

ARNOLDIA



A continuation of the
BULLETIN OF POPULAR INFORMATION
of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University

VOLUME 24

JULY 24, 1964

NUMBERS 6-8

REGISTRATION OF CULTIVAR NAMES IN ULMUS

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THE COMPILATION OF A LIST OF CULTIVAR names in *Ulmus* has proved more complex than might at first have been expected. One of the primary reasons for this is that within the genus there is no unanimity of opinion over the delimitation of species or the extent of spontaneous hybridization. However, several species have been in cultivation for centuries and, within these, numerous varieties have arisen. This contrasts with the situation in *Fagus*, the subject of the most recent registration list to be published (*Arnoldia* 24 (1): 1-8. 1964) where only one species was involved and where there were no problems of specific identity; in *Ulmus* the identity of cultivars is often masked by confused synonymy at the specific level.

The list of names which follows is primarily bibliographic in nature, giving reference to the first place of publication that has been discovered for each name. Ideally, perhaps, its formation should have gone hand in hand with attempts to find and study authentic material of each clone so that correct specific identities could have been ascertained and many questions of synonymy resolved. However, it was never intended that the compilation should be accompanied by a taxonomic revision of the genus *Ulmus*, and it must be stressed that the list, as published, is almost completely based on the literature and not on the plants themselves. That it may be dangerous to include taxonomic opinions in a purely bibliographic list of names is illustrated by the misleading attempts to include synonymy in the first volumes and supplements of the *Index Kewensis*. Nevertheless, in drawing up this list of names in *Ulmus*, evidence of synonymy and specific identity has often come to hand and it would be wrong not to mention it for the benefit of other workers. It should be understood, however, that such information is given

solely as a guide and is only very occasionally based on the sure evidence of authentic material. In a few cases there appear to be conflicting opinions as to the correct species to which a particular clone belongs, but, fortunately, with the names of cultivars all that is essential is the name of the genus followed by that of the clone, e.g. *Ulmus* 'Acutifolia' (or elm 'Acutifolia'), to take the first name in the list below. In this way, therefore, the few examples of conflicting identities cited in the text that follows may be referred to as *Ulmus* 'Argenteo-marginata', *U.* 'Christine Buisman', *U.* 'Klemmer' and *U.* 'Lombartsii', or, where the species is uncertain because of juvenile or other atypical foliage, as *Ulmus* 'Myrtifolia' and *U.* 'Nana'.

Where reliable information on identity or synonymy is given it is often attributable to two correspondents to whom I would like to express my most sincere and grateful thanks. Dr. R. Melville, of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, has given me much help and has kindly looked over an early draft of the registration list. In many cases he has examined material in the Nicholson Herbarium at Kew and has personal knowledge of the living trees. Much of the evidence of his help will be seen here and there in the list, in the comments after various names. To Mr. H. M. Heijbroek, of the Stichting Bosbouwproefstation 'De Dorschkamp', Baarn, Netherlands, I am likewise greatly indebted. To him I also sent an early draft of the list and from him received many wise comments, several additional names and much information concerning the elms of the Netherlands and adjoining regions. Though this list would have been considerably poorer without the help of Mr. Heijbroek and Dr. Melville, any mistakes, errors, and omissions are attributable to me and the responsibility for the opinions expressed is mine alone. I should also like to take the opportunity to thank numerous nurserymen and other correspondents who have cooperated and helped with information about the origin of various cultivars and the publication of their names, together with the provision, in many cases, of living plants or specimens. These correspondents are too numerous to mention personally but the nurseries they represent are often cited in the list which follows and my appreciative thanks is expressed to them all.

The taxonomy of *Ulmus* is far from simple and there is no general unanimity over the correct botanical names. Dr. Melville, of Kew, has studied the genus for many years, especially in Britain, where the situation appears to be most complex, and a number of papers have presented some of the conclusions he has reached. However, these conclusions are still being debated by other botanists and the resultant lack of agreement, while it does not affect the names of cultivars, does mean that the nomenclature of the species to which they may be attributed is unstable. In an attempt to overcome this difficulty I have endeavored, wherever a name used by Melville is different from that given by Rehder in his *Manual of Cultivated Trees & Shrubs* (ed. 2, 1940) to give both names as equivalent synonyms. In this way it is hoped that cultivars can be placed in their botanical species correctly, whether the more revolutionary classification of Melville is followed or the widely known arrangement as published by Rehder.

Because of the frequent difficulty in ascertaining positively the species to

which a cultivar should be assigned, it has been deemed advisable in this list to arrange the names in one single alphabetical series. Previous registration lists published in this journal (with the exception of that of *Fagus*) have listed the species alphabetically with the appropriate cultivars arranged under each specific name. In the list which follows the specific identity, or suggested identity, is given (in *italic type*) at the end of the paragraph which follows each accepted name. Such accepted names are printed in LARGE and SMALL CAPITALS, while synonyms are listed in Roman type, followed after the bibliographic reference, by an indication of the name to which it is believed it should be applied.

In the majority of cases only a single reference is given after each name: that of the first printed publication of the name that has been discovered; but where this was not accompanied by a description, the first reference is followed in the list by a second, indicating where the first description was provided. Most of the names in the list are in Latin form, governable by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, but more recently, and in a relatively few cases, some of these Latin names have been formally proposed at the rank of cultivar; where this has also been done, additional reference is given to the first such publication.

It has been the experience of colleagues compiling registration lists of cultivars that each new list raises problems which have not previously been apparent. This elm list is no exception and a point which has first arisen with this list is the realization that the word "hybrid" is unsuitable as part of a cultivar name. Article 21 of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (1961) makes it inadmissible to include the words "variety" and "form" in new cultivar names. To this article should be added the word "hybrid" (see 'Broadleaf Hybrid' in the list below) and a proposal to this effect has been made to the Secretary of the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants, for consideration when amendments to the Code are next discussed. In addition to this, it has seemed to me, that as cultivar names may correctly be associated with generic names and in either Latin or a modern language, it is inadvisable to include the actual name of the genus in any new name. The name 'Huntingdon Elm' was formally proposed in 1961 but when cited as "elm 'Huntingdon Elm'" we have a mild tautonym; the word "Huntingdon" alone would have been preferable. It is doubtful whether a formal proposal for the amendment of the Code is necessary to guard against this, for Article 21a may possibly be interpreted as preventing such tautonymy, even though it is clear that the intention of the article was to outlaw the inclusion of names of other genera in those of a cultivar.

Another point which has arisen in the compilation of this list is the problem of Latin names proposed in the ablative case. The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants has a starting date earlier than that of the Botanical Code: that of the sixth edition of Philip Miller's *The Gardeners Dictionary*, 1752. Several names (e.g. *eleganter variegato*) have been taken from that work for inclusion in this list but the nomenclature is not binomial and the names take the form of descriptive phrases. However, the use of the ablative case in Latin names did not end with the establishment of binomial nomenclature, but,

especially for varieties based on leaf color, continued throughout the 19th century. In this list the liberty has been taken to make these names agree grammatically with the generic name *Ulmus*. Authority is given in the Code for Cultivated Plants (Art. 16) to correct names in Latin form which are not in accordance with the Rules and Recommendations of the Botanical Code and although the case of names in the ablative is not cited, the article is considered as granting authority for such changes.

It has several times proved difficult to decide what actually constitutes a name intended for what is today called a cultivar. *Ulmus* 'Modiolina' was referred to as "l'orme tortillard" by Duhamel du Monceau as early as 1804 (Traité Arb. Arbust. ed. 2. 2: 144). Should 'Tortillard', therefore, have been listed below, or is it Duhamel's descriptive "common" name, comparable to the name "Fernleaf Elm" (*Ulmus* 'Crispa')? Similar in some ways are the numerous specimen trees which have been given individual names from time to time, usually based on those of the places or family estates in which they were growing, but often named for their historic associations. This is particularly true of several fine examples of *U. americana* in the eastern U.S.A. but it is believed that because they have been propagated clonally, only two have warranted inclusion in this list ('Markham' and 'Washington'). It is interesting to note that these two are not distinguished by any special morphological characteristics and that they are distinct solely by virtue of the place where they were originally growing.

In contrast to this there are almost certainly a number of cultivars which have never been named. This was pointed out to me by Mr. Heijbroek, for elms have been propagated and grown as roadside trees in the Netherlands and Flanders for many centuries. Many of these clones have received names which have been published, e.g. 'Klemmer' and 'Malines', but there are others as yet unnamed and unlisted. In one case, that of 'Schuurhoek', one of these nameless clones has been retaken into cultivation relatively recently and named.

Decisions about the synonymy of the many cultivars distinguished by their leaf variation or habit of growth have been very difficult to reach. It is possible that at different times more than one clone has been known by the same name and during the last two hundred years or so very similar sports may have arisen more than once in each species. Any information which will help clarify the identity of these plants will be most welcome.

According to the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, a particular name can be correct for only one cultivar, and, if it has been given to more than one, the other usages must be treated as synonyms. In the list that follows it will be readily seen that certain names have been used over and over again for different clones (for example 'Pendula' has been proposed eight times). Fortunately the Code for Cultivated Plants does not bind one rigidly to a rule of priority, as does the Botanical Code, and by the selection of a later well known name it has often been possible to reduce the duplication of acceptable names. However, in other cases this has proved impossible. The obvious way out would be to propose new names to replace the duplicates, but there is a chance that some of the clones no longer exist and such names would then be superfluous.

It is believed that it would be wrong, in a bibliographic compilation such as this, to propose new names, either because the plants may no longer be in cultivation anywhere or because the study of living material may yet show that some of the duplicate names are in fact synonyms of others which are unambiguous. For the present at least all that is necessary for precision is the citation of the name of the species as well as that of the genus. Whenever possible in this registration list alternative names have been chosen to reduce synonymy but in the following eight cases this has proved impracticable. 'Argenteo-variegata' is a well known name in *Ulmus procera*, but amongst other plants it has also been used as the name for a white-variegated form which is probably assignable to *U. × viminalis*, yet is possibly no longer in cultivation. 'Aurea' is also known as the name for a cultivar of *U. procera*, and is one of the relatively few that have been formally proposed as such at this rank, but it clashes with a variety of *U. americana* which has no synonym and may not be in cultivation today. 'Aureo-variegata' has been used for clones in three different species (*U. × hollandica*, *U. laevis* and *U. × viminalis*) and for all three there are no published synonyms. With the name 'Pendula' the duplication has been reduced in most cases by taking up synonyms, but in both *U. carpinifolia* and *U. pumila*, 'Pendula' has been formally proposed as a cultivar name and in neither case is there a known synonym. Similarly there are no known alternatives for 'Pyramidalis' of either Audibert or Gibbs, although the identity of the former is somewhat dubious. In 'Rugosa' two authorities and references are listed below but there is possible doubt about their distinctness, the published descriptions being hardly diagnostic. Lastly, in 'Variegata', although the name has been proposed some seven different times, five of them are disposed of as synonyms of other names, but of the two which remain, one is little known and perhaps misidentified as to species in this list, whilst the other may well have been used at different times for more than one clone of *U. carpinifolia*.

Many names have been considered for inclusion and rejected on the grounds that either the botanical rank of *varietas* is most appropriate or because the plants have never been in cultivation. All authorities list *Ulmus pumila* L. var. *arborea* Litvinov (*U. pinnato-ramosa* Dieck) as a botanical variety yet it is possible that, in modern terms, it does not warrant recognition at this rank but is a variant of *U. pumila* maintained and known only in cultivation, and therefore best treated as a cultivar. There is a widespread misunderstanding that all cultivars must have arisen in cultivation. It is agreed that this is true in the vast majority of cases, but all that is required for recognition as a cultivar is that the plant be under cultivation, unsuitable for treatment at any of the taxonomic ranks under the Botanical Code, yet in need of a distinctive name.

Finally, some comment should be made about the inclusion of the epithets *fungosa* and *suberosa* in the list. The development of corky wings on branches is a juvenile character which has appeared in different individual plants of *Ulmus carpinifolia* and other related elms. There is no doubt that the name *suberosa* has been applied to cultivated clones, but not always to the same one. As a name it should be dropped from use, except perhaps at the botanical rank of *forma*, yet even there it is hardly appropriate. The corky wings may be exhibited

by sucker shoots throughout the life of the plant yet they are still primarily a juvenile character and as such are comparable with the *Retinospora*-forms of conifers.

A list of this size and type can hardly be compiled without some errors and misinterpretations, and for this reason any comments, corrections or additions will be gratefully received. It is hoped, however, that this registration list will help towards nomenclatural stability for the numerous cultivated varieties and at the very least, will aid in preventing future duplication.

BOTANICAL NAMES AND THEIR AUTHORITIES REFERRED TO IN THE REGISTRATION LIST

Ulmus americana L.

U. angustifolia (Weston) Weston var. *cornubiensis* (Weston) Melville (*U. carpinifolia* Gled. var. *cornubiensis* (Weston) Rehder)

U. carpinifolia Gleditsch

U. × *elegantissima* Horwood (*U. glabra* Huds. × *plotii* Druce)

U. glabra Hudson

U. × *hollandica* Miller (*U. carpinifolia* Gled. × *glabra* Huds. × *plotii* Druce)

U. laevis Pallas

U. parvifolia Jacquin

U. procera Salisbury

U. pumila L.

U. rubra Muhlenberg

U. × *sarniensis* (Loudon) Bancroft (*U. angustifolia* (West.) West. × *hollandica* Mill.)

(*U. carpinifolia* Gled. forma *sarniensis* (Loud.) Rehd.)

U. × *vegeta* (Loud.) Lindley (*U. carpinifolia* Gled. × *glabra* Huds.)

(*U.* × *hollandica* Mill. var. *vegeta* (Loud.) Rehd.)

U. × *viminalis* Loddiges (*U. carpinifolia* Gled. × *plotii* Druce)

(*U. procera* Salisb. var. *viminalis* (Lodd.) Rehd.)

REGISTRATION LIST OF CULTIVARS IN ULMUS

'ACUTIFOLIA' (Masters, Hort. Duroverni 66. 1831, as *U. campestris acutifolia*, without description; Mottet in Nicholson & Mottet, Dict. Prat. Hort. 5: 383. 1898. Described as having the leaves of mature trees narrower and the branches more pendulous. *U. procera*.)

- '*Adiantifolia*' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 563. 1864, as *U. adiantifolia* Hort., name in synonymy) = 'CRISPA'.
- 'ALATA' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 566. 1864, as "*U. montana alata*," without description). Possibly a juvenile form of *U. carpinifolia*, (see under *suberosa*).
- 'ALBA' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 559. 1864, as *U. fulva* Hort. var. *alba* Hort., without description). A specimen in Herb. Nicholson at Kew has been identified by Dr. Melville as a rather broad leaved *U.* × *vegeta* (that is *U.* × *hollandica* var. *vegeta* sensu Rehder).
- 'Alba' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 6. 286. 1958, as *U. carpinifolia sarniensis alba*). Mistake for *sarniensis aurea* = 'DICKSONII'.
- 'ALBO-DENTATA' (Baudriller, Angers, France, Cat. 43, p. 117. 1880, as *U. microphylla foliis albo-dentatis*, without description). Called the small-leaved elm with silver teeth. Later described as a small tree, the leaves with white margins and spots. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'ALBO-VARIEGATA' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 315. 1770, as *U. glabra* var. *albo-varieg.*). Described as having leaves striped with white. *U. glabra*.
- 'Albo-variegata' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 315. 1770, as *U. hollandica* var. *albo-varieg.*) = 'ELEGANTO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'ALKSUTH' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 81, as *U. scabra forma von Alksuth* Hort.). Described as having acute-rounded leaves with a number of, sometimes almost thread-like, teeth. Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'AMPLIFOLIA' (Meded. Comité Best. Bestr. Iepen. 10: 9. 1932, as *U. foliacea* var. *amplifolia* [not seen]). Received from Hesse's Nurseries, Weener, Germany, and said to have very short internodes with crowded leaves. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'ANDROSSOWII' (Litvinov in Sched. Herb. Fl. Ross. 8: 23, no. 2445. t. 2. 1922, as *U. Androssowi*). Described as having a very dense spherical crown and pubescent leaves. Used as a street tree in Samarkand in 1913. According to Lozina-Lozinskaia (in Sokolov, Trees & Shrubs in the U.S.S.R. [in Russian] 2: 506. 1951) unknown in the wild and apparently a hybrid between *U. densa* and *U. pumila*.
- 'ANGUSTIFOLIA' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 315. 1770, as *U. hollandica* var. *angustifolia*). Described as having narrow leaves. *U.* × *hollandica*.
- 'ANSALONI' (Ansaloni Nurseries, Bologna, Italy, Cat. 1935, p. 23, as "Olmo Siberiano Ansaloni"). Said to have been introduced from the Far East about 1930 and to be a quick growing variant with a compact crown which holds its leaves well into the autumn. *U. pumila*.
- 'Antarctica' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 551. 1864, as *U. antarctica* Hort.) = 'VIMINALIS'.

- 'Antarctica Aurea' (Hartwig, Ill. Gehölzb. ed. 2. 391. 1892, as *U. campestris* var. *antarctica aurea* A.M.). Described as a golden-colored 'Antarctica', = 'AUREA'.
- 'Antarctica Pendula' (Hartwig, Ill. Gehölzb. ed. 2. 391. 1892, as *U. campestris* var. *antarctica pendula* Hort.). Described as the pendulous 'Antarctica', = 'VIMINALIS'?
- 'Argentea' (Bean, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs, ed. 3. 275. 1925, as *U. viminalis* var. *argentea*, without description). = 'VIMINALIS MARGINATA'.
- 'Argenteo-maculata' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 1817, p. 23, as *U. campestris* var. *argenteo-maculata*, without description). Referred to as the striped elm. = *U. procera* 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA'?
- 'ARGENTEO-MARGINATA' (Deegen in Deutsch. Mag. Gart. Blumenk. 1879: 60. pl. 1879, as *U. campestris elegans argenteo-marginatis*). Described as having the leaves bordered with white, and in a later reference, as rather strongly rough, weakly hairy below, measuring 6-8 by 3-4 cm. *U. carpinifolia* or, possibly, *U. × hollandica*.
- 'Argenteo-marmorata' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 83. 1903, as *U. campestris argenteo-marmorata* Hort., without description) = 'MARMORATA'.
- 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 314. 1770, as *U. campestris argenteo-var.*; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.). Said to have originated in England by 1677 and to have leaves striped and spotted with white. *U. procera*.
- 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 314. 1770, as *U. campestris* var. *angustifolia argenteo-var.*). Described as the silver-striped, narrow-rough-leaved Elm. Probably a cultivar of *U. × viminalis* (*U. carpinifolia* × *plotii*, that is *U. procera* var. *viminalis* sensu Rehder) and then possibly = 'VIMINALIS MARGINATA'.
- 'Argenteo-variegata' (Bean, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs, ed. 3. 273. 1925, as *U. nitens* var. *argenteo-variegata*, without description) = *U. carpinifolia* 'VARIEGATA'.
- 'Argenteo-variegata' (Weston, Fl. Angl. 46. 1775, as *U. glabra* var. *argenteo-variegata*) = *U. glabra* 'ALBO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'Argenteo-variegata' (Weston, Fl. Angl. 46. 1775, as *U. belgica* var. *argenteo-variegata*) = 'ELEGANTO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'ASCENDENS' (Slavin, Am. Midl. Nat. 12: 225. 1931, as a form). Lateral branches small and fastigate, forming a narrow oval head. Name given originally to a tree growing, in 1927, in Seneca Park, Rochester, New York. *U. americana*.
- 'ASPERA' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1823, p. 35, as *U. stricta aspera*, without description). Possibly *U. procera*.

- 'Asplenifolia' (Rehder in Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. (4): 1881. 1902, as *U. asplenifolia* Hort., in synonymy) = 'CRISPA'.
- 'ATROPURPUREA' (Späth, Berlin, Germany, Cat. 55, p. 2. 1882, as *U. montana atropurpurea*; Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 157. 1959, as a cv.). Said to have dark purple, folded leaves, and to have originated in Germany about 1881. *U. glabra*.
- 'AUGUSTINE' (Proc. Am. Assoc. Nurserymen 174. 1951 [Woody Plant Register No. 267]). Originated by selection at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1927. Described elsewhere as differing most strikingly in its fastigiate habit, more vigorous growth, stouter twigs and larger, more deeply toothed leaves. *U. americana*.
- 'Augustine Ascending' (Weston in Horticulture, II. 30: 448. 1952) = 'AUGUSTINE'.
- 'AUREA' (Temple ex Rehder in Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. (4): 1880. 1902, as a var.). Described as having yellow foliage and originally found in Vermont by F. L. Temple. *U. americana*.
- 'AUREA' (Morren in Belg. Hort. 16: 356. t. 19. 1866, as *U. campestris* var. *aurea*; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.). Described as having golden-yellow leaves, occasionally approaching bronze, branchlets drooping. Originated by Mr. Egide Rosseels at Loewen in Belgium about the middle of the last century. *U.* × *viminalis* (that is *U. procera* var. *viminalis* sensu Rehder).
- 'Aurea' (Hillier and Sons, Winchester, England, Cat. Autumn 1914 – Spring 1915, p. 24, as *U. campestris sarniensis aurea*). Dickson's Golden Elm = 'DICKSONII'.
- 'Aurea Roezlii' (James Dickson, Chester, England, Cat. 340, p. 38. 1887, as *U. campestris aurea Roezlii*). Probably an error for *aurea Rosseelsii* = 'ROSSEELSI'.
- 'AUREO-VARIEGATA' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 315. 1770, as *U. hollandica* var. *aureo-varieg.*). Described as having leaves variegated with yellow. *U.* × *hollandica*.
- 'AUREO-VARIEGATA' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 87. 1903, as *U. effusa* f. *aureo-variegata* Hort., without description; Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gr. Brit. Irel. 7: 1853. 1913). Described as having leaves spotted with yellow. *U. laevis*.
- 'Aureo-variegata' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 314. 1770, as *U. campestris aureo-var.*) = 'FOLIA AUREA'.
- 'AUREO-VARIEGATA' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 315. 1770, as *U. campestris* var. *angustifolia aureo-varieg.*). Described as the gold-striped narrow-rough-leaved Elm. Probably a cultivar of *U.* × *viminalis* (that is *U. procera* var. *viminalis* sensu Rehder).
- 'Aureo-variegata' (Weston, Fl. Angl. 46. 1775, as *U. glabra* var. *aureo-variegata*) = 'LUTEO-VARIEGATA'.

- 'AURESCENS' (Dieck, Neuheiten-Offerten, Nat.-Arb. Zöschen, Germany, 1894-95, p. 12, as *U. pinnato-ramosa* f. *aurescens*). Described as having the leaves of emergent shoots yellowish. Originated in the National Arboretum, Zöschen, near Merseburg, Germany. *U. pumila*.
- 'AUSTRALIS' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1398. 1838, as *U. montana* var. *australis* Hort.). Described as having "rather small leaves and a more pendulous habit of growth than the species". *U. glabra*.
- 'Bataviana' (Simon-Louis, Metz, France, Cat. 1869, as *U. campestris bataviana*, without description) = 'BELGICA'.
- 'Batavina' (Koch, Dendr. 2 (1): 414. 1872, as *U. batavina*) = 'BELGICA'.
- 'BEA SCHWARZ' (J. C. Went in Ned. Staatscourant, 4 Nov. 1948, no. 214 [not seen] and in Meded. Comité Best. Bestr. Iepen. 44: 6. 1949 [not seen]; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.). A selection raised by the elm disease committee in the Netherlands from French seed, about 1945, for its resistance to Dutch Elm Disease, issued in 1948, and said to be slightly hardier than 'Christine Buisman'. Earlier referred to as "Clone no. 62." *U. × hollandica*.
- 'BEAVERLODGE' (Rept. 11th Annual Meeting of the West Canadian Society for Horticulture 1955 [not seen]). Selected in 1925 as a seedling from the Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba, for its hardiness and vigor with an upright, moderately spreading head. Introduced by the Experimental Farm, Research Branch, Canada Dept. of Agriculture, Beaverlodge, in 1954. *U. americana*.
- 'BEEBE'S WEEPING' (Meehan in Garden & Forest 2: 286. 1889, as "Beebe's Weeping Elm" and *U. fulva pendula*). Described as having branches which are thick and cord-like but curve over as they grow, much as those in the Weeping Willow. Propagated by grafting from a tree growing wild near Galena, Illinois, collected by Mr. E. Beebe. *U. americana*.
- 'BELGICA' (Weston, Fl. Angl. 46. 1775, as *U. belgica*, without description; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.). As an epithet under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature *belgica* is an obligate synonym of *U. × hollandica* but as the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants is independent of the Botanical Code the name is here maintained as a cultivar for the clone widely grown and known as such in the Netherlands. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'BERARDII' (Simon-Louis, Metz, France, Cat. 1869, p. 96. fig. 7. 1869, as *U. Berardii*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 539. 1962, as a cv.). Raised in the nursery of Messrs. Simon-Louis, near Metz, in 1863. A bushy tree with slender upright branches. Judging from dried specimens of this plant it is possibly a form of *U. pumila*.
- 'BETULAEFOLIA' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1836 [not seen]; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1376. 1838, as *U. campestris* var. *betulaefolia*). Described as

having "leaves somewhat resembling those of the common birch," and again as "a tree of pyramidal habit with ascending branches and elliptic to elliptic-oblong leaves 4-8 cm. long, narrowed toward the unequal base." Probably *U. × viminalis* (that is *U. procera* var. *viminalis* sensu Rehder) to which, according to Dr. Melville, the tree growing under this name at Kew may be attributed.

'Betulinoides' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. Nachtrag I, 1887, p. 28) = *U. carpinifolia* 'BETULAEFOLIA'.

'Betuloides' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 553. 1864, as *U. suberosa betuloides* Hort., name in synonymy) = 'BETULAEFOLIA'.

'BILTII' (Groenewegen en Zoon, de Bilt, Netherlands, Cat. 1921-22, as *U. campestris Bilti* [not seen]). Selected by Bernard Groenewegen in his nursery at de Bilt, possibly from French seedlings. Said to have a compact, pyramidal crown, not unlike the Cornish Elm, with dark green, nearly round, and crowded leaves. Tips of young shoots with a purplish-bronze tinge, contrasting with the yellowish-green young leaves. *U. carpinifolia*.

'Biltil' (Pierre Lombarts, Royal Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands, Cat. 1959-60, p. 83). Error for 'BILTII'.

'Bitchuiense' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949). Mistake for *Viburnum bitchuiense*.

'Boulevard' (Rosehill Gardens, Kansas, Missouri, Cat. Spring 1960 [not seen]) = 'ROSEHILL'.

'Brea' (Keeline-Wilcox Nursery, Brea, California, Cat. Winter 1952 [not seen]) = 'DRAKE'.

'Broadleaf Hybrid' (E. L. Kammerer in Bull. Pop. Inf. Morton Arb. 36 (5): 25. 1961). Found in a nursery row in 1938 or 1939 at the Neosho Nurseries, Neosho, Missouri, who state that it is a bud sport of *U. pumila* and not a hybrid as the name suggests. = 'GREEN KING'.

'Bubyriana' (Litvinov in Sched. Herb. Fl. Ross. 8: 23, no. 2444. t. 2. 1922, as *U. densa* var. *Bubyriana*). Described from a cultivated tree in Samarkand, Turkestan. Mentioned by Lozina-Lozinskaia (in Sokolov, Trees & Shrubs in the U.S.S.R. [in Russian] 2: 505. 1951) under *U. densa*, as a cultivated form, but by Iarmolenko (in Komarov, Fl. U.S.S.R. 5: 369. 1936) as a cultivated form closer to *U. campestris umbraculifera* than *U. densa*. Furthermore Litvinov (in Sched. Herb. Fl. Ross. 6: 163, no. 1991. 1908) states that he believes the plant called "Narwan" in Persia, and which in 1922 he called var. *bubyriana* to be the same as the "Närband" of Trautvetter which is the latter's var. *umbraculifera*. = 'UMBRACULIFERA'.

'Buisman' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 6. 285. 1958, without description) = 'CHRISTINE BUISMAN'.

- 'Burejaeticum' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949). Mistake for *Viburnum burejaeticum*.
- 'Bush' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. glabra* Bush, without description) = 'NANA'.
- 'Buxifolia' (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs 2: 135. 1896, as *U. buxifolia* Hort., in synonymy, without description) = 'MYRTIFOLIA'.
- 'Camperdown' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. glabra* Camperdown) = 'CAMPERDOWNII'.
- 'CAMPERDOWNII' (Rehder in Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. (4): 1881. 1902, as *U. camperdownii* Hort.; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.). The Camperdown Elm. Described as "having branches and branchlets pendulous, forming a globose head, in marked contrast to the flat stiff-looking crown of var. *pendula*." Originated at Camperdown House, near Dundee, Scotland, about 1850. A nothomorph of *U. × vegeta* (that is, *U. × hollandica* var. *vegeta* sensu Rehder) with close similarity to *U. glabra*.
- 'CEBENNENSIS' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. Arb. 2, p. 53. 1831-32, as *U. campestris* var. *cebennensis*, without description; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1398. 1838). The Cevennes Elm. "Its habit is spreading like that of *U. montana vulgaris* but it appears of much less vigorous growth." *U. glabra*.
- 'CHINKOTA' (South Dakota Farm & Home Research 7: 14. 1955, but named previously by the South Dakota Farm Forestry Council). A line selected at South Dakota State Experiment Station from 'Harbin Strain' for its early ripening habit and tendency to remain dormant until after severe spring frosts are passed; distributed by the Station as certified seed. Said by some to be the same as 'Dropmore'. *U. pumila*.
- 'CHRISTINE BUISMAN' (Meded. Comité Best. Bestr. Iepen. 26: 1. 1938 [not seen] and J. C. Went in Phytopath. Zeits. 11 (2): 188. 1938 [not seen]; Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). A selection made by Dr. Christine Buisman at the Phytopathology Laboratory "Willie Commelin Scholten," Baarn, Netherlands, from plants grown from seed collected in Madrid, Spain, in 1928. Released to growers after her death in 1937, and referred to in earlier reports as "no. 24." Resistant to Dutch elm disease. Attributed by Dr. Melville to *U. × hollandica* and by others to *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Cicestria' (W. A. & J. Mackie, Norwich, Cat. 1812, p. 59, as *U. campestris* var. *cicestria*, without description) = 'VEGETA'.
- 'CINEREA' (André Leroy Nurseries, Angers, France, Cat. 1856, p. 70, as *U. cinerea*, without description; Planchon in De Candolle, Prodr. 17: 160. 1873). Said to have branches which are "stunted and tortuous, the upper ascending, the lower more or less pendulous. Leaves crowded and similar to those of var. *fastigiata* from which var. *cinerea* appears to differ only in not being fastigate in habit." The tree of this cultivar at Kew is *U. × hollandica*.

- 'Cinerea' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 565. 1864, as *U. cinerea* Hort., name in synonymy) = 'NICRA'.
- 'Clemmeri' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 235. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *Clemmeri*, without description) = 'KLEMMER'.
- 'Cochleata' (C. de Vos, Handboek 204. 1887 [not seen]) = 'CUCULLATA'.
- 'COLORANS' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 559. 1864, as *U. effusa* var. *colorans*). Described as turning a beautiful scarlet red in the autumn, not golden. *U. laevis*.
- 'COLUMNARIS' (Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 3: 42. 1921, as a form). Described as a columnar form discovered by Mr. John Dunbar inside a garden wall at Conesus Lake, New York. *U. americana*.
- 'COMMELIN' (Bosbouwproefstation Baarn ex Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). This cultivar has a fair resistance to Dutch Elm Disease and was selected for this at the Phytopathology Laboratory "Willie Commelin Scholten" at Baarn, Netherlands. Derived from a cross between *U.* × *vegeta* and a selected French seedling of *U. carpinifolia*, made in 1940, at the Laboratory of Genetics, Wageningen; it differs from 'Vegeta' in the narrower habit, the darker gray branches, the duller and brown branchlets, the smaller leaves, the smaller number of veins (9–12) and the pilose undersides of the leaves. *U.* × *vegeta* (that is, *U.* × *hollandica* var. *vegeta* sensu Rehder). . . .
- 'CONCAVAEFOLIA' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1378. 1838, as *U. campestris* var. *concavaefolia* Hort.). Described as resembling var. *cucullata*. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'COOLSHADE' (Sarcoxie Nurseries, Sarcoxie, Missouri, Cat. 1951, p. 6). Originated in 1946 from the parent tree growing in the Sarcoxie Nurseries, and said to be of rapid, stocky growth with a compact top resistant to breakage under ice and snow and foliage a much darker green. Said to be a hybrid of *U. pumila* × *rubra*.
- 'Cornubiensis' ([Weston] Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). The Cornish Elm. More correctly placed in the botanical rank of variety: *U. angustifolia* (Weston) Weston var. *cornubiensis* (Weston) Melville (*U. carpinifolia* Gled. var. *cornubiensis* (Weston) Rehder).
- 'CORNUBIENSIS PARVIFOLIA' (Boulger in Gard. Chron. II. 12: 298. 1879, as *U. campestris cornubiensis parvifolia*, without description). Probably *U. angustifolia*.
- 'CORNUTA' (David in Revue Hort. II. 4: 102. 1845, as *U. campestris cornuta*; Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 157. 1959, as a cv.). The large leaves have two long projections or lobes on the shoulders or apex. *U. glabra*.
- 'CORYLIFOLIA' (Host, Fl. Austr. 1: 329. 1827, as *U. corylifolia*). Described as having broad-ovate, scabrid leaves, doubly toothed with broad, obtuse teeth.

- Later as having "leaves 8×6 cm., rather crowded, usually slightly rough and similar to *scabra* [glabra] but according to the texture, position and fruits, belonging to *glabra* [carpinifolia]." *U. glabra*.
- 'Corylifolia' (Zapelowicz, Conspec. Fl. Galic. 2: 98. 1908, as *U. montana* var. *corylifolia*, not *U. corylifolia* Host) = 'CORNUA'.
- 'CORYLIFOLIA PURPUREA' (Pynaert in Tijdschr. Boomteelt. [Bull. Arb. Flor. Cult. Potag.] 1879: 57. 1879, as *U. campestris corylifolia purpurea*). Described as having large purplish leaves resembling those of a Hazel in shape. Raised from seed of 'Purpurea'. *U. glabra*.
- 'CRETENSIS' (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs 2: 135. 1896, as *U. campestris* var. *cretensis* Hort., without description).
- 'CRISPA' (Willdenow, Enum. Pl. Hort. Berol. 295. 1809, as *U. crispa*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 536. 1962, as a cv.). The Fernleaf Elm. Leaves narrow, incisely serrate with twisted and incurved teeth; of slow growth. *U. glabra*.
- 'Crispa Aria' (Maxwell ex Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 18: 91. 1895, as *U. montana* var. *crispa aria*, without description). Error for 'CRISPA AUREA'?
- 'CRISPA AUREA' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 86. 1903, as *U. montana crispa aurea* Hort., without description; Schneider, Illus. Handb. Laubh. 1: 217. 1904). Described as "like f. *crispa* but with more or less golden leaves." *U. glabra*.
- 'Crispa Incisa' (Koch, Dendr. 2 (1): 416. 1872, as *U. crispa incisa*, name in synonymy) = 'EXONIENSIS'.
- 'CUCULLATA' (Loddiges, Hackney, England, Cat. 1823, p. 35, as *U. campestris cucullata*, without description; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1378. 1838, as *U. campestris* var. *cucullata*). "Has the leaves curiously curved, something like a hood." *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Cucullata Folia Variegata' (C. de Vos, Woordenboek 135. 1867, as *U. americana cucullata fol. var.*) = 'CUCULLATA VARIEGATA'.
- 'CUCULLATA VARIEGATA' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 82. 1903, as *U. campestris concavifolia cucullata variegata* Hort., without description). *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Dampier' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 6. 1285. 1958, as *U. carpinifolia* Dampier, without description) = 'DAMPIERI'.
- 'DAMPIERI' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. 1862: 389. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *nuda* subvar. *fastigiata Dampieri* Hort. Vilv.; Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). Described as a narrow pyramidal tree, leaves crowded on short branchlets, broadly ovate, deeply and doubly toothed with crenately serrate teeth. Specimens in the Kew herbarium from cultivation have been determined by Dr. Melville as *U. \times hollandica*.

- 'Dampieri Aurea' (Wrede ex Jäger & Beissner, Ziergeh. Gärt. & Park. ed. 2. 403. 1884, as *U. montana* var. *Dampieri aurea*) = 'WREDEI'.
- 'DAUVESSEI' (Nicholson in Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs 2: 139. 1896, as *U. montana* var. *Dauvessei* Hort., without description; Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gr. Brit. Irel. 7: 1874. 1913; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.). Described as having branches ascending, forming a broad pyramidal tree. Leaves smaller and thinner in texture than *U. glabra*, rarely exceeding 4 in. long and 2¼ in. wide, with petioles up to ¼ in. long. *U.* × *hollandica*.
- 'Dauvessi' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 235. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *Dauvessi* Hort., without description) = 'DAUVESSEI'.
- 'Decumbens' (Masters, Hort. Duroverni 67. 1831, as var. *decumbens*, without description, name in synonymy) = 'HORIZONTALIS'.
- 'De Dumont' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 6. 286. 1958, without description) = 'DUMONT'.
- 'DENSE' (Litvinov in Sched. Herb. Fl. Ross. 6: 163, no. 1991. t.1, 2. 1908, as *U. densa*). Maintained at specific rank by Lozina-Lozinskaia (in Sokolov, Trees & Shrubs in the U.S.S.R. [in Russian] 2: 504. 1951) and by Mulkidjanian (in Takhtajan, Fl. Armenia [in Russian] 4: 341. 1962) but stated to be unknown in the wild and maintained in cultivation solely by budding on *U. carpinifolia*. In Armenia there are said to be two forms; the typical one with a few main branches which are much branched in the upper part, with dense foliage of thicker and darker leaves and almost sterile. The other much branched from the place of the graft but on the whole with a less dense more uniformly developed crown, the leaves less leathery and lighter and with fruit produced almost every year. Probably the former is Litvinov's *U. densa* var. *bubyriana*, despite the use of the word "typical" above. *Ulmus densa* was treated by Rehder (Bibl. Cult. Trees & Shrubs, 142. 1949) as a synonym of *U. carpinifolia* var. *umbraculifera*, which var. *bubyriana* almost certainly is.
- 'DICKSONII' (Dickson ex Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 32: cxix. 1907, without description; Dickson's Nurseries, Chester, England, Cat. 667, p. 31. 1909-10, as *U. campestris cornubiensis Dicksonii*). Described as being free and upright in growth, the foliage a clear glowing gold, very constant, and retained till late in the autumn. Originated in Dickson's Nurseries about 1900. *U.* × *sarniensis* (that is *U. carpinifolia* var. *sarniensis* sensu Rehder).
- 'DIJKWEL' (Van 't Westeinde, Holland, Cat. 27, p. 28. 1957-58 [not seen]). Said to resemble 'Schuurhoek' closely, have slightly larger and lighter leaves, and be more difficult to propagate from cuttings. Original tree free from frost-cracks. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'DRAKE' (Monrovia Nursery, Azusa, California, Cat. 1952-53 [1 July 1952, not seen]). Described as having "rich evergreen foliage on sweeping branches which grow more upright than the regular evergreen elm." *U. parvifolia*.

- 'DOVAEI' (André Leroy Nurseries, Angers, France, Cat. 1868, p. 82, as *U. Dovaiei*). Described as a vigorous tree, well shaped, proper for avenues. *U. glabra*.
- 'DOWEI' (Baudriller, Angers, France, Cat. 43, p. 117. 1880, as *U. Doweii*, without description) = 'DOVAEI'.
- 'DROPMORE' (1953 Report of the Great Plains Section of the Amer. Soc. for Horticultural Science [not seen]). A name proposed to replace 'Harbin Strain', 'Harbin', 'Manchu', and 'Chinkota', on the assumption that these are all the same line, and to remove the confusion of several names for the same cultivar. *U. pumila*.
- 'DUMONT' (Anon. in Rev. Hort. Belg. 18: 12. 1892, as *l'Orme Dumont*). Described as very vigorous, having a straight trunk and a narrow, regularly formed, pyramidal crown. The leaves being somewhat smaller than in 'Belgica'. Discovered by a gardener on the estate of M. Dumont at Tournay in Belgium about 1865. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'Dumontii' (Mottet in Nicholson & Mottet, Dict. Prat. Hort. 5: 383. 1898, as *U. campestris* var. *Dumontii*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 537. 1962, as a cv.) = 'DUMONT'.
- 'Elegans Folia Argenteo-variegata' (Goeschke, Bunte Gehölze 46. 1900, as *U. campestris elegans foliis argenteo variegatis* Hort.). Described as having beautiful gray-green foliage with a broad silver margin, and the tip of the shoot pink. = 'TRICOLOR'.
- 'Elegantissima' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 556. 1864, as *U. suberosa elegantissima* Hort., in synonymy, not *U. × elegantissima* Horwood, 1933) = *U. × viminalis* 'VARIEGATA'.
- 'Elegantissima Variegata' (Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 6. *Ulmus* no. 6. 1752, as *U. minor, folio angusto scabro, elegantissime variegato*). Described as having beautiful striped leaves. = *U. procera* 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA'?
- 'Eleganto-variegata' (Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 6. *Ulmus* no. 7. 1752, as *U. folio glabro, eleganter variegato*) = *U. carpinifolia* 'VARIEGATA'.
- 'ELEGANTO-VARIEGATA' (Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 6. *Ulmus* no. 9. 1752, as *U. major Hollandica, angustis & magis acuminatis samarris, folio latissimo scabro, eleganter variegato*). Described as the Dutch Elm with striped leaves. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'ERECTA' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1396. 1838, as *U. (campestris) suberosa* var. *erecta*). "Has a tall narrow head, resembling the Cornish Elm; but differing from that tree in having much broader leaves, and a corky bark." *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Erubescens' (Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gr. Brit. Irel. 7: 1853. 1913, as *U. pedunculata* var. *erubescens*) = 'RUBESCENS'.

- 'ESCAILLARD' (André Leroy Nurseries, Angers, France, Cat. 1849, p. 28, as *Ulmus* "elm" *escaillard*, without description; Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 235. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *Escaillardi*, without description). *U. glabra*.
- 'ETRUSCA' (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs 2: 139. 1896, as *U. montana* var. *etrusca* Hort., without description). The tree with this name at Kew has been identified by Dr. Melville as of hybrid origin, *U. glabra* × *plotii* (*U. × elegantissima*).
- 'Evergreen' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. parvifolia* Evergreen, without description) = 'SEMPERVIRENS'.
- 'EXHIBITION' (Patmore Nurseries, Brandon, Manitoba, Cat. 1952 [not seen]). A selection made by Patmore Nurseries from seed gathered near Brandon in Manitoba and propagated clonally by grafting. Upright in habit, it develops a narrow vase-shaped head with branches densely covered with small twigs. *U. americana*.
- 'EXONIENSIS' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1823, p. 35, as *U. exoniensis*, without description; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärt. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.). The Ford or Exeter Elm. Said to have strictly upright branches forming a narrow columnar head, leaves small, broadly obovate, coarsely and deeply serrate, wrinkled above and often twisted. Raised at Exeter, England, by Mr. Ford. *U. glabra*.
- 'Fastigiata' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 2, p. 53. 1831-32, as *U. suberosa fastigiata*) = *U. angustifolia* var. *cornubiensis* (*U. carpinifolia* var. *cornubiensis*).
- 'Fastigiata' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1399. 1838, as *U. montana* var. *fastigiata* Hort.). Described as having "peculiarly twisted leaves and a very fastigate habit of growth" = 'EXONIENSIS'.
- 'Fastigiata' (Charles Fiore Nurseries, Prairie View, Illinois, Wholesale Cat. 1959-60, p. 33). Latin name proposed after 1 Jan. 1959 and therefore illegitimate. = 'FIOREI'.
- 'Fastigiata Aurea' (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs 2: 141. 1896, as *U. montana* var. *fastigiata aurea* Hort., without description) = 'WREDEI'.
- 'FASTIGIATA MACROPHYLLA' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 82, as *U. scabra fastigiata macrophylla* Hort., without description; Hartwig, Ill. Gehölzb. ed. 2. 393. 1892). Described as a beautiful pyramidal form with large leaves. *U. glabra*.
- 'Fastigiata Plumosa' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 85. 1903, as *U. montana* f. *fastigiata plumosa* Hort., without description). = 'EXONIENSIS'.
- 'FASTIGIATA STRICTA' (Bean, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs, ed. 3. 273. 1925, as *U. montana* var. *fastigiata stricta* Hort., without description). *U. glabra*.

- 'FASTIGIATA VARIEGATA' (Baudriller, Angers, France, Cat. 43, p. 117. 1880, as *U. montana fastigiata variegata*, without description). Referred to as the variegated, pyramidal, Exeter elm. *U. glabra*.
- 'FIOREI' (Charles Fiore Nurseries, Prairie View, Illinois, Wholesale Cat. 1948). Described as a budded elm of narrow form with heavy foliage, dense growth, and smooth bark. *U. americana*.
- 'FIRMA' (Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubh. 1: 217. 1904, as *U. scabra* f. *firma*). Said to have leaves like the species but with a firmer texture. *U. glabra*.
- 'FJERRESTAD' (Meded. Comité Best. Bestr. Iepen. 13: 9. 1933, as *U. hollandica* "Fjerrestad" [not seen], without description). The clone was received from Sweden.
- 'FLAVA' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. Nachtrag I, 1887, p. 28, as *U. scabra* f. *flava*, without description). *U. glabra*.
- 'FOLIA ALBO-PUNCTATA' (C. de Vos, Woordenboek 135. 1867, as *U. campestris* fol. *albo punctatis*). With leaves dotted with white, not flecked. Probably *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Folia Argentea' (Baudriller, Angers, France, Cat. 43, p. 116. 1880, as *U. campestris foliis argenteis*). Described as having leaves which are very beautifully and constantly variegated, and resist the bleaching of sunlight. Possibly = *U. carpinifolia* 'VARIEGATA'.
- 'Folia Argenteo-marginata' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscov. 557. 1864, as *U. campestris* var. *foliis argenteo-marginatis*). This variety was placed by de Vos (Handboek 203. 1887) in synonymy with 'Tricolor' but the leaves are generally described as bordered with white alone. = 'ARGENTEO-MARGINATA'.
- 'Folia Argenteo-marmorata' (Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 25. 1892, as *U. campestris* f. *fol. argenteo-marmoratis*). Described as having leaves streaked with white. = 'MARMORATA'?
- 'Folia Argenteo-variegata' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscov. 554. 1864, as *U. campestris* var. *foliis argenteo-variegatis* Hort.). Described as having the leaves streaked with white. = *U. procera* 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'Folia Aurea' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1378. 1838, as *U. campestris* var. *foliis aureis* Hort.). Described as having the leaves variegated with yellow. *U. procera*.
- 'Folia Aurea' (Huberty in Bull. Soc. Centr. For. Belg. 11: 427. 1904, as *U. campestris foliis aureis*) = 'LOUIS VAN HOUTTE'.
- 'FOLIA AUREA VARIEGATA' (Jäger, Ziergh. Gärt. & Park. 548. 1865, as *U. americana* var. *fol. aur. varieg.*). Described as having leaves variegated with yellow. *U. americana*.

- 'Folia Aureo-variegata' (Baudriller, Angers, France, Cat. 43, p. 116. 1880, as *U. campestris latifolia foliis aureo-variegatis*) = 'LATIFOLIA AUREO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'Folia Flavescens' (Miller, Gard. Dict. ed. 6. *Ulmus* no. 8. 1752, as *U. minor, foliis flavescentibus*). Described as the yellow-leaved Elm. = 'LOUIS VAN HOUTTE'?
- 'Folia Maculata' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1823, p. 35, as *U. campestris fol. maculatis*, without description) = *U. procera* 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA'?
- 'Folia Marginata' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. 1862: 389. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *nuda* subvar. *foliis marginatis*) = 'ARGENTEO-MARGINATA'.
- 'Folia Picturata' (Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 25. 1892, as *U. campestris* f. *fol. picturatis*). Described as having the leaves spotted with white. = 'PICTURATA'.
- 'Folia Punctata' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 82, as *U. scabra viminalis fol. punctatis*, name in synonymy) = 'PULVERULENTA'.
- 'Folia Purpurea' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 235. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *foliis purpureis*, without description) = *U. carpinifolia* (?) 'PURPUREA'.
- 'FOLIA RHOMBOIDEA' (Morren in Jour. Agric. Prat. Belg. 4: 509, 511. 1851, as *U. campestris latifolia, foliis rhomboideis*). Said to be growing in the Pitteurs estate at St. Trond, Belgium and to be like *foliis rotundatis* ('Pitteurs') but distinguished by the rhomboid shape of the leaf. *U.* × *hollandica*.
- 'Folia Rotundata' (Morren in Jour. Agric. Prat. Belg. 4: 509, 511. 1851, as *U. campestris latifolia, foliis rotundatis*) = 'PITTEURS'.
- 'FOLIA RUBRA' (Louis de Smet, Ghent, Belgium, Cat. 10, p. 59. 1877, as *U. campestris foliis rubris*). Later described as having small leaves with a reddish green tinge. Probably *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Folia Variegata' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 4: 2587. 1838, as *U. americana* var. *foliis variegatis* Hort., without description) = 'FOLIA AUREA VARIEGATA'.
- 'FOLIA VARIEGATA' (Hartwig, Ill. Gehölzb. ed. 2. 392. 1892, as *U. pedunculata* var. *foliis variegatis* Hort.). Described as having leaves beautifully marked with marbled and streaked variegations. *U. laevis*.
- 'Folia Variegata' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1820, p. 39, as *U. campestris fol. var.*, without description; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1376. 1838). Described as having leaves striped with white. = 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'Folia Variegata' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1823, p. 35, as *U. campestris fol. variegatis*, without description; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1395. 1838, as *U. (campestris) suberosa* var. *foliis variegatis*). Described as being exactly like *U. suberosa* except in its variegation. = *U. carpinifolia* 'VARIEGATA'.
- 'Folia Variegata' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1823, p. 35, as *U. major fol. variegatis*, without description) = 'ELEGANTO-VARIEGATA'.

- 'Folia Variegata' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 82, as *U. scabra viminalis fol. variegatis*, name in synonymy) = 'VIMINALIS MARGINATA'.
- 'Folia Variegata' (C. de Vos, Handboek, 1887, as *U. plumosa foliis variegatis* [not seen]) = 'FASTIGIATA VARIEGATA'.
- 'FOLIA VARIEGATA PENDULA' (C. de Vos, Woordenboek 137. 1867, as *U. suberosa fol. var. pendula*). Described as a weak growing tree, of unsatisfactory duration but otherwise beautiful. Possibly *U.* × *hollandica*.
- 'Fordii' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1399. 1839, as *U. Fordii* Hort., name in synonymy) = 'EXONIENSIS'.
- 'FULVA' (Meded. Comité Best. Bestr. Iepen. 10: 9. 1932, as *U. hollandica* var. *fulva* Hort., without description [not seen]). Received from Hesse's Nurseries, Weener, Germany. *U.* × *hollandica*.
- fungosa* (Aiton, Hort. Kew. 1: 319. 1789, as *U. campestris* var. *fungosa*). See under *suberosa*.
- 'GAUJARDII' (Silva Tarouca, Unsere Freil.-Laubgeh. 366. 1913, as *U. Gaujardii*, without description). *U.* × *hollandica*.
- 'Gigantea' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 564. 1864, as *U. montana* var. *gigantea* Hort.) = *U.* × *hollandica* 'MAJOR'.
- 'Glabra' (Walpers, Ann. Bot. Syst. 3: 424. 1852, as a var.) = *U. americana* 'PENDULA'.
- 'GLOBOSA' (Spath, Berlin, Germany. Cat. 89, p. 57. 1892-1893, as *U. campestris globosa* Behnsch). Described as having an uninterrupted, very dense, strongly branched, globose crown with firm, coriaceous, shining leaves; said to be quite different from 'Umbraculifera'. Probably *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Gracilis' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 551. 1864, as *U. gracilis* Hort., name in synonymy) = 'VIMINALIS'.
- 'Gracilis' (Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 534. 1962, as a cv.) = 'UMBRACULIFERA GRACILIS'.
- 'Gracilis Aurea' (Schelle, in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 86. 1903, as *U. montana viminalis gracilis aurea* Hort., without description) = 'PULVERULENTA'.
- 'Gracilis Monstrosa' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 235. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *gracilis monstrosa*, without description) = *U.* × *sarniensis* 'MICROPHYLLA PENDULA'.
- 'Grandidentata' (Dumortier, Fl. Belg. 25. 1827, as *U. corylacea* var. *grandidentata*) = 'CORNUTA'.
- 'GREEN KING' (Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, Spring Cat.

- 1960, as a registered trade mark, ®). Stated to be of hybrid origin, and first distributed as Field's new hybrid elm, but see under 'Broadleaf Hybrid'. Described as of particularly rapid growth.
- 'HAMBURG' (Interstate Nurseries, Hamburg, Iowa, Cat. Spring 1948, p. 34, as Hamburg Elm). Said to be a hybrid of *U. americana* and *U. pumila*. Described as a hardy, very rapid grower and stronger in branching than *U. pumila*. Originated in the Plumfield Nurseries, Fremont, Nebraska, in a bed of seedlings raised from seed of *U. pumila* from Tekamah, Nebraska, and selected by Mr. Lloyd Moffet, about 1932. Has also been sold as the "Hybrid Chinese Elm."
- 'Hamburg Hybrid' (Interstate Nurseries, Hamburg, Iowa, Cat. Spring, 1949, p. 34, as Hamburg Hybrid Elm) = 'HAMBURG'.
- 'Harbin' (Skinner's Nursery Ltd., Manitoba, Cat. 1954, p. 20) = 'DROPMORE'.
- 'Harbin Strain' (Skinner's Nursery Ltd., Manitoba, Cat. 1951, p. 23). A hardy line raised by Dr. F. L. Skinner from seed collected by Mr. Pitsin from near Harbin, Manchuria, quite hardy in Manitoba and described as fast growing, with small neat foliage. = 'DROPMORE'.
- 'HAARLEMENSIS' (Springer in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 21: 366. 1912, as *U. campestris haarlemensis*). Described as having a not very rapid growth, forming an unbroken, broad pyramidal crown; the leaves glossy dark green and remaining on the tree for two or three weeks longer in the autumn. It was selected from amongst seedlings of *U. × hollandica*. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'HERTFORDENSIS ANGUSTIFOLIA' (Boulger in Gard. Chron. II. 12: 298. 1879, as *U. campestris hertfordensis angustifolia?*, without description; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1396. 1838, as *U. (campestris) suberosa* var., "the narrow-leaved Hertfordshire Elm"). Probably *U. carpiniifolia*.
- 'HERTFORDENSIS LATIFOLIA' (Boulger in Gard. Chron. II. 12: 298. 1879, as *U. campestris hertfordensis latifolia?*; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1396. 1838, as *U. (campestris) suberosa* var., "the broad-leaved Hertfordshire Elm"). Probably *U. carpiniifolia*.
- 'HILLIERI' (Hillier & Sons, Winchester, England, Cat. 38T, p. 52. 1928, as *U. hillieri* Hort.). Described as a very graceful, slow growing, small, weeping tree with small leaves and slender branches which turn crimson in the autumn. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'Hoersholm' (Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 534. 1962, as a cv.) = 'HOERSHOLMIENSIS'.
- 'Hoersholmi' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 6. 285. 1958, without description) = 'HOERSHOLMIENSIS'.
- 'HOERSHOLMIENSIS' (Späth, Berlin, Germany, Cat. 242, p. 69. 1928-29). A tree with upright habit and quick growth through many years, leaves clear green,

- lanceolate or narrowly obovate, acuminate, base cuneate. Said to have originated in the Hørsholm Planteskole between Copenhagen and Helsingør, Denmark, probably about 1885, from seed of unknown origin. *U. carpiniifolia*.
- 'Hoersholmensis' (Meded. Comité Best. Bestr. Iepen. **13**: 10. 1933 [not seen]) = 'HOERSHOLMIENSIS'.
- 'HOLGERI' (Holger Jensen ex Späth-Buch 1720–1920, 230. 1921). Described as of very strong growth, straight and sturdy with beautiful dark green leaves. Originated in Sweden. *U. glabra*.
- 'HOLMSTRUPII' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 6. 286. 1958, without description). Selected from amongst seedlings of 'Hoersholmiensis' in Asger M. Jensen's Nursery, Holmstrup, Denmark about 1930, because of its strong quick-growing, upright stem and branches, bearing small leaves and making it suitable for planting in avenues. *U. carpiniifolia*.
- 'HORIZONTALIS' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. **3**: 1398. 1838, as *U. horizontalis* Hort., name in synonymy). Branches horizontally spreading and, when grafted, forming a low flat top with pendulous branches. Originated early in the 19th century as a seedling in a nursery at Perth, Scotland. A tree of this cultivar was seld by Melville at Kew (personal communication); it segregated for the pendulous habit but remained true to species. *U. glabra*.
- 'Horsholmii' (Melville in Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot. **53**: 88, 90. 1946, as var. *horsholmii* Hort.) = 'HOERSHOLMIENSIS'.
- 'Huntingdon' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. hollandica* Huntingdon, without description) = 'VEGETA'.
- 'Huntingdon Elm' (Richens in Forestry **34**: 63. 1961). Formally proposed by Richens as a cultivar name but known by this as a common name to many previous authors = 'VEGETA'.
- 'Huntingdonensis' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. Nachtrag I, 1887, p. 28) = 'VEGETA'.
- 'Huntingdonii' (Rehder in Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort. (6): 3411. 1917, as *U. Huntingdonii* Hort., in synonymy, without description) = 'VEGETA'.
- 'HUNNYBUNII' (Moss, Cambr. Brit. Fl. **2**: 90. 1914, as *U. nitens* var. *hunnybuni* Moss). Described as a taller tree than var. *sowerbyi*, with the lower branches spreading at right angles, the upper less tortuous; leaves even more asymmetrical at the base, more acuminate; and said to be often planted. *U. carpiniifolia*.
- 'IMPROVED COOLSHADE' (Sarcoxie Nurseries, Sarcoxie, Missouri, U. S. Plant Pat. No. 1747, July 1958). Originated at the Sarcoxie Nurseries. Said to be of rapid growth giving a quick shade without an unsightly whippy top, with a non-crotching central trunk and branches resistant to breaking. Said to be a hybrid of *U. pumila* × *rubra*.

- 'INCISA' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. **3**: 1406. 1838, as *U. americana* var. *incisa* H.S.). Described as having "leaves somewhat more deeply serrated and rather smaller". Possibly now extinct. *U. americana*.
- 'INCISA' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. **1862**: 389. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *nuda* subvar. *incisa* Hort. Vilv.). Described as having the leaves irregularly sinuate-incised with long pointed teeth. Possibly *U. × viminalis* (that is *U. procera* var. *viminalis* sensu Rehder).
- 'INSULARIS' (Nilsson in Lustgården **30**: 127. 1949, as f. *insularis*). Described as having the crown rounded elongate-ovoid, branches dense, suberect. *U. glabra*.
- 'Intermedia' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 567. 1864, as *U. intermedia* Hort., name in synonymy) = 'CORNUTA'.
- 'Jersey' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 6. 286. 1958, as *U. procera* Jersey, without description) = 'SARNIENSIS'.
- 'KANSAS HYBRID' (Kansas Nursery Co., Salina, Kansas, Retail Cat. Spring 1961, p. 52). A selected seedling of *U. pumila* showing hybrid characteristics, raised by the Kansas Nursery Co. in the late 1920's and maintained by grafting. Described as having an upright branching habit and dark green, shining leaves as large as *U. americana*, but of fast growth and cold and drought resistant.
- 'KIMLEY' (Sheridan Nurseries, Sheridan, Ontario, Cat. 1957, p. 47). From a large tree found near Oshawa, Ontario, of fine pendulous habit. *U. americana*.
- 'Klehm' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. americana* Klehm) = 'KLEHMII'.
- 'KLEHMII' (Naperville Nurseries, Naperville, Illinois, Cat. 270, p. 6. 1929). Described as being of a shapely form. The original grafts taken from a tree in Arlington Heights, Illinois, by Mr. Charles Klehm; selected for its fine vase-shaped appearance. *U. americana*.
- 'Klemeri' (Späth, Berlin, Germany, Cat. 104, p. 134. 1899-1900, as *U. Klemeri*) = 'KLEMMER'.
- 'KLEMMER' (Gillekens, Elém. Arb. Forest. 41. 1891, as l'orme champêtre *klemmer*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. **2**: 537. 1962, as a cv.). Said to be a rapid growing, tall tree with ascending branches forming at first a narrow pyramidal head which widens later, with plenty of root-suckers and some epicormic shoots. Susceptible to frost cracks. The timber is reddish and strong but liable to warp. Possibly attributable to *U. carpinifolia*, but probably *U. × hollandica*.
- 'KLEMMER BLANC' (Feneau in Bull. Soc. Centr. For. Belg. **9**: 162. 1902). Said to be intermediate between 'Klemmer' and 'Belgica'. The leaves are smaller than 'Klemmer' and the trees have no root-suckers or frost cracks. The timber is white and softer than 'Klemmer'. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'Klemmer Rouge' (Feneau in Bull. Soc. Centr. For. Belg. **9**: 162. 1902). = 'KLEMMER'.

- 'KOOPMANNII' (Lauche ex Späth, Berlin, Germany, Cat. 62, p. 6. 101. 1885, as *U. Koopmanni*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 534. 1962, as a cv.). Described as a form resembling *U. carpinifolia* var. *umbraculifera* with small ovate leaves but with an ovoid head if grafted high, shrubby and stoloniferous if propagated by cuttings. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'LACINIATA' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. 1862: 390. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *nuda* subvar. *microphylla laciniata* Hort. Vilv.). Described as having laciniate leaves 3 to 5 cm. long. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'LAKE CITY' (Wyman in Trees Magazine 3 (4): 13. 1940; 4 (1): 17. 1941). Said to be upright in habit, wide at the top and narrow at the base. *U. americana*.
- 'LANUGINOSA' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 236. 1877, as *U. suberosa* var. *lanuginosa*, without description). *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'LATIFOLIA' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 1817, p. 23, as *U. campestris* var. *latifolia*). Described as having broader leaves than the species which expand very early in the spring. Possibly the same as 'Belgica' but also called 'Malines' by Gillekens (Élém. Arb. Forest. 38. 1891).
- 'LATIFOLIA AUREA' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 84. 1903, as *U. glabra* var. *latifolia aurea* Hort. Croux, without description). *U. glabra*.
- 'LATIFOLIA AUREO-VARIEGATA' (Neubert in Deutsch. Mag. Gart. Blumenk. 1871: 343. 1871, as *U. campestris latifolia aureo-variegata*). Described as a beautiful new variety with colored ornamental leaves. *U. glabra*.
- 'LATIFOLIA NIGRICANS' (Pynaert in Tijdschr. Boomteelt. [Bull. Arb. Flor. Cult. Potag.] 1879: 58. 1879, as *U. campestris latifolia nigricans*). Described as very vigorous, the leaves being large and of a dark tint. Raised from seed of 'Purpurea'. *U. glabra*.
- 'Libero-rubra' (Planchon in De Candolle, Prodr. 17: 160. 1873, as *U. libere-rubro*, without description) = 'RUBRA'
- 'LITTLEFORD' (Sherman Nursery, Charles City, Iowa, Wholesale Cat. Spring 1957, p. 5). Described as upright branching, rather narrow vase-shaped, foliage larger and somewhat heavier than usual. Grafts taken from original tree in Hinsdale, Illinois, about 1915; first marketed 1927. *U. americana*.
- 'Littlefordii' (Bailey & Bailey, Hortus Second, 746, 747. 1941, as a var.) = 'LITTLEFORD'.
- 'Lobata' (Waisbecker in Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. 49: 67. 1899, as *U. montana* f. *lobata*) = 'CORNUTA'.
- 'Lombartii' (Floralia 41 (39): 615. 1920, as *U. suberosa pendula Lombartii* [not seen]) = 'LOMBARTSII'.

- '**LOMBARTSII**' (Lombarts, Zundert, Netherlands, Cat. 1921-22, p. 25 as *U. suberosa pendula Lombartsi* [not seen]). A graceful tree with pendulous branches covered with corky wings. As the tree ages the wings become less prominent. Originated in the Lombarts Nurseries, Zundert, Netherlands, about 1910. Possibly *U. carpinifolia* or *U. × hollandica*.
- '**LOUIS VAN HOUTTE**' (Deegen in Ill. Monatsch. Gartenb. 5: 103. 1886; Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). Said to have leaves entirely yellow, retaining this color throughout the summer, and to have been cultivated in Belgium about 1863. From specimens, this appears to be *U. procera*.
- 'Ludwig van Houtte' (Späth-Buch 1720-1920, 229. 1921), error for 'LOUIS VAN HOUTTE'.
- '**LUTEO-VARIEGATA**' (Weston, Bot. Univ. 1: 315. 1770, as *U. glabra luteo-varieg.*). Leaves variegated with yellow. *U. glabra*.
- '**LUTESCENS**' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 81, as *U. campestris lutescens*; Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 157. 1959, as a cv.). Described at first as having gold-bronze foliage and later as having yellow leaves at least in the spring. *U. glabra*.
- '**MACROPHYLLA**' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 237. 1877, without description). Later described as having the largest leaves and being of very strong growth. *U. glabra*.
- '**Macrophylla**' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 82, as *U. scabra macrophylla* Hort., not *U. campestris* var. *macrophylla* Spach, 1841) = 'PITTEURS'.
- '**MACROPHYLLA AUREA**' (Bean, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs, ed. 3. 273. 1925, as *U. montana* var. *macrophylla aurea*, without description). *U. × hollandica*.
- '**Macrophylla Aurea**' (Späth, Berlin, Germany, Cat. 116, p. 125. 1904-05, as *U. americana macrophylla aurea*). Described as a very vigorous growing form with young shoots golden. = *U. × hollandica* 'MACROPHYLLA AUREA'?
- '**Macrophylla Fastigiata**' (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs 2: 141. 1896, as *U. montana* var. *macrophylla fastigiata* Hort., without description) = 'MAJOR'?
- '**MACULATA**' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 2, p. 53. 1831-32, as *U. scabra maculata*). Described as spotted. *U. glabra*.
- '**MAJOR**' (Smith in Sowerby, English Botany 36: t. 2542. 1814, as *U. major*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 537. 1962, as a cv.). A nothomorph of *U. × hollandica* widely planted in Britain.
- '**Major**' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1398. 1838, as *U. montana* var. *major* Masters). Described as having an "upright and rapid growth with few branches, approaching the habit of the Scotch elm but of a more tapering form." = 'SUPERBA'.

- 'Malines' (Gillekens, *Élém. Arb. Forest.* 38. 1891, as *orme de Malines*). Said to have originated about 1750 in Malines, or district; widely planted in Belgium. = 'LATIFOLIA'.
- 'MANCHU' (Stewarts Nurseries, Sutherland, Saskatchewan, Cat. 1951 [not seen]). A hardy strain raised by Mr. H. D. Stewart from seed collected by Mr. Ptitsin from near Harbin, Manchuria, and quite hardy in Saskatchewan. *U. pumila*.
- 'Marginata' (Krüssmann, *Handb. Laubgeh.* 2: 539. 1962) = 'VIMINALIS MARGINATA'.
- 'MARIJNE' (C. de Vos, *Handboek* 205. 1887, as a Dutch name for *U. sativa* [not seen]). Without description and possibly a corruption of the French 'Malines'.
- 'MARKHAM' (Peattie, *A Natural History of Trees of Eastern and Central North America* 240. 1950). A clone taken from an outstanding tree growing naturally at Avon, New York, which is now dead. As well as great size the original tree apparently possessed an extreme pendulous branching habit. *U. americana*.
- 'MARMORATA' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, *Haupt-Cat.* 1885, p. 81, as *U. campestris marmorata* Hort.). Described as beautifully variegated with white. The original tree in Destedter Park was said to have produced massive variegated suckers. Probably *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'MICROPHYLLA' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1823, p. 35, as *U. stricta microphylla*, without description). The specimen of this cultivar in Herb. Nicholson at Kew has been identified by Dr. Melville as *U. × hollandica* with leaf shape approaching *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Microphylla Albo-dentata' (Dippel, *Hand. Laubh.* 2: 25. 1892, as *U. campestris f. microphylla albo-dentatis*) = 'ALBO-DENTATA'.
- 'Microphylla Folia Marginata' (Hartwig, *Ill. Gehölzb.* ed. 2. 391. 1892, as *U. campestris* var. *microphylla foliis marginatis* Hort.). Described as the margined small-leaved elm. = 'ARGENTEO-MARGINATA'?
- 'Microphylla Pendula' (Hartwig & Rümpler, *Ill. Gehölzb.* 580. 1875, as *U. campestris* var. *microphylla pendula* Hort., in synonymy) = 'VIMINALIS'.
- 'MICROPHYLLA PENDULA' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, *Arb. Muscav.* 561. 1864, as *U. microphylla pendula* Hort.). The tree growing under this name at Kew, is, according to Dr. Melville, a nothomorph of *U. × sarniensis* (that is *U. carpinifolia* f. *sarniensis* sensu Rehder).
- 'MICROPHYLLA RUBRA' (C. de Vos, *Handboek* 203. 1887, as *U. campestris microphylla rubra*, without description [not seen]). Said to be slightly different from *U. campestris microphylla purpurea*.
- 'MINNEAPOLIS PARK' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 6. 285. 1958, without description). A selection made by the Minneapolis Park Department as being particularly fitted for boulevard plantings. *U. americana*.

- 'Minneapolis Park Board' (Sherman Nursery, Charles City, Iowa, Wholesale Cat., Spring 1960) = 'MINNEAPOLIS PARK'.
- 'MINOR' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1398. 1838, as *U. montana* var. *minor* Masters). Described as having a "more branching and spreading habit, of lower growth, with more twiggy shoots and these more densely clothed with leaves." *U. glabra*.
- 'MODIOLINA' (Dumont de Courset, Bot. Cult. 3: 700. 1802, as *U. campestris* var. *modiolina*). "L'orme tortillard." Described as a pyramidal form of medium height with small leaves and crowded branches and by later authors as having twisted and crowded branches and gnarled stems. The Kew tree under this name has been identified by Dr. Melville as *U. × hollandica*.
- 'MOLINE' (Plant Buyer's Index, ed. 2. supplement, 1928). Originated as a wild seedling transplanted to Moline, Illinois, in 1903 and propagated from 1916; a narrow tree, when fully grown rather open, the main trunk upright but the older branches eventually horizontal. *U. americana*.
- 'Molinensis' (Bailey & Bailey, Hortus Second 746. 1941, as var. *molinensis*) = 'MOLINE'.
- 'MONSTROSA' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 235. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *monstrosa*, without description; Hartwig, Ill. Gehölzb. ed. 2. 394. 1892, as *U. scabra* var. *monstrosa* Hort.; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 536. 1962, as a cv.). Described as a compact shrub; branchlets often fasciated, leaves 5–8 cm. long, partly pitcher shaped at the base and on a slender stalk to 2.5 cm. long. *U. glabra*.
- 'Monument' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. procera* Monument, without description) = 'MONUMENTALIS'.
- 'MONUMENTALIS' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 554. 1864, as *U. campestris* var. *monumentalis* Rinz). Said to be a columnar tree, with a few upright main branches and numerous short twigs bearing dense crowded dark green leaves which was propagated by Rinz at Frankfurt from a sucker of "*U. suberosa*." Possibly *U. carpinifolia* but placed by some as a synonym of 'SARNIENSIS'.
- 'MORDEN' (Patmore Nurseries, Brandon, Manitoba, Cat. 1948 [not seen]). Selected in 1939 by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba, as being able to withstand severe ice-storms without breakage; hardy, fast growing, large and strong, but rather coarse. *U. americana*.
- 'MUSCAVIENSIS' (Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubh. 1: 219. 1904, as *U. dippeliana* f. *muscaviensis*). Described as being larger than *U. glabra viminalis*, leaves measuring about 9 × 5 cm. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'MYRTIFOLIA' (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs 2: 135. 1896, as *U.*

- campestris* var. *myrtifolia* Hort., without description; Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 20: 87. 1939; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 540. 1962, as a cv.). Leaves ovate or rhombic-ovate to oblong-ovate, 2–3(–5) cm. long, with nearly simple teeth, loosely pilose on both sides; fruit obovate, 12–15 mm. long. The specimen under this name in Herb. Nicholson at Kew has been identified by Dr. Melville as having small-leaved, juvenile-type foliage and probably being *U. carpinifolia* × *plotii* or *U.* × *hollandica*.
- ‘Myrtifolia Purpurea’ (Louis de Smet, Ghent, Belgium, Cat. 10, p. 59. 1877, as *U. myrtifolia purpurea*) = ‘PURPURASCENS’.
- ‘NANA’ (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1836 [not seen]; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1378, & 4: 2586. 1838, as *U. campestris* var. *nana* Hort.; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 536. 1962, as a cv.). The Bush Elm. Described as a very distinct variety not growing above 2 feet in 10–12 years. Species uncertain, the Kew bush is said by Dr. Melville to be *U. carpinifolia* × *glabra* or possibly *U.* × *hollandica*.
- ‘NEMORALIS’ (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 84. 1903, as *U. campestris* f. *nemoralis* Hort., without description). Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- ‘NIGRA’ (Loddiges ex Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1398. 1838, as *U. montana* var. *nigra*). The Black Irish Elm. Said to have particularly deep green leaves. *U. glabra*.
- ‘NIGRESCENS’ (Pynaert in Tijdschr. Boomteelt. [Bull. Arb. Flor. Cult. Potag.] 1879: 57. 1879, as *U. campestris betulaefolia nigrescens*). Described as having leaves like a birch and of a darker more persistent color than ‘Purpurea’. Probably *U. carpinifolia* but said to have been raised from seed of ‘Purpurea’.
- ‘Nigrescens’ (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 87. 1903, as *U. americana* f. *nigrescens* Dieck, name only) = ‘NIGRICANS’.
- ‘NIGRICANS’ (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 80). Selected from seedlings raised at the Zöschener Baumschule, distinguished by the deep dark-green color of the leaves. *U. americana*.
- ‘Nigricans’ (Bailey & Bailey, Hortus 625. 1930, as *U. nigricans*, name in synonymy) = ‘NIGRESCENS’.
- ‘OBLONGATA’ (Koch, Dendr. 2 (1): 415. 1872, as *U. oblongata* Hort.). Described as having a broad oblong leaf without noticeable apical teeth. *U. glabra*.
- ‘Ohioensis’ (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs 2: 141. 1896, as *U. ohioensis* Hort., in synonymy, without description) = ‘EXONIENSIS’.
- ‘Ontariensis’ (Koch, Dendr. 2 (1): 416. 1872, as *U. ontariensis*, name in synonymy) = ‘EXONIENSIS’.
- ‘ORNATA’ (Carrière, Revue Hort. 1858: 554. 1858, as *U. communis ornata*). Described from Toulouse and characterized as having leaves which are not

- eaten by insects whilst those of the common type are. Through the kindness of Mlle. Y. de Ferré it is understood that two individual trees still exist in the original locality, still show resistance to insect attack, and are probably two of the plants referred to by Carrière. They prove to be *U. laevis*, of which plantings had been made at that locality in the 18th century, and not *U. glabra* (*U. communis*) which had been planted to replace most of the *U. laevis*.
- 'Oxfordii' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. 1862: 389. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *nuda* subvar. *fastigiata oxfordii* Hort. Vilv.). Described as a pyramidal tree with the leaves not lying against the branches. Possibly = 'SARNIENSIS'.
- 'Oxonienis' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 2, p. 53. 1831-32, as *U. suberosa oxoniensis*, without description; Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. 1862: 389. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *nuda* subvar. *fastigiata oxoniensis* Hort. Vilv.). Described as a pyramidal tree with the leaves perceptibly lying towards the branches. Possibly an error for 'Exoniensis'.
- 'Parasol' (Koch, Dendr. 2 (1): 417. 1872, name in synonymy) = 'HORIZONTALIS'.
- 'PENDENS' (Rehder in Jour. Arnold Arb. 26: 473. 1945, as *U. parvifolia* f. *pendens*). Described as having long, loosely pendulous branches. Originated in California before 1930 from seed of the typical plant received from China. *U. parvifolia*.
- pendula* (Aiton, Hort. Kew. 1: 320. 1789, as *U. americana* var. *pendula*). Has a vase-shaped habit but with branches pendulous at their ends. This habit is part of the natural variation of *U. americana* and would seem to warrant no higher botanical rank than *forma*. It is doubtful if the original clone cultivated in Britain in 1752 still exists. It was later confused with a pendulous variant of *U. glabra*.
- 'PENDULA' (Masters, Hort. Duroverni 66. 1831, as *U. campestris pendula*, without description; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 537. 1962, as a cv.) = 'SMITHII'.
- 'Pendula' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 2, p. 53. 1831-32, as *U. suberosa pendula*, without description) = 'PROPENDENS'.
- 'Pendula' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1836 [not seen]; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1398. 1838, as *U. montana* var. *pendula*; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumen-gärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.) = 'HORIZONTALIS'.
- 'PENDULA' (David in Revue Hort. II. 4: 101. 1845, as *U. campestris pendula*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 540. 1962, as a cv.). Described as having small leaves with equal teeth and pendulous branches. *U. pumila*.
- 'Pendula' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 565. 1864, not of Loudon 1838, as *U. montana* var. *pendula*) = 'CAMPERDOWNII'.
- 'PENDULA' (C. de Vos, Handboek 20. 1887, as *U. sativa pendula* [not seen]); Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). Described as having slender

- pendulous branches and having been grown in Belgium in 1863. Young twigs may die back in hard winters. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Pendula' (Meehan, Garden & Forest 2: 286. 1889, as *U. fulva pendula*). Described as being a weeping elm and correctly identified as *U. americana* and not *U. rubra* (*U. fulva*). = 'BEEBE'S WEEPING'.
- 'Pendula Camperdownii' (Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gr. Brit. Irel. 7: 1867. 1913, as *U. montana* var. *pendula camperdowni* Hort.) = 'CAMPERDOWNII'.
- 'PENDULA MACROPHYLLA' (Maxwell ex Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 18: 91. 1895, as *U. montana* var. *pendula macrophylla*, without description). *U. glabra*.
- 'Pendula Nova' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 565. 1864, as *U. montana pendula nova* Hort., name in synonymy) = 'CAMPERDOWNII'.
- 'PENDULA VARIEGATA' (Hartwig & Rümpler, Ill. Gehölzb. 583. 1875, as *U. montana* var. *pendula variegata* Hort.). Described as a form of 'Pendula' with beautiful white-variegated leaves. *U. glabra*.
- 'Pendulina' (Sinclair in Donn, Hort. Cantab. ed. 12. 110. 1831, as *U. pendulina*, without description) = 'HORIZONTALIS'?
- 'PICTURATA' (Simon-Louis, Metz, France, Cat. 1880, p. 66, as *U. picturata* Cripps). Said to differ little from 'Variegata' but with larger leaves. Probably *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'PITTEURS' (Morren in Jour. Agric. Prat. Belg. 1: 114, fig. 1848, as L'Orme Pitteurs, & Belg. Hort. 2: 133. 1852). Described as a tall tree, with very large (20 cm. long × 18–19 cm. broad) convex rounded leaves, a little attenuate at the apex and with prominent nerves. Said to have originated in the Pitteurs estate at St. Trond, Belgium. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'Pitteursii' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. 1862: 382. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *Pitteursii* Mor.; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.) = 'PITTEURS'.
- 'Pitteursii Pendula' (C. de Vos, Handboek, Supplement 16. 1890, as *U. Pitteursii pendula* [not seen]). According to Mr. Heijbroek the material under this name obtained by de Vos proved to be identifiable with *U. verschaffeltii*, which is a *Zelkova*.
- 'PLANEREOIDES' (Carrière in Revue Hort. 1875: 287, fig. 48. 1875, as *U. planereooides*). Described as having leaves like *Planera*. Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'PLANIFOLIA' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1377. 1838, as *U. campestris* var. *planifolia* Hort.). Described as "a handsome small tree, closely resembling *U. campestris* var. *parvifolia*" (i.e. *U. parvifolia* Jacq.). Species uncertain and probably now extinct.
- 'Plumosa' (C. de Vos, Woordenboek 136. 1867, as *U. plumosa*) = 'EXONIENSIS'.

- 'Praestans' (Beterams in Mitt. Deut. Dendr. Ges. 20: 250. 1911, as *U. praestans*) = 'MAJOR'.
- 'Primus' (Sarcoxie Nurseries, Sarcoxie, Missouri, U. S. Plant Patent No. 1747, July 1958, as 'Improved Coolshade variety Primus') = 'IMPROVED COOLSHADE'.
- 'PRINCETON' (Princeton Nurseries, New Jersey, Cat. 1934, p. 107). Originally selected in 1922 by Princeton Nurseries for the large healthy foliage, usually vigorous growth habit and resistance to Elm Leaf Beetle. Vase type similar to 'Moline' but with a slightly more spreading top. *U. americana*.
- 'PROPENDENS' (Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubh. 1: 220. 1904, as *U. glabra* var. *suberosa* f. *propendens*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 535. 1962, as a cv.). Described as "a form of var. *suberosa* with pendulous branches." *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Propendens Lombarts' (Lombarts, Zundert, Netherlands, Cat. 1955-56, p. 85, as *U. procera* 'propendens Lombarts'). = 'LOMBARTSII'.
- 'PULVERULENTA' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 82, as *U. scabra viminalis pulverulenta* Hort., without description; Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 30. 1892). Described as having the leaves streaked with white and yellow. *U. × viminalis* (that is *U. procera* var. *viminalis* sensu Rehder).
- 'PUMILA' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, Cat. 1823, p. 35, as *U. montana pumila*, not *U. pumila* L., without description). Species unknown and probably extinct.
- 'Punctata' (Simon-Louis Nurseries, Metz, France, Cat. 1886-87, p. 60, as *U. campestris punctata*). Described as having spotted leaves. = *U. carpinifolia* 'VARIEGATA'?
- 'PUNCTATA' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 87. 1903, as *U. effusa* f. *punctata* Hort., without description; Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubh. 1: 213. 1904). Described as having leaves flecked with white. *U. laevis*.
- 'PUNCTATA' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 87. 1903, as *U. (elliptica?) punctata* Hort., without description). Species doubtful.
- 'Punctata' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Laubh.-Benenn. 83. 1903, as *U. campestris punctata* Hort., without description). = 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'Purple Leaf' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. procera* Purple Leaf, without description) = 'PURPUREA'.
- 'PURPURASCENS' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 236. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *purpurascens*, without description; Schneider, Ill. Handb. Laubh. 1: 220. 1904; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 540. 1962, as a cv.). Said to have leaves about 1 inch long tinged with purple or purplish when young, dark green later, and normally remaining a shrub. Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'PURPUREA' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. 1862: 390. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *purpurea* Hort. Vilv.; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2.

- 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.). Described as having the leaves tinged with dark purple-brown when unfolding and reddish-green later. Cultivated in Belgium by 1863. Probably *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Purpurea Corylifolia' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 82, as *U. scabra purpurea corylifolia* Hort., without description) = 'CORYLIFOLIA PURPUREA'.
- 'Purpurea Nigricans' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 82, as *U. scabra purpurea nigricans* Hort., without description) = 'LATIFOLIA NIGRICANS'.
- 'PYRAMIDALIS' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 2, p. 53. 1831-32, as *U. campestris pyramidalis*. Referred to as pyramidal. Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Pyramidalis' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. 1862: 387. 1863, as *U. americana* var. *pyramidalis* Hort.) = 'PYRAMIDATA'.
- 'Pyramidalis' (C. de Vos, Woordenboek 137. 1867, as *U. pyramidalis*) = *U. angustifolia* var. *cornubiensis* (*U. carpinifolia* var. *cornubiensis*).
- 'Pyramidalis' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 237. 1877, as *U. montana* var. *pyramidalis*, without description) = 'DAMPIERI'.
- 'Pyramidalis' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 236. 1877, as *U. suberosa* var. *pyramidalis*, without description) = 'SARNIENSIS'.
- 'PYRAMIDALIS' (Gibbs in Gard. Chron. III. 71: 227. 1922, as *U. campestris pyramidalis*). A pyramidal tree originating from a sport at Aldenham about 1890. *U. procera*.
- 'PYRAMIDALIS BERTINII' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 236. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *pyramidalis Bertini*, without description). Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'PYRAMIDALIS FIOREI' (Charles Fiore Nurseries, Prairie View, Illinois, Cat. Spring 1957, p. 27). Described as being strictly pyramidal in form, selected from a plant in nursery grounds at Prairie View about 1950. *U. pumila*.
- 'PYRAMIDATA' (Baudriller, Angers, France, Cat. 43, p. 116. 1880, as *U. americana pyramidata*). Described as pyramidal. *U. americana*.
- 'QUEEN CITY' (Sheridan Nurseries, Sheridan, Ontario, Cat. 1949, p. 34). Selected about 1944, the original tree growing on the Lake Shore Blvd., Toronto; a very symmetrical vase-shaped, densely branched tree, the lateral branches spreading horizontally, and with a rather smooth bark. *U. americana*.
- 'RAMULOSA' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1405. 1838, as *U. (montana) glabra* var. *ramulosa* Booth, without description). *U. glabra*.
- 'Replicata' (Masters, Hort. Duroverni 67. 1831, as var. *replicata*, name in synonymy, without description) = 'EXONIENSIS'.
- 'ROSEHILL' (Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kansas, Cat. Fall 1958 - Spring 1959, p. 18. 1958). A hybrid of *U. pumila* and *U. rubra*. A selection made in 1951

- and described as growing a little more slowly than 'Willis' but carrying a heavier crown for the height, also that it branches well and has very attractive foliage. Raised by Rose Hill Nurseries, Kansas City, Missouri.
- 'Rossceelsii' (Schelle in Beissner et al., *Handb. Laubh.-Benenn.* 83. 1903, as *U. campestris* var. *Rosscelsii* Hort.). Mistake for *Rosseelsii*. = *U.* × *viminalis* 'AUREA'.
- 'Rosseelsii' (Koch, *Dendr.* 2 (1): 412. 1872, as *U. Rosseelsii*, name in synonymy) = *U.* × *viminalis* 'AUREA'.
- 'ROTUNDIFOLIA' (Mottet in Nicholson & Mottet, *Dict. Prat. Hort.* 5: 383. 1898, as *U. campestris* var. *rotundifolia* Hort.). Described as having leaves rounded, oval or suborbicular. Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Rubescens' (Schwerin in Mitt. *Deut. Dendr. Ges.* 20: 423. 1911, as *U. effusa rubescens*). Described as having leaves which turn a beautiful blood-red in the autumn. = *U. laevis* 'COLORANS'? (*U. campestris* var. *rubescens* Herder in *Gartenflora* 20: 347. 1871, is possibly an earlier publication of this cultivar under the name of another species).
- 'RUBRA' (Simon-Louis, Metz, France, *Cat.* 1869, p. 97, as *U. campestris rubra*; Krüssmann, *Handb. Laubgeh.* 2: 536. 1962, as a cv.). Distinguished by the inner bark of young branchlets deep red. *U. glabra*.
- 'RUEPPELLII' (Späth, Berlin, Germany, *Cat.* 73, p. 124. 1888–1889, as *U. campestris Rueppelli*; Krüssmann, *Handb. Laubgeh.* 2: 535. 1962, as a cv.). Described as a pyramidal tree with a distinct stem and numerous ascending branches forming a globose or ovoid crown. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'RUFa' (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, *Haupt-Cat. Nachtrag I.* 1887, p. 28, as *U. campestris* f. *rufa*, without description). Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'RUGOSA' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, *Cat.* 1817, p. 23, as *U. campestris* var. *rugosa*, without description; Hartwig & Rümpler, *Ill. Gehölzb.* 583. 1875, as *U. montana* var. *rugosa* Hort.). Described as having very hard, roughly harsh, somewhat folded leaves, and as being pyramidal and thick bushy. *U. glabra*.
- 'RUGOSA' (Loudon, *Arb. Frut. Brit.* 3: 1398. 1838, as *U. montana* var. *rugosa* Masters). Described as having "dark reddish-brown bark, cracking into short regular pieces, very like *Acer campestris*; a tree of spreading growth and moderate size." Possibly different from the previous cultivar. *U. glabra*.
- 'Rugosa Pendula' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, *Arb. Muscav.* 566. 1864, as *U. rugosa pendula* Hort., name in synonymy) = 'PROPENSIS'.
- 'SARNIENSIS' (Loddiges, Hackney, London, *Cat.* 1836 [not seen]; Boom, *Ned. Dendr.* 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). The Jersey, Guernsey or Wheatley Elm. Usually treated as a variety of *U. carpinifolia*; Dr. Melville believes it is more correctly considered as a hybrid between *U. angustifolia* and *U.* × *hollandica*, for which the botanical name would be *U.* × *sarniensis* (Loud.) Bancroft. However the original clone may still be called cultivar 'Sarniensis'.

- 'SCAMPSTONIENSIS' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 560. 1864, as *U. glabra* var. *Scampstoniensis* Loud.). The Scampston Elm. Originated at Scampston Hall, Yorkshire, England, before 1810. A quick growing, weeping form possibly no longer in existence. Probably a form of *U. × hollandica*.
- 'Scampstoniensis Pendula' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 560. 1864, as *U. Scampstoniensis pendula*). Said to be of a very beautiful weeping habit but scarcely different from *U. montana pendula* = *U. glabra* 'PENDULA'?
- 'SCHUURHOEK' (Van 't Westeinde, Holland, Cat. 27, p. 28. 1957-58 [not seen]). An old, nameless clone growing in several places around Goes, Holland, retaken into cultivation and named by Van 't Westeinde. Of high growth, the trunk being covered with not-too-heavy branches over its whole length, and resistant to exposure. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'SEMPERVIRENS' (Bailey & Bailey, Hortus Second 747. 1941). Said to be an evergreen form of the Chinese Elm, but can be deciduous or evergreen depending upon the climate. *U. parvifolia*.
- 'SERICEA' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 236. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *sericea*, without description). Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'SERPENTINA' (Koch, Dendr. 2 (1): 417. 1872, as *U. serpentina*, name in synonymy; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 536. 1962, as a cv.). Given by Koch as a synonym of 'Pendula'. Plants with this name at Kew have been identified by Dr. Melville as *Ulmus glabra* introgressed by *U. carpinifolia* and distinct from 'Camperdownii'. It is said to have more pronounced zig-zag twigs.
- 'Siber-Ansaloni' (Ansaloni Nurseries, Bologna, Italy, Cat. 1946-47, p. 28) = 'ANSALONI'.
- 'Siberica' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 237. 1877, as *U. sibirica* Hort., in synonymy, without description) = *U. pumila* 'PENDULA'.
- 'SMITHII' (Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gr. Brit. Irel. 7: 1868. t.412, fig. 24. 1913, as *U. Smithii*). The Downton Elm, first named as such by Sabine (ex Knight in Trans. Hort. Soc. Lond. 5: 146. 1824, as the *Downton Elm*). Raised in 1810 in Smith's Nursery at Worcester from seed obtained from a tree in Nottinghamshire. Some seedlings were purchased by Mr. Knight of Downton Castle of which one turned out to be pendulous. It has the habit of ascending branches but pendulous branchlets. *U. × hollandica*.
- 'SOWERBYI' (Moss, Cambr. Brit. Fl. 2: 90. 1914, as *U. nitens* var. *sowerbyi* Moss). Described as a smaller tree than var. *Hunnybunii*, the branches shorter and the upper ones very tortuous; leaves smaller and acute; often planted. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'SPECTABILIS'. Appeared about 1915 in Pallesens Nursery, Kolding, Denmark. Selected for its extremely rapid growth in the first two or so years but this characteristic lessened as the plants grew older, and it seems to have dropped out of cultivation. *U. glabra*.

- 'STAR' (Plumfield Nurseries, Fremont, Nebraska, Wholesale Cat. 1957 [not seen]). Selected about 1945, as grafts from a local tree of compact growth and much branched, globe-shaped head. *U. americana*.
- 'Striata' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 2, p. 53. 1831-32, as *U. campestris striata*). Possibly a typographic error = 'STRICTA'.
- 'STRICTA' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 1817, p. 23, as *U. campestris* var. *stricta*). Described as of very rigid growth. A specimen under this name in Herb. Nicholson at Kew has been identified by Dr. Melville as *U. × viminalis*.
- suberosa* (Moench, Verz. Baume Weissenst. 136. 1785, as *U. suberosa*). Said to differ chiefly in the corky-winged branches but this is a juvenile character which occurs here and there in otherwise unrelated populations of *U. carpiniifolia* and related elms and is inapplicable, along with *fungosa*, and possibly *alata*, as the name of a clone or cultivar.
- 'Suberosa Alata' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 556. 1864, as *U. campestris* var. *suberosa alata* Hort.). Described as having corky pendulous branches = 'PROPENDENS'?
- 'Suberosa Pendula' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 1831-32, p. 53, as *U. suberosa pendula*, without description; Späth, Berlin, Germany, Cat. 69, p. 9. 1887, as *U. campestris suberosa pendula* Hort.) = 'PROPENDENS'.
- 'SUBEROSA TORTUOSA' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 84. 1903, as *U. campestris* var. (?) *suberosa tortuosa* Hort., without description). *U. carpiniifolia*?
- 'SUBEROSA VARIEGATA' (Hartwig & Rümpler, Ill. Gehölzb. 579. 1875, as *U. campestris* var. *suberosa variegata* Hort.). Described as having leaves with very white streaks. Possibly a cultivar of *U. carpiniifolia* or *U. × viminalis*, see comments under *U. carpiniifolia* 'Variegata'.
- 'Sublaciniatus' (Mathieu, Fl. Gén. Belg. 1: 480. 1853, as *U. campestris* var. *sublaciniatus*) = 'CRISPA'.
- 'SUPERBA' (Morren in Jour. Agric. Prat. Belg. 1: 411. 1848, as *U. montana* var. *superba*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 537. 1962, as a cv.). Raised in Masters Nursery near Canterbury, probably early in the 19th century, and referred to as Master's Canterbury seedling; later known by the epithet *major* (but not that of Smith). *U. × hollandica*.
- 'Superba' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 237. 1877, as *U. montana* var. *superba*, name in synonymy) = 'CORNUTA'.
- 'Tabletop' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. glabra* Tabletop, without description) = 'HORIZONTALIS'.
- 'TILIAEFOLIA' (Host, Fl. Austr. 1: 329. 1827, as *U. tiliaefolia*). Said to be a form with ovate leaves, rounded or subcordate, and usually not strongly oblique at the base. *U. glabra*.

- 'TOMENTOSA' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 566. 1864, as *U. tomentosa* Hort.). Later described as having the undersides of leaves with thick, soft, hairs giving a pronounced gray-green appearance. *U. glabra*.
- 'TORTUOSA' (Host, Fl. Austr. 1: 330. 1827, as *U. tortuosa*). Described as having a trunk and branches which zig-zag. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'TRICOLOR' (C. de Vos, Woordenboek 137. 1867, as *U. suberosa tricolor*). Described as beautifully silver-variegated, the leaves near the top of growing branches colored red, but not a vigorous grower. *U.* × *hollandica*.
- 'Tricuspis' (Koch, Dendr. 2 (1): 415. 1872, as *U. tricuspis* Hort.) = 'CORNUTA'.
- 'Tridens' (Hartig, Vollst. Naturg. Forstl. Culturpfl. 460. 1850, as *U. tridens*) = 'CORNUTA'.
- 'Triserrata' (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 567. 1864, as *U. triser-rata* Hort.) = 'CORNUTA'.
- 'Turkestanica' (Regel in Gartenflora 33: 28. 1884, as *U. turkestanica*, without description) = 'UMBRACULIFERA'.
- 'UMBRACULIFERA' (Trautvetter in Act. Hort. Petrop. 2: 590. 1873, as *U. campestris* var. *umbraculifera*; Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). A tree with a dense globose head, introduced to European gardens from Persia [?], before 1878. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'UMBRACULIFERA GRACILIS' (Späth, Berlin, Germany, Cat. 100, p. 121. 1897-98, as *U. campestris umbraculifera gracilis*). Described as a form of var. *umbraculifera* forming a long oval and not a globose crown, also with slenderer, more crowded branches and smaller leaves. Originated in Späth's nursery in Berlin, as a shoot from 'Umbraculifera'. *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Urnii' (Siebenthaler Co., Dayton, Ohio, Cat. 122, p. 15. 1931, as *U. urni*, without description). See 'Vase'.
- 'Urticaefolia' (Audibert, Tonelle, France, Cat. 2, p. 53. 1831-32, as *U. urticaefolia* = 'CRISPA'.
- 'URTICAEFOLIA' (Jacques in Revue Hort. 2: 128. 1832, as in *U. urticaefolia*). Described as having deeply toothed leaves, the teeth unequal and very pointed. Raised as a chance seedling by Jacques in 1830, now probably lost from cultivation. *U. laevis*.
- 'Van Houttei' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 86. 1903, as *U. montana lutescens van Houttei* Hort., without description) = 'LOUIS VAN HOUTTE'.
- 'VARIEGATA' (Dumont de Courset, Bot. Cult. 3: 700. 1802, as *U. campestris* var. *glabra variegata*; Boom, Ned. Dendr. 1: 158. 1959, as a cv.). Described as having leaves spotted with white, especially near the margins. Said to have been

- cultivated in France in 1772. Variegated forms arise frequently and several clones may have been known under this name, most of them *U. carpinifolia*, but variegated forms of *U. × vegeta* have also been known by this name.
- 'Variegata' (Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. **3**: 1405. 1838, as *U. (montana) glabra* var. *variegata*). Described as having variegated leaves. = *U. glabra* 'ALBO-VARIEGATA'?
- 'Variegata' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. **1862**: 390. 1863, as *U. campestris* var. *nuda* subvar. *microphylla variegata* Hort. Vilv.). Described as having the leaves spotted with white. *U. carpinifolia*, possibly = 'VARIEGATA'.
- 'VARIEGATA' (Wesmael in Bull. Féd. Soc. Hort. Belg. **1862**: 387. 1863, as *U. americana* var. *variegata* Hort.). Described as having leaves spotted with white. *U. americana*.
- 'Variegata' (Lee ex Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. **6**: cxxix. 1880, as *U. campestris variegata*). Described as having leaves like those of *Ficus Parcellii*, i.e., marked with a creamy-white mosaic. Probably = 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'Variegata' (Dippel, Handb. Laubh. **2**: 25. 1892, as *U. campestris* var. *variegata* Hort.) = 'ARGENTEO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'Variegata' (Bean, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs, ed. 3. 272. 1925, as *U. major* var. *variegata*, without description) = 'ELEGANTO-VARIEGATA'.
- 'VARIEGATA NOVA' (Nicholson, Kew Hand-List Trees & Shrubs **2**: 137. 1896, as *U. campestris* var. *variegata nova* Hort., without description; Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gr. Brit. Irel. **7**: 1895. 1913). Said to bear "leaves which are often much reduced in size and entirely whitish. Occasionally branches are produced bearing leaves of normal size with the variegation confined to the margin and one or two branches with green leaves." Possibly *U. carpinifolia*.
- 'Vase' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. americana* Vase, without description). The name for a growth form neither clonal nor a true cultivar. *U. americana*.
- 'Vaseyi' (Bailey & Bailey, Hortus Second 747. 1941, as *U. vaseyi*) = 'Vase' (which see).
- 'VEGETA' (Lindley in Donn, Hort. Cantab. ed. 10. 193. 1823, without description; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. **1**: 519. 1958, as a cv.). The Huntingdon or Chichester Elm, said to have originated at Wood & Ingrams Nursery at Huntingdon, in England, about the middle of the 18th century. Considered by Dr. Melville as a hybrid of *U. carpinifolia* × *glabra* for which it is the earliest epithet, but treated by Rehder and others as a variety of the hybrid *U. × hollandica*. The widespread clone may be known as *Ulmus* 'Vegeta' in either case.
- 'VIMINALIS' (Masters, Hort. Duroverni 66. 1831, as *U. campestris viminalis*, without description; Boom, Ned. Dendr. **1**: 158. 1959, as a cv.). Described as

a tree with ascending branches but pendulous branchlets, slightly pubescent while young; leaves obovate to narrow-elliptic, 2–6 cm. long, acuminate, incised doubly serrate, scabrous above, slightly pubescent beneath. Said to have been raised by Mr. Masters in 1817. Usually treated as a variety of *U. procera* but according to Dr. Melville this is of hybrid origin: *U. carpinifolia* × *plotii*, and is the correct epithet for this hybrid, as *U. × viminalis*. However the original clone may still be known as *Ulmus* ‘Viminalis’.

- ‘Viminalis Argentea’ (Hillier, Winchester, England, Cat. 2P, p. 100. 1938, as *U. viminalis argentea*). Described as having leaves variegated with silver. *U. × viminalis* (that is *U. procera* var. *viminalis* sensu Rehder).
- ‘Viminalis Aurea’ (Henry in Elwes & Henry, Trees Gr. Brit. Irel. 7: 1907. 1913, as *U. campestris* var. *viminalis aurea*) = *U. × viminalis* ‘AUREA’.
- ‘Viminalis Gracilis’ (Dieck, Zöschen, Germany, Haupt-Cat. 1885, p. 82, as *U. scabra viminalis gracilis* Hort., without description) = ‘VIMINALIS’.
- ‘VIMINALIS MARGINATA’ (Kirchner in Petzold & Kirchner, Arb. Muscav. 556. 1864, as *U. campestris* var. *viminalis marginata* Hort.). Said to be a form of ‘Viminalis’ with the leaves variegated with creamy white near the margin.
- ‘Viminalis Marmorata’ (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 85. 1903, as *U. montana viminalis marmorata* Hort., without description) = ‘PULVERULENTA’.
- ‘Viminalis Pendula’ (Masters in Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 13: 90. 1891, as *U. viminalis pendula*, without description) = ‘VIMINALIS’.
- ‘Viminalis Pulverulenta’ (Hartwig, Ill. Gehölzb. ed. 2. 394. 1892, as *U. scabra* var. *viminalis pulverulenta* Hort.). Described as the pulverulent ‘Viminalis’. = ‘PULVERULENTA’.
- ‘VIMINALIS STRICTA’ (Boulger in Gard. Chron. II. 12: 298. 1879, as *U. campestris viminalis stricta* Loudon, without description).
- ‘Viminalis Superba’ (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 85. 1903, as *U. campestris viminalis superba* Hort., name in synonymy, without description) = ‘VIMINALIS MARGINATA’.
- ‘Viminalis Variegata’ (Lee ex Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. 18: 90. 1895, as *U. viminalis variegata*, without description) = ‘VIMINALIS MARGINATA’.
- ‘VIRENS’ (Masters, Hort. Duroverni 66. 1831, as *U. virens*, without description; Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1376. 1838, as *U. campestris* var. *virens*). The Kidbrook Elm. Described as being almost evergreen in a mild winter; the bark is red and the tree of a spreading habit. *U. × hollandica*.
- ‘VIRGATA’ (Pépin in Revue Hort. 1865: 347. 1865, as *U. campestris virgata* and *U. virgata*). Described as having slender, erect branches giving the tree a fastigiata shape. Planted before 1789 near Nangis, Seine-et-Marne. *U. carpinifolia*.

'Virginalis' (Lavallée, Arb. Segrez. 235. 1877, as *U. campestris* var. *virginalis*, name in synonymy) = 'VIMINALIS'.

'VISCOSA' (Loddiges, Hackney, England, Cat. 1836 ex Loudon, Arb. Frut. Brit. 3: 1378. 1838, as *U. viscosa*). Leaves rather large and dark green, with some anthocyanin pigment. An early specimen in Herb. Dumortier named *U. viscosa* Audibert has been identified by Dr. Melville as *U. × hollandica*.

'WASHINGTON' (Anon. ex Dame, Typical Elms & Other Trees of Mass. 25. 1890; Jack, Bull. Pop. Inf. Arnold Arb. III. 5: 69. 1931, as the "Washington Elm"). Not distinguished morphologically but clonally propagated and distributed from the tree (now dead) under which George Washington is reputed to have taken command of the Colonial Troops at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1775. *U. americana*.

'WEBBIANA' (Lee ex Simon-Louis, Metz, France, Cat. 1869, p. 97, as *U. campestris Webbiana*; Krüssmann, Handb. Laubgeh. 2: 535. 1962, as a cv.). Said to be a form of the Cornish Elm with leaves folded longitudinally, and to have been raised in Lee's nursery about 1868, but possibly to be placed with *U. × hollandica* along with 'Viscosa'.

'Wendworthii' (Schelle in Beissner et al., Handb. Laubh.-Benenn. 84. 1903, as *U. campestris Wendworthii* Hort., without description) = 'WENTWORTHII PENDULA'.

'Wentworthiensis' (Späth, Berlin, Germany, Cat. 143, p. 135. 1910-11, as *U. campestris wentworthiensis*) = 'WENTWORTHII PENDULA'.

'Wentworthii' (Dippel, Handb. Laubh. 2: 24. 1892, as *U. campestris Wentworthii*) = 'WENTWORTHII PENDULA'.

'WENTWORTHII PENDULA' (C. de Vos, Handboek, Supplement, 16. 1890, as *U. Wentworthii pendula* [not seen]). De Vos suggests it belongs in *U. × hollandica* but the Kew tree under this name has been identified by Dr. Melville as *U. × vegeta*.

'Wheatley' (Plant Buyer's Guide, ed. 5. 253. 1949, as *U. procera* Wheatley, without description) = 'SARNIENSIS'.

'Wheatleyi' (Simon-Louis, Metz, France, Cat. 1869, p. 98 [not seen]) = 'SARNIENSIS'.

'WILLIS' (Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kansas, Cat. Fall 1958-Spring 1959, p. 18. 1958). Probably a hybrid of *U. pumila* and *U. rubra*, although at first thought to be *U. americana* × *U. pumila*. A selection made by Mr. Minnick of Kansas City and first referred to as "Hybrid." Described as having a smooth gray bark on young trees, large leaves resembling those of *U. americana*, and as being of very rapid growth.

'WREDEI' (Jühlke in Hamburg Gart.- & Blumenzeit. 33: 485. 1877, as *U. Dampieri* var. *Wredei*; Krüssmann in Parey's Blumengärtn. ed. 2. 1: 519. 1958, as a cv.).

Described as a yellowish-leaved variant of 'Dampieri'. Originated in 1875 at the Arboretum at Alt-Geltow, near Potsdam, Germany. It may be a chimaera as it often develops green twigs which are identical with 'Dampieri'. The Kew tree of this name has been identified by Dr. Melville as *U. × hollandica*.

'Wreedi Aurea' (Leach ex Jour. Roy. Hort. Soc. **16**: lxi. 1893, as *U. Wreedi aurea*) = 'WREDEI'.

'YPRÉAU' (Poederlé, Man. Arb. For. Belg. 266. 1772, as *l'Orme Ypreau*). Also called l'orme-teille, Orme-tilleul and lindolm, each translatable as the *Tilia*-like elm. Formerly much planted in the region of Ypres in Belgium. This name has since become the subject of much confusion, involving two elms, a poplar, and a willow (see Huberty in Bull. Soc. Centr. For. Belg. **11**: 571. 1904). *U. × hollandica*.