1995 Cultivar Registrations

Dorothy J. Callaway, Registrar

'Aashild Kalleberg' (Magnolia x wieseneri). This cultivar arose from seeds from Göteborg Botan in 1987, which germinated June 1988 and first flowered in June 1995. It is a presumed hybrid between M. hypoleuca and M. sieboldii. The tree is vigorous, single-stemmed, and very symmetrical in branching pattern. The leaves are like M. hypoleuca, measuring 17 inches long by 7 inches wide. Flowers have 3 sepals and 8 to 9 petals of a pure white. The flowers open like a tulip the first day, and like a saucer—6 inches in diameter—the next day. Stamens have a deep red color when pollen is shed, and are very much like those of M. sieboldii. The original plant is now 10 feet tall at 7 years of age, is very floriferous, presumed to be fertile, and very hardy. 'Aashild Kalleberg' was registered by Olav Kalleberg of Norway.

'Bjuv' (Magnolia cylindrica) The flowers of this cultivar are white with a strong purple base. It is named by Philippe de Spoelberch, Wespelaar, Belgium, who writes that he acquired two cuttings of this form from Karl Flinck at Bjuv, Sweden. Karl's plant is M. cylindrica grown from seeds collected from the wild in China by staff of the Arnold Arboretum. Although there are frequently questions about the origins of the M. cylindrica forms in cultivation, and concerns about what constitutes the "real" M. cylindrica, Philippe writes that 'Bjuv' flowers have distinct sepaloid petals, as seen in section Buergeria (to which cylindrica belongs) but not found in section Yulania. These sepaloid petals fall quickly and therefore may not be seen on all flowers. The leaves of 'Bjuv' are elliptic and have a bluish tone. It is easily grown from cuttings and sensitive to drought, hardy to zone 6. 'Bjuv' was selected in 1995 and registered by Philippe de Spoelberch.

'Donna' (Magnolia kobus var. loebneri). This cultivar has larger flowers (6-7" in diameter) which open flatter than most loebneri cultivars. It arose as a seedling from open-pollinated M. kobus var. stellata, and was selected and registered by Harry Heineman, Scituate, Massachusetts.

'Golden Sun' (Magnolia acuminata x M. denudata). This hybrid has
strong yellow flowers (RHS 10C) with six tepals and heavy substance. The flowers open flat, seven inches in diameter, with prominent green calyces. The tree is floriferous and vigorous, eight feet tall with dense foliage at eight years from seed. In northeastern Ohio, 'Golden Sun' blooms in mid-May before the leaves expand. This cultivar was registered by Dr. David G. Leach, Madison, Ohio, and is a result of his breeding program there. Dr. Leach reports that he used superior forms of both parents in this cross.

'Sun Ray' (Colchicine-induced polyploid form of 'Sundance' [Magnolia acuminata x M. demudata]). Dr. August Kehr used colchicine treatment to induce chromosome doubling of the pentaploid (5x) 'Sundance,' producing a decaploid (10x) 'Sun Ray'. The flower is larger in size and perhaps slightly deeper yellow in color than 'Sundance'. The plant has larger leaves and thicker stems than 'Sundance'. Material has been sent to Briggs Nursery, Olympia, Washington, for propagation. Hardy to zone 5. Registered by Dr. August Kehr, Hendersonville, North Carolina.

'Ultimate Yellow' (Magnolia acuminata x M. x brooklynensis). This cultivar has yellow flowers 6 inches in diameter with 6 wide petals showing slight green on the outer surfaces. The flower shows a good, open-cupped form. Flowers appear before the leaves are half-expanded, so flowers are visible. The cross was made by Prof. J.C. McDaniel using M. x brooklynensis as the seed parent, and this form was selected in 1991 by Harry Heineman, Scituate, Massachusetts. Probably hardy to zone 5. Mr. Heineman has sent budwood to several nurseries for propagation.

'White Flounces' (Magnolia sieboldii). This is a double-flowered form, with tepal number varying from 16 to 24 on a 4-inch diameter flower. The flowers of 'White Flounces' are unique in that they are flat in form rather than cup-shaped. The cultivar was selected by Harry Heineman, Scituate, Massachusetts, as a seedling grown at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. Mr. Heineman obtained the seedling in 1985 and selected the form in 1991.

'White Lips' (Magnolia cylindrica? x M. campbellii var. alba?) This plant arose as a seedling acquired by Philippe de Spoelberch, Wespelaar, Belgium, from Esveld Nurseries in Holland as Magnolia cylindrica. Philippe believes that the pollen parent is M. campbellii var. alba because of the large cup-and-saucer type flowers. Each flower has 9 very large creamy white tepals, the 3 internal tepals forming the "cup" and 6 outer tepals forming the "saucer," all tepals having a thick texture. The tepals are acute, not rounded,
and are twisted. The tree is early flowering, 6 meters tall at 10 years of age, and upright branching. It reportedly does not propagate easily from cuttings. Hardy to -18°C. Named and registered by Philippe de Spoelberch in 1995.

'William Watson' (*Magnolia x wieseneri x M. hypoleuca*?). From the garden of Sir Peter Smithers, 'William Watson' arose as a chance seedling of *M. x wieseneri*, probably pollinated by a nearby *M. hypoleuca* which was in bloom at the same time. Only one seed pod has been produced on *wieseneri* in this garden in 24 years. 'William Watson' was the first of these seedlings to flower. It grew very rapidly into a tall plant with leaves and flowers larger than the seed parent. Flowers are slightly different in shape than *wieseneri* but have the same fragrance as the seed parent. Registered by Sir Peter Smithers, Switzerland, and named in honor of William Watson, Assistant Curator at Kew in 1889 when *wieseneri* was first named. Material is being propagated by Otto Eisenhut. Frequent readers of *MAGNOLIA* will recognize this plant from the discussions Sir Peter has printed in his garden notes written for our journal, beginning in 1982. Also described further in 1992 in *The Garden*, 117 part 4.