CHECKLISTS OF CULTIVARS OF LINDEN (TILIA) SPECIES

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Abstract. The difficulties of taxonomy in Tilia are many and varied. Cultivars of Tilia are described and discussed under the European species T. cordata, T. platyphyllos, and T. tomentosa, as well as the only United States species recognized, T. americana. The hybrids T. × europaea (T. cordata × T. platyphyllos) and T. × flavescens (T. americana × T. cordata) are also recognized as having valid cultivars. Several cultivars of doubtful hybrid origin are listed under the species they most resemble while some are grouped under “other hybrids.”

Tilia is taxonomic torture.

Consider the species of eastern North America, north of Mexico, for which more than 100 “scientific” names have been propounded. A brief tour through some of the more significant works on American Tilia could begin with Asa Gray, who in 1887 (3) recognized 3 species in this region. John K. Small, in 1903 (10), described 8 species and later, Charles Sprague Sargent, in 1918, (9) distinguished 14 species and 14 varieties. In Alfred Rehder’s “Manual” (6), 5 species were recognized and in his “Bibliography” (7) the number was 6. The 1968 monograph of Jones (5) once again brought the number down to 3 species. In all of the work cited above, the differences between species were based largely on leaf pubescence. The combination of biochemical and morphological analyses used by Hickok and Anway (4) allowed the recognition of only one species, T. americana L. We have, somewhat gratefully, followed this last concept, which we consider to be horticulturally sound. We have not, in this manuscript, made any judgements on botanical varieties of T. americana.

According to Jones’ (5) “conservative” estimate, there are 30 species of Tilia. Four are native to North America, 6 are found in Europe, and the remainder occur in eastern Asia. It may be, that with increased knowledge of intraspecific variation patterns, this number may be reduced further.

How many species of Tilia are there in Europe? We recognize only 4: T. cordata Miller, T. dasystyla Steven, T. platyphyllos Scopoli, and T. tomentosa Moench (which includes T. petiolaris DC). The species named T. europaea L. (= T. vulgaris Hayne) is widely distributed throughout Europe, but is best considered as T. × europaea L., a natural hybrid between T. cordata and T. platyphyllos. No cultivars of T. dasystyla have been found.

The Asiatic species of Tilia are rare in cultivation in the West, and we have not been able to find any literature on selected cultivars.

Some idea of the nomenclatural problems encountered in Tilia may be obtained from a simple summary of the taxonomic tour de force of Wagner (11, 12). In an index of 389 binomials, that did not include names sunk in synonymy, he listed 108 new varietal names and 49 new hybrid epithets, nearly all dealing with European species. Thirty-six varieties were described for T. cordata, of which 20 were supposedly “in cultivation.” This species or one or more of its varieties were named as parents in 35 hybrid combinations. The large-leaved European linden (T. platyphyllos) was also listed under T. grandifolia Ehrhart, T. rubra DC, and T. pseudorubra Schneider. This assemblage, which probably included some trees that we would consider as T. × europaea, was represented by 155 varieties (96 by Wagner), of which 51 were “cultivated,” and by inclusion in the parentage of 50 hybrids. Most of the hybrid epithets were also erected by Wagner. Obviously, we have had to be extremely conservative in our approach to Tilia.

With regard to hybrids, Jones (5) stated “about five times as many named hybrids have been reported as there are species of Tilia on the whole globe, nearly all from Hungary.” Most of these hybrids are spurious. There is no doubt that true interspecific hybrids can arise in nature and in cultivation, but they may not be as widespread as
The presence of a tree of another somewhat compatible species in the vicinity may allow cross pollination to occur, resulting in a seed crop that may still show low germination, but a disproportionate number of hybrids. 

*Tilia europaea* was named by Linnaeus, and it is a twist of fate that Linnaeus was "named" by a linden tree. As related by Jones (5), the father of Linnaeus, a pastor of peasant ancestry, in common with several of his relatives who had abandoned the farm life, changed his family name by "borrowing" from the common name for a tall linden (*T. X europaea*) that grew near his village. "Linden," or variations thereof, is the common name for *Tilia* species throughout most of Europe, and should be recognized as the "standard" common name for the genus. In American forestry practice, the name "basswood," corrupted from the "bast," or tough phloem fibers in the bark, is commonly used. In Great Britain, the word "lime," is merely another variation of lind or linden.

In all of the genera we have worked with in the past (8, and others), we have regarded the species as the "basic taxonomic unit," largely because of the ease of identification of the species and the fact that interspecific hybridization, especially in nature, was a rare occurrence. However, because of the apparent abundance of natural hybrids in *Tilia*, and the difficulties of taxonomic identification, the entire genus should be the "basic taxonomic unit" or "cultivar class." Thus, according to the Code (1), any cultivar name should be used only once within the genus. With the mandated usage of fancy, non-Latin cultivar names after January 1, 1959, this rule should be easily followed. However, it is often difficult to apply this rule to cultivar names used before 1959. In the listings below, the name 'Pendula,' has been used in 5 species, 'Fastigiata' and 'Pyramidalis' in 3 species each, and 'Aureovariigata,' 'Blechiana,' 'Nova,' and 'Rubra' in each of 2 species. We have, somewhat cautiously, selected only one cultivar with each of these names as being valid, based on priority, description, and lack of doubt as to species assignation.

In the listings that follow, the cultivars are discussed under their respective species or hybrid epithets in alphabetical order: *T. americana*, *T. cordata*, *T. X europaea*, *T. flavesceans*, *T. platyphyllos*, and *T. tomentosa*. At the end, there is a brief list of "other hybrids," that could not be reasonably placed in any other category. As noted above, *T. X europaea* is a natural hybrid between *T. cordata* and *T. platyphyllos*. We have also singled out *T. X flavesceans* A. Braun (*T. americana X T. cordata*) since several cultivars, chiefly of Canadian origin, of this putative parentage are in the American nursery trade. The cultivars 'Blechiana' and 'Moltkei,' of dubious *T. americana X T. tomentosa* ("petiolaris") parentage are listed under *T. americana*, the putative parent they most resemble. The supposed hybrid between *T. americana*, and *T. dasystyla* (*T. X euchlora* K. Koch — Crimean linden) has been grown as seedling stock in American and foreign nurseries, and some cultivars have been attributed to this hybrid. In Engler's monograph (2) the parentage of *T. X euchlora* was given as "*T. cordata* X *T. rubra* subsp. *caucasica* var. *obliquifolia* f. *dasystyla,*" which may give some idea as to the complexity of identifying this taxon. Whatever the original *T. X euchlora* may have been, it is likely that some of the material now sold or grown under this name is far different. The cultivar 'Redmond,' once thought to be *T. X euchlora*, is treated under *T. americana*. Another cultivar of "euchlora" is listed with "other hybrids."

It is hoped that the following checklists will bring some order out of the chaos in *Tilia* and provide a more rational framework within which future cultivars may be placed. As in previous checklists, we have chosen, for emphasis, to give VALID CULTIVAR names in boldface capitals and INVALID CULTIVAR names in lightface capitals.

**T. americana**

**AMPELOPHYLLA.** (V. Engler, Monographie der Gattung *Tilia* Breslau, 1909, p. 140) — as *T. amelophylla*, with large leaves, irregularly toothed and lobed. We consider this well within the normal range of species variation. Listed as a cultivar by G. Krussmann, Handb. der Laubgeholze, 1960, p. 526, but probably never propagated and cultivated.

**AUREO-VARIEGATA.** (L. Beisnner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbucb der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 338) — without description, but with synonym *Tilia*
americana argentea folis aureis-variegatis hort. There is a valid 'Aureo-Variegata' under T. cordata that has priority.

BIGLEAF (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 623) = LAXIFLORA, MACROPHYLLA, MISSISSIPPIENSIS.

BLECHIANA (L. Spath Nrs., Berlin, Cat. 1902-1903, p. 125) — as alba × americana? Suspected parentage changed in 1909-1910 Cat., p. 129 to (americana × tomentosa) on the basis of V. Engler's diagnosis in Monographie der Gattung Tilia, Breslau, 1909. As with 'Moltke', the correct parentage is nearly impossible to determine, and it may simply be a T. americana variant.


DENSIFLORA (E. Petzold and G. Kirchner, Arboretum Muscaviense, Gotha, 1864, p. 159) — as Tilia a. densiflora, with compact cymes and umbonate fruits. Considered synonymous with T. americana.


GRAPELEAF (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 623) = AMPELOPHYLLA, DENTATA.

INCISO DENTATA (V. Engler, Monographie der Gattung Tilia, Breslau, 1909, p. 139-140) — in synonymy of both f. amelophylla and f. megalodonta, both of which are considered within the range of normal species variation.

LAXIFLORA (J.C. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, Ed. 2, Vol. 1, 1844, p. 374) — as T. a. laxiflora, the loose-cymed-flowered American Lime Tree. Although plants bearing this name were then being grown in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, they were probably grown from seed and the described "variety" was well within the normal range of variation for the species.

LAXIFLORA GIGANTEA (L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 338) — without description, probably within the expected range of species variation.

LONGIDENTATA (L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 338) — as var. longidentata, equivalent to T. longifolia dentata. See DENTATA.


MOLTKEI (L. Spath Nrs., Berlin, Cat. 1902-1903, p. 125) — as americana Moltkei (alba × americana?) L. Spath 1883/84, although it was not listed in their 1901-1902 Cat. Named for Fieldmarshall Count Moltke, and a tree was planted by Moltke in the nursery's arboretum in 1888. Putative parentage changed in 1909-1910 Cat., p. 130 to (americana × tomentosa) on the basis of V. Engler's diagnosis in Monographie der Gattung Tilia, Breslau, 1909. L. Dippel, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3, 1893, p. 73 made this earlier determination of alba × americana parentage and since T. alba Mchx. = T. heterophylla Vent., and we consider T. heterophylla Vent. as part of T. americana, the plant could be simply a T. americana selection. At any rate, the parentage is uncertain at best, and 'Moltkei' resembled T. americana more than T. tomentosa, especially in susceptibility to leaf-eating insects.


OBLONGATA (E. Petzold and G. Kirchner, Arboretum Muscaviense, Gotha, 1864, p. 159) — as T. a. oblongata Hort., without description. Considered synonymous with T. americana.


PRESTIGE (P.L.M. Van de Bom, Dendroflora Nr. 19, 1982, p. 45-82) — as a new name for CONTINENTAL APPEAL, but originator did not change name.

PUBESCENS (J.C. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, Ed. 2, Vol. 1, 1844, p. 374) — as T. a. pubescens, the pubescent-leaved American Lime Tree. Although plants bearing this name were then in cultivation in several gardens, they were grown from seed and the described "variety" was well within the normal range of variation for the species.

PUBESCENS LEPTOPHYLLA (J.C. Loudon, Arboretum et

**PYRAMIDAL** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 623) = **FASTIGIATA**. 

**PYRAMIDALIS** — Name found in records of Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society. Plant at University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Chaska, Minnesota obtained from Bailey Nurs., St. Paul, Minnesota in 1973. Bailey Nurs. Wholesale List No. 1, 1974-75, p. 18 listed a Pyramidal American Linden (*Tilia americana fastigiata*) as a selection made at Bailey Nurs. If it were a Bailey selection, it could not be ‘Fastigiata,’ which originated in New York. ‘Pyramidalis’ would be invalid because in Latin form after 1959.

**REDMONT** — According to Plumfield Nurs., Fremont, Nebraska, Cat. 1960, p. 28, C.M. Redmond, a Fremont nurseryman, discovered this tree growing in his yard in the early 1920s. Plumfield Nurs. apparently propagated the cultivar in limited quantities beginning in 1927. The name first appeared in their 1942 Wholesale Trade List, p. 18 under *Tilia americana*, and described as a “hybrid” (author’s italics). Listed as Crimean Linden in 1943 Cat., p. 22 and in later catalogs of Plumfield’s Garden Center under *Tilia euchlora*, Crimean Linden, which is supposed to be a hybrid between *T. cordata* and *T. dasystyla*. According to M.A. Dirr, Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, 1975, ‘Redmond’ was thought to be a hybrid between *T. x euchlora* and *T. americana*, although he thought it was basically *T. americana*. As of 1981, some major U.S. nurseries listed ‘Redmond’ under *T. americana* and others under *T. euchlora*. Best considered as a selection of *T. americana*.

**REDMONT = REDMOND**

**ROSENTHALII** (L. Dippol, Handbuch der Laubholzkunde 3, Berlin, 1893, p. 66) — with yellow-variegated leaves, probably arose in a Moscow nursery.

**RUBRA** (L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 338) — without description. This may have not been properly identified as to species, and the ‘Rubra’ cultivar of *T. platyphyllos* has priority.

**T. cordata**


**BICENTENNIAL** (Handy Nurs., Portland, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1976-Spring 1977, p. 28) — with tight pyramidal form and small typical foliage. See also XP-110.

**BOHLJE** (Joh. Bruns Nurs., Bad Zwischenahnh, Germany, Cat. 1961-1962, p. 177) — as *T. parvifolia* (T. cordata) “Typ Bohlje,” upright growing with broad pyramidal crown. Possibly originally selected at G.D. Bohlje Nurs., Oldenberg, Germany. Since the word “Typ” is not appropriate for inclusion in the cultivar name, we have made **BOHLJE** the valid name. Later re-namings of this cultivar as “Erecta” and “Select” are invalid.


**DE GROOT** (Sheridan Nurs. Ltd., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada, Cat. 1973, p. 46) — sturdy, upright tree with compact head and dark green foliage; slower growing than most other lindens. Named for Constant De Groot, long-time propagator at Sheridan Nurs.

**ECTRIYA** (H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr. 7, 1970, p. 69-81) — as a cultivar from Lorberg, Germany with ‘Type Bohlje’ and ‘Select’ as synonyms. We have not seen the name ‘Erecta’ in print before 1959, and it would therefore be invalid if published after that date because it is in Latin form. We believe the name **BOHLJE** has priority.


**GLENLEVEN** (Sheridan Nurs. Ltd., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada, Cat. 1963, p. 36) — fairly fast growing, with compact, almost pyramidal head. A selection of the “Sheridan Hybrids.” Perhaps should be considered as a cultivar of *T. x flavescens*.

**GREEN GLOBE** (Sheridan Nurs. Ltd., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada, Cat. 1983, p. 35) — with round compact head and dark green foliage. Propagated from a dwarf specimen by topgrafting.


**JIMBO** — Name found in records of Plant Sciences Data Center of the American Horticultural Society. Plant at Royal Botanic Garden, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, obtained from Girard Nurs., Geneva, Ohio in 1971. This is **PENDULA NANA** from that nursery.


**OLYMPIC** (J. Frank Schmidt & Son Co., Troutdale, Oregon, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1970-Spring 1971, p. 8) — without description. Described in Fall 1972-Spring 1973 List, p. 11, as being more symmetrical in growth and with better branching habit; leaves glossy.
PENDULA (E. Petzold and G. Kirchner, Arboretum Muscaviense, Goth, 1864, p. 157) — as *Tilia ulmifolia pendula* Hort., with weeping branches; and synonym *T. europaea pendula* Hort. Not certain as to species designation.


PYRAMIDAL (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 623) = PYRAMIDALIS.

PYRAMIDALIS (W. Wittmack, Gartenfl. 45: 180, 1896) — as var. *pyramidalis*. The cultivar 'Pyramidalis,' under *T. platyphyllos*, has priority.


SELECT (Cole Nurs. Co., Painesville, Ohio, Trade List Fall 1964, p. 45) — as improved little-leaf linden, special budded strain. One of several selected clones that were tested at Cole Nurs. (of which 'Chancellor' was patented) and was considered good enough to designate with a name; but which was not propagated after all plants were sold. The Cole Nursery's 'Select' cannot be placed in the synonymy of 'Bohlje' or 'Erecta.' However, there was a 'Select' listed in F.J. Grootendorst & Sons Nurs. Boskoop, Holland, Wholesale Price List, Fall-Spring, 1968-1969, p. 28, as very hardy, with brown branches. Grootendorst later (Dendroflora Nr. 7, 1970, p. 69-81) sunk his 'Select' in the synonymy of 'Erecta,' but both names are invalid. See 'Bohlje.'

SHERIDAN HYBRIDS (Sheridan Nurs. Ltd., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada, Cat. 1964, p. 33) — listed under *Tilia cordata*, and implying that several trees were involved, all of which had dense crowns, dark green foliage, and straight stems. Selected from seedlings grown from *T. cordata* trees that had been subject to cross pollination from *T. americana*. Of this group, 'Gleneleven' has been named. Perhaps should be considered under hybrid epithet *T. x flavescens*.

STEWART (S.H. Davis and J.L. Peterson, J. Arboric. 6: 258-260, 1980) — without description, in an article on trunk decay. A selection was propagated under the name 'Stewart' by Princeton Nurs., Princeton, New Jersey, but was never described or advertised for sale, and the name must be considered invalid.

SWEDISH UPRIGHT (D. Wyman, Arnoldia 23: 111-118, 1963) — found by Alfred Rehder in Sweden in about 1906 and propagated at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. Tight pyramidal form, with lateral branches at right angles to the trunk, with lower branches pendulous.

TURESI (Matt Tures Sons Nurs., Roselle, Illinois, Wholesale Price List, Fall 1968-Spring 1969, p. 11) — without description. Name invalid because of lack of description and because it is in Latin form after 1959.

TYP BOHLJE = BOHLJE.

XP 110 (E.H. Scanlon and Assoc., Olmsted Falls, Ohio, Wholesale List No. 15, Fall 1963-Spring 1964, p. 82) with narrow, conical tree form, acute branch angles. = BICENTENNIAL.

### T. x flavescens

* T. cordata × T. platyphyllos

**BICUSPIDATA** (E. Petzold and G. Kirchner, Arboretum Muscaviense, Goth, 1864, p. 157) — as *T. vulgaris bicuspidata*, with bicuspidate leaves; obtained from a nursery.

KAIUSERLINDEN — a common name for PALLIDIA in Germany.

KONINGSLINDEN — a common name for PALLIDIA in The Netherlands.

**LONGIVIRENS** (J. Timm & Co., Nurs., Elmshorn, West Germany, Cat. Fall 1949-Spring 1950, p. 42) — with oval crown, light green leaves, and greenish-yellow young branches. Cultivar has been tested for 20 years before 1949.

**PALELEAF** (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 623) = PALLIDA.

**PALLIDA** — According to G. Krussmann, Handbuch der Laubholze, Berlin, Ed. 1, Vol. 2, 1962, p. 527; this is an old selection based on *T. pallida* Simonkai. Twigs and buds strikingly red in autumn; leaves large, green above and yellowish green or bluish green below.


WEERING (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 623) = PENDULA.


**ZWARTE LINDE** — Name used as a cultivar designation by H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr. 7, 1970, p. 69-81, and earlier references, to denote a particular selection that had been long propagated in The Netherlands. Vigorous tree with nearly horizontal, very dark colored branches; very susceptible to aphid attack. The use of the common name for linden ("Linde") as part of a cultivar name is not recommended and "Zwarte" (dark) alone would be misleading. A new and valid name is needed for this cultivar.

### T. x flavescens

* T. americana × T. cordata

DROPMORE (Skinner’s Nursery, Ltd., Dropmore, Manitoba, Canada, Dropmore Hardy Plants For 1956, p. 19) — a hybrid between *T. cordata* and *T. americana*; upright, fast growing tree with large leaves that are immune to the mite that disfigures the native basswood.

**GLENLEVEN** — Probably hybrid of *T. cordata* × *T. americana*, described under *T. cordata*.

**SHERIDAN HYBRIDS** — Probably hybrids of *T. cordata* × *T. americana*; discussed under *T. cordata*.

**SPAETHI** (L. Spath Nurs., Berlin, Cat. 1912-1913, p. 134) — seedling origin at Spath Nurs. and considered to be a...
hybrid between T. americana and T. cordata; fast growing, upright branches; dense rounded crown. The cultivar name should be spelled as above, without the umlaut over the "a" in Spatti, as used in the nursery name. The spelling with the "e" was deliberate and should be retained.


T. platyphyllos

ALBO-MARGINATA (L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 339) — without description, as Tilia grandifolia albo-marginata van Houtte, implying that it was first cultivated in the nursery of L. van Houtte, Gand, Belgium.

ASPLENIFOLIA NOVA (E. Petzold and G. Kirchner, Arboretum Muscaviense, Goth, 1864, p. 154-155) — as T. platyphyllos asplenifolia Hort.; probably equivalent to LACINIATA.


AURANTIA (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Hand-List of Trees and Shrubs, Ed. 1, Pt. 1, 1894, p. 47) — without description; probably = AUREA.


AUREA NOVA (L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 339) — as Tilia grandifolia aurea nova Hort. Masek., without description, but probably distinct from 'Aurea.'

BLECHIANA (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Hand-List of Trees and Shrubs, Ed. 1, Pt. 1, 1894, p. 47) — as T. platyphyllos var. blechiana Hort., without description. There may have been some confusion with the cultivar 'Blechiana' that we list under T. americana, and which has priority.


CORALLINA — Name first used to describe red-twigged variants occurring in the wild. W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, Ed. 8, Vol. 4, 1980, described the cultivated selection the same as RUBRA.


CUTLEAF (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 624) = 'Asplenifolia,' 'Filicifolia,' or 'Laciniata.'

DELFIT — The cultivar name first appeared and the plant described in the Dutch magazine Groen, 1965, p. 4. The tree was selected in 1956 from a city planting in Delft, The Netherlands, and propagated by the Royal Nurseries Alphons Van Den Boom, Oudenhof. The first trees were sold in 1965, but many had been distributed for testing before that time. Tree has a spire-shaped crown and holds its green leaves much longer than other cultivars.

DIMOND — Registered with the U.S. National Arboretum in 1982. Plant with dwarf growth habit, being only 1.1 m. tall at 12 years of age. Discovered in nursery in Moylinny, Muckamore, County Antrim, Northern Ireland by P.W.J. Dimond. To be published in an article by T.R. Dudley.

FASTIGIATA — A. Rehder, Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs, Macmillan, Ed. 2, 1940, p. 623 erected this name as a forma based on Tilia grandifolia pyramidalis Hort., and described it as having a narrow pyramidal habit. W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, Ed. 8, Vol. 4, 1980, p. 608 used the name as a cultivar designation for a plant with steeply ascending branches, but based on Rehder's forma. Fastigate plants are not necessarily pyramidal, and we consider the nomenclatural transfers improper and PYRAMIDALIS to be the correct cultivar name. If any truly fastigate plants are propagated for cultivation, they should be given new cultivar names.

FILICIFOLIA NOVA (W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, Ed. 7, Vol. 3, 1951) — as var. filicifolia nova, but considered a cultivar in Ed. 8, Vol. 4, 1980, p. 608. Leaves narrow-triangular, often irregularly lobed, but not as deeply as 'Laciniata' or Asplenifolia.'

FLACCIDA (E. Petzold and G. Kirchner, Arboretum Muscaviense, Goth, 1864, p. 155) = with flaccid leaves, as T. platyphyllos filicifolia Hort.; received from a nursery as T. europaea flaccida.

GOLDTWIG (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 624) = AURANTIA or AUREA.


MOYLINNY — Registered with the U.S. National Arboretum in 1982. Plant with dwarf growth habit, being 1.4 m. tall at 12 years of age. Discovered in nursery in Moylinny, Muckamore, County Antrim, Northern Ireland by P.W.J. Dimond. To be published in an article by T.R. Dudley.


608. considers that this may be a cultivar. Leaves obliquely truncate at base, glabrous beneath.


PYRAMIDAL (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 624) = FASTIGIATA or PYRAMIDALIS.

PYRAMIDALIS (E. Petzold and G. Kirchner, Arboretum Muscaviense, Gotha, 1864, p. 155) — of pyramidal growth habit.


REDTWIG (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 624) = CORALLINA or RUBRA.

RUBRA (R. Weston, Universal Botanist and Nurseryman, Vol. 1, London, 1770, p. 298) — as Tilia europa rubra, the red-twisted lime-tree. J.C. Loudon, Arboretum at Fructicetum Britannicum, Ed. 2, Vol. 1, 1844, p. 365-366, considered this as only a naturally-occurring variation, not purposely cultivated. According to W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, Ed. 8, Vol. 4, 1980, the presently cultivated plants are propagated by grafting or layering and may represent an old nursery clone of unknown origin.


SULPHUREA (J.F. Cowell in L.H. Bailey, Cycl. Amer. Hort. 1902, Vol. 4, p. 1809) — probably the same as AUREA.


VINELEAF (H.P. Kelsey and W.A. Dayton, Standardized Plant Names, 1942, p. 624) = VITIFOLIA.


T. tomentosa

AUREO-VARIAGATA (L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 337) — without description. There is a valid ‘Aureo-Variagata’ under T. cordata that has priority.

BRABANT (H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr. 7, 1970, p. 69-81) — large tree with dense, broad, conical crown; grows in almost every type of soil.

CALVESCENS (J. Timm Nurs., Elmshor, Germany, Cat. Fall 1937-Spring 1938, p. 57) — with light green leaves, tips of branches whitish.


ERECTA (H.A. Hesse Nurs., Weener, West Germany, Cat. 1958-59, p. 208) — with upright single trunk.

FASTIGIATA (M.A. Dirr, Manual of Woody Landscape Plants, Ed. 3, 1983, p. 705) — “an upright clone, not too different from the species, especially with age.” May = ERECTA.


KOOLWJK (H.J. Grootendorst, Dendroflora Nr. 7, 1970, p. 69-81) — VAN KOOLWJK.

NOVA (L. Beissner, E. Schelle, and H. Zabel, Handbuch der Laubholz-Benennung, Berlin, 1903, p. 337) — without description. There is a validly published and described cultivar ‘Nova’ in T. americana.

ORBICULARIS — According to W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, Ed. 8, Vol. 4, 1980, p. 606-607, this cultivar originated in the nursery of Simon-Louis Freres, near Metz, France about 1868. The seed parent was probably T. tomentosa ‘Pendula’ (= “Petiolaris”) and the male parent may have been T. × euchlora. Branches more pendulous than ‘Pendula’; tree with a more conical crown.


PENDULA (E. Petzold and G. Kirchner, Arboretum Muscaviense, Gotha, 1864, p. 162) — as T. tomentosa pendula hort., with synonym T. tomentosa petiolaris. According to W.J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the
British Isles, Ed. 8, Vol. 4, 1980, p. 605-606, the tree had been received in Moscow perhaps from Booth Nurs. in Germany, under the erroneous name T. americana pendula. Petzold and Kirchner, in re-identifying this tree, confused it with T. petiolaris DC. De Candolle (Prodr. 1, 1824, p. 514) originally described a specimen from a tree with longer-stalked leaves, in the Botanic Garden at Odessa. Since that time, the present tree of pendulous habit has been mistakenly listed under the name T. petiolaris. To avoid confusion with the plant described by De Candolle, this tree is best considered as the cultivar PENDULA belonging to T. tomentosa.


PETIOLARIS (J.C. Loudon, Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, London, 1838, Ed. 1, Vol. 1, p. 373) — as the long-petioled-leaved Lime tree, a variety of T. alba. Based on T. petiolaris DC. Neither Loudon nor De Candolle ever mentioned that the tree had pendulous branches, but somehow the name “Petiolaris” has come to be associated with such a cultivar. See PENDULA.


RHODOPETALA (V. Gabor (or G. Varga?), Deutsche Baumschule 16: 303, 1965) — from Hungary. Flowers reddish-violet at tips, fading to yellowish at the base. Based on T. tomentosa var. inequalis f. rhodopetala Borbas.

SZELESTE (Ton van den Oever Nurs., Antwerp, Belgium, Computerized Cat. 1982-83) — without description.


Literature Cited

OTHER HYBRIDS

AUREA (Girard Nurs., Geneva, Ohio, Cat. 1976, p. 30) — as Tilia aurea (Golden Linden), with growing habit similar to euchlora but with golden leaves — very rare. Doubtful as to species or hybrid identification.

DIVERSIFOLIA (G. Krussmann, Handbuch der Laubgeholze, Berlin, Ed. 1, Vol. 2, 1962, p. 527) — listed under T. X flaccida Host. (T. americana X T. platyphyllos); tree of narrow, upright habit; leaves large, of variable form, similar to T. platyphyllos 'Laciniata.'

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