, gappy, with smooth margins and rounded tips. Stamens pale green when young, maturing creamy or greenish white. Stems scrambling or weakly ascending, to 0.6m. Lvs evergreen, pale green sometimes tinged bluish, much dissected with rounded lobes. FL: March–May.

ENDELLION

Trade designation of 'Evipo076'

erecta flore plena Flammula Group
Syn. of *recta* 'Plena'

'Erika' Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0117332)

ESTHER

Trade designation of 'Zo09143'

'Étoile Rex' Texensis Group

Fls to 5cm, nodding, bell-shaped, cerise to mauve, margin silver-pink; summer-early autumn. Published refs: *New RHS Dict. of Gardening* (1992): 651. An unregistered cultivar listed as an example of Texensis Group; perhaps in error, with 'Étoile Rose' intended?

'Evipo022' Early Large-flowered Group

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (*c.*2015)
Fls usually semi-double (though sometimes single in late season), flat or flattish, 10–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Guard sepals 6–8, dark purple-red, broadly elliptic, overlapping, wavy-margined, tip apiculate; staminodes numerous, sepaloid, sometimes streaked or splashed white, usually forming hemispherical dome open at centre. Filaments creamy yellow, sometimes tinged bluish at base; connectives white; anthers absent? Deciduous climber, with stems 1.2–1.8m. Lvs dark green, shiny when young. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, then August–September on current year's. External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 153; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 143
Trade: CHARMAINE

'Evipo034' Viticella Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: R.J. Evison & M.N. Olesen (1997), **I:** Poulsen Roser (2004)

Syns: *viticella* 'Palette'

Fls flat, 5–5.5cm across, outward-facing, borne in a dichasial cyme of 3–5 fls, not scented; peduncles downy, 11–12cm long, strong yellowish green (141C) tinged dark purplish red (N79C). Buds ovate, downy, very light purple (85C) and brilliant yellowish green (140B). Sepals 4(–5); inside bluish white (N155A) at base with strong violet (86C) veins, margins and tip opening strong violet (86B) maturing to brilliant violet (86D) then ageing to moderate purplish red (70A); outside with bluish white (N155A) bar, margins light purple (85A); 2.6–3.3 × 1.7–2cm, obovate, margins slightly wavy and weakly serrated, tip blunt. Stamens 20–30; filaments brilliant yellow-green (150C); connectives greyish purple (N77); anthers pale yellow (160D); pollen pale yellow (8D). Pistils 24–32; styles dark purple (79B). Deciduous climber, with stems 2.5–3m, brilliant yellow-green (150C) when young, maturing to brownish orange (N167B). Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5–7 lflets, strong yellow-green (143B) above, strong yellow-green (141D) maturing to moderate yellow-green (143D) below, oval to elliptic, glabrous, margins entire; petioles 4–6cm long, light yellow-green (145B). FL: May–September.

Trade: PALETTE

Beware potential confusion with 'Zo08111' (Early Large-flowered/Patens Group), also given trade designation PALETTE.

USPP 16073 gr 25/10/2005

'Evipo050' Early Large-flowered Group

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, tip cuspidate. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5m.
Trade: NEVA

'Evipo052' Early Large-flowered Group

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 5–6, white or near-white, broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, tip rounded with small micro. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 0.6–1m.
Trade: NINON

'Evipo054' Early Large-flowered Group

R: R.J. Evison (2003), **S:** M.N. Olesen & R.J. Evison (2004), **I:** Poulsen Roser (2012)
Parentage: controlled crossing between two un-named seedlings
Fls flat or slightly cupped, 8.5cm across, (mainly) upward- or (some) outward-facing, borne in a dichasial cyme of 3–7 fls, lightly scented; peduncles slightly downy, 1.8–3.5cm long, moderate yellow-green (146D) tinged greyish red (184A). Buds ovate, sagittate, light purple (N82C). Sepals 6; inside light purple (opens 84B, matures to 84C); outside opens

strong purple (84A), matures to very pale purple (84D); 4.5 × 2.5cm, elliptic, overlapping slightly, margins entire and slightly wavy, long-pointed with acuminate, recurved apex. Stamens 40; filaments brilliant greenish yellow (1B); anthers dark red (187B). Pistils 40; styles brilliant greenish yellow (1B). Seedheads plumose, persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 1–1.5m, strong yellow-green (144B) when young, maturing to greyish reddish brown (200B) and ribbed. Lvs ternate, fllets elliptic with entire margins, upper side moderate yellow-green (146B) maturing to moderate olive-green (147A), underside moderate yellow-green (147C, maturing to 147B), petioles 3.5–4.5cm long, moderate yellow-green (146D) tinged moderate reddish brown (177A). FL: recurrent blooming May–September on current year's growth. Trade: MANON

'Evipo057' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, mainly white or near-white, with base of bar sometimes tinged rose-pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, tip rounded with small mucro. Stamens numerous; filaments creamy white; connectives pale pink. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5m. Trade: LULA

'Evipo058' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale green, downy. Sepals 6, lavender with strong mauve bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, margins minutely wavy, tip rounded, with small apiculus and slightly recurved. Stamens numerous; filaments white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.2–0.4m. Trade: PAULIE

'Evipo059' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, lavender with bar red-purple to below tip, elliptic, overlapping half, margins minutely wavy and slightly ruffled, tip acute with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m. Lvs ternate. FL: May–October. Trade: INES

'Evipo060' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, 12–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds downy. Sepals 6–8; inside purplish blue, bar usually paler (but sometimes tinged purple); broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins ruffled, tip acute with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5m. FL: May–July on previous year's growth, August–October on current year's. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 144
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 154; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 144
Trade: SACHA

'Evipo064' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, lavender with bar red-purple to below tip, elliptic, overlapping half, margins minutely wavy and slightly ruffled, tip acute with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m. Lvs ternate. FL: May–October. Trade: LIANNE

'Evipo065' Forsteri Group
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls shallow bowl-shaped, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4–6, white, elliptic, touching/overlapping at base then gappy, tip rounded. Stamens numerous, greenish. Evergreen climber with stems 0.6–0.9m. Lvs much dissected. FL: early to mid-spring. Trade: XTU

'Evipo066' Forsteri Group
R: R.J. Evison (1995), **S:** M.N. Olesen & R.J. Evison (1996), **I:** Poulsen Roser (c.2012)
Parentage: controlled crossing between two un-named seedlings; stated to be a *C. × cartmanii* hybrid in US Plant Patent application 14/121276
Fls flat, 6cm across, upward-facing, borne in axils, not scented; peduncles slightly downy, 3.5–5cm long, moderate yellow-green (146D). Sepals 6, pale yellow-green (157B), 3 × 1cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, overlapping slightly at base then gappy, with slightly wavy margins, rounded at tip. Stamens 35; filaments and connectives brilliant yellow (7B); anthers brownish orange (165B); pollen white. Pistils absent. Evergreen subshrub, with stems to 0.6m, moderate brown (200C) when young, maturing to dark greyish reddish brown (200A). Lvs bi-ternate, glossy, thick; fllets with hastate base, lobed margins and aristate apex; upper side moderate olive-green (146A when young, maturing to 147A), underside moderate yellow-green (146B) maturing to moderate olive-green (146A); petioles 3cm long, moderate olive-green (147A). FL: Apr.–May on previous year's growth. Hardy to –10°C. Trade: KIMIKO

'Evipo067'
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (c.2013)
Fls flat or flattish. Sepals 6–8, blue. Stems scrambling, 0.4–0.6m. Trade: KASSIA

'Evipo068'
R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, 8–10cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, with little or no scent. Sepals 8, deep pink with bar tinged red-purple when young, elliptic to broadly elliptic, margins slightly wavy, apex acuminate or cuspidate. Stamens numerous; filaments greyish pink; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Stigmas white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.2–0.4m. Lvs glossy. FL: spring. Very hardy. Trade: LUIZA

'Evip069' Late Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2012)
Fls flattish, upward-facing. Sepals (6–)8, pinkish red, outside with pale pink bar, elliptic, slightly overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, tips acuminate to apiculate (and often slightly incurling to show underside bar, hence giving sepals white-tipped appearance). Filaments ageing creamy white; connectives red-purple; anthers pinkish red; pollen white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–2m. Lvs ternate, lflset margins entire. FL: June–Sept. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 127, with image
Trade: TEKLA

'Evip071'
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2012)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, mainly deep pink, bar tinged red-purple especially when young, elliptic to obovate, basal margins often recurved giving gappy appearance, tips rounded with mucronate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments creamy white; connectives narrow, pale purple; anthers creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m. FL: early to late summer.
Trade: MARTA

'Evip072'
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls flat or flattish, upward- or (mainly) outward-facing. Sepals 6, pale pink, elliptic to obovate, margins irregularly wavy and ruffled, tips long-pointed with acuminate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pale at base, becoming red-purple; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m.
Trade: MIRABELLE

'Evip074' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2013)
Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, upward-facing. Sepals 6(–10), lavender-purple with red-purple bar, elliptic, overlapping half, margins crenulated and slightly wavy, tips long-pointed with acuminate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pale pink; connectives red-purple; anthers pinkish white. Stigmas bright white. Deciduous climber with compact habit, on stems 1–1.2m. FL: repeat-flowering from late spring till early autumn. Hardy USDA zones 4–9. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2014: 107, with image
Trade: EDDA

'Evip076' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2014)
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing, relatively sunproof. Buds downy. Sepals 6, deep pink with slightly darker bar, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins minutely wavy and slightly ruffled, tip obtuse with mucronate or apiculate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments creamy yellow; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.5m. Lvs ternate. FL: May–October. Hardy USDA zones 4–9.
Trade: ENDELLION

'Evip077' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2014)
Fls flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing; pedicels red-purple, downy. Buds downy. Sepals 6(–7), pale pink with purplish pink bar, broadly elliptic to obovate, with blade strongly narrowed at base, sometimes gappy, margins ruffled, tip rounded with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pale yellow; connectives brown; anthers creamy white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.5m. FL: repeat-flowering from late spring to late autumn. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2014: 107
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2014: 107; *The Clematis* 2015: 118, as 'Sally'
Trade: SALLY
In view of its trade designation, beware potential confusion between this cultivar and the pink-flowered seedling named 'Sally' by V. Le May Neville-Parry.

'Evip078'
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2014)
Fls flat or flattish, 7–10cm across, upward-facing. Buds downy. Sepals 6, cerise-pink with narrow, red-purple bar, elliptic, touching or slightly gappy at base, margins very slightly wavy, tip acute with mucronate apex. Stamens numerous, cream-white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.9–1.2m. FL: early summer to late autumn. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9.
Trade: ACROPOLIS

'Evip079' Late Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2014)
Fls flat or flattish, 13–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds ovate, long-pointed, white with purplish or greenish ribs. Sepals 6, maroon, elliptic, overlapping or touching near base, margins slightly wavy, tips acute with cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments opening maroon, maturing pinkish white; connectives red-purple; anthers pinkish white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.6–1m. Lvs ternate, margins entire. FL: July–September, on current season's growth. Published refs: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 8, with image
Trade: NUBIA

'Evip080' Early Large-flowered Group
R: R.J. Evison, I: Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Buds downy. Sepals 6–9, lavender-pink with narrow, red-purple bar, elliptic, slightly gappy at base and overlapping midway, margins slightly crenulated and slightly wavy, tip acute with acuminate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments and connectives pale yellow-green; anthers cream-white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.5m. FL: early to mid-summer on previous season's wood, late summer to late autumn on current year's. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9, H5 UK. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 126–127, with image
Trade: VOLUNTEER

'Evipo081'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, cherry-red, elliptic, overlapping half, margins very slightly wavy, tip rounded with apiculate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments and anthers cream-white; connectives reddish pink. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m.

Trade: ISSEY

'Evipo082'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, opening rose-pink with deep pink bar, maturing to pale pink with red-purple bar, elliptic, overlapping half, margins finely crenulate and slightly wavy, tip acute to obtuse with mucronate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m.

Trade: YUAN

'Evipo083'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- (rarely, outward-)facing. Sepals 6, magenta, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins markedly crinkled, tip acute with mucronate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 0.4–0.6m.

Trade: DAIYU; DAYU

Care must be taken not to confuse this with the registered cultivar *courtoisii* 'Daiyu'.

'Evipo084'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)

Fls flat or flattish, 12–15cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6, magenta to dark red, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly wavy, tip rounded with pale, mucronate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 0.6–0.9m.

Trade: JIE

'Evipo085'

Syns: 'Ling'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Jepsen Planteskole (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 8–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, violet-blue with bar tinged red-purple, elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly ruffled, tip acute with pale apiculus. Stamens numerous; filaments creamy white; connectives narrow, red-purple. Deciduous climber with compact or scrambling stems 0.2–0.4m. FL: June onwards.

Trade: LING

'Evipo086'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, outward-facing. Sepals 6, mauve with red-purple bar, elliptic, overlapping at base, margins slightly crinkled, tip acute with pale apiculus. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white; connectives long, red-purple. Stigmas white. Deciduous climber with compact or scrambling stems 0.2–0.4m.

Trade: GUANG

'Evipo087'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4–6, velvety dark red, elliptic to rhomboid, gappy in 4–5-sepalled forms, overlapping half in 6-sepalled, margins very slightly crinkled, tip acute with acuminate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives pink. Deciduous climber with stems 0.9–1.2m. FL: spring to summer. Hardy USDA zones 4–11.

Trade: HISAKO

'Evipo088'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2015)

Fls flat, medium-sized, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale green, erect. Sepals 6, velvety, dark violet-purple, elliptic, overlapping half, margins smooth, tips rounded with small mucro. Filaments white; connectives dark violet-purple. Lvs shiny. Stems 1–2m.

Trade: REIKO

'Evipo089'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 15cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6, mauve with red-purple bar, elliptic, overlapping half, tip acute with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.2–1.8m. FL: spring to summer.

Trade: MASA

'Evipo090'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)

Fls flat, 15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, inside mauve with red-purple bar, outside paler; broadly elliptic, overlapping half, base truncate, margins smooth, tip rounded with apiculate or cuspidate apex. Deciduous climber. FL: spring to summer. Hardy in USDA zones 4–11.

Trade: CHIE

'Evipo091' Late Large-flowered Group

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale green, erect. Sepals 6, inside red-purple, outside pale purplish pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly wavy, tips acute to obtuse. Filaments pinkish white; connectives dark crimson. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m. FL: early summer to late autumn.

Trade: IZUMI

In view of the trade designation chosen, care must be taken not to confuse this with either 'Izumi' (Hayakawa) or 'Izumi' (M. Takeuchi).

'Evipo092' Late Large-flowered Group

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)

Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing. Buds pale green, erect. Sepals 6–8, inside red-purple, midribs whitish, elliptic, overlapping half, margins crenulate and undulate, tips long-pointed with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m. FL: early summer to late autumn. Hardy.

Trade: GINA

'Evip0093'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat or flattish. Sepals white or near white.
Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m.
Trade: AKIRA

'Evip0094' Integrifolia Group

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds nodding or drooping. Sepals 4, purple with darker midveins/ midribs and pale lavender margins, ovate-lanceolate, tips recurved and sometimes twisted. Stems herbaceous, 0.6–1m.
Trade: FENFANG

'Evip0095'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flattish to shallowly bowl-shaped, upward-facing. Sepals 6, inside dark cherry-red, outside with darker edge and pale pinkish bar, elliptic, margins slightly wavy, tip acute with aristate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Stigmas white. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.2m. FL: May–Oct.
Trade: MEDERI

'Evip0096' Integrifolia Group

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding. Buds nodding or drooping. Sepals 4, deep blue with darker midveins/ midribs and bluish white margins, ovate-lanceolate, tips recurved. Stems herbaceous, 0.6–1m.
Trade: JINJING

'Evip0097' Early Large-flowered Group

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Raymond Evison Clematis (2017)
Fls flattish, upward-facing. Sepals 8; inside mainly white, with narrow, greenish cream bar tinged green at base; broadly elliptic, margins wavy, tips rounded with apiculate apex often slightly recurved. Stamens numerous; filaments pale yellow-green; connectives purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber or scrambler with stems 0.6–0.9m. FL: early to mid-summer on previous season's growth, late summer to early autumn on current year's. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9, UK H5.
Published refs: *Hort. Week* (16/5/2017)
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 144
Trade: KITTY
Launched at Chelsea Flower Show 2017.
Mis-spelling: 'Evip097'.

'Evip0099'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flattish to shallowly bowl-shaped, upward-facing. Sepals 6, sky-blue, elliptic, with undulate margins, tips long-pointed with acuminate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous, creamy-white. Deciduous climber or scrambler with stems 0.4–0.6m.
Trade: OLYMPIA

'Evip0101'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls semi-double, flat or flattish, upward-facing. Sepals/sepaloid staminodes up to 12, pearlescent pale blue, elliptic, margins slightly wavy, tips long-pointed with cuspidate, acuminate or aristate apex. Deciduous climber, with stems 0.4–0.6m [Poulsen Roser, 2017] (or 1.2–1.5m [Floyds Climbers, 2017]).
FL: May–September.
Trade: TAROMINA

'Evip0110'

R: R.J. Evison, **I:** Poulsen Roser (2016)
Fls flat, upward-facing. Sepals 6, mainly white, with pale green bar outside often showing through in young fls, broadly elliptic or ovate with truncate base, overlapping half, margins very slightly wavy if at all, apex cuspidate and sometimes slightly twisted or down-curved. Stamens numerous, relatively long and thin; filaments whitish at base, pinkish towards top; connectives red purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.5m.
Trade: TSUKIKO

'Evip097'

Mis-spelling of 'Evip0097'

'Eyer's Gift'

Mis-spelling of 'Eyes' Gift'

'Eyes Gift'

Mis-spelling of 'Eyes' Gift'

'Fairly Blush'

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown
S: P.K. Sorensen (2008), **I:** Yaku Nursery (2017)
Fls 10–12cm across. Tepals 6–8, inside with soft pink veining on a cream-white ground, coalescing to form distinctly pink margins but none along bar; elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping half to three-quarters, tips rounded with apiculate apex. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m; strong, upright grower.

FENFANG

Trade designation of 'Evip0094'

'Fenna' Early Large-flowered Group

R: F.M. Westphal, **I:** F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen, 2013
Fls flat or flattish, 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, violet-blue along broad bar (pale in centre, edged darker), bluish white along broad margins; elliptic, overlapping near base, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded or acute with aristate apex. Stamens numerous, forming dense, central boss; filaments white; connectives red-purple; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8–2.5m. Lvs ternate, margins entire. FL: May/June on previous season's growth, Aug/Sep on current year's.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 7 & 28, each with image, as 'Fenna' CCMWFEN

FESTOON

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of fast-growing, upright, very winter-hardy, free-flowering clematis with many small, nodding flowers in different colours, shapes and sizes, flowering over long season from midsummer to autumn on 2–3m stems.

‘Fireflake’

Erroneous name for ‘KBK01’ (which has trade designation FIREFLAME)

‘First Love’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: S. Marczyński (1999), **G:** S. Marczyński (2001),

N: S. Marczyński (2015), **I:** Clematis Źródło

Dobrych Pnączy (2016), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2015)

Fls semi-double, flattish, 10–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals and sepaloid staminodes 20–30, white, occasionally tinged green along midribs of outer sepals, 2–7 × 1–3cm, narrowly elliptic, touching at base, wavy-margined, long-pointed with cuspidate or acuminate tip. Filaments white; connectives greenish yellow; anthers pale yellow or white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5m. Lvs simple or ternate, margins entire, petioles red-brown. FL: mid–June to mid–Aug., on previous year’s then current year’s growth. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 19

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 19; *The Clematis* 2016: 165

‘Flamenco Dancer’ Late Large-flowered Group

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *lanuginosa* (seedling?) (s) × *patens* (seedling?) 3/9/6

R: B. Fretwell (2005), **S:** B. Fretwell (2007),

I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *lanuginosa* ‘BFCCFLA’; ‘BFCCFLA’ [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls semi-double or double in flattish dome 6cm deep, 10–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly in axils, not scented; peduncles 8–12cm, strong yellow-green (144B) flushed dark purplish red (N79A). Buds conical, 4 × 2.9cm, dark purplish red (N79A) streaked moderate yellow (160A). Sepals numerous (16–18 or more), in many whorls, opening greyish purplish red (N77B), maturing inside to dark purplish red (N79C) with strong reddish purple (N78A) to strong purplish red (72A) streaks and outside to dark purple (79B) to deep purple (79C), ageing inside to dark purple (79A) with strong purplish red (60B) to pale purplish pink (62D) streaks and outside to moderate purple (79D); 7 × 2cm, elliptic, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded with cuspidate or acuminate apex. Stamens numerous (80–100); filaments pale yellow (158A); anthers light yellowish pink (159A); pollen pale orange-yellow (159C). Pistils 40–60; styles and stigmas yellowish white (158D). Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.2m, strong yellow-green (143C) flushed moderate red (185B); roots fibrous. Lvs simple, 5–8 × 4–5cm, glabrous, moderate olive-green (137A) to dark

yellowish green (139A), with cordate base, entire margins and acute apex; petiole 6–8cm long, strong yellow-green (143C) flushed deep red (185A).

FL: May–June on previous year’s wood, Aug–Sep on current year’s. Hardy.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis*

(2013): 7, as ‘Flamenco Dancer’ **BFCCFLA**

External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis*

(2013): front cover & 7, as ‘Flamenco Dancer’

BFCCFLA

Initially marketed and established as

‘Flamenco Dancer’ but the awarding of EU PBR 39983 in 2015 and US Plant Patent 27666 in 2017, both as ‘BFCCFLA’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Flamenco Dancer’ its synonym within those jurisdictions (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

Elsewhere, without further PBR protection,

‘Flamenco Dancer’ remains the accepted epithet.

Cited as a *lanuginosa* cultivar under EU PBR 39983

but as a *lanuginosa* × *patens* hybrid under USPP

27666, it is better treated as *C.* ‘Flamenco Dancer’ without attribution to a species.

flammula rosea purpurea

See synonymy of *C.* × *triternata* ‘Roseopurpurea’

FLORA

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of winter-hardy, miniature clematis with large flowers on compact (0.4–0.6m) stems.

‘Florence’ (Fretwell)

R: B. Fretwell (pre–2007)

Fls open bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals in two shades of lilac.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 136, without description

Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1),

‘Florence’ having previously been established for a

Jackman cultivar. It is recommended that the

breeder’s name be added in parentheses whenever this particular epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

florida var. *normalis* ‘White Flag’ REVISED

ENTRY

See ‘White Flag’

florida ‘White Flag’ REVISED ENTRY

See ‘White Flag’

‘Forever’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: B. Fretwell (pre–2006), **I:** F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2006)

Syns: *integrifolia* ‘Forever’; ‘Mercury’ (Fretwell)

Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, 8–10cm

across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals of single

fls 5–7 (but semi-double forms have a few, extra,

shorter sepals), pink with a silvery sheen and

darker pink bar (especially towards base), overlapping,

apiculate. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber,

“almost non-clinging” [www.peverileclematis.com,

2007], with stems 1.5–2.8m. FL: May–June and

July–Sept.

Published refs: *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog 2006–2007* (2006): 25, as ‘Forever’ BFCC01

External images: *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog 2006–2007* (2006): 25; *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 53, as *integrifolia* ‘Forever’

Pevevil website in 2007 described it as “two–tone pink, almost non-clinging variety ... originally introduced for the cut flower trade”. Originally called ‘Mercury’ but this name was non-accepted (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.23 and 30.1) because it duplicated Pyne’s ‘Mercury’ and was too similar to ‘Merkurii’, so it was changed. It has flattish, outward-/upward-facing flowers quite unlike the nodding flowers of *integrifolia* but, since 2008, Westphal has marketed it as *integrifolia* ‘Forever’.

FREEDOM

Trade designation of ‘Zo06128’

‘Fuchsia Flash’

S: K. Bolinder (2003)

A cultivar with this epithet was granted US Plant Patent 26879 in June 2016. It bears similarities to the Bolinder cultivar marketed as ‘Sigrid’ by F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen, so enquiries are being made to see if it is indeed the same plant (in which case ‘Fuchsia Flash’ should be its adopted epithet in geographical areas where USPPs apply), or is distinct (in which case a full description will be printed in a future Supplement).

‘Fujigaoka’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: K. Hasegawa (pre–2010), I: Hasegawa Engei (c.2012)

Fls semi-double, flattish to shallow bowl-shaped, 11.5–12.5cm across, upward-facing, rounded, slightly scented; pedicels short. Sepals 8, inside dark purple (83A) with slightly paler bar, outside brilliant violet (90C) with white bar, 5–5.5 × 4–4.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, margins moderately wavy, blunt with a mucronate tip. Staminodes few and like sepals. Filaments cream; anthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate, of short to medium length and narrow, paler on underside, ovate with an acuminate tip.

Original script: 富士ヶ丘 (though can also be written as フジカカ). Epithet is name of town in Nagoya, Japan; literally, it means “Wisteria hill” in Japanese. This cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 22300 in 2013 [not 24792 in 2010 as stated in *ICRC 2002 5th Suppt* (2015): those were the application details].

‘Fuji-no-mai’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: ‘Doctor Ruppel’ × ‘H.F. Young’

R: M. Watanabe (pre–2006)

Fls flat, 13–14cm across, upward- to partially outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6–8, predominantly very pale purple (76C) [inside with 3 light purple (76A) midveins, outside with bluish-white bar]; 6.5 × 4.5cm, elliptic, overlapping halfway, margins slightly wavy, tips blunt and cuspidate with a short spine. Lvs ternate, lflets of medium length, downy, glossy above, ovate,

with acuminate tip.

Original script: 藤舞 (though can also be written as フジマ). Epithet literally means “dance like wisteria flowers” in Japanese.

‘Fujisawa’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: K. Ochiai (pre–2009)

Fls rounded, 8–12cm wide. Sepals 6–8. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–2m.

Original script: 藤沢.

‘Fukigome’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *texensis* seedling × unknown

S: Kazushige Ozawa (1995)

Fls narrowly urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, in cymes on long peduncles, not scented. Sepals 4, inside strong reddish purple (*Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants*: 9509) with dark reddish purple lines (*ibid.* 9210) and shading along the margins to pinkish white, outside dark reddish purple (*ibid.* 9510), of medium length and narrow, ovate-lanceolate, fused along most of their length, tips long-acuminate and recurving. Stamens hairy.

Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets; lflets short, ovate, with an obtuse tip. FL: on current year’s growth.

Original script: 吹込 (though can also be written as フキコ).

fusca ‘Peveril’ Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: collected in Hokkaido, Japan

S: B. Fretwell (pre–1996)

Similar in other respects to the species but a dwarf form, growing only to 0.45–0.6m

[www.pevileclematis.com, 2007, stated 0.3–0.45m].

FL: July–August.

Published refs: *Peveril Clematis Nursery Cat.* (1996)

Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1),

‘Peveril’ having already been used for *recta* ‘Peveril’.

‘Galaxy’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Sport from ‘The President’

S: J. Bowers (2013), N: D. Long (2016),

REG: J. Bowers (2016)

Fls flat or flattish, 15–18cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6–8, with purple-blue (and sometimes pale pink) suffusing a white background to give a conspicuously marbled appearance, 6–9 × 4–6cm, elliptic to narrowly ovate, overlapping slightly or touching at base, wavy-margined, long-pointed with acute or cuspidate tips. Filaments white at base, shading to pink; connectives pink-purple; anthers red; pollen grey. Pistils pale yellow. Deciduous climber, with green stems up to 3m. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, with entire margins. FL: May–Sept., on previous year’s then current year’s growth. Hardy: USDA Zone 4. Published refs: *The Clematis 2016*: 165

External images: *The Clematis 2016*: 165; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 9

Epithet reflects multi-coloured nature of the flowers

GARDINI

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of hardy, medium-sized plants with wide range of flower colours, repeat-flowering between early spring and late summer from lower axillary buds and from ends of stalks, on stems 1.5–2m tall.

GARLAND

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of repeat-flowering varieties which, although their stems normally reach 2–3m long, are recommended to be grown on a florist's bow; they will flower indoors in early winter or from early summer to late autumn outdoors.

'Garnet' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: (*texensis* × *pitcheri*) × *crispa*

R: B. Fretwell (pre-2006), **I:** F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *viorna* 'Garnet'

Fls urn-shaped, 2.5–3.5cm across, nodding, borne singly. Sepals 4, inside mainly deep purple-red but white near base, outside mainly purple with broad white margins and purple-red tip; fused in basal half, distal margins minutely ruffled, tips very strongly recurved ("turk's-cap") in upper quarter, to touch exterior. Stamens white. Styles red. FL: June to Sept/Oct. Published refs: *ICRC 2002 2nd Suppt* (2006): 12 External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 12 & 129, as *viorna* 'Garnet' **BFCCGAR** Sibling of 'Retrousee'.

'Georgia'

See *montana* 'Georgia'

GINA

Trade designation of 'Evipo092'

'Ginny' Viorna Group

Parentage: *crispa* × unknown

R: F.M. Westphal, **I:** F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *crispa* 'Ginny'

Fls urn-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding or drooping. Sepals 4; outside mainly pinkish white, tinged reddish pink near base, especially on midribs; inside mainly white, with broad cerise patch along distal margins and at tip; elliptic, fused in basal two-thirds, distal margins slightly wavy, becoming flattish with tips (strongly) recurved. Stamens numerous, pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.8–2.5m. FL: July–September. "Small in all its parts, dainty and filigree."

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 10, as *crispa* 'Ginny' **CCMW07**

'Gokanoshō'

See *japonica* 'Gokanoshō'

'Gräfin Cosel' Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108115)

GREEN PASSION

Trade designation of 'Zo11050'

'Grefve Erik Ruuth'

Erroneous name for 'K BK02' (which has trade designation GREFVE ERIK RUUTH)

'Grey Lady' (Picton)

Parentage: unknown; raised from seed obtained from Benary Seeds, Germany

R: Percy Picton (c.1970)

Further details are being sought.

Published refs: John Richards, *The Clematis 2017*: 49, listed but without description

Beware potential confusion with a *Viticella* cultivar of the same name raised by Ernest Markham; it is recommended that either the Group or raiser's name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize such confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5). Richards (2017) suggested Picton's cultivar has probably now been lost to cultivation.

GUANG

Trade designation of 'Evipo086'

'Gunvor' Viorna Group

Parentage: *ianthina* var. *ianthina* × (possibly) 'Odoriba'

S: S. Widberg (2010), **G:** G. & O. Svensson (2011),

N: S. Widberg (2012), **REG:** I. Widberg (2016)

Fls urn-shaped, c.5.5cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly both terminally and in the upper axils, not scented. Sepals 4, shiny violet inside, covered outside in greyish down over a violet ground, 3–3.5 × 4cm, broadly elliptic, thick and fleshy, joined to midway, with tip recurved. Filaments pale yellow; anthers white. Deciduous habit with upright, mostly non-climbing stems up to 1.75m. Lvs pinnate, with 2–3 prs of lflets; lflets broadly ovate with entire margins. FL: June–July on current year's growth. Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2017*: 9, with image Named after Mrs Svensson, a friend of the Widbergs to whom the seedling was given, who died of cancer in April 2014. The initial registration application in 2014 had to be deferred because at that stage there was only one plant (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 2.3). Sadly, Sixten Widberg died in June 2016 before the process had been completed – but Inger Widberg subsequently confirmed that the original stock had been propagated and she completed its registration for Sixten.

'Gyoosee' REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of 'Gyōsei'

'Gyōsei'

Parentage: unknown

R: Sakagami

Sepals white with purple bar.

Published refs: *Clematis* (1967)

Original script: 暁星. Epithet means "morning star" or "Venus" in Japanese. Equivalent epithet: 'Gyoosei'.

Unaccepted spelling: 'Gyoosee'.

'Hakuba' (Hayakawa, c.2008) Viorna Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Original script: 白馬. Non-accepted epithet, being re-use of name for Early Large-flowered Group cultivar already established previously by Hayakawa and granted US Plant Patent 6,691 in 1989 (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1 & 31.2). It is recommended that whenever this epithet is cited the Group or date of introduction always be added, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Hakuhon Blue' Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Pangbourne Pink' × unknown

S: S. Shibuya (pre-2008), I: S. Shibuya

Fls open bell-shaped, of medium size, outward-facing or nodding, slightly scented; pedicels very long. Sepals 4, vivid purplish blue (inside 96A; outside 96B), inside shading paler towards margin, long and of medium width, lanceolate, gappy, with ruffled margins and a twisting, cuspidate tip usually strongly recurved.

Stems herbaceous, upright. Lvs simple, of short to medium length and of medium width to broad, ovate, entire, with long-pointed, acute tip.

Original script: ハクホン ブルー.

'Halcyon' REVISED ENTRY

See *cirrhusa* 'Halcyon'

'Hanamatsuri' Early Large-flowered Group

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Sport from 'Asao'

R: H. Harada (pre-2006)

Fls semi-double, large, flat, upward- to partially outward-facing, scented; peduncles of medium length. Buds green over a whitish ground. Sepals usually 10–20; inside strong purplish red (72A) with 3 72A midveins on a paler bar, all ageing to light purple (N80D); outside N80D; long and broad, broadly elliptic, strongly overlapping, with wavy margins and a pronounced, cuspidate tip. Lvs pinnate with 3 or 5 lflets; lflets of medium width, ovate, downy, with a slightly cuspidate tip.

Original script: 花まつ (though can also be written as ハナツリ). Epithet means "flower festival" in Japanese.

'Harry's Double Blue' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: H. Caddick (2015), N: H. Caddick (2017),

REG: K. Black (2017)

Fls semi-double or double, flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals/staminodes more than 12; inside blue-purple with purple bar, 6 × 3cm, elliptic, overlapping, with wavy margins, tips obtuse or broadly acute. Filaments whitish yellow; connectives narrow, red-purple; anthers whitish yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs ternate, pale green, mottled. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, with a later flush on current year's.

'Harusugata' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown

R: Yoshio Kubota (1)

Fls 10–12cm across, double. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers yellow.

Published refs: *Clematis* (1967)

Original script: 春姿. Epithet means "spring appearance" in Japanese. Unaccepted spelling: 'Hatsusugata'.

'Hatsusugata' REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of 'Harusugata'

'Hayachine' Early Large-flowered Group

S: T. Oikawa

An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has apparently been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought.

Original script: 早池峰. Epithet means "early ikemine" in Japanese.

'Hazel Lotus' Montana Group

Parentage: 'Prosperity' (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)

R: V. Le May Neville-Parry (c.2012), S: Clive Chapman,

G: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015), N: V. Le May

Neville-Parry

Fls flat or flattish, 7–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, lightly scented. Sepals 4–5, white, tinged pink, oval, overlapping at base, margins smooth, tips rounded and retuse. Filaments short, creamy; connectives pale green; anthers butter-yellow.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 122–123, with images

Named after Hazel (Mrs Clive) Chapman and Classic Team Lotus racing cars

'Helene' Spring Group

Mis-spelling of 'Helena'.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1870–1871*: 35

heracleifolia 'Peveril' Heracleifolia Group

R: B. Fretwell (2007)

Fls large, strongly scented of apricot. Sepals pale blue, with wavy margins similar to those of 'Wyevale'.

Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2016*: 137, without description
Non-accepted name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), 'Peveril' having already been established for *recta* 'Peveril'.

'Hime-no-irodori' Early Large-flowered Group

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Hybridization involving 'Doctor Ruppel' and 'H.F. Young'

R: M. Watanabe (pre-2006)

Fls flat, 13.5–14.5cm across, upward- to outward-facing, not scented; peduncles slender and of medium length. Sepals 8; inside strong purplish red (72A), with bar white at base then increasingly suffused strong purple (77B) towards tip; outside strong reddish purple (72B) with bar predominantly white, tinged reddish purple; 7 × 3.5cm, elliptic, overlapping half, tip shortly cuspidate. Stamens of medium length to long; filaments white; anthers greyish red (182B). Lvs pinnate with 3 lflets; lflets of short to medium length, entire, downy, ovate-lanceolate, with acuminate tip. FL: on both previous and current year's growth.

Original script: 媛の彩 (though can also be written as ヒメイロトリ). Epithet means "colour of a princess" in Japanese.

HISAKO

Trade designation of 'Eviso087'

'HJJ-HAZ01' (adopted epithet)

Originally registered and established as 'Blue Cover', this cultivar was granted US Plant Patent 27665 in 2017 as 'HJJ-HAZ01'. The latter therefore became its adopted epithet and 'Blue Cover' its synonym in geographical areas within USPP jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

'Hoshi-no-tango' Early Large-flowered Group**R:** M. Hoshino (1996)

An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has apparently been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought.

Original script: 星のタンゴ.

HUDSON RIVER

Trade designation of 'Zo06137'

ianthina 'Josie's Midnight Blue' REVISÉD ENTRY

See 'Josie's Midnight Blue'

INES

Trade designation of 'Eviso059'

'Ines Sickert' Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108116)

integrifolia 'Carol Klein' *Integrifolia* Group

Syn. of 'Carol Klein'

integrifolia 'Cascade' *Integrifolia* Group REVISÉD ENTRY

No known description.

Published refs: Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1998/99 & 1999/2000 as offered by Scott's Clematis Beware potential confusion with Fretwell's Viorna cultivar with the same epithet. It is currently unclear which of these two uses takes nomenclatural priority but it is recommended that, whenever this epithet is cited, either the Group or breeder's name be added in parentheses, to minimize confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

integrifolia 'Lathkill Dale'

Syn. of 'Lathkill Dale'

integrifolia 'Miranda' REVISÉD ENTRY

Syn. of 'Flolemi'

integrifolia 'Olgae Rosea' *Integrifolia* Group

REVISÉD ENTRY

Parentage: Selection from *integrifolia*?See 'Rosea' (*Integrifolia* Group)

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 1993: 76, without description
Non-accepted name under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 21.11, as a Latin name apparently coined post-1958.

Growing in the collection of Wakehurst Place Garden (part of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew), having

been obtained in 1984 from Treasures of Tenbury. Raymond Evison (*in litt.*) says that Treasures never grew a clematis called 'Olgae Rosea' but suggests this was perhaps an error for 'Rosea' (*Integrifolia* Group) which they did sell at that time.

integrifolia 'Pamjatj Serdtza'

Syn. of 'Pamiat' Serdtza'

integrifolia 'Pink' *Integrifolia* Group AMENDED ENTRY

Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis* (2007–2008): 44

Original script: ピンク. Epithet contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21G. Care should be taken not to confuse this with the Early Large-flowered cultivar raised by Hayakawa; it is recommended that the Group epithet or breeder's name be added in parentheses whenever this cultivar epithet is used, to minimize potential confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

integrifolia 'Rogouchii' REVISÉD ENTRY

Syn./unaccepted spelling of 'Röguchi'

integrifolia 'Rooguchi' REVISÉD ENTRY

Syn. of 'Röguchi'

integrifolia 'Rouguchi'

Syn./unaccepted spelling of 'Röguchi'

integrifolia 'Saphyra Double Rose'

Erroneous name for 'Cleminov 29' (which has trade designation SAPHYRA DOUBLE ROSE)

integrifolia 'Saphyra Indigo'

Erroneous name for 'Cleminov 51' (which has trade designation SAPHYRA INDIGO)

integrifolia 'Stanislav Mamaev' *Integrifolia* Group**S:** L. Dorofeeva (2004), **G:** L. Dorofeeva (2007),**N:** L. Dorofeeva (2015), **I:** L. Dorofeeva,**REG:** L. Dorofeeva (2017)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 6–7cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, with a slight but pleasant scent; pedicels white-downy, especially towards top. Buds narrowly conical, pendent. Sepals 4; outside with broad, brilliant purplish blue (97A) bar, paler margins, and downy (particularly on midribs); inside 97A; 4 × 1.5–1.7cm, elliptic, touching at base then gappy, with somewhat undulate and minutely crenate margins, long-pointed with tip acuminate and often twisted, even slightly recurved. Stamens numerous, densely white-downy; filaments violet-blue at base, mainly brilliant greenish yellow (3B); connectives and anthers 3B. Seed-heads persistent, with plumose seed-tails 7.5cm long. Stems herbaceous, 1–1.1m, green when young, maturing to moderate reddish brown (176B); roots fleshy. Lvs simple, downy, dark green above, pale green below, with margins entire. FL: June–August, on current year's growth. Hardy to USDA zones 3–4.

Original script: Станислав Мамаев. Named after Stanislav Aleksandrovich Mamaev (1928–2007),

member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and director of the Botanical Garden at Yekaterinburg for almost 50 years.

'Invitation Letter' Florida Group [*sensu* Moore & Jackman (1872)]

Parentage: unknown

R: Kozo Sugimoto (pre-2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

Fls double, flattish dome-shaped, 5–10cm across, upward- to outward-facing. Sepals bluish purple inside, bluish white outside, elliptic, with wavy margins and long-pointed. Stamens numerous, sepeloid, about half length of sepals, forming large, central boss flattening back with age. Stems 2–3m. FL: June–November.

Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis 2007–2008*: 22, no. 283, with image

Original script: インビテーション レター.

'Irina Petrovna'

Application for Russian PBR was submitted in 2015 for a cultivar with this epithet; further details are being sought.

Original script: ИРИНА ПЕТРОВНА.

ISABELLA

Trade designation of 'Zo12220'

'Isago' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Kotobuki' (?) × 'Duchess of Edinburgh'

R: Susumu Niifune (1982)

Fls 10–13cm across. Sepals c.8, white, obovate to elliptic. Anthers yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3m. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, Aug–Sept. on current year's.

Published refs: *Engei sekai* (1996)

External images: Marczyński (2008): 132; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 126

Original script: 砂子 (though can also be written as 砂子). Named after a Japanese district.

'Isca' Cirrhosa Group

Parentage: *napaulensis* hybrid (× *cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'?)

R: B. Fretwell (pre-2007), I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *cirrhosa* 'Isca'

Fls bell-shaped, 2–3cm across, pendent; pedicels red-brown. Sepals 4, opening pale yellow, maturing cream-white. Stamens numerous; filaments pink-red. Evergreen climber with stems 1–2m. FL: Nov–Jan/Feb. on previous season's wood.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 13, as *cirrhosa* 'Isca' BFCCISC

External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 13; *The Clematis 2017*: 105–108

"The same in leaf and habit as *C. cirrhosa* 'Halcyon'" (www.peverilclematis.com, 2007). Westphal's 2013 *Hauptkatalog* states "Clematis cirrhosa 'Isca' ist mit *C. napaulensis* gekreuzt worden" [*C. cirrhosa* 'Isca' has been crossed with *C. napaulensis*"], which is perhaps intended to mean that *napaulensis* is one of

the parents of 'Isca'. Armitage, in *The Clematis 2017*: 105–108, suggests a putative parentage of *napaulensis* × *cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'. On both bases, it is recommended this cultivar be named *C. 'Isca'* rather than *C. cirrhosa* 'Isca'.

ISSEY

Trade designation of 'Evipo081'

'Iyomusume' Early Large-flowered Group

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Hybridization involving 'Doctor Ruppel' and 'H.F. Young'

R: M. Watanabe (pre-2006)

Fls flat, 13–14cm across, upward- to slightly outward-facing, not scented; peduncles short and of medium width. Sepals 8, light purple (inside 75A, outside 84C), with bar slightly paler inside but strongly white (and with 3 prominent midribs) outside; 7.5 × 4–4.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping at two-thirds up sepal-edge, tip shortly cuspidate tip. Stamens of medium length to long. Lvs pinnate with 3 lflets; lflets of medium length, entire, downy, ovate, with acuminate tip.

Original script: 伊予娘 (though can also be written as 伊予娘). Epithet means "daughter (or young girl) of Iyo" in Japanese [Iyo being the name of an old province of Japan, in Ehime Prefecture today].

IZUMI

Trade designation of 'Evipo091'

'Jadviga Valenis' AMENDED ENTRY

Equivalent epithet for 'Jadviga Valenis'

'Jane Ashdown' Montana Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: R. Hodson, G: R. Hodson (2015),

REG: R. Hodson (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 8–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, vanilla- or chocolate-scented. Sepals 5, pure white, 4 × 2.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, rounded at tip but grooved and with distinct, down-turned apiculus giving sepal a retuse appearance. Filaments greenish when young, maturing creamy white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 5m. Lvs ternate, with dark green lflets coarsely toothed or irregularly lobed. FL: May–June on previous year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 145

External images: *The Clematis 2015*: 146; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 19

Named after Lady Ashdown (née Courtenay), wife of the British politician Lord Ashdown of Norton-sub-Hamdon.

'Jane Cadge' Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Named after the elder daughter of the clematis breeder Frank Cadge. Mis-spelling: 'Jane Gadge'. Fisk (1977) assigns to Florida Group.

'Janis Ruplens Number 1' Early Large-flowered Group
R: J. Ruplens, **I:** F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (pre-2006)
Fls flat or flattish, 12–14cm across, upward-facing. Sepals up to 10, purplish pink to either side of a slightly feathered, red-purple bar; elliptic to broadly elliptic, with wavy margins and rounded tips ending in a cuspidate or acuminate apex. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 1.6–2m. FL: May–June on previous year's wood, Aug–Sep on current year's. Published refs: *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog 2006–2007* (2006): 30, with image

'Jeanne's Pink' Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Fls may be double in spring; single in summer, opening bowl-shaped, becoming flat to flattish, 12–14cm across. Deciduous climber with stems 2–2.5m. FL: May/June on previous season's wood, Aug./Sept. on current year's.
External images: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 20
Mis-spellings: 'Jeane's Pink'; 'Jeannes Pink'.

JIE
Trade designation of 'Evip084'

JINJING
Trade designation of 'Evip096'

'Joan Sandeman Allen'
Mis-spelling of 'Joan Sandeman-Allen'

'Joan Sandeman-Allen' **AMENDED ENTRY**
I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen, 2013
External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog* (2013): 7, as 'Joan Sandeman Allen' [BFCCJSA](#)

'Josie's Midnight Blue' Viorna Group
Parentage: Selection from *ianthina* collected in South Korea
S: R.W. Nunn (2000), **G:** R.W. Nunn (2003), **N:** R.W. Nunn (2004), **REG:** R.W. Nunn (2005)
Syns: *ianthina* 'Josie's Midnight Blue'
Fls broadly bell-shaped, nodding, 1–2 in the lf-axils. Sepals 4, dark purple-blue outside with ginger hairs and a pale margin, light blue-violet inside, broadly lanceolate, thick and fleshy, the pointed tip recurved. Filaments white to yellow; anthers pale green. Deciduous climber with pale green-hairy, chestnut-brown stems to 2.3m, new growth green with purple ribs: the stems are herbaceous and die right back in winter. Lvs dark green, pinnate with 5–7 lflets; lflets entire or irregularly toothed, pale green-hairy beneath. FL: June–Aug.
Nomenclatural Standard: digital print supplied by registrant (WSY0070441)
Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2006*: 21, as *ianthina* 'Josie's Midnight Blue'; *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 97, as 'Josie's Midnight Blue'
External images: *Clem. Int. 2006*: 22
There seems to be some doubt whether this was in fact a natural hybrid of *ianthina* or later seedling and whether it remains true to the typical species. It is

recommended therefore that for the time being it is treated as an independent cultivar.

'Julia Correvon'
Syn. of 'Madame Julia Correvon'

'Kaen' Early Large-flowered Group **REVISED ENTRY**
Parentage: unknown
R: H. Shinzawa (pre-2003)
Fls double, 8–15cm across. Sepals inside deep purple-pink with pale green mottling along centre; underside greyish white shading to purple-pink along margins, midribs and some veins; narrowly lanceolate, pointed. Filaments whitish; anthers pale yellow. FL: May–Oct. Published refs: Kuriyama & Aihara, *Photographs of Clematis flowers*: 28 (2003), image but without description; *ICRC 2002 2nd Suppt* (2006): 16
External images: Kuriyama & Aihara (2003): 28; Kaneko (2005): 27; Kaneko (2009): 60; *Clem. Int. 2009*: 81; Gooch (2011): 191; *BCS Newsletter* (May 2012): 13
Original script; 花炎 (but can also be spelt as カエン). Name means "flame flower" in Japanese.

'Kagaku' (adopted epithet) **REVISED ENTRY**
Initially distributed as スパーク ['Spark'], this cultivar was granted Japanese PBR 20339 in 2011 as 'Kagaku', so the latter became its adopted epithet and the former its synonym in geographical areas where Japanese PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).
Original script: 火岳. Epithet means "fire mountain" in Japanese.

'Kahori no Kimi' **REVISED ENTRY**
See 'Kaori-no-kimi'

'Kaisee' (Makita) **REVISED ENTRY**
Unaccepted spelling of 'Kaisei'

'Kaisei'
Parentage: unknown
R: K. Makita
Sepals light bluish purple.
Published refs: Koowaki (1997)
Original script: 快晴. Epithet means "fine weather" or "mostly sunny" in Japanese. Unaccepted spelling: 'Kaisee'. Beware potential confusion with the later-named 'Kaiser' (カイゼル).

'Kanda-gawa' Viticella Group
Parentage: 'Kaguya' (s) × unknown
R: T. Hirota (2014), **N:** T. Hirota (2017), **REG:** T. Hirota (2017)
Fls flattish, 10cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6, predominantly deep pink (from dense veining over pale ground) but with inside bar slightly bronzed, elliptic to obovate, overlapping halfway but slightly gappy at base, with slightly wavy margins and rounded at tip but with a pronounced apiculus. Filaments and anthers pale yellow; connectives pale green. FL: late May.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2017*: 152, with image p.151
Original script: 神田川. Epithet means "Kanda River"

in Japanese and is named both after the river which crosses west to east through Tokyo and a popular folk song.

'Kaori-no-kimi' Viorna Group?

Parentage: Chance seedling, parentage unknown

S: K. Ozawa (1999), **G:** K. Ozawa (1999), **N:** M.

Chikuma (2006), **I:** M. Chikuma (2006),

REG: M. Chikuma (2008)

Fls bell-shaped, 2.5cm across, nodding or drooping, with a citrus scent. Sepals 4, outside violet shading to pale violet along exposed margins, inside white at base shading to purple at margins and tips, 3.5 × 1.5cm, thick and fleshy, long-pointed, tips strongly recurved, margins crinkled, touching towards base. Filaments greenish white; anthers yellow. Seed-heads persistent. Herbaceous stems up to 1m. Lvs pinnate (with 3 pairs of lflets and a terminal one), margins entire. FL: Apr to mid–Sept.

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print supplied by registrant (WSY0112013)

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 18

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 26

Original script: 香の君. "Kahori" means "scent";

"kimi" is an honorific title in old-style Japanese.

Although originally accepted for registration spelt as 'Kahori no Kimi', in line with the recommendation to follow *Kenkyusha's New Japanese-English Dictionary* for transcription of Japanese characters (ref. ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 34D.1) it was subsequently agreed with the Registrant that the alternative spelling 'Kaori-no-kimi' should be adopted in preference.

'Karan' (Saigusa) Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

R: Toyohei Saigusa (1990)

Original script as 花乱 (though this can apparently also be translated as Hana Ran). Epithet means "a riot of cherry blossom" in Japanese. Although distinct in its original Japanese script, 花乱, once transcribed it would be too similar to the previously-established 'Karin' (as well as to the near-simultaneous 'Karen') – and is therefore judged to be non-accepted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23). To avoid potential confusion between these three cultivars, it is recommended that either the raiser's name be cited after the transcribed cultivar epithet (as above) or this cultivar be called 'Karan' (花乱) (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Kardinal Wyszynski'

Mis-spelling of 'Kardynał Wyszynski'

'Karen' (Anthonsen) Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23), because of its similarity to the previously-established 'Karin' (and also to the near-simultaneous 'Karan'). To avoid potential confusion between these three cultivars, it is recommended that the raiser's name be added whenever this particular epithet is intended (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Karin' (Johnson) Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

External images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 242

Beware potential confusion between this and the later, similarly-named cultivars 'Karan', 'Karen' and 'Karina'. It is recommended that the raiser's name be added whenever this particular epithet is intended, to minimize such confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Karina' Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print supplied by registrant (WSY0096825)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2005: 38

Beware potential confusion between this and the previously-established 'Karin' (Early Large-flowered Group); it is recommended that the Group or raiser's name be added whenever this particular epithet is intended, to minimize such confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Kaška' Tangutica Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: S. Marczyński (2006), **G:** S. Marczyński (2006),

N: S. Marczyński (2016), **I:** Clematis Źródło

Dobrych Pnączy (2017), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2016)

Fls bell-shaped, nodding or drooping, borne singly, with a light, sweet scent; pedicels pale green. Sepals 4, bright yellow, 3–5 × 2–2.5cm, narrowly elliptic to elliptic, gappy, thick and fleshy with downy margins, long-pointed, with tip recurved. Filaments greenish yellow; anthers yellow. Seed-heads persistent.

Deciduous climber, with stems 2–3m, pale green when young, maturing brown. Lvs pinnate, with 5–7 lflets, dark green, margins irregularly toothed. FL: late May to mid–Oct., on current year's growth. Hardy: 4–9 (USDA).

Published refs: *Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy Oferta* (Jan 2017)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 10

Epithet is abbreviated form of Polish female given name Katarzyna (in English, Katharine), named in this case after the breeder's eldest daughter.

KASSIA

Trade designation of 'Evipo067'

'Katie'

R: B. Fretwell (2007)

Fls 4cm across, cruciform. Sepals bright, clear pink.

Forms small plant, with neat foliage and stems up to 0.5m.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 139, without description

Named after one of the breeder's grand-daughters.

'Katja Tellervo' Atragene Group

Parentage: 'Zorero' (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)

S: D. Falck (2008), **G:** J. Räsänen (2012),

N: J. Räsänen (2015), **REG:** J. Räsänen (2015)

Fls semi-double, open bell-shaped, 8cm across, nodding or drooping, not scented; pedicels red-purple, grey-downy. Buds nodding, glossy, red-purple, grey-downy along sepal margins. Sepals 4; inside predominantly deep purple, white in centre near base and along major veins; outside redder

purple, scarcely white-veined and lacking basal patch, downy on margins; 3.8 × 1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, touching at base, margins slightly wavy and incurving towards tip, tip long-pointed and sometimes twisted. Staminodes numerous (20 or more), greenish white in central core but outer ones flattening back like narrow sepals, with similar colouration. Filaments white, downy; connectives and (downy) anthers pale yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with downy, reddish-brown stems up to 3m. Lvs ternate, grey-green, sometimes purple-tinged when young; lft margins irregularly lobed and quite deeply toothed; petioles usually tinged or suffused red-purple. FL: June–Oct., on previous year's growth. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 20, with image Named after the registrant's daughter, Katja Ylätaalo. J. Räsänen received open-pollinated seeds from D. Falck, so the cultivar was not strictly selected by the latter.

'KBK06' (adopted epithet)

Initially established as 'Thomas Stawford', awarding of US Plant Patent 27754 to the same plant as 'KBK06' in March 2017 rendered the latter its adopted epithet and 'Thomas Stawford' its synonym in geographical areas where USPPs apply (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 11.3).

'Kenhelen' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
S: H. Caddick (2015), N: H. Caddick (2016),
REG: K. Black (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 17cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 7–8; inside with a white ground suffused pale blue along broad margins and overlaid with a very pale bar, grey-green tinged purple; outside with prominent green bar; 9 × 5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping half to two-thirds, with wavy to ruffled margins, long-pointed with apiculate to cuspidate tips. Filaments pale greenish white; connectives red-purple; anthers [white?]. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m, red when young, maturing brown. Lvs simple, mid-green. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, with a later flush on current year's.

Published refs: *BGS Newsletter*: 8 (May 2016), with image
Named after Ken Black (British Clematis Society Membership Secretary) and his wife Helen

'Khristian Steven' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: 'Gipsy Queen' × 'Lawsoniana'
R: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1969),
G: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1973),
N: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1975),
I: M.A. Beskaravainaya (1975).

REG: Nikitsky Botanical Garden (2000)

Fls (10–)12–16cm across, in 3s in lf-axils. Sepals (5–)6, violet-blue (Victoria Violet HCC 738-738/3) ageing to deeper blue, bar deep red (Beetroot Purple HCC 830/2), 5.5–7 × 2.5cm, broadly elliptic, pointed, overlapping, downy outside, margin wavy and ruffled. Filaments white; anthers brownish red. Deciduous climber with downy stems 2.5–3.5m, new growth often brownish or reddish. Lvs usually ternate, sometimes pinnate with 5 lflets; lflets entire, downy

beneath. FL: June–Sept.

Published refs: Riekstiņa (1985): 162, as 'Christian Steven'; Riekstiņa in *I.Cl.S. Newsl.* 3: 12 (1985)

External images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 148; *The Plantsman* (June 2005): 87

Original script: Христиан Стевен. Named to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Steven, the founder and first director of Nikitsky Botanical Garden, Ukraine. Transliterated from the original Cyrillic script according to the ALA-LC system, this should be spelt as 'Khristian Steven' (ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 33A.1); 'Christian Steven' is an equivalent epithet.

KIMIKO

Trade designation of 'Evipo066'

'King Eduard VII'

Mis-spelling of 'King Edward VII'

'Kiri Te Kanawa' Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Chalcedony' (s) × 'Beauty of Worcester'

I: Peveril Nursery (1989)

Fls single in spring, double in its secondary crop.

External images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 248;

Kaneko (2005): 27; Toomey, Leeds & Cheshire

(2006): 116; Kivistik (2008): 89; Marczyński (2008):

133; *Clem. Int.* 2009: 69; Kaneko (2009): 46

Mis-spelling: 'Kiri Te Knawa'.

'Kiss of Spring' Montana Group

Parentage: Un-named Montana Group seedling (s) × 'Mayleen'

R: C.W. Welch, G: C.W. Welch, N: C.W. Welch (2015), I: Thorncroft Clematis Ltd (2015),

REG: Thorncroft Clematis Ltd (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 7–8cm across, upward- or outward-

facing, borne singly, vanilla- and/or almond-scented.

Sepals 4, opening with deep pink margins about a

pale pink bar, maturing to pale pink throughout,

3.5 × 1cm, gappy, narrowly elliptic with wavy and

strongly revolute margins, tip recurved. Stamens

prominent; filaments and anthers creamy;

connectives pale green. Fruit-heads persistent.

Deciduous climber, with stems up to 6m. Lvs ternate,

purplish when young, maturing dark green tinged

purple, margins regularly lobed and toothed.

FL: May–June, on previous year's growth.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 20, with image

KITTY

Trade designation of 'Evipo097'

'Koigokoro' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Hybridization involving 'Doctor Ruppel' and 'H.F. Young'

R: M. Watanabe (pre-2006)

Fls flat, 13–15cm across, upward- to slightly outward-

facing, not scented. Sepals 8–10, inside light reddish

purple (N78D) with paler bar, outside light purple

(N80C) with strong white bar and 3 prominent

midribs, 6.5 × 3–3.5cm, elliptic, overlapping half to

two-thirds, tip cuspidate. Filaments cream;

connectives deep purplish red (71A); pollen white.

Lvs pinnate with 3 lflets; lflets of short to medium length, entire, downy, ovate, with acuminate tip. FL: on both previous and current year's growth. Original script: 恋心 (though can also be written as コイ コロ). Epithet means "love" or "awakening of love" in Japanese.

'Koi-no-Shizuku' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
R: K. Sugimoto, I: Kasugai Garden Centre (2011)
Fls urn-shaped, very small, nodding or drooping, scented slightly or not at all; pedicels dark purple-red, short. Sepals 4, inside pale yellow-green (155A) shading to pale greenish yellow (1D) towards tip, outside strong red (53D), of short to medium length and narrow, elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused at base, with acuminate and moderately reflexed tip. Lvs pinnate, lflets of short to medium length, with cordate base and acute tip. Original script: 恋のしずく (though can also be written as コイシズク). Epithet means "a drop of love" in Japanese.

'Kojiro'
Fls flat or flattish, 16-17cm across. Sepals 6, purple, 7.5 × 5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, with deeply impressed midveins, margins very slightly ruffled and rounded, acuminate tips. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives black; anthers white.
Original script: 小次郎.

'Kongō'
Parentage: *florida* var. *sieboldiana* (s) × 'Allanah'
R: M. Nakanishi (2009), G: M. Nakanishi (2015), N: M. Nakanishi (2015), REG: M. Nakanishi (2017)
Fls velvety, flat, 13-15cm across, upward-facing, with all sepals opening simultaneously and maturing at same rate (like *florida* var. *sieboldiana*). Sepals 6, dark red-purple, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins smooth, tips rounded to cuspidate. Filaments pale purple; connectives dark purple-violet; anthers white. Seed-heads persistent; achenes hairy, with relatively short tail. FL: spring; initially from terminal axils, then from lower down stems.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 132-136, as 'Kongō'; *The Clematis 2017*: 152
External images: *The Clematis 2015*: 134-136, as 'Kongō'
Original script: 金剛. Epithet can mean "kimono", "brilliant diamond" or "adamantine" in Japanese. Equivalent spellings: 'Kongō', 'Kongoo', 'Kongou'. Attributed to Florida Group by the raiser.

'Kongō'
Equivalent epithet for 'Kongō'

koreana 'Amber'
See 'WIT141205'

koreana 'WIT141205' Atragene Group
See 'WIT141205'

'Kōzō' Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour transparency from Linda Beutler on behalf of FRCC (WSY0108118)
Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2011*: 15, with image

'Lady Caroline Neville'
Mis-spelling of 'Lady Caroline Nevill'

'Lady Keiko' Viorna Group
Parentage: unknown
R: K. Sugimoto (pre-2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought.
Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis* (2007-2008): 35, with image (no. 603)
Original script: レディ ケイコ.

'Lady Kyoko' Florida Group [*sensu* Moore & Jackman (1872)]
Parentage: *florida* [var. *sieboldiana*?] × unknown
R: K. Sugimoto (pre-2009), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2012)
Fls double, 10-12cm across, upward- to slightly outward-facing, scented slightly or not at all; pedicels of short to medium length. Sepals 6; inside with light purple (85A) veins suffusing a white ground and with a white (NN155D) bar; outside light purple (85A), with 3 prominent, red-purple midribs overlying white bar; 5.5 × 2.5-3cm, rhomboid, gappy at base, touching above, margins slightly wavy, with tip acuminate and slightly reflexed. Staminodes sepaloïd, numerous, much narrower than and about half as long as sepals, forming dense, bluer [even violet-tinged when first opening], central boss which remains after sepals themselves have been shed. Lvs ternate, lflets very short and narrow, lanceolate with acute tip.
Original script: レディ キョウコ.

lanuginosa 'BFCCDEL'
Syn. of 'Delphine' or, where adopted, 'BFCCDEL'

lanuginosa 'BFCCFLA'
Syn. of 'Flamenco Dancer' or, where adopted, 'BFCCFLA'

lanuginosa 'BFCCSAB'
Syn. of 'Sabine' or, where adopted, 'BFCCSAB'

lanuginosa 'BFCCSAR'
Syn. of 'Sarabande' or, where adopted, 'BFCCSAR'

lanuginosa 'BFCCSPA'
Syn. of 'Sparkler' or, where adopted, 'BFCCSPA'

lanuginosa 'BFCCTCL'
Syn. of 'Thorpe Cloud' or, where adopted, 'BFCCTCL'

lanuginosa *henryi*
Syn. of 'Henryi'

'Lathkill Dale' *Integrifolia* Group
Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
R: B. Fretwell (pre-2007), I: F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (pre-2013)
Syns: *integrifolia* 'Lathkill Dale'
Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5-6cm across, outward-facing or nodding. Sepals 4, pale lavender-blue, gappy, wavy-margined, tips strongly recurved. Stamens pale cream. Herbaceous stems 0.6-0.9m.

FL: June–September.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 173, picture but no description; *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 94, as *integrifolia* ‘Lathkill Dale’ **BFCCLAD**; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 139

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2010: 173

‘**Laura Jayne**’ Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen (WSY0120279) supplied by the registrant, lodged at Wisley

‘**Lech Kaczyński**’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known to registrant but information withheld

R: S. Marczyński (2004), **G**: S. Marczyński (2006),

N: S. Marczyński (2017), **I**: *Clematis* Źródło

Dobrych Pnączy (2017), **REG**: S. Marczyński (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 12–16cm across, upward- or

outward-facing, not scented; pedicels violet-purple.

Sepals 8(–15), predominantly violet-purple, redder

along bar, 6–8 × 3–5cm, elliptic, overlapping two-

thirds, touching, margins very slightly wavy, tip

obtuse but with a distinct, pale apiculus. Stamens

numerous, erect; filaments white; connectives and

anthers pale yellow. Seed-heads persistent. Deciduous

climber, with stems up to 2m, green tinged purple

when young, maturing to brown. Lvs simple or

ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–July on

previous season’s then current year’s growth. Hardy in

USDA zones 4–9.

Published refs: *Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy Oferta*

(Spring 2018)

Named after the Polish politician who served as

President from 2005 until he died in an air crash near

Smolensk, Russia, in April 2010.

‘Leno’ *Viticella* Group

R: E. Kala (pre–2005)

Fls open bell-shaped, outward-facing or nodding.

Sepals 4, with purple-violet margins, veins and tips

over a whitish ground (which shows through at base

of each bar). Filaments greenish yellow. Pistils purple-

violet. Deciduous climber with stems up to 3m.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 43

Epithet is an Estonian female name. Although this

cultivar was named and labelled (and photographed)

in his garden when the International Clematis

Society visited in 2005, Mr Kala made clear in

correspondence with the ICRA in September 2007

that he regarded it as an inferior seedling, which he

had not distributed and did not wish to register. [It

would in any case not have been an acceptable epithet,

owing to similarity to Zwijnenburg’s previously-

established ‘Leni’ (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23).] However,

having now been published, it is listed here for clarity.

‘Leon’s Choice’ Early Large-flowered Group

I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (pre–2013)

Fls flat, 14–16cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 6, pale

violet-blue, obovate, overlapping one-half, with

rounded, slightly recurved tips. Filaments cream;

anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems

2–2.5m. FL: May/June on previous year’s growth,
Aug–Sep on current year’s.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis*
(2013): 41, with image

LIANNE

Trade designation of ‘Evipo064’

‘**Lilac Wine**’ *Integrifolia* Group

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: R. Hodson (2013), **G**: R. Hodson (2015),

N: R. Hodson (2017), **I**: Hawthornes Clematis

Nursery (2017), **REG**: R. Hodson (2017)

Fls becoming broadly bell-shaped, 6–7cm across,

nodding or drooping; pedicels long, red-purple,

downy. Buds becoming downward-facing as pedicels

elongate, long-pointed, dark purple. Sepals 4,

predominantly lilac, midribs prominent and slightly

darker (purple), 3 × 1.5cm, narrowly elliptic, touching

at base then gappy, with markedly wavy and

sometimes twisted margins, tip acute with apiculate

apex. Stamens numerous; filaments, connectives and

anthers creamy yellow. Stigmas pale green. Stems

herbaceous. Lvs simple, ovate, becoming mid-green

(sometimes purple-tinged when young).

FL: July–September on current year’s growth.

Named after the song by Elkie Brooks.

‘Ling’

Erroneous name for ‘Evipo085’ (which has trade
designation LING)

LING

Trade designation of ‘Evipo085’

‘Little Artist’ *Integrifolia* Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: K. Sugimoto (pre–2007), **I**: Kasugai Garden

Centre (c.2007)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–5cm across, pendent.

Sepals 4, outside blue-violet with darker midribs and

paler towards margins, inside paler, narrowly elliptic,

tips sometimes twisted or recurved. Stems

herbaceous, 0.15–0.2m. FL: June–Oct.

Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis*

2007–2008 (2007): 44, with image

Original script: リトルアーティスト.

‘**Little Laura**’ Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from

registrant (WSY0108121)

LUCKY CHARM

Trade designation of ‘Zo09067’

LUIZA

Trade designation of ‘Evipo068’

LULA

Trade designation of ‘Evipo057’

macropetala 'Maidwell Hall' (of Wyatt) Atrage Group
REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Selection from *macropetala*

S: O.E.P. Wyatt (c. 1959)

Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 8cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly; peduncle dark red, to 14cm. Sepals 4; inside strong purplish blue (94B) shading to vivid blue (95B), brilliant purplish blue (97A) or light purplish blue (100C); outside strong violet (90A) at base, shading above to pastel blue, with light violet (91A) veins; 3.5 × 2cm, elliptic, touching at base or gappy, tip acute. Staminodes in two rings: outer 14 same colour as sepals, narrowly lanceolate, same length or longer than sepals; inner c.47–50 white, tipped yellow, 1.7cm long. Seedheads persistent.

Deciduous climber. Lvs bi-ternate, with lflets irregularly toothed; upper surface matt, moderate yellowish green (138A) to strong yellow-green (144A); lower surface glossy, moderate yellow-green (c.146B); leaf margins and petiole tinged dark red (187A).
FL: Apr–May on previous year's growth.

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimens supplied by Wisley Trials Department (WSY0015136, WSY0033588, WSY0103246 & WSY0103248)

As described under *macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall' (of Jackman), this epithet has come to represent a cultivar selected by Rowland Jackman before 1956: originally called 'Lagoon', he renamed it 'Maidwell Hall' on hearing that an "identical mutation" of *macropetala* had been found by Oliver Wyatt at his school, Maidwell Hall. In *JCRC* (2002) the ICRA upheld use of this epithet for Jackman's clone. However, Wyatt's clone is apparently still in cultivation and using the same epithet (although Richard Wiseman of Ravensthorpe Nursery – a former gardener at Maidwell Hall – wrote [*in litt.* 20/11/2012] that "To be honest, I don't think the plant at Maidwell was anything other than ordinary *C. macropetala* anyway"). The above description is based on the stock submitted for trial at Wisley in 2002, received from Mrs Ruth Birchall of Cirencester and vegetatively propagated from a plant originally given to her by O.E.P. Wyatt. For the time being, until further research has indicated if these two are indeed identical or whether they can be satisfactorily distinguished, it is recommended that whenever this epithet is used the selector's name be added, to minimize potential confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

macropetala 'Snow Queen'

R: F. Cadge (?) (pre-1991)

This clematis does not exist. The mention of the name in *The Clematis* 1991: 50 is a printer's error for the two names *C. macropetala* and 'Snow Queen'

macropetala 'WIT141205'

See 'WIT141205'

'Madam Wemyss' Montana Group

S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (c.2015)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing.
Sepals 4(–5), deep pink, elliptic to broadly elliptic,

overlapping slightly at base, with very slightly wavy margins and rounded tips. FL: May–June, with repeat flowering in September.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 128, with image
Named after Charlotte Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, Fife; a keen clematarian.

'Madame Fumi'

R: T. Kuriyama

An unregistered cultivar with this epithet has apparently been distributed in Japan; further details are being sought.

Original script: マダム フミ.

'Maia' Viorna Group?

R: B. Fretwell (2007)

Fls pitcher-shaped, small, nodding or drooping. Sepals cream inside, outside lavender with darker ribs. Herbaceous habit. FL: June–September.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 140, without description
Similar to 'Bijou', 'Cascade' (Fretwell) & 'Naiad'.
Non-accepted epithet, being too similar to 'Mai' already established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23).

'Maidwell Hall' REVISED ENTRY

See *macropetala* 'Maidwell Hall' (of Jackman and/or of Wyatt)

'Majojo' Forsteri Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: (*marmoraria* × *C. × cartmanii* 'Joe') × *C. × cartmanii* 'Joe'

R: S. Tindall (pre-1993), I: Bulkyard Plants (1994)

Sepals 4–6, white, narrowly elliptic, blunt. Filaments greenish; anthers yellow. Stems 1–1.5m. Lvs evergreen, finely cut. FL: Mar–Apr.

Published refs: *Bulkyard Plants Cat.* 1994–1996

External images: Kuriyama & Aihara (2003): 152; Kaneko (2005): 86

MANON

Trade designation of 'Evipo054'

'Margret Hunt'

Mis-spelling of 'Margaret Hunt'

'Maria Bănescu' Atrage Group

Parentage: chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: P. Hoddinott (2006), G: P. Hoddinott,

N: New Leaf Plants Ltd (2012), I: New Leaf Plants Ltd (2012), REG: New Leaf Plants Ltd (2012)

Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 6–9cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 4, violet-blue (RAL 5000), 6–8 × 3–5cm, downy, narrowly elliptic, gappy, with slightly wavy margins and acuminate or cuspidate tips.

Staminodes sepaloid, 3–4cm long, white, sometimes tinged blue. Filaments yellow/white; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs ternate, the basal lobes often themselves partly lobed; margins more or less regularly crenate; mid-green. FL: Apr–May on previous year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2012: 182

External images: *The Clematis* 2012: 183; *Clem. Int.* 2013: 16

Named after the former First Lady of Romania, married to President Traian Bănescu

'Maria Kaczyńska' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: known to registrant but information withheld

R: S. Marczyński (2004), **G:** S. Marczyński (2006), **N:** S. Marczyński (2017), **I:** Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy (2017), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2017)
Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 8–12(–20), white, 5–6 × 3.5–4cm, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, touching, margins markedly frilly and somewhat wavy, tip rounded. Stamens numerous, erect; filaments creamy white; connectives purple; pollen white. Seed-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m, green tinged purple when young, maturing to brown. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–July on previous season's then current year's growth. Hardy in USDA zones 4–9.

Published refs: *Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy Oferta* (Spring 2018)

Named after the First Lady of Poland, who died with President Kaczyński in an air crash near Smolensk, Russia, in April 2010. Awarded gold medal at Moscow's FlowerExpo 2017.

'Maria Skłodowska-Curie'
Mis-spelling of 'Maria Skłodowska Curie'

'Marie Boisselet'
Mis-spelling of 'Marie Boisselot'

'Marta' Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
Beware of potential confusion between this cultivar epithet and Poulsen Roser's trade designation for 'Evipo071'.

MARTA
Trade designation of 'Evipo071'
Beware of potential confusion between this trade designation and Franczak's Early Large-flowered cultivar epithet.

MASA
Trade designation of 'Evipo089'

'Maureen' Montana Group
Parentage: 'Prosperity' (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
R: V. Le May Neville-Parry (c.2012), **N:** V. Le May Neville-Parry
Fls flat or flattish, 7–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, lightly scented. Sepals 4, white.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 123
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), having already been established for a Late Large-flowered clematis raised by Gurteen & Ritson. It is recommended that the Group (or raiser) be cited whenever this epithet is used, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Maureen' Late Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
R: Gurteen & Ritson Ltd (1955), **I:** Gurteen & Ritson Ltd (1956)
External images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 277
Beware potential confusion with the Montana Group cultivar non-acceptably also named 'Maureen' by V. Le May Neville-Parry; it is recommended that the Group (or raiser) always be cited whenever this epithet is used, to minimize confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Mea' Montana Group
Parentage: *montana* var. *wilsonii* (s) × unknown (open-pollinated)
S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015), **N:** V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015)
Fls with similar shape and scent to var. *wilsonii*. Habit multi-stemmed.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 123–124
Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23), being too similar to 'Mia', already established. Named after a friend of the nominant's from Silverstone, Northamptonshire, England.

MEDERI
Trade designation of 'Evipo095'

'Midori' Early Large-flowered Group
R: M. Kurata, **I:** Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy (2015)
Fls double, dome-shaped, 12–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals/staminodes numerous (>50); inside opening white with bar tinged green at base, maturing to pale yellowish green with pink-tinged tips; elliptic, margins crenulated and undulate, tips rounded with cuspidate apex. Deciduous climber with stems 1–1.2m. FL: May–July. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9.
Published refs: *Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy Oferta* (Spring 2015): 19, with image inside front cover
Epithet means "green" in Japanese

'Millie' Integrifolia Group
Parentage: 'Swedish Bells' (s) × 'Blauer Achat'
R: F.M. Westphal, **I:** F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2012)
Syns: *C. × cylindrica* 'Millie'
Fls narrow bell-shaped, 2.5–3.5cm across, nodding or drooping. Sepals 4, blue-purple, fused in basal half, twisted and with tip strongly recurved in distal half. Deciduous climber with 1.2–1.8m. FL: June–Sept.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 9, as "*C. cylindrica* 'Millie' CCMWMIL", with image

MIRABELLE
Trade designation of 'Evipo072'

'Miss Buch' Atragene Group? AMENDED ENTRY
Parentage: 'Columbine' × *alternata* [?]
R: C.J. Buch (2011), **I:** Münster Baumschulen (2013), **REG:** C.J. Buch (2016)
Fls 5–7cm across. Lvs small.
Published refs: *ICRC 2002 5th Suppt* (2015): 30

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 10
The reported pollen parent seems improbable; further information is being sought.

'Miss Cavell'
Mis-spelling of 'Miss Cavell'

'Mister President' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Sport from 'The President'
S: P.K. Sorensen, I: Yaku Nursery (pre-2017)
Fls 15–18cm across. Sepals 6–8, rich purple, overlapping. Anthers dark red, double the number on the parent, making for a fuller centre. Deciduous climber with stems to 3m.

'Misty'
R: F.M. Westphal (2008)
Parentage: 'Carnaby' (s) × 'William Kennett'
Fls flat or flattish, 14–16cm across, outward-facing, borne singly in axils, not scented; pedicels 4–8cm long, brilliant purplish blue (97A). Buds ovate, mainly very pale purple (97D), tinged brilliant purplish blue (97A) at base. Sepals 6, velvety; inside opens brilliant purplish blue (97A), matures to light purplish blue (97B) and ages to very pale purplish blue (97C), always with very pale purple (97D) centre; outside opens light purplish blue (97B), matures and ages to very pale purplish blue (97C); 6–7 × 2.5cm, slightly overlapping, base truncate, margins entire and slightly wavy, tip acute. Stamens 80–100; filaments very pale purple (97D); anthers dark purplish red (N79A). Pistils 50–60; styles and stigmas yellowish white (155B). Deciduous climber, with slightly downy stems, moderate olive-green (147A) tinged greyish red (178A), up to 1.5m. Lvs simple; upper side moderate yellow-green (137C) when young, maturing to moderate olive-green (137A) tinged greyish red (178A); underside moderate olive-green (137B); 3–5 × 2.5–3.5cm, with cordate base and acute tip, margins entire; petiole 5–6cm long, moderate red (180A). FL: spring to midsummer on previous year's growth. Hardy to –20°C.
This plant, awarded US Plant Patent 26504 in March 2016, bears some similarity to Westphal's 'Fenna'.

'Modesty'
R: B. Fretwell (pre-2007)
An epithet listed on www.peverileclematis.com, 2007; no further details known and therefore not currently deemed to have been established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 26.6).
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 140, without description
Non-accepted epithet, being too similar to 'Modesta' already established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23).

'Moemiyabi' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: Derived in part from 'H.F. Young'
S: H. Harada (1995)
Fls flat, large, upward- to outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6–8, predominantly white (Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants 3303), inside with soft yellow-green [3304] line and shading to purple-pink [9211] at margin; long and of medium width, elliptic, overlapping a little, with acuminate tip.

Filaments and anthers opening creamy, maturing white. Lvs ternate; lflets entire, downy, ovate-lanceolate, more than 8cm long, with acuminate tip. FL: on both previous and current year's growth.
Original script: 萌みやび (though can also be written as モミヤビ). Epithet means "elegant bud" in Japanese.

'Momoka Bell' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown; seedlings derived from open pollination
R: S. Shibuya (pre-2009)
Fls urn-shaped, 1.5–2.5cm across, nodding or drooping, scented slightly or not at all; pedicels long, red-purple. Buds red-purple. Sepals 4, downy (especially towards tip); outside maturing to very light purple (75C), or ageing whiter; inside white (NN155C); all shading to light yellow-green (150D) at tip; 2–2.5 × 1–1.5cm, ovate, thick and fleshy, margins fused to near top, with strongly reflexing tip. Filaments and anthers creamy, downy; pistils silky-hairy. Lvs pinnate; 7 lflets, usually ovate, of medium length to long and of medium width to broad, entire and with shortly cuspidate tip but sometimes with large lobe on one or more of lower lflets.
Original script: モモカ ベル.

'Monika' (Franczak) Early Large-flowered Group
Syn. of 'Święta Monika'

montana 'Barolo' Montana Group
I: Taylor's Clematis Nursery (2016)
Fls single (or sometimes semi-double), flat or flattish, outward-facing or somewhat upward-facing, borne singly, scented; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4(–6), inside deep purplish pink, outside strongly greyish-downy, broadly elliptic, overlapping or touching at base, margins somewhat down-turned, tips blunt, retuse and often slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow; connectives pale yellow-green. Achenes with silky hairs. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 10.5m, red-purple when young, maturing brown. Lvs ternate, dark green heavily suffused dark red-purple, slightly puberulent above, with downy, irregularly-toothed and -lobed margins. FL: May–June.

montana 'Georgia' Montana Group
S: H. Hay (c.1995), G: D. Victor (2005), N: D. Victor (2015), REG: D. Victor (2015)
Fls flat or flattish, 9–10cm across, outward-facing, borne singly, sweetly and sometimes heavily (though not vanilla-) scented. Sepals 4, suffused with pale pink over a white ground, midribs darker, 4.5–5 × 2.5cm, downy, elliptic, gappy, margins slightly wavy or toothed near tip, tips blunt. Filaments creamy white; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 5m or more. Lvs ternate, dark green, downy, petiole and petiolules sometimes suffused red-purple, lflets irregularly lobed or toothed. FL: April–May on previous year's growth.
Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 145
External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 124–125 & 145; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 21

Named after the registrant's grand-daughter. The registrant's stock was derived from a cutting of a plant raised from seed collected as ACE1326 (on 25/9/1994 from 4100m on Beima Shan, west Sichuan) during the Alpine Garden Society visit to China.

montana 'Spring Joy'

Eroneous name for 'Zo12053' (which has trade designation SPRING JOY)

montana 'Thundering Cave' Montana Group

Parentage: Raised from seed collected near Thundering Cave, Emei Shan, Sichuan, China
N: D. Hinkley (c.2016), I: D. Hinkley (1996)
Fls flat or flattish, upward-facing, borne singly in lf-axils, strongly fragrant with perfume-like scent; pedicels green, sometimes tinged red-brown. Sepals 4, white, narrowly oblong, gappy or slightly touching at base, margins undulate and minutely crenate, long-pointed with tip usually recurved as flowers mature. Filaments and anthers white; connectives pale yellow-green. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 9m. Lvs ternate, with margins irregularly toothed. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, with strong re-bloom in autumn on current year's growth. Published refs: *FRCC Newsletter* (Spring 2017): 7, with image.

Hinkley accession number DJHC 796. With its very strong scent, has affinities with *montana* var. *wilsonii*. "Brewster Rogerson ... said it was the most fragrant clematis he ever smelled".

montana var. *montana* 'Da Yun'

See *montana* subsp. *montana* 'Da Yun'

'Mountain Glory' Montana Group

Parentage: unknown

S: Thorncroft Clematis Ltd (2000), G: Thorncroft Clematis Ltd (2000), N: C. Hales (of Thorncroft Clematis Ltd) (2012), I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013), REG: Thorncroft Clematis Ltd (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 7–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, vanilla- and/or almond-scented. Sepals 4, white, 3.5 × 1cm, gappy, narrowly elliptic with wavy and strongly revolute margins, tip recurved. Stamens prominent; filaments and anthers greenish cream; connectives pale green. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 6–9m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins regularly lobed and toothed. FL: May–June, on previous year's growth. Published refs: *F.M. Westphal catalogue* (2013)
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 21

'Mrs Hitomi'

Original script: めいし ひとみ

'Mrs Keiko' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Chance seedling from 'Scarlet Keiko'

S: S. Shibuya

Fls urn-shaped, 1–1.8cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels of medium length to long. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155D) with deep reddish purple (77A) tip, outside deep purplish pink

(N78C), lanceolate, 3.5 × 1.2cm, fused in basal half, with slightly wavy margins and a strongly recurved, acuminate tip. Lvs pinnate to bi-pinnate, with ovate lfllets with blades up to 4.5 × 2cm and an acute to rounded tip. FL: mid-season.

Original script: めいし けいこ

'Mrs Miyae' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Ozawa Red' × unknown

S: S. Shibuya (pre-2012)

Fls urn-shaped, 1.5–2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels of medium length to long, violet-black. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155D) with very light purple (75C) tip, outside light purple (75A), 4–4.5 × 1–1.5cm, lanceolate, fused in basal half, with slightly wavy margins and a strongly reflexed, acuminate tip. Filaments and anthers pale yellow. Stigmas creamy white. Lvs pinnate (lowest lfllets sometimes bi-pinnate), lfllets ovate to ovate-lanceolate, of medium length, with an acute tip. FL: early to mid-season.

Original script: めいし みやえ

'Mrs Momoe' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Ozawa Red' × unknown

S: S. Shibuya (pre-2012)

Fls urn-shaped, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels of short to medium length. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C), outside yellowish white (N155D) suffused pale purple in basal half, 3 × 1cm, lanceolate, fused in basal three-quarters, with slightly wavy margins and a strongly reflexed, acuminate tip. Lvs bi-pinnate, lanceolate, of short to medium length and very narrow to narrow, with an acute tip. FL: early to mid-season.

Original script: めいし ももゑ

'Musashino' (Sakurai) Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Original script: 武蔵野 This use by Sakurai remains the accepted one (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1); the later use (of むさしの) by Takeuchi – which becomes 'Musashino' after transliteration – is now deemed to be non-accepted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23). It is recommended that, whenever this epithet is cited, either the breeder's name or the original script should be added in parentheses, to minimize potential confusion between these two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Musashino' (Takeuchi) Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Sepals 8, light red-purple with lighter flecked bar, elliptic, overlapping, pointed.
Original script: むさしの The use (of 武蔵野) by Sakurai remains the accepted one (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1); this later use by Takeuchi – which also becomes 'Musashino' after transliteration – is now deemed to be non-accepted, not least because it was first published in 1996 (and is therefore non-established according to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23). It is recommended that, whenever this epithet is cited, either the breeder's name or the original script should be added in parentheses, to minimize potential

confusion between these two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'My Darling' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known to registrant but information withheld

R: S. Marczyński (2004), **G:** S. Marczyński (2006), **N:** S. Marczyński (2014), **I:** Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy (2017), **REG:** S. Marczyński (2016)
Fls single, semi-double or double, flat or flattish, 18–23cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6–8(–12) in single fls, with up to 70 sepaloid staminodes in fully double fls, these usually forming an imbricated, central boss about half as wide as the sepals; inside of sepals mainly strong purplish red (64B), staminodes often with paler (and sometimes pure white) margins; outside opening pale grey-green, maturing to mainly strong yellowish green (135C) midribs [sometimes showing through on to inside surface] with strong purplish pink (63C) margins; all fls tending to age paler; sepals broadly elliptic, with smooth or slightly wavy margins, rounded at tip but with a distinct apiculus; staminodes elliptic, wavy-margined, long-pointed with an aristate tip. Filaments pale yellow; connectives deep violet-purple; anthers purple; pollen white. Seed-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 1.5–2m. Lvs simple, entire, ovate, with cordate base and acuminate tip. FL: May–July on previous year's growth, sometimes in Sept. on current year's growth. Hardy 4–9 (USDA).
Published refs: *Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy Oferta* (Jan 2017)
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 11

MYOSOTIS

Trade designation of 'Zo08159'

'Mystic Gem' Early Large-flowered Group

R: Clearview Horticultural Products Inc.,
I: Clearview Horticultural Products Inc. (2015)
Syns: 'Vancouver Mystic Gem'
Fls 15–20cm across. Sepals pink, edged white. Stamens red. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, September on current year's. Hardy to USDA Zones 4–8.

'Naiad' Viorna Group?

R: B. Fretwell (2007)
Fls pitcher-shaped, small, nodding or drooping. Sepals pink inside; outside mid-pink. Herbaceous habit. FL: June–September.
Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 141, without description
Similar to 'Bijou', 'Cascade' (Fretwell) & 'Maia'.

'Natsukane' Florida Group [*sensu* Moore & Jackman (1872)]

Parentage: unknown
S: T. Hirota (2003)
Fls flat or flattish, 10–15cm across, upward-facing, not scented. Sepals 6–8, reddish pink, with white bar (especially towards base), elliptic, tips rounded.
Original script: 夏茜.

'Nemesis'

Sepals with small purple spots on one side.
Original script: ネメシス.

NEVA

Trade designation of 'Evip050'

NEW WORLD

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of winter-hardy clematis flowering from mid-summer until early autumn on 1–2m stems, early summer flowers being 15cm in diameter, subsequent flowers becoming smaller as season progresses.

New Zealand Hybrids REVISED ENTRY

See New Zealand Group

NINON

Trade designation of 'Evip052'

'Nino's Choice' Early Large-flowered Group

R: K. Bolinder, **I:** F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (pre–2013)
Fls flat to flattish, 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, cerise, elliptic to broadly ovate, overlapping three-quarters, with rounded tip with mucronate apex. Filaments and anthers cream; connectives red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–2.8m. FL: May/June on previous year's growth, Aug–Sep on current year's.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 46, with image

'Nocturne' Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage uncertain: Japanese MAFF website (under PBR 10924) gives parentage as 'Midget Blue' × unknown, whereas registration form indicated 'Tateshina' (s) × 'Kakio'.
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108117)

NOORA

Trade designation of 'Zo09086'

NUBIA

Trade designation of 'Evip079'

'Oefuji Printemps Violet' Forsteri Group

Parentage: *marmoraria* (s) × 'Pixie'
R: T. Oikawa, **I:** Oikawa Flo & Green Inc. (c.2015)
Syns: 'Printempsviolet'
Fls rounded, 2–3cm across, upward- to outward-facing, not scented; pedicels long, red-purple. Sepals 4–5, inside pale yellow-green [*Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants* 3103], outside light yellow-green [3104] tinged red-purple near base, 10–12 × 6mm, elliptic, with acute tip. Fls only female; stigma light yellow-green [3305]; styles yellowish white [3302]. Evergreen, stems non-climbing, upright, 0.1–0.2m, suffused red-purple. Lvs ternate, 3–4 × 3–4cm, lanceolate with acute tip. FL: March–April.
Original script: オエフジ プランツレオレ. Arguably the epithet (which means "Oefuji spring violet")

contravenes ICNCP, 2009: Rec. 21H, since no part of the plant is described as being violet. Initially marketed as 'Printempsviolet' (original script プランタン ビオレ) but name changed when refused Japanese PBR under that denomination.

'Ohtsu' Early Large-flowered Group
R: K. Hasegawa
Sepals 8, purple.
Original script: 大津.

OLYMPIA
Trade designation of 'Evip099'

'Oshikiri' Viorna Group
Parentage: A chance seedling of *texensis*
S: Kazushige Ozawa (pre-2001)
Fls urn-shaped, small, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles long and of medium width, red-purple. Sepals 4, outside reddish purple [*Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants* 9714] with narrow white margin near tip, inside pale yellow [2503]; fused to just below tip, of medium length and narrowing towards the acuminate tip. Stamens hairy. Lvs bi-pinnate with 7 lflets, lflets ovate with a slightly cuspidate tip. FL: on current year's growth. External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 110
Original script: 押切 (though can also be written as オシキリ). Epithet means "pressing and cutting" in Japanese.

'Our Jean' Early Large-flowered Group
AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108120)

'Ozawa Blue'
See *integrifolia* 'Ozawa's Blue'

'Ozawa Red' AMENDED ENTRY
N: S. Shibuya (pre-2006)
An unsuccessful application was made in 2006 for this cultivar to be awarded Japanese PBR but it was used as a parent for 'Mrs Miyae' and 'Mrs Momoe'; further details are being sought.
Script when applied for Jap PBR: オザワレッド; later cited as 小澤の赤. Unaccepted spelling: 'Ozawareddo'.

PALETTE Viticella Group REVISED ENTRY
Trade designation of 'Evip034'
Beware potential confusion with 'Zo08111' (Early Large-flowered/Patens Group), also given trade designation PALETTE.

PALETTE Early Large-flowered Group
Trade designation of 'Zo08111'
Beware potential confusion with Viticella Group 'Evip034', also given trade designation PALETTE.

'Pamiat Serdtsa'
Unaccepted spelling of 'Pamiat' Serdtsa'

PANTHEON
Trade designation of 'Evip0102'

'Paradis'
Erroneous name for 'Zo11154' (which has trade designation PARADISO).

PARADISO
Trade designation of 'Zo11154'

parviflora DC. REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of *campaniflora*

'Passion Plum'
R: F.M. Westphal (2009)
Parentage: 'Carnaby' (s) × 'Rosa Königskind'
Fls single or semi-double, flat or flattish, 10–14cm across, outward-facing, borne singly in axils, not scented; pedicels 4–10cm long, moderate orange-yellow (165C). Buds ovate, mainly strong purplish red (72A), with deep purplish red (71A) streaks. Sepals 6 (single fls), velvety; open strong purplish red (72A) with deep purplish red (71A) bar, mature to strong reddish purple (70B) with deep purplish red (71A) bar; ageing to deep purplish pink (N74C) with deep purplish red (61A) bar; 6–7 × 2.5cm, base truncate, slightly overlapping, entire, with slightly wavy margins, tip acute. Stamens 70–90; filaments strong reddish purple (70B); anthers deep purplish red (61A). Pistils 30–50; styles and stigmas strong reddish purple (70B). Deciduous climber, with slightly downy stems, moderate olive-green (137B) tinged greyish red (178A), up to 1.5m. Lvs simple, oblong, with truncate base, entire margins and acute tip, 5–6.5 × 3.5–4.5cm; upper side moderate yellow-green (137C) when young, maturing to moderate olive-green (137A); underside moderate olive-green (137B); petiole 5–7cm long. FL: spring through summer. Hardy to –20°C.
This plant, awarded US Plant Patent 26506 in March 2016, bears some similarity to Westphal's 'Purpur Königskind'.

patens 'Kanasashi' Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: A selection, apparently of wild *patens*, collected from Kanasashi, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan (from a natural site subsequently lost to development)
S: M. Nakanishi, REG: M. Nakanishi (2017)
Fls semi-double, flattish, 10cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly, not scented; pedicels downy. Buds ovoid, downy, dark red-purple, becoming redder as they near opening. Sepals 20 or more; outside with somewhat leathery, red-purple midrib; inside white or pinkish white, often with distinct, pale pink bar where midrib shows through (particularly on outer sepals); broadly elliptic, overlapping, often with a blunt, somewhat frilly, refuse, emarginate apex. Filaments white or pale pink; connectives maroon; anthers white. Deciduous climber. Published refs: *The Clematis* 2013: 117, where illustrated but not described; *The Clematis* 2017: 150

patens subsp. *tientaiensis* 'Tiantaibai'
Parentage: Selection of *patens* subsp. *tientaiensis* growing wild at Taizhou, Zhejiang Province, China
S: L.F. Li, Y. Li, S.A. Wang, P. Wang, R.T. Yang,

Q. Wang & G. Yao (2016), **G**: L.F. Li (2016),
N: L.F. Li & G. Yao (2017), **REG**: Institute of
Botany, Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of
Sciences (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 12–13cm across, upward- or
outward-facing, not scented; pedicels green, downy.
Sepals 6, tinged light violet (92C) on a white
(NN155D) ground, especially to either side of the
(slightly creamy) bar; 5–7 × 3–4cm, obovate, gappy,
margins undulate and finely crenulated, rounded at
tip but with a distinct apiculus. Filaments light
greenish yellow (4C); connectives deep purplish red
(61A); anthers white. Deciduous climber, with downy
stems 2–4m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire.
FL: May–June, on current year's growth. Hardiness
zones 4–9.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 152

External images: *The Clematis* 2017: 153

Original script: 天台白. Epithet means “white
rooftop” in Chinese.

patens ‘Toltae’

Syn. of ‘Tae’ or, where adopted, ‘Toltae’

PAULIE

Trade designation of ‘Evip0058’

‘Paul Picton’

Parentage: unknown; raised from seed obtained from
Benary Seeds, Germany

R: Percy Picton (c.1970)

Further details are being sought.

Published refs: John Richards, *The Clematis* 2017: 49,
listed but without description

Named after the raiser's son. Richards (2017) suggested
Picton's cultivar has probably now been lost to
cultivation.

‘Peggy West’ Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: ‘Evip031’ BONANZA (s) × unknown
(open-pollinated)

R: R. Hodson (2011), **G**: R. Hodson (2013),

N: R. Hodson (2014), **I**: Hawthornes Clematis
Nursery (2015), **REG**: R. Hodson (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 6–7cm across, upward-facing.
Sepals 6, sky-blue with purple-pink bar inside, paler
outside, 3 × 1.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping,
margins wavy and often down-curved, tips blunt,
with a small mucro and usually recurved. Filaments
white tinged green when young, becoming pale
yellow; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber, with
stems 3–4m. Lvs simple, dark green when mature.

FL: July–September on current year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 145

External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 146; *Clem. Int.*
2016: 22

Named after a family friend of the registrant's.

‘Perle d’Azur’ Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

External images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 314;

Kaneko (2005): 32; Kivistik (2008): 98; Kaneko

(2009): 65; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 161; Matz & Cedergren

(2010): 146; *The Clematis* 2011: 32; Gooch (2011): 56
& 214

AGM 2015

Mis-spellings: ‘Pearl d’Azure’; ‘Pearl de Azure’; ‘Perle
d’Azure’; ‘Perle de Arzure’; ‘Perle de Azur’; ‘Perle de
Azure’.

PERNILLE

Trade designation of ‘Zo09113’

‘Peveril Peach’ (1983) Viorna Group REVISED
ENTRY

N: B. Fretwell (1983), **I**: F.M. Westphal

Clematiskulturen (pre–2013)

Syns: *viorna* ‘Peveril Peach’

Fls bell-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding, borne singly.

Sepals 4, inside rose-carmine shading to peach near
base, outside purple with pinkish white margins;
narrowly elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused in basal half,
tips becoming strongly recurved. Stems 1.8 to 2.8m.

FL: June–September.

Published refs: *ICRC 2002 3rd Suppt* (2009): 33;

Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis (2013): 130, as

viorna ‘Peveril Peach’ **BFCCEPA**

External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis*
(2013): 130

Barry Fretwell reported in 2007 that he first named a
clematis ‘Peveril Peach’ in 1983 but that this plant
was later withdrawn after trial (because “it displayed a
propensity to fade quickly and badly”), apparently
before being marketed. A subsequent introduction,
also called ‘Peveril Peach’, was later renamed
‘Sonnette’. To avoid potential confusion, the two were
distinguished in *ICRC 2002 3rd Suppt* (2009): 33–34
by adding their date of naming [1983 and 1990
respectively] in parentheses (ICNCP, 2016: Art.
30.5). Subsequently, the older cultivar has been
marketed via Westphal Clematiskulturen under the
name *viorna* ‘Peveril Peach’. This shows that its
flowers are not strongly ribbed outside (which they
are on ‘Sonnette’) but it is recommended that the
name used should remain as ‘Peveril Peach’ (1983) to
help minimize potential confusion between the two.

PICOTEE

Trade designation of ‘Zo09124’

‘Picotee Kiss’

Syn. of ‘Zo09124’ (which has trade designation
PICOTEE)

‘Pink’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED

ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: H. Hayakawa

Sepals pink. Anthers yellow.

Published refs: Koowaki (1992)

Original script: **ピンク**. Epithet contravenes ICNCP,
2016: Rec. 21G. Care should be taken not to confuse
this with the *Integrifolia* cultivar sold by Sugimoto as
‘Pink’; it is recommended that the Group epithet or
breeder's name be added in parentheses whenever this
cultivar epithet is used, to minimize potential
confusion between the two (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Pink Crispa' Viorna Group

Parentage: *crispa* (s) × *texensis*

R: G.W. Vann (2015), **G:** G.W. Vann (2016),

N: G.W. Vann (2016), **REG:** G.W. Vann (2016)

Fls urn-shaped at base with open bell-shaped mouth, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented; pedicels green. Sepals 4; outside strongly suffused light purplish pink over a pinkish white background, especially along ridges and shading to pinkish white along the distal margins; inside with broad bar yellowish pink in basal half and red-purple in distal half, with pinkish white margins veined pale violet; 2 × 0.5cm, elliptic, thick and fleshy, with irregularly crispate, distal margins and long-pointed, recurved tips. Filaments white; anthers yellow.

Deciduous climber. Lvs pinnate, with 3 pairs of pale green lflets (elliptic, with rounded tips) and a terminal tendril. FL: summer, on current year's growth.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 12, with image

'Pinnokkio'

Mis-spelling; see *tangutica* 'Pinokkio'

'Pinokkio' Tangutica Group

See *tangutica* 'Pinokkio'

pitcheri 'Burgunde'

See 'Burgunde'

PRAIRIE REVISED ENTRY

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of clematis "derived from wild species growing on the Canadian prairies", with small to medium-sized, nodding flowers borne from midsummer to autumn on stems 1–1.5m.

This was entered in error in the *RHS Plant-Finder 2007–2008* as a cultivar.

'Prairie Traveller's Joy'

Syn. of 'Western Virgin'

'Praecox' Heracleifolia Group

Mis-spelling of 'Praecox'

'Pribaltica'

Mis-spelling of 'Pribaltika'

'Prima Ballerina' Cirrhosa Group

R: K. Sugimoto

Fls 2–3cm across. Sepals 4. FL: September to March.

Original script: プリマバレリーナ.

'Primrose Star' Montana Group AMENDED ENTRY

REG: R.C. & L.M. Mitchell (1996)

Syns: *montana* 'Primrose Star'; 'Star' (adopted epithet)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 1999: 108; Snoeijer (2008): 59; *The Garden* (March 2011): 173, as 'Star'; *The Clematis* 2013: 139; *The Clematis* 2015: 35; *Gardens Illustrated* Special Edition Plant Issue (Dec. 2017): 56

New Zealand PVR 1232 were granted to 'Primrose Star' in 1997. EU PBR 11442 were then granted under the epithet 'Star' in 2003, despite the objection

that 'Star' had already been used for a different, Japanese cultivar. For ICRA registration purposes the first-granted PBR name has priority (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 3 and Art. 31.2), so 'Primrose Star' is regarded as the accepted epithet worldwide (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1) – *except* where EU jurisdiction prevails: there, 'Star' is an adopted epithet with 'Primrose Star' its synonym (*ibid.*: Art. 11.3), and this remains so even though EU PBR were terminated in June 2013 (*ibid.*: Art. 11.4). The Japanese cultivar retains 'Star' as its accepted epithet unless it is ever distributed in the EU: there, this name must be rejected, with priority being given to the PBR-awarded, New Zealand-bred cultivar's adopted name (*ibid.*: Art. 31.2).

PRINCE CHARLES HYBRIDE

I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds pale, pointed. Sepals 5–6, pale violet-blue, midveins deeply impressed; broadly elliptic to ovate, tips blunt and often slightly recurved. Filaments greenish when young, maturing creamy yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.5m.

FL: Jun–Aug/Sep on current year's wood.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 49, with image

Westphal describes this, a different variety also in circulation as 'Prince Charles', as having bigger flowers and different foliage from the true cultivar

'Princess Charlotte' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Sport of 'Kiri Te Kanawa'

I: New Leaf Plants Ltd (2015), **REG:** New Leaf Plants (2015)

Fls semi-double, more or less hemispherical, 6–10cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals numerous, in 5 or 6 whorls; blade predominantly lilac on first opening, ageing bluer but shading to pale green at base and midrib often tinged green, especially towards tip; elliptic, overlapping, gappy at base, with some margins slightly wavy, tips acute to cuspidate.

Filaments greenish white; connectives and anthers red-purple. Stigmas white. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs simple, mid-green.

FL: May–June on previous year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 145

External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 145; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 22

Named in honour of HRH Princess Charlotte of Cambridge, born 2 May 2015

'Princess Kate'

Erroneous name for 'Zoprika' (which has trade designation PRINCESS KATE)

'Princess Red' Viorna Group

R: M. Chikuma (pre-2008), **I:** Clematis Zródło Dobrych Pnaczy (2015)

Fls urn-shaped, 3–3.5cm across, nodding or drooping, scented; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4, mainly red-purple, outside with pink margins; fused in basal half, narrowly elliptic, margins minutely ruffled in distal half, tips acute and strongly recurved.

Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3m. FL: July–Oct. Hardy in UDZA zones 5–9.

Published refs: *Clematis Zródło Dobrych Pnaczy Oferta* (Spring 2015): 24, with image inside front cover

PRINCE WILLIAM

Trade designation of ‘Zo08171’

‘Prisca’ Late Large-flowered Group

R: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal

Clematiskulturen (pre–2013)

Syns: *viticella* ‘Prisca’, ‘Prisdorf Number 12’

Fls flat or flattish, 10–14cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6, violet-purple, obovate, touching or slightly gappy, tips rounded and blunt. Filaments cream; anthers violet. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: June–Sept, on current year’s wood.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 49 as ‘Prisca’ and 113 as *viticella* ‘Prisca’, both with an image

Westphal (2013): 113 described how this plant was previously circulated under the working name ‘Prisdorf Number 12’ – but, in doing so, he established the latter as a formal synonym.

‘Prisdorf Number 12’

Syn. of ‘Prisca’

[Actually published as ‘Prisdorf No. 12’ but this has been adjusted in line with the convention adopted in *ICRC 2002*: 8.]

pseudococcinea ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’ Texensis Group

Syn. of ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’

‘Purple Star’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: T. Sato (pre–2012)

Fls rotate, flat, 15cm across, upward-facing, not or slightly scented; pedicels long. Sepals 6–8, inside brilliant violet (90C) with bar very slightly redder, outside brilliant violet (90D) with pronounced white bar (sometimes tinged purple near tip), 8 × 5cm, ovate, overlapping half, margins only very slightly wavy, tip cuspidate. Stamens numerous; filaments white; connectives black; anthers white. Stigmas purple. Lvs pinnate, with 5 ovate-lanceolate lflets, blades 5–7 × 3.5cm and tip acuminate. Original script: 平→7°ルル→

‘Purpureostriata’ *Integrifolia* Group AMENDED ENTRY

R:(c.1950)

External images: Snoeijer (2008): 52

Whether this name can be accepted or not depends on its date of first publication, which is still being researched: if pre–1959 the epithet must be accepted; if post–1958, then it must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11.

‘Purpur Königskind’ Late Large-flowered Group

R: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal

Clematiskulturen (2013)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–14cm across, upward- or

outward-facing, relatively sunproof. Sepals 6, purple to either side of a red-purple bar, elliptic, long-pointed with cuspidate or acuminate apex. Filaments purple; connectives violet; anthers white. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–1.8m. FL: May/June to Sep.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog* (2013): 39, with image, as ‘Purpur Königskind’ CCMW05

‘Radebeul’ Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY0108122)

‘Rapture’ *Viorna* or *Texensis* Group? REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *texensis* (seedling?) [possibly ‘Bees’ Jubilee’] (s) × *texensis* (seedling?)

R: B. Fretwell (2005), S: B. Fretwell (2007),

I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2014)

Syns: *texensis* ‘BFCCRAP’; *texensis* ‘Rapture’;

‘BFCCRAP’ [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls broadly star-shaped, shallow-cupped, 6–12cm

across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly in axils,

not scented; peduncles 10cm, dark red (183B). Buds

conical, 3.5 × 2cm, deep purplish pink (58D). Sepals

4–6; opening vivid purplish red (inside N57A, outside

N57B), maturing to deep purplish pink (N57C) with

faint, pale purplish pink (62D) streaks and with N57B

inside along bar, ageing to deep purplish pink (N57D)

inside and moderate purplish pink (62B) outside;

7 × 2cm, narrowly elliptic, gappy (perhaps slightly

overlapping or touching at base), wavy-margined, long-

pointed with acuminate apex. Stamens 40–50, pale

purplish pink (62D); pollen pinkish white (N155C).

Pistils 40–50; styles and stigmas N155C. Shrubby,

semi-climbing vine with glabrous stems 2.5–3.2m,

strong yellow-green (143C) flushed dark red (183B);

roots fibrous. Lvs simple, 6–10 × 4–5cm, moderate

olive-green (137A), base cordate, margins entire, tip

acute; petiole 6–8cm long, strong yellow-green (143C)

flushed dark red (183B). FL: June–September, on

previous year’s and current year’s growth. Hardy.

Published refs: *ICRC 2002 2nd Suppt* (2006): 24, as

‘Rapture’; *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 11,

as *texensis* ‘Rapture’ BFCCRAP

External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis*

(2013): 11

Initially marketed and established as [*texensis*]

‘Rapture’, but the awarding of EU PBR 43265 in

2016 and US Plant Patent 27667 in 2017, both as

‘BFCCRAP’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet

and ‘Rapture’ its synonym within those jurisdictions

(ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without

further PBR protection, ‘Rapture’ remains the

accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

‘Raspberry Ripple’ *Viorna* Group

Parentage: *crispa* hybrid (s) × unknown

R: R. Hodson (2014), G: R. Hodson (2015),

N: R. Hodson (2017), I: Hawthornes Clematis

Nursery (2017), REG: R. Hodson (2017)

Fls urn-shaped, 3cm across, nodding or drooping,

borne singly; pedicels brown. Sepals 4; inside

predominantly white in basal half and along margins,

suffused raspberry-red in broad patch in centre of distal half; outside raspberry-red with pinkish white distal margins; 3–4 × 2 cm, obovate, fused in basal half, with irregular wavy margins in distal half and tip recurved. Stamens numerous; connectives and anthers yellow. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–3 m. FL: July–September on current year's growth.

recta 'Peveril Purple' Flammula Group

R: B. Fretwell (2007)

An epithet listed on www.peverilclematis.com, 2007; no further details known.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 144, without description

'Red 5' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Barbara Dibley' × *texensis*

R: B. Fretwell (1994)

Syns: *texensis* 'Red Five'

Sepals bright red. Stamens creamy yellow.

Published refs: *ICRC 2002 3rd Suppt* (2009): 35, as 'Red 5'

Named after the Formula 1 car of the racing driver Nigel Mansell. Mis-spelt in *ICRC* (2002) as 'Red Five' but later corrected to 'Red 5' by Barry Fretwell (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 31.4). Initially marketed as 'Red Five' though later confirmed as 'Red 5', the awarding of EU PBR 43264 as 'BFCCRF' in April 2016 rendered the latter an adopted epithet and 'Red 5' its synonym within the EU jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, 'Red 5' remains the accepted epithet.

RED PASSION

Trade designation of 'Zo11056'

REGAL

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to market group of double- or semi-double-flowered clematis.

'Regina' (Franczak) Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown (Franczak seedling 187-88)

R: S. Franczak (1988)

Published refs: Franczak (1996): 19, with image
This epithet had already been established long ago as a mis-spelling for Anderson-Henry's 'Reginae', so Franczak's re-use remains non-accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1. Further, despite having published this cultivar in 1996, Franczak later changed its name in his manuscript notes to 'Słowik' [though that epithet was never apparently published in connection with this seedling] and he then applied the epithet 'Regina', at least temporarily, to two other seedlings. Finally, the epithet was later published by Marczyński for yet another, different, violet-flowered cultivar which had also originated from Franczak (though from which seedling is not immediately identifiable from the latter's manuscript notes). It is recommended that Franczak's pre-1996 cultivar is distinguished by having his name added in parentheses, Marczyński's name likewise being added to the plant he has distributed (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

REIKO

Trade designation of 'Evipo088' (though has also been wrongly attributed to 'Evipo083').

'Remembrance' Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

AGM 2015

'Retrouse' Viorna Group

Parentage: (*texensis* × *pitcheri*) × *crispa*

R: B. Fretwell (2007)

Syns: *viorna* 'Retrouse'

Fls urn-shaped, 3–4 cm across, nodding (or sometimes upward-facing). Sepals 4; inside deep red with triangular, cream flare along basal part of bar and very narrow, pinkish-white margins; outside purple-pink; elliptic, with markedly frilly free margins, tips very strongly recurved ("turk's-cap") in upper quarter. Stems 2.2–2.8 m. FL: June–September.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 12 & 130, with images, as *viorna* 'Retrouse' BFCCRET; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 145, as 'Retroussé' Sibling of 'Garnet'.

'Retroussé'

Mis-spelling of 'Retrouse'

'Reverie' (Collingwood) Texensis Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: Un-named early-large-flowered hybrid (seedling G65D) × *texensis*

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2006: 33

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2006: 27

Owing to its non-accepted re-use by Fretwell, it is recommended that the breeder's name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Reverie' (Fretwell) Viticella Group

R: B. Fretwell (pre-2007), I: F.M. Westphal Clematis-kulturen, 2013

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 4–5 cm across, upward- or (mainly) outward-facing; pedicels long. Sepals 4, pale lilac about whitish triangular patch at base of bar, broadly elliptic, touching at base then gappy, with margins crenulated and slightly wavy, tip recurved and sometimes twisted. Stamens maturing creamy yellow (though connectives pale green when young). Deciduous climber, with stems 2.5–3.5 m. Lvs ternate, pale green. FL: June–Sept., on current year's growth. Hardy.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 9, as *viticella* 'Reverie' BFCCREV

Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), 'Reverie' having already been established for a Collingwood cultivar registered in 2005. It is recommended that the breeder's name be added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Rōguchi' Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *integrifolia* × *reticulata*

R: Kazushige Ozawa (1984)

Syns: *C. × diversifolia* 'Rouguchi'; *integrifolia*

'Rogouchii'; *integrifolia* 'Rooguchi'

Fls narrowly bell-shaped or urn-shaped, 4–7.5cm across, nodding to drooping, not scented; peduncles dark purple-blue (*Japan Color Standard for Horticultural Plants colour chart* 7609), downy. Buds violet, glossy, pointed. Sepals 4, velvety, bright blue-purple (8005) with pale bluish-purple (8306) ribs, 4–5 × c.2.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, with patent tips with expanded pale blue-purple (8003) margins. Anthers pale yellow. Stems herbaceous, non-climbing, more or less erect to 1.5(–2)m. Lvs pinnate, with 5 long, elliptic-lanceolate lflets with slightly cuspidate tips. FL: (May–)June–Oct.

Published refs: *Engei tsuushin* (1992)

External images: Kaneko (2005): 50; Kivistik (2008): 100; Marczyński (2008): 167; Snoeijer (2008): 93; Kaneko (2009): 88; *Clem. Int.* 2011: 70; Gooch (2011): 225; *The Clematis* 2013: 60; *Clem. Int.* 2014: 146; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 50; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 128

Original script: 籠口 (though can also be written as ㊦㊦). Named after a Japanese district. Strictly, epithet means “basket opening” in Japanese. Equivalent epithet: 'Rooguchi'. Unaccepted spellings: 'Roguchi'; 'Rouguchi'; 'Rōguchi'; 'Roguti'; 'Rouguei'. Cited as a putative Standard for *Diversifolia* Group (Snoeijer, 2008).

'Roko-Kolla' Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

External images: Kaneko (2005): 17; Kivistik (2008): 61; Gooch (2011): 225; *The Clematis* 2017: 120

Trade: KIVIKOLL

AGM 2015

Mis-spelling: 'Roco Kolla'

ROSALIE

Trade designation of 'Donahros'

ROSALYN

Trade designation of 'Zo09087'

'Rosemarie Ann' Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen supplied by the registrant and lodged at Wisley (WSY0120278)

'Rubra Marginata' Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY

Parentage: “selection” [sport or seedling?] from 'Rosy O'Grady'

R: F.M. Westphal (pre–2003), I: F.M. Westphal (2003) Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 and 30.1), being entirely in Latin post–1958 and having already been established as a mis-spelling for *C. × triternata* 'Rubromarginata'.

'Ruby Celebration' Atragene Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling, probably derived from *koreana*

N: J. Richards (2012), I: John Richards Nurseries Ltd (2013), REG: J. Richards (2015)

Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 8cm across, nodding or drooping, not scented; pedicels green, suffused red-purple (particularly below flower). Sepals 4, deep purplish red (71A), 5 × 2cm, elliptic, touching at base, long-pointed and with revolute margins near tip giving sepals somewhat snout-like appearance. Staminodes in two whorls: outer of up to 10 lanceolate sepals, ageing paler towards base and with tips twisting; inner with 10–15, spatulate, stamen-like organs less than half the length of outer whorl, opening with pale green tips on whitish filaments, becoming creamy. Pistils numerous, pale green when young, maturing creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. FL: April–May, on previous year's growth.

Published refs: *John Richards Nurseries cat.* (2012)

External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 146; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 23; *The Clematis* 2017: 51

'Ruby Tuesday' Viorna Group

Parentage: *pitcheri* (s) × un-named, reddish flowered, Viorna Group seedling

R: R. Hodson (2007), G: R. Hodson (2011),

N: R. Hodson (2015), I: Hawthornes Clematis Nursery (2015), REG: R. Hodson (2015)

Fls urn-shaped, c.2cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, pedicels sometimes tinged or suffused purplish red. Sepals 4, opening dark ruby-red, maturing paler to purple with distinct, pinkish white margins, 3 × 1.2cm, triangular, thick and fleshy, fused in basal half, tip recurved, sometimes twisted and slightly downy. Filaments cream; anthers yellow. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m. Lvs simple, dark green, margins entire. FL: June–September on current year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 145

External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 146; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 23

Named after the title of a song recorded by The Rolling Stones in 1966

'Ryusei' Late Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: sport from 'Evip007' VICTOR HUGO

R: T. Oikawa, I: Oikawa Flo & Green Inc. (c.2015)

Fls rotate, flat or flattish, 10–11cm across, upward- to outward-facing, slightly scented; pedicels long. Sepals 4–6, inside very pale purplish blue (97C) with greyish violet (N92D) speckles and veining (especially towards tip), outside light violet (91A) and with prominent midribs, 5 × 2.3cm, obovate, gappy, with wavy margins and a long-pointed, twisted tip. Filaments white at base, shading to pale violet towards top; connectives violet-black; anthers white. Lvs pinnate (to bi-pinnate or irregularly lobed on lower lflets), with 7 ovate-lanceolate lflets with an acuminate tip.

Original script: 流星 (though can also be written as ㊦㊦). Epithet means “meteor” or “meteor shower” in Japanese.

'Sabine' Late Large-flowered Group

R: B. Fretwell, **I:** F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCSAB'; 'BFCCSAB' [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls in spring double and domed, single and flattish in summer, 10–14cm across, upward-facing. Sepals and sepaloid staminodes numerous (>30), with pink-purple veining over a pinkish-white ground, elliptic to narrowly elliptic, margins slightly wavy, long-pointed (and sometimes curving) tips with an apiculate apex. Filaments yellowish-green to yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 2.2–3.2m. FL: May/June on previous season's growth, Aug/Sept on current year's. Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 8, with image, as 'Sabine' **BFCCSAB** External images: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 29 Initially marketed as 'Sabine', this cultivar was awarded EU PBR 45810 in March 2017 as 'BFCCSAB'. The latter became its adopted name and 'Sabine' its synonym in geographical areas within EU jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, 'Sabine' remains the accepted epithet. Cited as a *lanuginosa* cultivar when EU PBR 45810 was granted in 2017.

SACHA

Trade designation of 'Evipo060'

'Saimaru' Early Large-flowered Group

R: K. Hasegawa (pre-2009)

Fls flat or flattish, not scented. Sepals 8, purple.

Original script: 才丸.

'Sakurano' Early Large-flowered Group

Sepals 8, peach-coloured. Stamens brown.

Original script: 桜野.

'Sakura-no-Yoso'oi' Large-flowered Division

REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: T. Okuboo

Sepals light pink or red-purple. Anthers yellow.

Published refs: *Aki Cat.* (Yamato nooen) (1996)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2009: 79

Original script: 桜の粧. Epithet means "wearing cherry flowers". Unaccepted spelling: 'Sakurano-yosooi'.

'Sakurano-Yosooi' REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of 'Sakura-no-Yoso'oi'

'Sally' (Le May Neville-Parry) Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Raised from seed of unknown parentage collected from the Richard Stothard Memorial Collection at Sunbury Walled Garden, Surrey, England

R: V. Le May Neville-Parry, **S:** V. Le May Neville-Parry (2014), **N:** V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 16.5cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Buds green, colour persisting along midribs outside following flower opening. Sepals 7–8, inside opening rose-pink, maturing to pale pink, broadly elliptic, overlapping half, margins slightly wavy, tips

blunt and slightly crenulated. Stamens and pistils pale yellow. Stems compact. FL: late May.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 129

External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 118 & 129

Named after Sally Scott, a friend of the raiser. Beware potential confusion with 'Evipo077' (which has trade designation SALLY and has erroneously been called 'Sally'). It is recommended that the selector's name be added in parentheses whenever this particular cultivar is intended, to minimize potential confusion (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Sally'

Accepted epithet for Early Large-flowered Group cultivar raised by V. Le May Neville-Parry but also rejected, erroneous name for 'Evipo077' (which has trade designation SALLY).

SALLY

Trade designation of 'Evipo077'

'San-san' Viticella Group

Parentage: 'Kaguya' (s) × unknown

R: T. Hirota (2016), **N:** T. Hirota (2017),

REG: T. Hirota (2017)

Fls flattish, 10cm across, upward- or outward-facing; pedicels red-brown. Sepals 6, red, finely downy and velvety to the touch, elliptic to obovate, gappy, with margins revolute and slightly wavy, tips rounded and slightly recurved. Stamens pale yellow. Deciduous climber.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 152, with image p.151

Original script: 燦燦. Epithet means "sunny",

"bright", "radiant" or "of shining beauty" in Japanese.

'Sarabande' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: *lanuginosa* seedling P57 (s) ×

'Mrs N. Thompson'

R: B.L. Fretwell (2000), **S:** B.L. Fretwell (2002),

I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (c.2013)

Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCSAR'; 'BFCCSAR' [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls semi-double in spring/early summer, single in late summer/autumn, flat or flattish, 13–15cm across, upward- or outward-facing, in axils, not scented; peduncles purplish grey (N187C). Buds conical, 2.7cm long, vivid purplish blue (96A). Sepals 6, deep purplish blue (99A) to vivid purplish blue (99C) about a narrow, strong reddish purple (72B) bar; 6.5–8 × 2.5–3.8cm, broadly elliptic to orbicular, slightly overlapping, with rounded tips with a mucronate apex. Staminodes (when present) in 2–3 whorls, numerous (20+), sepaloid, with same colouring as sepals, of irregular sizes (5–8 × 1.5–4cm). Stamens numerous (c. 40); filaments pinkish white (N155B) or light purplish grey (N187D), flushed greyish purplish red (N77B); anthers N77B; pollen pinkish white (N155C). Stigma very pale violet (91D). Deciduous climber with greyish purple (N187B) stems 1.8–2.5m in dense, bushy habit; roots fibrous. Lvs simple, moderate olive-green (137A), 6–9 × 3–4.5cm, margins entire; petioles dark red (187A), FL: May/June on previous season's growth, Aug/Sept on current year's.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 53, as ‘Sarabande’ **BFCCSAR**, with image. Initially marketed as ‘Sarabande’, but the awarding of EU PBR 35458 in 2013 and US Plant Patent 26880 in 2016, both as ‘BFCCSAR’, rendered the latter an adopted epithet and ‘Sarabande’ its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR and USPP apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Cited as a *lanuginosa* cultivar under EU PBR 35458 and USPP 26880.

SASHA

Has been used as a trade designation of ‘Evip060’, perhaps a mis-spelling of SACHA

‘Scarlet Keiko’ Viorna Group

Unregistered seedling, cited as seed parent of ‘Mrs Keiko’; further details are being sought. Original script: スカーレットケイコ.

‘Schloß Pillnitz’ Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY018127)

SEA BREEZE Viticella Group

Trade designation of ‘Zo09063’

Beware potential confusion with ‘Vancouver Sea Breeze’ (Early Large-flowered Group), registered by Wein in 2014.

‘Sejo’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seijo’

‘Seiryuu’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seiryū’

‘Seishun’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seishun’

‘Seesyun’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seishun’

‘Seeu’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling for ‘Seiun’

‘Seijo’

Parentage: unknown

R: Katsumi Makita

Fls 12–15cm across. Sepals light reddish purple. Anthers yellow.

Published refs: *Makita Engei cat.* (1982)

Original script: 聖女. Epithet means “saint” in Japanese. Unaccepted spelling: ‘Sejo’.

‘Seiryū’ Integrifolia Group

Parentage: *integrifolia* × unknown

R: H. Hayakawa

Syns: *integrifolia* ‘Seeryuu’; *integrifolia* ‘Seiryū’

Fls 5–6cm across. Sepals 4–6, petunia mauve or bluish with darker bar, obovate, pointed. Filaments whitish, mauve towards top; anthers yellow. Stems 1–1.5m.

Published refs: Koowaki (1997)

External images: Kaneko (2005): 45, as ‘Seiryuu’;

Kaneko (2009): 89, as ‘Seiryū’

Original script: 清流. Epithet means “clear stream” in Japanese. Acceptable alternative spelling: ‘Seiryuu’.

Unaccepted spellings: ‘Seeryuu’; ‘Seiryū’.

‘Seiryū’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seiryū’

‘Seiryuu’ REVISED ENTRY

Equivalent epithet for ‘Seiryū’

‘Seishun’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown

R: Suguru Koowaki

Fls 10–12cm across. Sepals pale bluish purple.

Anthers reddish purple.

Published refs: Koowaki (1997)

Original script: 青春. Epithet means “youth” in Japanese. Unaccepted spellings: ‘Seeshun’; ‘Seesyun’.

‘Seiun’ Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown

R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1979)

Fls 12–15cm across. Sepals 6, light lilac-blue, elliptic, overlapping, pointed, margin slightly crimped.

Filaments white; anthers reddish purple.

Published refs: Koowaki (1992)

Original script: 星雲. Epithet means “nebula” in Japanese. Unaccepted spelling: ‘Seeu’.

‘Senhime’ Early Large-flowered Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: T. Hirota (1996)

Fls semi-double, flattish, 15cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals (and sepaloid staminodes) 6–12, in overlapping tiers; predominantly rose-pink, ageing paler; midveins whitish, sometimes as single thin streak, sometimes as strong bands merging into distinct, albeit broken, bar; elliptic, overlapping halfway or more, with slightly wavy margins, long-pointed with tips attenuate to cuspidate and often slightly twisted. Filaments white; connectives sometimes purple-tipped; anthers pale yellow. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth.

Original script: 千姫 (though has also been written as 茜姫 [which can be transcribed as Akane-hime]). Epithet means “rose-coloured” in Japanese but is also the name of a famous Shogun’s wife, Princess Sen (1597–1666).

‘Seserage’ REVISED ENTRY

Unaccepted spelling of ‘Seseragi’

‘Seseragi’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: ‘Yoosee’ (s) × M. Takeuchi unnamed seedling

R: Masako Takeuchi (1999), N: Masako Takeuchi,

REG: Hiroshi Takeuchi (2005)

Sepals 8(–10), white with blue tinge, narrowly elliptic, concave, pointed, margin very slightly wavy. Filaments whitish; anthers yellow. FL: May–June on previous year’s growth, Aug–Oct on current year’s growth. Nomenclatural Standard: digital print supplied by registrant (WSY0070635)

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2006: 35
External images: *Clem. Int.* 2006: 30
Original script: せせらぎ. Epithet means “a small, stony stream” in Japanese. Unaccepted spelling: ‘Seserage’. Although originally registered as ‘Seserage’, the spelling was later corrected to ‘Seseragi’ in conformity with *Kenkyusha’s Dictionary* (ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 34A.1 & 34D).

‘Shihō’ (紫峰 of Hayakawa) Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: H. Hayakawa (1993)
Fls 12–15cm across. Sepals reddish purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published refs: *Clematis* (JCS Journal) (1992)
Original script: 紫峰. Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1), having already been established for a different cultivar. Epithet may mean “purple mountain top” in Japanese. Equivalent epithet: ‘Shihoo’.

‘Shihō’ (紫鳳 of Kubota) Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: unknown
R: Yoshio Kubota (1)
Fls double, 8–12cm across. Sepals light purple. Anthers reddish purple.
Published refs: *Clematis* 1967
Original script: 紫鳳. Equivalent epithet: ‘Shihoo’. Beware possible confusion with the two later cultivars which, transcribed, bear the same name: 紫峰, a single, Late Large-flowered cultivar, raised by Hayakawa; and 紫鳳, another double, Late Large-flowered cultivar, raised by Takeuchi.

‘Shihō’ (紫鳳 of Takeuchi) Late Large-flowered Group
Parentage: *patens* ‘Yukiokoshi’ × unknown
R: Hiroshi Takeuchi (1982)
Fls double. Sepals light bluish purple. Anthers yellow.
Published refs: Koowaki (1997)
Original script: 紫鳳. Non-accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1), having already been established for a different cultivar. Equivalent epithet: ‘Shihoo’.

‘Shihoo’ REVISED ENTRY
See ‘Shihō’ (紫峰 of Hayakawa), ‘Shihō’ (紫鳳 of Kubota) and ‘Shihō’ (紫鳳 of Takeuchi)

‘Shinkiri’ Early Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY
I: H. Hayakawa (1998)
Original script: 新切.

‘Shishimaru’ Florida Group [*sensu* Moore & Jackman (1872)] AMENDED ENTRY
I: Oikawa Flo & Green Inc.
Original script: 紫子丸 (though can also be written as シマル).

‘Shogun’ REVISED ENTRY
No published description known.
Published refs: Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 1998/99 as offered by Caddick’s Clematis Nursery and Harlow Garden Centre
Not included in any Caddicks’ catalogues between

1994 and 2003 so possibly never properly established as cultivar epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.1). Note that this is not same plant as ‘Shin-shigyoku’ (sold under trade designation SHOGUN in USA).

SHOGUN
Trade designation of ‘Shin-shigyoku’ (at least in USA)

‘Sieboldiana’ REVISED ENTRY
See *florida* var. *florida* ‘Sieboldiana’

sieboldii D. Don REVISED ENTRY
Syn. of *florida* var. *florida* ‘Sieboldiana’
Published refs: D. Don in *The British Flower Garden*, 7: t.396 (1838), based on material in Osborn & Son’s nursery at Fulham the previous year

‘Sigrid’ Early Large-flowered Group
R: K. Bolinder, I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)
Fls flat or flattish (or even slightly down-curved), 14–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 8, violet-purple, elliptic, overlapping at base, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded to acute with apex apiculate. Stamens short, red-purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: May/June on previous season’s growth, Aug/Sep on current year’s.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 8, with image
External images: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 30
It is not clear if the intended epithet was in fact ‘KBK04’: this code-name was published beside ‘Sigrid’, as KBK04, in *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 8. [See also discussion under ‘Ellen’.] However, it appears that ‘KBK04’ has not been awarded EU PBR, whereas ‘Sigrid’ has been established in Westphal’s catalogue, so the latter should be treated as the accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1). It does bear some resemblance though to a Bolinder cultivar granted US Plant Patent 26879 in June 2016 as ‘Fuchsia Flash’ (*q.v.*); should they prove to be the same, then in geographical areas where USPPs apply ‘Fuchsia Flame’ should become the adopted epithet and ‘Sigrid’ its synonym (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

‘Sir Edward Elgar’ Atragene Group
Parentage: unknown; chance seedling
S: J. Richards (*c.*2002), N: J. Richards (2015),
I: John Richards Nurseries Ltd (2015),
REG: J. Richards (2015)
Syns: ‘Elgar’ (Richards)
Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 9cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented; pedicels dark green, suffused red-purple (particularly below flower). Sepals 4; inside opening greyish purplish red (N77D), ageing paler, tips sometimes staying redder; outside opening dark purplish red, ageing paler with pale purple midribs and shading to white near the base; 6 × 2.5cm, elliptic, ribby beneath, touching at base, with very slightly wavy margins, long-pointed. Staminodes in two whorls: outer of 12–15 sepaloids, narrowly elliptic to

lanceolate, with acuminate tips, giving the flower a spiky appearance; inner with 15–20 spatulate, stamen-like organs less than half the length of outer whorl, opening with pale green tips on whitish filaments, becoming creamy. Pistils pale green when young, maturing creamy white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. Lvs bi-ternate, lft margins smooth to coarsely and irregularly toothed.

FL: April–May, on previous year's growth. Hardy.

Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (3 Apr 2015)

External images: *Horticulture Week* (3 Apr 2015); *The Clematis 2015*: 147; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 24; *The Clematis 2017*: 56

Named after the noted English composer (1857–1934), who lived in Malvern – where the registrant's nursery is based – between 1881 and 1904. Initially put into commerce briefly as 'Elgar' but, when the registrant learnt this was a non-acceptable epithet (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1; having already been established for an Early Large-flowered cultivar), he kindly agreed to re-name it for registration.

'Siranami' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: K. Ochiai (pre–2009)

Fls 15–20cm across, circular in outline. Sepals 6–8, whitish. Stems 2–2.5m.

Original script: 白波. Epithet means "white cap" or "surf" in Japanese. Non-accepted epithet, being considered too similar to 'Shiranami' of Ino.

'Sixten's Gift' Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: colour transparency from Linda Beutler on behalf of FRCC (WSY0108119)

'Smart in a Bell'

Mis-transcription of 'Smart Ina Bell'

'Smart Ina Bell' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Ozawa Red' (s) × unknown

R: S. Shibuya (pre–2009)

Fls urn-shaped, 1–2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels short. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C) with light greenish yellow (1C) tip (especially along margins), outside light purple (N80D) turning white towards tip, 2 × 1cm, ovate, fused in basal three-quarters, margins very slightly wavy, tips acute and strongly reflexed. Filaments white, downy towards top; anthers creamy white. Styles silky-hairy. Lvs pinnate to bi-pinnate, lfts broadly elliptic and sometimes irregularly lobed, with obtuse and apiculate tip. FL: mid-season to late.

Original script: スマート イナ ベル. Ina is believed to refer to the city of that name in Nagano Prefecture, Japan. Published in *ICRC 2002 5th Suppt* (2015) as 'Smart in a Bell', the spelling 'Smart Ina Bell' has been used in transcription on the Japanese PBR website and so should be adopted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.2 & 35.2).

SO MANY RED FLOWERS Early Large-flowered Group

Trade designation of 'Zo06178'

'Sokojiro' Early Large-flowered Group

R: H. Takeuchi

Fls flat or flattish, 15–22cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 6–7, pale to mid- mauve-blue with paler, sometimes creamy white, bars, satiny, elliptic, overlapping half (giving fls somewhat star-shaped appearance), with slightly wavy margins, long-pointed with acuminate to cuspidate tips. Filaments creamy white; connectives dark red-purple.

Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2.6m. FL: late spring to early summer on previous year's growth and late summer to early autumn on current year's growth. Published refs: Gooch (2011): 232, with image

'Sooda'

Unaccepted spelling of 'Souda'

'Sophie' Viorna Group AMENDED ENTRY

Nomenclatural Standard: flowering herbarium specimen supplied by registrant (WSY0096766)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2005: 48. Kaneko (2005): 51. Kaneko (2009): 85

Original script: ソフィー. Kaneko (2009): 85 says it is an *addisonii* seedling. This name was registered before the ICRA had discovered previous use of the same epithet by Jackman & Son in 1870, as a mis-spelling of 'Sophia'; the Chikumus' cultivar is deemed to take nomenclatural priority as the accepted use (ICNCP, 2016: 29.3), not least because it was awarded Japanese PBR in 2004 (*ibid.* Art. 31.2).

'Sophie' (Jackman) Spring Group

Mis-spelling of 'Sophia'.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat.* 1870–1871: 35

'Sophie Flora Pleno' (Jackman) Spring Group

Mis-spelling of 'Sophia Flore Pleno', itself a synonym for 'Sophia Plena'.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat.* 1870–1871: 35

'Sophie M' Viorna Group

Parentage: Raised from open-pollinated plants grown by clematis collector in USA

R: M. Chikuma (1992)

Fls 1.5–2cm across, urn-shaped to bell-shaped, nodding. Sepals 4, glossy reddish purple, with some yellow inside, 2 × 1cm, thick and fleshy, touching, tip recurved and with a whitish margin. Filaments cream, hairy; anthers yellow, hairy. Seed-heads persistent. Lvs mid green, divided into 5 lfts. Herbaceous perennial with erect stems to 90cm. FL: April–Sept on current year's growth.

Original script: ソフィー M.

'Souda' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: K. Hasegawa (pre–2009)

Fls flat to flattish, 10cm across, rotate, upward-facing, slightly scented; pedicels very short to short. Sepals 6–8, inside very pale purple (76C), with light purple (77D) central bar ageing darker; outside very pale purple (84D) ageing bluer, with whiter bar ageing pale

yellow, 5 × 2.5cm, elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, margins slightly ruffled, tip obtuse with a pronounced apiculus. Stamens numerous; filaments pinkish white, very pale purple towards top; connectives dark crimson; anthers white. Lvs ternate, ovate-lanceolate, glossy beneath, tip acute.
Original script: 相田 (though can also be written as ヲウタ). Unaccepted spelling: 'Sooda'.

'Spark' Integrifolia Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: 'Aphrodite Elegafumina' × unknown
S: M. Udagawa, I: K. Ochiai (c.2011)

Syns: 'Kagaku' (adopted epithet in Japan)

Fls flattish or very shallow bowl-shaped, cross-shaped, 8–9cm across, predominantly outward-facing (though some nodding, others slightly upward-facing), scented slightly or not at all; pedicels of short to medium length. Sepals 4, strong purple (inside N80B [darker along bar than on blade]; outside 84A), 4–4.5 × 1.5cm, lanceolate, gappy, margins slightly wavy, tip acuminate and slightly twisted. Filaments pinkish white; stigma purple. Lvs ternate, very short and narrow, lflets lanceolate with acute tip.

This cultivar was initially submitted for Japanese PBR in 2008 as スパーク ['Spark'], and indeed for a while was commercially distributed under that epithet but it was granted Japanese PBR 20339 in 2011 as 火岳 ['Kagaku'] so the latter became its adopted epithet and the former its synonym in geographical areas where Japanese PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, 'Spark' remains its accepted epithet (*ibid.*: Art. 11.1).

'Sparkler' Early Large-flowered Group

R: B.L. Fretwell, I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (c. 2013)

Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCSPA'; 'BFCCSPA' [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls semi-double, shallowly dome-shaped, 12–14cm across, upward-facing. Sepals 8, very pale pink with white bar; elliptic, overlapping, margins slightly wavy, long-pointed with acuminate apex. Stamines 10 or so, colouring and shape as sepals but shading to pale green near base. Filaments creamy yellow; connectives red-purple; anthers pale yellow. Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–2.2m. FL: May/June on previous season's growth, Aug/Sept. on current year's.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 54, as 'Sparkler' BFCCSPA

External images: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 54

Initially marketed as 'Sparkler' but the awarding of EU PBR 35457 in May 2013 as 'BFCCSPA' rendered the latter an adopted epithet and 'Sparkler' its synonym in geographical areas within EU jurisdiction (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, 'Sabine' remains the accepted epithet. Cited as a *lanuginosa* cultivar when EU PBR granted in 2013.

SPARKLING STAR

Trade designation of 'Zo03107'

SPRING JOY

Trade designation of 'Zo12053'

'Spring Velvet' Atragene Group

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: John Richards Nurseries Ltd (c.2002),

N: J. Richards (2012), I: John Richards Nurseries Ltd (2015), REG: J. Richards (2015)

Fls semi-double, broadly bell-shaped, 8cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly, not scented; pedicels yellowish green. Sepals 4, dark purple (83A), midribs ageing pale purple, 5 × 2.5cm, elliptic, touching at base, margins slightly revolute, tips long-pointed and slightly twisted. Stamines 5–12, spatulate, less than half the length of sepals, pale violet. Pistils numerous, pale green when young, maturing greenish white. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber. FL: April–May, on previous year's growth.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2015: 147

External images: *The Clematis* 2015: 148; *Clem. Int.* 2016: 24; *The Clematis* 2017: 52

'Sprite' (Aihara) Florida Group [sens. Moore & Jackman (1872)]

R: Y. Aihara

"It resembles *florida* var. *flore-pleno*." Further details are being sought.

Original script: スプライト. It is currently uncertain whether this or Fretwell's cultivar of the same name have ever been properly established and therefore which, if either, takes nomenclatural priority. It is recommended that the breeder's name is added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Sprite' (Fretwell)

R: B. Fretwell (pre–2007), I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen, 2013

Syns: *texensis* 'Sprite'

Fls open bell-shaped, flattening with age, upward-facing. Sepals 4–5, white; purple bar and deep maroon midribs outside can show through as pale pink bar inside. Stamens numerous; filaments pale greenish yellow; connectives violet; anthers dark maroon-purple. Herbaceous habit, stems to 1m. Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog* (2013): 12, with image, as *texensis* 'Sprite' BFCCSPR

It is currently uncertain whether this or Aihara's cultivar of the same name have ever been properly established before and therefore which, if either, takes nomenclatural priority. It is recommended that the breeder's name is added in parentheses whenever this epithet is cited, to minimize potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5).

'Star' (Montana Group, of Mitchell) (adopted epithet)

REVISED ENTRY

Syn. of 'Primrose Star' (except under EU jurisdiction, where it is an adopted epithet with 'Primrose Star' its synonym).

New Zealand PVR 1232 were granted to 'Primrose Star' in 1997. EU PBR 11442 were then granted under the

epithet 'Star' in 2003, despite the objection that 'Star' had already been used for a different, Japanese cultivar. For ICRA registration purposes the first-granted PBR name has priority (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 3 and Art. 31.2), so 'Primrose Star' is regarded as the accepted epithet worldwide (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1) – *except* where EU jurisdiction prevails: there, 'Star' is an adopted epithet with 'Primrose Star' its synonym (*ibid.*: Art. 11.3), and this remains so even though EU PBR were terminated in June 2013 (*ibid.*: Art. 11.4). It is recommended that the breeder's name be cited whenever this epithet is used, to minimize potential confusion between these cultivars (*ibid.*: Art. 30.5).

'Star' (Takeuchi) Viticella Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: unknown

R: Masako Takeuchi (1996)

Sepals deep bluish purple.

Published refs: *Clematis* (JCS Journal) 1998

Original script: スター. As described under

'Primrose Star', EU PBR were granted to that cultivar under the name 'Star' in 2003, despite objection that the epithet had already been used for this, different, Japanese cultivar. For ICRA registration purposes the first-granted PBR name has priority (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 3), so 'Star' (Montana Group) is generally regarded as a synonym of 'Primrose Star' – *except* where EU jurisdiction prevails: there, 'Star' is an adopted epithet with 'Primrose Star' its synonym (*ibid.*: Art. 11.3), and this remains so even though EU PBR were terminated in June 2013 (*ibid.*: Art. 11.4). It is recommended that the breeder's name be cited whenever this epithet is used, to minimize potential confusion between these cultivars (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.5). 'Star' (Takeuchi) remains the accepted epithet outwith the EU; in the EU, the name must be rejected, with priority being given to the adopted name 'Star' (Montana Group, of Mitchell) (*ibid.*: Art. 31.2).

'Strawberry Kiss' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY
Parentage: The product of natural hybridization between *crispa* seedlings

S: K. Sugimoto (pre–2007), I: Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

Fls urn-shaped, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, not scented; peduncles very long, purple-red. Sepals 4, inside greenish white (155C), outside strong reddish purple (70B) with greenish white (155C) upper margins and tip, 2.5 × 1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, thick and fleshy, fused to about halfway, with markedly-folded upper margins and recurved, acuminate tips. Stamens hairy. Lvs ternate, lflets elliptic to ovate, with tip acute. Seed-heads persistent.

Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis* (2007–2008): 35

External images: *Kasugai cat. 2007–2008*: 35, no.756; *Clem. Int. 2009*: 76

Original script: ストロベリーキッス.

SUCCESS BLEU DE LOIRE

Trade designation of 'Tra39-65'

'Success Lavender Blue'
Syn. of 'Tra27'

'Sue' Montana Group

I: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals 4, white, broadly elliptic, touching at base, margins non-wavy, tips blunt and slightly wavy to either side of a retuse centre.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 126, with image p.129

Named after the selector, a friend of the introducer.

'Sue Reade' Viorna Group

Parentage: 'Kahori-no-kimi' × unknown (open-pollinated)

S: R. Hodson (2012), G: R. Hodson (2014),

N: R. Hodson (2016), I: Hawthornes Clematis

Nursery (2016), REG: R. Hodson (2016)

Fls narrowly bell-shaped, 3cm across, nodding or drooping, downy, borne singly, not scented; pedicels green and purple, white-downy. Sepals 4; outside pale lilac-grey over a pinkish white ground; inside rose-pink, heavily overlaid with plum-purple veining; 3 × 1.5cm, elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused in basal two-thirds, distal one-third with strongly frilled margins and recurved tip. Fruit-heads persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems 2.5–3m. Lvs simple, mid-green. FL: July to September on current year's growth.

Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2017*: 12

External images: *Clem. Int. 2017*: 12; *The Clematis 2017*: 150

Named after the North-West Group Organiser for the British Clematis Society.

SUGAR-SWEET BLUE

Trade designation for 'Scented Clem'

SUGAR-SWEET LILAC

Trade designation for 'Delightful Scent'

SUPER NOVA

Trade designation of 'Zo09088'

Beware potential confusion with 'Supernova', a Late Large-flowered Group cultivar registered by R.C. Mitchell in 2010.

'Super Nova'

Erroneous name for 'Zo09088' (which has trade designation SUPER NOVA).

'Supernova' Late Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

Published refs: *Clem. Int. 2011*: 20

External images: *Clem. Int. 2011*: 20; *Clem. Int. 2014*: 42

Beware potential confusion with 'Zo09088', given trade designation SUPER NOVA.

'Suzy'

Apparently used as a synonym for 'Suzy Mac Improved'

'Suzy Mac' Early Large-flowered Group REVISÉD ENTRY

Parentage: *patens* × unknown

R: B. Collingwood (1999), **G:** B. Collingwood (2000),

N: B. Collingwood (2004), **REG:** B. Collingwood (2004)

Syns: 'Suzy'; 'Suzy Mac Improved' (adopted epithet where USPP applies)

Fls upward-facing, 16–18cm across, borne singly from terminal buds first, then 2 from each axillary node; pedicels 8–12cm, near moderate yellow-green (137C). Sepals 6–8, vivid violet (88A, ageing 88B) with strong purple (N81B) bar inside, 7.5 × 2.8cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with wavy margins to slightly upwardly cupped, tip pointed (mucronate). Filaments strong purple (N81B); anthers deep purple (83B) with whitish pollen [near yellowish white (155B)]. Seed-heads persistent, with feathery, moderate olive-brown (199A) seeds. Deciduous climber with moderate brown (165A) stems 2–2.4m, with appressed hairs when young, later glabrous. Lvs deep yellowish green (141A), brownish when young, ternate or occasionally single; lflets entire, with distinctly hairy veins above, slightly pubescent towards margins beneath; petioles hairy, 5–6cm long, moderate olive-brown (199A).

FL: May–Sept on previous and current year's growth. Nomenclatural Standard: digital print supplied by registrant (WSY0070528)

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2005: 45, as 'Suzy Mac'; United States Patent PP24,143, as 'Suzy Mac Improved'

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2005: 48 & *Clem. Int.* 2014: 95, both as 'Suzy Mac'

Originally named for an American clematis enthusiast who is a friend of the raiser. Originally registered with the ICRA in 2004 as 'Suzy Mac', this plant was later granted US Plant Patent 24143 in 2014 as 'Suzy Mac Improved'. Although the latter would not normally be acceptable (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.17 does not allow the word "improved" to be included within an epithet), having been accepted by a statutory plant registration authority it may not be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: 31.2) and it became an adopted name (with 'Suzy Mac' its synonym) in geographical areas where USPPs apply (*ibid.*: Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, 'Suzy Mac' remains the accepted epithet (*ibid.*: Art. 11.1).

'Suzy Mac Improved' (adopted epithet) REVISÉD ENTRY

Originally registered as 'Suzy Mac', granting of US Plant Patent 24143 to this cultivar in 2014 as 'Suzy Mac Improved' rendered the latter an adopted epithet, with 'Suzy Mac' its synonym, in geographical areas where the USPP applies (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.3).

'Święta Monika' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: unknown (Franczak seedling 479-94)

R: S. Franczak (1994), **N:** S. Marczyński (2015),

I: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa* (2009)

Syns: 'Monika' (Franczak)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, outward-facing. Sepals 6–8, pink with darker margins and bar, elliptic, long-pointed, sometimes overlapping and

sometimes gappy. Filaments creamy lemon; anthers purple. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m.

FL: May–Aug.

Published refs: *Clematis Szkołka Pojemnikowa Oferta* (Lato-Jesień 2009): 16, as 'Monika'

Epithet means "Saint Monika" in Polish. Originally named 'Monika' by Franczak but renamed by Szczepan Marczyński when he discovered – after having made commercially available the stock bought from Franczak under that name – that that use was not acceptable (under ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.1), the epithet 'Monika' having already been established for an *Integrifolia* Group cultivar.

'Sylviorna' Viorna Group

Parentage: unknown

S: S. Denny, **G:** S. Denny (2010), **N:** R. Hodson (2017),

I: Hawthornes Clematis Nursery (2017),

REG: R. Hodson (2017)

Fls urn-shaped, 3cm across, nodding or drooping, borne singly in axils; pedicels green suffused red-purple. Sepals 4; inside opening pale green with white margins, maturing to creamy white; outside lilac-purple, with white distal margins; 3–3.5 × 1.5cm, ovate, fused in basal half, with wavy margins and acute, recurved tip. Stamens numerous; filaments, connectives and anthers creamy yellow. Stigmas pale green. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5m. Lvs simple or ternate, ovate to suborbicular, mid-green; margins entire. FL: July–September on current year's growth.

'Taiga' REVISÉD ENTRY

S: M. Udagawa, **I:** K. Ochiai

Fls double, upward- or outward-facing. Guard sepals 6, pale violet-blue, occasionally green-tinged, ovate, tips acute with acuminate apex. Staminalodes sepaloid, numerous (>50), opening sequentially from central boss through 'spiky rosette' stage before forming fully-double hemisphere; opening staminodes incurling in distal half to reveal outside colouration; inside opening mainly violet-blue with greenish white tips, main colour becoming more purple and paler with maturity, ageing to pale blue mottling on a grey-green ground; outside mainly greenish white, tinged violet blue near base; obovate with narrowed or truncate base, tips acute with acuminate apex. Stamens absent. Deciduous climber with stems up to 2.5m. FL: June–Sept.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 145

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 145 & 154

Original script: 大河 (though can also be written as 大カ). Suggested to have been derived from *florida*.

'Tamakazura' Viorna Group

Fls urn-shaped, 2–3cm across, nodding; pedicels green, tinged purple. Sepals 4, inside bluish-mauve with reddish bar, outside purplish pink, with pinkish-white margins in distal half; oblong, joined in basal half, margins in distal half slightly wavy, tip recurved. Anthers yellow. Deciduous, with stems 1.5–1.8m.

FL: June–September.

Published refs: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 8, with image

tangutica 'Pinokkio' Tangutica Group
S: Hoogeveen Plants B.V., I: Hoogeveen Plants B.V. (2015)

A sport of *tangutica* with compact stems not more than 1.5m.

Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015)
Mis-spelling: *tangutica* 'Pinnokkio'. Exhibited at Plantarium 2015.

TAROMINA

Trade designation of 'Evipo101'

'Teksa' Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

External images: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 363; Kivistik (2008): 66; Marczyński (2008): 144; Kaneko (2009): 66; Matz & Cedergren (2010): 149
Name means "denim" (the colour of blue jeans). Care should be taken not to confuse this with 'Evipo069' which has been given the trade designation TEKLA.

'Tenshi no Kubikazari' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Selected from natural hybridization between *addisonii* seedlings

R: K. Sugimoto, I: Kasugai Garden Centre (2012)
Fls narrowly urn-shaped from wide base, mouth 1–2cm across, nodding or drooping, not or slightly scented; pedicels medium to long, red-purple. Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C) with strong purplish red (60B) upper margins and tip, outside strong purplish red (60C) with pale pink upper margins, 2–2.5 × 1–1.5cm, ovate-lanceolate, thick and fleshy, fused for up to three-quarters of length, upper margins white-downy, tip acuminate and strongly reflexed. Filaments white, downy; anthers pale yellow. Styles silky-hairy. Lvs pinnate, with 3+ pairs of shallowly cordate, elliptic to semi-orbicular llets with entire margins and rounded tips.

Original script: 天使の首飾り (though can also be written as テンシノケビカザリ). Epithet means "angel's necklace" in Japanese.

texensis 'Attraction'

Syn. of 'Attraction' (Fretwell)

texensis 'BFCCRAP'

Syn. of 'Rapture' or, where adopted, 'BFCCRAP'

texensis 'BFCCRFI'

Syn. of 'Red 5' or, where adopted, 'BFCCRFI'

texensis 'Coralie'

See 'Coralie'

texensis 'Maxima' *Texensis/Viorna?* Group
REVISED ENTRY

S: P. van Well en Zonen B.V., I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Fls urn-shaped, 6–8 cm across, outward-facing; pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4–6, mainly deep reddish pink, split distal margins opening white but becoming pale pink. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–3.5m. FL: June to Sept./Oct.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 11, as *texensis* 'Maxima' WELLMAX
Shows some similarity to 'Princess Diana' but larger-growing in all its parts. Originally distributed as *texensis* 'Maxima' but granted EU PBR 27660 in August 2010 as *texensis* 'Wellmax', the latter became its adopted name and *texensis* 'Maxima' its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 11.3). Elsewhere, without further PBR protection, *texensis* 'Maxima' remains the established name but must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11, the epithet being in Latin.

texensis 'Rapture' REVISED ENTRY

Syn. of 'Rapture' or, where adopted, 'BFCCRAP'

texensis 'Red Five'

Syn. of 'Red 5' or, where adopted, 'BFCCRFI'

texensis 'Sprite'

Syn. of 'Sprite' (Fretwell)

texensis 'Wellmax' (adopted name)

Syns: 'Wellmax'

Initially distributed as *texensis* 'Maxima', but when this cultivar was granted EU PBR 27660 in 2010 as *texensis* 'Wellmax' the latter became its adopted name and *texensis* 'Maxima' its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 11.3).

Published refs: *CPVO Gazette* 2010/4

'Thomas Stawford' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Poulvo' (adopted epithet in EU; syn. 'Vino') open-pollinated

S: K. Bolinder (2005),

I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: 'KKBK06' (adopted epithet under USPP)

Fls flat, (10–)14(–16)cm across, outward- or upward-facing, borne singly in axils, not scented; peduncles 8–10cm, moderate yellowish green (138A) suffused dark greyish red (N186C). Buds strong purplish red (71D) heavily streaked pale yellow-green (157A). Sepals 6–8; inside opening deep purplish red (71A), maturing strong purplish red (72A) tinged deep reddish purple (77A); outside opening strong purplish red (71D) with pale yellow-green (157A) midrib, maturing strong reddish purple (72B) with midrib light purple (77C–77D); 5–6 × 1–1.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping up to half, rounded to acute at tip with mucronate apex. Stamens 60–70; filaments pinkish white (N155B); connectives red-purple; anthers pale yellow (158B); pollen pinkish white (N155C). Styles strong purplish red (71D); stigma strong purple (77B). Deciduous climber with stems 1.5–2.4m, moderate yellow-green (138B) suffused dark red (183B); roots fibrous. Lvs simple, 6–10 × 3–5cm, oblong, entire, slightly bullate, moderate olive-green (137A) above; petiole 5–7cm long, moderate red (181C). FL: May/June on previous season's growth, Aug/Sept. on current year's.

Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 8, with image, as 'Thomas Stawford' KKBK06
Initially marketed and established as 'Thomas Stawford',

this cultivar was awarded US Plant Patent 27754 as 'KBK06' in March 2017, so that became its adopted epithet and 'Thomas Stawford' its synonym in geographical areas where USPPs apply (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 11.3). Elsewhere though, 'Thomas Stawford' remains the accepted epithet (*ibid.*: Art. 11.1).

'Thorpe Cloud'

R: B. Fretwell (c.2007),

I: F.M. Westphal Clematiskulturen (2013)

Syns: *lanuginosa* 'BFCCTCL'; 'BFCCTCL' [where it is not the adopted epithet]

Fls open bell-shaped, 6–8cm across, nodding. Sepals 6, cream-white to either side of broad, very pale green bar, elliptic, gappy to overlapping at base, long-pointed with cuspidate or apiculate apex slightly recurved. Filaments and anthers creamy yellow. Herbaceous stems 0.6–0.9(–3)m. Lvs grey-green. FL: June–Sept. Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 9, as 'Thorpe Cloud' **BFCCTCL**, with image Initially marketed as 'Thorpe Cloud' but the awarding of EU PBR 40047 in March 2015 as 'BFCCTCL' rendered the latter an adopted epithet and 'Thorpe Cloud' its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 11.3). Cited as a *lanuginosa* cultivar when EU PBR granted in 2015.

'Tim's Passion' Viticella Group AMENDED ENTRY
Nomenclatural Standard: colour print from registrant (WSY018124)

'Tiny Moll' Montana Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown; chance seedling

S: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2009), **G:** V. Le May

Neville-Parry (2010), **N:** S. Armstrong (2011),

REG: V. Le May Neville-Parry (2016)

Fls flat or flattish, 5–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne in a dichasial cyme of up to 15, successively-flowering, strongly vanilla-scented fls; pedicels 19–20cm long. Sepals (2–)3–4, with satiny gleam; both sides light purple (75B) to very light purple (75C) [inside light purple (75A) too] and with central white tinge from base of each tepal; 2.5–4 × 1.75–2.5cm, unfurling small then lengthening with age; elliptic, touching at base, otherwise gappy, with slightly wavy margins and silver-white down outside; tip blunt, down-curved and often deeply channelled in centre, giving retuse appearance. Filaments downy, silvery at base, shading to very pale lemon; anthers pale greenish yellow (1D). Seed-heads persistent, red-violet, with plumose seed-tails. Deciduous climber with downy stems 5–7m, strong yellow-green (143C) when young, maturing to moderate brown (165A). Lvs ternate, moderate olive-green (137A) tinged purple, downy beneath, margins irregularly and coarsely toothed or deeply lobed. FL: (early-)mid–May to mid–June on previous year's growth. Hardy to USDA Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2011*: 170–171

External images: *The Clematis 2011*: 170–171; *The Clematis 2013*: 144; *The Clematis 2015*: 115–116;

Clem. Int. 2017: 13

Named after Sal Armstrong's ("tiny") sister-in-law

who died of cancer in 2010 at the age of 35.

'Toki-no-mai' Early Large-flowered

Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: unknown

R: K. Sugimoto (pre–2007), **I:** Kasugai Garden Centre (c.2007)

Fls 12–15cm across. Sepals pink. FL: May–Sept.

Published refs: Sugimoto *Total Cat. of Clematis* (2007–2008)

Original script: 朱鷺の舞.

'Toltae' (adopted epithet) REVISED ENTRY

Syns: *patens* 'Toltae'

Granting of EU PBR 32728 in 2012 rendered 'Toltae' an adopted epithet and 'Tae' became its synonym within geographical areas where EU PBR apply (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 11.3).

'Ton Hannink' Viticella Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: D. Hardwick (2013), **G:** D. Hardwick (2016),

N: D. Hardwick (2016), **REG:** D. Hardwick (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 6.5–7.5cm across, usually outward-facing (though sometimes nodding), borne singly in axils, not scented; pedicels green, with appressed hairs. Sepals 6; inside vivid purplish blue (95A) to deep purplish blue (99A), tinged pale yellow-green (157A) at base and vivid purplish blue (96B) at margins; outside strong violet (93C); 3.2 × 1.9cm, obovate, slightly overlapping at base, margins wavy, tip rounded and usually recurved, with apiculate or cuspidate apex. Stamens numerous; filaments pale yellow-green (157A); connectives and anthers vivid purplish blue (95A); pollen white. Deciduous climber with stems 2.4–3m, moderate olive-green (137A) when young, maturing red-brown; internodes short (6.5–9cm), giving plant bushy appearance. Lvs ternate, fllets mid-green, minutely downy along margins, base cuneate, margins entire, tip acute; petiole downy. FL: May–June on previous season's growth, Sep–Oct on current year's. Hardy to USDA Zone 5B.

Named after the Dutch breeder and past President of the International Clematis Society, who grows many clematis species.

'Toyoda' Early Large-flowered Group

R: K. Hasegawa (pre–2009)

Sepals 8, peach-coloured. Stamens yellow.

Original script: 豊田.

'Tra39-65' Late Large-flowered Group

R: Pépinières Travers

Fls single or semi-double, 12–16cm across, upward- or outward-facing, flowering upwards from bottom of stem. Buds downy. Sepals 6–7(–10, including sepaloid staminodes), sky-blue, bar tinged purple-blue and with impressed midveins; opening narrowly elliptic, maturing to elliptic, overlapping, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded, cuspidate to apiculate, with distinct spine. Filaments white at base, towards tip (and connectives) burgundy-red; anthers white.

Deciduous climber with compact habit, stems up to 2m.

FL: Apr–June on previous year's wood, Aug–Oct on

current year's.
Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015)
Trade: BLEU DE LOIRE, SUCCESS BLEU DE LOIRE
Exhibited at Plantarium 2015.

TSUKIKO

Trade designation of 'Evip0110'

'Tuhkimo' Early Large-flowered Group
Parentage: 'Miss Bateman' (s) × 'Moonlight'
R: J. Räsänen (2006), G: J. Räsänen (2012),
N: J. Räsänen (2013), REG: J. Räsänen (2015)
Fls flat or flattish, 11–17cm across, upward- or
outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 8; inside, margins
suffused slightly greyish red on opening but blade
ageing mainly to slightly pinkish white, though bar
remains slightly creamy with red-tinged veins; outside
remains slightly reddish with pale yellow bar and
grey-downy; 5–8 × 2.5–5cm, broadly elliptic,
overlapping in basal half but slightly gappy at base, tip
long-pointed (acuminate to cuspidate). Filaments
white; connectives and anthers pale red. Fruit-heads
persistent. Deciduous climber, with grey-downy,
brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, grey-
downy beneath, margins entire. FL: June–July (in
central Finland), on previous year's growth. Hardy to
USDA Zone 6.
Published refs: *The Clematis 2015*: 148
External images: *Clem. Int. 2016*: 25
Epithet means "Cinderella" in Finnish

TWINKLE BELLS

Mis-spelling of TWINKLE BELL (a trade designation
for 'WERO1')

'Vancouver Deborah Dahl'
Syn. of 'Deborah Dahl'

'Vancouver Mystic Gem'
Syn. of 'Mystic Gem'

'Variegata'
See *terniflora* 'Variegata'

versicolor 'Anissa' Viorna Group
S: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)

Fls urn-shaped, 2–3cm across, pendent; pedicels
purple, tinged green at top. Sepals 4; inside greenish
white; outside lilac-lavender in basal half, shading to
greenish white towards tips; narrowly ovate, thick and
fleshy, fused in basal half, ridged, margins slightly
frilly, tips acute and strongly recurved. Seedheads
persistent. Stems up to 2.5m. Lvs pinnate.
FL: June–September (continuously). Hardy.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis*
(2013): 12 & 128, each with image, as *versicolor*
'Anissa' [CCMW02](#)

versicolor 'Crispina' Viorna Group
S: F.M. Westphal, I: F.M. Westphal
Clematiskulturen (2013)
Fls urn-shaped, 2–3cm across, outward-facing (or
nodding?); pedicels red-purple. Sepals 4; inside

greenish white; outside lilac-lavender in basal half,
shading towards tips to greenish white; ovate, thick
and fleshy, fused in basal half, ridged, margins frilly,
tips acute and (unlike the typical form of the species)
strongly recurved. Seedheads persistent. Stems up to
2.4m. Lvs pinnate. FL: June–Sept. Hardy.
Published refs: *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis*
(2013): 128, with image

VICTORIAN

Trade designation used by Evison/Poulsen Roser to
market group of clematis with blue or blue-purple
flowers with small, narrow petals, flowering from
early summer until late autumn on stems 1–3m tall.

'Victoria Welcome' Montana Group

S: J.M. Brown (pre–2007), N: V. Le May Neville-
Parry (2017)
Fls flattish or shallow bowl-shaped, upward- or
outward-facing. Sepals 4, pure white, elliptic,
touching at base then gappy, with wavy margins and
acute tips usually reflexed. Stamens numerous;
filaments and anthers white; connectives pale green.
Lvs ternate, lflets narrow and irregularly toothed or
lobed, dark green, sometimes purple-tinged.
Published refs: *Gardens Illustrated Special Edition*
Plants Issue (Dec. 2017): 59, with image
Raised from seed obtained from plantsman Harry Hay.

'Violet Bell' Viorna Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: Selected from natural hybridization
between 'Ozawa Pink' seedlings
S: S. Shibuya (pre–2009)
Fls urn-shaped, 2cm across, nodding or drooping, not
or slightly scented; pedicels long, reddish brown.
Sepals 4, inside white (NN155C) with dark greyish
purple (N92A) upper margins and tip, outside greyish
violet (N92D) [ageing darker] with bluish-white
margins, 2–3 × 0.8–1.2cm, ovate, thick and fleshy,
fused to above halfway, upper margins grey-downy
and moderately wavy, tip acute and strongly reflexed.
Filaments pale yellow, hairy; anthers pale yellow.
Styles silky-hairy. Lvs pinnate, with 7 ovate lflets with
somewhat acute tips.
Original script: *バイオレット ベル*. Epithet
contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21G but, having been
awarded Japanese PBR, may not be rejected (ICNCP,
2016: Art. 31.2).

viorna 'Garnet'
Syn. of 'Garnet'

viorna 'Peveril Peach'
Syn. of 'Peveril Peach' (1983)

viorna 'Peveril Pedant'
Syn./mis-spelling of 'Peveril Pendant'

viorna 'Retrousse'
Syn. of 'Retrousse'

viticella 'Astra Nova'
Erroneous name for 'Zo09085' (which has trade
designation ASTRA NOVA).

viticella 'Blue Boy' CORRECTED ENTRY
Syn. of *C. × diversifolia* 'Blue Boy'

viticella 'Brianna'
Syn. of 'Brianna'

viticella 'Pirko'
Syn. of 'Pirko'

viticella 'Prisca'
Syn. of 'Prisca'

viticella 'Richards Picotee'
Syn./mis-spelling of 'Richard's Picotee'

viticella 'Rosalyn'
Erroneous name for 'Zo09087' (which has trade designation ROSALYN).

viticella 'Super Nova'
Erroneous name for 'Zo09088' (which has trade designation SUPER NOVA).

VOLUNTEER
Trade designation of 'Evipo080'

'Wallsal' Tangutica Group
R: R.J. Evison, I: Guernsey Clematis Nursery Ltd (1986)
Similar to *tangutica* but with bright yellow sepals; lvs trifoliolate to pinnate; and achenes with plumose styles up to 7cm long.
Nomenclatural Standard: Wilders 391, at Wageningen
Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 230

'Whisley Cream'
See *cirrhosa* 'Wisley Cream'

'White' Atragene Group AMENDED ENTRY
Fls 4–6cm across. FL: Apr–Oct.
Original script: ホワイト. "*C. alpina* White" was re-classified as *C. 'White'* in *ICRC 2002 1st Suppl* (2004): 18 in conformity with the convention of treating all such cultivars of unequivocal parentage as being possibly of hybrid origin rather than species' selections and it remains unclear whether the epithet in this particular case was being used simply to denote a white-flowered form of *alpina*, or perhaps 'Albiflora' or *sibirica* ... or whether a new, distinct clone was intended; this is currently being researched. However it was stated erroneously that this cultivar was "unacceptable": strictly that is not the case, although it does contravene ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21G.

'White Flag'
Parentage: *florida* × unknown
I: F.M. Westphal (c.2006)
Syns: *florida* var. *normalis* 'White Flag'; *florida* 'White Flag'
Fls single, flat, 6–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing. Sepals creamy white, with pronounced pale green bar on the outside which can show through inside, especially along the veins and towards the tips; broadly elliptic, tips acute, sometimes slightly recurved. Stamens numerous, in flattened-back ring;

filaments pinkish white at base, shading to purple; anthers violet. Deciduous climber with stems 2.5–4m. FL: Jun–Oct. on current year's growth.
Published refs: *F.M. Westphal Hauptkatalog 2006-2007*: 132

External images: *Westphal Katalog* (2016): 17
According to *Westphal Hauptkatalog Clematis* (2013): 29, this was a selected seedling raised from *florida*. Its sepals are more rounded and its stamens broader than in typical *florida*, so it is best treated as a possible hybrid and renamed 'White Flag'.

WHITE PEARL
Trade designation of 'Zo08080'

'WIT141205' Atragene Group
R: M. de Wit, I: Taylor's Clematis Nursery (2016)
Syns: *chiisanensis* 'Amber'; *chiisanensis* 'WIT141205'; *koreana* 'Amber'; *koreana* 'WIT141205'; *macropetala* 'WIT141205'

Fls semi-double or double, broadly bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, nodding or drooping; pedicels pale pink. Sepals 4, outside very pale pink (which can fade in sunlight) with narrow cream margins, inside cream, elliptic, touching at base, with slightly wavy margins and long-pointed tips. Stamens numerous (20+), sepaloid, ovate-lanceolate. Deciduous climber, with stems 2–2.5m. Lvs with margins irregularly toothed or lobed. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, sometimes with a second flush in September on current year's.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2016*: 95–99
External images: *The Clematis 2016*: 95–99; *Clem. Int. 2017*: 151, as *koreana* 'Wit141205'; *The Clematis 2017*: 117, as AMBER

Trade: AMBER
Winner of Chelsea Plant of the Year competition at RHS Chelsea Flower Show 2016. First introduced as *chiisanensis* 'WIT141205' AMBER (under which denomination it was also submitted for EU PBR), it was later proposed this be renamed *koreana* 'WIT141205' AMBER (in conformity with *chiisanensis* being treated as *koreana* var. *carunculosa* [although 'WIT141205' apparently lacks the prominent caruncles and red flower colouration typical of var. *carunculosa*]). Its denomination under application for EU PBR was later amended to *macropetala* 'WIT141205'. Further research has indicated that there is some doubt as to the actual parentage of this cultivar, so for the time being it is better treated as a cultivar without association to a particular species.

WONDERFUL
Trade designation of 'Zo08073'

xianguiensis W.T. Wang
Fls flat or flattish, upward- (or sometimes outward-) facing. Sepals 6–8, white. Anthers dark purple. China.
Published refs: *Guihaia 27*: 15 (2007)
Very similar to *florida*.

XIU
Trade designation of 'Evipo065'

‘Yagoo’ Late Large-flowered Group

R: T. Ishiguro

A cultivar with this epithet has apparently been circulated in Japan. Further details are being sought. Original script: 矢合.

‘YAKU26’

Parentage: Chance seedling; parentage unknown

S: P. Sorensen (2007)

Fls cup-shaped, 12cm across, 7cm deep, outward-facing, borne singly in axils, sweetly scented; pedicels 10–18cm long, strong yellow-green (143A). Buds long-spherical, 12 × 7.5cm, mainly pinkish white (N155C), tinged moderate purplish pink (70D) at top. Sepals 8; inside velvety, opening strong violet (N88B), maturing to slightly darker than moderate violet (86A), ageing to strong violet (86C), bar deep purple (N81A) throughout; outside very pale purple (85D) streaked brilliant violet (86D); 6 × 2.8cm, obovate, slightly overlapping or touching at base, base truncate, margins entire, tip acute. Stamens *c.* 80; filaments yellowish white (N155D); anthers dark purplish red (N79C); pollen pale yellow (162D). Stigmas paler than brilliant yellow-green (154C). Deciduous climber, with dark red (187A), glabrous stems up to 2.5m; roots fibrous. Lvs simple, heart-shaped, 8 × 5cm, mainly glabrous, leathery, somewhat glossy, moderate olive-green (137A) above with very narrow dark red (183A) margins, moderate yellow-green (137C) below, base cordate, margins entire and slightly ciliate, tip apiculate; petiole 2–5cm long, greyish reddish orange (176D). FL: spring-summer on previous season’s growth. Hardy.

Yellow-flowered clematis

Common name used for Tangutica Group

‘Yoshiko’ (Asada) Early Large-flowered Group

AMENDED ENTRY

It was recommended in *ICRC 5th Suppt* (2015): 50 that, in view of its apparent, later, non-accepted re-use by Watanabe, whenever this epithet be cited the breeder’s name should be added, to minimize any potential confusion between the two cultivars (ICNCP, 2009: Art. 30.5). However, Watanabe’s proposal to re-use this epithet in 2006 was never established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.6), so Asada’s original use remains unaffected.

‘Yoshiko’ (Watanabe) CORRECTED ENTRY

A cultivar was submitted for Japanese PBR under this epithet in 2006 but this provisional name was apparently later withdrawn and ‘Yubeni’ substituted. This re-use of ‘Yoshiko’ is therefore not deemed to have been established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.6). Asada’s original use of the epithet in 1992 remains unaffected.

YUAN

Trade designation of ‘Evipo082’

‘Yubeni’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: derived from reciprocal hybridization of seedlings of ‘Doctor Ruppel’ and ‘H.F. Young’

S: M. Watanabe

Fls flattish, 14–16cm across, upward- to slightly outward-facing, not scented; peduncles short. Sepals 8–10, inside strong purplish red (72A) with bar and some lateral veining deep purplish red (71A), outside strong reddish purple (72B) with white bar, fls ageing bluer, 7.5–8 × 3.5–4cm, elliptic, overlapping at base, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded and slightly cuspidate. Filaments white, shading to pale purple towards top; connectives moderate purplish red (185C); anthers pale yellow. Lvs ternate, lflets ovate-lanceolate, downy, sometimes glossy, tips acute. Original script: 悠紅 (though can also be written as ユウベニ). Originally submitted for PBR under the provisional denomination ‘Yoshiko’ but this (re-)use of that epithet was never established.

‘Yukinohana’ Montana Group REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: ‘Sunrise’ self-pollinated

R: H. Hayakawa (pre-2009)

Fls single or semi-double, 7–8cm across, rotate, upward- to outward-facing, not or slightly scented; pedicels of medium length to long. Sepals 4, inside greenish white (157D), outside pale yellow-green (157C) (though whiter towards base and tip), 3.5 × 1.7–2cm, obovate, margins moderately wavy, tip retuse. Stamines sepaloid, fewer than 10, up to 2.8 × 1cm. Stamens about 20; filaments white; anthers cream. Styles silky-hairy. Lvs ternate; lflets coarsely- and irregularly-toothed or lobed, shiny beneath, ovate-lanceolate, with acute tips; petioles green, tinged red-purple.

Original script: 雪の華 (though can also be written as ユキハナ). Name means “snow flower” in Japanese.

‘Yusuzumi’

Unaccepted spelling for ‘Yuusuzumi’

‘Zo03107’ Integrifolia Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

R: W. Snoeijer (1999), G: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V.

(2003), N: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),

I: Starre Group (2016), REG: W. Snoeijer (2017)

Fls flattish, 6–12cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cyme, slightly scented. Sepals 4–6; inside opening purple-violet with centre more purple, fading to pale violet-blue with darker mid-bar (especially towards the tip); outside with pale violet-blue margins about red-purple-tinged bar; ovate-lanceolate, gappy, margins slightly wavy (and sometimes twisted towards tip), long-pointed (apiculate). Filaments white; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent.

Deciduous non-climber, with herbaceous stems up to 2m. Lvs simple or (sub)ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–September on current year’s growth. Published refs: *The Clematis 2017*: 152

Trade: SPARKLING STAR

Breeder would classify this in *Diversifolia* Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008).

‘Zo06128’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2005), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V.,

I: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Fls flat, 8–12cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fl'd dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 6–8, red-purple, 6 × 4cm, elliptic, overlapping, with smooth margins and acute to apiculate tip. Filaments white; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 2m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs pinnate, with 5 entire, mid-green lflets. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, then July–Sept. on current year's; axillary buds open later than terminal ones, leading to extended flowering. Hardy to USDA Zone 6. Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015) External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 25

Trade: FREEDOM

Exhibited at Plantarium 2015. The breeder would classify this in Patens Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

‘Zo06137’

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2004), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006),

I: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2014),

REG: W. Snoeijer (2016)

Syns: *C. × diversifolia* ‘Hudson River’

Fls flattish, almost spreading, 6–9cm across, outward-facing or slightly nodding, borne singly or in 3–5-fl'd dichasial cymes. Sepals 4–6, deep violet (N89A) tinged dark greyish purple (N92A) when young, 5 × 3cm, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, gappy to touching, with slightly wavy margins and tips long-pointed and sometimes twisted. Filaments strong violet (N89B) at base, creamy white above, ageing white; connectives brilliant yellow (11A) becoming brown; anthers pale yellow-green (4D). Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous, with semi-climbing to scrambling stems 1.5–2m long, woody brown when mature. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, with entire margins. FL: late June to September, on current year's growth. Hardy to USDA zone 5.

Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 156; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 13

Trade: HUDSON RIVER

Exhibited at Plantarium 2015. The breeder would classify this in Diversifolia Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

‘Zo06173’

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2004), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V.,

I: Marginpar B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Fls spreading bell-shaped, 5–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fl'd dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 4–6, inside mainly strong violet (86B), shading to light violet (N88D) towards base and white at base, outside with red-purple midribs, 4.5 × 3.5cm, elliptic, touching at base, with wavy margins, long-pointed with cuspidate tips.

Filaments white, tinged brilliant greenish yellow (3A) towards top; connectives moderate orange (166D); anthers yellowish white (155D). Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous non-climber, with herbaceous or scrambling stems up to 1.5m. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, with entire margins.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 26, with image

Trade: AMAZING GENEVA

Grown commercially for year-round cut-flower production. The registrant would classify this in Diversifolia Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

‘Zo06178’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2003), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),

I: Starre Group (2016), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 8–10cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fl'd dichasial cyme, not scented. Sepals (4–)6, inside red-purple, ovate-lanceolate, overlapping near base, margins wavy, tip pointed with a distinct apiculus. Filaments white; connectives green; anthers cream. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs simple or ternate, dark green, margins entire. FL: (May–)June–July on previous year's growth, August–September on current year's growth. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 151

Trade: SO MANY RED FLOWERS

Breeder would classify in Patens Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008).

‘Zo08080’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2005), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2008), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),

I: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),

REG: W. Snoeijer (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 8–12cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6(summer)–8(spring), white, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping two–thirds, blunt but with a distinct acute tip. Filaments white, shading to pale purple near top; connectives very dark purple; anthers purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green (may be bronze-tinged when young), margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, August–September on current year's. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 151

Trade: WHITE PEARL

Similar to ‘Miss Bateman’ but more floriferous.

Breeder would classify this in Patens Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008).

‘Zo08111’ Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2005), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2008), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),

I: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),

REG: W. Snoeijer (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 10–12cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fl'd dichasial cyme, not scented.

Sepals 6–8, inside mainly purple-violet with near-white base, margins and outside red-purple, lanceolate, overlapping up to halfway, wavy-margined, long-pointed (apiculate). Filaments very pale pink to almost white (innermost shading red-purple towards top); connectives yellow (innermost tinged pink); anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–August on current year's. Hardy to Zone 6. Published refs: *The Clematis 2017*: 151
Trade: PALETTE
Breeder would classify in Patens Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008). Beware potential confusion with 'Eviso034' (Viticella Group), also given trade designation PALETTE.

'Zo08169' Viorna Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2008), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016), **I:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),
REG: W. Snoeijer (2017)

Syns: 'Annabel'

Fls urn-shaped, 3cm across, nodding, usually borne in dichasial cyme, not scented. Sepals 4, predominantly pale purple, near-white along upper (split) margin, elliptic-lanceolate, fused in basal half, tip strongly recurved. Seed-heads formed but not long-persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs mid-green, pinnate, with 5–7 lflets usually with entire margins (though lowest lflet sometimes with larger lobe). FL: June–September on current year's growth. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2017*: 150–151

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 153, as 'Annabel'

Trade: ANNABELLA

Breeder would classify in Viorna Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008).

'Zo08213'

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (pre-2008), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2008), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V., **I:** Marginpar B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)
Fls spreading bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 4, strong purple (N81B), 4 × 2.5cm, elliptic, touching at base, margins strongly wavy, long-pointed with tips often twisted. Inner filaments white, outer pale purple-violet; connectives pale yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous non-climber, with herbaceous or scrambling stems up to 1.5m, maturing brown. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, with entire margins. Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 26, with image

Trade: AMAZING ROME

Grown commercially for year-round cut-flower production. The registrant would classify this in *Diversifolia* Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

'Zo09063' Viticella Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2007), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2009), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016), **I:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),
REG: W. Snoeijer (2017)

Fls flat or flattish, 5–7cm across, outward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fld dichasial cyme, not scented. Sepals (4–)6, pale violet-blue, (broadly) elliptic or obovate, overlapping near base, margins slightly wavy, rounded at tip but with a distinct apiculus. Filaments pale green; connectives pale violet-&-green with very dark violet tip; anthers cream, tinged violet at tip. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 3m. Lvs pinnate, with 5 pale green lflets, margins entire. FL: June–September on current year's growth. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis 2017*: 152

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 153

Trade: SEA BREEZE

Beware potential confusion with 'Vancouver Sea Breeze' (Early Large-flowered Group), registered by Wein in 2014.

'Zo09067' Late Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant
R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2007), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2009), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V., **I:** J. van Zoest B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)
Fls flat, 6–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fld dichasial cymes, not scented; pedicels red-purple. Sepals (4–)6, white shading to pale violet at margins, 4.5 × 3.5cm, broadly elliptic, overlapping, with slightly wavy margins, tip obtuse to blunt with a small apiculus. Deciduous climber with stems to 3m. Lvs ternate, or pinnate with 5 lflets, with entire margins; bronze when young, maturing mid-green. FL: June–September, on current year's growth. Hardy to USDA zone 5.

Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 27

Trade: LUCKY CHARM

Awarded silver medal at Plantarium 2015. The breeder would classify this in *Jackmanii* Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

'Zo09073' Viticella Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder
R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2009), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016), **I:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),
REG: W. Snoeijer (2017)

Fls broadly bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, upward- or outward-facing or slightly nodding, usually borne in 3–5-fld dichasial cyme, not scented. Sepals 4, inside pale red-purple, outside white-downy, oblanceolate, gappy, margins slightly wavy, tip long-pointed (apiculate). Filaments pale green; connectives pale green with dark purple tip; anthers pale green (though almost sterile). Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up

to 3m. Lvs ternate or pinnate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: June–September on current year's growth. Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 152

Trade: WONDERFUL

'Zo09086' Viticella Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006), **G:** J. van Zoest

Beheer B.V. (2009), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V.,

I: Starre Group B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 6–8cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fl'd dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 4–6, velvet purple, tinged glossy violet near base, 4 × 2cm, narrowly elliptic to oblanceolate, gappy. Staminodes occasional, few, sepaloid but smaller. Filaments green-purple; connectives dark green-purple; anthers yellow. Seed-heads not persistent.

Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2m, purple-violet when young, maturing brown. Lvs simple or (bi-)pinnate, with 3–5 dark green lflets, lower lflets sometimes ternate; margins entire.

FL: June–Sep., on current year's growth. Hardy to zone 6.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 27, with image

Trade: NOORA

'Zo09088' Viticella Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2007), **G:** J. van Zoest

Beheer B.V. (2009), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V.,

I: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Syns: *viticella* 'Super Nova'; 'Super Nova'

Fls flat, 5–8cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fl'd dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals (4–)6, heavily veined dark violet over a white ground, shading to clear white near base of bar and to red-purple towards tips; 4.5 × 3cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, overlapping, margins ruffled and slightly recurved. Filaments white, tinged violet near tip; connectives very dark purple; anthers purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber with stems 2–3m.

Lvs pinnate, with (3–)5 mid-green lflets, margins entire or sometimes lobed to cleft. FL: Jun–Sep., on current year's growth. Hardy to zone 6.

Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 28; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 154, as 'Super Nova'

Trade: SUPER NOVA

Awarded bronze medal at Plantarium 2015. Care should be taken not to confuse this with Mitchell's registered 'Supernova' (Late Large-flowered Group).

'Zo09113' Viticella Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2006), **G:** J. van Zoest

Beheer B.V. (2009), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V.,

I: Starre Group B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Fls flat, 6–9cm across, upward- or outward-facing, not scented. Sepals 4–6, white, with purple margins and veins, 5 × 5cm, obovate, overlapping. Filaments white at base, shading to yellow near top; connectives purple; anthers pale purple. Seed-heads

not persistent. Deciduous climber, with stems up to 2.5m, brown when mature. Lvs pinnate, with 3–5 mid-green lflets with entire margins. FL: June–Sep., on current year's growth. Hardy to zone 6.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 28, with image

Trade: PERNILLE

'Zo09124' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2005), **G:** J. van Zoest

Beheer B.V. (2009), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V.,

I: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Syns: 'Picotee Kiss'

Fls flat, 10–14cm across, upward-facing, borne singly (or can be in 3-fl'd dichasial cymes in summer), not scented. Sepals 8(–10) in spring, 6 in summer, white in centre, margins dark purplish red, elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping, tips acute to acuminate. Filaments white, tinged purple near top; connectives dark purple; anthers pale purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 2m. Lvs pinnate, with 3–5 mid-green lflets with entire margins. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–Sep. on current year's. Hardy to zone 6.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 29, with image

Trade: PICOTEE

The breeder would classify this in Patens Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

'Zo09143' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2007), **G:** J. van Zoest

Beheer B.V. (2009), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V.,

I: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Fls flat or flattish, 8–10cm across, upward-facing, borne singly or in 3–5-fl'd dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 6–8, purple-violet, 5 × 4cm, elliptic, overlapping, margins slightly wavy, tips rounded to cuspidate. Filaments white; connectives and anthers dark purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber with stems to 2m, green when young, maturing brown. Lvs pinnate, with 3–5 mid-green lflets with entire margins. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–September on current year's. Hardy to zone 6.

Published refs: *Horticulture Week* (11 Aug 2015)

External images: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 29

Trade: ESTHER

Exhibited at Plantarium 2015. The breeder would classify this in Patens Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

'Zo11050' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2007), **G:** J. van Zoest

Beheer B.V. (2011), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016),

I: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2017)

Fls semi-double or double, domed, 8–10cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Head composed of 50 or more sepals or sepaloid staminodes; inside opening green, margins and tips

ageing whitish; outside opening grey-downy; broadly elliptic, slightly gappy, margins slightly wavy, tips pointed (apiculate or cuspidate). Filaments white; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth. Hardy to Zone 6. Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 151 External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 145 Trade: GREEN PASSION The breeder would classify this in Patens Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008).

'Zo11056' Early Large-flowered Group

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2008), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2011), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016), **I:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2017)

Fls semi-double or double, flattish dome-shaped, 8–10cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals and sepaloid staminodes numerous, red-purple, elliptic, rounded but with a distinct, acute tip. Filaments and anthers pale red-purple; connectives dark red-purple. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth (and sometimes July–August on current year's). Hardy to Zone 6.

Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 151

Trade: RED PASSION

The breeder would classify this in Patens Group (*sensu* Snoeijer, 2008).

'Zo11108'

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2008), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2011), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V., **I:** Marginpar B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Fls spreading bell-shaped, 5–7cm across, upward- or outward-facing, borne singly or in 3-fl'd dichasial cymes, not scented. Sepals 4–6, violet-blue, 4 × 2.5cm, elliptic, touching, wavy-margined, long-pointed with tips slightly twisted. Inner filaments white, outer pale violet-blue; connectives pale yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous non-climber, with herbaceous or scrambling stems up to 1.5m, brown when mature. Lvs simple or ternate, mid-green, ovate-lanceolate with entire margins.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 30, with image

Trade: AMAZING OSLO

Grown commercially for year-round cut-flower production. The registrant would classify this in Diversifolia Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

'Zo11154' Early Large-flowered Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by breeder

R: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2008), **G:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2011), **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016), **I:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2016), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2017)

Syns: 'Paradisa'

Fls single, sometimes semi-double in spring, flat or flattish, 8–12cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, not scented. Sepals 6–8, inside pale red-purple, with dark, narrow midveins and dark red-purple margins; elliptic to broadly elliptic, overlapping two-thirds, margins slightly wavy, rounded or blunt at tip. Staminodes few, sepaloid, present only in spring flowers. Filaments red-purple; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber, with (mature) brown stems up to 2m. Lvs ternate, mid- to dark green, margins entire. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, August–September on current year's. Hardy to Zone 6. Published refs: *The Clematis* 2017: 151–152 External images: *Clem. Int.* 2017: 153, as 'Paradisa'

Trade: PARADISO

Introduced at Boskoop Plantarium, 2016. Breeder would classify in Patens Group *sensu* Snoeijer (2008).

'Zo12053' Montana Group

Parentage: known but not disclosed by registrant

S: J. van Zoest Beheer B.V., **N:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V., **I:** J. van Zoest Beheer B.V. (2015), **REG:** W. Snoeijer (2015)

Syns: *montana* 'Spring Joy'

Fls flat, 4–6cm across, upward-facing, borne singly, scented. Sepals 4(–5), white, 3.5 × 2cm, broadly elliptic to obovate, touching at base. Filaments white; connectives yellow; anthers cream. Deciduous climber with stems to 4–5m. Lvs ternate, mid-green, with entire margins or sometimes 1–3 central teeth. FL: May (later than many other Montana Gp cvs). Hardy to Zone 7.

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 2016: 30, with image

Trade: SPRING JOY

'Zocaca' Early Large-flowered Group

I: J. van Zoest B.V. (c.2015)

Fls large. Sepals pink. Stems up to 2–3m. FL: May–June on previous year's growth, July–Aug. on current year's. Hardy USDA zones 6–9.

Trade: CANDY CANE

'Zohapbi' Late Large-flowered Group AMENDED ENTRY

Sepals usually 6, opening dark purple.

External images: *The Clematis* 2009: 38–40; *Clem. Int.* 2010: 24; *The Clematis* 2012: 186; *The Clematis* 2016: 36–38; *Clem. Int.* 2017: 115

AGM 2015

Awarded 'Commended' certificate in British Clematis Society Trial, 2012. See Pawson, *The Clematis* 2016: 36–38.

Historical Checklist of Clematis Groups

As stated in my article in *Clematis International* 2012: 19–25, the problem we face with clematis classification is primarily one of trying to shoe-horn a very diverse set of cultivars and a long-standing but mainly rather vague set of groupings – first called “types” by Moore and Jackman in 1872 and later built on by other authors using the term “group” – into the modern concept of Groups subject to the rules of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* [ICNCP].

Botanical classification is strongly hierarchical, with members of each taxon grouped together by virtue of having a large number of characteristics in common – usually in the belief that this stems from a common heredity – but separating those which don’t share the same character-mix. Groups can be based on as many, or indeed as few, characteristics as their originator chooses to define and those certainly don’t have to be restricted to hereditary or familial ones. As a result they have come to be used within horticulture for a very wide array of assemblages (a plasticity which some would argue points to the intrinsic strength of the concept), even though I suspect they were initially mainly intended to encompass relatively small aggregations of similar cultivars and/or individuals. Unlike botanical taxa, they are non-hierarchical: the ICNCP does not allow for subdivision of Groups but does allow instead that “A member of one Group may also be a member of one or more other Groups if this has a practical purpose” [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.4].

In setting out formally my research findings below, I must pay tribute to Wim Snoeijs. Although our views have diverged about the eventual outcomes from his analysis, his scholarly review *Clematis Cultivar Group Classification with identifying key and diagrams* (2008) provided me with invaluable information about the historical sources from which the current classification has evolved. Not least, he reaffirmed Moore and Jackman’s *The Clematis as a Garden Flower* (1872) as having provided the seminal classification for the genus in cultivation [though, strictly, this was in fact pre-dated by the rudimentary separation into Spring and Summer Varieties published in Jackman’s 1870 catalogue].

It is relevant to quote here Moore and Jackman’s 1872 rationale:

“Botanically considered, the majority of the varieties of *Clematis* which are of importance as garden ornaments, range under *C. patens*, *C. lanuginosa* and *C. viticella*; the first representing the spring-blooming, the second the summer and autumn-blooming groups, respectively, while a third set, including the more important of the remainder, consists of the beautiful varieties of *C. viticella* and the fine hybrids which in part owe their parentage to it. A more definite scientific classification has been noted in the introductory chapter but neither that, nor the one just indicated by the foregoing citation of species, is of much utility from the horticulturist’s point of view; hence arises the necessity of adopting, for garden purposes, a system of classification based rather upon cultural than upon botanical considerations. The sectional groups, then, which we suggest, are intended to be strictly cultural and seasonal and are to be so regarded – in fact, as being framed entirely for the guidance and convenience of the cultivator and not as having any special relation to the botanical affinities of the various plants.”

It is clear that even these authors themselves had difficulty in deciding the boundaries between some of the groups they had defined: not least, somewhat ironically, for ‘Thomas Moore’ – a hybrid raised from *C. lanuginosa* by Jackman and named by him for Moore – which was deemed not quite “true” for Jackmanii Group in 1872, then moved to Viticella Group in their 1877 revision, before being reclassified under Jackmanii Group in the Jackman’s 1910 catalogue. Indeed, the separation between Jackmanii Group and Viticella Group has proved problematical right up to the present day, depending as it does essentially on a subjective view of the continuousness of profuse flowering.

As they made clear in the excerpt above, Moore and Jackman’s classification mainly concerned the larger-flowered hybrids. Boucher and Mottet (1898) defined Groupe IV - Viorna to circumscribe a group of smaller-flowered hybrids. This included the (*C. texensis* × ‘Star of India’) hybrids [which by 1910 the Jackmans had named Wokingensis Group; they also proposed splitting off *C. cirrhosa* into Calycinae Group and re-circumscribing elements of Graveolens and Jackmanii Groups into Paniculatae Group]. Spingarn (1935), though largely adopting Moore and Jackman’s classification, coined the superfluous name Texensis Group, which came to supplant Wokingensis Group in popular use.

It was not then until 87 years after Moore and Jackman’s original classification that Whitehead (1959) created three new Groups: Armandii, Alpina and Macropetala. [With hindsight, one can perhaps regret that he continued the tradition of using Latin names.] Fisk (1975) lumped the latter Groups to form Atragene Group. The 1980s brought forth Recta, Integrifolia and Diversifolia Groups; in 1990 Hutchins circumscribed, as County Park Group and Havering Group, the New Zealand species’ hybrids he was developing; and Gooch (1996) defined Cirrhosa and Heracleifolia Groups.

During the early 1990s Howells led a forum to reconsider clematis cultivar classification and started to develop concepts of splitting large-flowered hybrids into early- and late-flowering divisions, as well as use of English Group names (such as “Herbaceous & Semi-herbaceous” and “Rockery”). He also recognized (in his formative article “A Gardeners Classification of Clematis” in *The Clematis* 1992: 35) that some cultivars might usefully be classified under more than one Group: for example, *C. viticella* ‘Nana’ under either Viticella Group or his proposed Rockery Group; *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba* under Atragene Group or Rockery Group.

Meanwhile, from 1991, Snoeijer began to introduce a more hierarchical system, newly circumscribing some cultivars based rather on their parentage and botanical affiliations: he coined “Group IX: Fosteri” in 1991, Tangutica Group in 1996, Flammula and Vitalba Groups in 1999 and Campanella Group in 2002.

Evison (1998) applied a horticultural classification, defining new Groups using English names and based on cultivars’ time and size of flowering: e.g. “Evergreen Species & Cultivars”, “Semi-double & Double Large-flowered Cultivars” and “Mid-season Large-flowered Cultivars”.

By 2002, as a stop-gap while compiling the first *International Clematis Register and Checklist*, Matthews sought to harmonize these divergent paths by segregating small- and large-flowered Divisions; merging large-flowered clematis into Early Large-flowered and Late Large-flowered Groups; but adopting Snoeijer’s more botanical classification for many of the small-flowered cultivars.

Looked at from the present day, in many ways it is perhaps remarkable that this system has evolved to work as well as it currently does: there seems to be quite a strong degree of harmony within the taxonomic groups themselves and by and large, although there are exceptions, their boundaries can be reasonably well defined.

However, my article in *Clematis International* 2012 highlighted a number of key issues, including:

- Serial failures to adopt the strategy set out in ICNCP, 2009[/2016]: Art. 3.5, that “When a Group is divided or when two or more Groups are united or when the circumscription of a Group is otherwise significantly re-defined in such a way that the resulting Group no longer has the same circumscription a new name must be given for the resulting Group(s).”
- A fashion for continuing to use “traditional” Latin epithets, most of those coined since 1958 being contrary to ICNCP, 2009[/2016]: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.
- The existence of two competing and as yet unreconciled classifications – namely that adopted by Vicki Matthews in *The International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002* and that proposed by Wim Snoeijer, his *Clematis Cultivar Group Classification with identifying key and diagrams* (2008) being its most explicit evocation.
- The difficulty in categorically placing a particular cultivar, whose parentage is unknown, into a particular Group whose definition is currently based to a significant degree on that parentage; and the lack of any ‘catch-all’ for hosting cultivars that do not fall readily within currently-described Groups.
- Conflicts between potentially over-large groupings and potentially over-prescriptive definitions; a bigger ‘pigeon-hole’ and a narrower entrance leads to a greater number of anomalies that won’t fit.
- Given the part that they have played in the evolution of the modern garden clematis, the enormous nomenclatural repercussions that must follow if *C. lanuginosa* and *C. patens* are judged to be conspecific (a view which has its adherents).

Discussions which have taken place since then have highlighted a number of other points:

- It is specialist clematarians who get most concerned about this issue; most common-or-garden gardeners/garden-centre customers pay very little heed to the current classification: if anything, they are much more exercised about the “rules” governing pruning of clematis “groups”.
- Having lived through the period in which many of the present Groups have become embedded, many of the specialists concerned are naturally resistant to the idea of further change.
- More widely, within professional horticultural taxonomy, clematis is viewed by some as being a model system [perhaps by those who are less aware of the nuances in the following analysis?], so from some of them comes a desire not to risk perhaps bringing the ICNCP itself into disrepute.

I set out below my detailed analysis of the clematis Group definitions reviewed so far, with a statement of what seems to be the original definition in each case and my judgement as to how far each of the successive

presentations for a particular epithet remains consistent with that original definition and with the current ICNCP (2016). I do so mainly because of the checklist function inherent in cultivar registration (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 8 & Glossary) but I hope this will also enable others, in planning ahead [see below], to understand and, where this might cause potential confusion, preferably to avoid re-using those epithets which have already been established in earlier clematis classification.

My judgement remains as it was in 2012, though now even more strongly bolstered by my subsequent research. While I take no great comfort from calling for a wholesale revision (not least, being aware of the seismic effect this must have on many nursery catalogues and garden labels worldwide), I cannot see how most of the current names listed below can be saved from the quagmire of confused definitions and rule-breaches into which they have fallen. With so many contrary and competing variations now published, many of them still in widespread use, it is not clear on what bases I, as Registrar, should decree which ones should be deemed accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.

So I am grateful that, in June 2015, the Council of the International Clematis Society endorsed in principle the recommendations of its working group on clematis classification, that a new working party be set up to develop a hierarchical classification based on Horticultural Divisions [and Subdivisions], or their equivalents, and that this be trialled within the Society before being put forward for wider acceptance. A workshop to consider this further was successfully held at RHS Garden Wisley in July 2017 and the provisional decisions are currently being tested. I hope that this summary proves useful for their deliberations. My final advice would be – whatever assemblages are put together – to aim for definitions that “say as much as is necessary; as little as possible”.

Checklist of Clematis Group Epithets

The following list sets out various iterations mainly in alphabetical, then chronological order [the exception being where numerical Group names (e.g. “Group VII: Alpina type”) have been used, these being listed under the appropriate grouping (e.g., here, with Alpina Group)]. However, as explained in each commentary, few of these epithets conform sufficiently to the ICNCP requirements now to be held to be accepted. The intention is to analyse every established Group epithet, so I should be very grateful to be informed of any significant others in use which have so far been omitted below.

Alpina Group (Whitehead, 1959)

“Consists of *Clematis alpina* and its varieties. Deciduous climbers. Flowers pendulous, bell-shaped, solitary, from previous season’s growth in April, May. Vars.: *sibirica*; *sibirica* ‘White Moth’; *sibirica* ‘Ruby’.”

Published refs: Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 35

Recent authors have tended to sink Alpina Group within Atragene Group (Fisk, 1975).

Group VII: Alpina type (Snoeijer, 1991)

“Hybrids of *Clematis alpina*, *C. barbellata*, *C. columbiana*, *C. koreana*, *C. macropetala*, *C. occidentalis* and *C. ochotensis* belong to this group. Flowers mainly on old wood. Most stamens have changed into tepal-like staminodes which are usually coloured like the tepal [*sic.*].”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

This is effectively a re-circumscription of Fisk’s Atragene Group (1975) incorporating a wider parental range. Beware potential confusion with Alpina Group (Whitehead, 1959); Whitehead defined his Macropetala Group (1959) as distinct, whereas Snoeijer here combines them.

Alpina Group (Howells, c.1993)

“Then comes the hardy Alpina group. They make a selection of single multi-coloured bells from early spring on plants of medium height. Examples are ‘Frances Ravis’ and ‘Jacqueline du Pré’.” [Note that ‘Columbine’ and ‘Ruby’ had also been cited by Howells in *The Clematis* 1992.]

Having published *alpinas* as a “sub group” of Atragene Group in *The Clematis* 1992, shortly thereafter Howells issued a revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk), containing Alpina Group *per se*.

Although such ‘virtual’ publication is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, it is included here for information about Howells’s evolving classification. Albeit less precise, this definition seems to fit within Whitehead’s original 1959 circumscription.

Alpina Group (Gooch, 1996)

“The species *C. alpina* is native to parts of Europe and north-east Asia and was introduced to Britain in 1792. The natural colour is violet-blue, although the species [*sic.*] *C. alpina* ssp. *sibirica* is white. During this century hybridists have produced a wonderful selection of colours varying from white, through shades of blue and pink, to purple. It produces bell-shaped flowers, singly, from the leaf axils of the old wood during the spring, the bells being around 1½–2 in (4–5cm) long and each flower having four sepals tapering to a point. With

some varieties the ‘bells’ open out almost flat and then turn on their sides so that the flower appears to look at you. The charm of the alpina’s bell flowers is enhanced by the significant petaloid stamens inside the four main sepals. These petals-like stamens make an inner skirt, usually of a complementary colour – often a creamy-white. Although flowering is mainly from the old ripened wood during mid- to late spring, you will find that during the late summer and early autumn a few more flowers will appear as a bonus. A fine array of seedheads will keep the plant interesting for many months. ... They are deciduous climbers and will grow to a height of around 6–8 ft (2–2.6m). ... Alpinas are extremely hardy. ... The foliage is lightly structured, the leaflets being in groups of three, with each having a toothed edge, their soft green colour adding to the delicate aura of these plants.” Examples include *C. alpina* ‘Burford White’, *C. alpina* ‘Columbine’ & *C. alpina* ‘Constance’ [all *sic.*].
Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 124–125

An enhanced description consistent with Whitehead’s original 1959 definition.

Alpina Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

“In the Alpina and Koreana Groups, as well as many other atragenes, the staminodes are seldom longer than the stamens and almost always shorter than the tepals.”

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001)

This Group is mentioned in passing (p.95) as forming an element of Atragene Group but is otherwise only indistinctly characterized, as above; *C. alpina* itself is classified under Atragene Group in the main directory (p.110) and index (p.399). This variant is therefore not deemed to have been effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27.1) but is noted here for reference.

Anemoniflorae Group (Jackman, 1910)

“Climbing Spring-bloomers, with medium-sized flowers, in aggregated axillary clusters on the old and ripened wood.” Examples: “*C. montana*, *C. montana grandiflora* & *C. montana rubens*”.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 22, as “Anemoniflorae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 52]

Although originally described as “Anemoniflorae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). This definition re-circumscribed part of Moore & Jackman’s Montana Group (1872), deliberately splitting *C. montana* elements from *C. cirrhosa* ones (the latter being placed in Calycinae Group, thus pre-dating Gooch’s 1996 establishment of Cirrhosa Group). It has not been in use at all recently but, if either Calycinae Group or Cirrhosa Group are accepted, Anemoniflorae Group becomes the accepted epithet for cultivars derived from the residual elements from Montana Group (1872) (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 11.1).

Armandii Group (Whitehead, 1959)

“Consists of *C. armandii* and its varieties. Evergreen climbers. Flowers medium-sized, open-faced, in axillary clusters, from previous season’s growth in April, May. Vars.: ‘Apple Blossom’; ‘Snowdrift.’”

Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 35

Technically acceptable when first published and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, this epithet must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4), being post-1958 but entirely in Latin.

Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical subsection *Meyeniana* [*sic*] but mainly from *Clematis armandii*”

“Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in late winter and spring. Leaves ternate or sometimes pinnate, rather leathery and evergreen. Flowers bowl-shaped to spreading, 4–7cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, white or pink.”

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 6

Otherwise consistent with this, by broadening the species’ range the circumscription may have become non-co-extensive with Whitehead’s 1959 definition. The epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Armandii Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived from, species classified in subsection *Meyenianae* (Tamura) M. Johnson, mainly *C. armandii*. Evergreen woody climbers. Flowers produced in leaf-axils of previous year’s growth in late winter and spring. Flowers single, bowl-shaped or more or less flat, 4–7(–10)cm across. Sepals 4–6, white or pink. Leaves rather leathery, ternate or sometimes pinnate.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 12

Apparently based on Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 1999) and subject to the same comments.

Armandii Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Selections and/or hybrids from plants like *C. armandii*, *C. fasciculiflora*, *C. finetiana*, *C. meyeniana* and *C. uncinata*

Fls hermaphrodite, flat or flattish, 4–7cm across, upward- or horizontal, borne singly or in few- to many-flowered dichasial cyme with terminal flower first to open; opening from base upwards on young shoots; bracts

present, usually small, simple or sometimes leaf-like. Buds upright or slightly bending over. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, white to pale purple. Filaments glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Evergreen climber, with stems up to 10m; roots fleshy. Lvs ternate or sometimes (palmately) pinnate, rather leathery and large, petioled; lflets simple, margins entire; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late winter and spring, on previous year's growth. Hardy to USDA zones 9–11. Examples include: 'Enham Star', 'Little White Charm' and 'Snowdrift' (as putative Standards); also 'Apple Blossom', 'Bowl of Beauty', 'Jeffries' & 'Yunnan'.
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 23–24
See comments under *Armandii* Group (Snoeijer, 1999).

Armandii Group (Gooch, 2011)

"These spring-flowering clematis produce clusters of sweetly-scented flowers from their old ripened wood and we recommend growing these in a sunny position to enhance their fragrance. Whilst hardy, they prefer free-draining conditions and a situation that is sheltered from the worst of the cold winds . . . Their long, narrow leaves are evergreen [and] leathery in texture . . ." Examples include 'Apple Blossom', *C. armandii* and 'Snowdrift'.
Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 126
An enhancement consistent with Whitehead's 1959 definition but the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Aromaticae Group (Jackman, 1910)

Syn. of *Coerulea Odorata* Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

"Non-Climbing Summer and Autumn bloomer of sub-shrubby habit." Example: '*Coerulea Odorata*' [= *C. × aromatica*].

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat.* (1910–11): 24, as "Aromaticae Type"

Although originally described as "Aromaticae type" by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Deemed to be a synonym of *Coerulea Odorata* Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

Atragene Group (Fisk, 1975)

"The first group, then, is the attractive group which is really a separate genera [*sic.*] called Atragene but is now listed under clematis, flowering in the early part of the year on year-old ripened wood and therefore needing no pruning. They include the following varieties: *alpina* varieties [and] *macropetala* varieties."

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 21

From 1959 authors had tended to use two separate Groups: *Alpina*, with single flowers; and *Macropetala*, with double flowers. As Snoeijer (2008): 26 explained, this came to seem inconsistent, given that other Groups – such as *Montana* Group – contained both the single and double forms of closely related species. Fisk was the first to combine them into a single Group. Technically acceptable when first published and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. [It is only permissible under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3 to retain taxa at or below the rank of species – so not genera – in forming a Group.]

Atragene Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered early-flowering species and their hybrids, including two sub-groups: "the *alpinas*" (e.g. 'Columbine', 'Frances Ravis', 'Ruby'); and "the *macropetalas*" (e.g. 'Markham's Pink', 'Maidwell Hall').

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis* 1992: 36

This adds little to Fisk's 1975 definition, being less well characterized and including sub-Groups (not permitted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3). It is perhaps interesting to note that, in his subsequent online classification, Howells reverted to splitting this into *Alpina* Group and *Macropetala* Group.

Atragene Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

"Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and sometimes again with one terminal flower on a young shoot later in the season. Leaves ternate to biternate. Flowers nodding, campanulate, 4–10cm across.

Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Outer stamens changed into staminodes.

Staminodes tepal-like [*sic.*] or staminodes shorter to 1/2 or 1/3 of the length of the tepals [*sic.*] . . . Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *Clematis alpina*, *C. chiisanensis*, *C. columbiana*, *C. koreana*,

C. k. f. lutea, *C. macropetala*, *C. occidentalis*, *C. o. var. dissecta*, *C. o. var. occidentalis*, *C. ochotensis*, *C. sibirica*."

Cultivars with double fls have "6 or more tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes"; those with single fls "up to 4(–5) tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes or less to absent". Examples include (with single flowers) 'Amethyst Beauty' (as 'Ametistina'), 'Blue Dancer' and 'Brunette'; (with double flowers) 'Albina Plena', 'Ballet Skirr' and 'Rosy O'Grady'.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 41

Writing in 2009, Snoeijer noted "I deliberately deleted the *Alpina* Group and used the *Atragene* Group simply to avoid a *Macropetala* Group from being formed. This is impossible with regard to other double flowering cultivars in other Cultivar Groups. Or, to put it another way, if an *Alpina* Group and a *Macropetala* Group would have been established then also the *Florida* Group, *Jackmanii* Group, *Montana* Group, *Patens* Group and *Viticella* group had to be split up for their cultivars with double or semi-double flowers. I did not find that

desirable then and still do not today.” An enhancement consistent with Fisk’s 1975 definition but the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Evison, 1998)

“This section, often recognized as subgenus *Atragene*, comprises *C. alpina* var. *alpina*, *C. a.* var. *ochotensis*, *C. a.* var. *sibirica*, *C. occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*, *C. o.* var. *grosseserrata*, *C. columbiana* var. *columbiana*, *C. c.* var. *tenuiloba*, *C. macropetalata*, *C. koreana* and *C. chiisanensis*, together with their respective cultivars. These species from Europe, North America, China, Mongolia and Korea are deciduous and have ternately compound leaves, divided into leaflets, some being entire, others having coarse teeth. The flowers are produced on long pedicels from the ripened leaf axil buds from the previous year. They are generally solitary, or occasionally in groups, being bell-shaped at first, opening almost flat with age. They normally have four longer outer tepals [*sic.*] with a cluster of petaloid stamens inside as in *C. alpina*, these being more pronounced, larger and longer in *C. macropetalata*, giving the appearance of a fully double flower or inner skirt. The flowering period is mid- to late spring, with occasional summer flowers. The seed tails are plumose and produce large attractive seedheads which are sphere-shaped on the top, becoming pointed at the base. All clematis in this section are hermaphrodite and produce seeds freely. *C. alpina* and *C. macropetalata* are fully inter-fertile. No hybrids have been reported between species of this subgenus and species of other subgenera or sections. The clematis within this subgenus are all fully winter hardy to at least -35°C (-31°F) and flower freely after severe winters. There are some outstanding cultivars in this subgenus, notably of *C. alpina* and *C. macropetalata*.”

Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener’s Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 11–13

Although Evison described this aggregation as both a “section” and a “subgenus”, it is clear he did not mean either in a botanical sense but, including cultivars as he did, as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Evison’s definition is deemed to be an acceptable enhancement of Fisk’s 1975 one or variation of Snoeijer’s 1996 one but, like both of those, deemed contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.1 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Atragene*”

“Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and also with one terminal flower on a young shoot later in the season. Leaves ternate or 2–ternate. Flowers nodding, campanulate, 4–10cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, yellow, pink, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Outer stamens changed into staminodes. Staminodes tepal-like [*sic.*] or much shorter than the length of the tepals [*sic.*].”

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 6

Apart from an amendment to the way the parentage is portrayed, this mirrors Snoeijer’s 1996 definition. The epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

Deciduous climbers with small flowers. Flower mainly on old wood early in the season but sometimes intermittently from the current season’s shoot tips in summer or autumn. Flowers nodding or semi-nodding, with petal-like staminodes and, normally, four sepals. Often have persistent seed-heads.

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001)

Includes plants from the Alpina, Chiisanensis, Koreana and Macropetalata Groups. Except that the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4 and must therefore be rejected, this enhancement is consistent with Fisk’s 1975 definition.

Atragene Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived from, species classified in subgenus *Atragene* (L.) Torrey & A. Gray, such as *C. alpina*, *C. chiisanensis*, *C. fauriei*, *C. koreana*, *C. macropetalata*, *C. ochotensis*, *C. sibirica*, *C. turkestanica*. The former Alpina Group and Macropetalata Group are included here. Historically, the Alpina Group was used for single-flowered cultivars and double-flowered cultivars were assigned to the Macropetalata Group. Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers mainly produced in leaf-axils of previous year’s growth in spring and sometimes solitary at the ends of shoots of current year’s growth later in the season. Flowers single (lacking staminodes or with up to 4(–5) staminodes) or double (with more than 6 staminodes), bell-shaped, nodding, (2–)4–10(–12)cm across. Sepals 4, white, pale yellow, or shades of pink, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue. Outer stamens changed into petaloid staminodes, usually shorter than the sepals. Leaves 1–2-ternate.”

Published refs: *JCRC* 2002: 12

Consistent with Snoeijer’s 1996 enhancement of Fisk’s 1975 definition but the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4 and must be rejected.

Atragene Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)

“The Atragene Group (*Clematis alpina*, *C. macropetalata*, *C. chiisanensis*, *C. koreana*) comprises deciduous woody climbers with single bell-shaped flowers. ... The main difference between *C. alpina* and *C. macropetalata* is that flowers of the former carry four tepals [*sic.*] while those of [the] latter are either semidouble or double.”

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21
Unlike in Toomey & Leeds' 2001 treatment, *C. alpina*, *C. chiisanensis*, *C. koreana* and *C. macropetala* [and, implicitly, their associated cultivars] are here subsumed within Atragene Group. A poorly characterized definition consistent with Fisk's 1975 original, the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Selections and/or hybrids from plants belonging to the botanical section *Atragene*, like *Clematis alpina*, *Clematis koreana* and *Clematis macropetala*

Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to bowl-shaped, 4–12cm across, more or less nodding, borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme, with one terminal flower first on young shoots; bracts absent. Buds nodding. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, yellow, pink, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Outer stamens changed into staminodes or tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes; filaments hairy. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads persistent. Deciduous climber or scrambler; roots fibrous. Lvs ternate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple or ternate, margins usually serrate; seedling lvs alternate. FL: spring and sometimes a few fls in summer. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9. Examples include 'Daan', 'Love Child' and 'Snowbird' (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 25–29

Snoeijer states incorrectly that Atragene Group was first established in 1898. Although the term "groupe" was used colloquially by Boucher & Mortet (1898) [chapter III]: 48 to describe species which they included in Clematis Section IX, Atragènes (but which they noted other botanists had separated from *Clematis* [e.g. *C. alpina* (L.) Mill., first named *Atragene alpina* by Linnaeus]), it was not used in the sense of a horticultural Group (which Boucher & Mortet did describe in a separate chapter, IV) – so ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1 does not apply. The epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Atragene Group (Gooch, 2011)

"This group includes the alpinas, koreanas, macropetalas and their various hybrids. All these clematis are spring-flowering and have either single, semi-double or double, nodding, bell-shaped flowers that are borne from their old ripened wood. ... As their flowers fade, pretty, silky seed-heads are left in their place. ... The Atragenes are all extremely hardy..." Examples include 'Albina Plena', 'Blue Dancer', 'Blue Eclipse', 'Broughton Bride', 'Brunette', etc.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 126

An enhancement consistent with Fisk's 1975 definition but the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Azuræ Group (Jackman, 1910)

Syn. of Patens Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

"Climbing large-flowered Spring-bloomers, flowering from the old or ripened wood." Examples: 'Fair Rosamond', 'Lady Londesborough', 'Miss Bateman', 'Miss Crawshay', 'Mrs George Jackman', 'Sir Garnet Wolseley', 'Stella' & 'The Queen'.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 22, as "Azuræ type" [and later in Watson (1915): 53]

Although originally described as "Azuræ type" by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Deemed to be a synonym of Moore & Jackman's Patens Group (1872). Note that Watson (1915) adds flowering "in May and June" to the definition.

Calycinae Group (Jackman, 1910)

"Evergreen Climbing Winter bloomers with small flowers borne on the old or ripened wood." Examples: *C. calycina* [= *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*] & *C. cirrhosa*.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 22, as "Calycinae type" [and later in Watson (1915): 52]

Although originally described as "Calycinae type" by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). This re-circumscribes part of Moore & Jackman's 1872 Montana Group and is effectively an earlier version of Gooch's 1996 Cirrhosa Group. However, it has not been in use at all recently, so Cirrhosa Group is deemed better to preserve existing usage (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2 & Rec. 29A). Note that Watson (1915) adds flowers borne "in January and February" to the definition.

Campanella Group (Snoeijer, 2002)

Parentage: "Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Campanella*"

Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in autumn or winter. Flowers nodding to drooping, campanulate, up to 4cm across. Sepals 4, cream, white, yellow or purplish. Leaves compound, ternate or pinnate, deciduous or evergreen.

Published refs: Snoeijer in *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (2002)

Although technically acceptable (under ICNCP, 1995) when first published, the epithet was rejected in *ICRC 2002 3rd Suppt* (2009): 9, being coined post-1958 but entirely in Latin (see ICNCP, 2016: Arts 21.11 & 22.4).

Campanella Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Campanella* [of Tamura (1987), e.g. *C. aethusifolia*, *C. connata*, *C. rehderiana*, *C. repens*, *C. urophylla*], for at least one parent
Fls hermaphrodite, urceolate, outward-facing to nodding or pendent, borne singly or in few- to many-flowered dichasial cyme, axillary or axillary and terminal on young shoots; shoot fls usually open from base upwards; terminal flower first in cymes; bracts present, usually quite small. Buds nodding or pendent. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, cream-yellow, yellow or stained red or purple. Stamens hairy. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Habit semi-erect or climbing, evergreen or deciduous; roots fibrous. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, herbaceous to leathery, petioled; lflets simple, ternate or pinnate, margins entire or serrate; seedling lvs alternate. FL: late spring, summer, autumn or winter. Hardy to USDA zones 6–11. Examples include 'Bells of Emei Shan', 'Irisevi' and 'Winter Beauty' (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 29–32

Snoeijer noted this Group has affinities with his Tangutica Group (and indeed recommended, should Campanella Group not be accepted, that the cultivars concerned be placed there). He said some might find this epithet "invalid according to ICNCP art. 24": it is not clear to which edition of the ICNCP he refers – but the epithet is indeed considered invalid under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Chiisanensis Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

Not distinctly defined.

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001)

This Group is mentioned in passing (p.95) as forming an element of Atragene Group but is not otherwise characterized and indeed *C. chiisanensis* itself is classified under Atragene Group in the main directory (p.147) and index (p.399). This Group is therefore not deemed to have been effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27.1) but is noted here for reference.

Cirrhosa Group (Gooch, 1996)

"The clematis in this group are native to Southern Europe and the Mediterranean. All are evergreen. ... Given ideal growing conditions they are quite vigorous, making a height of 15–20ft (5–6m). Winter-flowering, they are generally in bloom from mid-winter to early spring, although *C. cirrhosa* 'Freckles' flowers a little earlier – from mid-autumn to mid-winter." Examples include *C. cirrhosa* and *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*.

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 133

Arguably merely a synonym of Calycinae Group of Jackman ex Watson (1915) but the latter has not been in use at all recently so Cirrhosa Group is held better to preserve existing usage (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2 & Rec. 29A). Technically acceptable when first published (ICNCP, 1995: Art. 19.6) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now deemed contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. Accepting the circumscription of this Group challenges Montana Group as defined by Moore and Jackman (1872) [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5].

Cirrhosa Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis cirrhosa*"

"Woody climbers flowering from old wood in late autumn and winter into early spring. Flowers drooping, campanulate to bowl-shaped, up to 8cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, cream or cream speckled purple."

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 6

An enhancement consistent with Gooch's 1996 definition but the epithet must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Cirrhosa Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars "belonging to, or derived mainly from, *C. cirrhosa*. Evergreen woody climbers. Flowers produced on previous year's growth from late autumn to early spring. Flowers single, bell-shaped to bowl-shaped, drooping, (2–)5–8(–10)cm across. Sepals 4(–5), cream, or cream speckled or suffused with red or purple. Leaves simple or 1–2-ternate."

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 12

A further enhancement of Snoeijer's 1999 enhancement of Gooch's 1996 definition but the epithet must still be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Cirrhosa Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived from species belonging to botanical section *Cheiropsis* [e.g. *C. cirrhosa*, *C. japonica*, *C. napaulensis*], for at least one parent

Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate, 3–8cm across, nodding or pendent, borne singly, opening on young shoots from base upwards; bracts present, usually connate. Buds nodding or pendent. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, cream, cream speckled purple or yellow [and] purple. Stamens glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. More or less evergreen, climbing habit; roots fibrous. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled, usually evergreen in winter and deciduous in summer; lflets simple or ternate, margins entire or lobed/cleft; seedling lvs alternate. FL: late autumn and winter into early spring. Hardy to USDA zones 9–11. Examples

include 'Freckles', 'Ourika Valley' and 'Wisley Cream' (as putative Standards); also 'Halcyon', 'Hie', 'Jingle Bells' and 'Lansdowne Gem'.

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 32–34

Rejected epithet, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4). Also, by extending the parental range beyond Gooch's European/Mediterranean species, Snoeijer's definition is a re-circumscription which should have necessitated the coining of a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use which must be rejected (*ibid*: Art. 30.1). It should be noted that recent phylogenetic research by Lehtonen, Christenhusz & Falck (2016) suggests that *C. japonica* is relatively unrelated to *C. cirrhosa* and *C. napaulensis*.

Cirrhosa Group (Gooch, 2011)

"These winter- and early spring-flowering clematis are derived from the species *C. cirrhosa* ... They all produce masses of dainty, nodding, bell-shaped flowers from their old ripened wood. ... Their attractive, evergreen foliage looks at its best in autumn, winter and spring. ..." Examples include *C. cirrhosa* var. *baleatica*, 'Freckles', 'Jingle Bells', *C. napaulensis*, 'Ourika Valley' and 'Wisley Cream'.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 126

An enhancement broadly consistent with Gooch's 1996 definition. However, the epithet remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4; and inclusion of *C. napaulensis* as an example widens the circumscription and is at odds with the statement that these cultivars are [always] "derived from the species *C. cirrhosa*".

Coerulea Odorata Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

Syns: Aromaticae Group (Jackman, 1910)

"Non-climbing summer- and autumn-bloomers of subshrubby habit, flowering successionally on summer shoots." Type: *C. coerulea odorata* [= *C. × aromatica* (or *C. × poizatii*?)]; other examples: *C. diversifolia coerulea* [= 'Diversifolia Coerulea'] and *C. intermedia rosea* [= 'Intermedia Rosea'].

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Coerulea odorata type"

Originally described as "Coerulea odorata type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Although not specifically cited by Brandenburg & van de Vooren (1988), 'Diversifolia Coerulea' and 'Intermedia Rosea' would presumably fall within their Diversifolia Group; Snoeijer subsumed *C. × aromatica* within his Flammula Group (1999) [naming it thus partly because he wanted to avoid the inference that plants within this Group would invariably be blue-flowered: see Snoeijer (2008): 39]; and Marczyński included *C. × aromatica* in his Flammula/Recta Group: all these later definitions would necessitate re-circumscription of the appropriate remnant in Coerulea Odorata Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Coerulea Odorata-Groep (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

"Zijnde geene Klimplanten, zijn het meest geschikt voor allée- en perkbeplanting." [Not being Climbers, are most suitable for allée- and bedding plants.] "Deze zijn geene klimplanten, bloeien in den zomer tot in den herfst aan eenjarige scheuten." [These are non-climbing plants, blooming from the summer into the autumn on annual shoots.] Examples include: *C. coerulea odorata*, 'Diversifolia Coerulea', 'Intermedia', 'Intermedia Rosea'. Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 6 & 33

This seems to be effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition but using the term "Groep" (for which the English "Group" is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their "Type".

County Park Group

Parentage: *C. marmoraria* (s) × *C. petriei* 'Princess'

I: County Park Nursery (1987)

An epithet used, as "County Park Hybrids", by Graham Hutchins to cover all his crosses between *C. petriei* 'Princess' (s) and *C. marmoraria*. The first cross was made in 1987. Plants male or female. Fl-buds with yellow hairs. Female plants have golden fruit-heads that are larger than those of the Havering Group (*q.v.*). Examples: 'Fragrant Joy', 'Pixie'.

Published refs: *The Plantsman* 11, 4: 205 (1990); *The Clematis* 1992: 68

Named after the breeder, Graham Hutchins's, County Park Nursery, formerly in Hornchurch, Essex, UK. Originally called "County Park Hybrids", these effectively constitute a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). Latterly, the cultivars concerned have come to be nested within other Groups, *e.g.* Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996) or New Zealand Group (of Thorncroft 2005 or Sugimoto 2007).

Diversifolia Group Brandenburg & Van de Vooren (1988)

Syns: Group XI: Diversifolia type (Snoeijer, 1991)

A group of clematis hybrids with *C. integrifolia* as one parent and *C. viticella*, directly or indirectly, as the other. Summer-flowering perennials or subshrubs. Flowers of medium size, produced profusely on the young wood in summer. Flowers plane (flat) or bell-shaped; stamens with dilatate, yellowish haired filaments. Leaves simple or pinnately compound. "*Clematis* cv. *Durandii* and *Clematis* cv. *Eriostemon* are well-known cultivars belonging to this group. Tromp indicates in his historical survey of Boskoop arboriculture that the nurseryman

C. van Kleef raised in the 1890's many cultivars belonging to this group."

Published refs: *Clem. Int.* 1988: 7

Despite having a Latin epithet, this is arguably an acceptable name, if the intention were to reclassify the interspecific hybrid *C. × diversifolia* as a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3 & 21.5). It was subsumed within Integrifolia Group by the ICRA in 2002 [see *ICRC* (2002): 13] but continues to be used by others [e.g. Snoeijer (2008): 34–37]. However, Brandenburg & van de Vooren included 'Durandii' as a (well-known) cultivar typifying this Group; *C. × durandii* is now considered to be the hybrid between *C. integrifolia* and *C. lanuginosa* [see discussion in Johnson (2001): 583–584], so conflicts with their defined parentage and renders Diversifolia Group a confused name which must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.2. Note also that acceptance of the circumscription of this Group would challenge both *Coerulea Odorata* and *Viticella* Groups as defined by Moore and Jackman (1872) [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5].

Group XI: *Diversifolia* type (Snoeijer, 1991)

"Hybrids having *Clematis integrifolia* and directly or indirectly *C. viticella* as parents. Sub-shrubby or perennial plants which need support. The leaves are mainly compound." Examples: 'Alionushka', 'Blue Boy', 'Diversifolia Coerulea', 'Durandii', 'Hendersonii'.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 8

Snoeijer (2008): 6 states that this was adopted from Brandenburg & van de Vooren's *Diversifolia* Group (1988), of which it can be considered a synonym.

Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

Parentage: "Derived directly or indirectly from *Clematis integrifolia* × *Clematis viticella*"

"Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers nodding, campanulate, 4–8cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 to 6, red-purple to violet-blue." Fls single. Examples include 'Alionushka', 'Blue Boy', 'Cylindrica', 'Eriostemon' ... and 'Arabella' & 'Durandii' [which both need "further study but so far best kept in this Group"].

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 43

Note that *C. 'Olgae'*, usually classified as *C. × diversifolia* 'Olgae', is listed later in the same publication under Integrifolia Group as *C. integrifolia* 'Olgae'. Also, see comments under *Diversifolia* Group of Brandenburg & Van de Vooren (1988).

Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are derived directly or indirectly from *Clematis integrifolia* × *Clematis viticella*"

"Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves simple to pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers nodding to upright, campanulate to spreading, 4–12cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, red-purple to violet-blue."

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 7

See comments under *Diversifolia* Group of Brandenburg & Van de Vooren (1988).

Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived directly or indirectly from *Clematis integrifolia* for at least one parent

Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to spreading, 4–12cm across, nodding to horizontal or more or less upright, borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme, with terminal flower first to open on young shoots; bracts present, leaf-like and usually simple. Buds usually nodding or sometimes upright with a short nodding stage. Tepals [sic.] 4–6, white to red-purple or violet-blue. Filaments hairy. Seed tail plumose or not; seed-heads not persistent. Semi-climbing, deciduous habit; roots fleshy. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple, sessile or petioluled, with base of side lflets usually distinctly oblique, margins entire or sometimes lobed; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring and summer. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include 'Evipo013' CHINOOK, 'Pink Delight' and 'Rōguchi' (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 34–37

By omitting the original requirement under *Diversifolia* Group of Brandenburg & Van de Vooren (1988) that the parentage should involve *C. viticella*, this re-circumscription becomes in effect a re-use of the epithet, which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1). Note too that virtually the same parental formula was used by Snoeijer for definition of his Integrifolia Group. Snoeijer (2008) states that *Diversifolia* Group was established by Lavallée in 1884; the term is not used there in the sense of a horticultural Group, so ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1 does not apply.

Diversifolia Group (Gooch, 2011)

Parentage: Derived directly or indirectly from *C. integrifolia* for at least one parent

A diverse group, with long flowering periods and a wide range of flower shapes and stem lengths. Their stems do not cling but scramble or trail. Differ from Integrifolia Group, which normally die down completely, by forming viable buds low down on their old stems. "All the clematis in the Group are excellent to use as cut flowers and many of them have lovely seed-heads ..." Examples include 'Alionushka', 'Arabella', 'Blue Boy', 'Durandii', 'Fascination', 'Fukuzono', 'Zobluepi' BLUE PIROUETTE and 'Zobluepiver' BLUE RIVER.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 126

Like *Diversifolia* Group (Snoeijer, 2008), this re-circumscription, by omitting Brandenburg & van de Vooren's original requirement that *C. viticella* also be involved in the parentage, becomes in effect a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). It differs from Snoeijer's 2008 definition in saying the seed-heads are persistent.

Double Group

Used as a common name for Fortunei Group of Johnson (2001)

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Double Large-flowered Group (Sugimoto, c.2007)

"Flowers first in April–May on shoots grown in the previous year, with a second flush of flowers blooming on the current year's shoots (encouraged by pruning and fertilization). Flowers will be upward-facing, single, semi-double or double depending on the state of the stock." Examples include 'Countess of Lovelace', 'Duchess of Edinburgh', 'Evijohill' JOSEPHINE, 'Louise Rowe', 'Matsuridaiko' and 'Royalty'.

Published refs: Kasugai Garden Centre's *Total Catalogue of Clematis 2007–2008*: 20, as Double Large Group (in English)

Original script: 八重咲き大輪品種 (which translates as Double-flowered Large-flowered Group).

This seems to be an established, accepted epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1).

Double and Semi-double Large-flowered Cultivars (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

"... These cultivars arose from planned hybridization activities, as seedlings of the much-treasured Chinese species *C. patens* or of Japanese double and semi-double cultivars introduced in the nineteenth century, or as mutations or sudden changes (sports) from other single-flowered cultivars. Almost all of them produce semi-double or double flowers during late spring and early summer and a further display of usually single flowers in early autumn. A few cultivars, however, produce double flowers only during both flowering periods. One such example is *C. 'Evijohill'* (JOSEPHINE). Occasionally a cultivar may bear single, semi-double and double flowers simultaneously, as is the case with *C. 'Louise Rowe'*. Like other early-flowering clematis, semi-double and double large-flowered cultivars flower on old wood or on ripened stems of the previous season's growths. ... Double and semi-double large-flowered cultivars are as versatile as other groups of clematis ..." Other examples include: 'Andromeda', 'Beauty of Worcester', 'Belle of Woking', 'Countess of Lovelace', 'John Gould Veitch' & 'Lady Caroline Nevill'.

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 97

It is not clear if it was the authors' intention here to create a Group. The epithet is not included in the summary on p.31; individual cultivars are not assigned to this Group within the main directory in chapter 9; and the word "Group" is not included in the heading in Appendix 1 (p.400). However, the term does form a heading in chapter 8, itself headed "Overview of Clematis Groups"; and Appendix 1 is headed "Clematis by Groups", noting that "As a rule, plants with similar characteristics of growth and flowering habit are listed together". If the intention had been to form a Group, even though that term was not directly used (see ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1), the epithet, consisting of more than 30 characters, does not conform with ICNCP, 2016: 21.13 and so must be rejected. Nevertheless, it is deemed helpful for this aggregate to be listed here for reference, not least because it clearly challenges Moore and Jackman's Florida, Lanuginosa and Patens Groups by including exemplars they used in establishing those.

'Group I: the early flowering' (Howells, 1990a)

"Clematis are divided into two groups according to the flowering time during the year, be it either early (Group I) or late (Group II). This latter also gives a clue to pruning ... in general, the early-flowering clematis will require little pruning." "Each group is also subdivided into a) the small-flowered species and b) the large-flowered cultivars. The large-flowered cultivars have lace-like roots, have large flowers and are rarely scented. The small-flowered species, on the other hand, have fibrous, thread-like roots, have many small flowers, suffer less from wilt, are fast growers and many of them are scented."

Published refs: Howells, *A Plantsman's Guide to Clematis* (1990): 19–20

Subdivision of Groups in the way Howells suggested is not permissible under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. However, in other respects, his circumscriptions of Groups I and II are valid. This definition was soon superseded by Howells's publication later in 1990 of his Group 1 and 2 but it is included here for completeness in tracing the evolution of his proposed classification system.

Early Flowering Large-flowered Group (Cheshire, 2004)

"This group of early summer flowering forms comprises what most gardeners would recognize as clematis. The single forms have large, flattened flowers with five to eight sepals, 10–23cm across and stamens that vary from cream to reddish purple. The large-flowered hybrids that bloom before midsummer are all products of the three species *C. patens*, *C. florida* and *C. lanuginosa*, rarely seen outside specialist collections. Of their numerous hybrids, a minority are double or semi-double. All these hybrids come in an astonishing array of colours, except yellow or orange, while others are distinctively striped."

Published refs: Chesshire (2004): 21

This is a different circumscription from either Evison's 1998 Early Large-flowered Cultivars or Matthews's 2002 Early Large-flowered Group and deemed acceptable.

Group 1: The early flowering small flowered species (Howells, 1990b)

Not further characterized in the original publication, Howells re-circumscribes his earlier 1990 definition of Group I by elevating his two sub-groups there into full Groups. The epithet used, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells's classification to be traced.

Published refs: J. Howells in *Clem. Int.* 1990: 45–46

Strictly, "flowered" in the above definition was mis-spelt as "slopered" but this has been corrected as an obvious typographical error (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.3).

Group 2: The early flowering large flower hybrids (Howells, 1990b)

Not further characterized in the original publication, Howells re-circumscribes his earlier 1990 definition of Group I by elevating his two sub-groups there into full Groups. The epithet used, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells's classification to be traced.

Published refs: J. Howells in *Clem. Int.* 1990: 45–46

Group II: Early Large Flowered (Howells, 1991)

Howells's 1990 definition of "Group 2: Early flowering large flower hybrids" was here modified to include two sub-groups: Single and Double respectively. Exemplars were given for each sub-group ('Nelly Moser' and 'Lasurster' for Single sub-group and 'Proteus' and 'Beauty of Worcester' for Double) but neither these sub-groups nor the main Group were otherwise described.

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis* 1991: 55

This Group is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27), nor is subdivision of Groups accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells's classification to be traced. It should also be noted that the separation of large-flowered cultivars into Early and Late Large-flowered has been criticized in parts of the world where there is not such a clear separation in flowering seasons.

Early Large-flowered Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

"These large-flowered flat open-shaped clematis have been derived from *C. patens*, a species native to northern China and Korea, though it has also naturalized in Japan. The cultivars were produced first in Japan but since 1860 have also originated in Europe and North America. The species *patens* belongs to section *Viticella* subsection *Patens* and has been the parent of many of the large-flowered cultivars grown today. The cultivars are deciduous, with mostly trifoliate leaves, the leaflets lanceolate, entire to occasionally serrate. The single flowers are borne solitarily on stems of varying length directly from the leaf axil buds ripened the previous season. They are flat open in form and c.10–12m in diameter with six or eight tepals [*sic.*] in a range of bright colours, generally with yellow or red anthers. The seedheads are most attractive, usually spherical and the seed tails change from green to golden-brown to dark brown. The flowers are produced between late spring and early autumn, the main crop of early flowers appearing from late spring to early summer. Some are almost continuously flowering, while others repeat flower during late summer to early autumn. The later flowers are always smaller than the first crop of flowers." Examples include 'Miss Bateman', 'Nelly Moser' & 'Evithree' ANNA LOUISE.

Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 13

Although Evison described this aggregation as a "section", it is clear he did not mean it in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). The epithet "Early Large Flowered" had been coined previously by Howells but his use was apparently only ever promulgated online and so cannot be considered effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25 & 27.1). Evison's definition is deemed to be accepted. Although superficially Evison's definition might be deemed to be merely a re-statement of Moore & Jackman's 1972 definition of Patens Group, the latter defined Patens type as only being spring bloomers from ripened wood whereas the former includes continuous- or repeat-flowering [implicitly] from current season's growth: in that sense it becomes a re-circumscription, validly renamed. Further, some botanists deem *C. lanuginosa* and *C. patens* to be conspecific, which, if accepted more widely, might also challenge the basis for the above circumscription.

Early Large-flowered Group (Howells, c.1993)

"The Early Large-Flowered bloom on growth made the previous year; so naturally they need little pruning or the blooms will be pruned away. They bloom from mid-spring onwards. Examples are 'Doctor Ruppel', 'General

Sikorski', 'Miss Bateman', 'Nelly Moser'. This is the group vulnerable to clematis 'wilt'." Having previously published various iterations of "early-flowering" groupings, Howells's revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk) was the first use of the term Early Large-flowered Group with a description. However, such 'virtual' publication is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about the evolving classification.

Early Large-flowered Group (Matthews, 2002)

"Comprises the former Patens Group and Fortunei Group. Cultivars of the Patens Group were derived mainly from *C. patens*, either directly or indirectly. They were characterized by producing flowers in spring on the previous year's wood and often again in summer or early autumn on the current year's growth. The former Fortunei Group (also known as Florida Group, [although it had nothing to do with *C. florida*]) comprised cultivars with double or semi-double flowers that were produced on the previous year's growth in spring. Hybridization has made it impossible to keep the original groups separate: there are a number of cultivars that produce both single and double flowers, or that only produce semi-double or double flowers under certain conditions. Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on the previous year's growth in spring or early summer and often again later in the year on the current year's growth; in some cultivars flowering may be continuous. Flowers single, semi-double or double, erect, flat or almost so, (7-) 10-22(-25)cm across. Sepals of single flowers (4-)6-8(-9), white, cream, pale or greenish yellow, or shades of pink, pink-purple, red, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves usually simple or ternate, sometimes pinnate."

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 14

This broadly follows the circumscription defined by Evison (1998), except that it adds double-flowered Fortunei Group cultivars: Evison's definition was for single flowers only, with semi-double and double-flowered forms grouped separately. Although this epithet had previously been used online by Howells, that was apparently never established, so Matthews' use becomes the accepted one (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1). Matthews, apparently following Snoeijer (1996): 50, was incorrect in saying that "Florida Group ... had nothing to do with *C. florida*": that may have been the way in which it had later come to be used but Moore and Jackman's original circumscription included *C. florida* and *C. florida* 'Sieboldiana' as exemplars for their Florida Group (*q.v.*).

Early Large-flowered Group (Gooch, 2011)

"This large group contains many of the most popular clematis that generally have two quite distinct flowering periods in the year. ... Many have their origins in the species *C. patens* but their pedigree is often complex and also often unknown." Examples include 'Ai-Nor', 'Akaishi', 'Alice Fisk', 'Allanah' and 'Poulala' ALABAST.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 129

Arguably consistent with Matthews's 2002 definition, though less well characterized.

Early Large-flowering Group

Used as a common name for Patens Group (Johnson, 2001).

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Group I: Early Small Flowered Clematis Howells (1991)

Howells's 1990 definition of "Group I: Early flowering small flowered species" was here modified to include four sub-groups: Atragene, Montana, Evergreen and Alpine (rockery). Exemplars were given for each sub-group but neither they nor the main Group were otherwise described.

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis 1991*: 55

The epithet used here, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27), nor is subdivision of Groups accepted under ICNCP, 2017: Art. 3. This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells's classification to be traced.

Erecta Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

Syns: Erectae Group (Jackman, 1910)

"Non-climbing summer- and autumn-bloomers of herbaceous habit. Type: *C. erecta*" [syn. of *C. recta*]; other examples: *C. integrifolia*, *C. lathyriifolia* [syn. of *C. recta*], *C. maritima* [syn. of *C. recta*], *C. tubulosa*., etc.

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21-22, as "Erecta type"

Originally described as "Erecta type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Both Ino, Nakamura & Uehara's creation of Integrifolia Group in 1986 and later authors' re-circumscription to include *C. tubulosa* within Heracleifolia Group challenge Moore & Jackman's Erecta Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Further, it was partly sunk by Snoeijer within his Flammula Group (1999); he chose the latter epithet because he wanted to avoid the inference that plants within this Group would invariably, like *C. recta*, be non-climbing [see Snoeijer (2008): 39].

Erecta-Groep (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

“Waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Californië en Japan, zijn afstervende planten, zijnde het meest geschikt voor lage perkbeplanting.” [...native in California and Japan, these are herbaceous plants, being most suitable for low bed-planting.] “Afstervende Clematis, bloeien in den zomer met kleine bloemen aan zomerscheuten.” [Herbaceous clematis, blooming in summer with small flowers on summer shoots.] Examples include: *C. erecta*, *C. angustifolia* Jacq. (as *angustifolia* [*sic.*]), *C. cylindrica* Sims., *C. × durandii* [as *C. integrifolia* ‘Durandii’], ‘Erecta Hybrida’, ‘Erecta Flore Plena’, *C. integrifolia*, *C. stans*, *C. texensis* (as *C. coccinea*), & *C. tubulosa* (as *C. davidiana*).

Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 6 & 33

This is based on Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (though using the term “Groep” – for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2] – rather than their “Type”), albeit a slightly garbled variant: for example, the purported origin of “California and Japan” on p.6 does not marry up with the origins given for individual exemplars on pp.33–34 [where, incidentally, California arises from *C. ochroleuca* and *C. recta*, both wrongly stated to be native there].

Erecta Group (Fisk, 1975)

“... includes the non-climbing herbaceous varieties... All this group need cutting down to the ground in the winter.” Examples include: *C. heracleifolia* varieties, *C. integrifolia* varieties, *C. × durandii* [as *C. integrifolia* ‘Durandii’] & *C. recta*.

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 23

This variation seems consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Erectae Group (Jackman, 1910)

Syn. of Erecta Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

“Non-Climbing, herbaceous, small-flowered profuse Summer and Autumn bloomers.” Examples: *C. davidiana* [*C. tubulosa*], *C. grata*, *C. recta*, *C. recta flore plena* [*sic.*; = *C. recta* ‘Plena’], *C. integrifolia Durandii* [*sic.*; = *C. durandii*]

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat.* (1910–11): 24, as “Erectae Type”

Although originally described as “Erectae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Deemed to be a synonym of Erecta Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

Evergreen Clematis Group (Cheshire, 2004)

“This group includes the winter-flowering *C. cirrhosa*, the New Zealanders *C. paniculata* and *C. marmoraria*, the Oriental *C. armandii* and a few other species that flower before early spring.” “The evergreens are not a group of botanically close relatives but a loose band of clematis that share the common bond of being evergreen. They all flower in winter or early spring...” Examples include *C. cirrhosa* ‘Wisley Cream’ and var. *purpurascens* ‘Freckles’ and *C. × cartmanii* ‘Avalanche’.

Published refs: Cheshire (2004): 20 & 64

This epithet must be rejected, since it was coined post-1995 but “contains the Latin or common name(s) of the genus to which it is assigned” (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.20).

Evergreen Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered species and their hybrids. “This is the earliest Group to flower. It includes three sub groups: a) *cirrhosa*, *napaulensis*, [section *Cheiroopsis* of Snoeijer (1992)]; b) *armandii*, *finetiana*, × *jeuneana* [*sic.*; = × *jeuneiana*], *meyeriana*, *quinquefoliata*, *uncinata*, [series *Uncinatae* of Snoeijer (1992)]; & c) New Zealand clematis: *afoliata*, *foetida*, *indivisa*, [subsection *Hexapetalae* of Snoeijer (1992)].”

Published refs: Howells, in *The Clematis* 1992: 36

It is deemed this Group has not been effectively circumscribed (see ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.2): for example, although early(winter?)-flowering is described, the evergreen foliage implicit in the Group epithet is not explicitly stated; nor is subdivision of Groups accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.

Evergreen Group (Howells, c.1993)

“The first of the clematis to bloom are those of the Evergreen Group. They flower from early winter onward. Examples would be *C. cirrhosa* and *C. armandii*, both making very large plants. They surprise everyone in winter with unexpected profuse flowering.”

Unlike Howells’s previous (1992) iteration of Evergreen Group, his revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk) involved no sub-groups. Once again though, the evergreen foliage implicit in the Group epithet is not explicitly stated. Further, ‘virtual’ publication such as this is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so this definition is included here purely for information about Howells’s evolving classification.

Group 1 – The Evergreen Group (Howells, 2000)

“The first group to flower. Though tender, these large, sometimes scented, clematis are a miracle of winter flowering. They flourish on outside sheltered walls. But they are dramatic given plenty of room in a conservatory. They dislike a cold wind even more than a low temperature. They are evergreen in winter – winter green. Flowering time: late autumn and winter indoors; late winter out of doors. Size: can make very large plants covering an area up to 20 sq. m. Strength: once established they make rapid growth. Flowers: open bells of intensely scented blooms of *C. armandii* and *C. napaulensis*; predominant colour is white. Leaves: much variation here from parsley-like fine foliage of *C. cirrhosa* and *C. napaulensis* to the large thick leaves of *C. armandii*. Care: these plants have a dormant period in the summer; will lose some or all their foliage, particularly *C. napaulensis*; no pruning. Uses: on walls in sheltered positions; climbing into large trees; conservatories. Points for: Winter flowering; plenty of flowers, some scented; large plant; no particular pest or disease; free of stem rot (clematis wilt). Points against: tender; too large for small gardens. Hardiness ratings: USA – Zones 6–9; worldwide – average annual minimum temperature above –23°C (–10°F).”

Published refs: Howells, *Choosing Your Clematis* (2000): 16

Common name: the Tender Group. This iteration of Howells’ concept is established as an epithet but accepting it challenges Armandii and Cirrhosa Groups.

Evergreen Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

Evergreen plants with small flowers, which flower on old wood early in the season. Examples include *C. armandii*, *C. × cartmanii* cvs ‘Avalanche’ (as ‘Blaaval’) & ‘Joe’, *C. cirrhosa*, *C. fasciculiflora*, *C. foetida*, & *C. forsteri*.

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 31, 95 & 399

“Evergreens” is used as a group heading on p.31, in bold type, within “Early small-flowered species and cultivars”, with examples *C. armandii*, *C. cirrhosa* and *C. ‘Joe’* and with analogous groups Alpinas, Macropetalas and Montanas. “Evergreen Group” is used as a heading on p.95 but only as a portmanteau for the Armandii, Cirrhosa and Forsteri Groups, not separately defined; it is also used as a heading on p.399 in Appendix 1: “Clematis by Groups”. Within the main directory (chapter 9) the cultivars are assigned either to “Evergreen Group” (e.g. *C. × cartmanii* ‘Avalanche’ [as ‘Blaaval’]), “Evergreen/ Armandii Group” (e.g. ‘Apple Blossom’), or “Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group” (e.g. *C. cirrhosa*). Evergreen Group *per se* is deemed not to have been effectively circumscribed as a distinct entity within this work (as required by ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3); nor have Evergreen/Armandii Group, nor Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group.

Evergreen Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)

“Includes *C. armandii*, *C. cirrhosa* and *C. forsteri* and their cultivars, all popular with gardeners because their foliage and flowers brighten the winter months. Many require shelter from ... frost.” Examples include *C. × cartmanii* ‘Avalanche’.

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds and Chesshire (2006): 21 & 52

Whereas Toomey & Leeds (2001) effectively used Evergreen Group as a portmanteau for members of the Armandii, Cirrhosa and Forsteri Groups, here, at p.21, it has apparently been redefined as a separate category subsuming the plants from those Groups. However, even though this term is also included within the “Clematis A–Z” chapter which follows (e.g. for *C. × cartmanii* ‘Avalanche’ and *C. forsteri*), the lack of any explicit reference to evergreen foliage within the definition and the continuing use of the undefined terms Evergreen/Armandii Group (e.g. for ‘Apple Blossom’ at p.35) and Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group (e.g. for *C. cirrhosa* at p.57) adds uncertainty to the clarity of the circumscription and renders this a confused name.

Evergreen/Armandii Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

Examples include ‘Apple Blossom’, *C. armandii*, *C. armandii* var. *biondiana*, ‘Bowl of Beauty’ and *C. finetiana*. [Not otherwise defined.]

Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 116 *et seq.*

See discussion under Evergreen Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001), where it is argued that neither Group has been effectively defined, modified or established in this work. However, unlike Armandii Group (Whitehead, 1959), this epithet is not entirely in Latin and therefore could have been accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11.

Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

Examples include *C. cirrhosa*, *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica* and ‘Freckles’. [Not otherwise defined.]

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 150 *et seq.*

See discussion under Evergreen Group of Toomey & Leeds (2001), where it is argued that neither Group has been effectively defined, modified or established in this work. However, unlike Cirrhosa Group (Gooch, 1996), this epithet is not entirely in Latin and therefore could have been accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11.

Evergreen Species & Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

“These are generally natives of the southern hemisphere, with the exception of *C. cirrhosa* from southern Europe and evergreen species from China such as *C. armandii*. They produce evergreen leaves in various sizes and forms and flower in nearly all cases from the previous season’s ripened stems, during late autumn, early to late winter and early spring. The flowers are produced in racemes as in *C. meyeniana* or fascicles as in

C. cirrhosa var. *balearica*. They can be bell-shaped and nodding as in *C. cirrhosa* var. *cirrhosa*, or flat and open as in *C. armandii*. The number of tepals [*sic.*] vary from four as in *C. napaulensis* to six as in *C. paniculata*. They can be dioecious, that is having male (staminate) and female (pistillate) flowers on different plants as in *C. paniculata*, or hermaphrodite (bisexual), having stamens and pistils in the same flower as in *C. armandii* and *C. cirrhosa*. They produce a range of different types of seedheads, from *C. cirrhosa* with full seedheads which become fluffy as the plumose seed tails age to the sparsely produced seeds of *C. armandii* which are also plumose, the seedheads having no garden value. The hardness of this group varies ...” “Members of the evergreen group include the following species and their respective cultivars: the New Zealand species (*C. affoliata*, *C. australis*, *C. forsteri*, *C. marmoraria*, *C. paniculata*); Section *Aspidantera* (*C. aristata*, *C. gentianoides*, *C. glycinoides*, *C. microphylla*); Section *Cheiropsis* Subsection *Cheiropsis* (*C. cirrhosa*, *C. napaulensis*, *C. williamsii*); Section *Flammula* Subsection *Meyenianae* (*C. armandii*, *C. finetiana*, *C. meyeniana*); & Section *Flammula* Subsection *Fasciculiflorae* (*C. fasciculiflora*).”
Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener’s Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 10, as “Evergreen Species & Their Cultivars”

Although not explicitly stated, this description, by using “Evergreen Species & Their Cultivars” as a heading within a defined classification and including the word “group”, is deemed to be effectively a Group definition (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Consistent with the (albeit incomplete) circumscription of Evergreen Group by Howells (1992), this enhancement does provide sufficient characterization for the epithet to be deemed to have been effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2).

Flammula Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from plants like *Clematis flammula*, *Clematis recta*, *Clematis hexapetala* [Pall.; i.e. *angustifolia* Jacq.] etc, for at least one parent”

“Subshrubs with a woody base, either erect or climbing, flowering on young shoots in summer. Leaves pinnate or sometimes ternate or simple, rather leathery. Flowers upright or horizontal, spreading, up to 3cm across, in usually large panicles. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 or rarely 5 or 6, white, white with purple or blue. Most have fragrant flowers.”

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 7

Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 19.6) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now deemed contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. Moore and Jackman (1872) included *C. flammula* within their *Jackmanii* Group and based a different Group on “*C. coerulea odorata*” (syn. *C. × aromatica*). Snoeijer (2008): 39 describes how he first chose the epithet *Flammula* – in preference to Moore and Jackman’s *Coerulea Odorata* and *Erecta* (both Groups containing elements it partially encompassed) – because *C. flammula* exhibits both climbing and non-climbing forms. Wishing also to include ‘*Aromatica*’ within his *Flammula* Group (1999), Snoeijer said he had avoided using *Coerulea Odorata* so as not to infer that plants within this Group would invariably be blue-flowered. [It should be noted though that, despite its name, Moore and Jackman’s *Coerulea Odorata* Group included as exemplar ‘*Intermedia Rosea*’, with lilac-rose flowers.] So, acceptance of Snoeijer’s definition would require re-circumscription of the residual elements of *Coerulea Odorata*, *Erecta* and *Jackmanii* Groups (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Flammula Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Flammula* DC. (excluding subsection *Meyenianae* (Tamura) M. Johnson), such as *C. angustifolia*, *C. flammula*, *C. recta*, *C. terniflora*. Usually deciduous subshrubs with woody base, stems erect or climbing. Flowers produced on current year’s growth in summer. Flowers usually single, erect or outward-facing, flat, 2–4cm across, usually fragrant and usually in large panicles. Sepals 4–6, white, cream, blue or purple. Leaves rather leathery, usually pinnate, rarely simple or ternate.”

Published refs: *International Clematis Register and Checklist 2002*: 12

Effectively a slightly revised re-statement of Snoeijer’s 1999 definition. The epithet must still be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Flammula Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Selections or hybrids from plants belonging to the botanical subgenus *Flammula*, for at least one parent, from species like *C. flammula* and *C. recta*

Fls hermaphrodite, upright [outward-facing], rather small, usually fragrant, borne in many-flowered, axillary and terminal, dichasial cyme, usually flowering with terminal flower first; bracts present, leaf-like but relatively undivided or simple. Buds upright or slightly nodding. Tepals [*sic.*] 4(–6), white, white with purple or violet-blue. Tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes present rarely. Stamens glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Habit either erect or climbing, deciduous; roots fleshy. Lvs ternate or pinnate, rather leathery, petioled; lflets simple, ternate or pinnate, margins usually entire or cleft; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring into early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 6–11. Examples include ‘*Aromatica*’ [*sic.*; syn. *C. × aromatica*], ‘Sweet Sensation’ and ‘Velvet Night’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 38–40

See comments under *Flammula* Group of Snoeijer (1999).

Flammula Group (Gooch, 2011)

“These hardy, summer-flowering, herbaceous perennial, clump-forming clematis can make useful additions to our gardens. A few such as *C. terniflora* will naturally climb but others are shorter growing ... [and] can be allowed to scramble freely in a border, or perhaps ... their non-climbing stems could be given some support to hold them erect. Their stems naturally die down over the winter.” Examples include *C. recta*, *C. recta* ‘Purpurea’, *C. terniflora* and ‘Velvet Night’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 130

Although no parental range is included, this definition remains consistent with Snoeijer’s of 1999.

Flammula/Recta Group (Marczyński, c.2004)

N: S. Marczyński (c.2004)

Hardy perennial clematis, flowering in summer and autumn, “with fragrant flowers, formerly included in Recta Group, recently included by Victoria Matthews in Flammula Group” [*N.B.* It was *C. recta*, not Recta Group, that was so included.]. “Their shoots die back in winter to the base. They reach 2m in height. Leaves pinnate with lance-shaped or oval, entire, green, blue-green or green-purple leaflets. Flowers fragrant, small (1–4cm in diameter), star-shaped with four, usually white or cream-coloured sepals. Frost resistance: [USDA] Zone 4–9.” Examples include *C. aromatica*, *C. mandshurica* and *C. recta*.

Published refs: *Clematis i inne pnącza ogrodowe*: 160–161 (2008)

Marczyński has explained (*in litt.* 14/7/2015) that he started to use Flammula/Recta Group in his nursery catalogue from about 2004 – in addition to Flammula Group – to distinguish non-climbing forms of cultivars derived from *C. flammula* or *C. recta*, in which the shoots die to ground level every winter, from climbing forms derived from *C. flammula* (which he retained in Flammula Group). In doing so, he was echoing Moore & Jackman’s basis for establishing their 1872 Erecta Group (from which they excluded *C. flammula*, being a climber). However, Marczyński’s distinction from Flammula Group was not made explicit when the epithet was established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5) and the epithet, being entirely in Latin, must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4). This re-circumscription necessitates redefining under new epithets the residual parts of *Coerulea Odorata*, *Erecta* & *Jackmanii* Groups of Moore & Jackman (1872), as well as of Flammula Group of Snoeijer (1999) [which deliberately included both erect and climbing forms: see Snoeijer (2008): 39].

Florida Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

Syns: Floridae Group (Jackman, 1910)

“Climbing large-flowered summer-bloomers, flowering from the old or ripened wood. Type: *C. florida*, other examples ... *C. Sieboldii* [= ‘Sieboldiana’], *C. Fortunei* [= ‘Fortunei’] and *C. ‘John Gould Veitch’*.”

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Florida type”

Although originally described as “Florida type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Snoeijer (1996) and Matthews (2002) were incorrect in stating that *C. florida* forms no part of Florida Group: Moore and Jackman clearly cite this here as an exemplar. It is also worth noting that, whereas Moore & Jackman (1872): 89 cited ‘Countess of Lovelace’ somewhat equivocally as “technically included in the patens group”, in their revised 1877 version it was reassigned to Florida Group; and, by 1877, ‘Belle of Woking’ was also classified as being in Florida Group.

Florida-Groep (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

“... groei-hoogte 1.5–2m, waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Japan, kunnen naar den aard der bloeiwijze, aan de ranken van het vorig jaar, en in verband met den betrekkelijk lagen groei, het best gebezigd worden voor rand- of allée-beplanting, ook wel voor perken.” [Growth height 1.5–2m, native to Japan, can be best used for border or allée planting, based on the type of inflorescence, last year’s stems and the relatively low growth...]

“De verscheidenheden dezer groep bloeien zeer vroeg, gedeeltelijk met zeer groote, dubbele bloemen, in de lente aan de ranken van het vorig jaar...” [The varieties of this group bloom very early, some with very large, double flowers in the spring on the branches of the previous year...] Examples include: *C. florida*, ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’, *C. florida fl. plena*, ‘Fortunei’, ‘John Gould Veitch’, ‘Sieboldii’.

Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 5 & 17

Ostensibly an enhancement consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (though using the term “Groep” – for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2] – rather than their “Type”). However, by extending the flowering season to include (early) spring it challenges the only characteristic by which Moore and Jackman effectively separated Florida and Patens Groups. It must thus be rejected as a recircumscription not adequately established, which should have resulted in the application of a new name [or names] (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Groupe II - Florida (Boucher & Mottet, 1898)

“Ainsi que nous l’avons dit dans la description botanique, les *C. florida* étant pollinifères seulement, les hybrides en sont très rares. Ce groupe ne comprend qu’une seule espèce n’ayant produit qu’un petit nombre de variétés. Elles se distinguent des précédentes par leurs fleurs de dimensions moyennes, se développant de mai en juillet sur le bois de l’année précédente et donnant quelquefois une nouvelle floraison à l’automne; elles présentent généralement six sepals courtement onguiculés, amples, se recouvrant jusque vers le milieu et étalés en roue.”

[As we said in the botanical description, *C. florida* being barely polleniferous, hybrids are very rare. This group includes only one species which produces just a small number of varieties. They are distinguished from the preceding by their medium-sized flowers, growing from May to July on the wood of the previous year and sometimes giving a new flowering in the autumn; they generally have six sepals shortly clawed, loose, overlapping up to the middle and like a spreading wheel."] Examples: 'Atragène des Indes' [*C. florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena'], 'Bicolor Sieboldii' ['Sieboldiana'], & 'Venosa' [= *C. × venosa* (Carrière) Schneid.; (*C. florida* × *C. viticella*)].

Published refs: Boucher & Mortet (1898): 69

This definition attempts to place *C. florida* firmly as the centrepiece of the Group; 'Duchess of Edinburgh', 'Fortunei' and 'John Gould Veitch' – exemplars of Moore and Jackman's Florida Group or of van Kleef *et al.*'s Florida-Group – are all classified by Boucher & Mortet as examples in their Patens Group. This re-circumscription therefore challenges Moore and Jackman's 1872 definitions of both Florida and Patens Groups and should have resulted in new Groups with new names (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that results in this definition being rejected as a re-use of an established epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Florida Group (Spingarn, 1935)

"Flowering on year-old ripened wood; summer-bloomers."

Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 78, as "Florida Type" Although originally described as a "type", this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). This is effectively a restatement of Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition.

Florida Group (Fisk, 1956)

"Spring and early summer flowering varieties producing mostly double flowers." Examples given: 'Belle of Woking', 'Duchess of Edinburgh', 'Lucie Lemoine' & 'Proteus'.

Published refs: *Fisk's Clematis Nursery cat.* (1956): 6

Ostensibly an acceptable restatement of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition, inclusion of spring-flowering challenges the key characteristic by which they separated Patens Group from Florida Group, nor is any direct connection made with *C. florida*, which is arguably contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 211 & Art. 22.4. This must therefore be rejected as re-use of an established epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1); re-circumscription should have resulted in a new Group [or Groups] with a new name [or names] (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Florida Group (Whitehead, 1959)

"Consists of *C. florida*, its varieties and hybrids. Deciduous climbers. Flowers large, semi-double or double, solitary, on long stalks, from the previous year's growth, in June, July. Vars.: *flore pleno* [= *C. florida* var. *flore-pleno* 'Plena']; *sieboldii* [= 'Sieboldiana']; 'Belle of Woking', 'Countess of Lovelace', 'Duchess of Edinburgh', 'Proteus' [and 10 others]."

Published refs: Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 35

Since all 16 of the individual exemplars it cites are indeed semi-double or double-flowered, it is clear that this circumscription was indeed, as stated, intended to include only those. [In that it is technically imprecise, since it also includes *C. florida*, which can be single-flowered.] However, on the basis that the exclusion of single-flowered forms was intended, this becomes a re-circumscription of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition, which should therefore have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to have done that makes this a re-use which must be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Florida Group (Fisk, 1975)

"The fourth group is the Florida Group, which includes all the double and semi-double varieties. They also flower on short growths from the old wood in May and June and need no pruning. In the summer and autumn they will produce single flowers on the young wood." 17 examples of cultivars are listed, including: 'Belle of Woking', 'Countess of Lovelace', *C. florida bicolor* ['Sieboldiana'], 'Duchess of Edinburgh', 'Miss Crawshay', 'Proteus'.

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 22

Ostensibly an acceptable enhancement of Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, except that it implies omission of single-flowered *C. florida* itself and 'Miss Crawshay' (which reputedly arose from *C. patens* × *C. lanuginosa*) was classified in Moore and Jackman's 1877 revised version of *The Clematis as a Garden Flower* as being in their Patens Group. It must therefore be rejected as a re-circumscription/re-use of an established epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Group III: Florida type (Snoeijer, 1991)

"Mainly flowering in spring with filled flowers on old wood. The flowers on young shoots are usually single."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

There seems no reason why this differently-named re-circumscription should not be accepted. However, care must be taken not to confuse this with Moore and Jackman's Florida Group (1872), on which this was apparently partly based: they defined Florida Group as being summer-, not spring-, bloomers; and they included *C. florida*, so flowers on old wood could be single as well as filled (*i.e.* double).

Florida Group (Huxley *et al.*, 1992)

“Woody climbers, 2.5–3.5m, flowering spring to summer on previous year’s wood; fls usually semi-double or double, spring-summer but usually single later in the season, 15–22cm diameter, white to lilac and deep violet.” Examples: ‘Belle of Woking’, ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’, ‘Hakuōkan’ (as ‘Haku Ookan’), ‘Kathleen Dunford’, ‘Miss Crawshay’, ‘Proteus’ & ‘Sylvia Denny’.

Published refs: *New RHS Dict. of Gardening* (1992): 651

Ostensibly an acceptable enhancement of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, except that it implies omission of single-flowered *C. florida* itself and ‘Miss Crawshay’ (which reputedly arose from *C. patens* × *C. lanuginosa*) was classified in Moore and Jackman’s 1877 revised version of *The Clematis as a Garden Flower* as being in their Patens Group. It must therefore be rejected as the re-circumscription/re-use of an established epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Florida Group (Gooch, 1996)

“This is a small group of very attractive clematis which all have the same general habit and requirements. Approx. height: 6–8 ft (2–2.6m). Flowers: early summer to early autumn; borne singly from the leaf axils on stems [branches] about 6 in (15cm) long. Aspect: sheltered, or conservatory, as these clematis are not totally hardy, except perhaps in milder conditions.” Examples include *C. florida*, *C. florida* ‘Plena’ & *C. florida* ‘Sieboldii’ [‘Sieboldiana’].

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 140

This variation seems to be consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Florida Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

“All cultivars seem to be derived from *Clematis patens*. ... The Florida Group was mainly used for plants flowering with filled (double) flowers. The reference to the species *Clematis florida* has botanically nothing to do with these hybrids and therefore this name cannot be used as a group name. If there should be a Florida group, then only one hybrid can be placed within such a group: *Clematis* ‘Venosa Violacea’. But as this group name is used for large, double flowering hybrids, this name cannot be used for this particular plant at the same time.”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 50, under account for Patens Group

Although some of the double-flowered forms, as Snoeijer describes, are now considered to be *C. patens* derivatives, Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition included *C. florida* and *C. florida* ‘Sieboldiana’ as exemplars, so Snoeijer is incorrect to assert here that “the species ... has botanically nothing to do with these hybrids”. Further, Moore & Jackman’s epithet is accepted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1) and Snoeijer is wrong to assert that “this name cannot be used as a group name”.

Florida Group (Brandenburg, 2000)

“Plants flowering on old or ripened wood, mostly with semi-double or double flowers; flowering time spring-summer; woody climbers.”

Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217

In attempting, apparently, to paraphrase Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition, Brandenburg has conflated the flowering period into “spring-summer”. This undermines their key distinction between spring-flowering Patens Group and summer-flowering Florida Group, so must be deemed a recircumscription/re-use and therefore rejected (ICNCP, 2016; Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Florida Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived directly or indirectly from *C. florida*

Fls hermaphrodite or unisexual, open campanulate to spreading, 8–12cm across, upright [outward-facing?], borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme, usually flowering from base upwards on young shoots; peduncle faces outwards; bracts present, leaf-like but relatively undivided to simple. Buds upright or with a nodding period in some cvs. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, white to purple or violet-blue. In unisexual fls, stamens changed into tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes and pistils usually absent; pistils in hermaphrodite fls club-shaped, shorter than stamens and glabrous. Seed tail not plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Habit climbing, deciduous; roots fleshy. Lvs pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple or ternate, margin entire or lobed; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring into autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 6–11. “Florida Group is an old group fully established [by Lavallée] in 1884. Before this year, Moore & Jackman published the name first in 1872 but classifying also Patens Group cultivars with double flowers in this group. This misclassifying of cultivars still happens today but not so frequently anymore.” Examples include ‘Alba Plena’, ‘Sieboldiana’ and ‘Venosa Violacea’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 41–44

Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition takes nomenclatural priority (ICNCP, 2016: Principle 3 and Art. 11.1). While Lavallée did indeed describe a few cultivars as “variétés” of *C. florida*, it is not clear he intended to form a discrete horticultural assemblage akin to today’s Group, so ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1 does not apply. Moore and Jackman’s definition deemed ‘Fortunei’ and ‘John Gould Veitch’ to be associated with *C. florida*. Snoeijer’s assertions that these double-flowered cultivars should be reclassified as part of a revised Patens Group and that Florida Group should instead be accepted in the revised sense published under section *Floridæ* by Lavallée (1884) would challenge Moore & Jackman’s circumscriptions of both Florida and Patens

Groups, necessitating giving both the residual part of Florida Group and the whole of Patens Group new, unambiguous names (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); simply re-using the same epithets must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). Note also that Snoeijer's inclusion of 'Venosa Violacea' as a putative Standard for his Florida Group (2008) challenges Moore and Jackman's Viticella Group, for which they cite the same cultivar as an exemplar.

Florida Group (Gooch, 2011)

"These exotic looking clematis are all very free flowering ... they are not considered to be fully hardy ... moved into cold glasshouse conditions to over-winter [there] they will remain semi-evergreen and may continue to flower." Examples include 'Best Wishes', 'Evipo020' CASSIS, *C. florida*, *C. florida* 'Alba Plena' [*C. florida* var. *flora-pleno* 'Plena'], *C. florida* 'Sieboldiana', *C. florida* 'Thorncroft', 'Evirida' ΠΙΣΤΑΧΙΟ and 'Evipo006' VIENNETTA.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 130

Although not strongly characterized, this seems consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition.

Floridæ Group (Jackman, 1910)

Syn. of Florida Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872 *emend* 1877).

"Climbing large-flowered Summer-bloomers, flowering from the old or ripened wood. The following all bear double flowers." Examples: 'Belle of Woking', 'Countess of Lovelace', 'Duchess of Edinburgh' & 'Lucie Lemoine'.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 22, as "Floridæ type" [and later in Watson (1915): 53]

Although originally described as "Floridæ type" by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Although it is slightly ambiguous, it is taken that Jackman was simply stating here that double-flowering applied to the examples he happened to have chosen, rather than that he intended to define Floridæ Group as *only* containing double flowers. On that basis and given that by then Moore and Jackman had reassigned 'Countess of Lovelace' from Patens Group to Florida Group, Floridæ Group can safely be deemed to be a synonym of Moore & Jackman's Florida Group *sensu* 1877.

Group IX: Forsteri type (Snoeijer, 1991)

Syn. of Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

"Hybrids of *Clematis* species mainly growing in New Zealand, e.g.: *Clematis forsteri*, *Clematis marata*, *Clematis petriei* and *Clematis paniculata*."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7, as Group IX: Fosteri type

Snoeijer (2008): 5 & 45 makes clear that Forsteri was the intended spelling and that the word Fosteri used within this epithet in Snoeijer (1991) was a mis-spelling; it should therefore be corrected (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.3). Even so, despite the priority of publication of "Group IX: Forsteri type", the circumscription of Forsteri Group in Snoeijer (1996): 44 was much clearer and has therefore been chosen in preference to define the Group as currently widely understood (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2). Group IX: Forsteri type should therefore be treated as a synonym of Forsteri Group of Snoeijer (1996).

Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

Syns: Group IX: Forsteri type (Snoeijer, 1991); New Zealand Group (Sugimoto, 2007); Oceania Group

"Woody plants, either climbing or shrubby, flowering on short shoots or directly from old wood in spring.

Flowers spreading to campanulate and unisexual (female and male flowers on different plants), 2–10cm across.

Tepals [*sic.*] 4 to 8, greenish-yellow to white. All cultivars known have single flowers. Species botanically

related to this cultivar-group: *C. afoliata*, *C. australis*, *C. foetida*, *C. forsteri*, *C. hookeriana*, *C. marata*,

C. marmoraria, *C. microphylla*, *C. paniculata*, *C. p.* 'Lobata', *C. parviflora*, *C. petriei*, *C. quadribacteolata* ...

Cultivars with male flowers: 'Green Velvet', 'Joe', 'Limelight' [and probably 'Majojo']. Cultivars with female flowers: 'Early Sensation', 'Lunar Lass', 'Princess'."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 44

Snoeijer first proposed this Group in his *Clematis Index* (1991): 7 as "Group IX: Fosteri type" [*sic.*]; he amended its spelling to Forsteri Group in 1996 and later made clear [in Snoeijer (2008): 5 & 45] that Forsteri was his intended spelling for this epithet, so that should be adopted (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.3). Despite the priority of publication of "Group IX: Forsteri type", the circumscription of Forsteri Group in Snoeijer (1996): 44 was much clearer and has therefore been chosen in preference to define the Group as currently widely understood (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2). Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet must now be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin.

Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are derived from species originally growing in Australia and New Zealand"

"Woody plants, either climbing or shrubby, flowering on shoots or directly from old wood in late winter into

spring. Flowers spreading to campanulate and unisexual (female and male flowers on different plants), 2–10cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–8, white to greenish-yellow."

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 8

A minor variation on *Forsteri* Group (Snoeijer, 1996) but its epithet must still be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: 21.11 & 22.4.

Forsteri Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Novae-zeelandiae* M. Johnson (native to Australia and New Zealand) such as *C. australis*, *C. foetida*, *C. forsteri*, *C. marata*, *C. marmoraria*, *C. paniculata*, *C. petriei*. Evergreen woody shrubs or climbers. Flowers produced on previous and current year’s growth, from late winter to spring. Flowers unisexual with male and female on separate plants, single, flat to bell-shaped, 2–9cm across. Sepals 4–8, white to greenish-yellow. Leaves 1–2-ternate.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 12

Effectively a re-statement of Snoeijer’s 1996 definition. The epithet must still be rejected (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived from species endemic in Australia and New Zealand

Fls unisexual and borne on separate (dioecious) plants, campanulate or spreading, 2–10cm across, upright to horizontal or nodding, borne singly or in few- to many-flowered dichasial cyme, usually flowering from base upwards on young shoots and with terminal flower first; bracts present, leaf-like but less divided to simple. Buds sometimes upright or horizontal but usually nodding. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–8, green, white or yellow. Filaments glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Habit either climbing or shrubby, evergreen; roots fleshy. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, rather leathery, petioled; lflets simple to biternate, margins entire or lobed to cleft; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late winter or early spring. Hardy to USDA zones 8–11. Examples include ‘Aoife’, ‘Purity’ and ‘Vanilla Cream’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 44–46

See comments under *Forsteri* Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Forsteri Group (Gooch, 2011)

“The clematis in this group are species, or are derived from species, native to New Zealand. They all have attractive evergreen foliage and flower in the spring from their ripened old wood. ... they are not fully hardy ... These clematis are dioecious”. Examples include ‘Avalanche’, ‘Early Sensation’, *C. forsteri*, *C. gentianoides*, [*C. × cartmanii*] ‘Joe’, ‘Lunar Lass’, ‘Moonman’, ‘Nunn’s Gift’, *C. paniculata*, ‘Pixie’ and ‘White Abundance’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 130

This seems consistent with Snoeijer’s 1996 definition, except that it explicitly excludes non-New Zealand species (such as *C. microphylla*) included by Snoeijer – despite later in the text citing *C. gentianoides*, which is native to Tasmania, as an example. Arguably it is a re-circumscription which should have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5) but the geographical range might simply have been misquoted so the description is deemed here to have been made insufficiently distinct to be treated as established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2).

Fortunei Group (Johnson, 2001)

Syns: “Double Group”; Double Large-flowered Group *sensu* Sugimoto (*c.*2007)

Large-flowered cultivars “mostly with double flowers. They are generally *C. patens* hybrids.” Examples include ‘Belle of Woking’, ‘Chalcedony’, ‘Countess of Lovelace’, ‘Duchess of Edinburgh’, ‘John Gould Veitch’, ‘Lilacina Plena’, ‘Louise Rowe’, ‘Multi Blue’ & ‘Royalty’.

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Rejected epithet (ICNCP, 2016: 30.1). Johnson (2001): 728 did not include ‘*Fortunei*’ itself as a cultivar within this Group, placing that instead in *Patens* Group; that makes this a non-coextensive re-use of the epithet (and also contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21I & Art. 22.4). Note that this circumscription challenges Moore and Jackman’s definition of *Patens* Group, which had ‘Countess of Lovelace’ as an exemplar. Van Kleef *et al.* (1890) used ‘Lilacina Plena’ as an exemplar for their *Patens* Group. Poorly circumscribed, *Fortunei* Group was subsumed within Early Large-flowered Group in ICRC (2002): 14 and within *Patens* Group in Snoeijer (2008): 61.

Gefüllte Clematis (Jouin, 1907)

Although four examples are listed under the heading “Gefüllte Clematis” [Filled, or double, clematis] (p.229), no attempt is made to circumscribe this as a Group – and indeed the examples are subsequently handled under separate lists: *C. viticella* ‘Purpurea Plena’ under *C. viticella* (p.231); ‘Louisa fl. pl.’ under *C. patens* (p.235); and ‘Lucie Lemoine’ & ‘Undine’ under ‘*Fortunei*’ (p.235–6).

Published refs: Jouin (1907): 229–236

It is deemed that no Group with this epithet has been effectively established in this work and that this term should be treated as a common name. It is listed here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification for clematis.

Graveolens Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

“Climbing small-flowered late summer-bloomers, flowering (often in panicles) from axillary growths of the much-branched leafy young or summer wood. Type: *C. graveolens*; other examples ... *C. grata*, *C. orientalis*, *C. vitalba*, etc.”

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Graveolens type”

Although originally described as “Graveolens type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). It was sunk by Snoeijer in part within his Tangutica Group (1991) – apparently so named partly because the gardening public were relatively unfamiliar with the species *C. graveolens* [see Snoeijer (2008): 69]. Note that Snoeijer’s creation of Vitalba Group in 1999 would also challenge Moore & Jackman’s definition, requiring the residual element to be re-named (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Graveolens-Groep (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

“Waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in China en Amerika (Mexico), zijn het meest geschikt voor perkbeplanting; zij verlangen warme en beschutte standplaats.” [... native in China and America (Mexico), these are most suitable for bedding; they require a warm and sheltered place.] “Deze bloeien laat in den zomer aan de vertakte jonge ranken.” [These bloom late in the summer on young branched twigs.] Examples include: *C. graveolens*, *C. campaniflora*, *C. fusca*, *C. orientalis*.

Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 6 & 35

Ostensibly an enhancement consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (though using the term “Groep” – for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2] – rather than their “Type”). However, it is a slightly garbled variant: for example, it omits the small flower size which was key to Moore and Jackman’s separation of Graveolens Group from Jackmanii, Lanuginosa and Viticella Groups (although it is interesting to note the inclusion here of *C. campaniflora* and *C. fusca*, presumably on the basis of their small flower size). The purported origin of “China and America (Mexico)” on p.6 does not marry up with the individual exemplars on pp.35–36 [*C. campaniflora* being native to Portugal and Spain].

Graveolens Group (Fisk, 1975)

“... consists of many of the small flowered species flowering in panicles from the axillary growths of the young wood. They include: *afoliata*, *campaniflora*, *eristemon* [sic.], *fargesii*, *flammula* varieties, *fusca*, *grata*, *jouiniana* [sic.], *orientalis* varieties, *paniculata*, *pitcherii* [sic.], *rebdariana*, *serratifolia*, *tangutica* ‘Gravetye’, *viorna*, *vitalba*.”

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 22

A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Group X (Snoeijer, 1991)

“reserved for yellow large flowering hybrids”.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

Many (most?) yellow-flowered hybrids were presumably intended to be circumscribed within Group VIII: Tangutica type, defined shortly before in the same publication, so the key distinction here seems to be the word “large” (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2). There is no further description; the following text lacks obvious examples; and the concept of this Group does not seem to have taken up further in Snoeijer (1996) or by other authors. Albeit established, it is deemed therefore to be a temporary working name and is included here simply for completeness.

Havering Group

Parentage: *C. marata* × *C. marmoraria*

I: County Park Nursery (1987)

A name used, as “Havering Hybrids”, by Graham Hutchins to cover all his crosses between *C. marata* and *C. marmoraria*. The first cross was made in 1987. Plants differ from County Park Group (*q.v.*) in having white hairs on the flower-buds, fewer sepals, smaller and darker green lvs and the female plants with silvery seed-heads. Examples: ‘Lunar Lass’, ‘Moonman’.

Published refs: *The Plantsman* 11: 208 (1990)

Originally called “Havering Hybrids”, these effectively constitute a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). Latterly, the cultivars concerned have come to be nested within other Groups, *e.g.* Forsteri Group (Snoeijer, 1996) or New Zealand Group (of Thorncroft 2005 or Sugimoto 2007).

Heracleifolia Group (Gooch, 1996)

“Hardy herbaceous plants with thick, woody stems. They vary in height from 2½–4ft (0.75–1.3m). They are clump-forming non-climbers and flower from late summer to mid-autumn. Flowers ¾–1½in (2–4cm) long; almost identical to those of the hyacinth [*Hyacinthus orientalis*]; tubular, borne in clusters from the leaf axils, with a large cluster at the top of each stem; four sepals with a textured surface and crimped edges, becoming broader towards the blunt tips which recurve right back on themselves as the flower opens; yellow stamens with beige anthers. Foliage coarse, with large, almost hairy-looking leaves of dull green, which have serrated edges.” Examples: *C. heracleifolia*, *C. heracleifolia* ‘Campanile’ [*C.* × *bonstedtii* ‘Campanile’], ‘Côte d’Azur’,

'Crépuscule' [*C. × bonstedtii* 'Crépuscule'], *C. heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* [*C. tubulosa*], *C. heracleifolia* var. *davidiana* 'Wyevale' [*C. tubulosa* 'Wyevale'].

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 144

Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 19.6) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is now rejected as being contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin. It should be noted that inclusion of *C. tubulosa* in a different circumscription challenges Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition of Erecta Group.

Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

Parentage: Derived from either *C. heracleifolia* or *C. stans* as one of the parents

"Erect or climbing plants with a woody base. In some cultivars the stem will die down to its woody base during winter, in others the stem might survive. Flowering on full grown stems or still growing stems but always on young growth in summer and early autumn. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers tubular, campanulate or almost spreading, bisexual (stamens and pistil in one flower) or unisexual (female and male flowers on the same plant), up to 4cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 to 6, white, cream-yellow, red-purple or violet-blue. All cultivars known have single flowers and several are very fragrant. A very unsatisfying name for a group of plants which are hardly related to each other. The only relation they have is that from the hybridization [*sic.*]. The other parents are hardly related to one another. Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *Clematis heracleifolia*, *C. h.* var. *davidiana* [= *C. tubulosa*], *C. h.* var. *heracleifolia*, *C. stans*." Examples include (with an erect habit) 'Bonstedtii', 'Campanile', 'China Purple' & 'Wyevale' and (with a semi-climbing to climbing habit) 'Chance', 'Jouinianna' & 'Mrs Robert Brydon'.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 45

Snoeijer's definition is a re-circumscription of Heracleifolia Group (Gooch, 1996), including climbing plants (which Gooch's definition explicitly excluded), *C. stans*, etc. It should therefore have been given a different epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to have done this makes this a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). The epithet used remains contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are derived from either *Clematis heracleifolia* or *Clematis stans*, for at least one parent"

"Erect or climbing plants with a woody base. In some cultivars the stem will die down to its woody base during winter, in others the stem might survive. Flowering on full grown stems or on growing stems but always on young growth during summer and early autumn. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets. Flowers tubular, campanulate or almost spreading, bisexual (stamens and pistil in one flower) or unisexual (female and male flowers on the same plant), up to 4cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, white, cream-yellow, red-purple or violet-blue. Several cultivars with very fragrant flowers."

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 8

See comments under Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Heracleifolia Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars "with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in subgenus *Tubulosa* (Decne) Grey-Wilson, such as *C. heracleifolia*, *C. stans*, *C. tubulosa*. Woody-based plants with erect or climbing stems that may or may not die down to the base in winter. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, tubular, bell-shaped or with the sepals spreading, hermaphrodite, or unisexual with male and female on the same or on separate plants, (1.5–)2–5cm across. Sepals 4–6, white, creamy yellow, red-purple, violet-blue or blue. Leaves ternate or pinnate with simple leaflets."

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 13

See comments under Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived from the botanical section *Tubulosae*, for at least one parent, like *C. heracleifolia* and *C. stans*

Fls unisexual or hermaphrodite, tubular or campanulate to almost spreading, nodding to horizontal or upright, some cvs very fragrant; usually borne in few-flowered dichasial cyme, axillary and terminal on young shoots, terminal fl opening first; bracts leaf-like but simple or relatively undivided. Buds nodding or upright. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, white, cream-yellow, red-purple or blue to violet. Filaments hairy or partly hairy or sometimes glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Either erect or climbing habit, deciduous; in some cvs the shoot will die down to its base during winter, in others the shoot might survive; roots fibrous. Lvs ternate or pinnate, rather herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple, coarse, margins serrate; seedling lvs alternate. FL: summer and early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 5–9. Examples include 'China Purple', 'Stanislaus' and 'Wyevale' (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 46–49

Snoeijer explained that he had retained Gooch's epithet in preference to coining Tubulosa Group [which would also have been rejected, being wholly in Latin]. See further comments under Heracleifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Heracleifolia Group (Gooch, 2011)

“These summer-flowering clematis are classed as herbaceous sub-shrubs; they have woody stems that die back, more or less, to a woody base during the winter. Most have erect stems and produce large clusters of hyacinth-shaped flowers. Others produce more star-shaped flowers whose tepal [sic.] tips recurve and their woody stems have a scrambling or semi-climbing habit.” Examples include ‘Blue Dwarf’, ‘Cassandra’, ‘Edward Prichard’, ‘Mrs Robert Brydon’, ‘New Love’, ‘Pink Dwarf’, [*C. × jouniana*] ‘Praecox’, ‘Sander’, *C. stans*, *C. tubulosa* and ‘Wyevale’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 130

This amends Gooch’s 1996 definition in ways consistent with the re-circumscription suggested by Snoeijer (1996) [*q.v.*] but thereby adds confusion as to the authors’ intended concept. It is probably best treated as a rejected re-use of Gooch’s 1996 definition (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Herbaceous and Semi-herbaceous Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered, late-flowering species and their hybrids. “This may be a diverse botanical group but a clematis is included here if its growing habit is more or less herbaceous.” Examples include *C. [× jouniana]* ‘Praecox’, *C. heracleifolia*, *C. stans*, *C. integrifolia*, *C. × diversifolia* ‘Eriostemon’, *C. × durandii*, *C. recta*. “The shorter-growing plants such as *heracleifolia*, *stans*, *integrifolia* and *recta* can also qualify as rockery clematis.”

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis 1992*: 37

In the summary section lower on the same page, the Group epithet is written as “Herbaceous or semi herbaceous” but the version using “and” is accepted since this heads the main description (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 24.7); ‘Herbaceous or semi herbaceous Group’ is considered to be an equivalent spelling.

Herbaceous Group (Howells, c.1993)

“The Herbaceous Group contains a number of wonderful plants for borders which clamber over other plants rather than climb. Being herbaceous they lose their stems in the winter. Examples are *C. ‘Durandii’* and *C. integrifolia* ‘Rosea’. They can flower from early summer onwards.”

‘Virtual’ publication such as this, taken from Howells’s revised classification online at

www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about the evolving classification. It is worth noting that it is not clear from this definition whether he intended it to contain plants such as *C. recta* which, although herbaceous and non-climbing, has erect, not clambering stems.

Herbaceous Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

“Although most clematis are climbers, some species and cultivars are either wholly herbaceous or subshrubby in their habit. The top-growth of truly herbaceous types dies back each winter and produces new growths from rootstocks the following spring. Similarly, in subshrubby species and cultivars the soft top-growth or nonwoody parts of the stem die back to a woody base each winter and new shoots break from them during spring. Herbaceous and subshrubby clematis (*Heracleifolia* and *Integrifolia* Groups) are very useful plants in herbaceous or mixed borders. For example, *Clematis integrifolia*, a European species introduced into cultivation as far back as 1573 and *C. heracleifolia*, a Chinese subshrubby species introduced into cultivation in 1837, are still widely grown. ... Herbaceous clematis have a lax-growing habit ... Taller forms, such as *Clematis ‘Alionushka’*, *C. ‘Durandii’* [*sic.*] and *C. ‘Eriostemon’*, may need artificial supports.”

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds, 2001: 118 *et seq.* & 401

“Herbaceous and subshrubs” is used as a group heading on p.31, in bold type, within “Late small-flowered species and cultivars”, with examples *C. ‘Alionushka’*, *C. integrifolia* and *C. ‘New Love’* and with analogous groups *Viticellas*, *Tanguticas*, *Texensis-Viorna* and “Other late species”. In the overview of Groups on p.100, no Herbaceous Group as such is mentioned; only, under the heading of “Herbaceous and Subshrubby Species and Cultivars”, *Heracleifolia* and *Integrifolia* Groups (although these are not clearly defined or differentiated). Within the main directory (chapter 9), the cultivars are assigned either to “Herbaceous Group” (e.g. ‘Aromatica’); “Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group” (e.g. ‘Alblo’ ALAN BLOOM); or to “Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group” (e.g. [*C. integrifolia*] ‘Alba’, *C. albicoma*, ‘Alionushka’ and ‘Arabella’). The term “Herbaceous Group” is used as a heading on p.401, in Appendix 1: “Clematis by Groups” but not there defined. It is therefore deemed that none of these Groups – namely *Heracleifolia*; *Herbaceous*; *Herbaceous/Heracleifolia*; *Herbaceous/Integrifolia*; nor *Integrifolia* – have been effectively defined, modified or established in this work but all are listed here for reference, as common names.

Herbaceous Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)

“Unlike most clematis which are climbers, members of the Herbaceous Group (*C. heracleifolia*, *C. integrifolia*) clamber. Because they are herbaceous or subshrubby, their top-growth dies back each winter. The next season they produce new shoots from rootstocks or a woody base.” Examples include (as *Herbaceous* Group) *C. × aromatica*; (as *Herbaceous/Integrifolia* Group) ‘Alba’, ‘Alionushka’, ‘Arabella’, *C. × diversifolia* cvs ‘Blue Boy’, ‘Eriostemon’ and ‘Heather Herschell’ and *C. × durandii*; and (as *Herbaceous/Heracleifolia* Group) *C. × bonstedtii* ‘Campanile’.

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21

Unlike in Toomey & Leeds (2001), here Herbaceous Group has been defined, with *C. × aromatica* a clear exemplar. However, the continuing use within the “Clematis A–Z” chapter of the undefined terms “Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group” and “Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group” – including implicitly both *C. heracleifolia* and *C. integrifolia*, which were apparently both cited at p.21 as defining exemplars of Herbaceous Group – adds uncertainty to the clarity of the circumscription and renders this definition insufficiently distinct to be deemed as established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2).

Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

Examples include ‘Alblo’ ALAN BLOOM, *C. × bonstedtii* (as ‘Bonstedtii’), ‘Côte d’Azur’.

Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 106 et seq.

See under Herbaceous Group of Toomey & Leeds (2001), where it is argued that Herbaceous/Heracleifolia Group has not been effectively defined, modified or established in this work.

Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

Examples include [*C. integrifolia*] ‘Alba’, *C. albicoma*, ‘Alionushka’, ‘Arabella’.

Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 104 et seq.

See under Herbaceous Group of Toomey & Leeds (2001), where it is argued that Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group has not been effectively defined, modified or established in this work.

Integrifolia Group (Ino, Nakamura & Uehara, 1986)

“The species grows wild from North Europe to the Soviet Union and Central Asia. It is herbaceous, the above-ground parts dying back in winter but it is easy to grow and flowers readily. We can enjoy it in the rock garden or a hanging basket. It is perennial.” Examples include *C. integrifolia* and ‘Blue Bell’ (as *C. integrifolia* ‘Blue Bell’). Published refs: Ino, Nakamura & Uehara, *Clematis* (1986): 99, as インテグリフォリア Integrifolia Group. It is clear that Integrifolia is a mistranscription of インテグリフォリア, since this is correctly spelt as *integrifolia* against two examples on the same page. The spelling should therefore be corrected to Integrifolia Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.2). Technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet must now be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin. Although one cultivar has been cited as an exemplar, it is arguable whether the Group (as distinct from its typical species) has been sufficiently well defined (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.1–3.2). Note that acceptance of the re-circumscription of *C. integrifolia* challenges Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition of Erecta Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Group XII: Integrifolia type (Snoeijer, 1991)

“... Closely related to Group XI [Diversifolia type] but the plants do not need support and have the typical *Clematis integrifolia* habit. The leaves are mainly simple.” Example: ‘Purpureostriata’.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 8

It is arguable, since the original 1986 definition of Integrifolia Group was poorly characterized, whether the separation of Diversifolia Group here constitutes a different circumscription to Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s. However, unlike for the latter, the epithet here is acceptable.

Integrifolia Group (Gooch, 1996)

“... this group of lovely herbaceous, non-climbing clematis are clump-forming, extremely hardy ... all grow to about 60–80cm tall. Flowers: mid- to late summer, from the current season’s wood, bell-shaped; generally smaller than those of the hybrids; deep mid-blue.” Examples include *C. integrifolia* ‘Alba’, *C. integrifolia* ‘Hendersonii’ [‘Hendersonii’ (Integrifolia Group)], *C. integrifolia* ‘Olgae’ [*C. × diversifolia* ‘Olgae’] & *C. integrifolia* ‘Rosea’ [‘Rosea’ (Integrifolia Group)].

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 146

Apart from defining the flowers as being “deep mid-blue” (when some of the exemplars are clearly white- or pink-flowered), this seems to be an enhancement consistent with Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s 1986 definition. Like that, it must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4. Note that, by citing *C. × diversifolia* exemplars, this circumscription differs from Snoeijer’s 1991 and 1996 definitions whereby Diversifolia and Integrifolia types were assigned to separate Groups.

Integrifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

“Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer. Leaves simple. Flowers nodding, campanulate, up to 5cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, red-purple, violet-blue or purple-violet. All cultivars known have single flowers. Cultivars listed here all belong to *C. integrifolia*.” Examples include *C. integrifolia*, *C. integrifolia* ‘Olgae’ [= *C. × diversifolia* ‘Olgae’] and *C. integrifolia* ‘Pangbourne Pink’ [‘Pangbourne Pink’ (Integrifolia Group)].

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 46

This seems to be an enhancement consistent with Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s original 1986 definition. However, like that, it must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4. Note that *C. ‘Olgae’*, usually classified as *C. × diversifolia* ‘Olgae’, is listed here as *C. integrifolia* ‘Olgae’ and therefore not in Diversifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Integrifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis integrifolia*"

"Woody sub-shrubs flowering on young shoots in summer. Leaves simple. Flowers nodding, campanulate, up to 5cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet."

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 9

A slightly amended version of Integrifolia Group (Snoeijer, 1996), still consistent with Ino, Nakamura & Uehara's 1986 definition – but, like that, it must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Integrifolia Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars "belonging to, or derived mainly from, *C. integrifolia*. Includes the Diversifolia Group (which covered *C. × diversifolia* (*C. integrifolia* × *C. viticella*) and its cultivars). Deciduous woody-based subshrubs with non-climbing or semi-climbing herbaceous stems. Flowers produced on current year's growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, usually bell-shaped, sometimes more or less flat, 4–9(–14)cm across, usually nodding. Sepals 4(–7), white, pink, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue. Leaves simple or ternate, more rarely pinnate."

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 13

It is arguable, since the original 1986 definition of Integrifolia Group was poorly characterized, whether the inclusion here of Diversifolia Group and of plants which "may not die down to the base in winter" constitutes a different circumscription to Ino, Nakamura & Uehara's – in which case a new epithet should have been chosen (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Like Ino, Nakamura & Uehara's definition, it must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Integrifolia Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Mainly derived from *C. integrifolia*, for at least one parent

Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to spreading, nodding, 3–5cm across, usually borne singly and terminally on fully grown shoots (though sometimes axillary peduncles will form); bracts absent. Buds nodding. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, red-purple, violet-blue or purple-violet. Tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes present rarely. Filaments hairy. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads persistent. Habit perennial-like, deciduous; roots fleshy. Lvs simple, herbaceous, sessile (or more or less so); lflets simple, margins entire or sometimes with a lobe; seedling lvs opposite. FL: summer. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include 'Budapest', 'Cora' and 'Pangbourne Pink' (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 50–52

An enhancement consistent with Ino, Nakamura & Uehara's 1986 definition but which, like that, must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4.

Integrifolia Group (Gooch, 2011)

"These hardy herbaceous perennial, summer-flowering clematis are derived from the wild *C. integrifolia* species that originated in Europe. They are all very free-flowering, clump-forming 'scramblers' that die back more or less to soil level each winter. Their non-clinging stems can be held erect ... or allowed to scramble ... Their stems vary in length from approximately 12 in (30cm) to 36 in (1m) depending on the cultivar." Examples include 'Hakuree', 'Hanajima', 'Hendersonii', *C. integrifolia*, *C. integrifolia* 'Alba', 'Ozawa's Blue' and 'Pangbourne Pink'.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 131

An enhancement consistent with Ino, Nakamura & Uehara's 1986 definition but which, like that, must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4. Note that unlike Gooch (1996), which included *C. × diversifolia* 'Olgae' as an exemplar for Integrifolia Group, this treatment separates Diversifolia Group [*q.v.*] as a distinct entity, so should in theory have adopted a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Jackmannii Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

"Climbing large-flowered summer- and autumn-bloomers, flowering successively in profuse continuous masses on summer shoots. Type: 'Jackmanni' [= 'Jackmani']". Other examples: *C. rubella* [= 'Rubella'], *C. magnifica* [= 'Magnifica'], *C. 'Star of India'*, *C. tunbridgensis* [= 'Tunbridgensis'], *C. flammula*, etc.

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Jackmanni type"

Although originally described as "Jackmanni [*sic.*] type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Originally spelt as Jackmanni by the Jackmans themselves (by 1870), the spelling has been corrected to Jackmannii in conformity with the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants* (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.1). Mis-spellings: Jackmani Group; Jackmanni Group. It is interesting to note that even the authors themselves, in coining this term, found difficulty in distinguishing it clearly from Viticella Group: for example they write, under their account of 'Alexandra' (p.81), "This belongs to the race of free-blooming varieties of the Viticella or Jackmanni Group". It is challenged by Paniculate Group (1915), which includes *C. flammula*. Later subsumed within Late Large-flowered Group by the ICRA in 2002 [see *ICRC* (2002)], it is a term still in use by other authors [although Snoeijer (2008): 101 admits the separation from Viticella Group impossible to determine]; its circumscription nowadays seems to involve a wide range of cultivars derived from hybridization between *C. viticella* (or its derivatives) and *C. patens* (or its derivatives) [although Johnson (2001): 685 redefined it as "*C. viticella* × *C. lanuginosa* hybrids"]. None of these modern uses remain compatible with Moore & Jackman's 1872

definition: for example, Snoeijer's creation of Flammula Group in 1999 was a significant change which should have resulted in redefinition of the residual part of Moore & Jackman's Jackmanii Group under a different name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Jackmanii Group (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

"De 1e. reeks verscheidenheden, groei-hoogte 2–2.5m, hebben de groeiwijze van Clem. viticella, zijn om de schoone en uitmuntende bloeiwijze het meest geschikt voor allée-, veranda- en perkbeplanting." [The first set of varieties, growth-height 2–2.5m, have the habit of *C. viticella*, with the beautiful and outstanding inflorescence most appropriate for allée-, veranda- and bedding planting.] "Deze groep, de schoonste van alle Clematis, is geene directe type, doch is ontstaan door kruising van Clem. lanuginosa, Clem. hendersoni en Clem. viticella atrorubra; deze bloeien in den zomer onophoudelijk tot laat in den herfst aan zomerscheuten met honderden bloemen." [This group, the most beautiful of all Clematis is no direct type but arose by crossing *C. lanuginosa*, *C. 'Hendersonii'* [*i.e.* *C. × diversifolia* 'Hendersonii'] and *C. viticella atrorubra* [*sic.*; presumably 'Atrorubens']; these bloom in summer continuously until late in the autumn on summer shoots with hundreds of flowers.] Examples include: 'Jackmanii', 'Perle d'Azur', 'Rubella', 'Rubroviolacea', 'Star of India', 'Thomas Moore'.

"De 2e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep, groeihoogte als de voorgaande, in hoofdzaak verkregen door bevruchting met Clem. lanuginosa, verlangen, naar den aard dezer kruissing, eene warme en droge standplaats, zijnde voor perkbeplanting het meest geschikt." [The second set of varieties of this group, growth level as the previous, mainly derived through fertilization with *C. lanuginosa*, need, from the nature of these crossings, a warm and dry place, being most suitable for bedding plants.] "Deze bloeien aan korte scheuten uit den bladoksel en aan het einde der ranken, zooals Clem. lanuginosa." [These bloom on short shoots from the leaf axils and at the end of branches, as *C. lanuginosa*.] Examples include: 'Guiding Star', 'Jackmanii Superba', 'Madame Grangé', 'Victoria', 'William Cripps'.

"De 3e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep, groei-hoogte 4–5m, gedeeltelijk ontstaan door bevruchting met Clem. patens en Clem. fortunei en naar den aard dezer kruissing, bloeiende aan de ranken van het vorig jaar, zijn het meest geschikt voor ruwe dek-beplanting." [The third set of varieties of this group, growth-height 4–5m, are in part derived through fertilization with *C. patens* and *C. 'Fortunei'* and owing to the nature of these crossings, thriving on last year's wood, are best suited for harsh deck-planting.] "Deze groeien zeer hoog, bloeien met enkele, sommige ook wel met dubbele bloemen, in de lente aan de ranken van het vorig jaar." [These grow very high, with some bloom, some also with double flowers in the spring on the branches of the previous year.] Examples include: *C. flammula* (as *flamula*), 'Gipsy Queen', 'Jackmanii Alba', Madame Baron Veillard', 'Protaeus', *C. terniflora*. Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 5 & 28

This seems an acceptable variation of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition but using the term "Groep" (for which the English "Group" is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their "Type"; and Jackmanii would now be considered the accepted spelling [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.1]. However, for example, 'Madame Grangé' and 'Thomas Moore' were classified as being in Viticella Group by Moore and Jackman (1877); and 'Victoria', having been classified as Jackmanii type in 1872, was reclassified as Lanuginosa type in Moore and Jackman (1877).

Jackmanii Group (Jouin, 1907)

There is no attempt made to circumscribe the Group itself, save that it is listed as a heading under Großblumige Arten [Large-flowered species] (p.229), with examples 'Alexandra', 'Durandii', 'François Morel', 'Fulgens', 'Jackmanii', 'Madame Baron-Veillard', 'Magnifica', 'Perle d'Azur', 'Splendida', 'Velutina Purpurea', 'Victoria' & 'Ville de Lyon'. All of these are then briefly described (together with 'Étoile Violette' and others) under the 'Jackmanii' entry on p.232 [except for 'Durandii', which is listed and described separately on p.231]. Published refs: Jouin (1907): 229–232

Although this treatment seems broadly consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, inclusion of, for example, 'Étoile Violette' – now usually regarded as being in Viticella Group – leaves some uncertainty over Jouin's exact circumscription; indeed, it is deemed that his characterization is not sufficiently clear to constitute a satisfactory basis for establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27). His belief that 'Durandii' might have originated from *C. integrifolia* × 'Jackmanii', or doubtfully from *C. integrifolia* × *C. lanuginosa*, is discussed in Johnson (2001): 584.

Jackmanii Group (Spingarn, 1935)

"Flowering from the young growing summer wood (all summer and autumn blomers); flowers more or less open, profusely massed continuous (?)."

Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 78, as "Jackmanii Type" Although originally described as a "type", this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). This is effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition.

Jackmanii Group (Whitehead, 1959)

"Consists of the hybrid *C. × jackmanii* and its varieties. Deciduous climbers. Flowers – large, open-faced, freely produced, usually in threes, from the current season's growth in July to September. Vars: *alba* [= 'Jackmanii Alba']; *rubra* [= 'Jackmanii Rubra']; *superba* [= 'Jackmanii Superba']; 'Comtesse de Bouchard' [*sic.*], 'Gipsy

Queen', 'Guiding Star', 'Madame Baron-Veillard', 'Madame Edouard André', 'Magnifica', 'Mrs Cholmondeley', 'Perle d'Azur', 'Star of India' & 'Victoria'."

Published refs: Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 35

A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition.

Jackmanii Group (Fisk, 1975)

"... consists of those varieties that bloom continuously throughout the summer on the young wood and need hard pruning every year." 24 cultivars are listed as examples, including 'Jackmanii', 'Madame Grange' and 'Victoria'.

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 22

A variation largely consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, except that 'Madame Grange' was classified as being in Viticella Group by Moore and Jackman (1877); and 'Victoria', having been classified as Lanuginosa type in 1872, was reclassified as Jackmanii type in Moore and Jackman (1877).

Group IV: Jackmanii type (Snoeijer, 1991)

"Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

An abridged and less well characterized, version of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition for Jackmanii Group, with a revised epithet. However, since this definition is identical to the one Snoeijer uses in the same work for his Group I: Lanuginosa Group, it cannot be considered adequately differentiated (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2) and should be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.1).

Jackmanii Group (Huxley *et al.*, 1992)

"Woody climbers, 2–6m, flowering summer to autumn on new shoots; fls 12–20cm diameter, sepals usually 4, wide to narrow and pointed, shell pink, red, blue to purple." Examples: 'Comtesse de Bouchard' [*sic.*], 'Gipsy Queen', 'Hagley Hybrid', 'Madame Baron Veillard' [*sic.*], 'Madame Edouard André', 'Madame Grange' [*sic.*], 'Mrs Cholmondeley', 'Niobe', 'Perle d'Azur', 'Rouge Cardinal' & 'Star of India'.

Published refs: *New RHS Dict. of Gardening* (1992): 651

This seems to be an acceptable enhancement of Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, except that 'Madame Grange' was classified by Moore & Jackman (1877) as being in Viticella Group and 'Mrs Cholmondeley' (which flowers on old wood in spring) has generally been placed in Early Large-flowered Group (whereas Jackmanii Group cvs are generally included in Late Large-flowering Group).

Jackmanii Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

"Woody climbers flowering on old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple leaflets, rarely ternate or simple leaves. Flowers upright to horizontal or semi-nodding, spreading to semi-campanulate, 6–15cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 to 6, usually [*sic.*] obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style plumose. Derived originally from *Clematis viticella* crossed with plants belonging to the Patens Group. New introductions are getting closer to the Patens Group but maintenance of the Jackmanii Group is still worthwhile." Examples include (with single flowers) 'Allanah', 'Ascotiensis', 'Huldine' and 'Vostok'; and (with semi-double or double flowers) 'Duchess of Sutherland', 'Jackmanii Alba' and 'Jackmanii Rubra'.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 47

Moore & Jackman's original 1872 definition of this Group included only plants flowering on "the young growing summer wood" and indeed the classification published in Jackman's 1870–71 catalogue (p.35) also specifically assigned 'Jackmanii' to "Summer Varieties" flowering on young wood as distinct from "Spring Varieties" flowering on old wood. Extending the definition to include cultivars flowering on old wood in spring is not just an enhancement but a significant re-circumscription/re-use which should have necessitated a new Group epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). This re-use must therefore be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Jackmanii Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are derived directly or indirectly from Viticella Group cultivars crossed with Patens Group cultivars"

"Woody climbers flowering on old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple leaflets, rarely ternate or simple leaves. Flowers upright to horizontal or semi-nodding, spreading to semi-campanulate, 6–15cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, usually obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style plumose."

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 9

This revised circumscription (which included flowering on old wood in spring) together with Snoeijer's simultaneous creation of Flammula Group in 1999 significantly amended Moore and Jackman's 1872 Jackmanii Group and should have resulted in re-circumscription of the non-Flammula element under a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Failure to have done this makes this a re-use of the Group epithet which must therefore be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Jackmanii Group (Brandenburg, 2000)

“Plants profusely flowering on the young growth during a long period; flowering time summer-autumn; woody climbers. The group is originally based on *C. ‘Jackmanii’* (*C. × jackmanii* Th. Moore)”.

Syn. of Jackmanii Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217

A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Jackmanii Group (Johnson, 2001)

Parentage: *C. viticella* × *C. lanuginosa* hybrids

“Late-flowering, with many moderately sized flowers.” Examples include ‘Jackmanii’, ‘Jackmanii Rubra’, ‘Lady Bovill’, ‘Mrs James Bateman’, ‘Rubella’, ‘Rubroviolacea’ & (possibly) ‘Thomas Moore’.

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685, as Jackmani Group

Although originally spelt as Jackmani by Johnson, the spelling has been corrected to Jackmanii in conformity with the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants* (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 35.1). Inclusion of ‘Lady Bovill’,

‘Mrs James Bateman’ and (tentatively) ‘Thomas Moore’ in this 2001 re-circumscription of Jackmanii Group challenged Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition of Viticella Group, for which all three cultivars were cited as exemplars. Johnson’s re-circumscription should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Jackmanii Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Cultivars are derived directly or indirectly from Viticella Group cultivars crossed with Patens Group cultivars

Fls hermaphrodite, spreading to open-campanulate, 4–15cm across, usually nodding but sometimes horizontal or more or less upright, borne singly or in few-fl'd dichasial cyme on young shoots in summer, opening from basal axils first, usually followed by terminal flower (though many cvs, left unpruned, will also flower on short shoots in spring, starting with terminal flower first); bracts leaf-like and usually simple. Seedling lvs opposite.

Buds nodding. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, inside white, red-purple, violet or blue. Stamens in a few cvs changed into tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes; filaments glabrous. Seed tails plumose or not; seed-heads not persistent. Climbing habit, deciduous; roots fleshy. Lvs usually ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple, margins entire or sometimes lobed to cleft; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring, summer and early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include ‘Evipo001’, ‘Jackmanii Superba’ and ‘Star of India’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 52–56

See comments under Jackmanii Group (Snoeijer, 1999); also about the re-circumscription of Patens Group (Snoeijer, 2008), which has a significant bearing on the parentage of Jackmanii Group cvs.

Koreana Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

“In the Alpina and Koreana Groups, as well as many other atragenes, the staminodes are seldom longer than the stamens and almost always shorter than the tepals.”

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001)

This Group is mentioned in passing (p.95) as forming an element of Atragene Group but is otherwise only indistinctly characterized, as above; *C. koreana* itself is classified under Atragene Group in the main directory (p.249) and index (p.399). This Group is therefore not deemed to have been effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27.1) but is noted here for reference.

Lansdown Brown Group

Parentage: A group of seedlings, presumably resulting from open pollination, raised from seed of the original plant of ‘Lansdown Brown’ growing in the garden of Gill Brown

R: J. & R. Gooch

Syns: *C. fusca* Lansdown Brown seedlings

Fls like *C. fusca*, urn-shaped, 2.5cm across, nodding, hairy. Sepals 4; inside white; outside purple with darker (mauve) ribs, mostly covered with brown down except along the margins, which are white, along the upper edge and tip and white-downy; elliptic, thick and fleshy, fused in basal half, somewhat spreading in upper half and with tips very slightly recurved. Habit dwarf, deciduous, herbaceous, with semi-erect stems to 0.6m.

FL: late spring to mid-summer.

Published refs: Gooch (2011): 172, as *C. fusca* Lansdown Brown seedlings, with image

Originally described as “Lansdown Brown seedlings” and classified in Viorna Group. However, the parentage of ‘Lansdown Brown’ was believed to have involved *C. fusca* × *C. integrifolia* [neither now deemed to be closely related to *C. viorna*]; and, since a number of closely-related seedlings are involved here, it seems preferable that they be treated as their own Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1).

Lanuginosa Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

Syns: Lanuginosae Group of Jackman ex Watson (1915)

“Climbing large-flowered summer- and autumn-bloomers, flowering successively on short lateral summer

shoots, the flowers sparse or distributed. Type: *C. lanuginosa*". Other examples: 'Gem', 'Gloire de Saint Julien', 'Henryi', 'Lady Caroline Nevill', 'Otto Froebel'.

Although originally described as "Lanuginosa type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). In recent times, this has either been reclassified as part of Late Large-flowered Group [see ICRC (2002)], or – where *C. lanuginosa* is considered conspecific with *C. patens* – it has been classed within a re-circumscribed (though not renamed) Patens Group [see Snoeijer (2008): 65].

Lanuginosa-Groep (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

"De 1e. reeks verscheidenheden, groei-hoogte 2–2.5m, waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Japan, zijn de grootst bloemige van alle Clematis, het meest geschikt voor perkbeplanting op warme en droge standplaats." [The first set of varieties, growth-height 2–2.5m, native in Japan, are the largest flowering of all Clematis and the most suitable for planting in a hot, dry place.] "De verscheidenheden dezer groep, de grootstbloemige van alle Clematis, bloeien in de zomer tot in den herfst; niet winterhard, ontwikkelen zij den schoonsten bloei aan zomerranken en moeten dus telkenjare aan den grond worden afgenomen." [The varieties of this group, the largest-flowered of all clematis, bloom from summer until the autumn; not hardy, they develop the fairest bloom on summer vines and must therefore be pruned down every year to the ground.] Examples include: *C. lanuginosa*, 'Beauty of Worcester', 'Candida' (as 'Lanuginosa Candida'), 'Lady Caroline Nevill', 'Madame van Houtte', 'Marie Boisselot', 'Otto Froebel'. "De 2e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep groeien hooger, 3–4m, in hoofdzaak ontstaan door bevruchting met Clem. patens en naar den aard dezer kruissing, bloeiende aan de ranken van het vorig jaar, zijn zij geschikt voor wand- en muurbeplanting." [The second set of varieties of this group grow higher, 3–4m, mainly caused by fertilization with Clem. patens and, from the nature of these crossings, thriving on the branches of the last year, they are suitable for walls and wall-planting.] "De verscheidenheden dezer groep hebben de groeiwijze van Clem. patens en bloeien later dan de voorgaande, aan de einden der ranken met volkomen bloemen; zijn beter tegen den winter bestand en bloeien evenals Clem. patens met volkomen bloemen aan de ranken van het vorig jaar..." [The varieties of this group have the habit of *C. patens* and bloom later than the previous one, with perfect flowers on the ends of the branches; are more resistant against the winter and bloom like *C. patens* with perfect flowers on the branches of the previous year ...] Examples include: 'Bangholm Bell', 'Henryi', 'Lawsoniana', 'Lilacina Floribunda', 'Lord Nevill', 'Mevrouw le Coultre', 'Mrs Cholmondeley', 'William Kennett', 'Xerxes'.

Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 5 & 19

A variant consistent with Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition but using the term "Groep" (for which the English "Group" is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their "Type". However, an attempt is made to subdivide Groups, not allowed under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. It is noteworthy that van Kleef *et al.* cite a significant number of their exemplars as having been derived from *C. lanuginosa* × *C. patens* hybridization [as they do also for some exemplars of their Patens Group]; Moore and Jackman's initial separation of Lanuginosa and Patens Groups was based on their different flowering times.

Lanuginosa Group (Jouin, 1907)

There is no attempt made to circumscribe the Group itself, save that it is listed as a heading under Großblumige Arten [Large-flowered species] (p.229), with examples 'Daniel Deronda', 'Grand Duchess', 'Marie Boisselot', 'The President' & 'Ville de Paris'. All of these are then briefly described, with other cultivars, under *C. lanuginosa* on p.233–4.

Published refs: Jouin (1907): 229 & 233–4

Although this treatment seems broadly consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, it is deemed that the characterization is not sufficiently clear to constitute a satisfactory basis for establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27).

Lanuginosa Group (Spingarn, 1935)

"Flowering from the young growing summer wood (all summer and autumn bloomers); flowers more or less open, successional dispersed."

Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 78, as "Lanuginosa Type" Although originally described as a "type", this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). This is effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition.

Lanuginosa Group (Fisk, 1956)

"Early summer to late autumn flowering varieties producing very large blooms on both young and old wood." Examples given include 'Beauty of Worcester', 'Blue' Gem' and 'Crimson King'.

Published refs: *Fisk's Clematis Nursery cat.* (1956): 6

This marks a distinct variation from Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition (where flowering was said to be only on summer, not old, shoots). Fisk's re-circumscription is therefore a re-use of the Group epithet and must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Lanuginosa Group (Whitehead, 1959)

"Consists of *C. lanuginosa*, its varieties and hybrids. Deciduous climbers. Flowers – large, produced in ones to threes, in succession from short lateral shoots of the current season's growth, June to October. Vars: *alba magna* [= 'Alba Magna']; *henryi* [= 'Henryi']; *candida* [= 'Candida']; 'Beauty of Worcester', 'Crimson King', 'Gloire de Saint Julien', 'Lady Caroline Neville' [*sic.*], 'Marie Boisselot', 'William Kennet' [and 21 others]."

Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 36

An enhancement consistent with Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition.

Lanuginosa Group (Fisk, 1975)

"As the groups have become so intermixed during the last hundred years of cross-breeding, it is not always clear to which group certain varieties belong. The main trouble is with the Patens and Lanuginosa varieties which have become so mixed it is difficult to separate them. ... In the Lanuginosa Group I have listed all those varieties that flower on year-old ripened wood in May and June *and throughout the summer at intervals* on young wood produced in the early summer." "... by far the largest group of all, it includes most of the varieties that flower from June to September, both on old and young wood; should not be pruned but can be if desired. They do not flower in a continuous mass as with the Jackmanii Group but flower successively on short, lateral summer growths." 49 examples are listed (including *C. lanuginosa* itself).

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 22

Like Fisk's 1956 treatment, this marks a distinct variation from Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition (where flowering was said to be only on summer, not old, shoots). Fisk's re-circumscription is therefore a re-use of the Group epithet and must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Group I: Lanuginosa type (Snoeijer, 1991)

"Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

An abridged and less well characterized, version of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition for Lanuginosa Group, with a revised epithet. However, since this definition is identical to the one Snoeijer uses in the same work for his Group IV: Jackmanii Group, it cannot be considered adequately differentiated (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.2) and should be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.1).

Lanuginosa Group (Huxley *et al.*, 1992)

"Woody climbers, 2.5–5m, flowering on short side-shoots on current year's growth; fls very large, loosely arranged, summer to autumn, appearing consecutively, single or double, 15–22cm diameter, white through cream to lavender or deep red." Examples: 'Beauty of Worcester', 'Bracebridge Star', 'Edith', 'Fair Rosamond', 'General Sikorski' [*sic.*], 'Henryi', 'Horn of Plenty', 'Lady Caroline Nevill', 'Marie Boisselet' [*sic.*], 'Nelly Moser', 'Silver Moon' & 'William Kennet' [*sic.*].

Published refs: *New RHS Dict. of Gardening* (1992): 651

This seems to be an acceptable enhancement within the sense of Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, except that 'Fair Rosamond' is classified by Moore and Jackman (1872) as being in their Patens Group. Note that all of the named examples are classified as Early Large-flowered Group cvs in *ICRC 2002* (wherein Lanuginosa Group cvs are deemed to fall, instead of within Late Large-flowered Group).

Lanuginosa Group (Brandenburg, 2000)

"Plants flowering on short side axes on the young growth; very large flowers spread over the whole plant; flowering time summer-autumn; woody climbers."

Syn. of Lanuginosa Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217

A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition.

Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001)

Syns: "Late Large-flowering Group" [common name]

"Late-flowering, with few large flowers." Examples include 'Gloire de Saint Julien'.

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

It is notable that, apart from 'Gloire de Saint Julien', none of the other exemplars cited by Moore and Jackman in their 1872 definition – *viz.* 'Gem', 'Henryi', 'Lady Caroline Nevill' & 'Otto Froebel' – are treated here as belonging to Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001). That makes this a re-circumscription which should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Lanuginosae Group (Jackman, 1910)

Syn. of Lanuginosa Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872).

"Climbing large-flowered Summer and Autumn bloomers flowering successively on short, lateral Summer shoots, the flowers dispersed." Examples include 'Beauty of Worcester', 'Henryi', 'Lady Caroline Nevill', 'Marie Boisselot', 'Nelly Moser' & 'William Kennet'.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 22, as “Lanuginosae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 53]

Although originally described as “Lanuginosae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Deemed to be a synonym of Moore & Jackman’s Lanuginosa Group (1872). Note that Watson (1915) adds flowering “from July to October” to the definition.

Large-flowered Division (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

“Clematis grown in gardens can be broadly divided into two groups. Large-flowered clematis (cultivars) have lace or spaghetti-like roots and large flowers, are rarely scented and can suffer from clematis wilt. Small-flowered clematis (species and cultivars) have fibrous (thin and fine) roots, carry numerous small flowers that are often scented and seldom suffer from wilt. The large-flowered cultivars can be further subdivided into early flowering and late-flowering groups. As a rule the early flowering cultivars flower on old wood, that is, on ripened wood made during the previous year(s). Therefore they require little or no pruning in early spring. Examples are *Clematis* ‘Doctor Ruppel’, *C.* ‘Miss Bateman’ and *C.* ‘Nelly Moser’. ... The late-flowering cultivars flower on growths made during the current season and should be pruned hard in early spring to encourage the plants to produce strong new shoots and flower later in the season. Examples are *C.* ‘Gipsy Queen’, *C.* ‘Hagley Hybrid’, *C.* ‘Jackmanii’ and *C.* ‘Lady Betty Balfour’.”

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 29

This is deemed to be a common name, not a Group – but it is included here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification systems within clematis.

Large-flowered Division (Matthews, 2002)

“*Clematis* cultivars can initially be divided broadly into small-flowered and large-flowered. In terms of size the division is not absolute: small-flowered cultivars have flowers (1.5–)2–12(–18)cm across and large-flowered cultivars have flowers (5–)10–22(–29)cm across. In practice, the distinction is fairly easy to see, because although the flowers of small-flowered cultivars are somewhat diverse in appearance, none (with the exception of a few members of the *Viticella* Group) has flowers that correspond to the big, usually flat flowers of the large-flowered groups.” “The large-flowered cultivars are here divided into two cultivar-groups based mainly on time of flowering and whether the flowers are produced on the previous or the current year’s growth, or both. Assignment to a Group is not always easy and it is possible that the acquisition of further information may result in some cultivars being reassigned. Should this happen, changes will be recorded in the future Supplements to the *Register & Checklist*.”

Published refs: *JCRC 2002*: 12–14

This is deemed to be a common name, not a Group – but it is included here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification systems within clematis.

Late Climbing Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered, late-flowering species and their hybrids. Includes *C. angustifolia*, *C. aethusifolia*, *C. flammula*, *C. maximowicziana*, *C. phlebantha*, *C. fargesii*, *C. grata*, *C. virginiana*, *C. vitalba*, & *C. napaulensis* [though Howells notes later that *C. napaulensis* “can be considered in the late species section or the early species section depending upon the time of its flowering”].

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis 1992*: 37

It is deemed that (apart from inferred, unspecified similarities between his exemplars) Howells has not characterized the members of this Group sufficiently for this epithet to be considered properly established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.2 & 27.2). His use of the term is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of his classification to be traced.

Group II: the late flowering (Howells, 1990a)

“Clematis are divided into two groups according to the flowering time during the year, be it either early (Group I) or late (Group II). This latter also gives a clue to pruning: ... in general ... the late-flowering clematis require much pruning.” “Each group is also subdivided into a) the small-flowered species and b) the large-flowered cultivars. The large-flowered cultivars have lace-like roots, have large flowers and are rarely scented. The small-flowered species, on the other hand, have fibrous, thread-like roots, have many small flowers, suffer less from wilt, are fast growers and many of them are scented.”

Published refs: Howells, *A Plantsman’s Guide to Clematis* (1990): 19–20

Subdivision of Groups in the way Howells suggested is not permissible under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. However, in other respects, his circumscriptions of Groups I and II are valid. This definition was soon superseded by Howells’ publication later in 1990 of his Groups 3 and 4 but it is included here for completeness in tracing the evolution of his proposed classification system.

Late Flowering Large-flowered Group (Chesshire, 2004)

“Most of these are similar to the early-flowering hybrids but are rarely double or striped; they flower in mid- to late summer. They are sometimes known as the Jackmanii group, after its most famous member, *C.* ‘Jackmanii’. They carry *C. viticella* blood, which gives them their late-flowering characteristic. Some straddle this and the *viticella* group ...”

Published refs: Chesshire (2004): 21

Apparently created as a synonym for Jackmanii Group (though this definition lacks specific mention of the latter's key characteristic of flowering on current season's wood), this term is not then further used in the following chapter on "Choosing Clematis". With its implicit lack of clarity over the boundary with Viticella Group, this circumscription is deemed insufficiently exact to serve in differentiating the intended cultivars, as required under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 and is therefore rejected.

Group 3: The late flowering small flowered species (Howells, 1990b)

Published refs: J. Howells in *Clem. Int.* 1990: 45–46

Not further characterized in the original publication, Howells recircumscribes his earlier 1990 definition of Group II by elevating his two sub-groups there into full Groups. The epithet used, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells's classification to be traced.

Group 4: The late flowering large flowered hybrids (Howells, 1990b)

Published refs: J. Howells in *Clem. Int.* 1990: 45–46

Not further characterized in the original publication, Howells recircumscribes his earlier 1990 definition of Group II by elevating his two sub-groups there into full Groups here. The epithet used, consisting of more than three words, could not be accepted under ICNCP, 1980 [see ICNCP, 1995: Art. 17, Note 3]; further, it is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells's classification to be traced.

Late-flowering Species & their Small-flowered cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

"This group includes a very wide range of clematis species [*q.v.*] from many geographical areas, such as Europe, North America, the Himalayas, China and Japan. Their habit is almost entirely deciduous in northern Europe, some, such as *C. flammula*, being semi-evergreen in mild locations where temperatures rarely drop below 0°C (32°F). They all flower from the current season's growth, the flowers varying considerably ... Some have exceptionally attractive seedheads, such as those belonging to the Meclatis Section (for example *C. tangutica* 'Bill MacKenzie'). Their winter hardiness is variable."

Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 14–16, as Viticella Section

Although Evison described this aggregation as a "section", it is clear he did not mean it in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping (although 'Bill MacKenzie' is the only cultivar example cited) – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). However the epithet, consisting of more than 30 characters, does not conform with ICNCP, 2016: 21.13, so must be rejected.

Late Large-flowered Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

"The clematis belonging to this section have been raised from crosses between *C. lanuginosa* and *C. viticella* and between cultivars of these two species. They all flower on the current season's stems, with some such as *C. 'Gipsy Queen'* producing occasional early flowers from the previous season's ripened stems. They are deciduous, producing mostly trifoliate leaves with leaflets being entire or occasionally serrated. The flowers are produced along the terminal ends of the current season's stems from midsummer until early or late autumn. The flowers are flat open, with four to six tepals [*sic.*] and are 12cm (4¾ in) diameter or larger. The flowers produced towards the autumn are smaller. This group does not produce interesting seedheads. They are fully winter hardy to Zones 3–9 and are extremely useful plants in cold climates. The clematis which belong to this section include *C. 'Jackmanii'*, *C. 'Comtesse de Bouchaud'* and *C. 'Ascotiensis'*."

Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 14

Although Evison described this aggregation as a "section", it is clear he did not mean it in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). The epithet "Late Large-flowered" had been coined previously by Howells but that use was apparently only ever promulgated online and so cannot be considered effectively established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25 & 27.1). Evison's re-named definition is deemed to be accepted.

Group IV: Late Large Flowered (Howells, 1991)

Howells's 1990 definition of "Group 4: the late flowering large flowered hybrids" was here modified to Late Large Flowered Group. Exemplars include 'Jackmanii' and 'Lawsoniana'. However, the Group is not otherwise described.

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis* 1991: 55

This Group is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27). This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells's classification to be traced. It should also be noted that the separation of large-flowered cultivars into Early and Late Large-flowered has been criticized in parts of the world where there is not such a clear separation in flowering seasons.

Late Large-flowered Group (Howells, c.1993)

“The Late Large-Flowered bloom on growth made in the present season; so it makes sense to prune them severely in the early spring so as to encourage them to produce strong growth to make an abundance of flowers later. They bloom from early summer onwards. Examples are ‘Comtesse de Bouchaud’, ‘Gipsy Queen’, ‘Hagley Hybrid’, ‘Jackmanii’.” Having previously published various iterations of “late-flowering” groupings, Howells’s revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk) was his first use of the term Late Large-flowered Group with a description. However, such ‘virtual’ publication is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about Howells’s evolving classification.

Late Large-flowered Group (Matthews, 2002)

“Comprises the former Lanuginosa Group and Jackmanii Group. Cultivars of the Lanuginosa Group were derived mainly from *C. lanuginosa*, either directly or indirectly. The Jackmanii Group covered cultivars produced from a cross between *C. viticella* (or a derivative therefrom) and a member of the Patens Group. Both groups produce their flowers on the current year’s growth in summer and autumn. It is often impossible to say whether a cultivar belongs to the Lanuginosa Group or to the Jackmanii Group, due to hybridization and/or lack of information on the parentage, so it is not possible to maintain these groups.

Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on the current year’s growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers usually single, sometimes semi-double or double, erect to horizontal or semi-nodding, flat to somewhat bell-shaped, (5–)10–20(–29)cm across. Sepals of single flowers 4–6(–8), white, or shades of pink, pink-purple, red, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves usually ternate or pinnate, rarely simple.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 14

Including as it does semi-double or double flowers (which Evison had assigned to a separate Group), this is a different circumscription to that first defined by Evison under a similar epithet in 1998. Although this epithet had previously been used by Howells, that was apparently never established, so Matthews’ use becomes the accepted one (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.1).

Late Large Flowered Group (Gooch, 2011)

“This large group contains many popular larger flowered clematis that generally only flower on their new growth each year (such as ‘Jackmanii’) ... These are all hardy ... Many have similar origins to ‘Jackmanii’ but their pedigree is often complex and also often unknown.” Examples include ‘Eviso043’ AMETHYST BEAUTY, ‘Aotearoa’, ‘Ascotiensis’, ‘Caroline’, ‘Comtesse de Bouchaud’ and ‘Eviso001’ WISLEY.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 131

Arguably consistent with Matthews’s 2002 iteration, though less well characterized.

Late Large-flowering Group

Used as a common name for Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001)

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Late Mixed Group (Howells, c.1993)

“The Late mixed group brings the clematis year to an end in a burst of glory. Some of the plants are very vigorous as well as being scented and flower to late autumn. Examples are *C. flammula* and *C. potanini* [sic.]” ‘Virtual’ publication such as this, taken from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about the evolving classification.

Group III: Late Small flowered (Howells, 1991)

Howells’s 1990 definition of “Group 3: the late flowering small flowered species” was here modified to include five sub-groups: Viticella, Orientalis, Texans, Herbaceous and Shrub and Spreading. Exemplars were given for each sub-group (mainly species but, for example, including ‘Étoile Rose’ for Texans sub-group). However, none of these sub-groups nor the main Group were otherwise described.

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis 1991*: 55

This Group is not deemed to have been adequately described for effective establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27), nor is subdivision of Groups accepted under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. This iteration is therefore deemed to be rejected but is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of Howells’s classification to be traced.

Macropetala Group (Whitehead, 1959)

“Consists of *C. macropetala* and varieties. Deciduous climbers. Flowers medium to large, solitary, with pointed sepals, from previous season’s growth, in May, June. Vars.: *markhamii* ‘Markham’s Pink’.”

Published refs: Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 36

Note that, in coining this name, no explicit distinction is made about double- rather than single-flowered forms, though both *C. macropetala* and ‘Markham’s Pink’ are indeed the former. Recent authors have tended to sink this Group within Atragene Group (Fisk, 1975).

Macropetala Group (Gooch, 1996)

"The species *C. macropetala* was introduced to Britain in 1910. It is a native of Northern China and Siberia and was originally discovered by the French missionary and botanist D'Incarville, in Northern China in about 1742. Approx. height: 8–10ft (3m). Flowers: profuse, from the old, ripened wood, from mid- to late spring; 1½–2½in (3.5–6cm) long; borne on slender stalks about 3in (7.5cm) long; flowers hang like open bells and have four outer sepals, about 1½in (4cm) long and ¾in (2cm) wide, enclosing layers of smaller petaloid stamens, which become progressively smaller towards the centre; outer layers of the sepals taper to a point and vary in colour from light to mid-violet-blue; the innermost layer is off-white, sometimes flushed with blue; attractive seedheads are produced and stay on the plant for most of the winter. Foliage: leaves are each divided into three, each division having three leaflets with serrated edges."

"There are now many hybrid macropetalas ... they all have the same characteristics as the original species." Examples include *C. macropetala* 'Markham's Pink'.

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 153

This enhancement, consistent with Whitehead's 1959 definition, is more explicit about the semi-double form of the flowers.

Macropetala Group (Howells, c.1993)

"Almost at once [after the Alpina Group] blooms the Macropetala Group. Here we have not single but double nodding bells in a variety of colours from early spring onwards on plants of medium height. Examples are 'Markham's Pink' and 'Jan Lindmark'."

Having published *macropetalas* as a sub-group of *Atragene* Group in *The Clematis* 1992, shortly thereafter Howells issued a revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, containing Macropetala Group *per se*. Such 'virtual' publication is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so it is included here purely for information about Howells's evolving classification. It is worth noting though that this enhancement is consistent with Whitehead's original 1959 definition but, unlike that, specifies double-flowering.

Macropetala Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

"... On the other hand, in the Macropetala Group the outer petal-like staminodes are approximately the same length as the sepals [*sic.*], making the flowers look semi-double or double."

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 31 & 95–96

"Macropetalas" is used as a group heading on p.31, in bold type, within "Early small-flowered species and cultivars", with examples *C. 'Ballet Skirt'* and *C. 'Jan Lindmark'* and with analogous groups Evergreens, Alpinas and Montanas. "Macropetala Group" is listed on pp.95–96 only within the context of *Atragene* Group. *C. macropetala* itself and its cultivars are then classed under *Atragene* Group within the main directory [e.g. pp.267 & 399]. Macropetala Group (Toomey & Leeds) is therefore not considered to have been distinctly circumscribed in this work (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 27.8) but it is listed here for reference.

Meclatis or Orientalis Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered, late-flowering species and their hybrids. Includes species from Sections Meclatis and Brachiata

[Snoeijer (1992)] and "hybrids of *tangutica* such as 'Bill MacKenzie', 'Gravetye Variety', 'L&S No 13342'.

Denis Bradshaw has suggested that to call this group 'yellow flowered' would allow the inclusion of *akebioides*, *brachiata*, *graveolens*, *serratifolia*, *rehderiana*, *vernayi*."

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis* 1992: 36

Although somewhat equivocally defined, there is no intrinsic reason why this epithet should not be deemed established and accepted. In practice, however, use of this Group was effectively superseded shortly afterwards by the widespread acceptance of *Tangutica* Group (of Snoeijer, 1996). Note that L&S 13342 is the number under which in 1947 Ludlow, Sherriff & Elliot introduced from Tibet the plant now classified as *C. tibetana* subsp. *vernayi* 'Orange Peel'; that collector's number should not be taken as being a cultivar epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21.25, Note 4), nor is it a *C. tangutica* hybrid as suggested by Howells.

Mid-season Large-flowered Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

"These clematis have been derived from *C. lanuginosa* and crosses with *C. patens*. *C. lanuginosa* belongs to section *Viticella* subsection *Lanuginosae* and, although it is thought by some authorities to be a species, others believe it to be a form of *C. patens*. Whatever its origin, it has been useful to hybridists to create the mid-season flowering large-flowered cultivars. As with the two cultivar sections above [Early Large-flowered and Semi-double & Double Large-flowered], clematis in this section produce their first flowers from the leaf axil buds which were ripened the previous year. However, the new stems produced by this section grow much longer before they bear their solitary flowers, which are 15cm (6 in) or larger. This group then continues to produce new growth after flowering, bearing further crops of flowers until early autumn. The second and later crops of flowers are produced along the flowering stem towards its apex, from each of the last three to five pairs of leaf axil buds. This section also produces attractive seedheads. Cultivars in this section include *C. 'Henryi'*, *C. 'Marie Boisselot'* and *C. 'W.E. Gladstone'*."

Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 14

Although Evison described this aggregation as a "section", it is clear he did not mean that in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Although ostensibly Evison's definition might be deemed merely a restatement of

Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition of Lanuginosa Group, the latter defined Lanuginosa type as only flowering from the young growing summer wood whereas the former includes first flowers produced on ripened wood from the previous year: in that sense it becomes a re-circumscription, validly renamed. However the epithet, consisting of more than 30 characters, does not conform with ICNCP, 2016: 21.13, so must be rejected.

Montana Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

"Climbing winter- and spring-bloomers, with medium-sized flowers, in aggregated axillary clusters on the old or ripened wood. Type: *C. montana*; other examples ... *C. barbellata* and *C. calycina*" [= *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*]. Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as "Montana type" Although originally described as "Montana type" by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). This circumscription is significantly challenged by creation of the Calycinae or Cirrhosa Groups, requiring the residual element to be re-defined under a different name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Montana-Groep (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

"Waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Indië en N. Afrika, zijn het meest geschikt voor perkbeplanting op droge en warme standplaats." [... native in India and N. Africa, these are most suitable for bedding in a dry and warm location.] "Deze bloeien in de lente met kleine bloemen in trossen aan de ranken van het vorig jaar." [These bloom in spring with small flowers in bunches on the vines of the previous year.] Examples are: *C. montana*, *C. barbellata*, *C. calycina* [= *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*], *C. cirrhosa*, *C. montana grandiflora*. Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 6 & 36 This is based on Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition (though using the term "Groep" – for which the English "Group" is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2] – rather than their "Type"), albeit a slightly garbled variant: *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*, from the Balearic Islands, Corsica and Sardinia, does not match up with the purported origin of "India and North Africa" on p.6.

Montana Group (Whitehead, 1959)

"Consists of *C. montana* and varieties. Deciduous climbers. Flowers – medium-sized, produced singly in axillary clusters from previous year's growth, in May, June. Vars: *grandiflora*; *lilacina* [= 'Lilacina']; *rubens*; *wilsonii*; 'Elizabeth', 'Pink Perfection'."

Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 36

Whitehead makes no statement as to how he would classify *C. cirrhosa*, so this variation seems to be consistent with Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition.

Montana Group (Fisk, 1975)

"... includes the evergreen varieties. They also flower on year-old wood from January to May and need no pruning." Examples include: *C. armandii* varieties, *C. calycina* [= *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica*], *C. chrysocoma*, *C. cirrhosa*, *C. montana* varieties, *C. spooneri* [= *C. chrysocoma pro parte*?], *C. spooneri rosea* [= 'Spooneri Rosea'], *C. × vedrariensis* 'Hidcote', & *C. × vedrariensis* 'Highdown'.

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 21

A plant or combination of plants can be in more than one Group, depending on the latter's definitions, so Fisk's inclusion of *C. armandii* here – despite Whitehead (1959) having established an Armandii Group – is technically allowed (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.4). However, the broad circumscription – including the summer-flowering *C. chrysocoma* (blooming on current year's growth) and *C. spooneri* – makes this no longer co-extensive with that defined by Moore & Jackman in 1872; a different epithet should have been chosen (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5) and failure to have done this means this re-use must be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1 & 22.4). Note also that Montana Group *sensu* Fisk would be challenged by acceptance of Evergreen Group.

Group XIII: Montana type (Snoeijer, 1991)

"Hybrids of *Clematis* species belonging to taxonomic section *Cheirosis*, e.g.: *Clematis chrysocoma*, *Clematis cirrhosa* and *Clematis montana*. They flower mainly on old wood."

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 8

Care should be taken not to confuse this with Moore and Jackman's Montana Group. The latter, which included *C. barbellata* and *C. cirrhosa* as well as *C. montana*, was based on the definition that these were "climbing winter- and spring-bloomers ... [flowering] on the old or ripened wood". Snoeijer's re-definition here widens the species' range to include, for example, the botanically-related *C. chrysocoma* – but this is a non-climbing subshrub which flowers in summer on current year's growth: characters not co-extensive with Moore and Jackman's definition.

Montana Group (Howells, 1992)

Early flowering. "It includes: *Montanas* with cultivars and many hybrids, [e.g.] 'Elizabeth', 'Mayleen', 'Freda', etc.; *C. chrysocoma*, *C. graciliflora* [*sic.*; presumably *gracilifolia*]; *C. × vedrariensis*, etc. [section *Cheirosis* of Snoeijer (1992)]."

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis* 1992: 36

Although this broadly reflects Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition, the inclusion for example of the shrubby, non-climbing, summer-flowering *C. chrysocoma* renders it non-co-extensive and thus in effect a re-circumscription which should have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Montana Group (Howells, c.1993)

"Now [after Evergreen, Alpina and Macropetala Groups] comes the dramatic entrance of the Montana group. Indeed many, not aware of the beauties that have gone before, regard these as starting the clematis season. A plant can be huge, almost overpowering and covered with thousands of blooms. Examples are 'Freda' and 'Mayleen'." "Virtual" publication such as this, from Howells's revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so this definition is included here purely for information about Howells's evolving classification.

Montana Group (Gooch, 1996)

"The original *C. montana*, introduced from the Himalayas by Lady Amherst in 1831, was white. There are now many clematis labelled 'montana' but they vary greatly, because over the years they have been grown from seed and not reproduced vegetatively. Approx. height: the majority make about 7–10m of growth; others are less rampant, growing to around 4.5m, while other can reach 12m or more. Flowers: produced in abundance from old ripened wood through late spring and early summer and a modest display is occasionally produced during early autumn; most are single with four sepals but a few plants bear semi-double; colour varies from white through all shades of pink to almost cherry-red. Foliage: colour also varies with the varieties, from light green to deep purply-bronze; leaves each have three leaflets with serrated edges." Examples include *C. montana* 'Alexander', *C. montana* 'Broughton Star' [sic.], *C. montana* 'Elizabeth' [sic.] & *C. montana* 'Freda' [sic.].
Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 156

This seems to be consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition and co-extensive with *C. montana*.

Montana Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

"Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and sometimes again at the base of young shoots later in the season. Leaves mainly ternate, glabrous to densely yellowish hairy. Flowers upright, more or less spreading, 3–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 but sometimes 5 or 6, white or pale red-purple to dark red-purple. Cultivars listed here all belong to *Clematis montana*. Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *C. gracilifolia*, *C. montana* [and its varieties] var. *chrysocoma*, var. *montana*, var. *sericea* and var. *wilsonii*." Examples include (with single flowers) 'Alexander', 'Continuity' & 'Elizabeth' and (with semi-double or double flowers) 'Broughton Star', 'Margaret Jones' & 'Marjorie'.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 49

Moore and Jackman's Montana Group (1872) was based on the definition that these plants were "climbing winter- and spring-bloomers ... [flowering] on the old or ripened wood". Snoeijer includes the botanically-related *C. chrysocoma*, a non-climbing subshrub which flowers in summer on current year's growth: characters non-co-extensive with Moore and Jackman's definition. This is a significant re-circumscription which should have necessitated the creation of a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Re-use of this epithet must therefore be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Montana Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis montana*"

"Woody climbers flowering axillary on old wood in spring and/or at the base of young shoots. Leaves mainly ternate but also pinnate, glabrous to densely yellowish hairy. Flowers upright, more or less spreading, 3–10cm across. Tepals [sic.] 4 but sometimes 5–6, white or pink to dark red-purple." Examples include *C. chrysocoma* and 'Continuity'.

Published refs: J. van Zoest B.V. cat. 1999: 10

Adoption in the same work of Cirrhosa Group, inclusion of flowering on new growth and inclusion of the non-co-extensive *C. chrysocoma* all challenge Moore and Jackman's original 1972 definition. This must be deemed a significant re-circumscription which should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to have done that makes this a re-use which must be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1 & 22.4).

Montana Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

"The montanas ... are natives of northern India (Himalaya) and China and many species and cultivars make excellent garden plants. Although they are not fully hardy in very cold climes, they are an easy group of clematis to grow elsewhere for the sheer abundance of flowers which appear from late spring onwards. Besides *C. montana*, other species which belong to the Montana Group ... are *C. chrysocoma*, *C. gracilifolia* and *C. spooneri*. In general, the montanas are vigorous, deciduous climbers with leaves composed of three leaflets. They flower on old wood made during the previous season and the normally four-tepal [sic.] flowers carried on thin flower stalks are borne in leaf axils in clusters or sometimes singly. ... Besides the species, some excellent old and new cultivars are available to modern gardeners. These boast attractive foliage as well as single, semi-double and even double flowers." Examples include 'Alexander', 'Broughton Star', *C. chrysocoma*, 'Continuity', 'Dovedale', 'Marjorie' and 'Mayleen'.

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 31 & 95–96

Although in other respects this variation is broadly consistent with Montana Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872), separation of *C. cirrhosa* var. *balearica* under “Evergreen/Cirrhosa Group” in the same work challenges Moore and Jackman’s definition and represents a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Montana Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Montanae* (Schneider) Grey-Wilson such as *C. chrysocoma*, *C. montana*, *C. spooneri*. Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers mainly produced in leaf-axils of previous year’s growth in spring and sometimes at base of current year’s shoots later in the season. Flowers usually single, sometimes semi-double or double, erect, 3–10(–14)cm across. Sepals of single flowers 4(–6), white, pink to dark red-purple, sometimes pale yellow, more or less spreading. Leaves usually ternate, rarely pinnate, hairless to sparsely white-hairy or densely yellowish-hairy.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 13

Including *C. chrysocoma* rendered this definition non-co-extensive with Montana Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872). Further, adoption by Matthews in *ICRC 2002* of Gooch’s Cirrhosa Group – when Moore & Jackman included *C. cirrhosa* as an exemplar of their Montana Group – was a further significant re-circumscription and should have necessitated creation of a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). This re-use must therefore be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1 & 22.4).

Montana Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived from the botanical section *Montana*, from species like *C. montana* and *C. gracilifolia*. Fls unisexual or hermaphrodite, spreading, 3–10cm across, upright; borne singly, on young shoots flowering from base upwards; bracts absent. Buds nodding. Tepals [*sic.*] 4(–6), white or shades of red-purple. Stamens usually present (though absent in unisexual cvs); filaments glabrous. Pistils normally fertile but in some cvs changed into tepal-like [*sic.*] pistillodes. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Climbing habit, deciduous; some of most recent cvs less rampant to semi-climbing; roots fibrous. Lvs ternate or pinnate, glabrous to densely yellowish-hairy, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple, margins entire, serrate or lobed; seedling lvs alternate. FL: spring and/or sometimes in summer. Hardy to USDA zones (5–)7–9. Examples include ‘Continuity’, ‘Margaret Jones’ and ‘Picton’s Variety’ (as putative Standards) and *C. chrysocoma*.
Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 56–59

An enhancement ostensibly compatible with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but the inclusion of *C. chrysocoma*, for example, rendered it non-co-extensive.

Montana Group (Gooch, 2011)

“The spring flowering *C. montana* originated in the Himalaya where their natural habit is to clamber up into large trees ... Whilst the great majority of the Montana Group cultivars bear single flowers, some such as ‘Jenny Keay’ have semi-double blooms. The semi-double cultivars tend to begin their flowering period around two to three weeks later than singles and continue to bloom for several weeks after the singles have finished ... [They flower] profusely in the spring from their old ripened wood ... montanas bearing pale to very deep pink blooms tend to have purply bronze leaves, whereas those that have white or salmon-pink blooms have brighter green leaves.” Examples include ‘Broughton Star’, ‘Continuity’, ‘Dorothy Barbara’, ‘Elizabeth’, ‘Freda’ and ‘Jenny Keay’ [‘Jenny’ (Keay; Montana Group)].

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 131

This seems consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Montanae Group (Evison, 1998)

“Natives of the Himalayas, China and Tibet, these clematis are deciduous and have trifoliate leaves, some with entire leaflets, others toothed. The flowers are produced singly or in clusters on short flower stalks (pedicels) from the ripened leaf axil buds produced the previous year. The flowers have four tepals [*sic.*] and are flat open in shape. The seedheads are of little garden value, the seeds being produced rather sparsely, the plumose seed tails becoming fluffy with age. The flowers are borne in late spring to early summer, with occasional summer flowers, with the exception of *C. montana* ‘Wilsonii’, which flowers in midsummer. They are not fully winter hardy, being hardy to Zones 7–9. The species which belong to this group include *C. montana* var. *montana*, *C.M.* var. *rubens*, *C. chrysocoma* var. *chrysocoma* and *C. gracilifolia* var. *gracilifolia*. Their cultivars, especially those from *C. montana*, include semi-double and double forms such as *C. montana* [*sic.*] ‘Broughton Star’.”
Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener’s Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 13, as “*The Cheiropsis Section Montanae Subsection*”

Although Evison described this aggregation as a “subsection”, he included cultivars, therefore clearly did not mean it in a botanical sense but rather as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Care must be taken not to confuse this with Montana Group of Moore and Jackman (1872). The epithet is deemed to be too similar to the latter, so must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.23).

New Zealand Group (Gooch, 2005)

Syns: New Zealand Hybrids

“These clematis originate from species native to New Zealand. They have attractive evergreen foliage [and] are dioecious (producing either male or female flowers [on an individual plant]).” Examples include ‘Aoife’, ‘Early Sensation’, ‘Eleanor’, *forsteri*, ‘Lunar Lass’, ‘Moonman’, *paniculata*, ‘Pixie’ and *C. × cartmanii* cvs ‘Avalanche’, ‘Joe’ and ‘White Abundance’.

Published refs: Listed in *The RHS Plant Finder* 1993/94 to 2000/01 as New Zealand Hybrids, offered by County Park Nursery; *Thorncroft Clematis Nursery cat.* (2005): 21, as New Zealand Group

Unlike County Park Group and Havering Group, which were both published as defined entities (albeit termed “Hybrids”), plants originally circulated by Hutchins under the title of “New Zealand Hybrids” were apparently given that title as a looser, selling name. However, the term was later established as a defined Group epithet by Thorncroft Nurseries. Note: this is not synonymous with *Forsteri* Group (Snoeijer, 1996) because, unlike that, it does not include species native to Australia.

New Zealand Group (Sugimoto)

Species native to New Zealand or Australia, or cultivars derived from those species. Fls dioecious and unisexual. Sepals 4–8, white to greenish yellow. Evergreen small shrubs or climbers. Flowering late winter to early spring, on previous year’s growth and current year’s. Examples: *C. × cartmanii* ‘Joe’, ‘Early Sensation’, ‘Moonbeam’, ‘Moonman’ & ‘Pixie’.

Published refs: Kasugai Garden Centre’s *Total Catalogue of Clematis 2007–2008*: 31

Original script: ニューゼーランド系. This apparently post-dates establishment of New Zealand Group (Gooch, 2005). It is a re-circumscription of that, including Australian as well as New Zealand species and should therefore have been renamed (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5) – but also because the epithet contravenes ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 2] in implying that cultivars are only derived from New Zealand species. As a re-use, it must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1 & 22.4). It is recommended it should be treated as a synonym of *Forsteri* Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Oceania Group

This is used in Japan as a synonym for *Forsteri* Group (of Snoeijer, 1996).

Original script: オセアニア系.

Orientalis Group (Howells, c.1993)

“The Orientalis group contains the truly yellow clematis. The yellows are vivid. Fine seedheads are a feature of this group. Bushes are usually of medium height but some can be tall. They flower mid-summer onwards but are more conspicuous in early autumn as colour disappears elsewhere in the garden. Examples are ‘Bill MacKenzie’ and *C. tangutica*.”

Having published “*Meclatis* or *Orientalis* Group” in *The Clematis* 1992, shortly thereafter Howells issued a revised classification (online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk), containing Orientalis Group *per se*. ‘Virtual’ publication such as this is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about his evolving classification.

Paniculatae Group (Jackman, 1910)

“Climbing small flowered Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering profusely on summer shoots.” Examples include *C. buchaniana* [= *C. buchananiana*], *C. flammula*, *flammula rosea purpurea* [= *C. × triternata* ‘Roseopurpurea’], *C. graveolens*, *C. paniculata* [of Thunb., non J.F. Gmel.; = *C. terniflora*] & *C. vitalba*.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 24, as “Paniculatae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 55]

Although originally described as “Paniculatae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Watson (1915) adds flowering “from July to October” to the definition. Note that acceptance of this circumscription would challenge Moore & Jackman’s *Jackmanii* Group (with exemplar *C. flammula*) and *Graveolens* Group (with *C. graveolens* and *C. vitalba*), requiring the residual elements of both to be renamed (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). It is itself challenged by creation of *Flammula* Group of Snoeijer (1999), *Tangutica* Group of Snoeijer (1991, emend 1996) & *Vitalba* Group of Snoeijer (1999).

Patens Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

Syns: *Azurae* Group (Jackman, 1910)

“Climbing large-flowered spring-bloomers, flowering from the old or ripened wood. Type: *C. patens*”. Other examples: *C. Standishii* [= ‘Standishii’], *C. ‘Helena*’, *C. ‘Victor Lemoine*’, *C. ‘Lady Londesborough*’, *C. ‘Edith Jackman*’, *C. ‘Countess of Lovelace*’, etc.

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Patens type”

Although originally described as “Patens type” by Moore & Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). In recent times this has either been reclassified as part of Early Large-flowered Group [see *ICRC* (2002)], or formed into a widely inclusive and largely self-perpetuating

Group of cultivars defined as mainly derived from *C. patens* or having “a Patens Group cultivar as at least one of the parents” [Snoeijer (2008): 63]. However, Snoeijer includes Lanuginosa Group within his circumscription of Patens Group, in the belief that *C. lanuginosa* is conspecific with *C. patens*; this challenges Moore & Jackman’s original definitions, which separate these two; the combined Group so formed should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Similarly, re-circumscription of the double-flowered cultivars from Florida Group into Patens Group challenges Florida Group as defined by Moore & Jackman.

Patens-Groep (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

“De 1e. reeks verscheidenheden, groei-hoogte 3–4m, waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Japan, zijn goed overblijvend en naar den aard der bloeiwijze, in de lente aan de ranken van het vorig jaar, zeer geschikt voor wand- of muurbepanting.” [The first set of varieties, growth height 3–4m, whose core type is native to Japan, are good perennials and by the nature of their manner of flowering, in the spring on the previous year’s branches, are best suited for fences or wall-planting.] “De verscheidenheden tot deze groep behoorende, bloeien alle met volkomen bloemen, in de lente, aan de ranken van het vorig jaar.” [The first set of varieties belonging to this group all bloom with perfect flowers in springtime, on the previous year’s branches ...] Examples include: *C. patens*, ‘Albert Victor’, ‘Amalia’, ‘Charles Noble’, ‘Edouard Desfossé’, ‘Fair Rosamond’, ‘Florida Pallida’, ‘Lady Londesborough’, ‘Miss Bateman’, & ‘Victor Lemoine’.

“De 2e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep, groeien minder hoog en kunnen voor hetzelfde doel gebezigd worden.” [The second set of varieties of this group grow lower and can be used for the same purpose.] “De verscheidenheden tot deze groep behoorende, bloeien alle met volkomen bloemen, half of geheel gevulde bloemen, in de lente aan de ranken van het vorig jaar.” [The varieties belonging to this group all bloom with perfect flowers, semi- or fully double flowers in the spring on the previous year’s branches.] Examples include: ‘Albertine’, ‘Belle of Woking’, ‘Countess of Lovelace’, ‘Lilacina Plena’, ‘Louis van Houtte’, & ‘Undine’.

Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 5 & 10

A variant consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but using the term “Groep” (for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their “Type”. However, an attempt is made to subdivide Groups, not allowed under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3. It is noteworthy that van Kleef *et al.* cite some of their exemplars as having been derived from *C. patens* hybridization with ‘Jackmanii’ or with *C. lanuginosa* (e.g. ‘Edouard Desfossé’); Moore and Jackman’s initial separation of Patens Group from Jackmanii or Lanuginosa Groups was based on their different flowering times.

Groupe I - Patens (Boucher & Mottet, 1898)

“A ce groupe appartiennent des types botaniques d’une haute valeur: les *Clematis patens*, *lanuginosa*, *Jackmani* [sic.] et *patens à fleurs doubles*. Nous avons fait rentrer dans ce groupe, sous la désignation de *Patens à fleurs doubles*, les variétés issues de croisements entre les différentes sections du genre Patens: *patens*, *lanuginosa*, *Jackmani*. Ces variétés sont distinctes par la duplicature de leurs fleurs et ont conservé plus ou moins les caractères des plants dont elles proviennent. C’est pourquoi nous préférons en faire une section du groupe qui les a produites, plutôt que de les classer à tort dans les *Florida*, avec lesquelles il n’existe aucune analogie de caractères.” [To this group belong the botanical types of high value: the *Clematis patens*, *lanuginosa*, *Jackmani* [sic.] and *patens with double flowers*. We have entered into this group, under the designation *Patens with double flowers*, the varieties derived from crosses between different sections of the Patens kind: *patens*, *lanuginosa*, *Jackmani*. These varieties are distinct by the doubling of their flowers and more or less retain the character of the plants from which they originate. That is why we prefer to make a section of the group that produced them, instead of wrongly classifying them in *Florida* [Group], with which there are no analogous characters.]

The following pages then treat each of the four elements (Patens, Lanuginosa, Jackmanii, & Double-flowered Patens) as “sections” within this Patens Group.

Published refs: Boucher et Mottet (1898): 58

Boucher & Mottet here effectively create one large Group – comprising the Jackmanii, Lanuginosa and Patens Groups of Moore & Jackman (1872) and part of their Florida Group – but all under the epithet for just Patens. Such a re-circumscription should have resulted in the creation of a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5), failing which this must be treated as a re-use and therefore rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Patens Group (Jouin, 1907)

There is no attempt made to circumscribe the Group itself, save that it is listed as a heading under Großblumige Arten [Large-flowered species] (p.229), with examples ‘Edouard Desfossé’, ‘Helena’, ‘Louisa’, ‘Nelly Moser’ & ‘Standishii’. All of these are then briefly described under *C. patens* on pp.234–5.

Published refs: Jouin (1907): 229 & 233–5

Although this treatment seems broadly consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, it is deemed that the characterization is not sufficiently clear to constitute a satisfactory basis for establishment (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3 & 27).

Patens Group (Spingarn, 1935)

“Flowering on year-old ripened wood; spring-bloomers.”

Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 78, as “Patens Type” Although originally described as a “type”, this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). This is effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Patens Group (Fisk, 1956)

“Spring and early summer flowering varieties, producing flowers on last season’s ripened wood and sometimes on young wood in the late summer.” Examples include ‘Barbara Dibley’, ‘Barbara Jackman’ & ‘Fair Rosamund’.

Published refs: *Fisk’s Clematis Nursery cat.* (1956): 7

This marks a distinct variation from Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (where flowering was said to be only in spring). Fisk’s re-circumscription is therefore a re-use of the Group epithet and must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Patens Group (Whitehead, 1959)

“Consists of *C. patens*, varieties and hybrids. Deciduous climbers. Flowers – large, solitary, from old or ripened growth of previous year, in May, June, July. Vars: *grandiflora* [= ‘Grandiflora’]; ‘Daniel Deronda’, ‘Lady Londesborough’, ‘Lasurstern’, ‘Nelly Moser’, ‘The President’ [and 12 others].”

Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 36–37

An enhancement consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Patens Group (Fisk, 1975)

“As the groups have become so intermixed during the last hundred years of cross-breeding, it is not always clear to which group certain varieties belong. The main trouble is with the Patens and Lanuginosa varieties which have become so mixed it is difficult to separate them. However, I have attempted to do this by listing under Patens Group all those that flower on year-old ripened wood in May and June *and do not flower again* until September, when they do so, with smaller flowers on the young wood, ...produced during the summer.” “... produce very large flowers on short stems from old ripened wood in May and June and need no pruning. They do not flower during the summer but in September will often produce smaller flowers on the young wood.” 37 examples of cultivars are listed (though not *C. patens* itself).

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 21

Like Fisk’s 1956 treatment, this marks a distinct variation from Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition (where flowering was said to be only in spring). Fisk’s re-circumscription is therefore a re-use of the Group epithet and must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Group II: Patens type (Snoeijer, 1991)

“Flowering on old wood in spring.”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

An abridged and less well characterized, version of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition for Patens Group, with a revised epithet.

Patens Group (Huxley *et al.*, 1992)

“Woody climbers, 2–3.5m, flowering in spring on old wood; fls with pointed sepals, usually single, 15–25cm diameter, sepals wide and overlapping to pointed, flat to wavy edged, white to purple, often with darker midstripe.” Examples: ‘Barbara Dibley’, ‘Barbara Jackman’, ‘Bees Jubilee’ [*sic.*], ‘Captain Thuilleaux’ [*sic.*], ‘Countess of Lovelace’, ‘Daniel Deronda’, ‘Dawn’, ‘Doctor Ruppell’ [*sic.*], ‘Elsa Spath’ [*sic.*], ‘Gillian Blades’, ‘H.F. Young’, ‘Lasurstern’, ‘Lincoln Star’, ‘Lord Nevill’, ‘Miss Bateman’, ‘Mrs George Jackman’, ‘Prins Hendrik’, ‘Richard Pennell’, ‘The President’, ‘Vyvyan Pennell’, ‘Wada’s Primrose’ [*sic.*] & ‘Walter Pennell’.

Published refs: *New RHS Dict. of Gardening* (1992): 651

This seems to be an acceptable enhancement of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Patens Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

“Woody climbers flowering from old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer or early autumn. Leaves simple or ternate, sometimes pinnate. Flowers upright, spreading, 10–25cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 6 to 8, elliptic in shape, white, cream-yellow, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style plumose. All cultivars seem to be derived from *Clematis patens*. Includes all plants belonging to the so called ‘large flowering hybrids’ except those belonging to the Jackmanii Group. This group was formally [*sic.*] split up into three groups: Florida Group and Lanuginosa Group (both are now united in the Patens Group in this checklist) and the remaining Patens Group. The Florida Group was mainly used for plants flowering with filled (double) flowers. ... The Lanuginosa Group was used for plants flowering on young shoots but because of further hybridization it is impossible to maintain this group name as well. Nurseries hardly use groups for these ‘large flowering hybrids’ in their lists or catalogues.” Examples include (single-flowered cvs) ‘Ada Sari’, ‘Akaishi’ & ‘Alice Fisk’; (semi-double or double flowered cvs) ‘Andromeda’, ‘Beauty of Worcester’ & ‘Belle of Woking’.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 50

Rejected re-use of this Group epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). As stated in *ICRC 2002 4th Suppt* (2012): 8, amalgamation of Moore & Jackman's Florida, Lanuginosa and Patens Groups of 1872 should have resulted in the combined Group being given a new circumscription and a different epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Patens Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis patens*"

"Woody climbers flowering from old wood in spring and/or on young shoots in summer or early autumn. Leaves simple or ternate, sometimes pinnate. Flowers upright, spreading, 10–25cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 6–8, elliptic in shape, white, cream-yellow, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style plumose."

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 10

Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition used "flowering from the young growing summer wood" as a key factor separating other Groups from Patens Group (whose flowering, by contrast, was "on the year-old ripened wood"). The conflation of these characteristics – perhaps based on the author's apparent conflation of *C. lanuginosa* within *C. patens* – was a significant re-circumscription of Moore and Jackman's definition and should have led to creation of a new Group with a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to have done that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Patens Group (Brandenburg, 2000)

"Plants predominantly flowering on the old or ripened wood; mostly with single flowers having pointed tepals; flowering time spring-summer; woody climbers."

Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217

In attempting, apparently, to paraphrase Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition, Brandenburg has conflated the flowering period into "spring-summer". This undermines their key distinction between spring-flowering Patens Group and summer-flowering Florida Group, so must be deemed a re-circumscription/re-use and therefore rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Patens Group (Johnson, 2001)

Syns: "Early Large-flowering Group" [common name]

"Flowering early, from old wood." Examples include 'Edith Jackman', 'Helena', 'Lady Londesborough',

'Standishii' & 'Victor Lemoine' (but not 'Countess of Lovelace', which Johnson assigned to his Fortunei Group).

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Inclusion of 'Countess of Lovelace' in Johnson's simultaneous, 2001 circumscription of Fortunei Group challenges Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition of Patens Group, which had this cultivar as an exemplar. This renders Johnson's treatment of Patens Group here a re-circumscription which should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Patens Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from *C. patens* [which is here deemed to include *C. lanuginosa*] or hybrids that have a Patens Group cultivar as at least one of the parents

Fls hermaphrodite, spreading, 4–25cm across, upright, borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme in which, on young shoots, the terminal fl opens first; bracts leaf-like and usually simple. Buds upright. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–8, white, cream-yellowish, red-purple, purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet, sometimes striped with a darker or paler colour, elliptic or rarely oblanceolate-obovate. Fls usually fertile but, in some cvs, stamens changed into tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes and pistils into tepal-like [*sic.*] pistillodes; otherwise filaments glabrous and pistils plumose and usually longer than stamens. Seed tails plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous climber; roots fleshy. Lvs simple, ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets usually simple, margins entire, rarely lobed to cleft; seedling lvs opposite. FL: spring and summer; some cvs fl mainly in spring. Hardy to USDA zones 5–11. Examples include 'Fairy Blue', 'Prins Hendrik' and 'Silver Moon' (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer, *Clematis Cultivar Group Classification* (2008): 59–68

Inclusion of Lanuginosa Group within this re-circumscription of Patens Group, in the apparent belief that *C. lanuginosa* is conspecific with *C. patens*, challenges Moore and Jackman's original 1872 definitions, which separated these two. Further, it should be noted that Patens Group of Snoeijer (1996) also subsumed Moore & Jackman's Florida Group but Florida Group was reinstated as a separate element in Snoeijer (2008). In both cases, the "Patens Group" so formed should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Such re-use of Patens Group for circumscriptions very different from Moore and Jackman's must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1) and could cause significant confusion for unwary users of previous definitions. Further, the lax parentage criteria could soon, within a few generations, lead to inclusion of cultivars far removed from true *C. patens* (in contravention of ICNCP, 2016: Rec. 21.I.)

Patens × Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001)

Syns: “Re-flowering Group” [common name]

“Flowering early, from old wood; may also reflower on current shoots.” Examples include ‘Lady Caroline Nevill’.

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Epithet must be rejected, being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4). Note also that inclusion of ‘Lady Caroline Nevill’ as an example here challenges Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition of Lanuginosa Group, which cited this cultivar as an exemplar.

Recta Group (Riekstiņa, 1985)

Syns: Erecta Group

“Recta grupā ietilpst sugas, kas ir daudzgadīgi lakstaugi vai puskrūmi, vai krūmi. Ziedi pa vienam vai ziedkopās, 3–8cm diametrā, sastāv no 4 līdz 6 kauslapām. Zied bagātīgi uz tekošā gada dzinumiem jūnijā un jūlijā. Kopaugli aizmetas daudz augļu. Ieziemojot apgriež līdz sakņu kaklam. Grupā ietilpst šādas sugas: *Clematis heracleifolia* DC., *C. hexapetala* Pall., *C. integrifolia* L., *C. recta* L. un to varietātes.” [Recta Group includes species that are perennial herbs or sub-shrubs or shrubs. Flowers borne singly or in inflorescences, 3–8cm in diameter, consisting of 4 to 6 sepals. Bloom abundantly on the current year’s shoots in June and July. Carpels develop a lot of fruit. In winter die back to the root collar. The Group includes the following species: *Clematis heracleifolia* DC., *C. hexapetala* Pall. (= *C. angustifolia* Jacq.), *C. integrifolia* L., *C. recta* L. and their varieties.]

Published refs: Riekstiņa (1985): 28

Challenged by Ino, Nakamura & Uehara’s 1986 creation of Integrifolia Group, this Group has a wider circumscription than Moore & Jackman’s Erecta Group, by including shrubby/sub-shrubby plants, so is more akin to what Snoeijer later termed Flammula Group (except that he upheld Integrifolia Group as being separate).

Re-flowering Group

Used as a common name for Patens × Lanuginosa Group (Johnson, 2001).

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Rockery Group (Howells, 1992)

Early-flowering, small-flowered species and their hybrids. “Any clematis from another group is correct here as long as its growth habit makes it suitable as a rockery plant.” Examples include “New Zealand plants such as *C. marmoraria*, *C. petriei* and hybrids such as *C. × cartmanii* ‘Joe’, County Park Hybrids, Havering Hybrids; *C. addisonii*, *C. albicoma*, *C. columbiana* var. *tenuiloba* and *C. douglasii* var. *scottii* ‘Rosea’ from the USA; *C. viticella* ‘Nana’, *C. ranunculooides*. Some of these plants can be listed under other Groups as well”.

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis* 1992: 36

Howells conjures with terming this the “Alpine Group” but decides Rockery Group is to be preferred to avoid potential confusion with the Alpina Group. Although little taken up subsequently by other authors seeking to employ a hierarchical, more botanical classification, Howells’s Group defined here was properly established and remains accepted.

Rockery Group (Howells, c.1993)

“While the above [Evergreen, Alpina, Macropetala and Montana Groups] have been catching attention, below them at almost ground level is the lovely Rockery group. Hardly exploited yet, this in time will be a popular section for the beauty of the delicate flowers. Examples are *C. marmoraria* and *C. × cartmanii* ‘Joe’. They flower from early spring onwards.”

‘Virtual’ publication such as this, from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so this definition is included here purely for information about his evolving classification. Although less well characterized, it conforms with Howells’s earlier (1992) definition.

Semi-double & Double Large-flowered Cultivars Group (Evison, 1998)

“The clematis within this section grow in a very similar way to those in the previous section [Early Large-flowered], differing in having semi-double or fully double flowers. It is difficult to establish exactly where these clematis were derived from but they most probably originated as sports from *C. patens* or its cultivars. Some cultivars, for example *C. ‘Ewitwo’* ARCTIC QUEEN and *C. ‘Belle of Woking’*, always produce double flowers, both from the previous season’s ripened stems and from the current season’s growth. The flowers from the former can be 12cm (4¾ in) across or larger, those from the current season’s growth being smaller. Other cultivars, such as *C. ‘Daniel Deronda’*, bear semi-double flowers from stems produced the previous season and single flowers from the current season’s stems. These cultivars have the same cultivation requirements as those in the previous section. The flowering period is slightly later, beginning in early summer and continuing on until early autumn. The cultivars in this section produce attractive seedheads.”

Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener’s Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 13

Although Evison described this aggregation as a “section”, it is clear he did not mean that in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). However the epithet, consisting of more than 30 characters, does not conform with ICNCP, 2016: 21.13, so must be rejected.

Single Large-flowered Cultivars (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

“A favourite group of clematis among gardeners, single large-flowered cultivars are noted for their astonishing range of colour, form and size. The plethora of colour includes anything from delicate pinks to rich and vibrant reds, gentle blues to striking purples and dazzling whites. Each colour is available in many different shades. Even white cultivars may appear off-white, creamy white, or brilliant, sparkling white. ... Large-flowered cultivars can broadly be divided into two main groups based on their flowering time: early flowering (mid-spring to early summer) and late flowering (midsummer to mid-autumn to late autumn). A few may even continue flowering into early winter in mild or maritime gardens. ... Early flowering large-flowered cultivars blossom on old wood or on the previous season's growths from late spring or early summer. Some may even flower again later in the season on the current year's shoots. ... Late-flowering large-flowered cultivars reserve their main displays of flowers for midsummer and late summer to late autumn. They flower on new wood or on the current year's growths.” Examples many, including ‘Henryi’, ‘Jackmanii’, ‘Lady Londesborough’ & ‘Star of India’.

Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 97

It is not clear if it was the authors' intention here to create a Group. The epithet is not included in the summary on p.31; individual cultivars are not assigned to this Group within the main directory in chapter 9; and it is the different term “Large-flowered Cultivars” which is included in the heading in Appendix 1 (p.400). However, the term does form a heading in chapter 8, itself headed “Overview of Clematis Groups”; and Appendix 1 is headed “Clematis by Groups”, noting that “As a rule, plants with similar characteristics of growth and flowering habit are listed together”. Even if the intention had been to form a Group [and even though that term was not directly used: see ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1], it is arguable the current circumscription is sufficiently distinct to separate this group from Double and Semi-double Large-flowered Cultivars, given that some of the latter are said to bear single flowers at times. Nevertheless, it is deemed helpful for this aggregate to be listed here at least for reference, because it clearly challenges Moore and Jackman's Jackmanii, Lanuginosa and Patens Groups by including exemplars they used in establishing those.

Small-flowered Division (Toomey and Leeds, 2001)

“Clematis grown in gardens can be broadly divided into two groups. Large-flowered clematis (cultivars) have lace or spaghetti-like roots and large flowers, are rarely scented and can suffer from clematis wilt. small-flowered clematis (species and cultivars) have fibrous (thin and fine) roots, carry numerous small flowers that are often scented and seldom suffer from wilt.”

Published refs: Toomey and Leeds (2001): 29

This is deemed to be a common name, not a Group – but it is included here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification systems within clematis.

Small-flowered Division (Matthews, 2002)

“*Clematis* cultivars can initially be divided broadly into small-flowered and large-flowered. In terms of size the division is not absolute: small-flowered cultivars have flowers (1.5–)2–12(–18)cm across and large-flowered cultivars have flowers (5–)10–22(–29)cm across. In practice, the distinction is fairly easy to see, because although the flowers of small-flowered cultivars are somewhat diverse in appearance, none (with the exception of a few members of the *Viticella* Group) has flowers that correspond to the big, usually flat flowers of the large-flowered groups.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 12

This is deemed to be a common name, not a Group – but it is included here for completeness in reviewing the evolution of classification systems within clematis.

Spring Group (Jackman, 1870)

“These must be pruned but slightly in the winter, as they flower in [*sic.*] the old wood.” Examples: *C. azurea grandiflora* [= *C. patens* ‘Grandiflora’], ‘Helene’ [*sic.*; = ‘Helena’], ‘Sophie’ [*sic.*; = ‘Sophia’], ‘Amalia’, ‘Louisa’, ‘Sophie flora pleno’ [*sic.*; = ‘Sophia Plena’], ‘Standishi’ [*sic.*; = ‘Standishii’], ‘Fortunei’, & ‘Reginae’.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1870–1871*: 35, as “Spring Varieties”
Although originally described as “Spring Varieties” by Jackman's, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). With the exception of ‘Reginae’, these cultivars were all deemed to have been selections or early hybrids of *C. patens* and would therefore have been subsumed within Patens Group, first defined by Moore and Jackman in 1872. ‘Reginae’ however was described by Moore and Jackman (1872) as derived from *C. patens* × *C. lanuginosa* but by 1877 had been reclassified by them as belonging to Lanuginosa Group.

Summer Group (Jackman, 1870)

“Will flower profusely in [*sic.*] the young wood, therefore can be pruned back to four or five breaking buds in November.” Examples: ‘Jackmanni’ [*sic.*; ‘Jackmanii’], rubro-violacea [‘Rubroviolacea’], rubella [‘Rubella’], ‘Prince of Wales’, hybrida splendida [‘Splendida’], viticella venosa [‘Venosa’], flammula, lanuginosa, lanuginosa candida [‘Candida’], lanuginosa nivea [‘Nivea’], Florida single [= *C. florida* var. *normalis*], Florida double [*C. florida* var. *flore-pleno* ‘Plena’], & Sieboldi [*C. florida* var. *florida* ‘Sieboldiana’].

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1870–1871*: 35, as “Summer Varieties”

Although originally described as “Summer Varieties” by Jackmans’, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Soon afterwards, these cultivars were variously assigned to the following Groups first defined by Moore and Jackman in 1872: Florida, Jackmanii, Lanuginosa & Viticella.

Group VIII: Tangutica type (Snoeijer, 1991)

“Hybrids of *Clematis* species belonging to taxonomic section *Meclatis* e.g.: *Clematis tibetana*, *Clematis tangutica*, *Clematis serratifolia* and *clematis graveolens*. Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn having yellow as the basic colour.”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

Snoeijer (1991) was the first publication establishing a new Group epithet containing Tangutica. However, the facts that the Group definition was more clearly circumscribed in Snoeijer (1996): 55 and that the term Tangutica Group has achieved common usage since then [e.g. in *ICRC* (2002)] both point to Tangutica Group becoming the accepted epithet and to “Group VIII: Tangutica type” becoming its synonym despite its prior publication (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.6 & 29.2).

Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

Syn.: Group VIII: Tangutica type (Snoeijer, 1991)

“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Flowers nodding, campanulate or spreading, 3–8cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 but sometimes 5 or 6, white, cream, yellow or yellow stained with red-purple. All cultivars known have single flowers. Species botanically related to this cultivar-group:

C. akebioides, *C. graveolens*, *C. hilariae*, *C. intricata*, *C. ladakhiana*, *C. orientalis*, *C. serratifolia*, *C. tangutica*, *C. tibetana*, *C. t.* subsp. *tibetana*, *C. t.* subsp. *vernayi* var. *laciniifolia*, *C. t.* subsp. *vernayi* var. *vernayi*, *C. t.* subsp. *vernayi* L&S 13342.” Examples include ‘Anita’, ‘Annemieke’, ‘Aureolin’ & ‘Bill MacKenzie’.

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 55

A Tangutica-complex definition was first published in Snoeijer (1991) under the epithet “Group VIII: Tangutica type”. The amended Group definition here, from Snoeijer (1996), was more clearly circumscribed and the term Tangutica Group has achieved common usage since then [(e.g. in *ICRC* (2002))], suggesting that Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996) should be given nomenclatural priority and “Group VIII: Tangutica type” be made its synonym, despite prior publication (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2). Although technically acceptable when first published (under ICNCP, 1995: Art. 19.6) and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet is contrary to ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin but it is now deemed to be the accepted epithet under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 11.6, having been published in *ICRC 2002 4th Suppt* (2012): 8. Note also that ‘Anita’, cited here as an example of Tangutica Group but derived from *C. potaninii* var. *fargesii* × *C. tangutica*, could now equally be assigned to Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 1999).

Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Meclatis*, for at least one parent”

“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Flowers nodding, campanulate or spreading, 3–8cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 but sometimes 5 or 6, white, cream, yellow or yellow stained with red-purple.”

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 11

See comments under Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Tangutica Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

Syns: “Yellow-flowered clematis”

“For the convenience of gardeners, the yellow clematis are discussed here under the extremely popular species *C. tangutica* from northwestern China. In fact, there are other species which have yellow flowers, including *C. graveolens*, *C. orientalis* and *C. tibetana*. Noted for their waxy-smooth, yellow, lantern-shaped flowers ... [and] very attractive, relatively large seedheads. ... Most members of this group flower continuously from early summer through autumn. Some, however, reserve their main display for late summer. The plants can withstand temperatures down to -34°C .” Examples include ‘Annemieke’, ‘Aureolin’, ‘Bill MacKenzie’, ‘Helios’ [= ‘Daihelios’], ‘Kugotia’ (GOLDEN TIARA) and *C. orientalis*.

Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 31 & 99

A variation broadly consistent with Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Tangutica Group (Matthews, 2002)

Syns: Orientalis Group

Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Meclatis* (Spach) Baill., such as *C. intricata*, *C. ispanica*, *C. ladakhiana*, *C. orientalis*, *C. serratifolia*, *C. tangutica*, *C. tibetana*. Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on current year’s growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, bell-shaped or with sepals spreading, nodding or rarely outward-facing, 2.5–9cm across. Sepals 4(–6), white, cream, yellow, orange-yellow, or yellow stained with purple or red-brown. Leaves ternate or pinnate.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 13

See comments under Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Tangutica Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)

“The Tangutica Group (*C. tangutica* and its cultivars) is noted for its waxy smooth, yellow, lantern-shaped flowers which are produced continuously from early summer through autumn. They also produce attractive, relatively large, silky seedheads.” Examples include ‘Aureolin’, ‘Bill MacKenzie’, ‘Helios’ [= ‘Daihelios’] and ‘Kugotia’ (GOLDEN TIARA).

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21

Unlike in Toomey & Leeds (2001), here Tangutica Group has ostensibly been defined as including only *C. tangutica* and its hybrids – a re-circumscription of Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996) which should therefore have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). However, in practice, the definition includes a wider species’ base: for example, *C. tibetana* ‘Orange Peel’ is assigned to Tangutica Group (p.202).

Tangutica Group (Matthews 2002, *emend.* Donald 2009) CORRECTED ENTRY

Syns: Orientalis Group

Published refs: *ICRC 2002 3rd Suppt* (2009): 2–3

Recent phylogenetic research by Lehtonen, Christenhuiz & Falck (2016) suggests that *C. ispanica* should indeed be associated with species hitherto grouped in Section *Meclatis* (Spach) Baill., such as *C. ladakhiana* and *C. orientalis*. It was incorrect therefore for this species to have been excluded from the list under Tangutica Group (Matthews, 2002) and this amendment should be ignored.

Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Meclatis*, for at least one parent.

Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to bowl-shaped to almost spreading, 3–8cm across, usually nodding to horizontal or rarely more or less upright, borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme, axillary or terminal on young shoots, usually opening from base upwards (but sometimes with terminal fl first, then opening from base upwards); bracts leaf-like, simple or relatively undivided. Buds nodding. Tepals [sic.] 4 (or sometimes 5 or 6), white, cream, yellow or yellow stained red-purple. Filaments partly hairy. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads usually persistent. Climbing to erect habit, deciduous; roots fibrous. Lvs simple to pinnate, rather herbaceous, green or glaucous, petioled; lflets simple or ternate, margins entire, serrate or lobed; seedling lvs alternate.

FL: summer, some cvs into mid- to late autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include ‘Harry Smith’, ‘Orange Peel’ and ‘Sherriffii’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 68–72

Snoeijer explained that he chose Tangutica as an epithet in preference to Graveolens or Meclatis. See further comments under Tangutica Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Tangutica Group (Gooch, 2011)

“The clematis in this group are derived from the species *C. tangutica* or *C. orientalis* and all, except ‘Anita’, have nodding bell-shaped flowers in various shades of yellow. They are all hardy, extremely free-flowering and useful in the garden as they flower for long periods throughout the summer and autumn, with most producing excellent seed-heads for added interest during the winter months.” Examples include ‘Anita’, ‘Bill MacKenzie’, ‘Grace’, ‘Helios’ [= ‘Daihelios’], ‘Kugotia’ GOLDEN TIARA, *C. ladakhiana*, ‘Lambton Park’, ‘Orange Peel’ & *C. serratifolia*.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 132

This definition re-circumscribes Snoeijer’s of 1996 but in a way that is inconsistent, stating both that the “clematis in this group are derived from the species *C. tangutica* or *C. orientalis*” but then in later text giving as examples ‘Grace’ (derived from *C. ligusticifolia* × *C. serratifolia*), *C. ladakhiana*, ‘Orange Peel’ (a selection from *C. tibetana* var. *vernayi*) and *C. serratifolia*. It must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1.

Texan or Viorna Group (Howells, 1992)

Small-flowered, late-flowering species and their hybrids. “It includes *texensis* hybrids such as ‘Duchess of Albany’, ‘Étoile Rose’, ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’, ‘Pagoda’. Also *C. addisonii*, *C. crispa*, *C. pitcheri*, *C. viorna*). Some would include *C. fusca* here.”

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis 1992*: 36

It is deemed that (apart from inferred, unspecified similarities between his exemplars) Howells has not

characterized the members of this Group sufficiently for this epithet to be considered properly established (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.2 & 27.2). His use of the term is included here for completeness in enabling the evolution of his classification to be traced. Note that the research by Lehtonen, Christenhusz & Falck (2016) suggests that *C. fusca*, while nested within the same clade, is somewhat distantly related to species in the *C. viorna*-*C. texensis* complex; it becomes arguable therefore whether inclusion of *C. fusca*, tentatively postulated here by Howells, would challenge the co-extensivity of this epithet.

Texensis Group (Spingarn, 1935)

Syns: *C. pseudococcinea* Schneider

Syn. of Wokingensis Group.

Large-flowered hybrids flowering from the young growing summer wood in summer and autumn. Includes 'Countess of Onslow', "a cross between *C. texensis* and 'Star of India'. Shortly after it appeared Messrs Jackman produced five new *texensis* hybrids, 'Duchess of Albany', 'Duchess of York', 'Grace Darling', 'Sir Trevor Lawrence' and 'Admiration'. These six varieties they called the Wokingensis Type and Schneider has grouped them together under the name of *C. pseudococcinea*; but I shall refer to them hereafter by what seems to me the more appropriate title of Texensis Type. They can easily be distinguished from the other large-flowered hybrids by the fact that their flowers are not open but bell-shaped or trumpet-shaped."

Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 68 & 78, as "Texensis Type" Although originally described as Texensis Type by Spingarn, under later terminology this would effectively be the description for a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1); indeed, Texensis Group was apparently first established as such by Whitehead (1959) and this epithet was subsequently widely adopted [for example, see *ICRC* (2002): 13 and Snoeijer (2008): 72–74]. However, as is clear from Spingarn's description, in coining this name he was simply applying a superfluous, new name to a group which had already been established – what we should now understand as Wokingensis Group. Texensis Group should therefore be rejected (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 31.7), *unless* it can be argued that Wokingensis Group is a long-forgotten or obsolete name over which the later-established Texensis Group should be given priority (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 29.2 & Rec. 29A). In weighing this option it must be noted that, over time, later authors have widened the definition of Texensis Group to include more than the original six Wokingensis cultivars, in ways which can cause confusion over how it should currently be understood: for example *ICRC* (2002): 13 includes cultivars "derived from *C. texensis* crossed with representatives from either of the Large-flowered cultivar-groups", whereas Snoeijer (2008): 73 includes cultivars "mainly derived from *C. texensis* or species belonging to the botanical subgenus *Viorna*, for at least one parent, usually crossbred with a Patens Group cultivar". Given such irreconcilable re-circumscriptions, with some doubt as to which sense best preserves existing usage, there seems no alternative but to declare Texensis Group *sensu* Spingarn a confused name which should henceforward be treated as a synonym of Wokingensis Group.

Texensis Group (Whitehead, 1959)

"Consists of *C. texensis* and hybrids. Herbaceous, semi-woody climbers. Flowers – bell- or urn-shaped, solitary, produced in masses in succession on shoots of current season's growth in July to September. Vars: 'Admiration', 'Countess of Onslow', 'Duchess of Albany', 'Duchess of York', 'Grace Darling' & 'Gravetye Beauty'."

Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 37

Whitehead was apparently the first author formally to use the epithet Texensis in conjunction with the term Group [although we should nowadays understand Texensis Type – as described by Spingarn (1935) – as being the first use of the epithet in effectively defining an associated Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1)]. However, Whitehead's looser definition – implying inclusion of *any* hybrid involving *C. texensis* and including as an exemplar 'Gravetye Beauty' (which did not have 'Star of India' as a parent) – is a significant re-circumscription of Spingarn's narrower definition involving only the six Wokingensis hybrids, so should have been renamed (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); it must thus be deemed a re-use of a rejected epithet and itself be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Texensis Group (Fisk, 1975)

"... consists of semi-herbaceous varieties from America ... The parent plant which grows wild in Texas is ... *C. coccinea*. ... Other varieties in this group have been crossed with large-flowering varieties and the sepals open wider than the type. All are semi-herbaceous and die down to the ground in the winter." Examples include: *C. texensis*, 'Countess of Onslow', 'Duchess of Albany', 'Duchess of York', 'Étoile Rose', 'Grace Darling', 'Gravetye Beauty' & 'Sir Trevor Lawrence'.

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 22

This somewhat confused definition implies that all cultivars must have *C. texensis* as a parent, as per Spingarn's 1935 definition but, as with Whitehead's 1959 definition, inclusion of 'Étoile Rose' and 'Gravetye Beauty' widens the circumscription such that this must be deemed a re-use and rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1).

Group VI: Texensis type (Snoeijer, 1991)

Syn. of Wokingensis Group.

"Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn with urceolate shaped flowers. The group was known in

early days as Woking Hybrids or Wokingensis Hybrids.”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

This definition is deemed to be a synonym for Wokingensis Group. It should be noted that Snoeijer was wrong to conflate Woking Hybrids with Wokingensis Hybrids; they were distinct.

Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

Syn. of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).

“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers upright or nodding, tulip-shaped to campanulate, 4–10cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 to 6, rather thick, red to pale red-purple. Fruit style plumose. All cultivars known to have single flowers. Derived originally from *Clematis texensis* crossed with plants belonging to the Jackmanii Group (like *Clematis* ‘Star of India’). Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *Clematis addisonii*, *C. coactilis*, *C. crispa*, *C. fusca*, *C. f. var. violacea*, *C. hirsutissima*, *C. ochroleuca*, *C. pitcheri*, *C. texensis*, *C. viorna*.”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 56

By its inclusion of a wide range of potential parent species, this treatment effectively renamed Boucher & Mottet’s Viorna Group by re-using the epithet first coined by Spingarn for a much narrower range of cultivars (specifically, those derived from *C. texensis* × ‘Star of India’, also known as Wokingensis Group). Had the intention been to re-circumscribe Texensis Group, the new entity should have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). It is probably best considered a synonym of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet) [although it should be noted that both Texensis Group and Viorna Group have been deemed to be confused names: see *ICRC 2002 4th Suppt* (2012): 8–9].

Texensis Group (Huxley *et al.*, 1992)

“Non-scandent shrubs or woody-based semi-herbaceous perennials, flowering abundantly on young shoots over a long summer period; fls campanulate.” Examples: ‘Duchess of Albany’, ‘Étoile Rex’ [*sic.*], ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Lady Bird Johnson’ & ‘The Princess of Wales’ [presumably, ‘Princess Diana’].

Published refs: *New RHS Dict. of Gardening* (1992): 651

See comments under Texensis Group (Whitehead, 1959).

Texensis Group (Howells, *c.*1993)

“The Texensis group of late summer again has distinctive qualities making bushes of medium height which tend to climb or clamber over other plants. The flowers are tulip or trumpet shapes of glowing colours. Each flower is of such beauty as to demand individual attention. Examples would be ‘Gravetye Beauty’ and ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’.” ‘Virtual’ publication such as this, taken from Howells’s revised classification online at www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so his definition is included here purely for information about the evolving classification. This definition effectively follows Texensis Group (Whitehead, 1959) but, like that, must be rejected.

Texensis Group (Gooch, 1996)

Semi-herbaceous climbers: “During a hard winter the top growth from the previous summer will die down completely and we have to rely on new shoots being produced from below soil level. ... In milder climates, viable buds can be found several feet up the old vines during the spring. ... Flowers: generally begin during mid-summer and continue to early or mid-autumn; normally four sepals but occasionally five or six [*e.g.* ‘Gravetye Beauty’]; shaped like lily-flowered tulips, holding themselves erect and looking skywards (the exception is ‘Étoile Rose’, which has four sepaled, open, nodding bells facing downwards).” Examples include ‘Duchess of Albany’, ‘Étoile Rose’, ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Ladybird Johnson’ [*sic.*], ‘Princess Diana’ [as ‘The Princess of Wales’], & ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’.

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 170

Inclusion as exemplars of ‘Étoile Rose’, which is more commonly assigned to Viticella Group and of ‘Gravetye Beauty’ means that this definition has a wider circumscription than Jackmans’ Wokingensis Group or Spingarn’s Texensis Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). It is considered a non-accepted re-use of the Group epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1) and a synonym of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).

Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Viorna*, for at least one parent” “Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate, with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers upright or nodding, tulip-shaped to campanulate, 4–10cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 to 6, rather thick, red-purple.”

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 11

See comments under Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Texensis Group (Brandenburg, 2000)

“Plants profusely flowering on the young wood during a long period; ± bell-shaped flowers; flowering time summer; subshrubs.”

Syn. of Texensis Group (Spingarn, 1935)?

Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217

A variation which seems to be consistent with Spingarn’s 1935 definition, though no examples or parentage are provided to confirm this.

Texensis Group (Matthews, 2002)

Parentage: Small-flowered cultivars derived from *C. texensis* crossed with representatives from either of the Large-flowered cultivar-groups

“Deciduous climbers, woody at the base or with herbaceous stems. Flowers produced on current year’s growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, tulip-shaped to bell-shaped, erect to nodding, 4–10cm across. Sepals 4–6, rather thick, pink, pink-red, red, red-purple or mauve-pink, rarely white. Leaves somewhat leathery, usually pinnate, more rarely ternate.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 13

See comments under Texensis Group (Whitehead, 1959).

Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from *C. texensis* or species belonging to the botanical subgenus *Viorna*, for at least one parent, usually cross-bred with a Patens Group cultivar

Fls hermaphrodite, urceolate to tulip-shaped, becoming more or less spreading later, 4–10cm across, more or less upright, usually borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme in which, on young shoots, axillary fls open from base upwards, followed by terminal fl when shoot fully grown (though, when unpruned, young shoots in spring will flower with terminal flower first); bracts leaf-like and usually simple. Buds nodding or upright.

Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, red to red-purple or pale purple, rather thick especially at base. Filaments hairy or partly hairy. Seed tails plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Deciduous, climbing habit; roots fleshy. Lvs pinnate, rather leathery, petioled; lflets simple or ternate (the terminal lflets sometimes reduced), margins entire or lobed; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring and/or late summer into early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 7–11.

Examples include ‘Princess Diana’, ‘Red Lantern’ and ‘Zomibel’ MIENIE BELLE (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer, *Clematis Cultivar Group Classification* (2008): 72–74

See comments under Texensis Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Texensis Group (Gooch, 2011)

Syn. of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).

“The cultivars in this group are very much sought-after garden plants, especially those derived from the species *C. texensis*, whose ‘trumpet’ shaped blooms are exquisite. They are all hardy, summer flowering ... Used as climbers ... Alternatively they can be allowed to scramble at will ... Clematis in the Texensis Group are herbaceous in habit; in other words their stems die down, very often to ground level, every winter”. Examples include ‘Duchess of Albany’ [of 1897], ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Princess Diana’, *C. texensis* and ‘Zomibel’ MIENIE BELLE.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 133

The parental range is not clearly circumscribed and the inclusion of ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Princess Diana’ and ‘Zomibel’ as exemplars does not fit within the definitions of either Wokingensis Group or Texensis Group (Spingarn, 1935) – so, arguably, this is best treated as a synonym of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).

Texensis-Viorna Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

“In a class of its own, the exquisite scarlet-flowered *C. texensis* from south-central and northeastern Texas is covered by clematis enthusiasts everywhere ... hybridizers exploited its flower colour and shape to produce several excellent, garden-worthy cultivars which are popularly referred to as texensis cultivars. These charming, old and new plants are noted for their waxy-smooth, elegantly shaped flowers, some of which are tuliplike, others bell-like and gently nodding. They flower from early summer to late autumn ... They are semi-herbaceous to herbaceous scramblers by habit. ... *C. addisonii*, *C. pitcheri*, *C. versicolor* and *C. viorna* also belong to the Texensis-Viorna Group.” Examples include ‘Buckland Beauty’, ‘Burford Bell’, *C. crispa*, ‘Duchess of Albany’ [of 1897], ‘Étoile Rose’, ‘Princess Diana’ & *C. texensis*.

Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 99

“Texensis-Viorna” is used as a group heading on p.31, within “Late small-flowered species and cultivars” but the Group is defined on p.99. Cultivars and species are assigned to it within the main directory (chapter 9, p.101 *et seq.*) and on p.401 (in Appendix 1: “Clematis by Groups”). The Group cannot be deemed to have been established in this work because its epithet, being post-1958 but entirely in Latin, must be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 27.1. It is deemed to be effectively a synonym of Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet).

Texensis-Viorna Group (Toomey, Leeds & Cheshire, 2006)

“The Texensis-Viorna Group (*Clematis texensis*, *C. viorna*, *C. crispa*) comprises semi-herbaceous to herbaceous climbers with small tulip-like or bell-like flowers. They can be grown like other herbaceous garden perennials;

however, they need some support.” Examples include ‘Buckland Beauty’, ‘Duchess of Albany’, ‘Gravetye Beauty’, ‘Princess Diana’ & ‘Sir Trevor Lawrence’.

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21

Here *Texensis-Viorna* Group has ostensibly been defined as including only three species and, implicitly, their hybrids. However, in practice, the parental base is less well-defined; and, as with *Texensis-Viorna* Group (Toomey and Leeds, 2001), this definition seems to be in effect a synonym for *Groupe IV - Viorna* (Boucher & Mottet).

Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet, 1898)

Syns: *Texensis* Group of (Snoeijer, 1996), (Gooch, 1996), (Chesshire, 2004) & (Gooch, 2011) [not Spingarn (1935)]; *Texensis-Viorna* Group of Toomey & Leeds (2001)

Crosses between the species of section *Viornées*, in particular *C. texensis* and *C. pitcheri*. Fls small, bell-shaped. Tepals [*sic.*] thick and fleshy, of various colours ranging from bright red to pink, blue or more or less dark purple. Includes the series raised by Messrs Jackman and Son, who crossed *C. texensis* with (as pollen parent) ‘Star of India’. This created vigorous, hardy and very floriferous hybrids with medium-sized, bell-shaped, fleshy fls with 4–6 sepals fused at the base, then widened, spread out and acute at the top; their consistency longer lasting than those of the pollen parent (as is the case for *Viornées* in general); foliage like that of *C. texensis*. Examples include ‘Countess of Onslow’, ‘Duchess of Albany’ and ‘Duchess of York’.

Published refs: Boucher & Mottet (1898): 72–73

Boucher & Mottet highlighted three of the Jackmans’ *Wokingensis* cultivars as exemplifying their original definition of this Group. Accepting either the Jackmans’ 1910 circumscription of their six (*C. texensis* × ‘Star of India’) hybrids as *Wokingensis* type [in effect, *Wokingensis* Group] or the 1935 renaming of this by Spingarn as *Texensis* Group would necessitate the circumscription of the *remainder* of Boucher & Mottet’s *Viorna* as a new Group with a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Unfortunately, instead, *Viorna* Group has tended simply to be treated *as* that remnant: for example, *ICRC* (2002): 13 defined it as “Cultivars with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Viorna* A. Gray [in fact, of Prantl] ...” but with “Cultivars assigned to *Texensis* Group ... excluded.” It has thus become a confused name. It should be noted in passing that Snoeijer (2008): 75 was wrong to ascribe Boucher & Mottet’s “Section V. –*Viornées*” as the founding definition for *Viorna* Group: that refers to the botanical species, not horticultural hybrids.

Viorna Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Viorna* A. Gray, such as *C. crispa*, *C. fusca*, *C. ianthina*, *C. pitcheri*, *C. reticulata*, *C. texensis*, *C. viorna*. Cultivars assigned to *Texensis* Group and cultivars with *C. integrifolia* in their parentage, are excluded. Deciduous woody climbers, shrubs, or erect, sometimes herbaceous, perennials. Flowers produced on current year’s growth from late spring to autumn. Flowers urn-shaped or bell-shaped, 1.5–5cm across, nodding or semi-nodding. Sepals 4, thick, recurved from mid-point or at tip, pink, pinkish mauve, mauve or purple. Filaments usually downy. Leaves ternate to pinnate (sometimes simple on young plants).”

Published refs: *ICRC* 2002: 13

See comments under *Groupe IV - Viorna* (Boucher & Mottet, 1898).

Viorna Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from species belonging to the botanical subgenus *Viorna*, for at least one parent, from species like *C. viorna* and *C. texensis*

Fls hermaphrodite, urceolate, up to 3cm long, nodding or more or less so, usually borne singly or in few-flowered dichasial cyme with terminal and axillary fls, sometimes opening first from base upwards, sometimes by terminal fl first then from base upwards; bracts leaf-like and usually simple. Buds nodding. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, white, purple, pink, red to violet. Stamens hairy. Seed tails plumose or not; seed-heads not persistent.

Deciduous shrubs or climbers; roots fleshy. Lvs pinnate, rather leathery, petioled; lflets simple or ternate, the terminal lflets reduced, margins entire or lobed; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring into early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 7–11. Examples include ‘Buckland Beauty’, ‘Burford Bell’ and ‘Sonnette’ [as ‘Peveril Peach’ (1990)] (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer, *Clematis Cultivar Group Classification* (2008): 75–77

Rejected epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5 & 30.1): see comments under *Groupe IV - Viorna* (Boucher & Mottet, 1898).

Viorna Group (Gooch, 2011)

“The members of this group have small nodding bell or urn-shaped flowers and many produce attractive seedheads. They are summer flowering and their stems die down completely in winter.” Examples include *C. crispa*, *C. fusca*, ‘Lansdown Brown’ seedlings, *C. pitcheri* and *C. viorna*.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 133

Although the parental range is not clearly circumscribed, from the exemplars cited this is at odds with Boucher & Mottet’s 1898 definition which circumscribed hybrids involving the species of section *Viornées* rather than directly the species themselves – so this represents a re-circumscription which should have been given a new epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Failure to have done this makes this a re-use, which should be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1). Note that “attractive seedheads” is at odds with “seed-heads not persistent” in Snoeijer (2008).

Viornae Group (Jackman, 1910)

“Climbing sub-shrubby, small flowered Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering profusely on Summer shoots.” Examples include *C. coccinea* [= *C. texensis*] & *C. crispa*.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 24, as “Viornae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 56]

Although originally described as “Viornae type” by Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). Beware potential confusion with Groupe IV - Viorna (Boucher & Mottet). Albeit now deemed to be a confused term, Boucher & Mottet’s Viorna Group circumscribed interspecific hybrids rather than species, so this is not its synonym but a fresh circumscription. Note that Watson (1915) amends the definition to flowering “successionally” [not profusely] “... from July to September”.

Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: “Cultivars are mainly derived from species belonging to the botanical section *Clematis*, like *Clematis vitalba*, *Clematis potaninii* and *Clematis virginiana*, for at least one parent”

“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in late spring and summer into early autumn. Leaves ternate or pinnate, rather herbaceous. Flowers upright, spreading, up to 5cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4, sometimes 5 or 6, white.”

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 12

Technically acceptable when first published and adopted (though not formally approved) by the ICRA in 2002, the epithet must now be rejected under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4, being post–1958 and entirely in Latin. Note that acceptance of Vitalba Group challenges Graveolens and Paniculatae Groups, which both contain *C. vitalba*.

Vitalba Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent belonging to, or derived from, species classified in section *Clematis* L., such as *C. ligusticifolia*, *C. potaninii*, *C. vitalba*, *C. virginiana*. Deciduous woody climbers.

Flowers produced on current year’s growth in late spring and summer to autumn. Flowers usually single, up to 5(–6)cm across, erect. Sepals 4–6, more or less spreading, white to pale yellow. Leaves ternate or pinnate.”

Published refs: *ICRC 2002*: 13

This seems to follow Vitalba Group of Snoeijer (1999) but like that must be rejected, the epithet being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Vitalba Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)

“The Vitalba Group (*C. ligusticifolia*, *C. potaninii*, *C. vitalba*, *C. virginiana* and their cultivars) consists of deciduous woody climbers noted for an abundance of single, small white to pale yellow flowers produced in late spring and summer to autumn.”

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21

Consistent with Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 1999) but, like that, it must be rejected, the epithet being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Mainly derived from species belonging to the botanical subgenus *Clematis*, for at least one parent, from species like *C. potaninii*, *C. vitalba* and *C. virginiana*

Fls unisexual or hermaphrodite, spreading, 1–5cm across, upright, sometimes fragrant, borne singly or in many- to few-flowered dichasial cyme axillary on young shoots, usually opening from base upwards, sometimes followed by terminal fl; bracts leaf-like, simple or relatively undivided. Buds upright. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 (or sometimes 5 or 6), white. Stamens glabrous. Seed tail plumose; seed-heads not or rather persistent. Climbing habit, deciduous; roots fibrous. Lvs ternate or pinnate, rather herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple, ternate or pinnate, margins entire or serrate; seedling lvs alternate. FL: summer into early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 4–9. Examples include ‘Paul Farges’ and ‘Western Virgin’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer (2008): 78–80

This is a more comprehensive description than for Vitalba Group (Snoeijer, 1999) but the same comments given there apply.

Vitalba Group (Gooch, 2011)

“These clematis are small flowered, vigorous growing plants. *C. vitalba*, our native British clematis, is not very garden worthy ... however it does produce many wonderful seed heads. ‘Paul Farges’ is a valuable addition to the larger garden, flowering for many weeks but it has no seedheads of any significance.” Examples include ‘Paul Farges’ & *C. vitalba*.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 133

This seems to follow Vitalba Group of Snoeijer (1999) but like that must be rejected, the epithet being post–1958 but entirely in Latin (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 21.11 & 22.4).

Viticella Group (Moore & Jackman, 1872)

Syn: Viticellae Group of Jackman ex Watson (1915)

“Climbing large-flowered summer- and autumn-bloomers, flowering successionally in profuse masses on summer shoots but less continuously than in [Jackmanii Group]. Type: *C. viticella*”. Other examples: *C. Hendersonii* [= *C. × diversifolia* ‘Hendersonii’], *C. ‘Thomas Moore*’, *C. ‘Lady Bovill*’, *C. ‘Mrs James Bateman*’, etc.

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 21–22, as “Viticella type”

Although originally described as “Viticella type” by Moore and Jackman, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). In recent times, assemblages of cultivars using this name have tended to be significantly re-circumscribed – for example, to comprise “Cultivars with at least one parent mainly derived from *C. viticella*” but excluding “hybrids between *C. integrifolia* and *C. viticella*” [ICRC (2002): 13]. However, this separation of *C. × diversifolia* cultivars into another Group, be it Diversifolia Group or Integrifolia Group, should have required the residual element of Moore and Jackman’s Viticella Group to have been redefined with a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). This having not been done, it has now become a confused name.

Viticella-Groep (Van Kleef *et al.*, 1890)

“De 1e. reeks verscheidenheden, groei-hoogte 2–3m, waarvan de grondsoort inheemsch is in Zuid-Europa, zijn de sterkste van alle en kunnen het best voor ruwe beplanting gebezigd worden.” [The first set of varieties, growth-height 2–3m, whose core type is native in Southern Europe, are the strongest of all and are possibly best suited for wild gardens.] “Bloei-tijd van af Juni tot in den herfst. Mildst bloeiende van alle Clematis, met honderde bloemen, zeer kleine als klokjes, to bloemen van 10–15cm.” [Flowering time from June until the autumn. The most free-flowering of all flowering Clematis, with hundreds of flowers, very small and bell-shaped, flowers of 10–15cm. across] Examples include: *C. viticella*, *C. × diversifolia* ‘Hendersonii’, ‘Kermesina’, ‘Mooreana’, *C. viticella* ‘Purpurea’.

“De 2e. reeks verscheidenheden dezer groep groeien minder hoog; dezer zijn in hoofdzaak verkregen door bevruchting met Clem. lanuginosa.” [The second set of varieties of this group grow less tall; these have been mainly produced by hybridization with *C. lanuginosa*.] “De verscheidenheden dezer groep hebben wel de groeiwijze der type, doch bloeien met bloemen ter grootte en ook wel van vorm als Clem. lanuginosa.” [The varieties of this group have the habit of the type but bloom with flowers the same size and shape as *C. lanuginosa*.] Examples include: ‘Lady Bovill’, ‘Mrs James Bateman’, ‘Othello’, ‘Venosa Violaacea’.

Published refs: *Practische Beschrijvende Lijst van het Geslacht Clematis* (1890): 5 & 7

A variant consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but using the term “Groep” (for which the English “Group” is deemed equivalent [ICNCP, 2016: Art. 32.2]) rather than their “Type”. However, the boundary between the Viticella and Jackmanii Groups continues to be poorly defined (not least given the attribution of shared *C. lanuginosa* parentage to examples in set 2 [specifically, ‘Lady Bovill’ and ‘Mrs James Bateman’]). The attempt to subdivide Groups is not allowed under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.

Groupe III - Viticella (Boucher & Mottet, 1898)

“Les variétés de cette série ont des fleurs relativement petites, se développant de juillet en octobre, sur les rameaux de l’année. Mais ce qui leur manque peut-être en grandeur de fleurs, elles le rachètent amplement par leur floribondité, par leur vigueur et leur rusticité. Elles se plaisent dans tous les terrains et peuvent garnir de grandes surfaces dans des endroits peu soignés. Croisées avec les espèces ou variétés des groupes précédents, les Viticelles ont produit un assez grand nombre de variétés qui ont conservé la vigueur et la rusticité du type. La section des *Viticella* proprement dite est parfaitement caractérisée par ses feuilles composées, souvent trilobées, par ses fleurs à quatre sépales en croix et surtout ses achenes non plumeux.” [The varieties of this series have relatively small flowers, developing from July to October, on the branches of that year. But what they lack perhaps in size of flowers, they amply redeem by their floriferousness, by their vigour and their hardiness. They thrive in any terrain and can fill large areas in scruffy places. Crossed with the species or varieties of previous groups, the Viticellas have produced quite a few varieties that have preserved the vigour and hardiness of the type. The section *Viticella* itself is perfectly characterized by its compound leaves, often tri-lobed, with its flowers of four sepals in a cross shape and especially its non-feathery achenes.] Examples include ‘Arabella’ (Lemoine), ‘Ascanio’, ‘Kermesina’, ‘Madame Furtado-Heine’ & ‘Othello’.

Published refs: Boucher & Mottet (1898): 69

Broadly consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition but, like van Kleef’s 1890 variant, uses the term Group and examples crossed with *C. lanuginosa* (e.g. ‘Madame Furtado-Heine’) which suggest overlap with Jackmanii Group.

Viticella Group (Spingarn, 1935)

“Flowering from the young growing summer wood (all summer and autumn bloomers); flowers more or less open, successional massed.”

Published refs: J.E. Spingarn in *The National Horticultural Magazine* (January 1935): 78, as “Viticella Type”

Although originally described as a “type”, this would equate with a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1). This is effectively a restatement of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Fisk, 1956)

“Summer and autumn flowering varieties producing masses of flowers on young wood.” Examples include ‘Blue Belle’, ‘Duchess of Sutherland’ and ‘Ernest Markham’.

Published refs: *Fisk’s Clematis Nursery cat.* (1956): 8

A variation consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Whitehead, 1959)

“Consists of *C. viticella*, varieties and hybrids. Deciduous climbers. Flowers – solitary or several on branching stalks, from shoots of current year’s growth, in July to September. Vars: *alba luxurians* [= ‘Alba Luxurians’]; *albiflora* [= *C. viticella* f. *albiflora*]; *coerulea* [= ‘Coerulea’]; *flore-pleno* [= ‘Flore Pleno’]; *kermesiana* [*sic.*; = ‘Kermesina’]; *nana* [= ‘Nana’]; *rubra grandiflora* [= ‘Rubra Grandiflora’]. The hybrids may be divided into two sub-groups, according to flower size: Large-flowering (‘Ascotiensis’, ‘Ernest Markham’, ‘Huldine’, ‘Lady Betty Balfour’, ‘Pourpre Mat’, ‘Ville de Lyon’); Small-flowering (‘Abundance’, ‘Étoile Violette’, ‘Little Nell’, ‘Minuet’, ‘M. Koster’, ‘Royal Velours’).”

Published refs: S.B. Whitehead, *Garden Clematis* (1959): 37

Although an attempt is made to subdivide Groups in a way that is not permissible under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, this enhancement is consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Fisk, 1975)

“... which [like Jackmanii Group] also flowers on the young wood but later in the season and with smaller blooms, most of them flowering from July to October.” Examples include ‘Étoile Violette’, ‘Huldine’, ‘Madame Julia Correvon’, ‘Margot Koster’ [*sic.*; ‘M. Koster’], ‘Venosa Violacea’ and “the Viticella varieties”.

Published refs: J. Fisk, *The Queen of Climbers* (1975): 22

A variation which seems consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Group V: Viticella type (Snoeijer, 1991)

“Flowering on young shoots in summer and autumn with mainly campanulate shaped flowers.”

Published refs: Snoeijer (1991): 7

An abridged and less well characterized, version of Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition for Viticella Group, with a revised epithet.

Viticella Group (Howells, 1992)

Late-flowering, small-flowered species and their hybrids. Includes “hybrids such as ‘Abundance’, ‘Alba Luxurians’, ‘Étoile Violette’, ‘Purpurea Plena Elegans’, ‘Margot Koster’ [*sic.*], etc. *Campaniflora*; is best listed here. Some would include ‘Ascotiensis’, ‘Ernest Markham’, ‘Lady Betty Balfour’ and ‘Ville de Lyon’ here.”

Published refs: Howells in *The Clematis* 1992: 36

Although poorly characterized, this seems to be an acceptable variation within the sense of Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Howells, c.1993)

“The Viticella group is of outstanding merit and outclasses the Large Flowered group for garden worthiness.

These clematis tend to send out very strong stems, sometimes to a great height and are covered with a large number of medium-sized flowers from early summer onwards. They are trouble free, hardy and have fascinating shapes and colours. Examples are ‘Madame Julia Correvon’ and ‘Little Nell’.”

‘Virtual’ publication such as this, taken from Howells’s revised classification online at

www.howellsonclematis.co.uk, is not effective under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 25, so this definition is included here purely for information about his evolving classification.

Viticella Group (Gooch, 1996)

“In general terms, the viticella group are small-flowered, they all flower from the current season’s growth ...

Most will make approximately 8–10 ft (3m) of growth. They tend not to be susceptible to clematis wilt and all are easy to grow. The flowers, which keep well in water, vary in size from 1½in to 4in (3.75–10cm) across, with the plants compensating for having small flowers by producing masses of bloom. All of the plants in this group flower profusely ... beginning during mid-summer and continuing to early autumn. ... Over the years *C. viticella* has been used to produce countless new clematis. Some resemble the species while others take on quite different characteristics. It is not strictly correct to include some of these varieties in the viticella group, yet I think it is justified as this is the group under which they can most commonly be found.” Example: ‘Margot Koster’ [‘M. Koster’].

Published refs: R. Gooch (1996): 175

This is consistent with Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition but, by its own words, contains a slight doubt as to the exact circumscription.

Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 1996)

“Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers horizontal to nodding, campanulate to spreading, 3–12cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4 to 6,

rather thin, obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style sparsely plumose to glabrous. Usually chance seedlings of *Clematis viticella*. Many are not straight cultivars anymore because of interbreeding with plants belonging to other cultivar-groups." "Species botanically related to this cultivar-group: *Clematis campaniflora*, *C. viticella*." Examples include (with single flowers) 'Abundance', 'Alba Luxurians', 'Betty Corning' & 'Venosa Violacea' [the latter two both needing "further study but so far best kept in this group"] and (with double flowers) 'Mary Rose' [= *C. viticella* 'Flore Pleno'] & 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'.
Published refs: Snoeijer (1996): 57

Ostensibly an enhancement consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition, were it not that Snoeijer (1996) also separates Diversifolia Group, the re-circumscription of which should have necessitated the residual element of Moore & Jackman's Viticella Group being given a different epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Failure to have done this results in this re-use being rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Viticella Group (Evison, 1998)

"*C. viticella*, a native of southern Europe to Turkey, has given rise to a good range of larger-flowered cultivars. These are extremely valuable garden plants for their free-flowering habit. They are deciduous, with pinnate, semi-bipinnate to trifoliate leaves, some leaflets entire, others toothed, with wavy margins. The flowers range from bell-shaped and nodding to open flat or fully double, as are those of *C. v.* 'Purpurea Plena' and *C. v.* 'Purpurea Plena Elegans'. The tepals [*sic.*] vary from four to six to numerous in the double cultivars. The seedheads are of little garden value, the seeds being very large, 1cm (½ in) across and without plumose seed tails. The flowers are borne on new growth only, from midsummer to early autumn. All are fully winter-hardy to Zones 3–9. The clematis in this group include *C. campaniflora*, *C. viticella* 'Alba Luxurians', *C. v.* 'Royal Velours' and *C. v.* 'Venosa Violacea'."

Published refs: Evison, *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Clematis* (1998): 14–16, as Viticella Section
Although Evison described this aggregation as a "section", it is clear he did not mean it in a botanical sense but as a horticultural grouping – so this is deemed to be a Group even though that term was not directly used (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). This is deemed an acceptable enhancement of Moore and Jackman's 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 1999)

Parentage: "Cultivars are mainly derived from *Clematis viticella*, for at least one parent"

"Woody climbers flowering on young shoots in summer and early autumn. Leaves pinnate with simple, ternate or pinnate leaflets. Flowers horizontal to nodding, campanulate to spreading, 3–12cm across. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, obovate in shape, white, red-purple, blue, violet-blue or purple-violet. Fruit style sparsely plumose to glabrous."

Published refs: *J. van Zoest B.V. cat.* (1999): 12

See comments under Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Viticella Group (Brandenburg, 2000)

"Plants profusely flowering during a rather short period; flowering time summer-autumn; woody climbers."

Syn. of Viticella Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

Published refs: Brandenburg (2000): 217

A variation consistent with Moore & Jackman's 1872 definition.

Viticella Group (Johnson, 2001)

"Cultivars with an abundance of small flowers on current growth."

Published refs: Johnson (2001): 685

Confusingly, this Group is included in a chapter headed "Large-flowered cultivars belonging to section *Viticella*", though its flowers are then defined as "small". It is notable that none of the cultivars cited as exemplars by Moore and Jackman in their 1872 definition – *viz.* *C. × diversifolia* 'Hendersonii', 'Lady Bovill', 'Mrs James Bateman' & 'Thomas Moore' – are treated as belonging to Viticella Group (Johnson, 2001). That makes this a recircumscription which should have been given a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5); failure to do that makes this a re-use, which must therefore be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1).

Viticella Group (Toomey & Leeds, 2001)

"*Clematis viticella* and its cultivars are popularly referred to as the viticellas ... They are rewarding and undemanding garden plants because of their hardiness, vigour, reliability and floriferousness. Most viticellas are wilt-resistant too. They flower from midsummer to early autumn or even, in mild or maritime gardens, to mid-autumn. ... The semi-nodding to nodding flowers boast various shades of blue, purple, mauve, or white. Many flowers also carry colourful stamens. The flowers are produced from the current season's growths." Includes *C. viticella*, *C. campaniflora* and late small-flowered selections and hybrids derived from them. Examples include 'Abundance', 'Alba Luxurians', 'Betty Corning', 'Black Prince', 'Blue Belle', 'Elvan', 'Étoile Violette' [*sic.*] and 'Little Nell'.
Published refs: Toomey & Leeds (2001): 31, 98

Although in other respects this variation is broadly consistent with Viticella Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872), separation of *C. × diversifolia* cultivars such as 'Hendersonii' under "Herbaceous/Integrifolia Group" in the same work challenges Moore and Jackman's definition and renders this a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Viticella Group (Matthews, 2002)

Small-flowered cultivars “with at least one parent mainly derived from *C. viticella*. Excludes hybrids between *C. integrifolia* and *C. viticella* – see Integrifolia Group. Deciduous woody climbers. Flowers produced on current year’s growth in summer and early autumn. Flowers single, semi-double or double, outward-facing to nodding, bell-shaped to somewhat flat with spreading sepals, 2.5–12(–18)cm across, erect. Sepals of single flowers 4–6, white or shades of pink, red, red-purple, purple, violet-blue or blue, often with a bar that is paler, darker, or of a contrasting colour. Leaves pinnate or more rarely ternate, the leaflets simple, ternate or pinnate.”

Published refs: ICRC 2002: 13

Exclusion of *C. × diversifolia* is contrary to Moore and Jackman’s 1872 definition and should have necessitated renaming the residual element (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). This re-use of the Group epithet must therefore be rejected (*ibid.*: Art. 30.1 & 22.4).

Viticella Group (Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire, 2006)

“The Viticella Group (*C. viticella* and its cultivars) consists of vigorous, hardy, floriferous plants with semi-nodding to nodding flowers.” Examples include ‘Abundance’, ‘Alba Luxurians’, ‘Betty Corning’, ‘Black Prince’ & ‘Blue Belle’.

Published refs: Toomey, Leeds & Chesshire (2006): 21

A variation consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition although, unlike that, this does not characterize the seasonality.

Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 2008)

Parentage: Cultivars are mainly derived from *C. viticella* or a Viticella Group cultivar for at least one parent
Fls hermaphrodite, campanulate to open campanulate or sometimes almost spreading, 3–12cm across, usually nodding to semi-nodding (or, increasingly, horizontal or upright in new introductions), usually borne in axillary and terminal cyme on young shoots, usually opening first from base upwards, sometimes followed by terminal fl; bracts leaf-like and simple or relatively undivided. Buds nodding. Tepals [*sic.*] 4–6, white, red-purple, violet or blue (sometimes tinged green in first fls in early spring). Fls usually fertile but in a few cvs stamens changed into tepal-like [*sic.*] staminodes, sometimes pistils into pistillodes; filaments glabrous but sometimes with few hairs near anthers. Seed tails not plumose; seed-heads not persistent. Either semi-upright or climbing habit; roots fleshy. Lvs ternate or pinnate, herbaceous, petioled; lflets simple or more usually ternate or pinnate, margins entire or lobed; seedling lvs opposite. FL: late spring into summer and early autumn. Hardy to USDA zones 4–11. Examples include ‘Lisboa’, ‘Purpurea Plena Elegans’ and ‘Royal Velours’ (as putative Standards).

Published refs: Snoeijer, *Clematis Cultivar Group Classification* (2008): 80–85

See comments under Viticella Group (Snoeijer, 1996).

Viticella Group (Gooch, 2011)

“Included here are those clematis commonly thought of as Viticellas and hybrids derived from the species *C. viticella*. Some of these clematis have been crossed and re-crossed so many times over the years that their ‘blood’ is somewhat questionable. In addition we have included some cultivars in this group because their growth, habit and general appearance is so similar to that of *C. viticella* and, for ease of selection by gardeners, we feel justified in placing them within this ‘very loose’ group. These summer flowering clematis are extremely hardy ...” Examples include ‘Abundance’, ‘Alba Luxurians’, ‘Betty Corning’, ‘Black Prince’ & ‘Błękitny Anioł’.

Published refs: R. & J. Gooch (2011): 134

Not strongly characterized but arguably a variation consistent with Moore & Jackman’s 1872 definition, were it not that, unlike in Gooch (1996), this treatment also distinguishes Diversifolia Group, the re-circumscription of which necessitates that the residual element of Moore & Jackman’s Viticella Group be given a different epithet (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5). Failure to do this makes this a re-use which must be rejected (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 30.1).

Viticellae Group (Jackman, 1910)

Syn. of Viticella Group (Moore and Jackman, 1872).

“Climbing large-flowered Summer and Autumn-bloomers, flowering successionally in profuse masses, on Summer shoots (less continuously than in [Jackmanii Group]).” Examples include ‘Ascotiensis’, ‘Kermesina’, ‘Madame Grange’ [*sic.*], ‘Ville de Lyon’ & *Viticella alba*.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat. 1910–1911*: 23, as “Viticellae type” [and later in Watson (1915): 54]

This is deemed to be a synonym of Moore & Jackman’s Viticella Group. Note that Watson (1915) amends “flowering successionally” to “flowering continuously” in his definition. Note also that Snoeijer (1996) would assign ‘Ascotiensis’ to Jackmanii Group.

Wokingensis Group (Jackman, 1910) CORRECTED ENTRY

Parentage: *C. texensis* × ‘Star of India’

Syns: Group VI: Texensis (Snoeijer, 1991); Texensis Group (Spingarn, 1935)

“Climbing, sub-shrubby, medium-sized Summer and Autumn bloomers, flowering successionally in profuse

masses on Summer shoots." Examples: 'Admiration', 'Countess of Onslow', 'Duchess of Albany' [(1897)], 'Duchess of York', 'Grace Darling' and 'Sir Trevor Lawrence'.

Published refs: *Geo. Jackman & Son Wholesale Cat.* (1910–11): 24, as "Wokingensis Type"

Although originally described as "Wokingensis Type" by George Jackman & Son, under later terminology this would effectively be a Group (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3, Note 1). The circumscription was for a group of hybrids raised by the Jackmans at their nursery at Woking, Surrey, England c.1890. Spingarn (1935) makes it clear that this name pre-dated his own choice of Texensis Type, on which Texensis Group was based. Wokingensis Group having been defined necessitates re-circumscription of the remainder of Boucher & Mottet's Viorna Group with a new name (ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.5).

Woking hybrids REVISED ENTRY

Parentage: *C. lanuginosa* × either *C. × diversifolia* 'Hendersonii' or 'Atrorubens'

"... of the Jackmanii type, that is, free and continuously successional in flowering." Examples: 'Jackmanii', 'Prince of Wales', 'Rubella', 'Rubroviolacea', 'Thomas Moore' and 'Velutina Purpurea'.

Published refs: Moore & Jackman (1872): 135, 139, 140, 146 & 149

A group of hybrids raised by George Jackman & Son at their nursery at Woking, Surrey, England from 1858. It is significant that Moore and Jackman (1872) did not define a "Woking type" [Woking Group] but that some of these cultivars were given as examples of their Jackmanii Group; in their 1877 edition, all but 'Thomas Moore' were so classified (the latter being classed by then in Viticella Group). It is therefore deemed that the term "hybrids" originally used would *not* now equate with Group (under ICNCP, 2016: Art. 3.3, Note 1) but was instead merely highlighting the fact that these cultivars had been raised, at Woking, by one author's firm; the term should therefore be treated as a common name.

Raisers, registrants and others

This list, in addition to raisers and registrants, includes selectors, nominants and introducers.

Aihara, Yoshiaki

Nerima-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Beskaravainaya, Margarita A.

Voronezh, Russia

Black, Ken

Mollington, Cheshire, England

Bolinder, Kjell

Höganäs, Sweden

Bowers, Jeff

Renton, Washington, USA

Brown, J. Mike

Shillingford, Oxfordshire, England

Caddick, Harry

Warrington, Cheshire, England

Cadge, Frank

Sudbury, Suffolk, England

Cartman, Joe

Christchurch, New Zealand

Counce, Anne

Ormskirk, Lancashire, England

Chikuma, Mikiyoshi

Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa Ken, Japan

Clearview Horticultural Products

Aldergrove, British Columbia, Canada

Clematis Źródło Dobrych Pnączy

Pruszków, Poland

Collingwood, Brian

Eccles, Manchester, England

Cripps, Thomas (1809/10-1888)

Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England

Denny, Sylvia

Walton-le-Dale, Preston, Lancashire, England

Donahue, Mark

Faribault, Minnesota, USA

Donahue's Clematis Specialists

Faribault, Minnesota, USA

Evison, Raymond J.

Guernsey Clematis Nursery, St Sampson,
Guernsey, Channel Islands, UK

Falck, Daniel

Parainen, Pargas, Finland

Floyd, Marcel

Floyd's Climbers and Clematis, Calne, Wiltshire,
England

Franczak SJ, Br. Stefan

Warsaw, Poland

Fretwell, Barry

(formerly of) Peveril Clematis Nursery, Exeter,
Devon, England

Fujii, Terunobu

Sōja-Shi, Okayama Prefecture, Japan

Guernsey Clematis Nursery

St Sampson, Guernsey, Channel Islands, UK

Gurteen & Ritson Ltd.

Worth Park Nurseries, Horley, Surrey, England

Hannink, Ton

Drunen, the Netherlands

Harada, Hideyasu

Asakura-shi, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

Hardwick, Deborah

Delaware, Ohio, USA

Hasegawa, Koohei

Japan

Hawthornes Clematis Nursery

Preston, Lancashire, England

- Hay, Harry**
Reigate, Surrey, England
- Hayakawa, Hiroshi**
Anjoo City, Aichi Ken, Japan
- Haybridge Nurseries**
Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England
- Higginson, David**
(see New Leaf Plants)
- Hinkley, Daniel J.**
Formerly of Heronswood Nursery, Kingston,
Washington, U.S.A.
- Hirota, Tetsuya**
Toyota City, Japan
- Hoddinott, Peter**
(see New Leaf Plants)
- Hodson, Richard**
Preston, Lancashire, England
- Hoogetveen Plants B.V.**
Hazerswoude-Dorp, the Netherlands
- Hoshino, Minoru**
Tokyo, Japan
- Huisman Boomkwekerij**
Boskoop, the Netherlands
- Institute of Botany & Chinese Academy of Science**
Nanjing, Jiangsu, PR China
- Ishiguro, Tsuneco**
Kakajima Gun, Japan
- Jackman, George Rowland**
Woking, Surrey, England
- Jazwinski, Dianna**
Worthing, West Sussex, England
- Jespers Planteskole**
Holstebro, Denmark
- John Richards Nurseries Ltd**
West Malvern, Worcestershire, England
- Kala, Eino**
Lääne-Virumaa, Estonia
- Kasugai Garden Centre**
Toki City, Japan
- Kettunen, K.**
Denmark
- Koowaki, Suguru**
Toyada City, Japan
- Kubota, Yoshio (1)**
Japan
- Kurata, M.**
Japan
- Kuriyama, Satomi**
Ichinomiya-shi, Aichi Ken, Japan
- Lan, Tsang Mei**
Hong Kong
- Li, LinFang**
Institute of Botany, Nanjing, Jiangsu, PR China
- Li, Ya**
[see Institute of Botany, Jiangsu]
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